

CHINA

PICTORIAL

No. 11

NOVEMBER 1951





Chairman Mao Tse-tung delivers the opening address to the Third Session of the First National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, Peking, October 23, 1951

Front cover:

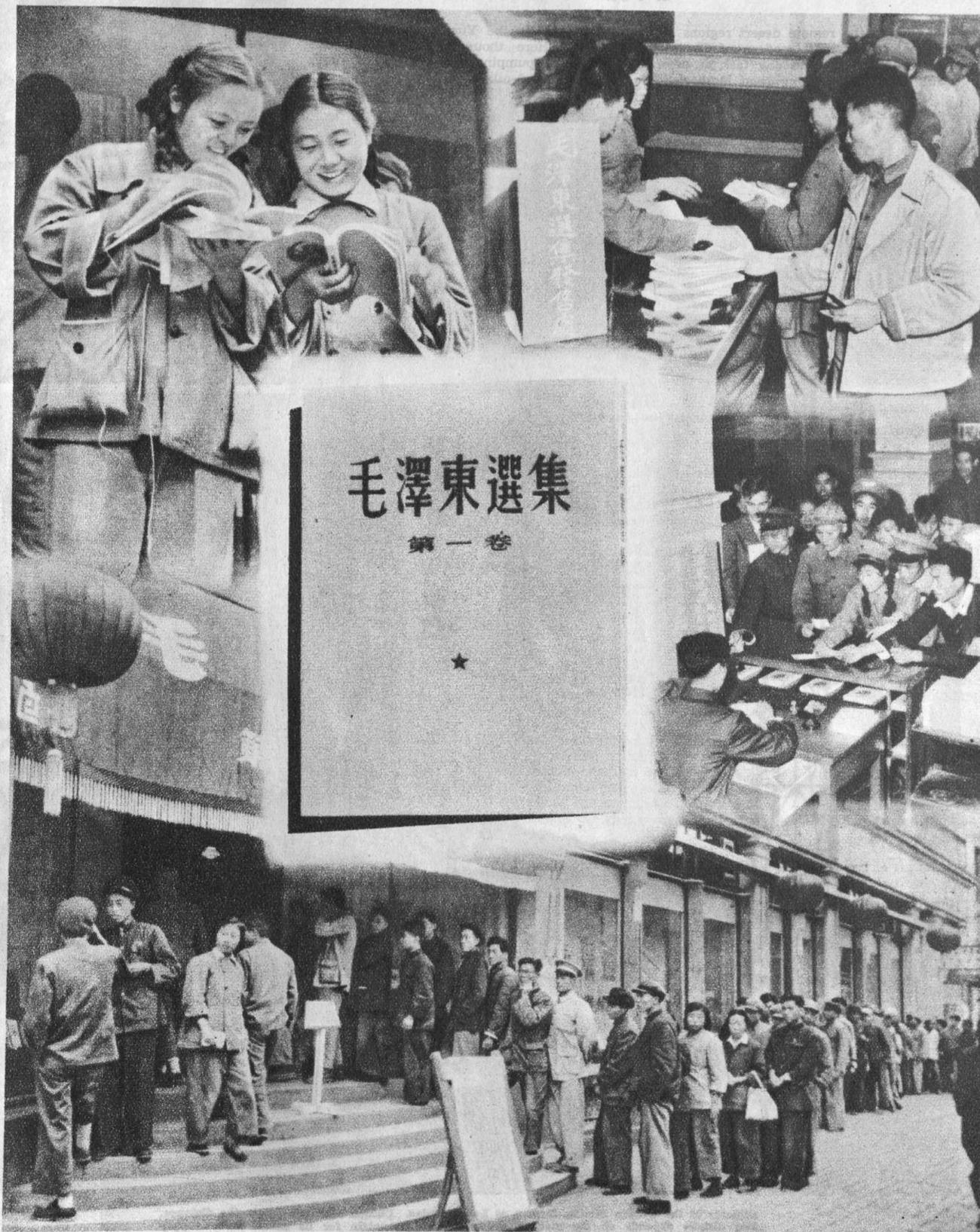
A shepherdess of Inner Mongolia

Back cover:

New buildings of the China People's University

Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung

October, 1951, was marked by the publication in Chinese of the first volume of the Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung. This event was welcomed throughout the nation, and record sales were reported from all bookshops as workers, peasants, students and people in all walks of life hastened to acquire this treasury of Marxist literature

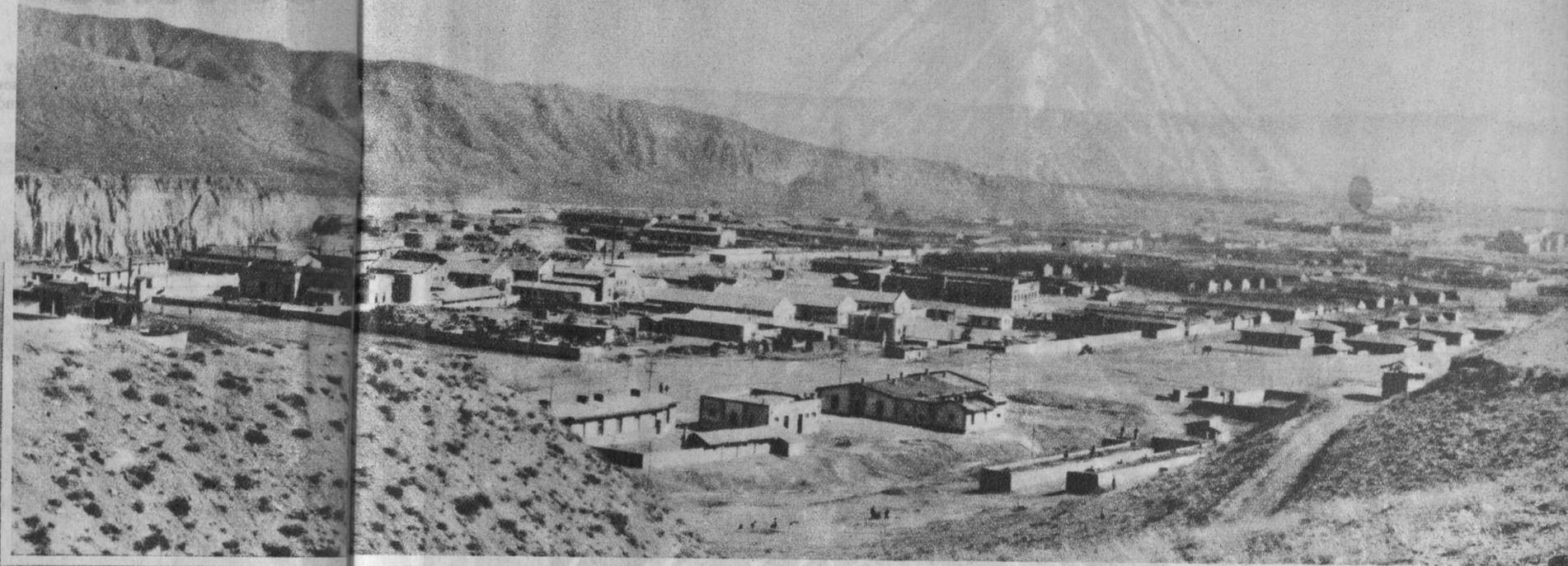


DESERT WEALTH

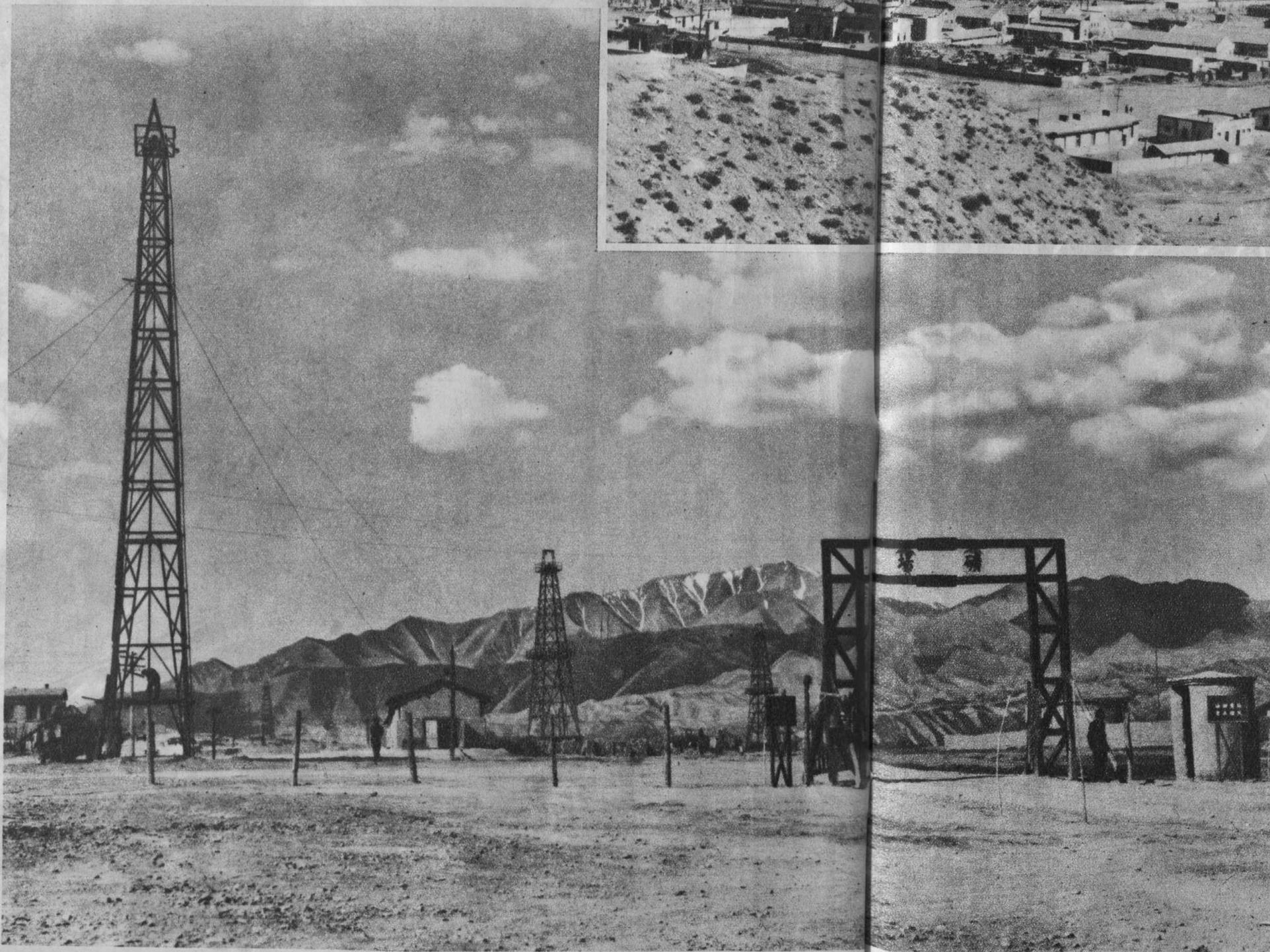
The Yumen Oilfields of Kansu Province

Hsu Chin-chang, member of the Petroleum Administration of the Ministry of Fuel

Far in the remote desert regions of Kansu Province lie the Yumen Oilfields, among the greatest and most modern of China's oil projects. Here thousands of workers are engaged in a night and day task of prospecting, drilling, pumping and refining in order to fulfill the needs of our great Motherland for petroleum and oil.



A new town has been created to house the thousands of oil workers and their families where formerly there was only desert



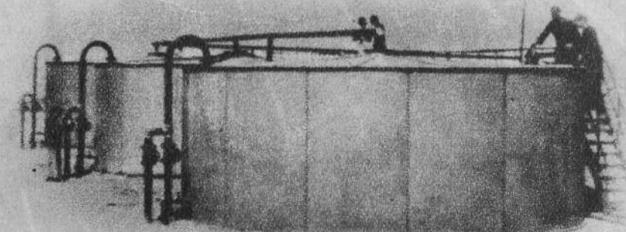
Oilfields of the Yumen Mining Bureau at Laochunmiao. Chillen Mountain lies in the distance. The district depends on the melting snows of this mountain for its entire water supply

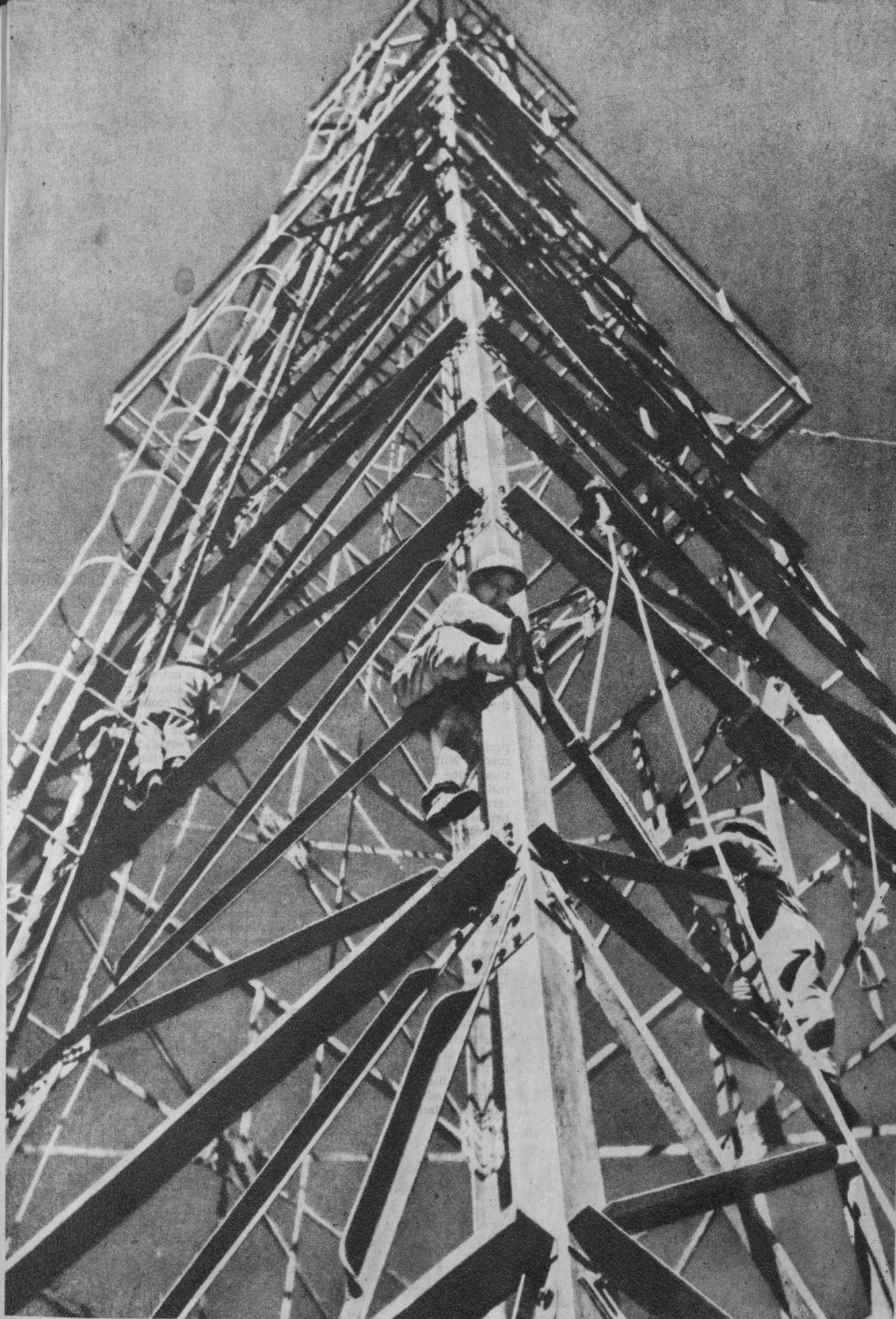
Although the oilfields were established in 1938, the Kuomintang remained indifferent to their development, finding it more profitable to foster large imports of American oil. Only after liberation were they recognised as an important part of the national economy.

Under State ownership, the oilfields became one of the great projects of rehabilitation launched by the Central People's Government. With a full sense of their new responsibility, and the realisation of the role of oil in the strengthening of national economy and resistance to American aggression, the workers have flung themselves into the tasks of rehabilitation and production with whole-hearted enthusiasm, with the result that time for drilling has been halved and the wear on drillheads and consumption of fuel considerably reduced. When last year it was decided to establish an oil refinery the work of construction was completed within four months, against the original estimate of a year.

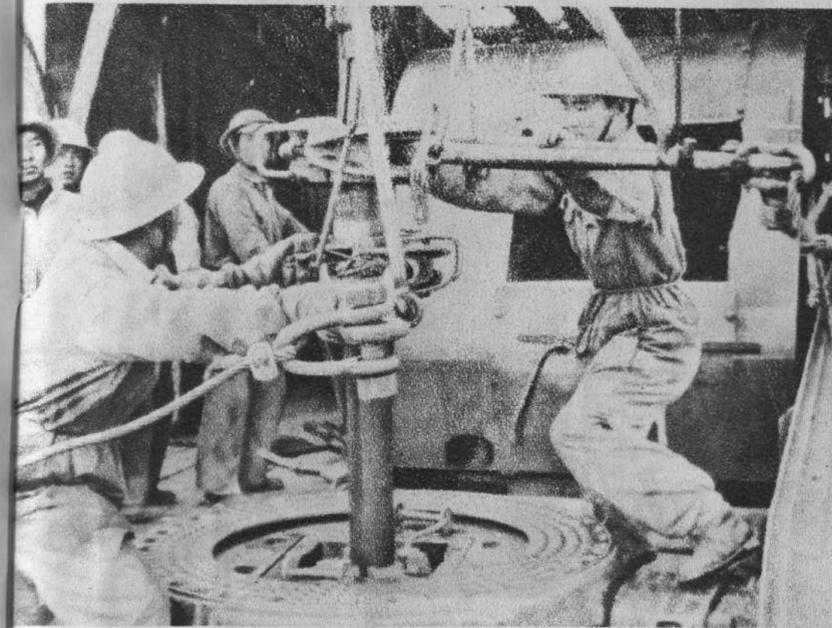
In the realm of technique we have received great help from the Soviet Union both through the direct assistance of Soviet experts and the introduction of Soviet tools and equipment. At the present time oil production and working efficiency far exceed the highest records of Kuomintang days, and side by side with the increase in production the living conditions of the workers have been greatly improved.

Although our national petroleum industry is still in its infancy it is already a growing force in our national defence and economic construction. With our rich oil resources, and the brilliant leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao, our petroleum industry has a future of unlimited development. In the not too distant future we shall see countless oil-wells, better equipped and built on a larger scale, appearing on the vast plains of our Motherland.



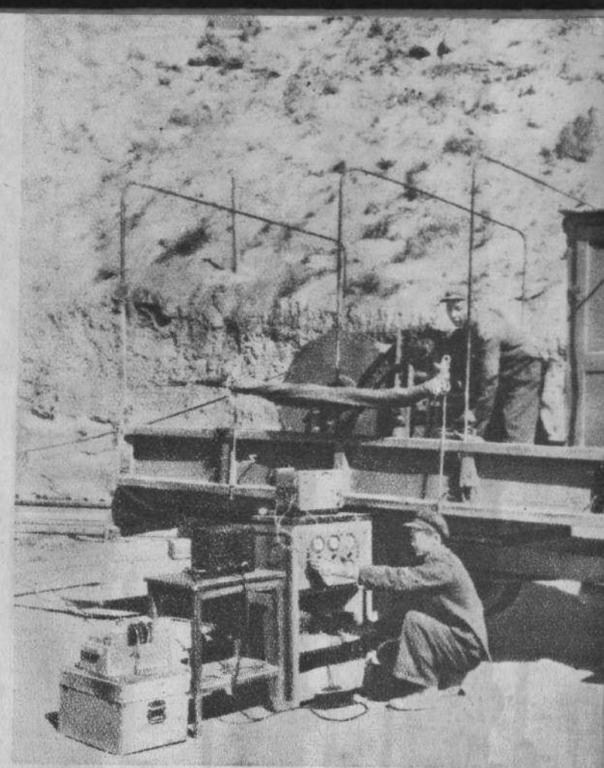


NEW WELLS ARE BEING SUNK UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SOVIET EXPERTS

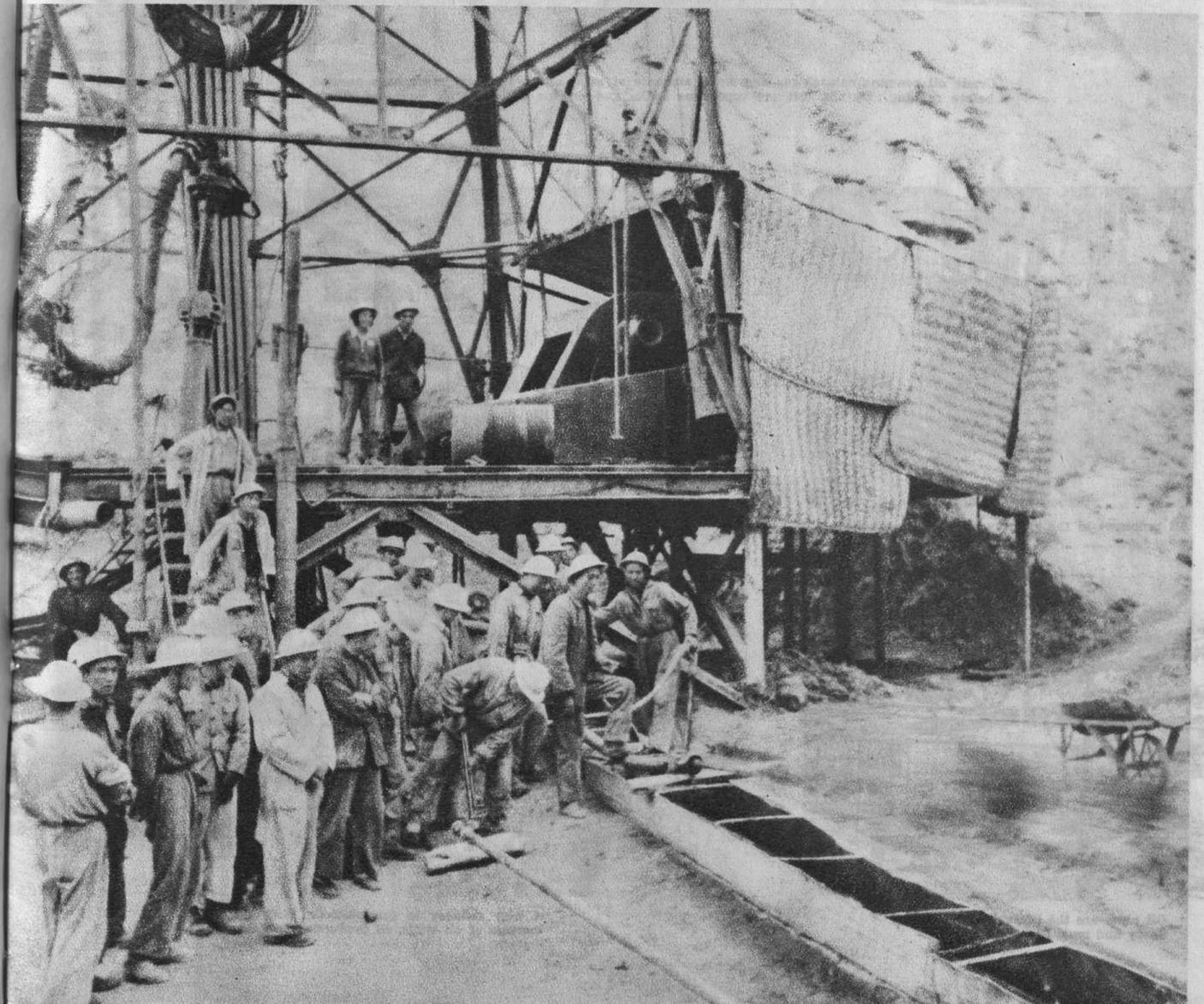


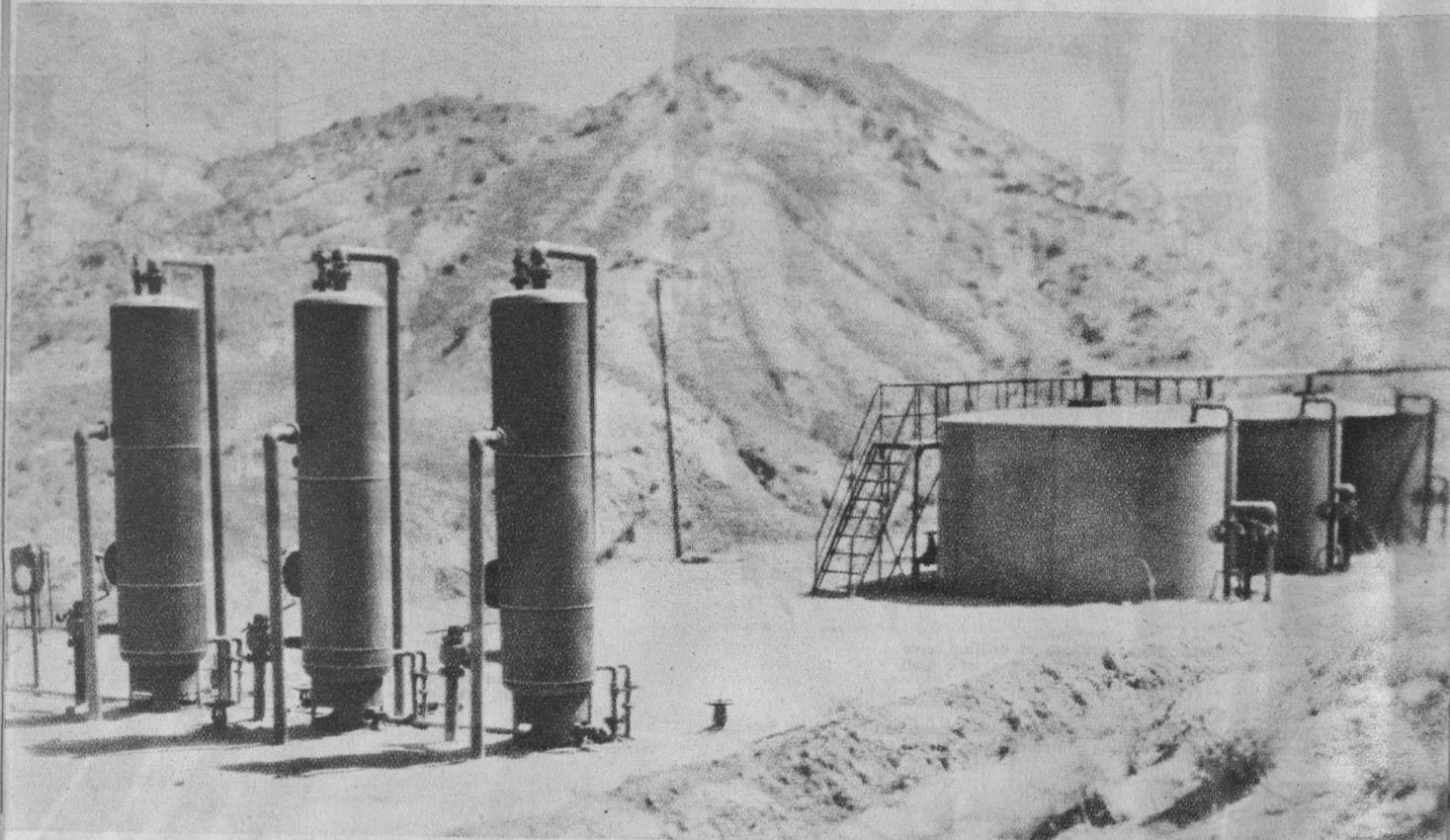
Modern Soviet methods of drilling have halved the cost of sinking a new well

Workers gather round as the flow of oil commences. Oil pipes must now be installed and the drilling equipment may be put to work elsewhere

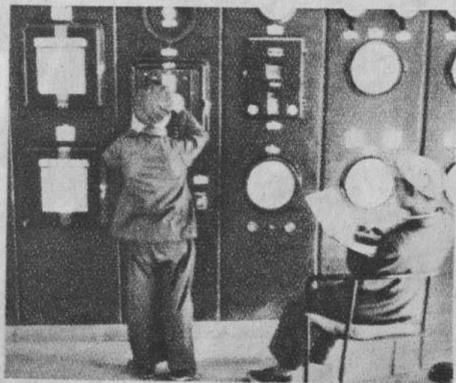


Model-worker Wang Yueh-chai, engineering designer, adjusts an instrument for recording the position and quantity of an underground oil deposit. The device is his own invention





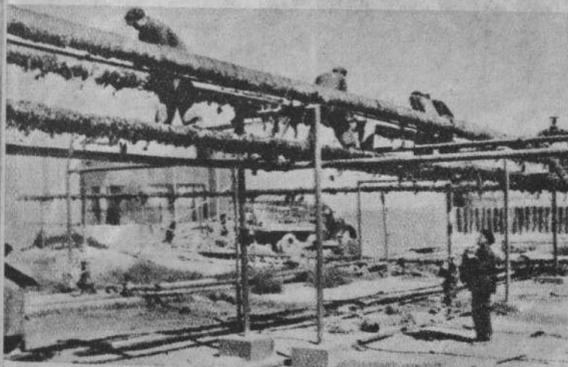
Crude oil contains natural gas and small amounts of sand and water and must be separated before refining. On the left are separating tanks and on the right, an oil tank and filters



All processes in the refinery are machine-controlled

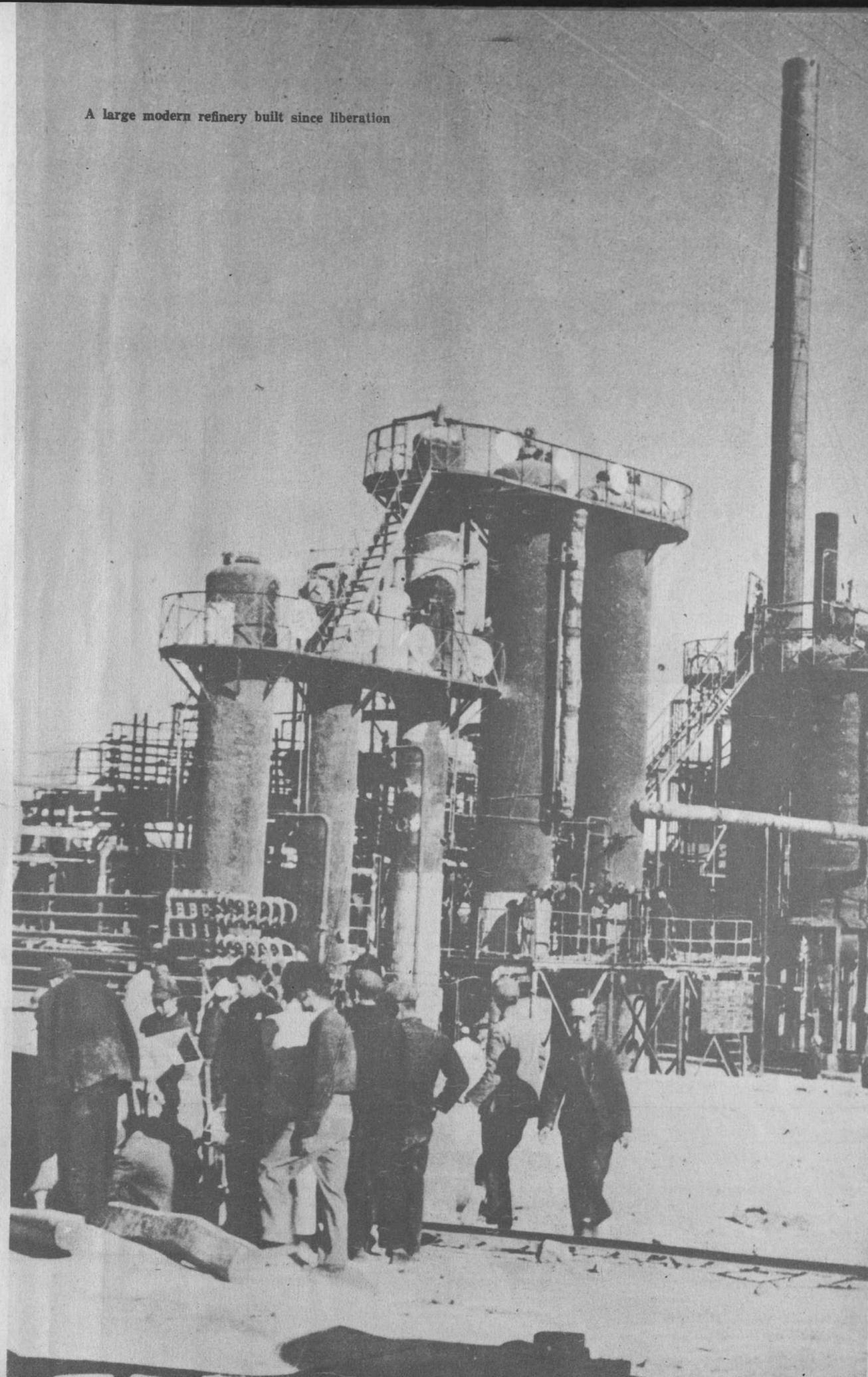


A new refinery in construction. With the increase of oil wells, oil production is rising



Oil pipes are the life-veins of a refinery and must be carefully tended

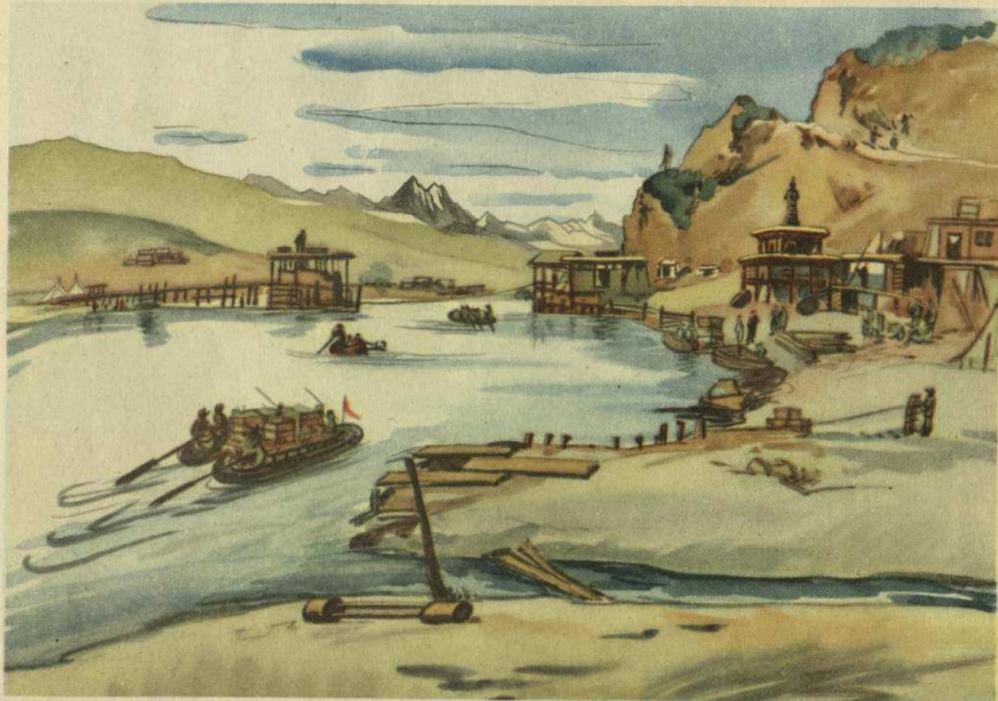
A large modern refinery built since liberation





Kantse County on the Highway from Sikang to Tibet

Kantse after liberation



A ferry on the Yalung River

Three water-colour paintings by Yuan Chi-hsien



The Hanjen Temple of Kantse

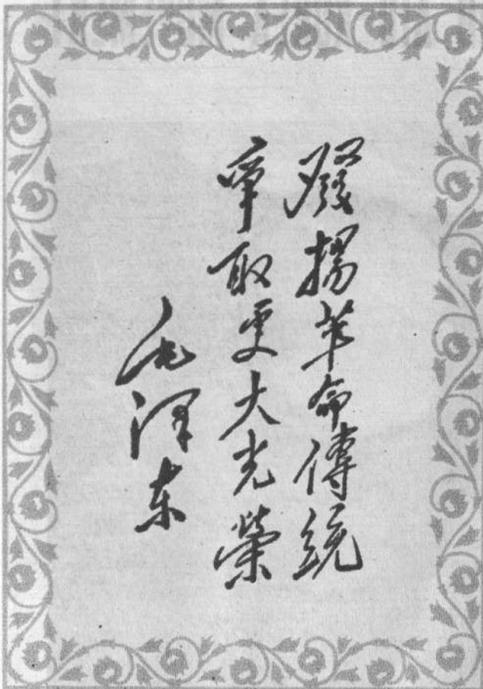
FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE RESIST-AMERICA AND AID-KOREA MOVEMENT



Generals Kim Il Sung (left) and Peng Teh-huai (right) have just heard a report on the Chinese people's movement against American aggression and for aiding Korea from the delegation of the Chinese people's volunteers, who have recently returned to Korea after six months in China



Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the First National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, addresses a celebration meeting for the anniversary of the movement against American aggression and for aiding Korea, held in Peking on October 25, 1951



"Foster the tradition of revolution and struggle for greater glory", reads this inscription by Chairman Mao

GOVERNMENT DELEGATION VISITS OLD REVOLUTIONARY BASES

Two delegations from the Central People's Government recently visited the old revolutionary bases in North and South China, carrying with them a message of good will from Chairman Mao and the Central People's Government.

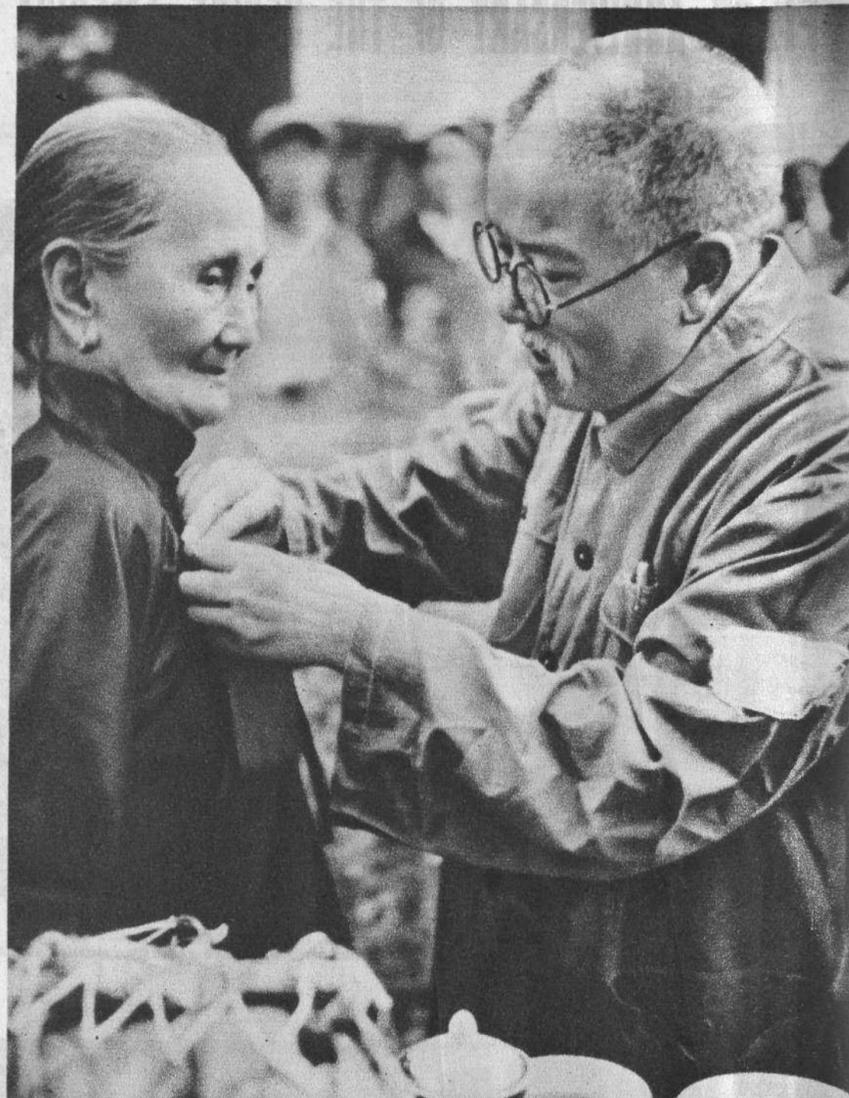
Personal visits were made by the delegates to the families of revolutionary martyrs and revolutionary armymen, and to the disabled war veterans of these areas, to whom many tokens of goodwill were presented, including such gifts as scrolls inscribed by Chairman Mao, souvenir badges and letters of comfort.

The delegation to the South visited the many bases established during the Second Revolutionary Civil War, including the Fukien-Chekiang-Kiangsi base, the Hunan-Hupeh base, the Hunan-Kiangsi base, the Hainan Island base and the eastern Kwangtung base, while the delegation to the North visited the many bases established both during the period of the Second Revolutionary Civil War and the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression.

The delegations were each accompanied by a cinema unit, a photography team, and various cultural troupes who provided many entertainments.

As the delegations arrived at the bases, the people received them with tumultuous welcome. "Chairman Mao has not forgotten us and neither have we forgotten Chairman Mao," said the people of Chingkuang Mountain, where General Chu Teh's troops joined forces with the troops under Mao Tse-tung in 1928. In welcoming the delegation the people of Yanan sang a song, which ran:

"Standing on the city wall
We look towards Peking,
Our heart is one with Chairman Mao,
As our Five-Star Flag flies in the wind."

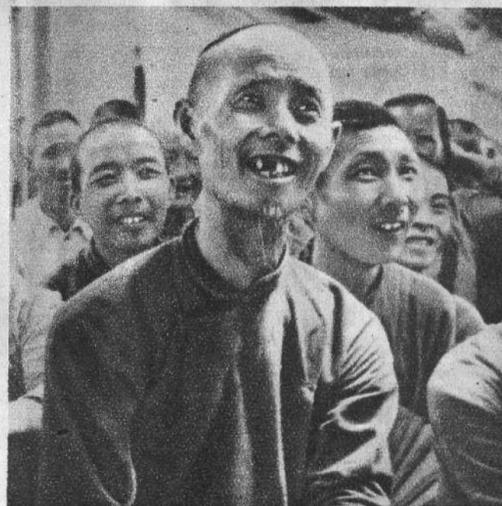


Hsieh Chueh-tsai, leader of the delegation to the South, pins a souvenir badge on the coat of the mother of Fang Chih-min, a revolutionary martyr

Sixty-nine-year-old Madame Yang, the mother of an army martyr, displays an old Red Army certificate which she had for many years kept hidden from Kuomintang eyes



Members of the delegation visit Chairman Mao Tse-tung's old residence at Shachoupa, Kiangsi Province



Dependants of armymen and martyrs gather to listen to a talk by a member of the delegation



This well at Shachoupa was dug by the villagers in 1933, under the leadership of Chairman Mao. The inscription reads: "When you drink at the well, remember he who gave it to you"

At a meeting in the Szechwan-Shensi revolutionary base, this young boy presented a goat to the patriotic contributions fund



Elderly family members of Red Armymen proudly display their gifts from Chairman Mao Tse-tung





The people of the historic revolutionary city of Yenan gather to welcome the members of the delegation to the North, headed by Liu Ching-fan



The arrival of the delegation in Chafangchen, Fuh sien in the old Shensi-Kansu-Ningxia Border Region
With the help of their fellow-villagers, a revolutionary martyr's family have produced a first-rate crop



Villagers of Wangchiahsiang, an old revolutionary base in Shantung, now have their own cultural club



Brick sales at the village co-operative are a clear sign of the rising prosperity of the villagers of Wangchiahsiang



On the eve of National Day, Chairman Mao Tse-tung invited many representatives of the old revolutionary bases to a celebration dinner party. Here Peng Yen-tai, father of martyr Peng Hsueh-feng, and representative of the Southwest Honan base, shakes hands with Chairman Mao



Martyrs' and armymen's dependants in Shantung sign a patriotic pact. In traditional revolutionary spirit they prepare to express their love for Chairman Mao by patriotic deeds



Girl Cotton Worker Creates National Record

Rosy-cheeked seventeen-year-old Ho Chien-hsiu occupies a foremost place in China's textile industry as the creator of a national record for the production of high-grade cotton yarn.

Ho Chien-hsiu's working system is the practical application of the Soviet Stakhanov method to present conditions in Chinese industry and is applicable not only to the making of fine yarn but throughout all departments of the textile industry. Her methods are now being popularised throughout the nation and will enable the patriotic emulation campaign to become part of the normal working procedure in countless mills and factories.



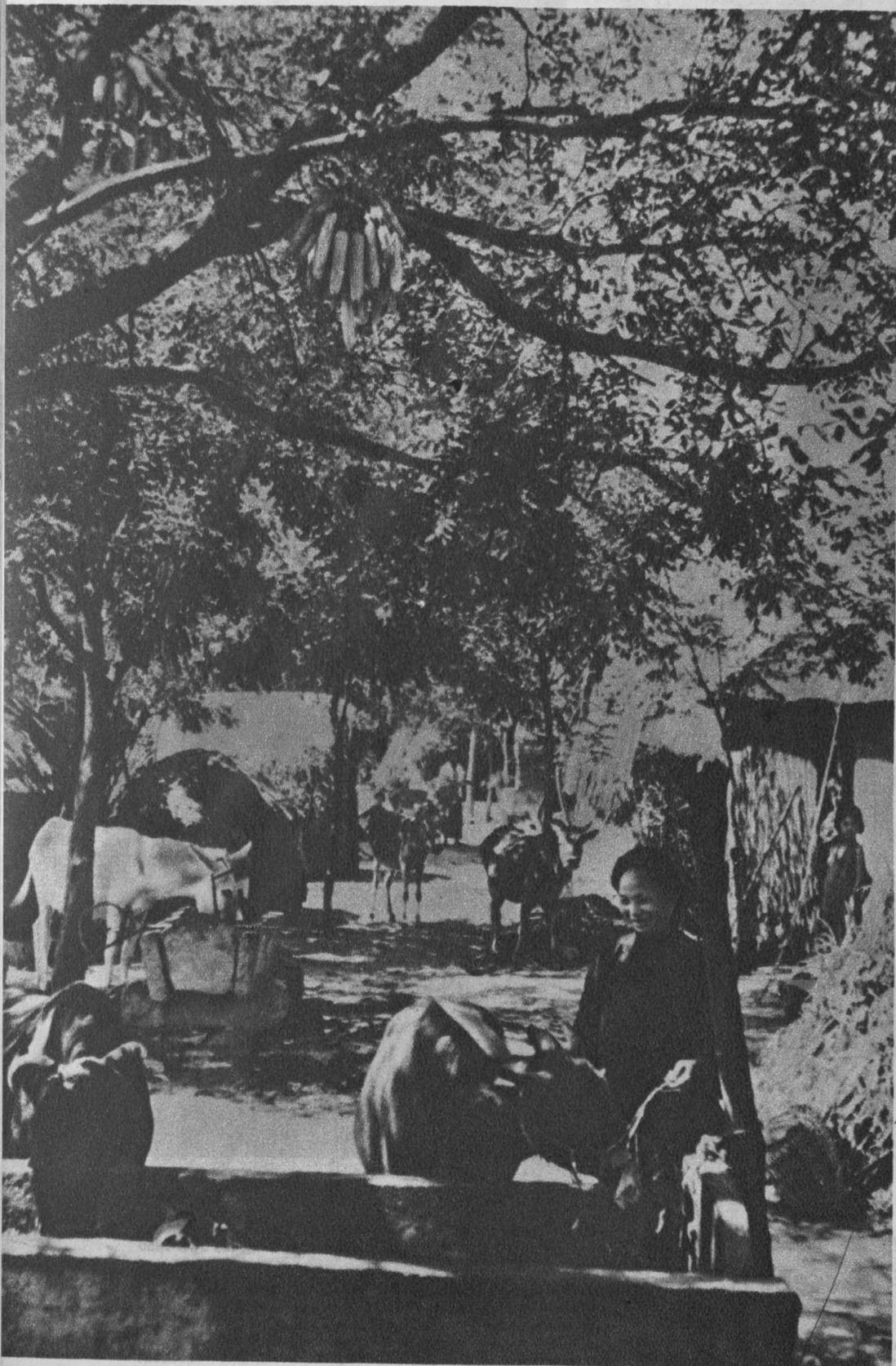
Cotton-Grower Chu Holds Production Record

Smiling Chu Yao-li, creator of a new high record in cotton growing, displays a handful of his recent harvest. His mutual-aid team this year succeeded in producing an average of 540

catties of cotton a mou. Two mou of his own land yielded a record production of 920 catties a mou, exceeding his own 1950 record of 745 catties.

This expert cotton-grower has already sold 1500 catties of the finest grade cotton to the Government, while other members of his team have sold more than 6000 catties. Chu Yao-li and his team have issued a challenge to mutual-aid teams and cotton farmers of the whole country to exceed these excellent sales of cotton.

Huai River Peasants Reap Rich Harvests



Chiangchichuang, a village in Anhwei Province, previously suffered from food shortage every spring. Now it has reaped a good harvest, the granaries are full, and the villagers are living a happy and prosperous life



Peasants of Fulltel, Suhsien, harvest a good crop of soybean. Irrigation has enabled them to produce more than 200 catties a mou

After many heartbreaking years of flood and drought, the peasants of the Huai valley are reaping the benefits of the gigantic construction work carried out on the Huai River this year.

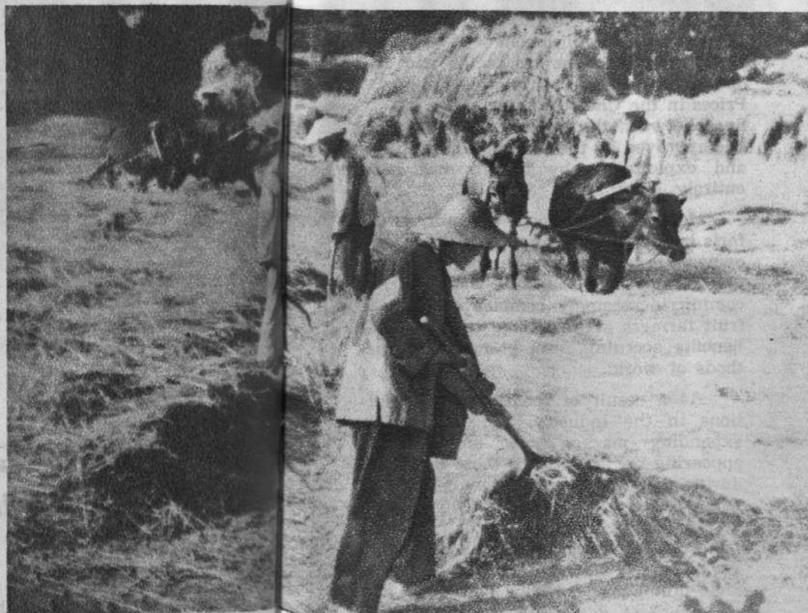
In areas previously most susceptible to flood pro-

duction of wheat has more than doubled. In Fuyang, northern Anhwei Province, each mou of land has yielded from 150 to 200 catties of sorghum. In Suhsien, an area suffering most severely from floods in the past, production of sorghum, soybean, sesame and lentils was more than double that of last year.

In a letter to Chairman Mao, peasants of Tatienshiang, Yingho district, Shou County, northern Anhwei Province, said: "The completion of the Junhotsi Flood Regulating System has brought us bumper harvests from land which produced nothing for more than twenty years. This summer we reaped a good crop of wheat; now

we have just reaped more than 10,000 catties of sorghum; and in less than a month we will reap 10,000 catties of rice. We can now eat good food and afford to buy new clothes. We have bought many agricultural implements and our life is becoming better in every way."

The successful completion of the first stage of the taming of this turbulent river has brought good harvests to millions and ended the hard life of the peasants. With the full completion of this gigantic project, an even richer and more prosperous road will unfold before the people of this valley.



Kaomisohsiang in Anhwei Province has reaped two fine harvests since the land has been freed from floods



Peasant Ku Chi-hsiang (left) has purchased an ox from the first good harvest he has seen in eight years

Fruit Farming in Shantung Province

Shantung Province has long been known as the leading fruit production centre of China. Chefoo apples, Laiyang pears, Feicheng peaches, the rose-scented grapes of Tsingtao and the walnuts and persimmons of the mountain districts have in the past commanded an eager demand in foreign markets. Before the war, one-third of the Province's income from agricultural production was gained from fruit.

At the time of liberation, however, owing to the damage caused by the Japanese and Kuomintang troops, fruit production in this area had dropped to a low level, and the people of the area were suffering great economic hardship.



Fruit farmers of a group of orchards gather to hear a demonstration lecture on the late picking of banana-scented apples



A woman horticultural expert from a Government Horticultural Station assists a fruit farmer to deal with a canker

Packers in the Chefoo Vegetable and Fruit Exchange wrap and pack apples for transport to other parts of the country



Since land reform has given every peasant a share in the fruit orchards a new enthusiasm for production has combined with Government-introduced scientific methods of cultivation to produce better crops of higher quality than ever before, and the industry is steadily reviving.

Nineteen forty-nine saw the first horticultural stations established in the principal fruit-growing areas of Chefoo, Laiyang and Lungkow and a campaign is now underway for the wider application of the new methods. Groups of fruit farmers meet for the exchange of fruit-growing experiences and to discuss modern methods of horticulture. Regular spraying programmes, the eradication of canker, scientific methods of fertilising, picking and grading, have now won the confidence of the farmers and as a result this year's fruit production in the Province as a whole is 33 per cent higher than in 1950.

Problems of marketing have been solved by the establishment of a Vegetable and Fruit Exchange in Chefoo and co-operative fruit markets in other provinces. Prices in the Chefoo Exchange are jointly fixed between the farmers and merchants and approved by the Exchange authorities, and exploitation by brokers has been entirely eliminated.

Mutual-aid groups, co-operative efforts in the extermination of insects, joint ownership or partnership in orchards, and various forms of collective work are becoming increasingly common among the fruit farmers as they come to realise the benefits accruing from co-operative methods of work.

As a result of the improved conditions in the industry, and the rapidly expanding market, new orchards are appearing on the sites of those destroyed during the war and even on the sides of mountains and land which was previously desert. As these new orchards come into fruit, this famous Province will again take its place as China's foremost centre of fruit production.



Chang Tsu-ying, member of a research group of Hsishawang Village in Chefoo, the famous apple centre





海娃也打鬼子，海娃在龍門村當了兒童團長，天拿了紅纓槍到龍門山上去放哨，一面放哨，一面放羊。

Armed with a spear, Hai Wa, leader of a children's corps, combines his duties of sheep-tending with those of scouting for his liberated area.

The Messenger-Shepherd

"The Messenger-Shepherd", based on a story by Hua Shan, is one of the most popular of the illustrated serials which are published so widely in China today.

Written around events during the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression, it describes how Hai Wa, a young shepherd leader of a children's corps, carries out a difficult assignment in delivering a message to the command post of the people's guerrilla forces situated behind the enemy lines.

Simple as the story is, artist Liu Chi-yu, in paintings of a distinctly national character, portrays with vividness the child's courage and composure and his love for his Motherland, and gives careful interpretation to the characters of the story.



原來這是一棵假樹，村裡人叫它是「消息樹」。一看見「消息樹」倒下來，大家就知道鬼子又要進山搶糧了。

The guerrillas have warned the villagers of an approaching Japanese raid so they hastily pack their food and leave for safety.



爸爸叫海娃趕明天一定要把信送到。

Hai Wa's father gives him a message for the guerrilla command post behind the enemy lines. "Deliver this letter safely," he says.



「把信扔掉吧」，不行，這是一封急信，頂頂重要的信呀，扔掉了可就誤了大事。

Hai Wa's courage fails him at the thought of the Japanese. Then he remembers the guerrillas whose lives depend on the delivery of the letter.



「頭羊」是隻老綿羊，屁股蛋光溜溜的，靠着尾巴根上，垂着很長的絨毛。海娃就將羊屁股擰了兩根細毛，把雞毛信綁在羊尾巴底下。

Hai Wa has an inspiration. Hiding the letter safely in the wool of one of the sheep, he goes forward with confidence.



「黑狗」摸摸這個補釘，掏掏那個破洞，連海娃的破鞋子也脫下來搜過了，只搜出來兩個爛紅薯。

He is searched and detained by the Japanese sentries. The letter, however, remains undiscovered.



這真是急死呀！門口有哨兵，村邊有哨兵，鷄叫了兩遍，再不跑天就快亮了。海娃躺不住，就悄悄坐起來。

He awakes at dawn and decides to creep away quietly, while the soldiers are still asleep.



海娃美美的鬆了一口氣：「我的信呀，這回可把你送到了。」他高興得汗都來不及擦，就把手伸到白小褂的口袋裡去摸信。

Thinking himself safe in the hills, he returns the letter to his pocket.



走運的是：黑狗並沒有搜他的口袋。海娃把黑狗抓住海娃的脖子，把他從地上提起來。

Unknown to Hai Wa, the Japanese soldiers have followed and overtaken him. Having searched him once they do not bother to search again.



這時候，山底下的黑狗和鬼子又叫叫起來了。海娃裝做沒有聽見，他一步緊似一步。

Pretending not to hear the sentries' shouting he grasps his first chance to hurry away up the side of the hill. The Japanese open fire and he is wounded.



張連長急忙給海娃擦傷口，海娃却急忙給張連長報信。

In spite of his wounds he reaches the guerrillas and delivers his letter safely.

From Poverty to Wealth in Inner Mongolia

Liang I-ming, Secretary-General of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous People's Government

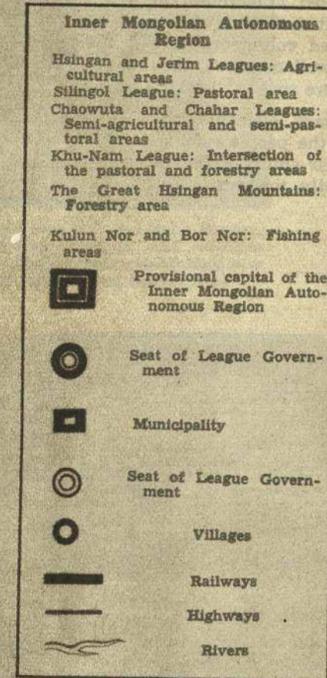
The Inner Mongolians, one of the brother nationalities of our great Motherland, have a long history of struggle against enslavement and oppression.

During the process of agrarian reform large numbers of poor peasants, farm labourers and young intellectuals emerged as the leaders of their people and now more than 10,000 Mongolian cadres are rendering their services in building their new people's democratic regime.

Long-standing national prejudices and animosity have been eradicated by the policy of national equality, national unity, mutual assistance and co-operative development, and national oppression has gone for ever.

In spite of drought this year, the area is now self-sufficient in agricultural production and

Since the founding of the Communist Party of China in 1921, the revolution of Inner Mongolia has become an inseparable part of the revolution of China, culminating in the defeat of the Japanese imperialist Kwantung army by the Soviet forces in August 1945 and the consequent liberation of the greater part of the area. After the victory of the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression, when the Kuomintang reactionaries launched their offensive against the liberated areas, the people's revolutionary movement of Inner Mongolia reached a new high peak, on the one hand fighting in coordination with the People's Liberation Army and on the other carrying out land reform.

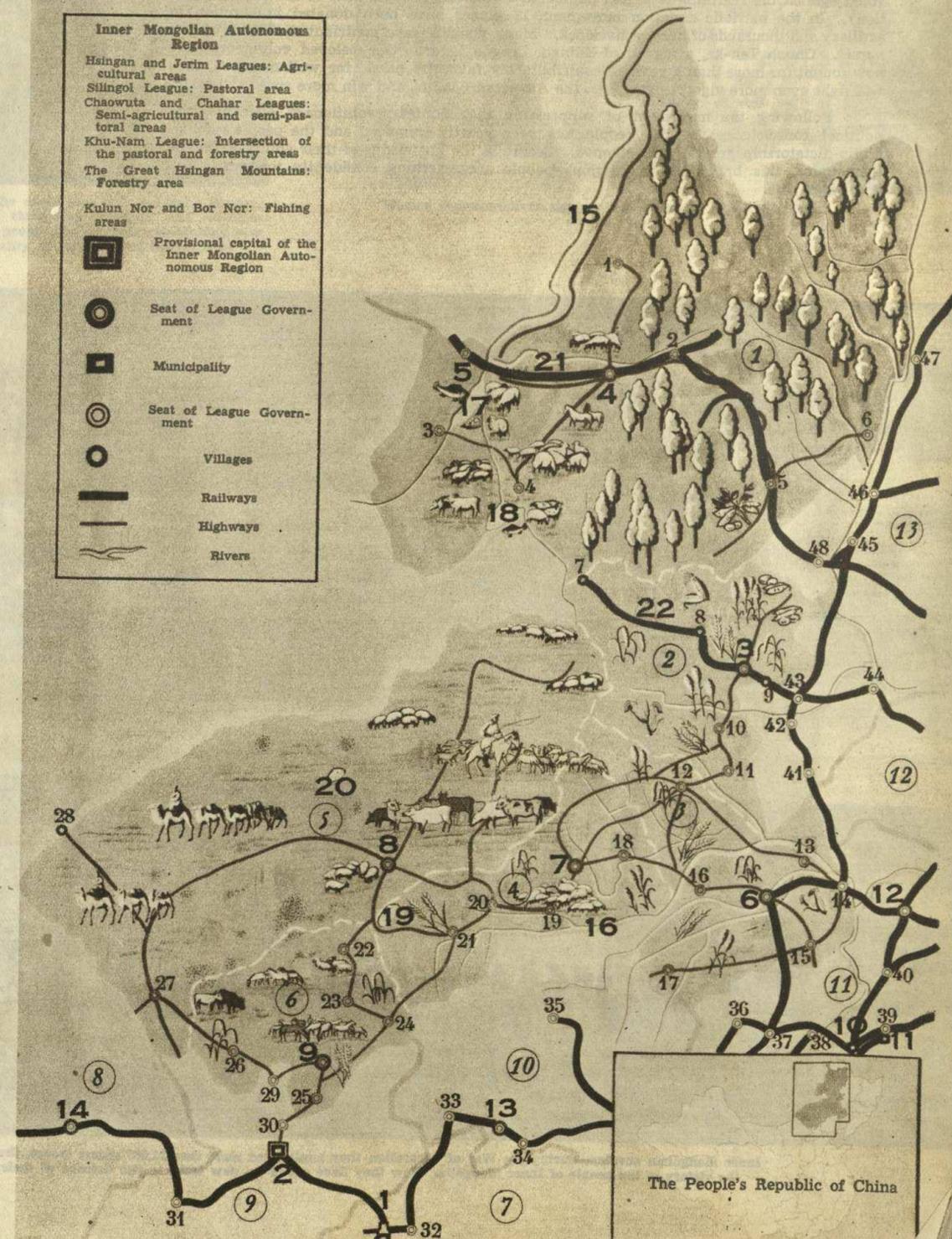


Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region
Key to map

1. Khu-Nam League
2. Hsingan League
3. Jerim League
4. Chaowuta League
5. Silingol League
6. Chahar League
7. Hopei Province
8. Suiyuan Province
9. Chahar Province
10. Jehol Province
11. Liaosi Province
12. Kirin Province
13. Heilungkiang Province

1. Peking
2. Kalgan
3. Wulan-hata
4. Hulun (Hailar)
5. Lupin (Manchouli)
6. Tungliiao
7. Lintung
8. Peitsemiao
9. Paochang
10. Mukden
11. Fushun
12. Szepeingka
13. Chengteh
14. Kweisai
15. Argun River
16. Hsilamulun River
17. Kulun Nor
18. Bor Nor
19. Dalai Nor
20. Yenchih (salt lake)
21. Chinese Changchun Railway
22. Paiah Railway

1. Sanho
2. Yakoshih
3. Alataoia
4. Amgolan
5. Chailantun
6. Pusi
7. Tular
8. Solun
9. Tungyingkese
10. Tuchuan
11. Kaoipian
12. Lupehchleh
13. Payentala
14. Shuangliao
15. Kirikalangtutata
16. Kailu
17. Taikintala
18. Chapukanmiao
19. Tapanshang
20. Linsi
21. Chingpeng
22. Chenglanchi
23. Nutsepu
24. Tolun
25. Taitsochi
26. Huateh
27. Wenturmiao
28. Wuteh
29. Shangyi
30. Changpeh
31. Tatung
32. Tunghsien
33. Luanping
34. Chengteh
35. Chihfeng
36. Fusin
37. Sinlitun
38. Sinmin
39. Fushun
40. Kaiyuan
41. Kaitung
42. Taonan
43. Taonan
44. Talai
45. Tsitsihar
46. Fuyu
47. Nunkiang
48. Lungkiang



Nomads of the steppes acclaim Chairman Mao's portrait

Women of Inner Mongolia



A wrestling tournament

livestock population is steadily increasing. As a result of this rise in production the purchasing power of the people in 1950 was 460.4 per cent greater than in 1948. Sa Su-yung, a nomad in Sinpatso Banner, who owned only one mule in 1945 now possesses three horses, 35 head of cattle and 125 sheep. In the days of the puppet "Manchoukuo" he had to beg for milk from others but now he is the proud owner of a dairy herd of nine cows.

This year the Central People's Government has extended a loan of two billion yuan for pastoral industry, which will further improve the living standards of the people.

In the field of culture and education, the number of middle-school students in 1951 is almost double that of 1950, while the number of primary-school students in two Leagues reaches 200,000, equal to four-fifths of the number for the whole region in 1950. Almost half of the entire worker population attended literacy classes during the first half of 1951 and more than 300,000 peasants are attending spare-time schools.

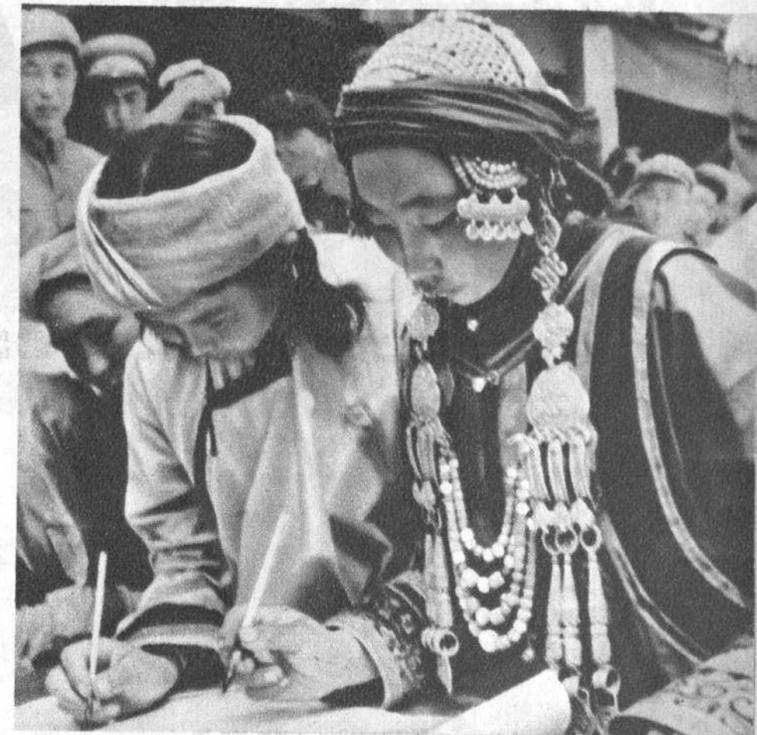
Successful efforts are being made to eliminate the endemic plagues and various diseases which have taken such toll of the lives and health of the people in the past. Concentrated measures of medical treatment undertaken in one League have restored 1378 people to normal health, and plans are completed for carrying out widespread treatment throughout the entire region during 1951.

In the course of the movement against American aggression and for aiding Korea, the people have shown their deep patriotic feeling and love of peace. One million three hundred and fifty thousand people, more than half the entire population, took part in the International Labour Day parade. Those who signed for a Five-Power Peace Pact and voted against the rearming of Japan numbered 1,744,595 (72.7 per cent of the total population). In the patriotic donation movement, 14 planes have been donated in addition to artillery and thousands of head of livestock. Many nomads have contributed their favourite horses. Chueh Teh-ke, a nomad of Silingol League, said: "Our beloved volunteers have now fought for more than a year. I contribute my favourite horse, for well-mounted, they will fight even more vigorously against the American bandits, and win more speedy victory."

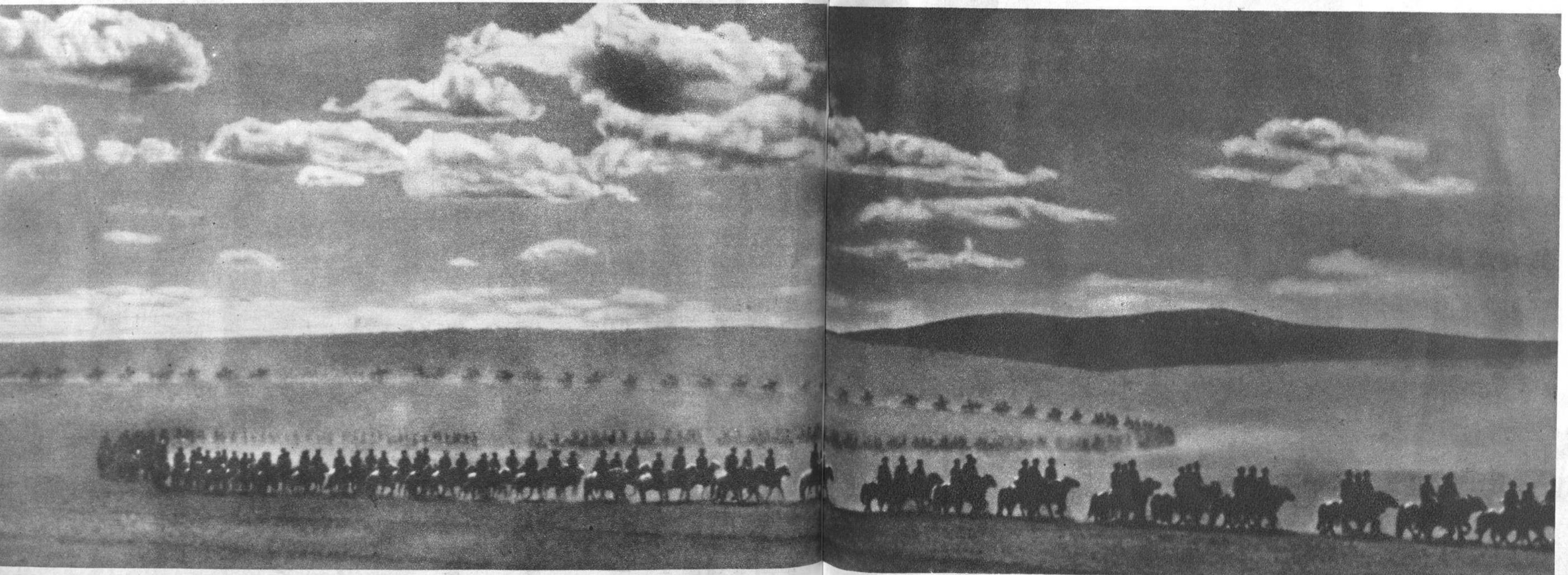
Following the movement of suppressing the counter-revolutionary elements, the political consciousness of the people has been greatly enhanced and the people's democratic dictatorship greatly strengthened. Secure in the knowledge of their ability to defend their gains, this brave and industrious people are marching confidently towards a full and happy life.



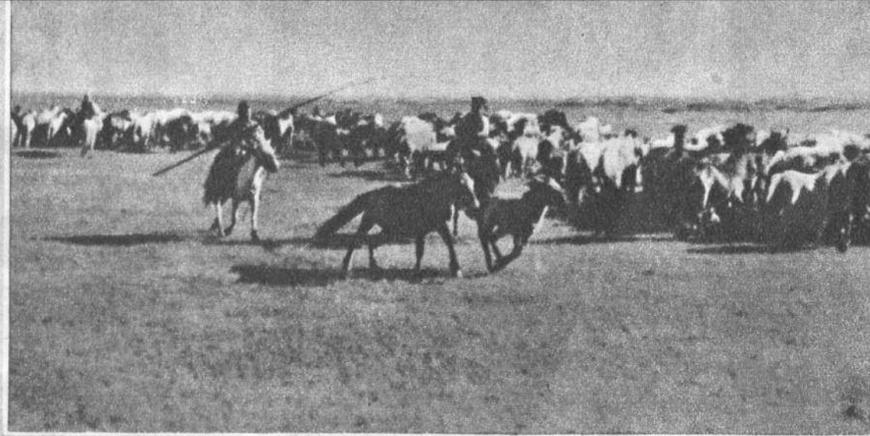
People's representatives leaving the conference hall in Lienho Banner, Silingol League. During 1950, thirty-nine banners and counties throughout Inner Mongolia called people's conferences, establishing new national relationships of equality, friendship and co-operation



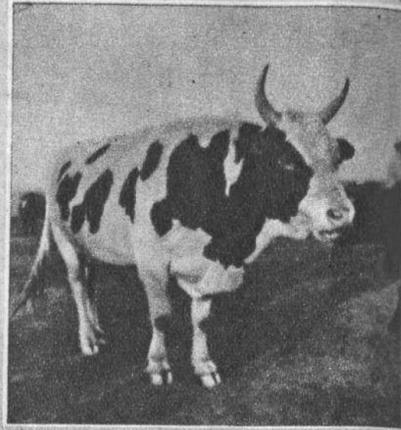
Women representatives sign as they enter the conference hall



Inner Mongolian cavalry—during the War of Liberation they annihilated more than 21,000 enemy troops, thus consolidating the victory of the people of Inner Mongolia. Now they have taken up new tasks in the defence of their Motherland



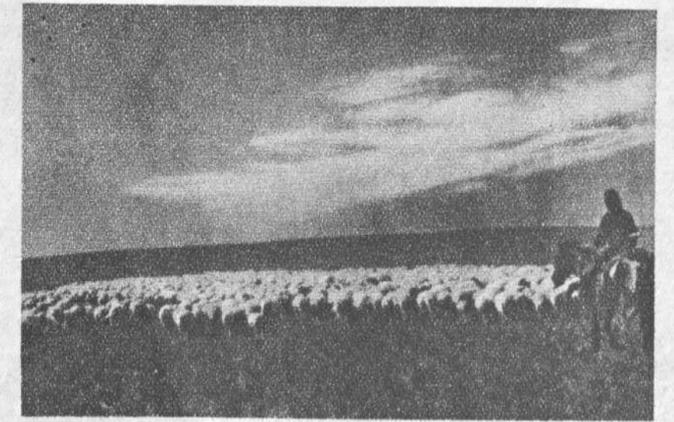
Mustering horses—when singling out a horse from the fold, the rider secures it by means of a noose on the end of a long rod



A pedigree dairy bull reared on a breeding station owned by the Silingol League Government



Camels in the desert of Silingol League



A flock of sheep on the steppes of Silingol League

Many herds of these wiry Mongolian ponies can be seen on the vast steppes of Inner Mongolia. Three-fifths of the entire region consist of such pastoral land



Ulanfu, Chairman of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous People's Government, visits the nomads of Chahar League

A veterinary inoculation station—outbreaks of animal plague are being successfully checked by the establishment of veterinary stations and mobile veterinary teams throughout the region





Seed selection in Cherm League—more than 80 per cent of the people of Inner Mongolia are engaged in agriculture. Since land reform in 1948, Mongolian and Han peasants have launched a large-scale movement for increasing their agricultural production

Timber for the construction of new China—vast forest areas around Greater Khingan Mountains provide valuable lumber for construction in many other parts of China



Transporting salt from Suputanor salt pond—every day nearly a thousand carts leave Suputanor salt pond laden with salt



Salt deposits are abundant and need no further processing before marketing



Primary-school students of Silingol League



A mobile anti-epidemic team, travelling to a remote area, is warily welcomed by the nomads



Medical workers of the Ministry of Public Health investigate the causes of bubonic plague. Anti-plague measures have reduced the death rate from 13,276 in 1947 to 11 in the first nine months of 1951

Peasants and nomads flock to a sales station established by a publicly owned department store at a local religious festival. These public trading centres in remote regions have stimulated rural-city trade and reduced the price-gap between animal products and agricultural and industrial goods



Nomads of Chahar League attend a spare-time school—apart from the regular schools, many winter and spare-time schools have been established



ANCIENT ART IN CHINA

Art traditions in China may be traced as far back as the neolithic period of 4000-5000 years ago, when a culture with pottery of the highest aesthetic value was in existence in the valley of the Yellow River. The ware, of finely-grained reddish material, was painted with strong rhythmical designs of a geometric character.

During the bronze culture of the Shang and Chou dynasties, the art of metallurgy as well as carving in jade, stone, ivory and bone was already far developed.

While bronze remained of importance during the Han dynasty the period was marked for its sculpture in the form of bas-relief, architecture, silk textiles, jade, lacquer and the first appearance of glazed pottery.

With the Tang Dynasty, China entered its zenith of feudal culture, and sculpture, painting, ceramics and metalwork reached a high peak of development.

Paintings of the Sung dynasty were richer in content and designs in pottery and porcelain were distinguished for their beauty of form and colour, while the Ming dynasty was remarkable for a great development in handicrafts when striking advances were achieved in the technique of carving, lacquer work, and porcelain.

The examples of our rich cultural heritage shown here were displayed in the recent exhibition of ancient Chinese art held in Peking.

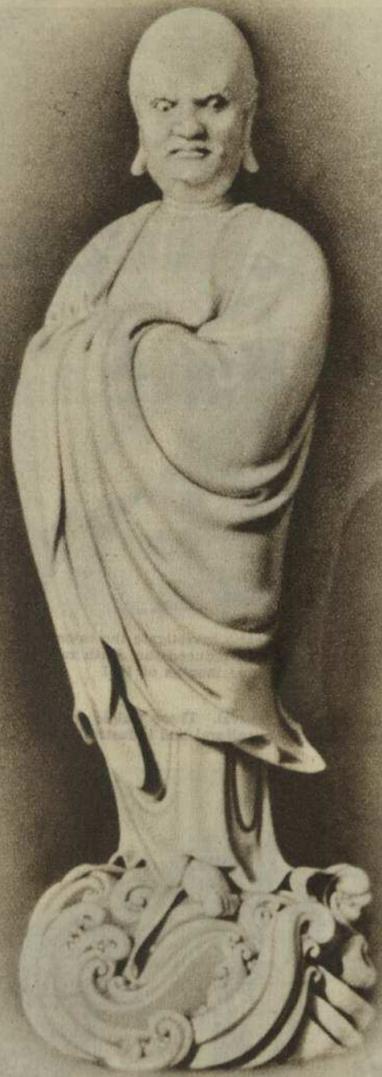


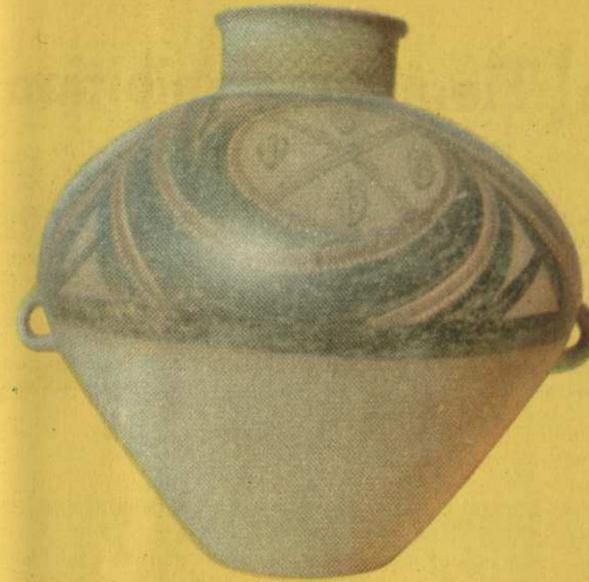
Figure of Bodhidharma, famous Buddhist patriarch, in milk-white Fukien porcelain—one of the rare examples still in existence of the work of Ho Chao-tsung, a famous potter of the Ming dynasty (1368-1644)



A "ting" (ceremonial tripod) of the Shang dynasty (1766-1122 B.C.)



An "under-glaze red" oil lamp of the Mongol dynasty (1279-1368). The use of "under-glaze red" introduced during the Mongol dynasty brought a new beauty to porcelain



This painted pottery vessel of neolithic times, more than 4000 years ago, was dug up in Kansu Province



This large porcelain wine jar of the period of Northern dynasties (386-581) is more than two feet tall, and came from the excavations at Kinghsien, Hopei Province.



This "hu" (wine jar) belongs to the period of Chun-chiu or Spring and Autumn (722-481 B.C.) and comes from the famous excavations at Sinceng, Honan Province



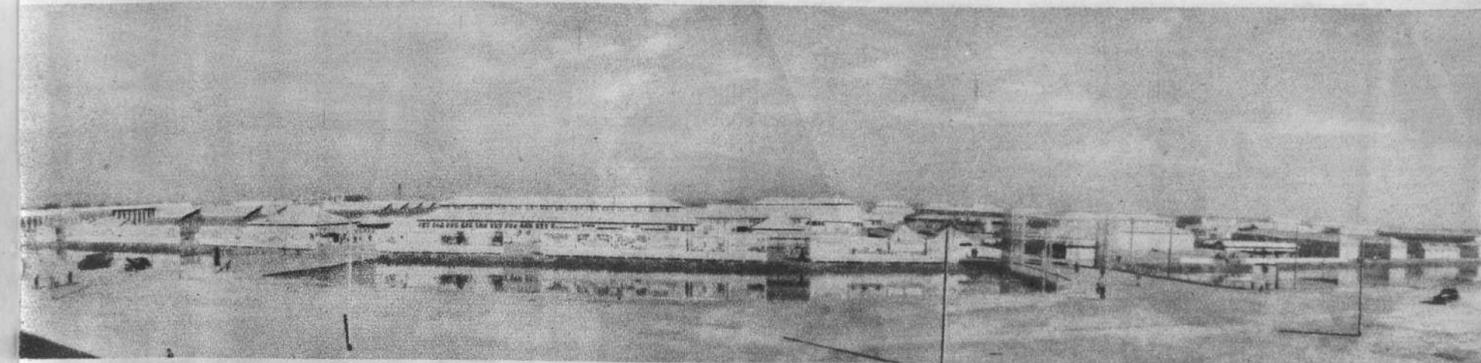
Red carved lacquer ware of the Ming dynasty (1368-1644)

Vivid Story of Progress in Tientsin Exhibition

North China's Trade Exhibition, the greatest display of achievements yet held in China, closed on November 20 after a very successful 45-day run. Over one million visitors attended, and transactions valued at 1,560 billion yuan were made, which is a bigger volume of trade than at any other exhibition in China this year.

This display of achievements over the past two years tells eloquently of the creative genius of the Chinese people. Machinery, scientific equipment, radios, automobiles, precision instruments, medicines and

other products never before made in China are now being produced in growing quantities. Home substitutes have been and are continuing to be found to take the place of formerly imported materials. China's workers are daily creating new records that are raising production and lowering costs. Just as the paper mills in Shanghai have adapted bamboo pulp for their use, so the Tientsin paper mills are using certain grasses which grow along the banks of the Yellow River. In the State-owned Tientsin Steel Mill the workers have increased output threefold since liberation and cut costs by 12 per cent. In Tientsin



The Exhibition is housed in 17 pavilions, and covers a site of 42 hectares



Among the thousands of daily visitors to the Exhibition were peasants and workers, army-men and students, school-children, priests, and peoples of the national minorities

caustic soda is now made from the natural sodium carbonate of Suiyuan Province. Gunny sacks which used to be imported are now made from domestic fibres. Instead of importing 30,000 tons of tobacco a year, China is now exporting tobacco. Other displays in the Exhibition show the immense variety of valuable products to be derived from certain seeds and minerals.

A large proportion of the visitors to the Exhibition were peasants who came in their thousands to see the new farm implements, to compare samples of farm produce, and to place orders for household and farm necessities, clothing and other consumer goods for their local co-operative shops.

The more than 12,000 exhibits not only showed the great achievements of the past two years, the vast agricultural resources and industrial advance, but also opened up the grand vista of China's rosy future.



A statue symbolising the unity of peasants and workers stands in the centre of the Exhibition

MÓDEL PEASANT CHENG PAI-FU VISITS THE EXHIBITION

Cheng Pai-fu was a member of one of the many peasant delegations who visited the Exhibition. Owing to his initiative in leading the mutual-aid teams of his village, Sangerhchuang has been transformed into a village of prosperity



Cheng Pai-fu enters the Exhibition with his fellow peasant delegates of Pingyuan Province

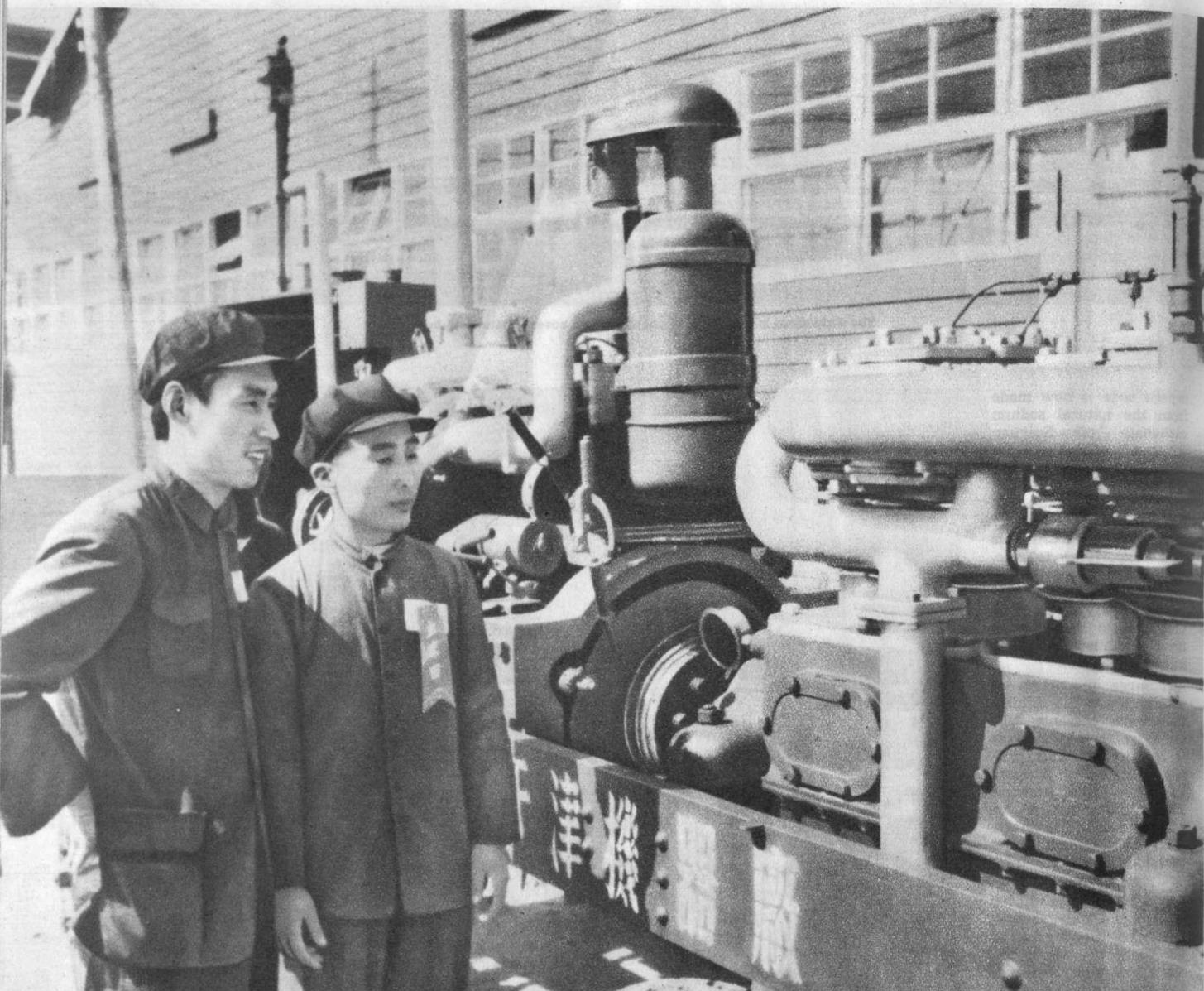
During his few days in Tientsin Cheng Pai-fu was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wang. As he came to take his departure, he said: "In the past we peasants were afraid to come to the cities, but now we are welcomed and treated as friends."



Cheng Pai-fu examines a sample of cotton. As a cotton-grower he takes a keen interest in new methods of cotton cultivation



He sees an exhibit of his own example in mutual aid displayed as a model for other villages



Two industrial model workers examine a Diesel engine, one of the many models incorporating new and improved technical devices



Tien Kuei-ying (left), the first woman engine-driver in China, greets Lin Sang-ma (right), a model herdsman of Inner Mongolia... They have not met since the model workers and peasants conference in Peking



Model-peasant Li Shun-ta (third from left) visits the Pavilion of Industrial Crops



People's representative Tung Chuan-chung, father of revolutionary martyr Tung Tsun-shui, recounts his impressions of the Exhibition



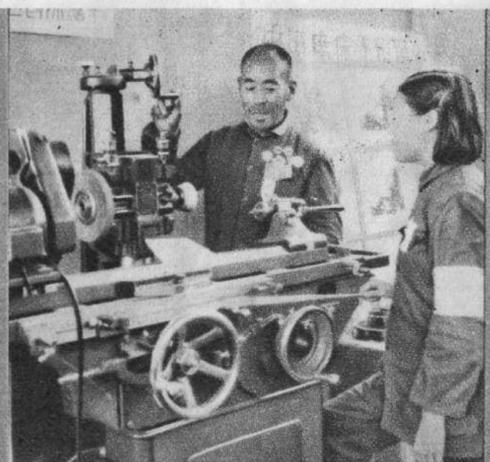
At a large fraternal meeting of peasants and workers, the Tientsin workers welcomed the peasants' representatives to their city



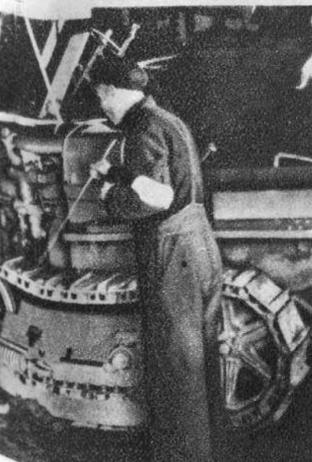
Demonstrators on every stand were eager to explain their exhibits



He discusses the merits of a new strain of wheat with a fellow delegate. It's a fine big grain, but would it grow in their district. . . . ?



A demonstrator explains the working of a new lathe turned out by the Chiukiang Machine Factory



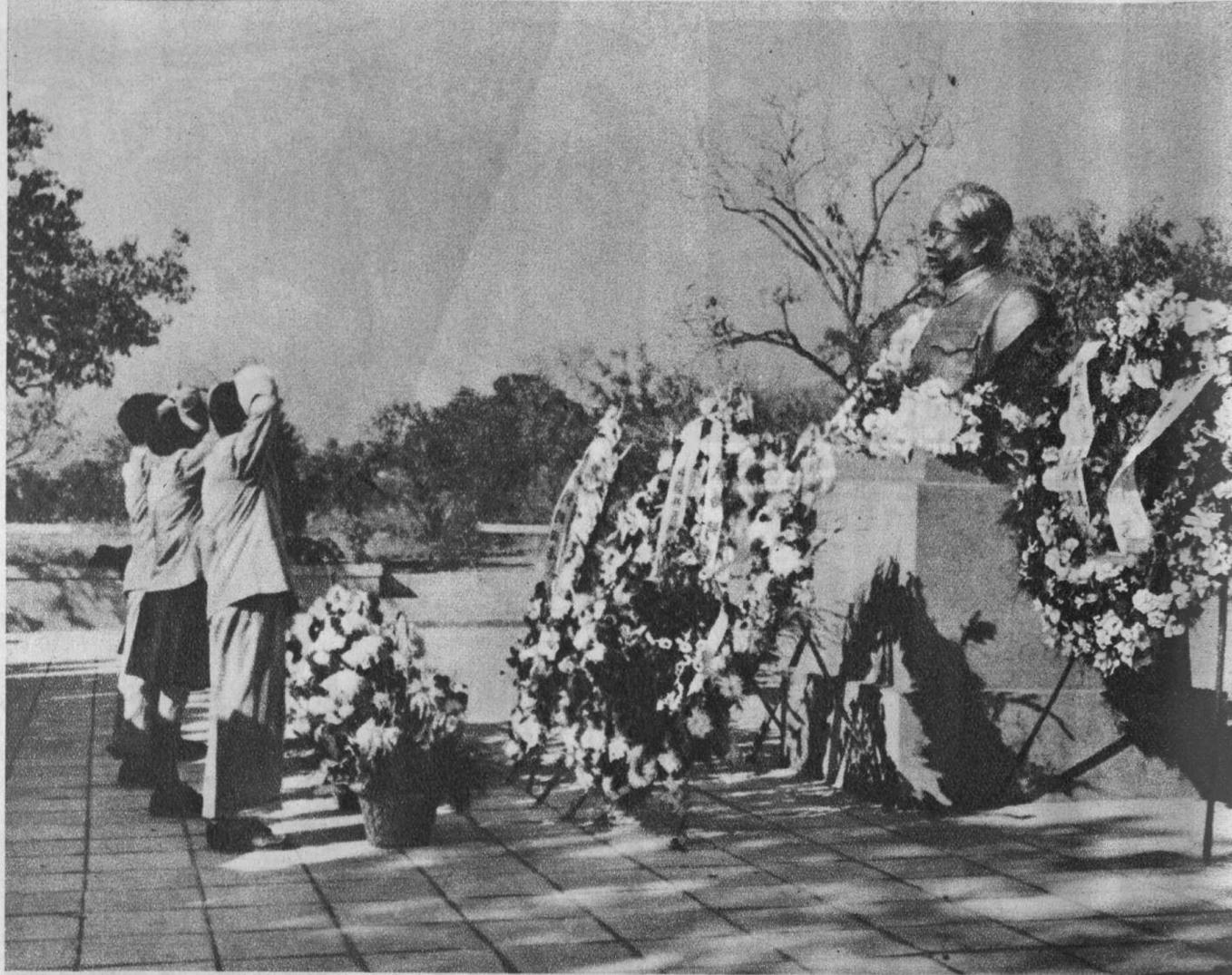
New prospects in agriculture are opened up for Cheng P'ai-fu when he sees a tractor made in Shansi Province



In a retail market adjoining the Exhibition, he purchases cloth, shoes and other daily necessities



Cheng P'ai-fu meets Labour-Hero Ma Heng-chang (left) and shakes hands with him on the future of worker-peasant unity in the construction of new China



Representatives of the Chinese Young Pioneers pay homage at the tomb of Jen Pi-shih. October 27, 1951, was the first anniversary of the death of Jen Pi-shih, late Secretary of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party

and Honorary Chairman of the China New Democratic Youth League. Memorial meetings were held throughout China as the nation mourned this great leader and comrade-in-arms of Chairman Mao.



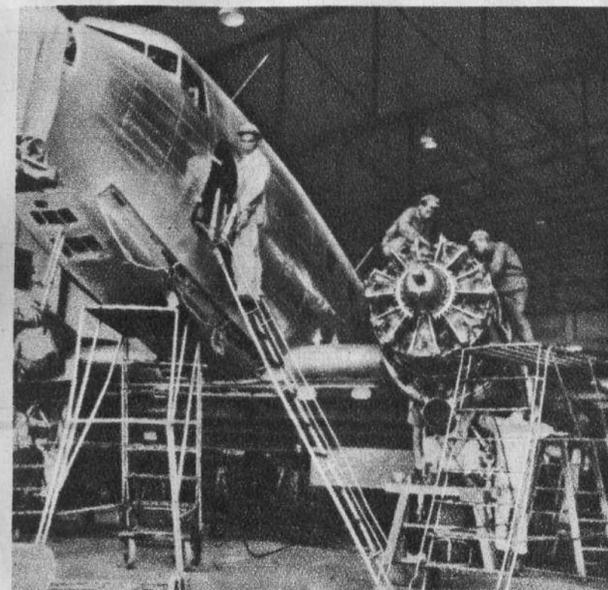
The 15th anniversary of the death of Lu Hsun, China's great man of letters, was commemorated in Peking on October 19 at a gathering which included Premier Chou En-lai and other Government leaders. More than 1000 people, many of them writers, artists, representatives of people's organisations, combat heroes, model

workers and members of the diplomatic corps, paid tribute to Lu Hsun's memory. The meeting was addressed by Kuo Mo-jo, Chairman of the Committee of Cultural and Educational Affairs, who spoke of the love and respect for Lu Hsun in China and his profound influence upon the people.

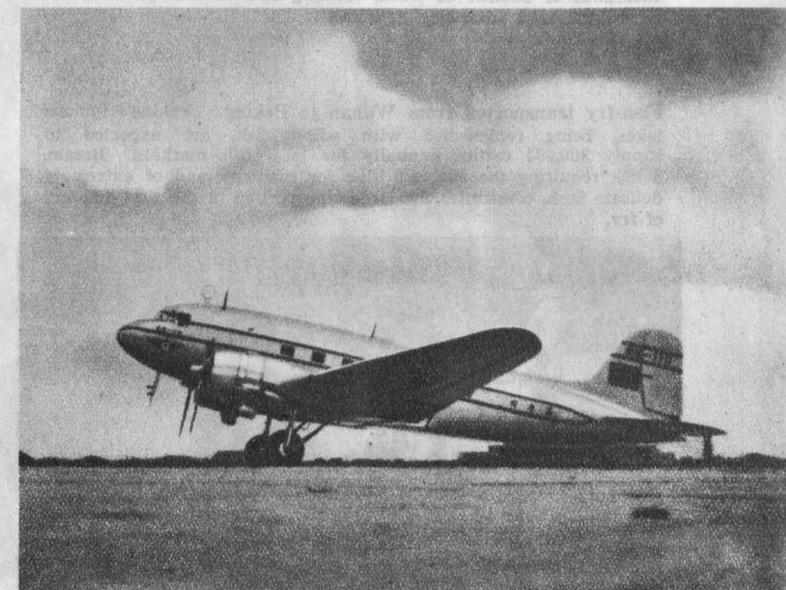


New buildings of the China People's University. Situated in the lovely countryside to the west of Peking, these buildings mark the first stage of the construction of the new China People's University.

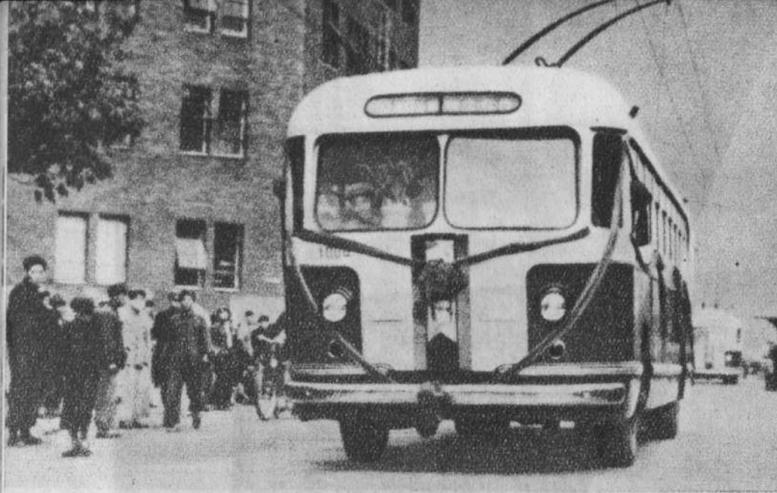
When completed in five years' time, the University will accommodate 30,000 students, and will contain residential houses, lecture halls, libraries, laboratories, gymnasium, hospital, sanatoria and creches.



"National Day" passenger plane's engine in construction. The plane is one of several that have been constructed in the course of this year from a heap of wreckage left behind by the Kuomintang. Both "National Day" and a brother passenger plane, together with



several freight planes built from the same wreckage, have begun flying-service. When completed (right), "National Day" was presented to Chairman Mao in honour of National Day, October 1, 1951



Trolley-buses come on the streets of Mukden. On the eve of National Day, five new trolley-buses appeared on the streets of Mukden. With the exception of one part, the buses were made entirely in China.



Cotton-padded clothing for the Chinese people's volunteers. For months past, women in all parts of China have been busy with the task of making cotton-padded clothing for the volunteers in Korea. Long before the first nip of wintry weather at the front, thousands of bundles of warm clothing had been despatched and received by the front-line fighters

Fish-fry transported from Wuhan to Peking. Peking's famous lakes, being replenished with edible fish, are expected to supply 300,000 catties annually for local fish markets. Bream, a fish requiring the shortest time for maturity and of extremely delicate flesh, constitutes the largest proportion in this first delivery of fry.



China Pictorial

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November 1951

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A monthly pictorial magazine edited and published by CHINA PICTORIAL

22A Shih Pei Hutung, Peking, China

Printed by China Pictorial Press, Peking

Distributed by GUOZI SHUDIAN, 38 Suchou Hutung, Peking, China

This publication is printed in the Chinese, Russian, English, Mongolian, Tibetan and Uighur Languages.

THE NEW THEATRE

"How the Steel Was Tempered"

This new Soviet play has won widespread acclamation of Chinese audiences in its recent showing at the China Youth Theatre of Art in Peking. Based on the novel by the famous Soviet writer N. Ostrovsky, who was awarded the Order of Lenin for its high cultural merit, the story was re-written as a successful four-act play by Bondarenko and has won the quick appreciation of both Chinese and Soviet audiences.

In the story, the heroic life of Pavel Korchagin unfolds as part of the revolutionary struggle against reaction, showing his hatred of the reactionaries, his boundless loyalty to the cause of the revolution and his unyielding spirit of strenuous struggle.

Despite broken health, blindness and paralysis, Pavel Korchagin continued his work with confidence and purpose. So long as part of his body lived, so long as his heart continued to beat, he offered the whole of his life and energy to his Motherland.



Fleeing from arrest by the white bandits, the revolutionist Fedor comes to Pavel Korchagin's house late at night



Pavel Korchagin falls ill from exposure and exhaustion after carrying out repairs to the rail track under bitterly cold winter conditions



After many months of waiting for news of the publication of his book, a telegram of congratulations and acceptance is received from Leningrad



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