

CHINA

PICTORIAL

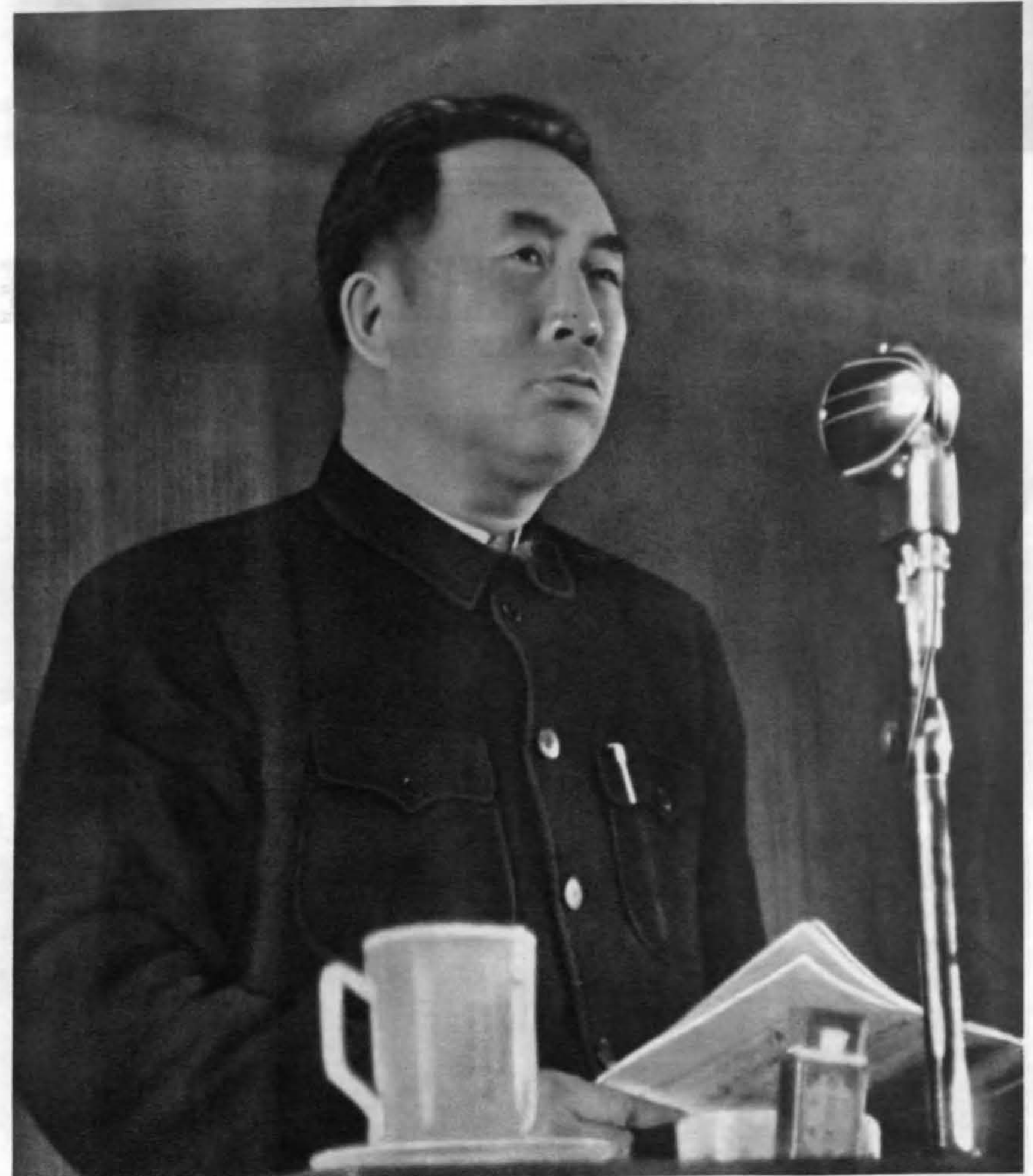
FEBRUARY

1952





Tumultuous scenes of welcome greeted the 270-strong delegation of the Chinese people's volunteers and the Korean people on their arrival at Peking Station on January 18. Among those who met them at the station were Kuo Mo-jo, Chairman of the China Peace Committee; Peng Cheng, Vice-Chairman of the China Peace Committee; leading members of the Central People's Government; and representatives of democratic parties and people's organisations. Above: Li Hsueh-shan (left), leader of the delegation of the Chinese people's volunteers, and Hong Swun Wei (right), leader of the Korean People's Delegation



Po I-po, Minister of Finance and Chairman of the Economy Inspection Committee of the Central People's Government, reports on the movement against corruption, waste and bureaucracy

People of all strata throughout China have joined with enthusiasm in a nationwide struggle against the remnants of corrupt bourgeois ideology inherited from the old society. Paving the way for national construction and ensuring the victory of the revolution, the movement aims to radically uproot all habits of corruption, bribery, waste and bureaucracy.



Hundreds of thousands of workers and peasants are changing the face of nature in the upper reaches of the Ju River in Honan Province. When their work is completed, a great reservoir with a capacity of more than 244,000,000 cubic metres will supply water for the irrigation of more than 13,000 hectares of land



TAMING OF THE HUAI ENTERS SECOND STAGE

One-third of the 1952 Schedule Finished

A view of the Paisha Reservoir on the Ying River. The reservoir will be completed before the flood season in 1952



Wielding their spades with enthusiasm, a great army of two million river-tamers has already finished one-third of the earthwork scheduled for the 1952 phase of the colossal project on the Huai River. In two months, more than seventy-two million cubic metres of earthwork have been shifted apart from the building of extensive drainage systems in the Huai basin.

Under the relentless onslaught of the numerous peasant units, the face of nature is being changed. Lonely mountains are acquiring green lakes. Mammoth canals are taking shape across drought-parched land. Enormous reinforced concrete structures are springing up like fortifications, towering over the plains.

In the river's upper reaches, two reservoirs are coming into being on the Ying and Ju Rivers—the two big Huai tributaries in Honan Province. Spillways and outlets for both of these—the Paisha Reservoir on the Ying and the Pankiao Reservoir on the Ju—have already been cut and tunnelled through hundreds of metres of rocky hills. Huge earth walls are taking shape to dam up the two waterways when they reach the valleys.



Bulldozers and sheep-foot rollers in action on the dams



Thousands of trucks on a network of light railways operate an all-day service transporting earth, stones and other material to the dams

On the site of the dams, thousands of peasants and workers are busy operating air-compressors, generators, and other kinds of machines; transporting stones, earth and concrete; or wielding picks and shovels. Miles of light railways with thousands of trucks operate in an all-day service. Dozens of bulldozers trailing sheep-foot rollers run to and fro on the dams, leveling and compacting the surface. Started in the 1951 phase of the battle, these two reservoirs will be completed within a few months. Hundreds of millions of cubic metres of surging flood waters will then be treasured for use on some 40,000 hectares of farmland. With the completion of the Pankiao, Shihmantan and Poshan Reservoirs, and work on the Hung and Ju Rivers, flood menace will be removed from another 360,000 hectares and the flow of the Huai River lower down will be lessened in the flood seasons.

One million peasants in the middle reaches have removed forty million cubic metres of silt from riverbeds of a score of tributaries, including the Toho, Hsifei and Tungho Rivers in northern Anhwei Province. This work alone will mean safe harvests for about one-third of a million hectares.

From the Hungtse Lake east to the sea a ramified canalisation plan is being translated into reality. Nearly half of the forty-five million cubic metres of earthwork scheduled for the 170-kilometre trunk line has been finished. Foundation work for the two giant reinforced concrete movable dams at the head of this irrigation system is nearing completion. This new system, when completed in 1953, will bring new life to one and a half million hectares of potentially rich land on the Kiangsu plain. Flourishing cotton farms, villages and towns will then spring up along the sea coast.

Large-scale water and soil conservation works including the drilling of wells and the digging of ponds and drainage systems, are also part of the present project to be carried out by the peasant masses all over the river basin. These activities will have a great effect in reducing the flood flow and providing water for irrigation.

Matching the enormous scale of battle against nature, an equally magnificent emulation campaign has swept over all construction sites. By their ingenuity, the peasants on the Paisha Reservoir have doubled the performance of their motor-driven pumps. Numerous troubles created by sub-soil waters, silt and cemented sand have been solved by the initiative and skill of these river-tamers. In some places the rate of earth-cutting has been doubled or trebled. Overfulfilment of monthly targets is reported from all along the river.

With the completion of the winter's tasks, most of the civilian workers will be returning to their villages to join forces with their neighbours in another battle—land reform. In weeks to come, they will return with two or three million more of their fellow workers to challenge the Huai River yet more vigorously and on a much larger scale.



Work on the reservoirs continues day and night in a heroic effort to achieve completion before the July flood season



Air-compressors are used for drilling the Paisha tunnel



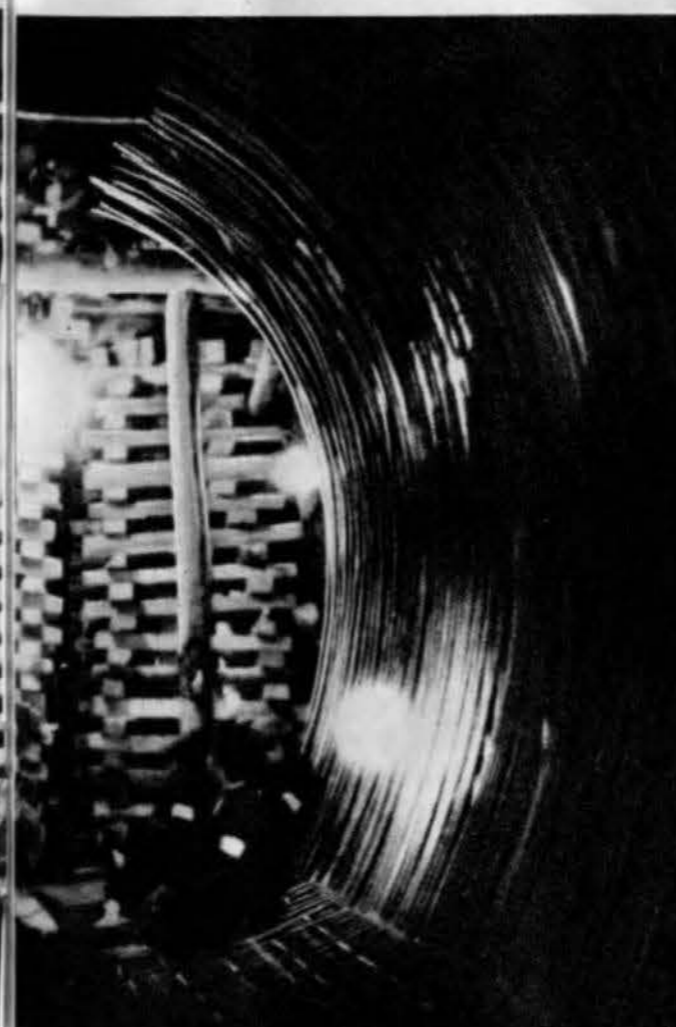
One of the many excavators at work on the sites of the dams



Wang Ting-hsiu, five times awarded model-worker, draws the attention of his fellow workers to a new method in stone-masonry. Wang Ting-hsiu is one of many model-workers who have emerged during the work of construction on the Huai River



The water-tunnel of the Paisha Reservoir in construction



During the course of excavations, relics of the Han (206 B.C.—220 A.D.) and Sung (960-1279 A.D.) dynasties were unearthed



Happy scene at a Spring Festival celebration meeting of workers, students, and delegates of the Chinese people's volunteers and the Korean people

Spring Festival

Yang Sun

Peking greeted this year's Spring Festival in an atmosphere of buoyant gaiety. Shops, offices, schools and factories closed for four days and the workers, students and children poured into the many places of holiday entertainment. Theatre and cinema seats were sold out two days before the holiday. Public parks were opened free of charge. Ten thousand people attended a dance in the Workers' Palace of Culture and several thousands took part in a skating festival on Shihchahai Lake. Prices were everywhere maintained at a normal level and the price of pork was even reduced by 10 per cent.

On the first day of the Festival I visited LuLang-chuang Village in the rice-growing area on the western outskirts of Peking, a village with more than 570 families. A good harvest had been gathered in spite of insufficient rainfall and the peasants celebrated the holiday in good style. More than seventy pigs had been slaughtered and every family had an abundance of food.

A visit to the home of ex-farm-labourer Shih Yu-chung opened my eyes to the tremendous change which has taken place in the lives of the peasants since land reform. For Shih Yu-chung is no longer a semi-starved labourer but a prosperous middle peasant, well able to provide his family of six with all the good things they need. Among his purchases for this year's festival were nearly fifteen pounds of meat, two sacks of flour, four pounds of bean-starch vermicelli and more than a hundredweight of fruits and vegetables.

Celebrations continued in the village for three days to the sound of fireworks and music. In place of the pernicious pre-liberation habit of mass gambling, the main form of popular entertainment was provided by theatricals and other cultural activities. Highlight of the celebration was a contemporary play produced and performed by the village's own drama group.

"Each year becomes better than the one before" says a new proverb of the peasants, for this year's Spring Festival has indeed marked a new stage in the cultural life and prosperity of the people.



A group of Peking schoolgirls call on the mother of a volunteer with gifts and greetings of the season



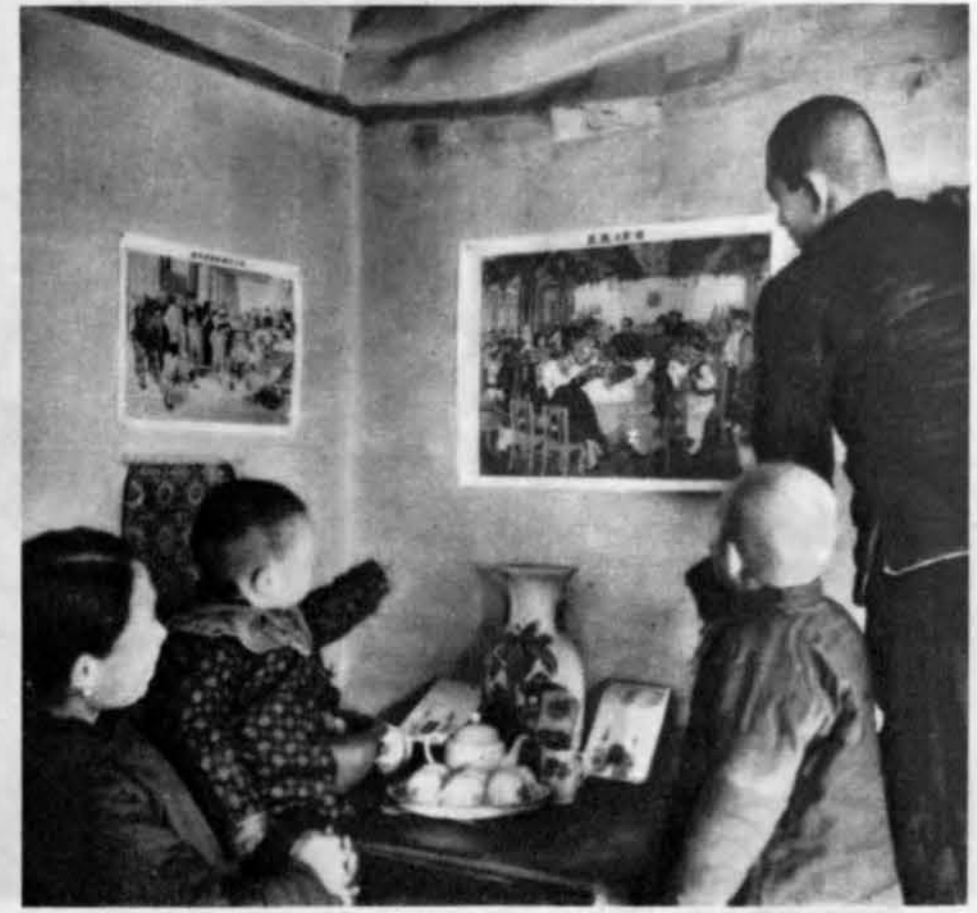
Peking workers gather round a satirical puppet show, part of a large programme of entertainment provided in the Workers' Palace of Culture



A performance of the traditional "Lion Dance" in one of Peking's parks drew a large and appreciative audience



Highlight of the celebrations in LuLangchuang Village is the performance of a contemporary play by the village drama group



An old tradition with new content—peasants decorate their homes with fresh New Year pictures. Most popular are scenes of the new prosperity of the Chinese people

CARE FOR THE FAMILIES OF THE NATION'S HEROES

Above the doors of many homes in the cities and villages of China are set blue metal discs with the characters "An Honoured Fighter's Family". These families of the nation's heroes receive the honour and respect of all around them. Care for their welfare is a first consideration not only of the People's Government and social organisations, but of their friends, neighbours and fellow-villagers.

Under the slogan "No relative of the nation's heroes must be left in need", every district civic office has a member in charge of this work and every local police station has the responsibility of keeping in touch with the relatives and reporting their needs and problems to the Government.

In the towns, special training courses are provided to equip the dependants for better-paid jobs, and in many cities production centres have been established by the municipal authorities for the provision of well-paid employment. The Tientsin Government, for instance, has established twenty-two such production centres.

In the countryside, where the problem is more often one of shortage of manpower rather than lack of work, members of mutual-aid teams who volunteer for Korea know that their families and land will be well looked after by the other members of their teams. In other cases, the work is undertaken by the local people's government and people's organisations. Such is the care and enthusiasm for this work that many families are more prosperous than when their sons were at home.

In letters to their menfolk at the front, the families often describe the progress of their crops, saying, "Our land has been ploughed and planted earlier than in previous years. You need not worry about our welfare, for our crops are better than ever before."



A clothing factory established by a district people's government in Peking, where army men's dependants may find well-paid employment.
Below: A bookbinding factory established by the same district government



Madame Lu (signing), mother of an armyman, attended the third session of the First National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference as people's representative of an old revolutionary base



Peasants of Huangchia Village near Sian plough land for the family of armyman Wan Hsin



A general store opened by the Shanghai Armymen's Families' Association for the benefit of the dependants



Children of the people's-fighters may enter school without charge. Here, the children collect their letters of introduction for free education from a local district government office



Chang Ming-liang, leader of a model mutual-aid team in Shensi Province, whose challenge for winter production and economy has received a response from more than a thousand mutual-aid teams of his province

Winter in the countryside is traditionally a period of rest for farmers, but China's emancipated peasants are not content to repose on the laurels of their magnificent post-liberation achievements.

Chairman Mao's call for increased production and economy has evoked enthusiastic response in the countryside, and this winter reveals unusual activity on field and farm as preparations are made for an even bigger harvest in 1952

Chang Ming-liang's mutual-aid team in Shensi Province is one of the model mutual-aid teams of the Northwestern provinces. Their winter production-economy plan reveals the tremendous change that land reform has brought in methods of farming, for in place of past habits of seasonal slackness, they have outlined a full programme for the cleaning of ditches, weed elimination and the prevention of pests, and issued a challenge to all other mutual-aid teams for the increase of production per mou.

Their challenge has given a great impetus to national agricultural production, for mutual-aid teams in all parts of the country have responded with similar plans for winter preparations.



Autumn ploughing was done in good time before the hard frosts of winter

Winter—A Time for Activity

CHINA'S PEASANTS PREPARE FOR 1952 HARVESTS



Paths, graves and roadsides are all cleared of weeds, for weeds are the winter hosts of many insects and crop diseases



Special attention is paid to ditches in order to improve irrigation



Manure and compost heaps are well prepared for the coming season



Tree-planting this winter will bear good results in future years. Trees act as a breakwind for the crops and help to conserve the soil



Reed bundles find a ready sale in the cities during the summer months, and provide a good source of income for the team

Every year they invest some of their income in new agricultural implements. Last year they purchased a maize thresher (below), three modern ploughs, two sprayers, and a new cart



"LABOUR CAN CHANGE THE FACE OF THE EARTH"



Uighur peasants come for miles on horseback to watch the tractors in action on the P.L.A. farm

Vast areas of desert land in Sinkiang Province are being transformed into fertile agricultural land by the enthusiastic labour of the people's fighters.

Units of the People's Liberation Army, stationed in the area, have already launched several large irrigation and water conservancy projects and are now engaged in opening up large tracts of virgin soil to arable cultivation. In the course of last year they harvested the first fruits of their labour in the form of about 44,000

Fine cucumbers are produced in the area since irrigation has been introduced



hectares of wheat and rice and some six thousand hectares of cotton.

In carrying out such work of irrigation and production, the men of the People's Liberation Army are bringing a new life of prosperity to the people of Sinkiang and creating national wealth which will speed the process of industrialisation.

In a few years, this once arid wasteland will become a rich agricultural community of farms, villages, and orchards.



Men and women fighters of the People's Liberation Army reclaim wasteland in Sinkiang Province, transforming the desert into fertile arable land



Ducks raised on the farm of the People's Liberation Army



The army have their own herd of cows



A rich harvest of cotton was raised last year on reclaimed land



A fine harvest of the famous Hami melon, a special product of Sinkiang



On the steppes—the Kazakh people of Santal Village, Sinkiang Province, discuss the election of a representative to their local people's government



In Tihwa, the capital of Sinkiang Province—the beautiful streets of Tihwa are a sign of the new prosperity which has come to the city

New Life in Sinkiang

Sinkiang Province in the far Northwest is the largest province of our country covering an area greater than the combined areas of France, Germany, Italy, Norway, and the British Isles. In this vast land live nearly five and a half million people of thirteen different nationalities, to whom liberation has brought a new life of peaceful construction.

Past history in this remote region presents a picture of chaotic social disorder, strife, and poverty. Merciless exploitation by the Kuomintang authorities accompanied by a policy of sowing dissension among the various nationalities had plunged the people into economic misery and cultural backwardness. Adding to their sorrows large droves of bandits roamed the country, killing, plundering, and terrorising whole areas.

Arising from the revolutionary struggles of the peoples, an independent revolutionary base was established as early as 1944 in the areas of Suiting, Tahcheng, and Ashan. Peaceful liberation for the peoples of the whole province followed the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Thanks to the prompt measures of the People's Liberation Army, banditry is now a thing of the past. Democratic government by the people is firmly established and many successful construction projects have been launched.

Government loans for agriculture combined with measures of irrigation and prevention of insect infestation have resulted in considerable increases in agricultural production. While the area under grain has been increased by 24 per cent compared to pre-liberation, the actual crop has been increased by 34 per cent. The cotton area has been increased by 10 per cent and the yield by 29 per cent.

Great canals and rivers now wind their way across former deserts, bringing life and fertility to the parched and barren soil. When completed, six great irrigation projects with a trunk-line canal 700 kilometres long will bring irrigation to more than 330,000 hectares of land.



A Kazakh woman of Suiting by Szutu Chiao



A Kazakh family of Ining County

by Szutu Chiao

Afforestation also plays an important role in the struggle against drought and more than six hundred hectares of forest belts have already been planted throughout the province.

Special Government protection for the pastoral industry has brought prosperity to the herdsmen throughout the area and resulted in a considerable development of the pastoral industry. Several hundred thousand head of livestock have received inoculation against animal plague and more than a million have been treated for various diseases.

With the establishment of fifty-six trading organisations and more than eighty mobile trading teams, the disastrous results of the Kuomintang trade barrier against the Soviet Union have been remedied and a brisk trade is springing up. Prices of local products

have risen greatly in relation to those of industrial goods. Before liberation, a peasant who could buy only forty-six feet of machine-made cloth for his wheat crop of 435 catties, can today buy 230 feet for the same amount of wheat. A herdsman who would have had to pay two hundred kilograms of wool for one bolt of cloth can obtain the same amount of cloth today for only thirty kilograms of wool.

Industrial construction is something entirely new in Sinkiang, but already a few large textile mills, power plants, cement factories, and collieries have commenced production and others will soon be in operation.

Improved living conditions for the people has raised an urgent demand for culture and education. More than three hundred thousand students are attending newly-opened universities, middle

Winter scene in Kungha County (near Suiting)

by Szutu Chiao



In the agricultural areas—the people celebrate the reduction of land rent and interest



Young government cadres of various nationalities graduate from a Government training college, ready to take part in the construction of their country

and primary schools, and sixteen thousand cadres of all nationalities have emerged from various schools and training classes. In addition to this, more than 256,000 peasants attended special schools run during the winter of 1951-52.

Newspapers and journals are published in six languages for a rapidly increasing reading public. More than eight hundred thousand volumes of translations from Chinese and foreign works, including fourteen works by Chairman Mao, have been printed in the various national languages. Programmes in the Han, Uighur and Kazakh languages are now broadcast from seven different stations, bringing the world's news, education, and cultural entertainment to people of even the most remote areas.

For the peoples of Sinkiang Province, the achievements of these two years have not only brought material and cultural benefits but have inspired them with confidence in a radiant future far beyond their brightest hopes—a future in which they, hand in hand with their brother nationalities will go forward to undreamed of prosperity.



Tien Mountains and Tien Lake in Sinkiang Province



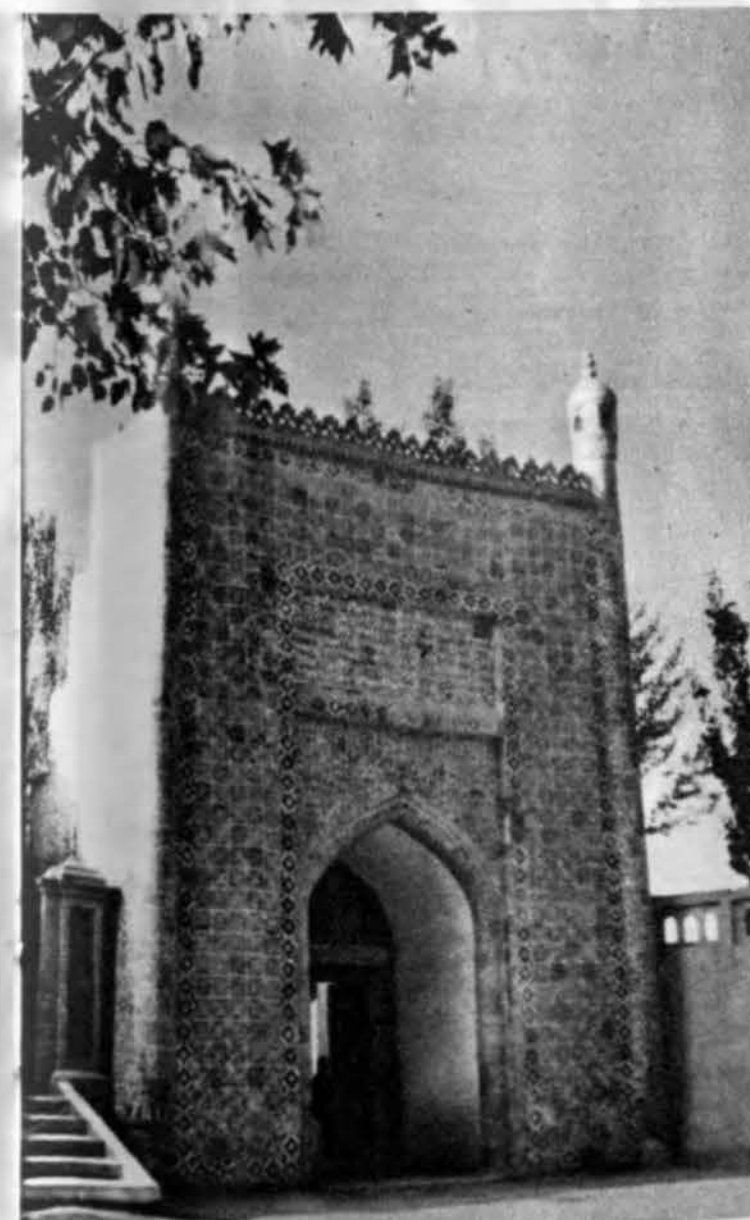
A historic street in Suiting—here in 1944 the Moslems of Suiting launched a successful armed uprising against the Kuomintang rule and its vicious policy of racial discrimination



Club of the Sinkiang branch of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association in Suiting



Women and children serve tea to men of the People's Liberation Army who have been helping them with their harvest



The beautiful Hsiangfei Tomb in Hashih, Sinkiang Province. Hsiangfei was the young wife of a Moslem leader, who was captured by the Kuomintang (reigned 1736-1795)



Local peasants are glad to buy cloth and other industrial products at the State trading organisations established since liberation, where they know they will receive a fair deal

Young Uighur girls learn to read and write their own language at one of the many schools established since liberation





Situated west of the city of Yenki and crossing the Kaitu River, this ancient bridge provides a gateway between the north and south of the province



A peasant displays his fine harvest of grapes—Sinkiang Province is famous for its fine-flavoured grapes



A healthy flock of sheep on Tien Mountains—one-fifth of the total area of the province is pastoral

The Uighur people learn to dance the Yanko dance of the Han people



Workers Double Plant's Power Supply



Model-worker Wang Sheng-pao, leader of a group of power-plant workers who have won national acclaim for their production successes, tests out the running of a generator



Thorough overhauling of all machines is a regular feature of their working routine

Wang Sheng-pao and his group of workers in the Hsitsun Power Plant in Canton have recently won the acclaim of all workers in China by their achievement in doubling the power supply of their plant.

This is the latest sequel in a series of production successes achieved by this group over the last twelve months. Commencing with the repair of the engines of a steamboat ahead of schedule in February of last year, they later won national fame with their construction of an electric cooler.

For their latest success in doubling the power supply of their plant the group have been awarded a cash prize of more than four million yuan, and in recognition of his contribution to national prosperity Wang Sheng-pao was invited to attend the third session of the First National Committee of the People's Political Consultative Conference.

In a recent challenge for increasing production and practising economy, Wang Sheng-pao and his group have called on all workers of Central-South China to exceed their own achievements in this field.



Collective study of the potentialities of a generator laid the basis for increasing its capacity by 2000 kilowatts



馬克思列寧主義—毛澤東思想的光輝照耀着新中國

The splendour of Mao Tse-tung's teachings shine on new China

by Chou Cheng-piao



制止美帝國主義的侵略行爲，我們才能進行和平建設

For peaceful reconstruction we must stop the aggression of American imperialism

by Ku Yuan

WORKERS' INITIATIVE RAISES PRODUCTION

Breaking all production targets, goods for civilian and household consumption are pouring off the conveyor belts of China's industrial Northeast. In answer to the growing demand of peasant and worker households throughout the country, clothing, shoes, household commodities, cigarettes, toilet articles and toys are being produced in even greater quantities than were anticipated in the original estimates.

Behind these records lies a story of human endeavour and collective initiative only possible in a new-democratic society.

Advanced working methods based on the experiences of the Soviet worker Kovalev combined with care for the health and safety of the workers are two aspects of a campaign for higher production and methods of economy which are sweeping through the factories of the Northeast.

Three workers in different factories are renowned for their outstanding success in the campaign—Liu Ching-kuei of the No. 4 Rubber Plant in Mukden; Chang Wan-shou of the No. 1 Clothing Factory, also in Mukden; and Chang Shu-yun of the Hengta Tobacco Factory in Tientsin.

Liu Ching-kuei and his group of workers are engaged in the production of rubber-soled shoes which are particularly popular among workers and peasants. In February of last year, their production of 6200 pairs a month fell far short of satisfying the potential demand for 10,000 pairs a month. Longer working hours failed to solve the problem and the workers put their heads together in an effort to find ways of increasing output. Following a study of the methods of the Soviet worker Kovalev they made a close examination of the time and method involved in every process of manufacture, with the result that output was raised by more than 40 per cent.

Strict division of labour and planning of work are involved in their new methods. An assistant is employed to run messages, eliminating the need for a worker to leave his machine to collect material. Scissors tied to the wrist of another worker saves an average time of two seconds in the making of every pair of shoes. Re-planning in the layout of the workshop has saved considerable time previously wasted in passing to and fro.



Liu Ching-kuei, model worker of Mukden's No 4 Rubber Plant



Liu Ching-kuei (front left) and his fellow workers discuss the elimination of wasteful methods in the production of rubber-soled shoes



Chang Wan-shou, model worker of a Northeast clothing factory

Chang Wan-shou is a department head in Mukden's No. 1 Clothing Factory. During the latter half of 1950, it was estimated that 20 per cent more machines and manpower would be necessary to fulfil potential orders. As machines were not available, Chang Wan-shou made a personal examination of the shops in search of a solution. Noticing a machine standing idle he found the machinist piecing together pieces of cloth in preparation for sewing. The appointment of an assistant disposed of all further halts in the running of the machine and resulted in a jump in production from 130 pairs of sleeves a day to three hundred.

Through carrying out similar time and labour economies in other sections, production of the entire plant has increased by 62 per cent and similar methods have now been introduced into all State clothing factories in the Northeast.



Chang Wan-shou discusses production problems with a machinist

Chang Shu-yun is a young woman worker in the packing department of the Hengta Tobacco Factory who was recently awarded the proud title of superior model worker of Tientsin.

During 1950, her group regularly fulfilled its production quota and was three times the holder of the factory's red flag of honour. Following these successes, Chang Shu-yun undertook an investigation into the separate working methods of each individual member of her team, and was able to evolve a perfect method of packing cigarettes based on a combination of the best methods of each worker.

This perfected method has now been popularised throughout both public and private tobacco factories where it has resulted in a considerable rise in production.

Other factories have adapted the system to their own needs, with consequent increase in production and reduction in waste.



Chang Shu-yun, superior model worker of the packing department of the Hengta Tobacco Factory in Tientsin

China's Young Industry Demands New Machines



A worker in a factory in the Northeast masters the use of multiple cutters on his machine



Wang Lien-fen is one of the many young women in the machine-tool industry who are training to become skilled engineers

China's young and expanding industries are calling for increasing quantities of new machinery. Looms and spindles are needed for the textile industry, machinery and equipment for the automobile and transport industries, for the mines, the oilfields and other vast construction projects that are developing in all parts of the country.

Heavy demands are being made on the machine-tool industry, where full employment has been the prevailing condition for some time past.

Machine workers have succeeded in turning out many products which were formerly imported from abroad, including surface grinders, air compressors, and precision-measuring instruments. Pneumatic tools for the mechanisation of the mining industry, machine-tools, spinning frames, power looms, printing presses and farm machinery are also being produced.

During the time of the Japanese occupation of the Northeast, all jobs requiring skill were reserved for the Japanese, and Chinese workers were hardly allowed near the machines. In the short time since liberation, many thousands of these Chinese workers have

become highly skilled engineers and many thousands more young apprentices are being initiated into the trade. High-speed processing of metals and the use of multiple cutters are an accepted part of their engineering practice, just as the ability to read blue-prints and to propose innovations.

Adopting advanced Soviet working methods and putting forward rationalisation proposals, Northeast workers have streamlined the management of various enterprises and solved many important technical problems. In just ten of the factories under the Northeast Machine Industry Bureau, nearly 1500 inventions and innovations were made. By applying high-speed processing of metals, for instance, the rate of production has gone up from five to twentyfold, while the use of multiple cutters has brought a further increase in production combined with economy in material.

Coupled with rising productivity and the creation of national wealth, the workers' living conditions have also been improved. During 1951, the average income of workers in the Northeast registered a further increase of 16.8 per cent apart from benefits accruing from free educational, health and welfare facilities.



Worker Shih Yu-chai (right) has created five consecutive production records to tool-making



Apprentices and workers from factories in other cities visit a more advanced factory in the Northeast to study the latest methods in machine-tool making

Paper-Cuts

A Folk Art of Rural China

Paper-cuts are one of the most unique forms of Chinese folk art. Composed with the simplest of tools—a pair of scissors or a knife and a piece of coloured paper—they depict the most familiar things of the people's life, such as flowers, birds, animals and human figures.

Chinese peasants love beautiful designs, and for centuries it has been their custom to decorate their paper windows with these brightly coloured cut-outs at the time of the lunar New Year. By day they provide bright splashes of colour and by night they turn the windows into silhouette screens.

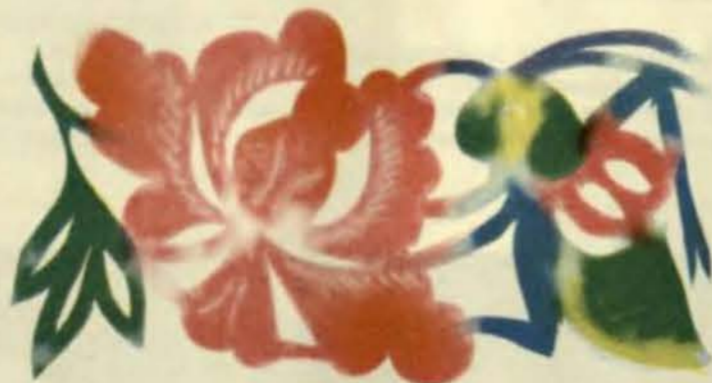
Like embroideries and folk-weaves, the paper-cuts are made by the women members of the household. Unlike other forms of folk art, however, they have been little influenced by superstitious beliefs, and are endowed with healthy realism and great simplicity.



Lion-headed dog (Hopei)



Cock (Northwest)



Flower and grasshopper (Hopei)



Pheasant (Northwest)



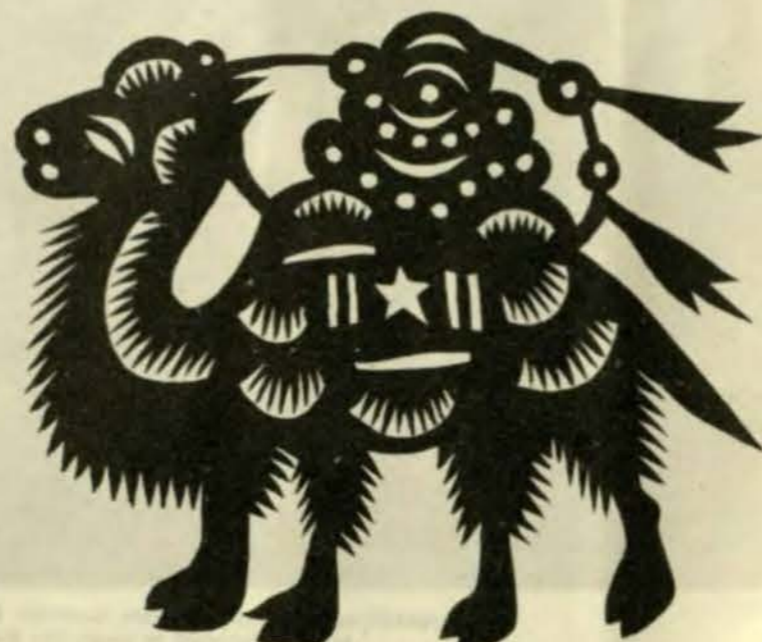
Dove (Northeast)



Wagon (Northwest)



Child and carp (Chahar)



Camel (Hopei)

SHANGHAI—A CHANGING CITY

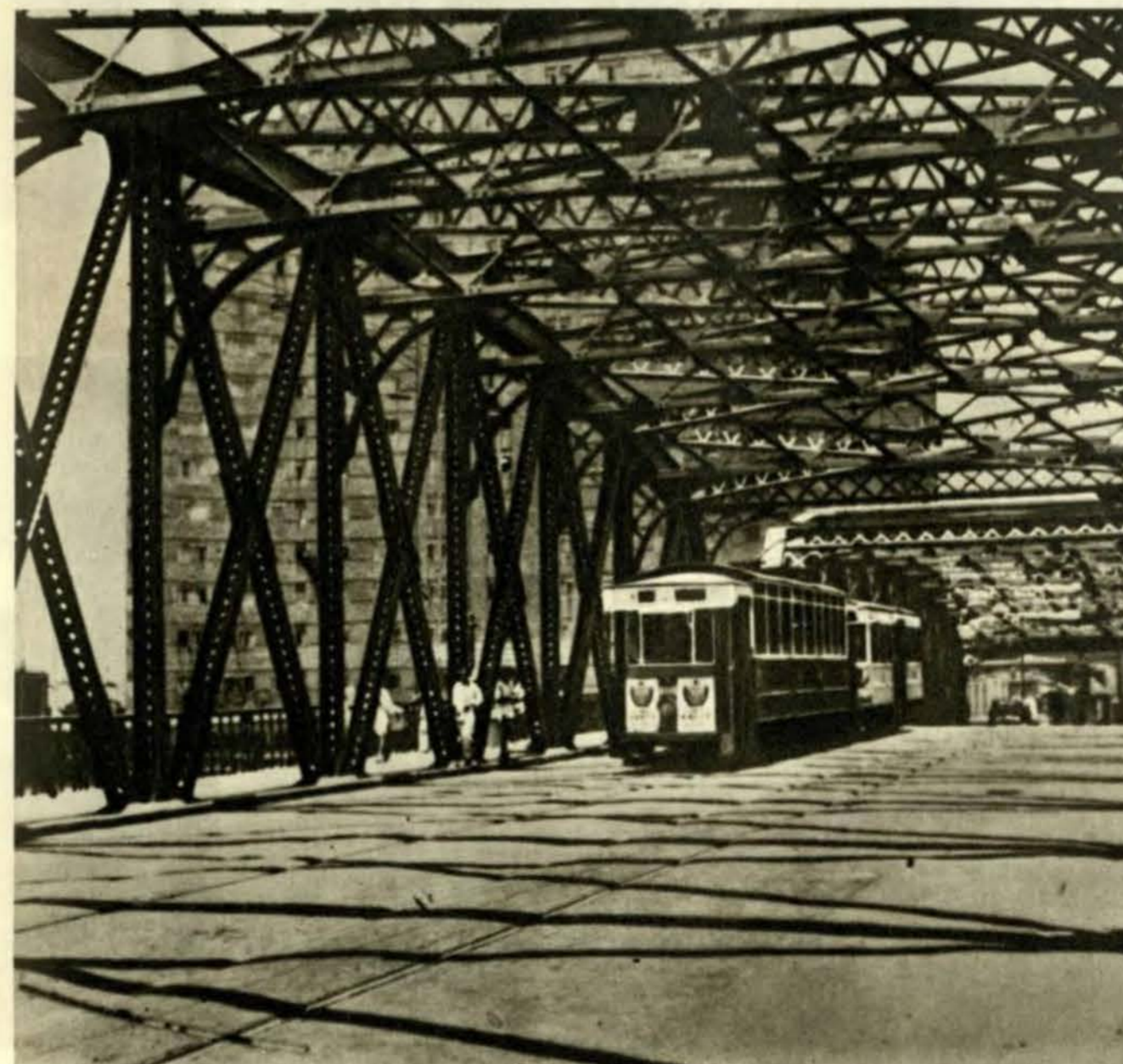
Hsia Yen, Chairman of the Cultural and Educational Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Government

Shanghai will shortly celebrate the completion of its third year since liberation. In these three short years, the city has already changed its appearance. Former visitors, on hearing the word "Shanghai," will recall the "Shih Li Yang Chang" (ten li of foreign market), known as the "metropolis of crime" or the "Adventurers' Paradise". This was the Shanghai of foreign imperialism, the city ruled by bureaucrats, compradors and swashbucklers, the city of "wine, women and song" where the innocent starved and criminals overflowed with money. The Japanese called Shanghai "the cancer of China." When the Americans and the Chiang Kai-shek gangsters proclaimed that Shanghai would become the burden of the Communist Party, they imagined that this city without coal, grain, cotton or industrial raw materials would crush the Communist Party under its weight. But how have things turned out after three years? Within this short period of time the people of Shanghai have given sharp answer to the gangsters. For Shanghai is no longer a burden, but a national treasure house.

The very appearance of the city has changed. A city of imperialism has become a city of the people. From a city of consumption it has become a city of production. From a disorderly and decadent centre of corruption it has become a well-organised centre of health, brimming over with activity.



New stream-lined buses have made their appearance on the streets of Shanghai



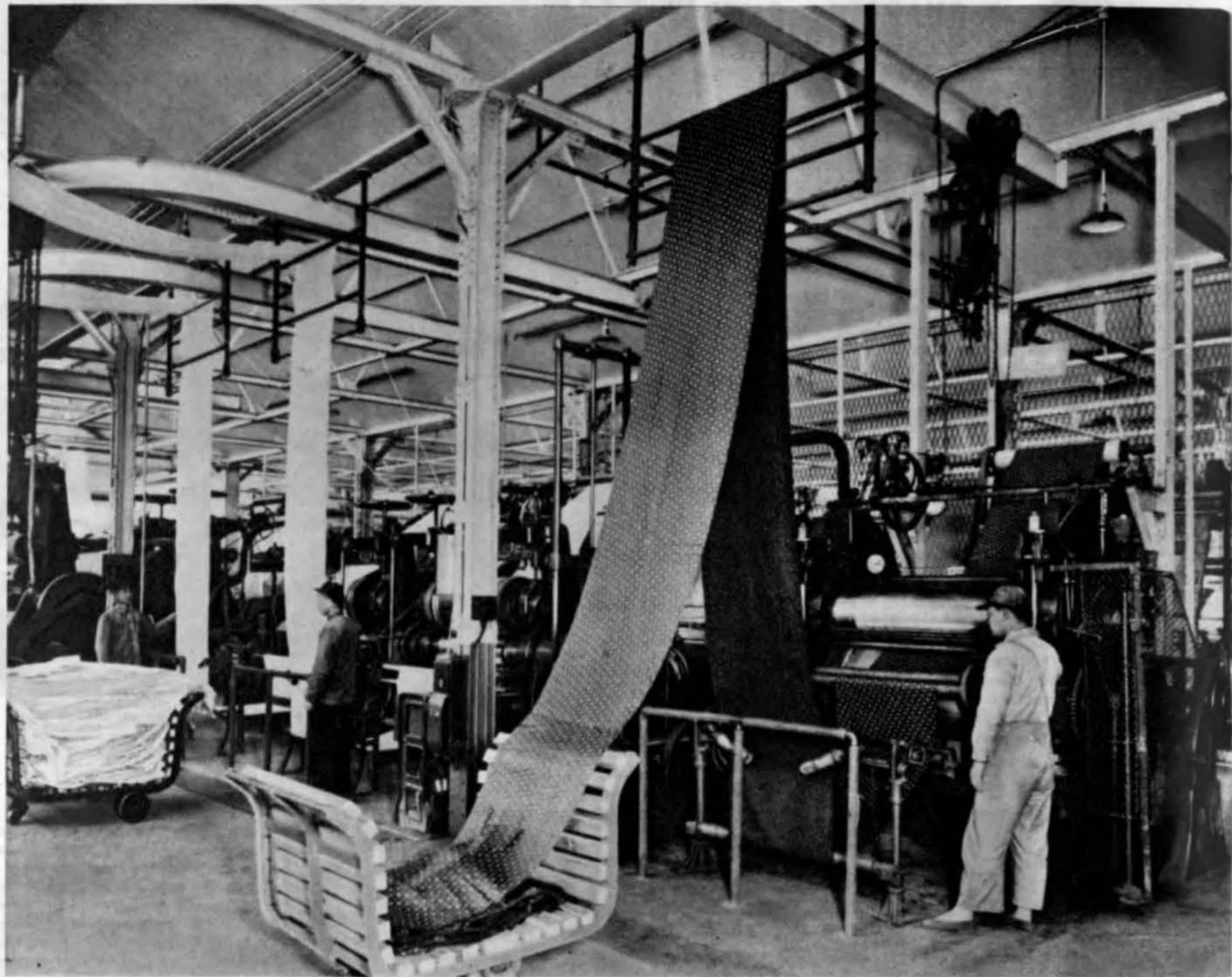
Garden Bridge in the Bund has been repaired and freshly painted, and the road surface has been repaved with cement manufactured in China

Shanghai is China's largest industrial city. Of her 13,000 factories before liberation, more than 8000 were standing idle through bankruptcy or lack of raw materials. After the big air-raid by American-Chiang bombers on February 6, 1950, conditions of disruption and unemployment became increasingly serious, and the Chiang gangsters in Taiwan and Hongkong blatantly predicted Shanghai's collapse. The collapse came, not to Shanghai but to the Chiang gangsters themselves. The Chinese people, including the people of Shanghai, enthusiastically responded in actual struggle to Chairman Mao's call for the nation's financial and economic rehabilitation, and Shanghai's industries gradually revived.

With the improvement in economic conditions, the Shanghai People's Government opened up a programme of municipal construction. Rivers and ditches were dredged, roads and bridges were repaired, and improvements were introduced to the water supply and public sanitation.

One of the largest working class districts now has a piped water supply and electricity for the first time in its history and a new housing estate for more than one thousand families has been built in Tsao Yang Road. Tien Pao River, an open sewer, has been turned into a broad road. Since the introduction of these measures not a single case of typhoid or cholera has occurred in Shanghai.

Customs and way of living have also changed. In contrast with the past, when workers were despised or ignored, model workers like Chin Lung-shan, Yuan Kai-li, and Chang



The textile industry of Shanghai had exceeded its highest pre-war production by the end of 1950 and is now on its way towards planned economy



Looms from the China Textile Machinery Company in Shanghai on their way to a cotton mill in Wush. With the rising demand for cotton goods, the machine industry is working overtime to fulfil its orders for new machinery

Teh-ching, are the idols of the people. Scores of workers are acting as delegates to the city's conferences of all circles, or undertaking responsible work in the government of the city. In the past, Shanghai was a city of hermits. People living in the same house did not know one another. Today, the feeling of unity in the task of national construction has broken down these old barriers of reserve. In this former city of hold-ups, kidnappings and abductions, crime has been effectively abolished. Not a single case of robbery was reported for the whole month of September, 1951. Even the beggars,

prostitutes and swindlers have disappeared, along with the brothels and houses of ill-fame. Thus a century of criminal activities has been swept away in the short period of less than three years.

Advancing with confidence into the new year of 1952 the people of Shanghai, as citizens of the biggest industrial city in China, are determined to develop their struggle on the battlefronts of production and economy. As the birthplace of the Chinese Communist Party, it is beyond doubt that this historic city will achieve a great victory in this struggle.

The Workers' Cultural Palace in Tibet Road



Workers' new housing estate at Tsochau, near the city's industrial section. When completed, the estate will contain schools, clinics and co-operatives



A workers' rest home, under the joint ownership of three textile factories. Rest homes are usually operated on a factory or industrial basis and are open to all workers in need of rest and care





To popularise the new Marriage Law, an information centre for free legal advice has been set up by the Shanghai People's Court



Workers' children play in their own park in Shao Hsing Road



A self-service bookstall of the Hsinhua Bookstore

TRADE FLOURISHES IN STATE STORES



The Tientsin State Department Store

Department stores in all cities throughout China are experiencing an unprecedented boom in both retail and wholesale sales. This is the natural result of the rising purchasing power of the peasants. Industrial products such as thermos flasks, electric torches and enamel ware which previously had difficulty in finding a market even in the cities, are now commonly used in the most remote villages. Towels, socks and printed cottons are also finding their way to the countryside and State department stores are finding difficulty in fulfilling the rapidly growing demands for these articles.

In Tientsin, North China's largest commercial centre, the January-June turnover of the State department store in 1951 was more than doubled compared to the same period in 1950. For certain articles of daily necessity among the peasants the increase was even higher. Sales of sugar, for instance, increased tenfold; towels, twelvefold; socks, sevenfold, and paper, fourteenfold.

Wholesale figures reveal a further enormous increase in the purchasing power of the peasants, for no less than 83 per cent of the company's trade between January and June, 1951, was in the form of wholesale sales to village co-operatives and country stores as compared to 52 per cent during the last six months of 1950.

The large retail departments are constantly crowded with customers at all times of the day. As a reflection of the expanding industrial production, new lines in household and toilet commodities ranging from bicycles and aluminium ware to plastic hot-water bottles and soap holders, are constantly appearing on the counters and finding a ready sale.

Such industrial production for civilian consumption is only possible in an economy planned for peaceful reconstruction in the interests of the people.



Peasant Yang En-kuang, of Antai Village in Hopei Province, selects a length of gaily printed cotton for his daughter



Armed men visit the well-stocked stationery department to purchase notebooks and pencils for their cultural studies

Groceries, cakes, pastries and confectioneries are sold on the ground floor



Prosperity Comes to Singtai County

Urban-rural trade has made considerable development over the last twelve months as a result of a series of measures undertaken by the Government.

Conferences of local producers held in the early part of last year paved the way for finding a market for their products. In addition to State and co-operative buying of these products, private merchants were encouraged to develop such trade. Transportation facilities were provided by the Government.

From the beginning of May, 1951, a series of local products exhibitions were held in various cities, and yielded encouraging results. With the wider facilities for distribution provided by the State stores, ready markets were found for goods which had previously found only limited sale.

Industrial enterprises are now well supplied with the raw materials they need and at the same time the rise in the purchasing power of the peasants has provided them with an ever increasing market for their finished industrial goods.



Urban-rural interflow of goods is one of the main features of the Government's economic planning—trade caravans, such as above, are frequently seen even in such remote areas as the mountainous districts of Singtai County, Hopel Province



Coal from far-away mining areas is distributed by the Singtai Co-operative to local consumers



This live-stock market of Singtai County is usually crowded with peasants buying or selling draught animals



The Singtai Co-operative buys up large quantities of ramie, a strong fibre used for making grass-linen



With full purses, the peasants are able to buy industrial commodities from the retail department of the Singtai Co-operative. During ten days in November, no less than 150 bolls of printed cotton passed over the counter

Liu Hu-lan

MARTYR OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE



A statue of martyr Liu Hu-lan

Liu Hu-lan's name will live forever in the hearts of the Chinese people. To countless thousands throughout the nation, her conduct in the face of death at the hands of the traitorous troops of Yen Hsi-shan in 1947 remains as a supreme example of courage in the struggle against oppression.

Today, the tiny village of Yunchouhsitsun in Wenshui County, Shansi Province, is famed as the birthplace of this national heroine. Scores of army-men, government workers, peasants, workers, students and others visit Yunchouhsitsun in the course of the year to pay homage to the memory of this seventeen-year-old martyr.

Her death has not gone unavenged. In the summer of 1951 her murderers were captured and put to death after a public trial attended by more than twenty thousand people. On the same day more than five hundred representatives of the Communist Party, Government administrations and people's organisations attended a memorial service in her honour.

The spirit of Liu Hu-lan will forever be a beacon light, shining upon Yunchouhsitsun, and upon all China.



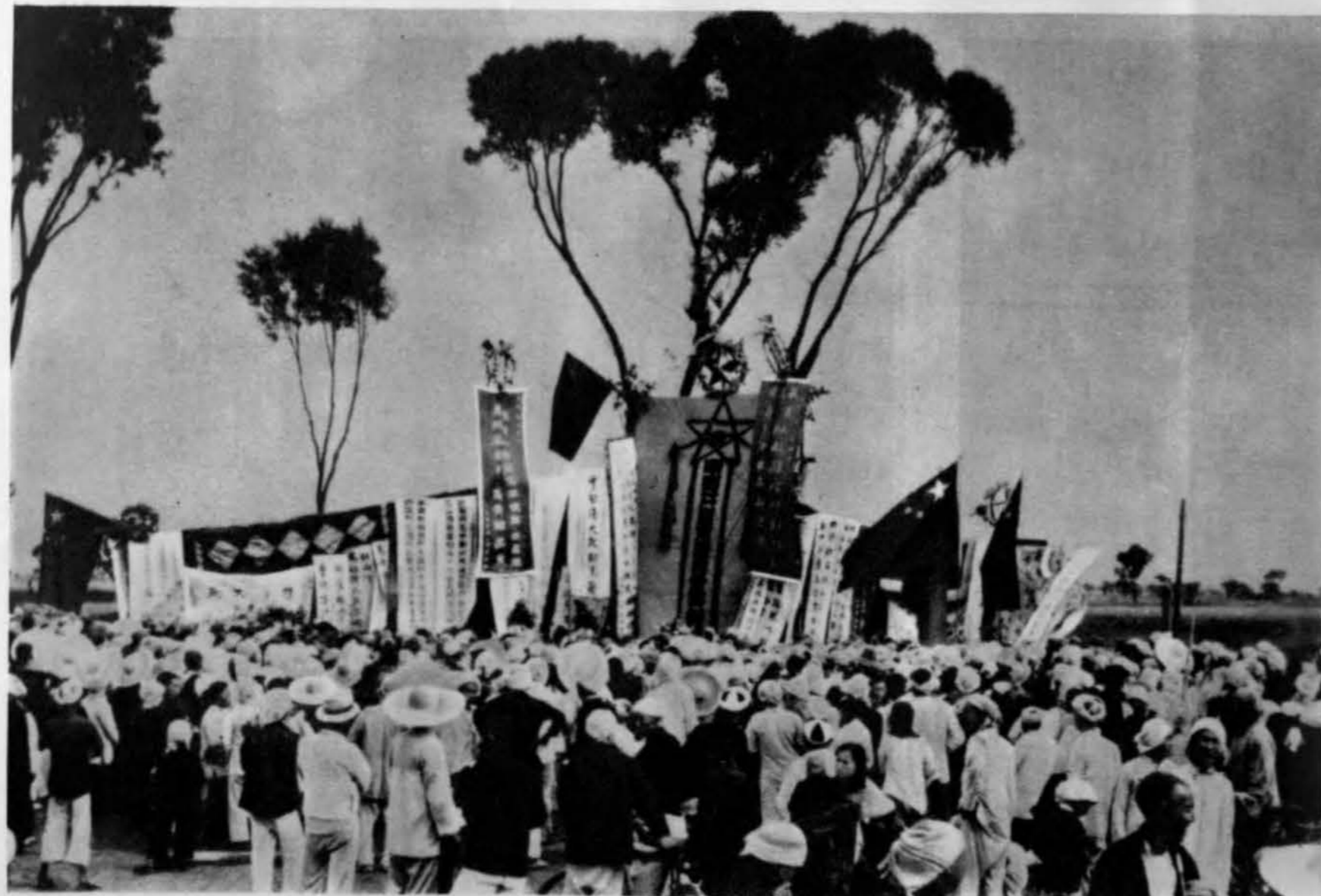
Her native village of Yunchouhsitsun—the people of her village have a glorious revolutionary tradition of struggle against the Japanese invaders and the Kuomintang oppressors



Liu Hu-lan's former home



Members of Liu Hu-lan's family—(left to right) Liu Ching-cheng, her grandfather; Liu Ching-lan, her father; Hu Wen-hui, her mother, and her younger brothers and sister



On June 24, 1951, more than five hundred representatives of people's organisations in Shansi Province paid homage at her grave



Her mother pauses beneath a plaque of honour over the doorway of her home



Liu Hu-lan's mother answers many letters of comfort received from all parts of the country. Recently she wrote an open letter calling on all Chinese mothers to support the appeal for a Five-Power Peace Pact

ICE SKATING A People's Sport



The "People's Skating Rink" on Shihchahai Lake north of Peking is a natural skating rink after the lake has frozen in winter.

Skating has become a mass sport among the people of Peking. With its hard dry winter and large lakes Peking provides ideal conditions for this sport. Before liberation, however, few people could afford the price of the skates, so for the majority it remained an unattainable pleasure.

On Sundays and holidays groups of young workers and students with their skates slung over their shoulders can now be seen making their way towards Peihai Park in the north of the city. Before the first rays of the winter sun have fallen on the frozen lakes some hundreds of enthusiasts are already on the ice and scores of onlookers have gathered to watch the performances of the figure skaters.

Many children join in the sport, some on skates, others on small wooden sleds tied onto their shoes. Age is no barrier, for even the toddlers from the famous Peihai crèche can be seen trying out their skill on the ice.

Within a skating area of 1200 square metres is a 400-metre runway, an ice-hockey rink, and a rink for novices. On the second day of the Spring Festival, thousands gathered to watch and participate in a great ice festival in which ice-hockey matches, racing and figure-skating competitions were featured.

As part of the national campaign for fitness and good health, skating is encouraged as a sport in all schools and universities, and is included as part of their regular winter physical training programmes. Several universities have their own rinks, and even primary schools have laid out ice strips for the children's games.



A 1500-metre relay race during the Spring Festival

The Vuzing Academy and the Y.M.C.A. teams contest for the 1953 ice-hockey championship



Pandit Nehru, Premier of India, visits the exhibition of Chinese culture and art sponsored by the delegation in New Delhi. Standing in the left foreground is K.M. Panikkar, Indian Ambassador to China

Chinese Cultural Delegation Visits India and Burma

A Chinese cultural delegation to India and Burma headed by Ting Hsi-lin, Vice-Minister of Cultural Affairs, recently returned to Peking after more than eight weeks' goodwill tour.

During their forty-one days in India and eighteen days in Burma, our delegates were given cordial reception by the Governments and peoples of both countries. They visited many historical places of interest and were received by many cultural organisations.

An exhibition of Chinese culture and art sponsored by our delegation aroused considerable interest and attracted a large number of visitors in the several cities where it was exhibited.

The goodwill tour has made an important contribution in promoting friendship and cultural ties between the peoples of China, India and Burma.



In Hyderabad, people's organisations welcomed the delegation at this great mass meeting, and celebrated the occasion by founding a Hyderabad branch of the Sino-Indian Friendship Association



Ting Hsi-lin, Vice-Minister of Cultural Affairs and head of the delegation, opens the exhibition of Chinese art and culture in Rangoon, capital of Burma

Ancient Tombs Discovered on the Huai River Construction Site

More than three hundred ancient tombs of the Han (206 B.C.-A.D. 220), Tang (618-907), and Sung (960-1279) dynasties have been excavated in the course of the construction of the Paisha Reservoir in Paishachen, Yu County, Honan Province. Important material for research into the art, architecture and social conditions of the times is contained in the mural paintings, bas-reliefs and many relics of historical value found in the tombs.



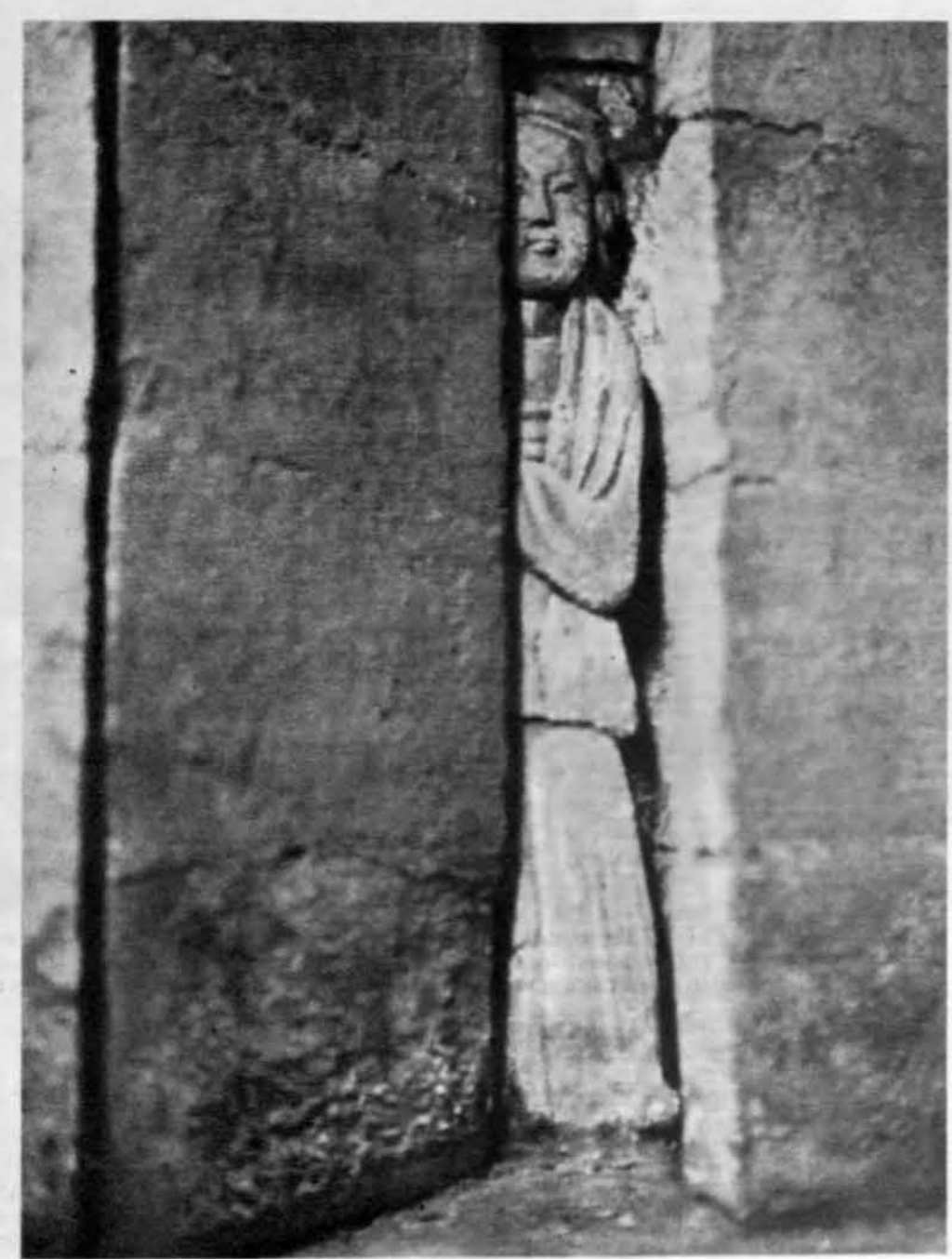
This typical tomb of the Han dynasty is built with hollow bricks of decorative design



Outer appearance of a Sung tomb (built in 1099). The tomb is divided into three parts: an outer compartment, a passage-way, and an inner compartment



Architectural ornamentation in the passage-way leading from the outer compartment of the tomb



Rear wall of the inner compartment of the tomb. The figure of the woman behind half-closed door signifies that there are more room behind



Bas-relief on the west wall of the outer compartment of a tomb of the Sung dynasty shows Chao Ta-weng and his wife, who are buried in the tomb, seated at a table with their servants waiting on them



Archaeologist Hsieh Yuan-lu and artist Liu Ling-ssan discuss the content of a mural found on the west wall of the inner compartment of the tomb



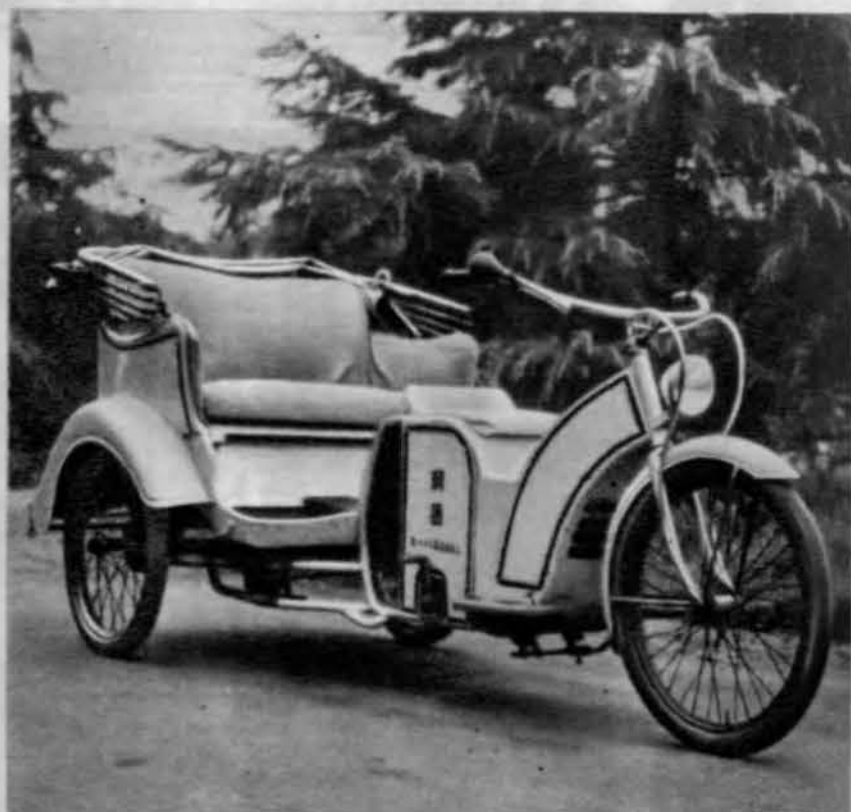
The ceiling of the outer compartment of the tomb



The Electric Motor Department of the Fushun Colliery manufactures a 325-H.P. D.C. electric motor—with the successful production of this powerful electric motor, derelict rolling stock has again been brought into use for the transport of coal



China's first motorised pedicab was recently produced in a factory in Shanghai. Easy to drive and economical in petrol consumption, it is expected to become a popular form of transportation



Shih An-fu harvests a bumper wheat crop—peasant Shih An-fu of Shensi Province has recently produced a harvest of 810 catties of wheat per mou, five hundred catties above the average for the area. Shih An-fu is one of China's many peasants who are blazing a trail in modern methods of cultivation



A Chinese Youth Literary and Art Troupe gave several successful performances at the Chalkovsky Hall in Moscow last month, including the 'Red Silk Dance', the opera 'The White-Haired Girl' and the ensemble 'The East Is Red'



After the performance of 'The White-Haired Girl,' the troupe joined a discussion meeting with Soviet actors and actresses



Workers' enthusiasm overcomes transport difficulties—a group of workers in the locomotive repair shop of a Chungking factory constructed this locomotive in their spare time from wreckage and scrap iron left behind by the Kuomintang

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