

CHINA

PICTORIAL

MARCH

1952



Workers of Foochow
Power Plant

The workers of Foochow Power Plant in Fukien Province have been highly commended by the Ministry of Fuel Industry for their outstanding successes since liberation in achieving a 75 per cent reduction in the pre-liberation figure for losses caused by line-tapping and damage to equipment.

Front cover: On February 14, the second anniversary of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance N. V. Roschin, Soviet Ambassador to China, held a reception in the Soviet Embassy, at which Chu Teh and Liu Shao-chi, Vice-Chairmen of the Central People's Government, Chou En-lai, Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Ambassador Roschin toasted to the unbreakable friendship between the peoples of China and the Soviet Union.

CHINA PICTORIAL

MARCH 1952



Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, addressing the celebration meeting held in the capital on the second anniversary of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance. Seated left to right: Shen Chun-ju, Kuo Mo-jo and Li Chi-shen, Vice-Chairmen of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, Ambassador Roschin, Chou En-lai, Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Wu Yu-chang and Huang Yen-pe, Vice-Chairmen of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, and Chien Chun-ju, Secretary-General of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association

Celebration of the Second Anniversary of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance

Celebration meetings for the second anniversary of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance were held by people throughout the country on February 14. Among those present at the meetings were members of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Associations, Government leaders and representatives of the people's organisations.

During the past two years the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance has played an important role in stepping up the construction of new China and in preserving peace in the Far East and all over the world. In the future it will bring still greater benefit to the people of China and the Soviet Union and to the people of the whole world.



A member of the Chinese People's Volunteers shows a decontamination squad where the American plane dropped its load of germ-filled canisters

AMERICAN GERM WARFARE IN KOREA AND CHINA

In violation of human justice and international law, the American aggressive forces in Korea have engaged in germ warfare at the front and in the rear, and over Chinese territory, with the aim of slaughtering on a large scale the Korean and Chinese people's forces and the peaceful civilian population both in Korea and China. From January 28 to March 12 this year American military planes dropped large quantities of insects carrying germs of bubonic plague, cholera, typhoid and other infectious diseases over wide areas in

Korea and over Chinese territory in an area extending from the Northeast to Tsingtao in Shantung Province.

World opinion has been aroused and shocked by these latest atrocities of the American aggressors in Korea. Since Foreign Minister Chou En-lai's protest of March 8, messages of condemnation calling for the punishment of the war criminals responsible for this crime against humanity have been received from all parts of the world.



Germ-laden fleas and other insects dropped by the American airforce

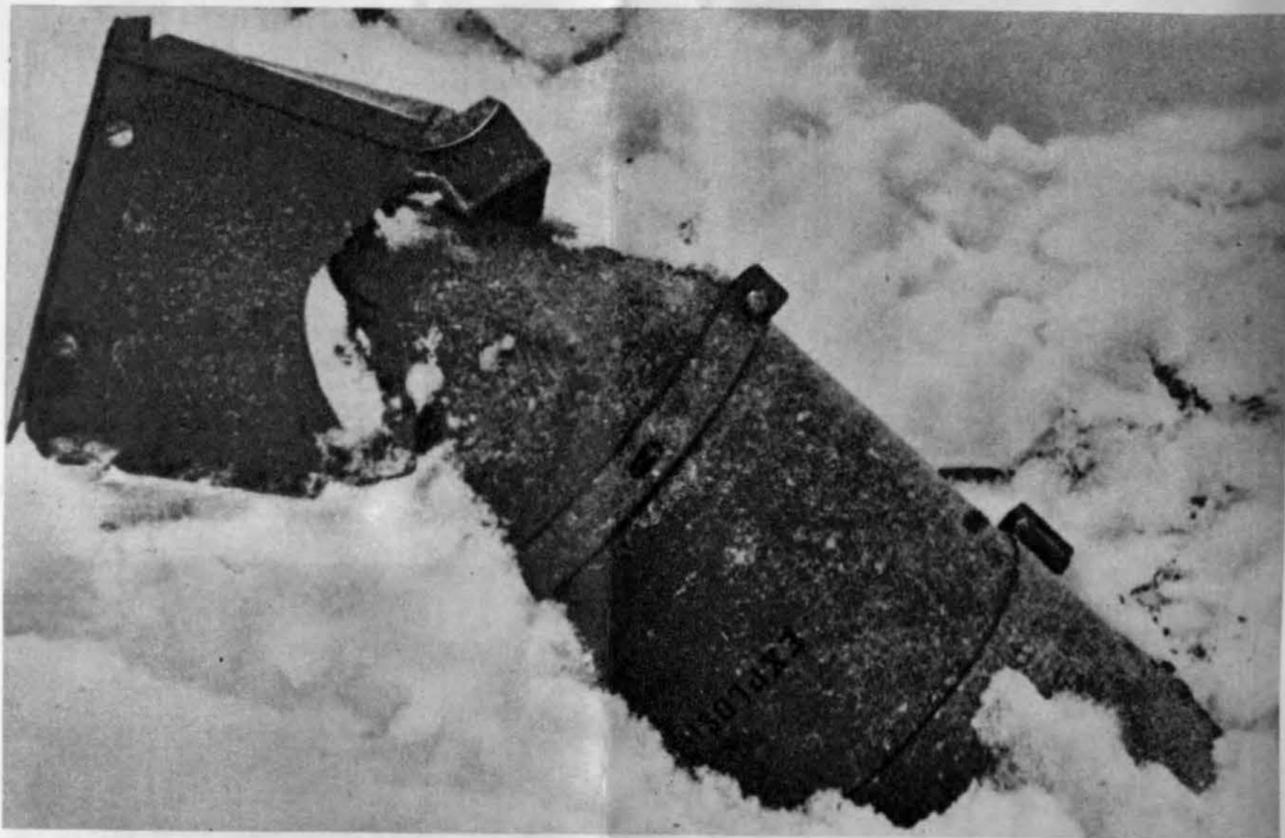


A laboratory worker of the Chinese People's Volunteers tests some specimens of the insects for germs

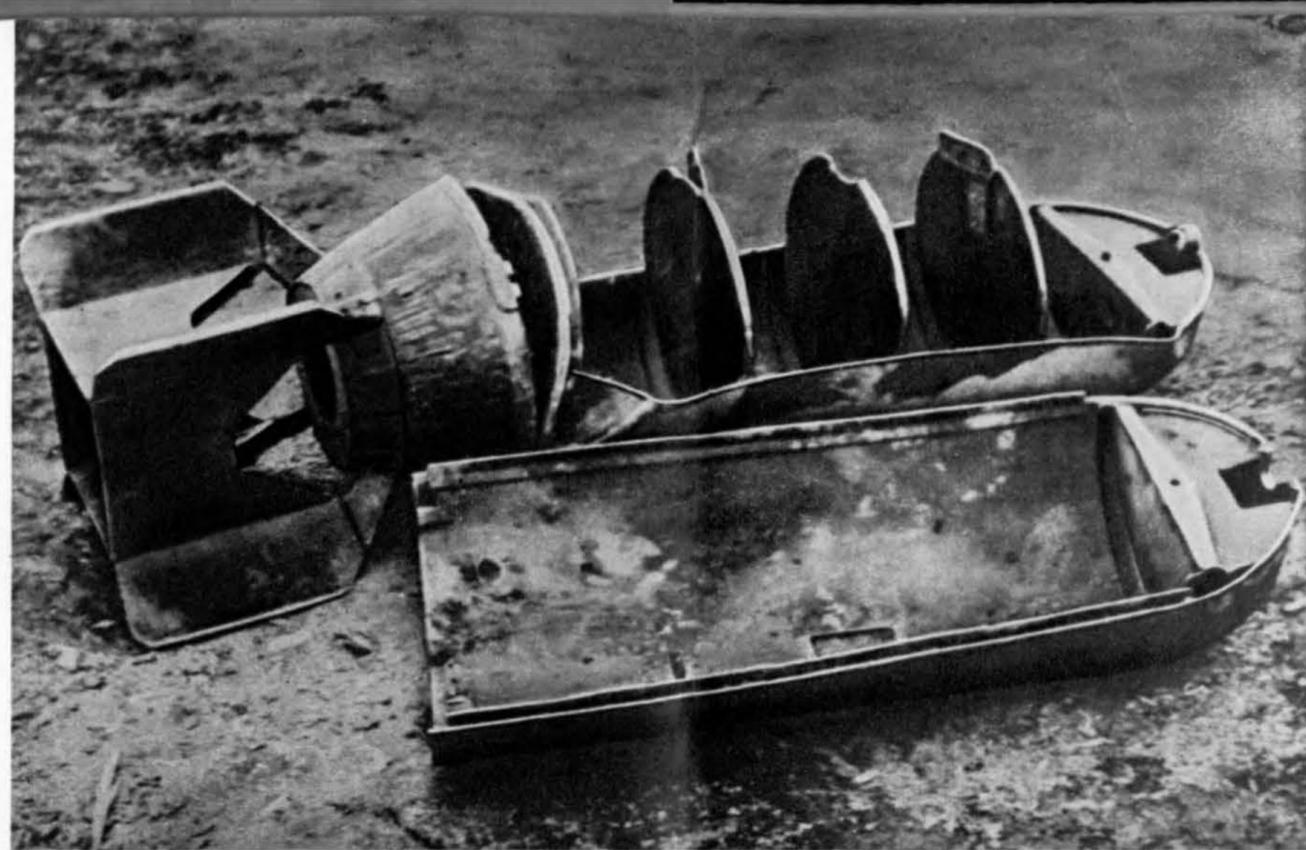


Villagers of Chorwon in Korea give eye-witness accounts to Chinese medical workers of the dropping of infected insects by American planes

Evidence of Bacteriological Warfare Waged by the American Aggressors



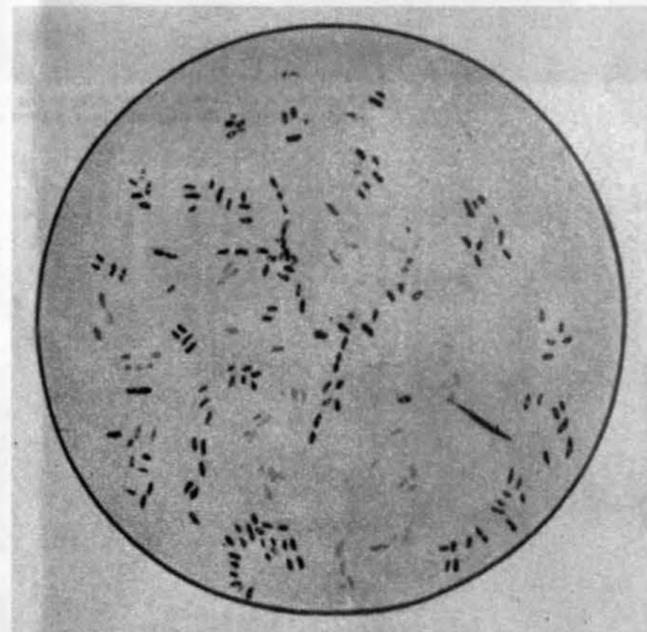
A germ bomb dropped by U.S. aircraft in Korea, which failed to explode. (It is 1.2 metres long, 22 cm. in diameter, weighs 18 kilograms, and contains sandflies, fleas, and other insects carrying virulent bacteria.) In order to hide their criminal use of germ weapons, the American aggressors deliberately adopt the same design as explosive bombs



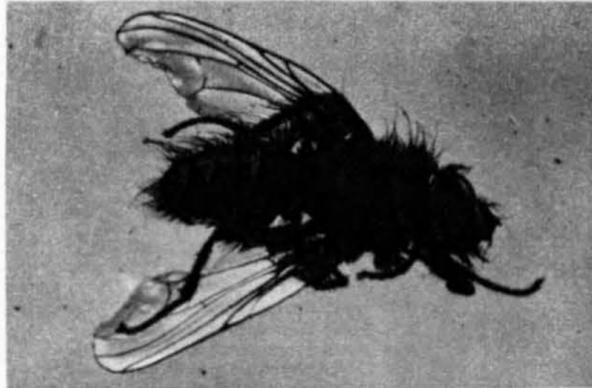
A germ bomb dropped by the American aggressors in Korea, which broke into two parts on reaching the ground and released germ-laden insects



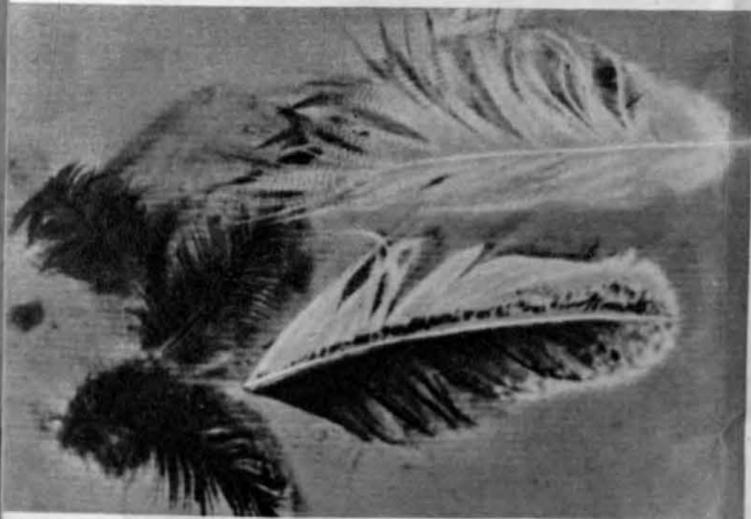
Bacteria-carrying centipedes found on March 6 at Kwanlien, North-east China



A white mouse was inoculated intraperitoneally with 0.5 c.c. of the saline emulsion of one of the spiders dropped by American aircraft. The mouse died within twelve hours. Then 0.5 c.c. of its spleen emulsion was inoculated intraperitoneally into another white mouse, which died a day later. Microscopic examination of the spleen of the mice revealed the presence of numerous stained bipolar bacilli of the Pasteurella group, as shown in the photomicrograph



Germ-carrying anthomyid flies spread by aircraft of the American aggressors. These flies, which have pointed heads, shiny wings and are covered with down, were found in heaps on the snow in localities where in such cold weather they had never hitherto been seen



Germ-laden feathers dropped in Chinese territory by American aircraft. In addition to spreading germ-laden insects of different varieties the American aggressors in their vile and inhuman methods of warfare also employ other bacteria-infected objects



A germ shell fired by American troops into a position held by the Chinese People's Volunteers on Height No. 600 in Korea at 9:45 p.m. on March 7, 1952. A swarm of flies and mosquitoes were found near the shell where it fell on the snow



General Peng Teh-huai, Commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers, reads the wall-newspaper "The Fighting Front of Economy" edited and written by the fighters

"THE FIGHTING FRONT OF ECONOMY"



Mechanic Chen Chi (left), of the Chinese People's Volunteers, has saved enormous expenditure on spare parts for military trucks, by utilizing parts of discarded or wrecked vehicles

Hard and simple living has long been a tradition of the Chinese people's forces. Today, this tradition is proudly carried forward by the Chinese People's Volunteers in Korea. Through a long and bitter winter at the Korean front, the volunteers have demonstrated their superb morale and spirit of selflessness in the example they have set in the national movement against corruption, waste and bureaucracy.

Fired with the determination to win speedy victory and at the same time to speed the reconstruction of the Motherland, they are conducting a vigorous campaign against waste. Care of their new equipment is their first concern, together with accuracy in the use of ammunition. Under the slogan "a hundred enemy dead for every hundred bullets," the standard of marksmanship has become so accurate that a gunner recently criticised himself for using four shells to destroy an enemy tank. Eventually he



Even the empty oil drums from the front are drained before being returned to the rear. The oil is filtered and stored for use

succeeded in destroying three tanks with only three shells.

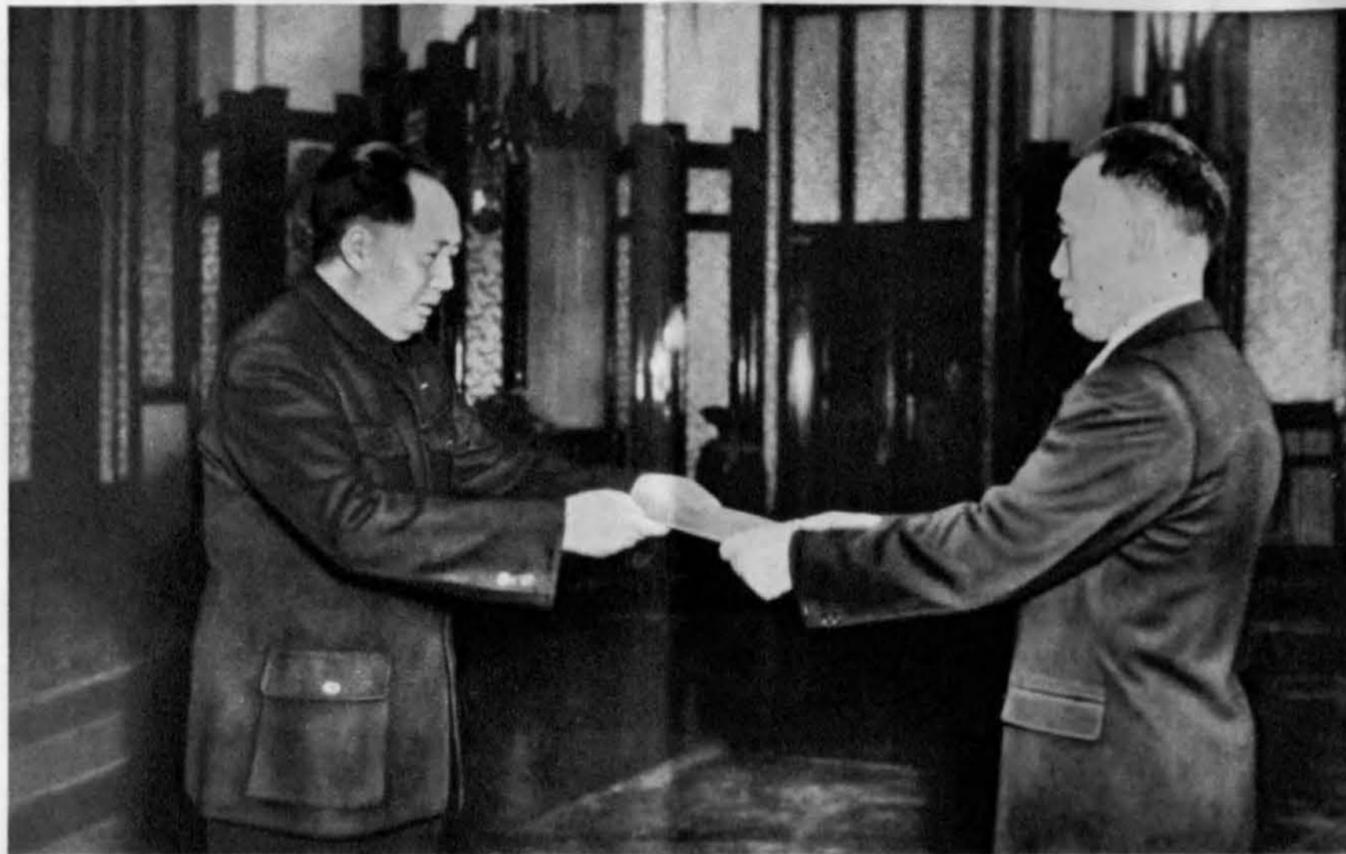
Transport drivers pride themselves on covering long distances on time without breakdown or accident. Cooks pledge to serve good meals without so much as the waste of a single grain of rice. Those in charge of stores maintain the grain sacks in good condition so that no food is wasted in transport.

In the rear as at the front, all efforts are made to economize in materials. A shock team for repairing rail tracks recently unearthed sufficient scrap iron and steel to fill 360 freight cars, thus saving more than forty billion yuan for the Motherland.

In their love for their Motherland all fighters have pledged to foster the glorious tradition of strenuous struggle, to take hard and simple living for an honour, and to make the most effective use of all weapons and materials supplied by the people of the Motherland.



The people's fighters build a granary in a pine forest to protect their grain from damage



Kwon O Dik, new Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the People's Republic of China, presents his credentials to Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China



František Komzala, new Czechoslovak Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, presents his credentials to Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China



Young couples of the seventh district of Kuyu County, Shantung Province, register for marriage in the district office

Happy Marriages Break Through Feudal Ideas

A new concept of marriage, based on the new Marriage Law, is breaking through the age-old feudal ideas of arbitrary and compulsory marriage, with all it meant in terms of human misery arising from the custom of buying and selling women, child marriage and concubinage.

For millions of women, the new law

has brought release from a life of ill-treatment and a new chance for marital happiness. For millions of young couples, the Law has swept away the barriers to a free choice of partners based on mutual love and respect, and opened the road to a full and happy partnership based on the recognition that women have an equal right with men to develop their knowledge and skill, an equal

right to independence and freedom and to a full participation in the social life and activities of the people's state.

But old customs die hard, and in many villages young couples are not finding it easy to win the immediate approval of their parents to their plans for matrimony.

When twenty-two-year-old Wang Ping-ming of Tsang Village announced his wish to marry Wang Yu-chen of the same village, the girl's father was adamant in his opposition to the match, on the grounds that they held a surname in common. Even though the relationship was so distant as to be almost non-existent, the old man held such a marriage to be highly improper and an affront to social custom. In this opinion he was firmly upheld by all the elder men of the village.

So convinced was he in the correctness of his opinion that he appealed to the district council for support. The district council however, not only failed to agree with his viewpoint, but gave him a patient explanation of the relevant clauses of the new Marriage Law. Pointing out that the degree of relationship between the couple was further than five times removed, they explained that the marriage was therefore perfectly legal, and that he, as a parent, had no power to interfere in the matter.

Not until several months had passed after the marriage, however, was the old man finally won over to approval of the match. As the days had gone by, the happiness of the young couple had affected all around them and their tireless energy in the cultivation of their family's fields and in working alongside the building workers in constructing a new house for their family, eventually won them not only the approval of their parents but the respect and goodwill of the entire village.



Wang Pin-ming and his young bride are one of the happiest couples in the village, although their marriage at first aroused the opposition of some of the more old-fashioned villagers, who considered it highly improper for a young couple to decide their marriage for themselves



Their industry has won them the respect of all in the village, even of those who clung most strongly to the old ideas about marriage



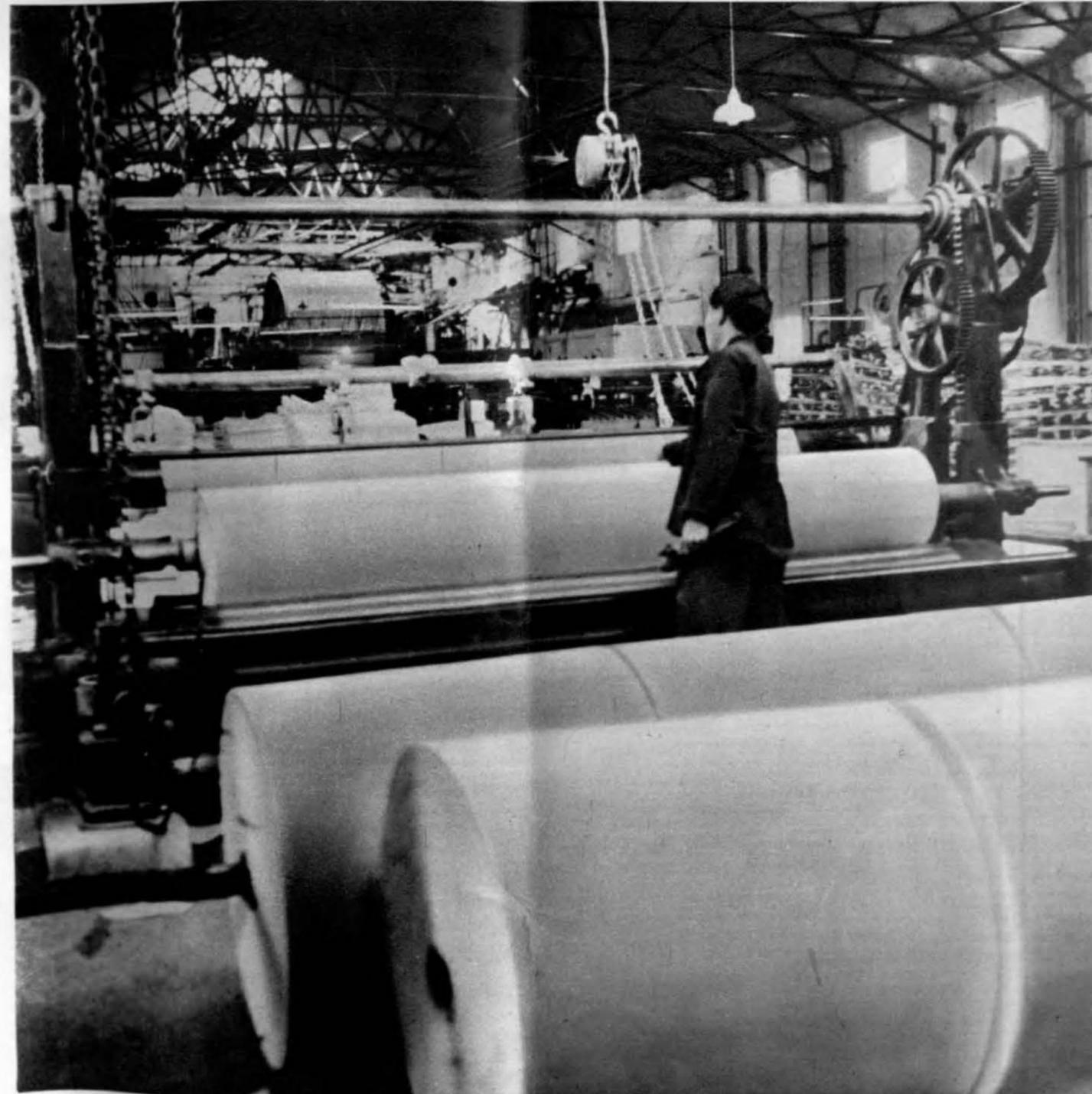
Their happy marriage has set such a good example of the success of the new style of marriage that the village women have arranged a series of discussions on the subject of the new Marriage Law

THE TIENSIN PAPER MILL

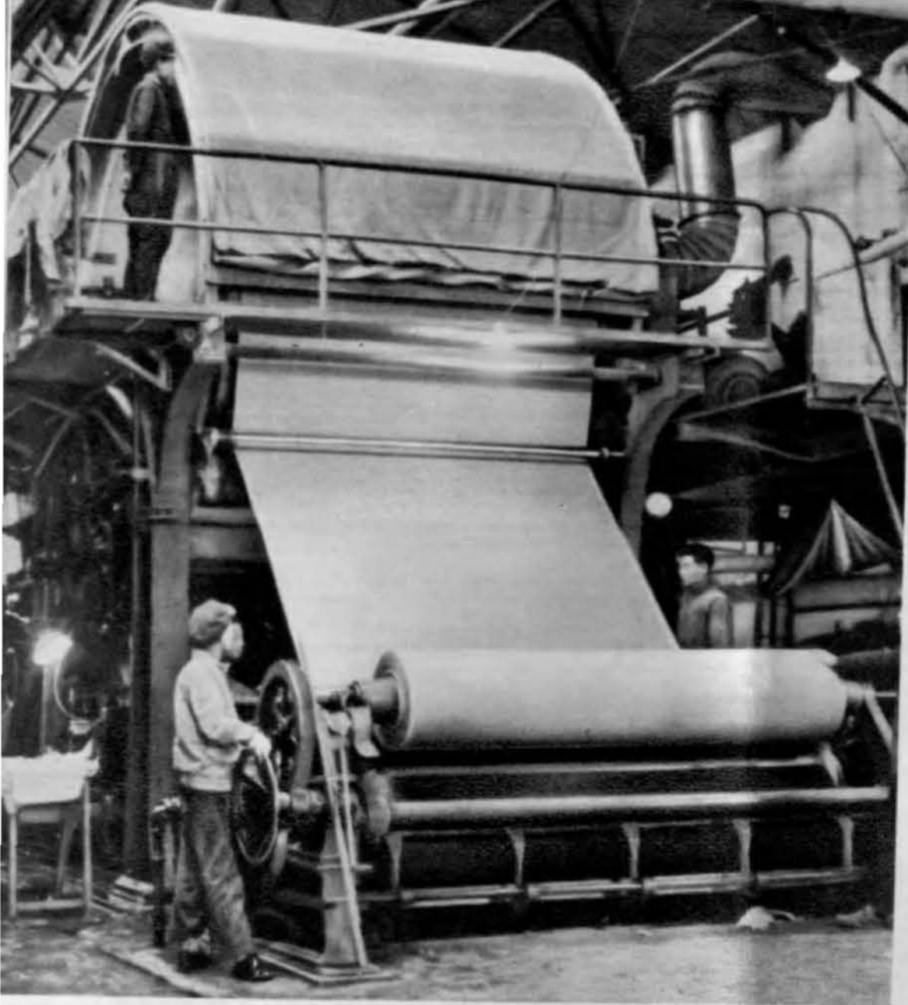
The Tientsin Paper Mill is one of China's larger and better equipped paper mills. Despite the serious damage it suffered at the hands of the retreating Kuomintang troops on the eve of liberation in 1949, it quickly resumed production and raised both output and efficiency of labour. During 1951 the introduction of a series of democratic reforms in the mill and the development of an

emulation drive led to the completion of the production task for the whole year by November 20 with an output 39 per cent greater than in 1950, 209.2 per cent greater than in 1949, and 302.4 per cent greater than during the Kuomintang rule. At the same time a general reduction of defective paper to 6.9 per cent was achieved in October 1951 as compared to 24.7 per cent in October 1950.

During the emulation drive the enthusiasm of the workers reached an unprecedented level, as witnessed by the fact that thirty-three workers emerged as model workers during the campaign and in ten months 230 rationalisation proposals were received from the workers, of which 130 were accepted and confirmed by good results.



OUTPUT OF PAPER IN THE TIENSIN PAPER MILL IN 1951 WAS 302.4 PER CENT HIGHER THAN IN KUOMINTANG DAYS



Dry-end of the No. 1 paper-making machine in the Tientsin Paper Mill. The production from this machine has been almost doubled since liberation

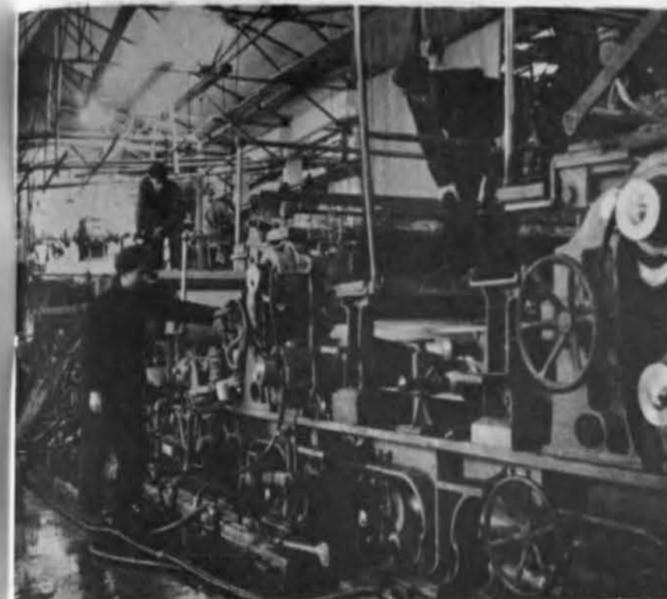
Keen interest is taken by the workers when ferrous sulphate is first substituted for dye in the production of packing paper. The success of this experiment saved the mill more than three billion yuan last year



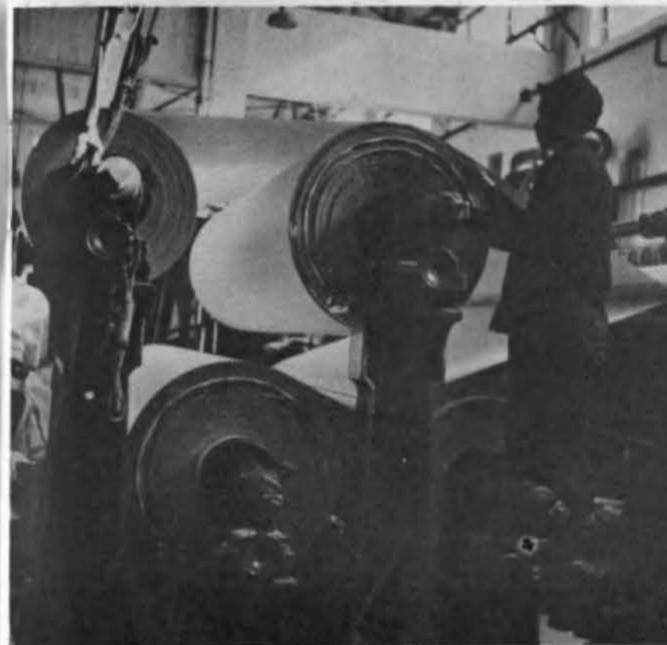
The pressure-gauge of the pulp digester. Rationalisation proposals from the workers have reduced the time in 'boiling' the pulp by more than a third



Engineer Liu Hsien-tseng, chief-engineer Chiang Feng-shu and technician Li Yen-fen of the Tientsin Paper Mill, who overcame the problem of shortage of timber pulp by evolving a method of pulping grass



The three workers who operate the No. 3 paper-making machine reduced the rate of defective paper from 5.52 per cent in October, 1951, to 3.04 per cent in November and, at the same time, increased the output by 3.75 per cent



Efficiency of the paper-cutting machines has also been increased. Machines which could cut only five or six tons of paper in eight hours can now cut more than nine tons in the same length of time



Technicians of the Mill explain the operation of the paper-making machine to students of the school of technology established by the Mill. These students attend classes in the morning and spend the afternoons on research or on practical work at the machines

China's Paper Industry

Paper was invented in China. As far back as 105 A.D., Tsai Lun, a courtier in the reign of Ho Ti (89-105) of the Han dynasty, made paper from cloth, bark and fishing-net. During the following five hundred years the art of paper-making spread through Korea to Japan in the East and through Sinkiang to Asia Minor and Europe in the West.

Handicraft Production

Under the rule of feudal forces the paper industry in China remained for nearly two thousand years in the form of handicraft production. In many parts of China today this ancient craft remains as an important side occupation of the peasants. Many of these local handmade papers such as "Maopien", "Lienshih", "Kuantui", "Yuanshu" and others are eminently suited to brush writing and are eagerly sought after by artists and calligraphers. One in particular, "Hsuanchih" of Suancheng County, Anhwei Province, is recognised as the finest handmade paper in the world. During the Kuomintang rule, landlord exploitation and the dumping of cheap foreign paper brought the production of handmade papers to a very low level.

Machine-made Paper

The production of machine-made paper in China has a history of less than a hundred years. The majority of the mills are established in the Northeast, Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai and the coastal provinces. Of these mills, 49 per cent are publicly run while 51 per cent are run by private enterprise.

Production is mainly on a small scale, with only 4 per cent of the mills producing more than fifty tons of paper or pulp a day. Rapid development has been made since liberation through the assistance of the People's Government and output in 1951 reached 155 per cent of the highest annual output in the past.

Rising Demand

The potential demand for paper for domestic consumption in China is enormous. Present daily newspaper circulation averages one copy for every hundred persons. With the rising national standard of living and the ensuing elimination of illiteracy, it is estimated that within two years daily newspaper circulation will average one copy for every fifty persons. This alone will require fifty new mills with a daily production of one hundred tons of paper per mill to supply the needed newsprint. If every Chinese citizen should buy one book a year, it would call for an annual production of more than two hundred thousand tons of paper.

China is fortunately rich in the raw materials required for paper-making. Alongside her economic construction, the upsurge of cultural activity will be accompanied by a tremendous development in the paper industry.



Martyr Lin Hsiang-chien meets his glorious death at Kiang in 1923

by Li Tien-hsiang

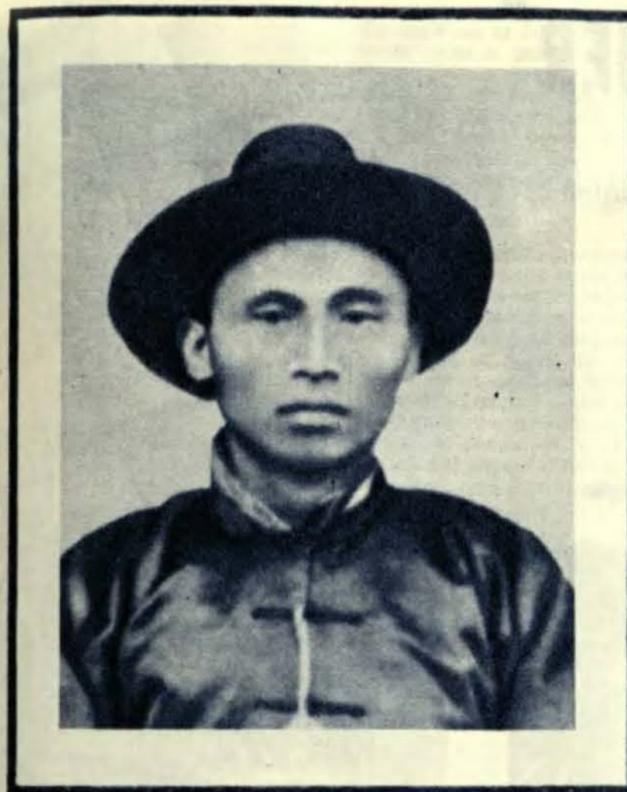
The 29th Anniversary of the "February 7 Movement"

The great "February 7th" strike was a revolutionary movement in which the Chinese working class for the first time turned in an organized manner from economic to political struggle. On February 1, 1923, representatives of the branch trade unions of the railwaymen of the Peking-Hankow Railway met in Chengchow for the founding of the trade union of the Peking-Hankow Railway. Wu Pei-fu, warlord controlling most of the northern provinces replied by placing a ban on the meeting, and by sending troops to encircle the meeting place and arrest the representatives. In the midst of encirclement, however, the representatives of the workers continued their meeting and declared the founding of the trade union. After the meeting, the troops and policemen broke into the meeting place and detained the representatives. This evoked great wrath among the workers and the trade union of the Peking-Hankow Railway declared a general strike from February 4. On February 7, the troops of Hsiao Yao-nan, an agent of warlord Wu Pei-fu, acting under the direction of the British imperialist consulate in Hankow, attacked the headquarters of the Peking-Hankow Railway Trade Union, killing more than thirty workers and wounding over two

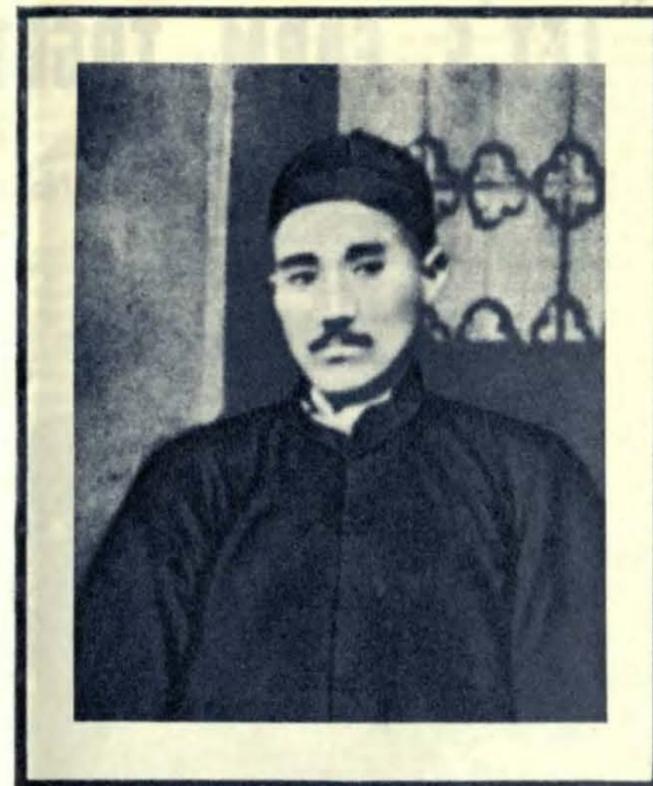
hundred. On the same day at Changsintien of the north section of the Peking-Hankow Railway a similar tragedy occurred in which four people were killed and more than thirty heavily wounded.

Lin Hsiang-chien was one of the martyrs who heroically met their death in the "February 7th" tragedy. He was a member of the Communist Party and Chairman of the branch trade union in Kiang. When the executioners, on behalf of the warlords, tied him to a telegraph pole and threatened him with death unless he issued an order for the resumption of work, he chose death rather than betray the cause of the workers. Another martyr Shih Yang, a Communist lawyer, was also murdered in Wuchang on February 25 for his active participation in the great "February 7th" strike.

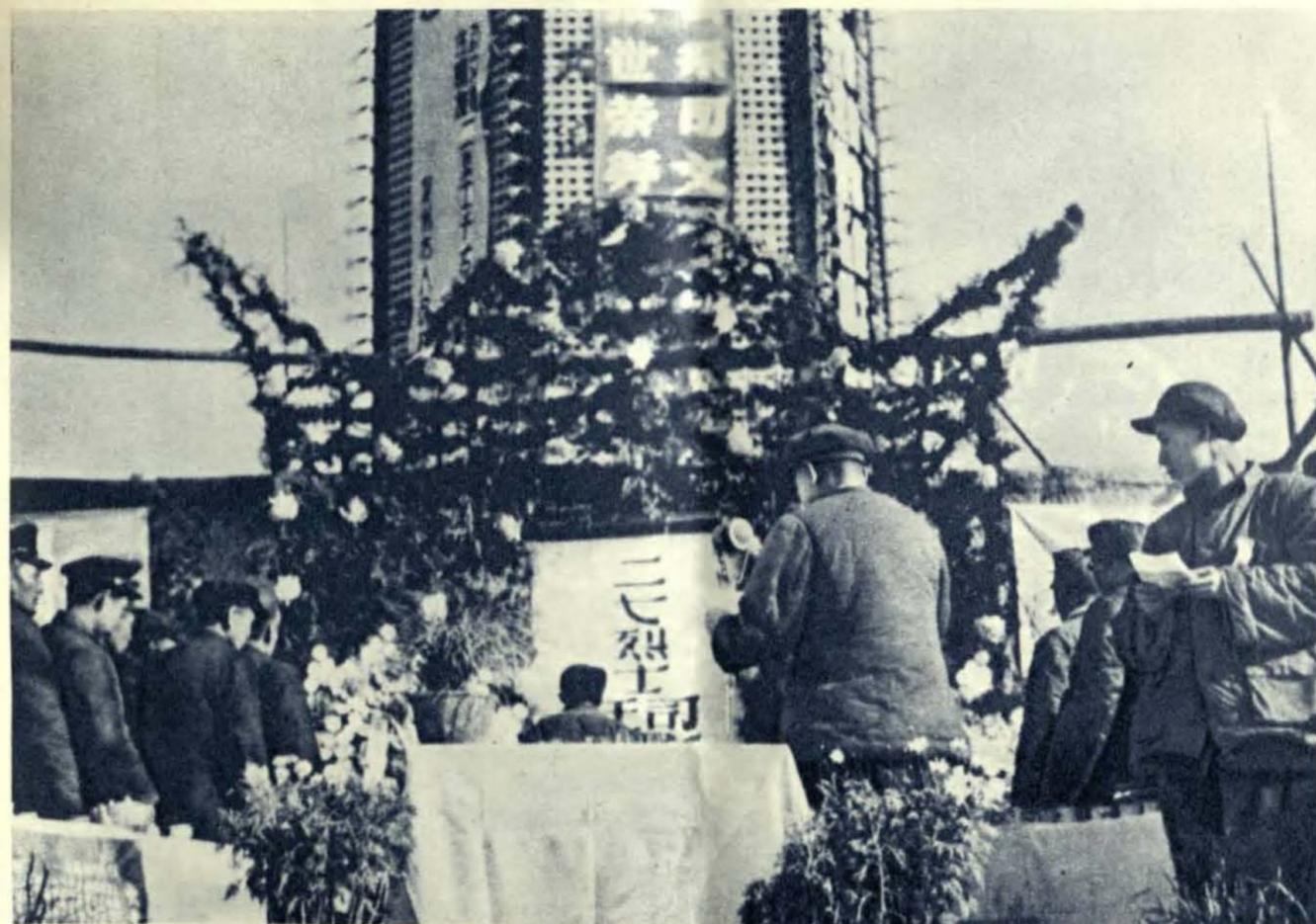
The "February 7th" strike, although finally suppressed by the armed forces of the warlords, wrote a glorious page in the history of the Chinese working class, and the spirit displayed by those who sacrificed their lives has lived to carry the entire working class to victory.



Lin Hsiang-chien, martyr of the "February 7th Incident"



Shih Yang, martyr of the "February 7th Incident"



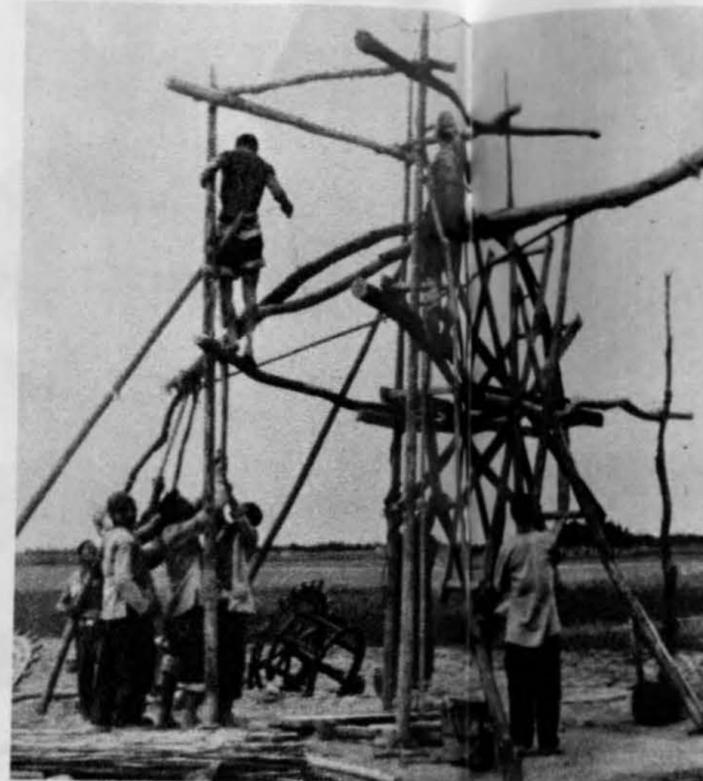
Representatives of all circles in Chengchow, Honan Province, railway workers and citizens, held a memorial meeting on the "February 7th Square" (where martyr Szu Wen-teh was killed in the February 7th Strike of 1923) on February 7 this year. A public trial of Chang Shih-jung, the murderer of martyr Szu Wen-teh, was held simultaneously and floral tribute was paid to martyrs Szu Wen-teh and Wang Sheng-yu

"LET'S FARM TOGETHER"

Growth of Mutual-Aid Teams in North China



A horse-propelled waterwheel in North China—mutual-aid organisation makes it possible for every peasant to share in the purchase and use of this simple means of irrigation



Deepening a well with collective labour—many wells, such as this, were too shallow to withstand a dry season. With collective labour they can be

drilled to deeper levels, enabling them to water larger areas of land



Irrigation canals can now be dug by collective methods, bringing irrigation to large areas of formerly waterless land

Co-operation in farming among the peasants of North China is pushing out of the way the traditional peasant motto of "more from my own soil, more for my own household." Last year's experience of unprecedented crop yields and farm income has taught thousands of peasants the concrete advantages of organised over individual effort, and a further big development in mutual-aid teams and farm co-operatives is anticipated in the coming season.

Many individual households have found that things which they could never have accomplished on their own can be easily achieved under mutual-aid organisation, including clearing of new land, afforestation projects, digging of irrigation canals, the acquisition of heavy agricultural machinery and waterwheels, and the large-scale promotion of side-enterprises and systems of transport. A rational division and utilisation of labour and draft animals also eliminates retarding factors in production and allows technical specialisation and research into better farming methods. Planned production is made possible as never before.

Most convincing to the peasants is the proof afforded by new records of production achieved last year by mutual-aid teams. Chu Yao-li's team in Shansi Province, for instance, harvested 6.9 tons of cotton per hectare last autumn. Land in Lucheng, Shansi Province, which yielded three crops a year was raised from one-third of the total area to 93 per cent of the area through methods of mutual farming. The over-all average yield of the mutual-aid teams in four counties of Shansi Province was 30 per cent above that of other peasants working individually.

With the approach of the spring sowing season enthusiasm for the movement is snowballing from village to village as numerous small seasonal mutual-aid teams are converting themselves into long-term mutual-aid teams with an expanded membership and extended operation covering new fields of agricultural enterprises while former long-term teams have developed into farm producer co-operatives with land, labour and implements pooled—collective farms in embryo.



Peasants of Wukung Village, Jaoyang County, Hopei Province, till their land with the new 13-inch plough

Mutual-aid organisation makes it possible to carry out the lighter farming operations by hand, leaving the heavier tasks to be carried out by machinery



Chinese Peasants Welcome Soviet Farm Machinery

Modern agricultural machinery from the Soviet Union has won the complete confidence of the Chinese peasants and opened the way for the full-scale production of such machinery in China.

As the result of a successful period of experimentation in the use of these modern threshers and harvesters, hundreds of peasants in all parts of China are saying good-bye to their old ploughs and hand flails and switching to modern machinery.

As the machines are comparatively expensive and their working capacity far exceeds the needs of the small plot of one individual peasant, the organisation of mutual-aid teams has received tremendous impetus.

When last spring a set of new Soviet farm machinery was loaned to a group of eighteen mutual-aid teams in Tsien County, Sunkiang Province, the peasants were more than a little apprehensive of handling the new machinery. At the time of the spring sowing no-one wanted to be the first to use the sower on his land.



Government agricultural instructors at the demonstration centre of Tsien County show the peasants how to handle a Soviet sower

Peasant Liu Wen-pin, a member of the Communist Party and leader of a mutual-aid team, volunteered to be the first to use the new sower. When his crops came through strong and well spaced out, others regretted their lack of confidence in the machine. During a long dry summer he was able to hoe between the rows of his crop and so conserve the moisture in the soil. His harvest at the end of the season created a record for the district, and was more than double his normal output.

Liu Wen-pin and his mutual-aid team have achieved such success in the use of the new machinery that his village is visited by scores of peasants from all parts of the province, eager to see the results for themselves. With the help of the Provincial People's Government, the village is now a demonstration centre which has laid the basis for popularising the new implements and fundamentally reforming farming methods throughout the province and beyond.



Liu Wen-pin and his mutual-aid team put a Soviet threshing machine into action on their combined wheat harvest



Women peasants of Chahsintu Village, Tsien County, learn to use a Soviet harrow. It can till from forty-five to sixty mou of land a day



Peasants of the Chahsintu Village study the structure and function of a Soviet-type single-ploughshare reclamation plough



Liu Wen-pin's New Agricultural Implements Group of Hsiaoing Village, Tsien County, tries out a Soviet-type compactor on newly ploughed land. The compactor can work thirty mou a day

Agricultural Demonstration Centres

Since land reform and the end of feudal exploitation in the countryside has given all the peasants a share of land, their enthusiasm for agricultural production has been enhanced. The improvement of production tools has therefore become a matter of urgent interest to every peasant and the People's Government has paid special attention to designing and popularising new agricultural implements.

These new implements have few similarities with the old and therefore require some training in their hand-

ling. Agricultural demonstration centres established by the People's Government in various parts of the country have provided the answer to this problem and are largely responsible for the rapid popularisation of the new implements in the countryside.

The establishment of the centres commenced in the early part of 1950. Within these two years no less than eighty-eight of these centres have been set up throughout the four provinces of North China, the provinces of the Northeast, Honan Province in the

Central-South, Shantung and northern Kiangsu in East China, and the provinces of Shensi, Kansu, Chinghai, Ningsia and Sinkiang in the Northwest. In 1951 alone the number of agricultural implements loaned to the peasants amounted to more than seventy thousand of which 60 per cent were new ploughs—and it is estimated that some hundred thousand households are already using them on their land.

The new implements have not only acted as a tremendous spur to agricultural production but have raised the level of the mutual-aid teams to a higher organisational form, paving the way for full collectivisation of the land.



The Nine-Dragon Wall in Peihai Park

The Nine-Dragon Wall

The Nine-Dragon Wall is one of the main centres of interest to visitors in Peking's Peihai Park. Lying to the west of the imperial temple Tien Wang Tien, this unique piece of architecture is all that remains to us of the original Buddhist printing house which suffered destruction by fire at the hands of the troops of the Eight-Power Invasion of 1900.

Judging by its style, architectural experts have assigned its date of origin to the Chien Lung period (1736-1795), when it was built as a decorative feature facing the Great West Heaven Printing House. In style and manner of construction it is similar to other decorative walls of the period, consisting of a main structure of glazed tiles resting on a base of imitation stonework and surmounted by a glazed-tile roof.

On either side of the wall, coloured glazed tiles combine to form a design of nine dragons disputing themselves on the crests of waves. With its exquisite colouring and lively quality of design, the wall is considered as one of the most beautiful of all glazed-tile structures of the Manchu dynasty. The Nine-Dragon Wall inside the Huang Chi Men (Great and Middle Gate) in the former imperial palace, built towards the end

of the Chien Lung period, although similar in form to the wall in Peihai, is inferior in colour and design. An earlier wall in Tatung, Chahar province, is said to have been built during the Ming dynasty (1368-1644), when the art of glazing was already highly developed, and may be said to be a forerunner of later glazed-tile decorative walls.

Many of the imperial palaces built during feudal times possess walls and roofs decorated with similar glazed tiles produced from the imperial kilns in Peking and Nanking. The earliest records of the art of glaze, or glass, making is contained in the Han Shu, the history of the Han dynasty (206B.C.-A.D.220). The art was introduced into China from Kashmir, and was used for screens and windows. During the reign of Tai Wu Ti (424-451) of the Northern dynasty (386-581), the

merchants of Ta Yueh Chih (modern Punjab) set up a kiln at Pingcheng (modern Chahar Province) for the production of glazed tiles for the palace buildings. During the Sui dynasty (581-618) the art of glazing was further developed by Ho Chiu and the use of decorative tiles became more widespread, taking the place of painting and lacquering in the decoration of buildings. Emperors of the Sung dynasty (960-1279) were great builders of palaces and during this period the art of glazing made further progress. The Ying Tso Fa Shih (Manual of Architecture) of Li Chieh (died 1110) contains detailed directions for the making of yellow glazed tiles. Although there are no longer any books in existence describing methods of glazing of the Ming and Manchu dynasties, structures like the Nine-Dragon Walls remain as proof of the degree of refinement which the art had reached.



Decorative Tiles:



End-tiles



End-tiles



Animal figure resting on each end of roof



Animal figure set at the corner of the roof



Fairy



Dragon



Phoenix



Lion



IN THE BATTLE AGAINST ILLITERACY

In a country where 80 per cent of the population were illiterate at the time of liberation, and whose written language calls for the mastering of some two or three thousand intricate characters in order to read the daily press, Chi Chien-hua's quick system of learning characters has provided a short-cut to culture and education for the millions who are struggling to conquer their illiteracy.

Chi Chien-hua, the inventor of the new method, is a cultural teacher in the People's Liberation Army. Basing his method on his experiences in teaching he has developed a system of character study under which a totally illiterate person can learn to read and explain the meaning of 1500-2000 characters within a period of some 150 hours of study.

The essential characteristic of the "quick method" is the separation of the three components of Chinese characters: pronunciation, calligraphy, and meaning. The student is first taught a set of phonetic symbols by which he learns to pronounce

the characters. The PLA men call them their "crutches." He then learns to read text-books printed in characters accompanied by phonetic symbols. A student can learn dozens of these phonetic characters in an hour, and a full-time student may master as many as two hundred characters a day. After mastering the phonetics, the "crutches" are discarded, and the student moves on to the second stage, the stage of reading and writing. Only when he has thoroughly mastered the first two stages is he finally initiated into the meanings of the characters.

In the movement for wiping out illiteracy in the People's Liberation Army the "quick method" has been enthusiastically welcomed by the commanders and fighters of all units. It is a great contribution in the battle against illiteracy and towards raising the cultural level of the people's fighters. In recognition of his work, the Political Department of the People's Liberation Army in the Southwest Military Area has awarded a special merit to Chi Chien-hua, the inventor of the method, and has conferred upon him the title of "model cultural teacher."

RURAL EDUCATION

"Let the People Teach the People"



Age is no barrier to education in the Yaohua People's School. Even the oldest villager has joined the classes.



"Let the people teach the people" is a policy carried out whole-heartedly in the Yaohua People's School. A group of advanced pupils prepare themselves to take on the role of teachers.

In a small village outside Shanghai, model-teacher Yu Yen-ping has effectively demonstrated how education can become a vital force in the everyday life of the people.

By combining study with the political and productive tasks of the villagers, Yu Yen-ping has aroused enthusiastic interest in the literacy classes, and many who were completely illiterate a year ago have now learnt to write letters and do simple accountancy.

Among her more than one hundred pupils are old and young housewives, young mothers and peasants. Yu Yen-ping is herself the daughter of a peasant and one who well understands the many

calls on the time of her pupils. She was well able, therefore, to advise on the organisation of a creche to relieve the mothers for study, and on the formation of mutual-aid teams for farmwork, so that more work could be accomplished in less time, leaving time free for study.

Her students are not content simply to receive education, but are eager to play an active role in the school. Several have come forward as "little teachers" ready to teach others less advanced than they. Deeply rooted in the lives of the masses, the people's school has fully realised the aim of the Ministry of Education to "let the people teach the people."



Teacher Yu Yen-ping (centre) is the daughter of a peasant and understands the problems of the people. She likes to spend her free time among the village families, talking over their problems and helping them with their work.

MESSENGERS OF DEMOCRACY



Chu Jung-kuei (left) and Tso Hung-anang (right), workers of the Taming Transport Workers Trade Union, call on the masses in the street to expose corruption wherever it may be found

Last August, when heavy rains fell in the area of Taming County, Hopei Province, flood waters poured through a breach in the wall of a nearby dam. In former days this would have been the signal for food and property to be loaded onto carts, donkeys, or carried on the back, and for a long line of refugees to flee from the area, some to die of hunger and exposure, others to survive by begging until the time of the next year's harvest.

This time a different scene was enacted. Within a matter of moments, hundreds of men, women and youngsters were streaming across the fields from the surrounding villages, carrying doors, poles, branches, sacks, and shovels towards the scene of danger. Within four hours, a situation which in the past would have meant certain calamity to the lives and property of the 110,000 people in the vicinity of the river, was under complete control, and the peasants were quietly returning to their homes.



Women workers of the fourth branch co-operative in Taming County listen to a talk on the Marriage Law given by propagandist Yang Shih-kuei while they continue their work of shelling peanuts



The Yutalehieh propaganda team perform a flower-basket dance during the Lantern Festival (Feb. 10)

What has happened to produce such a change in centuries of custom? What has happened to produce the change in people's thinking so that order and co-operative action have taken the place of panic and flight? The answer is to be found in the thousands of individual and collective propagandists, moving always among the masses of the people, who have undertaken the work of education, agitation and mobilisation of the people on all issues affecting individual, collective and national welfare.

Long before the time of possible flood danger in Taming County, these propaganda

volunteers had moved among the villagers, warning them of the possible danger, and mobilising them for immediate action in event of danger. Every man, woman, and child knew exactly where to go and what to take, if the flood signal was given.

Widespread education on the subject of cotton growing in the county has overcome long-held prejudice against cotton as a crop and resulted in record prosperity for the peasants. During a campaign on the need for wells in the area, certain conservative-minded peasants declared that it would be useless to drill wells on their sandy soil.

Only after examples from other areas where similar conditions existed were brought to their notice, did they agree to take part in the work. The results on their own land in the form of heavier crops has since fully justified the policy.

A campaign around the new Marriage Law has succeeded in clearing away misunderstandings and in winning over even the most conservative-minded to its approval. Bad health practices arising from feudalistic superstitions have likewise been swept away by the spread of knowledge and information.

Ma Shih-chieh (standing left of the flag-pole), propagandist of the fourth district of Taming County, addresses the passengers on a ferry



Young Chang Ju-hsiang, a shoemaker and propagandist, frequently talks with his customers on current events



Methods of work are as imaginative as they are varied, ranging from newspaper reading groups and news blackboards, to the presentation of ideas through drama groups, songs and couplets, cartoons and lantern slides.

In every village and hamlet, these people's propagandists are to be seen at their task of explanation, persuasion and agitation. While a shopkeeper explains the meaning of the new Marriage Law to a group of customers, a shoemaker gives his client the latest news of the anti-corruption movement. With the headquarters of this propaganda network in the Taming County Committee of the Communist Party, more than fifty thousand full or part-time propagandists are active throughout the county on one or another issue.

Through a series of transmission stations the County Committee reaches out to the most remote hamlets, broadcasting its policy on local and national issues together with news and information programmes.

The results of this work may be gauged not only in successes in flood-fighting and in increased production, but in the movement against counter-revolutionaries, in the care of army-men's dependants, in the high level of the mutual-aid team organisation among the peasants, and in the high attendance at the people's schools. Without the selfless work of these thousands of propagandists, Taming County could never have achieved its present cultural and economic prosperity.



Yang Hual-yu, shopkeeper, holds a large audience with a talk on the Marriage Law. Yang is an expert ballad singer and is always welcomed by his audience



Propaganda meeting behind the enemy lines during the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression. by Chang Huai-chiang

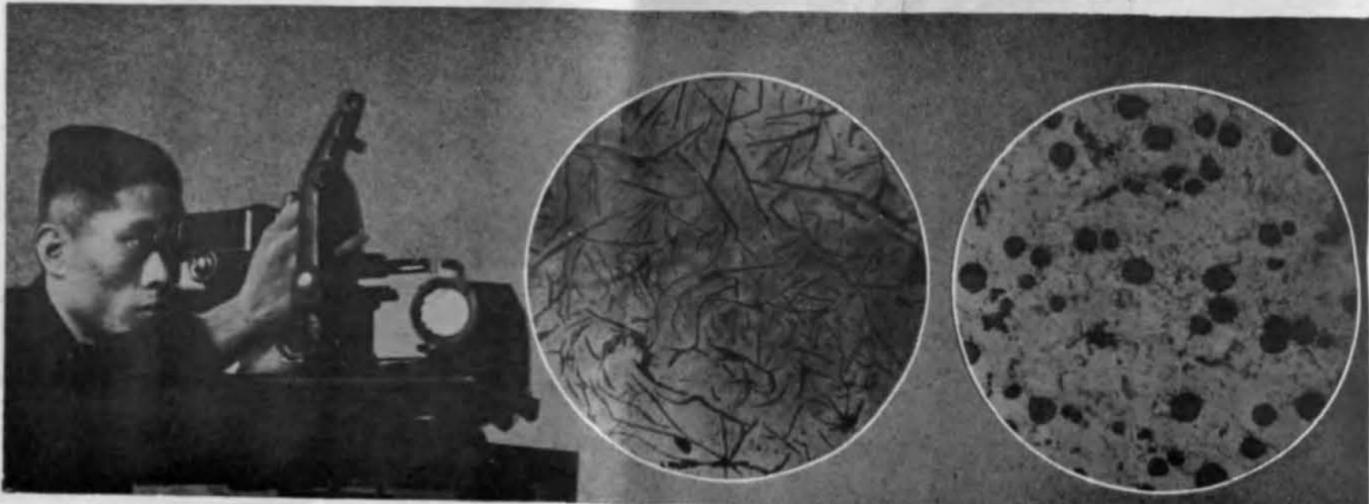


During a rest period of the peasants on the cotton fields, Sung Tien-liang, propagandist of Erhpu Village, speaks on the movement against American aggression and for aiding Korea. Sung is famous as a composer of couplets

PROGRESS IN HEAVY INDUSTRY



Nodular cast iron is now in production in the Tahsin Machine Plant in East China and will play an important role in the construction of new China



A microscopic view of the graphite of ordinary wrought iron, in the form of stripes (left circle), which divides the texture of iron and so reduce greatly its strength while the graphite of nodular cast iron (right circle), in the shape of nodules, has no such deleterious effect. Nodular cast iron is superior to wrought iron and is produced at a cost much lower than steel

Northeast China is setting the pace for China's industrialisation through its tremendous achievements in industry in 1951. Production in State and public enterprises in this area increased by 24.8 per cent last year over the previous year while the ratio of industrial output in State and public enterprises compared to the overall production of agriculture went up to 52 per cent as against the 35 per cent in 1949. The total value of production in industry and agriculture of State and public enterprises in 1951 increased by 13.5 per cent over 1950.

Production Tops Preliberation Peak Level

Many branches of both light and heavy industry such as the manufacture of machine tools, electrically operated machines, electrolysed copper, electric bulbs, nitric acid, textiles, glass and automobile tyres have surpassed the pre-liberation peak level of 1943.

Workers' initiative and ingenuity resulted in 114 publicly-owned factories and mines in the Northeast overfulfilling their tasks for the year well in advance. By the end of November, publicly-owned enterprises in the area had created extra wealth valued at thirteen million tons of grain through increased production and economy.

Advance in Heavy Industry

This year marks a great advance in the achievements of heavy industry. Machines for industry and equipment for the vast works of reconstruction in different parts of the country are now for the first time produced in China's factories. Production of rails, never attempted in Kuomintang days, was started in the steel mills in the first year after the founding of the People's Republic of China. These rails have been used in the construction of the Chengtu-Chungking Railway, one section of which has been open to traffic since last September.

A development which is expected to play a significant role in construction comes on the eve of China's industrialisation programme in the form of the completion of successful experiments in manufacturing nodular cast iron. Nodular cast iron is superior to ordinary wrought iron and is produced at a cost much lower than steel. It will fill many needs previously met by steel and wrought iron.

The successful manufacturing of nodular cast iron has resulted in a considerable advance in the machine industry. Many machine parts and machine tools which could not be made in the past, such as high-pressure valves, cylinder liner, castings and others, can now be manufactured with nodular cast iron.

Another success has been the manufacture of ferro-molybdenum by the Synthetic Industry Experimental Institute of the Ministry of Heavy Industry, which was mainly based on the Soviet experience in making ferro-tungsten. As China abounds in deposits of molybdenum, a bright future lies ahead for the industry to manufacture this kind of industrial alloy in China.



Nodular iron castings produced by the engineering department of the Fushun Colliery



A bevel-gear planer made of nodular cast iron, displayed at the Northeast Trade Exhibition

Workers' Initiative Releases Latent Powers of Production



On the opening of the campaign for increased production and measures of economy in the Mukden Metallurgical Works an agreement was signed between the management and the trade union for close co-operation

The Mukden Metallurgical Works ranks among the many branches of heavy industry which achieved outstanding success in the production and economy campaign during 1951 in over-fulfilling its target for the whole year three months ahead of schedule. In response to the appeal issued to the workers of mines and factories in the Northeast by Kao Kang, Chairman of the Northeast People's Government, in May last year, calling for the creation of extra wealth to the value of five million tons of grain—a target which has been over-fulfilled by the creation of wealth to the value of more than ten million tons of grain—the workers of the Mukden Metallurgical Works drew up a plan for the creation of wealth to the value of 175,494 tons of grain.

One hundred and fifty working teams throughout the plant pledged their separate pacts for the carrying out of this target, and 80 per cent of the staff members and workers formulated their individual plans.



Cost accountants explain the details of costs of production to a group of workers

By September the plant had fulfilled the plan for the whole year, and by the end of December the total extra wealth produced and saved by measures of economy was valued at 192,821 tons of grain.

Close co-operation between the workers and technicians broke the fixed quotas and raised the quality of the products. Fine-grade copper was produced from an oven which had produced only coarse-grade copper in the past. During the latter half of 1951 no less than 1300 rationalisation proposals were put forward by the workers, leading to many improvements and economies in production.

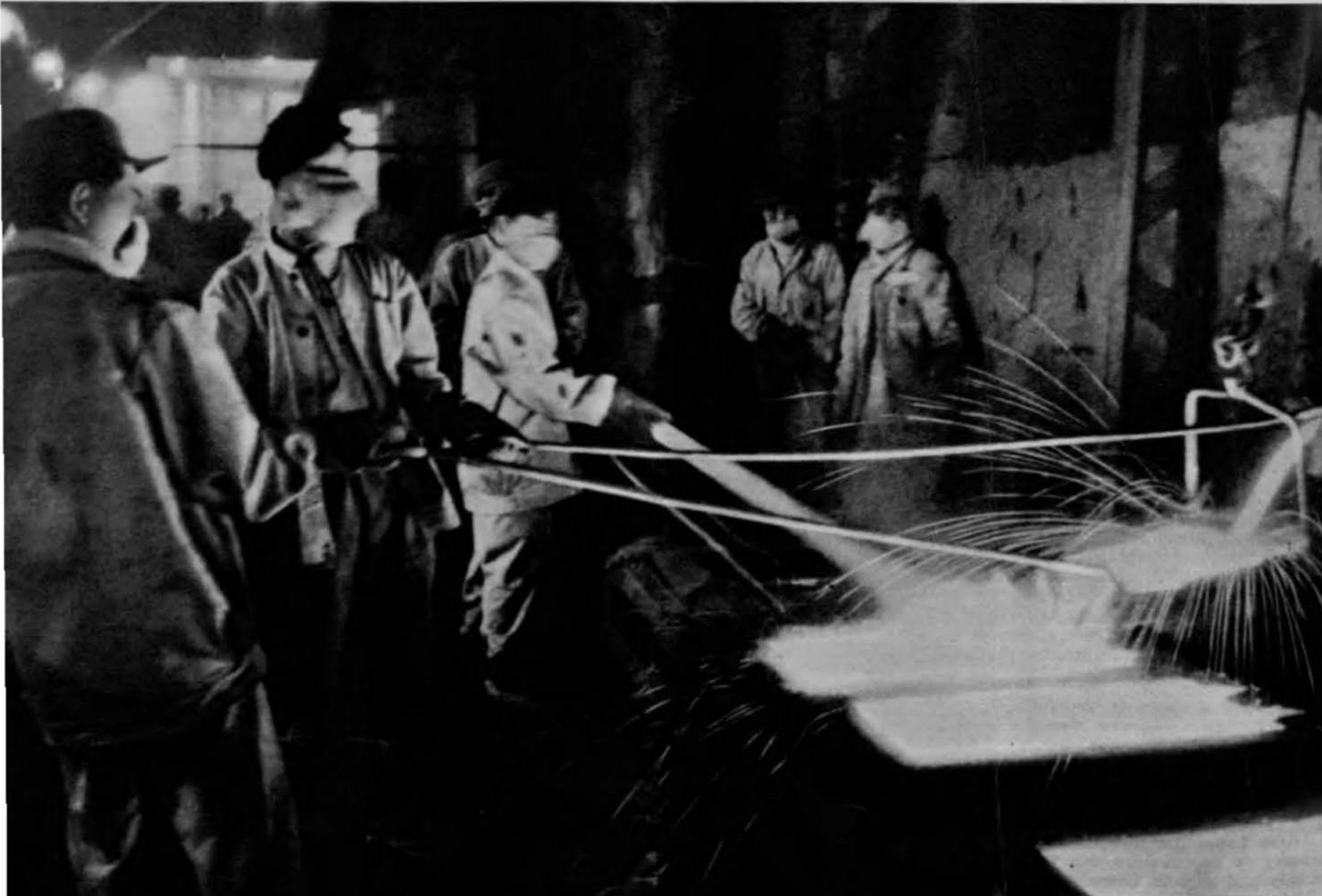


Workers of the Mukden Metallurgical Works maintain the efficiency of the electric dust collectors by constant overhauling. Smoke and dust contain many valuable materials which can be collected and refined

During the course of the campaign many improvements were made in the welfare conditions of the workers, including the construction of a new sanatorium with eighty beds, a clinic for women and children, and a nursery.

The success of the campaign in the Mukden Metallurgical Works is typical of the course of the campaign in countless other plants and factories in the Northeast, where the creative genius of the working class released latent powers of production undreamt-of in the past. This rapid rise of labour productivity in the Northeast eloquently demonstrates the superiority of the system of New Democracy.

Fine-grade copper is now produced from an oven which produced only coarse-grade copper in the past



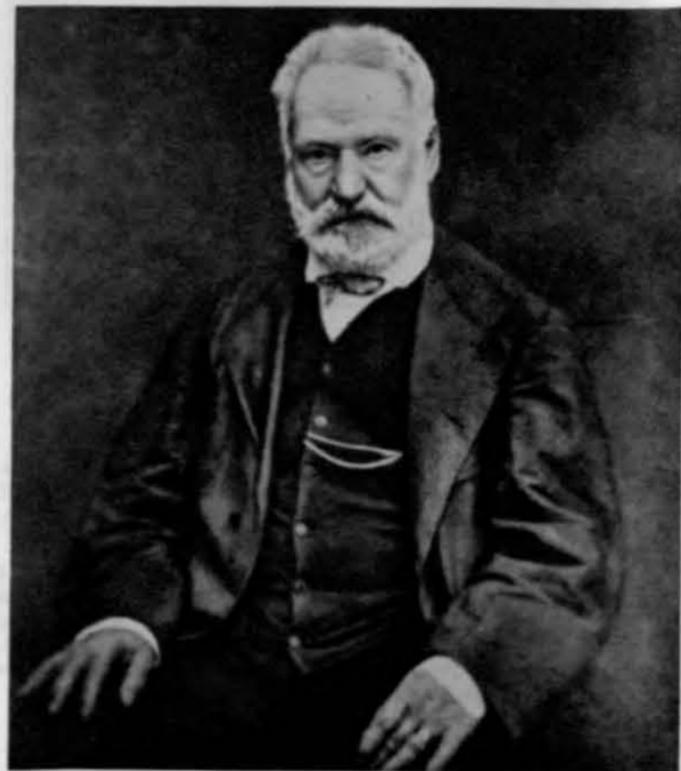
A team of workers operating the lead oven achieved success in their work through the introduction of a threefold system of inspection—inspection of finished products, inspection of working methods, and inspection of health regulations

China Prepares to Honour Four Great Celebrities

Preparations for the commemoration of four world-famous figures in world culture are being actively carried forward by a preparatory committee formed of representatives of people's organisations.

The four great men of culture are Victor Hugo, the great

French writer, whose 150th birthday anniversary falls on February 26; N.V. Gogol, the great Russian writer, whose death anniversary falls on March 4; Leonardo da Vinci, the great Italian genius, whose 500th birthday anniversary falls on April 15, and the great Arab physician, Avicenna, whose 850th death anniversary falls in May.



Victor Marie Hugo, famous French poet, dramatist, and novelist (1802-1885)



Nikolai Vasilievich Gogol, world-renowned Russian writer of fiction (1809-1852)



TIENTSIN
Economic Centre of North China

First Ch. Director of the Bureau of Culture of the Chinese National People's Government

Tientsin is China's second largest industrial and commercial city. The economic centre of North China, the main junction between the railways and the rest of the country, and an important sea port. During the past few years, Tientsin has become a leading centre for the study and development of the great socialist revolution in China.

Since 1949, Tientsin has been transformed into a socialist city. The city has been completely rebuilt and modernized. The city has become a leading centre for the study and development of the great socialist revolution in China.

In the first year since the liberation of the city in January 1949, Tientsin's workers have achieved outstanding success in the development of the city. Under the leadership of the Chinese People's Government, the city's main industries, commerce, and culture have been completely rebuilt and modernized. By 1950, production had already surpassed the level of 1949. The city's main industries, commerce, and culture have been completely rebuilt and modernized.



Completed Bridge over the River



Leading members of the Tientsin Municipal People's Government



A trolley-bus produced in Tientsin at a third of the cost of an imported one



Nearly three thousand books a day are sold in the Tientsin branch of the Hsinhua Bookstore. Workers, students, housewives, army men and peasants are the chief customers



A group of school-children in one of Tientsin's municipal elementary schools

Both labour and capital have benefited from the resulting prosperity. Private industries and business concerns, which before liberation were crushed under the Kuomintang bureaucratic capitalists, have not only recovered but have made development. Encouraged by steadily rising profits, increasing numbers of new factories and commercial concerns are making their appearance. A visit to the brightly-lit shopping centres of Roosevelt Road and the Riverside Drive will find bustling crowds still going about their business at seven or eight in the evening, presenting a clear picture of the flourishing trade conditions.

A proud record stands to the credit of the young Tientsin Municipal People's Government in municipal construction. Thirteen roads have been built in the old city district, 81,179 square metres of road surface have been laid, 100,000 square metres of living quarters for the workers have been built, and 45,000 metres of sewers and 165,838 feet of water pipes have been laid. The 120,000 residents on the outskirts of the city now have access to clean drinking water for the first time in history.

China's first trolley-bus was produced last year by the workers of a Tientsin factory. These brand new buses are now running in the industrial districts, conveying workers to and from their factories.

Alongside the improvement of economic conditions, there has been a rapid advance in the cultural life of the

people. Two hundred and forty-five spare-time schools have been established exclusively for the workers. In the factories cultural organisations for literary and art activities have a combined membership of more than 11,000. Similar organisations in streets and districts have a total membership of 8,682. These amateur organisations have produced many brilliant plays, some of which have been staged in different theatres.

As a result of the Government's attention to the health services, the lives of citizens are no longer threatened by smallpox and cholera, and an enlightened policy of social welfare has removed the causes of vagrancy and begging.

At the first meeting of the third session of the people's representative conference held in February, 1950, one representative remarked that the two years' achievements of the People's Government well surpassed what had been done in ten or twenty years of reactionary rule.

The very people of the city are changing, not only in their material life, but in their outlook and their relations with one another. The three great political movements of 1951 and the present movement against bureaucracy, waste and corruption will push Tientsin even a step further towards a full and prosperous life. In these movements aimed at reforming society, there is no doubt that all the corrupt habits inherited from old Tientsin will be discarded forever.



Forty-five thousand metres of sewers have been laid since liberation



Tientsin's wharves present a picture of continual activity. The city is not only an important industrial centre but a key port for coastal and ocean shipping



Great stocks of raw materials for Tientsin's industries reach the city via inland waterways



Steel cable produced in Tientsin's factories is one of the many industrial products that go to all parts of the country

Liu Lai-ti

A Heroine of New China

Wang Ting-kuo, Ministry of the Interior

Liu Lai-ti is one of new China's heroines, whose unique spirit has been forged in the hard struggle for national liberation. Wang Ting-kuo, the writer of this article, was a member of the delegation sent by the Central People's Government to the old revolutionary bases in the south, where he visited Liu Lai-ti.

Forty-six-year-old Liu Lai-ti was born in Wuyang Village, Juichin County, Kiangsi Province. Chou Kuang-lun, her husband, joined the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army during the Second Revolutionary Civil War and later sacrificed his life in the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression. Chou Shih-hsuan, her eldest son, is a People's Liberation Army man who has fought many battles. He is now honoured with a post in the Motherland's coastal defense. Chou Shih-hung, her second son, is a member of the Chinese People's Volunteers and is fighting on the Korean front. Responding to Chairman Mao's call, "Foster the tradition of revolution and struggle for greater glory", she is actively engaging in production. In a conference of model heroes held in Kiangsi Province in March, 1951, she was awarded the titles of superior model worker, "model martyr's dependant," and "model armyman's dependant." In the same year she was elected a representative of the old revolutionary bases of the South and was invited to the capital as a guest to the National Day celebrations. Later on she took part in the third meeting of the First National Committee of the People's Political Consultative Conference.

This modest woman has to her credit a history of revolutionary struggle. During the Second Revolutionary Civil War she was a women's representative, took an active part in the "poor peasants league," and led the masses in their struggles. During the reactionary rule of the Kuomintang, her homestead was sadly devastated by the Kuomintang reactionaries; her ox and furniture were taken away, her house was burnt to ashes, and her eldest son was press-ganged. But she continued her



Liu Lai-ti, acclaimed superior model worker, "model martyr's dependant" and "model armyman's dependant" at the model heroes conference held in Kiangsi Province in March, 1951



Liu Lai-ti received a cow from land reform. Last year the cow had a calf. To help her increase production the People's Government presented her with a strong ox and many new agricultural implements

heroic struggle against the reactionaries, delivering grain or information through the enemy blockade to the guerrilla units of the Red Army. She has now under her care land normally calculated to yield fourteen piculs of rice. In the daytime she works in the field, in the evening she attends to her house. Her crops are especially good, yielding several piculs more than the normal amount.

Speaking of the honours she has received from the nation, she declared: "My husband joined the Red Army; my eldest son joined the People's Liberation Army; my second son joined the people's volunteers; I am a revolutionary armyman's dependant and also a

model worker. I must show my gratitude to the Communist Party and to the honour that Chairman Mao and the broad masses have conferred upon me by concrete actions. I shall go to the fields before the sun rises and return home after the moon has come out. I shall reclaim waste land to plant coarse grain. I shall mobilise all the dependants of the army men, martyrs and workers in the village to learn the art of ploughing. No one should rely upon others to till his or her land. Everyone must be able to cultivate his land intensively, to harvest better crops, so as to support the people's volunteers, to oust American imperialism, and to struggle for lasting world peace."



Liu Lai-ti writes to her son serving in a coastal defense unit in East China, telling him about the many privileges the family enjoys and urging him to serve the Motherland devotedly



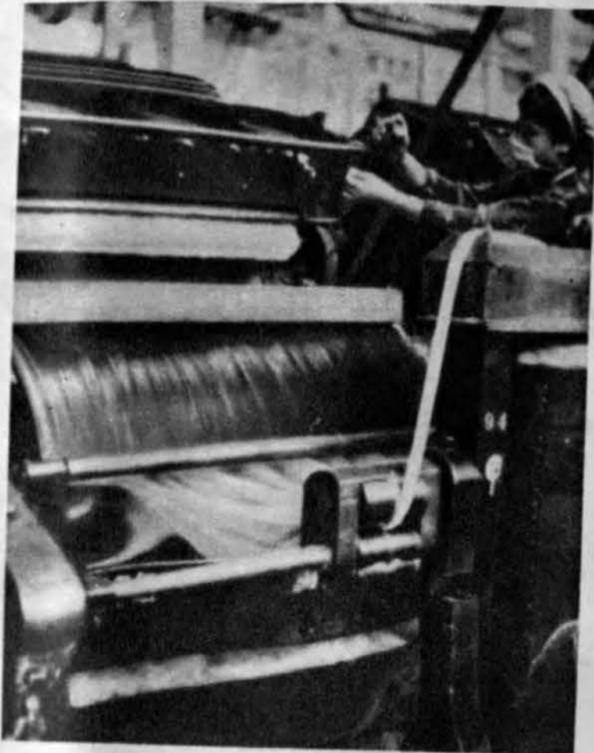
Liu Lai-ti is not only active in the work of production, but is learning to read Chinese characters from her youngest son who is studying in the village school



In 1951 Liu Lai-ti was elected a representative of the old revolutionary bases in South China and was invited to attend the National Day celebrations in the capital. She also attended the third meeting of the First National Committee of the Peoples'



SCUTCHING—raw cotton is fed into the scuteher, to be cleaned of all broken seeds, grit, and other impurities



CARDING—the carding machine further cleans the cotton of short fibres and minor impurities. The cotton is then made into card slivers



SLUBBING—slivers run through a slubbing or roving frame and are twisted and drawn to an even thickness. This drawing slues irregularities in the thickness of the slivers



COARSE SPINNING—the rovings are set on an intermediate frame and spun into coarse yarn



FINE SPINNING—fine yarn is produced on a ring frame

From Cotton to Cloth

China's textile industry is rapidly expanding. Already at the end of 1950, the output of cotton yarn and cloth had exceeded the highest pre-war level. Plans for 1952 adopted at the National Textile Industry Conference held in Peking at the end of last year provided for the increase in production over the figures for 1951 of 28.97 per cent in cotton cloth, 81.51 per cent in gunny bags, 25 per cent in raw silk, 300 per cent in spinning frames and 40 per cent in looms. Output of cotton yarn for 1952 is expected to top the highest pre-war level by 39 per cent.

Only a century ago, all cloth in China was made by hand. Over the years, however, this hand-weaving industry has been crushed almost out of existence by a combination of the imperialist policy of using China as a dumping ground for cheap machine-made cloth and the establishment of imperialist-owned textile factories in China, whose workers worked long hours for starvation rates of pay. Modern textile factories established by the national capitalists also suffered from this foreign competition.

Since land reform has brought prosperity to the peasants, their increased demand for machine-made cloth has provided a brisk

market for the cotton textile industry. Proof of the popular appeal of the gaily coloured machine-made prints is shown in the demand of the Northeast, where 800,000 bolts of cloth were sold in 1947, 1,200,000 in 1948, and 3,200,000 in 1949.

Higher purchasing power has not only led to increased sales of cloth but to a demand for the finer fabrics. Factories in North China, the Northeast and the Northwest, whose production in the past has been confined to the coarser cloths, are now turning to the manufacture of more delicate fabrics.



WARPING—the yarn is wound on a warp beam



SIZING—the warp beams are taken into the sizing room where the yarn is sized and dried. The main substances used in sizing are flour and starch. The object of sizing is to increase the strength of the yarn to enable it to bear the strain of weaving



HEDDLING—the warp threads are guided through the heddle eyes to the lathe of the loom

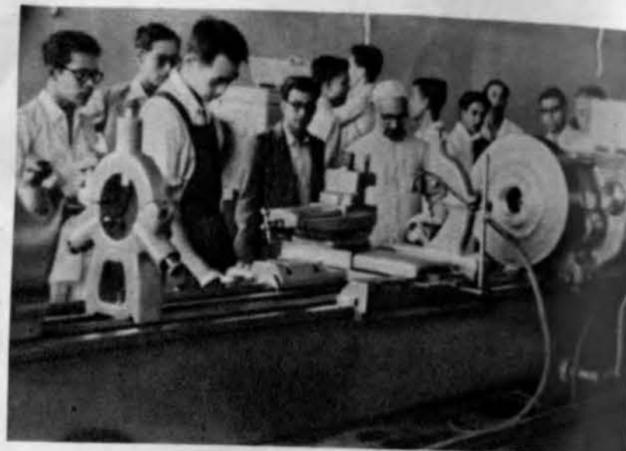


WEAVING—a reed separates the warp threads and beats up the weft threads, weaving the yarn into cloth





Chang Kuei-lin and his crew create new record—With the assistance of Soviet experts Chang Kuei-lin's crew of the Mok No 1290 locomotive of the Northeast Railway Bureau topped the pre-war record by 734 tons by pulling a load of 2034 tons on the Suichia Railway, a line noted for its curves and steep incline



International Industrial Exhibition in Bombay—Among those exhibiting were the Soviet Union, China, India, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Afganistan and Iraq. Some 150,000 people visited the Chinese section to view the splendid achievements made since liberation. Above: A group of visitors inspect a lathe manufactured in China



Recent achievements of the Shanghai Shipyard—Above: A floating shipyard which may be moved anywhere for mobile repair work. Below: The first steamer manufactured in China.

Land reclamation—Chingtienwa of Kih sien, Hopei Province, was once a tract of fertile arable land. Under Kuomintang rule, the peasants were forbidden to continue cultivation for fear of Communist infiltration, and the land was left to become a derelict harbouring ground for locusts. Last year more than 150 students and workers volunteered to carry out the work of reclamation. So successful have they been that the peasants are already able to sow the land for this year's early crops. Left: A mobile repair shop set up by the workers and students during the work of reclamation



Model workers go to school—Eighty-four model workers from the various industries and agriculture have been selected by the People's Government of Northeast China, the Northeast Trade Union Council and the Northeast branch of the New Democratic Youth League for a period of study in the Northeast Experimental Short-term Middle School for Workers and Peasants



China's first training class in airplane model making—More than three hundred young enthusiasts attended the class. China's vast distances and difficult terrain promise a bright future for civil aviation



Shanghai textile engineers create national record in cleaning time during the patriotic production movement—Chen Sheng-ming and his team of engineers in a Shanghai textile factory, reduced the time for cleaning a ring frame to only twenty minutes. The new method, if put into use by all the textile factories in Shanghai, will increase

CHINA PICTORIAL

March 1952

CONTENTS

- Workers of Foochow Power Plant*
- Celebration of the Second Anniversary of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance, and Mutual Assistance*
- American Germ Warfare in Korea and China*
- Evidence of Bacteriological Warfare Waged by the American Aggressors*
- "The Fighting Front of Economy"*
- Happy Marriages Break Through Feudal Ideas*
- The Tientsin Paper Mill*
- China's Paper Industry*
- The 29th Anniversary of the "February 7 Movement"*
- "Let's Farm Together"*
- Chinese Peasants Welcome Soviet Farm Machinery*
- Agricultural Demonstration Centres*
- The Nine-Dragon Wall*
- In the Battle Against Illiteracy*
- Rural Education—"Let the People Teach the People"*
- Messengers of Democracy*
- Propaganda Meeting Behind the Enemy Lines During the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression Water-colour painting by Chang Hui-chiang*
- Progress in Heavy Industry*
- Workers' Initiative Releases Latent Powers of Production*
- China Prepares to Honour Four Great Celebrities*
- Tientsin—Economic Centre of North China*
- Liu Lai-ti—A Heroine of New China*
- From Cotton to Cloth*
- China Day by Day*

A monthly pictorial magazine edited and published by CHINA PICTORIAL
78 Pei Chang Chieh, 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.

Back cover:
Children flying kites on Tien An Men Square

CORRECTION: In the article entitled "Traditional Chinese Medical Practice Undergoes Reform" in our issue of January 1952 the word 'fomentation' should read 'moxibustion' (burning with mox) throughout the article. The sentence in the sixth line on the second page of the article commencing "Fomentation on the other hand" should be deleted.



北京人民广播电台 新字第一四三號
北京人民广播电台 新字第一四三號
北京人民广播电台 新字第一四三號