

CHINA

PICTORIAL

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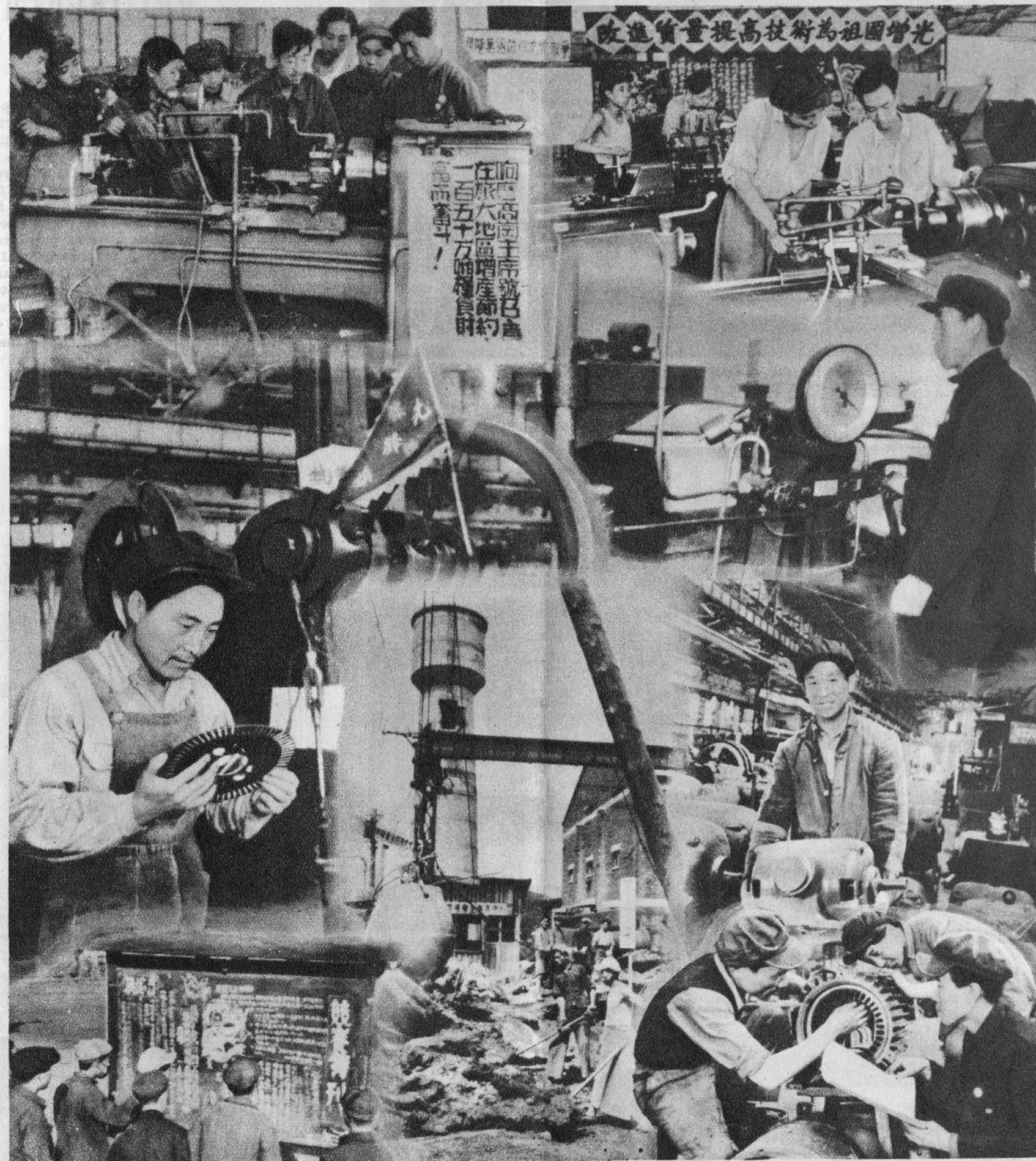
THE RAILWAYMAN

by Hang Kuan-hua and Shih Chao-hsiung

Front cover:

A streamlined passenger train on the Peking-Tientsin line

Northeast Workers Create Extra Wealth



In response to a call by Kao Kang, Chairman of the Northeast People's Government, the workers of Northeast China have created extra wealth to the value of more than 14 million tons of grain, over and above their original production target, in their movement for increasing production and practising economy during 1951.

Realising that every new success in production hastens the victory of the Resist America and Aid Korea Movement and the process of industrialisation in China, the enthusiasm of the workers for production has reached a new high peak.

Workers of all factories and mines have applied themselves to the task of developing the potential power of their industry, actively

studying the most advanced production experiences, improving their methods of operation and ensuring the fullest use of equipment. The workers of the cask-manufacturing shop of the No. 5 Machine Tool Factory, in studying the methods of the Soviet worker Kovalev, have developed a new method of operation for every worker resulting in a tremendous increase in production.

The brilliant successes of the Northeast workers are already being discussed by workers and peasants in factories, mines and villages throughout the country. As their experiences fully penetrate enterprises in other parts of the country the movement will become nationwide.



Arrival of the delegates of the Chinese people's volunteers in Lanchow, the gateway to the Northwest

BROTHER NATIONALITIES OF THE NORTHWEST INCREASE PRODUCTION

In the course of a year the people of the many nationalities of the far Northwest have made remarkable contributions towards the movement of resistance to American aggression and aid for Korea. Gifts for the Chinese volunteers, aid for the Korean refugees and signatures for the Five-Power Peace Pact have been given in an unstinting spirit of patriotism and desire for peace. No less than 12 fighter planes, four anti-aircraft guns and 16 pieces of artillery have been donated towards the defence of peace in Korea. No less than 90 per cent of the people of the area have drawn up and signed their patriotic pacts.

In launching their patriotic plans for increased production and economy, the people have drawn up a complete autumn and winter plan for production in agriculture and side occupations, including programmes for ploughing, tree planting and winter repair work. In addition, measures of economy aimed at the elimination of waste have been introduced.

In the course of the movement, age-old hostilities and prejudices between one nationality and another have been swept aside, making way for a new spirit of unity and co-operation among the people. Today in the villages, factories, offices and schools, they are working with one heart for the realisation of Chairman Mao's call for production and economy in support of the Chinese people's volunteers.



Han and Moslem peasants exchange seeds for their autumn sowings. All old racial prejudices are forgotten in the joint campaign for production

Peoples of different national minorities work together in repairing canals in the vicinity of Sining



Moslem women of Lanchow sign for the Five-Power Peace Pact and against the rearming of Japan. They will not easily forget the bombing of their city by Japanese imperialism

These fur linings will be used for coats for the Chinese volunteers in Korea



A Village Launches a Production Campaign



Tu people of Latung Village in Chinghai Province press forward with their contributions towards a fighter-plane for the Chinese people's volunteers in Korea



An armyman's family receive a plaque of honour from the villagers, as a token of their respect for the people's fighters



Deep ploughing is part of their production plan, together with the use of fertilisers, and weed and insect elimination



Li Cheng-tung, an armyman's dependant, serves tea to a fellow villager who is helping him with his harvest



Rats are a menace to crops and health in this area—a villager sets a locally devised rat-trap

ACHIEVEMENTS IN RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION

In China today fresh sea fish is eaten in inland towns and meat from the Northeast is sold in Shanghai and markets further south. Shanghai, in return, sends socks, towels, fountain pens and flashlights to the peasants in the Northeast and inland areas. Bananas from Kwangtung are shipped by rail to all parts of the country and the nomads in the far Northwest can drink tea from Central China. All this is the result of the achievements in railway rehabilitation and construction over the past two years.

Twelve years of war and Kuomintang neglect had left China's railways in broken and derelict condition. Bridges had been blown up by the retreating Kuomintang forces, miles of tracks had been removed, tunnels had collapsed and even rail-beds had been swept away in floods. In the two years since liberation, the People's Government has restored all previous railways and planned to construct no less than 670 kilometres of new lines most of which have already been completed. Two future trunk lines of some 5000 kilometres are now being surveyed, which will connect the Northwest and Southwest with the rest of the country and pave the way for the economic development

of the western half of China.

The 530-kilometre Chengtu-Chungking Railway in Southwest China is scheduled for completion in 1952. Originally planned by the Manchu Government in 1908, for many years the construction of the railway was used by succeeding governments as an excuse for squeezing taxes from the people of the area without a single rail being laid over the whole period.

With the active participation of the broad masses of the people and units of the People's Liberation Army, the work has now been underway for more than 12 months. Running through the beautiful mountain gorges of Szechwan Province, the line extends from Chungking to Chengtu, passing through Kiangsing, Yungchwan, Jungchang, Lungchang, Neikiang, Tzechung, Tzeyang and Kienyang. When completed the line will not only open up vast rural-city trade possibilities for the rich agricultural products of Szechwan and Sikang Provinces but will also make possible the development of the potential natural resources of the area.

By July 1951 the line was already open to traffic between Chungking and Yungchwan, a distance of 165 kilometres, and by the end of this year will be extended to Neikiang.

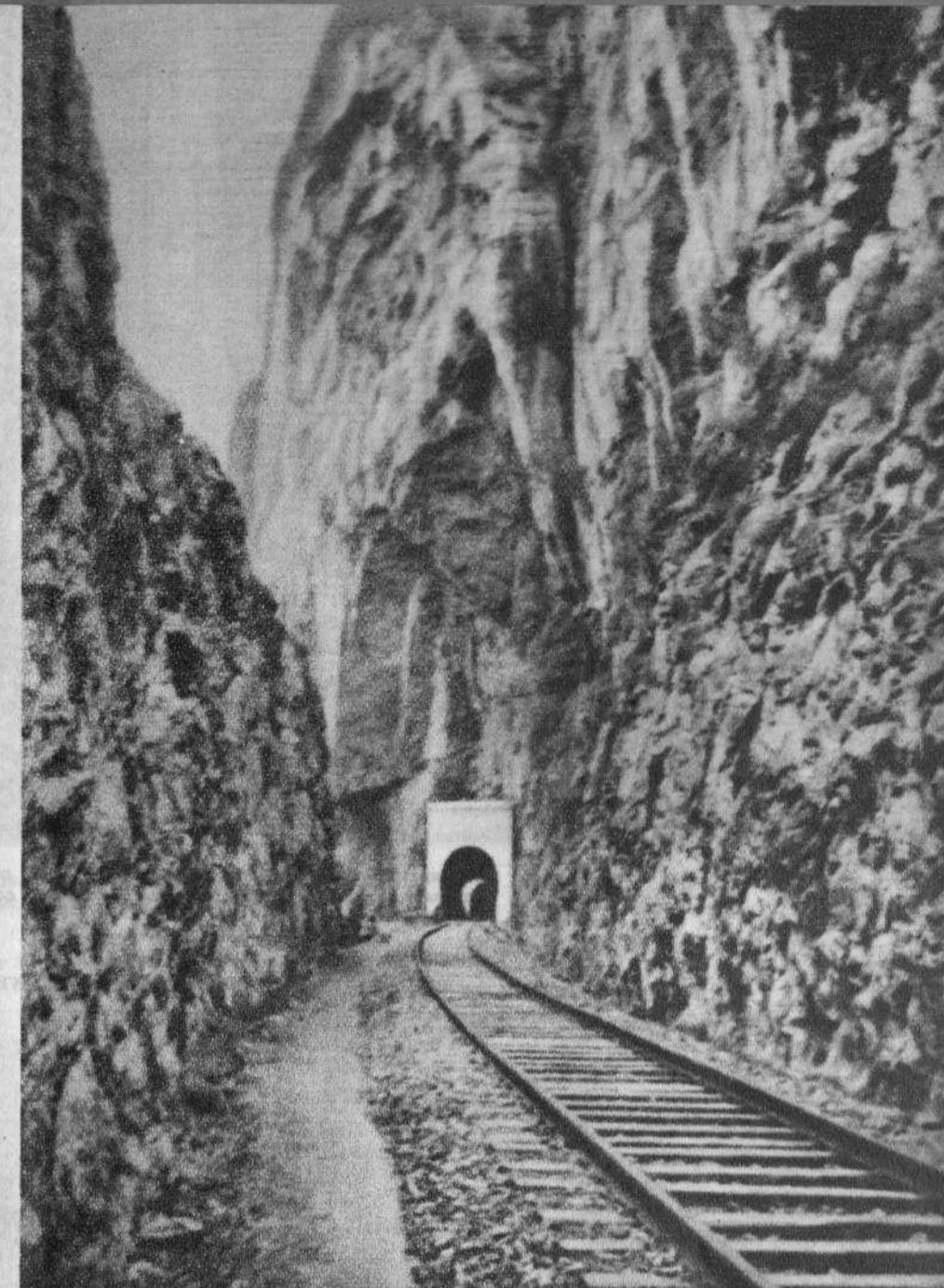
Alongside the men of the People's Liberation Army, some 100,000 local peasants are taking part in the work of construction. Realising the future prosperity which the line will bring to the Province, their enthusiasm for work is unbounded. During the course of construction their working efficiency has increased more than 50 per cent and many improvements and innovations in working methods have been adopted from their suggestions.

With the introduction of new Soviet methods, the general standards of construction have been raised throughout. New methods of compacting the rail-bed have prevented later sinkages and new methods of rail-laying have improved the standard of the line.

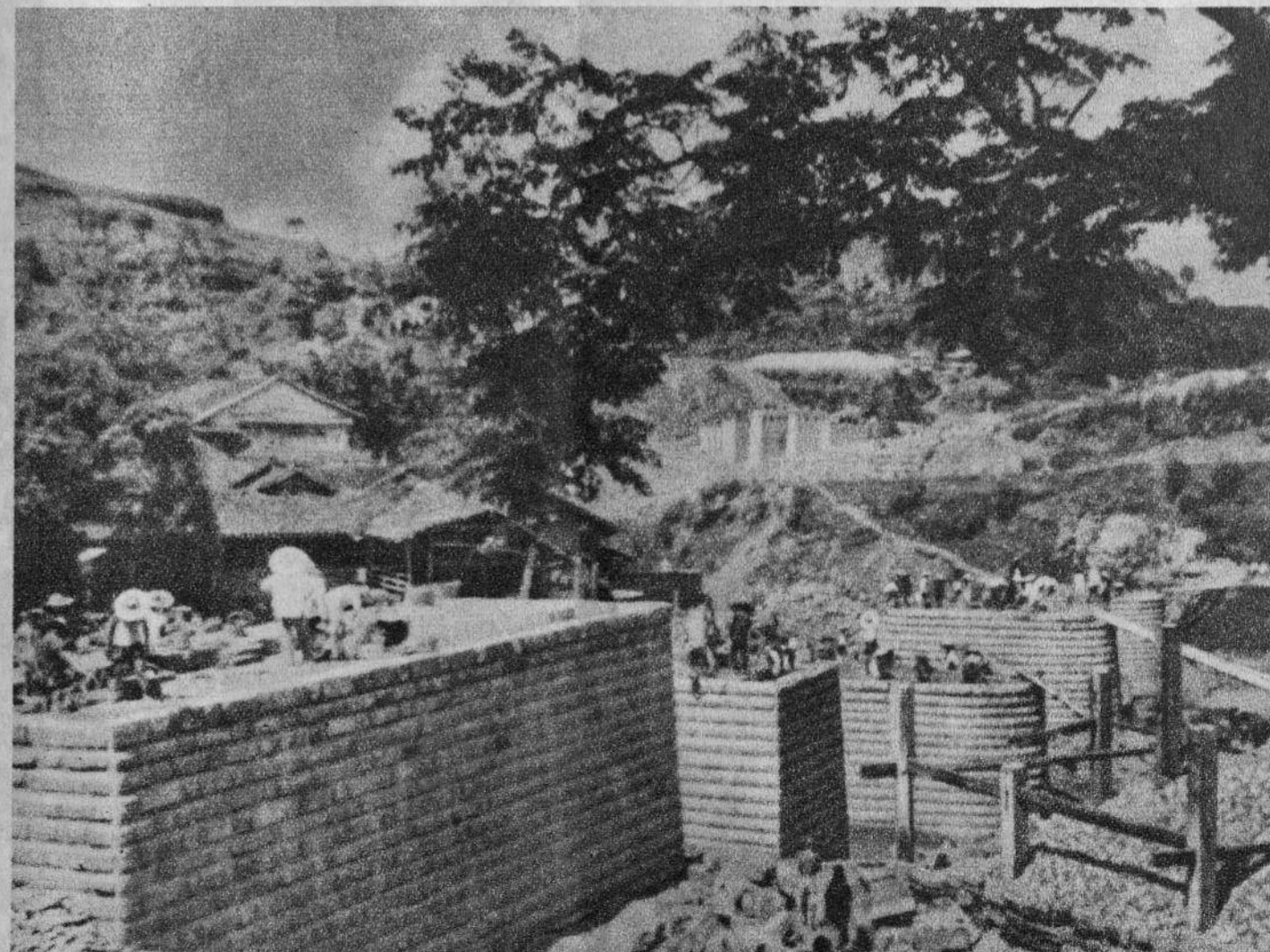
The construction of the railway has already brought prosperity to the area. Both shops and local producers have prospered. More than 200 shops have recently opened in Neikiang while the area devoted to sugar cane is almost one and a half times greater than that of last year.

Navigation on the Yangtse River has also prospered with the transport of goods and materials to the site of construction. All this has opened up vistas of the future prosperity that will come to the area with the full completion of the line.

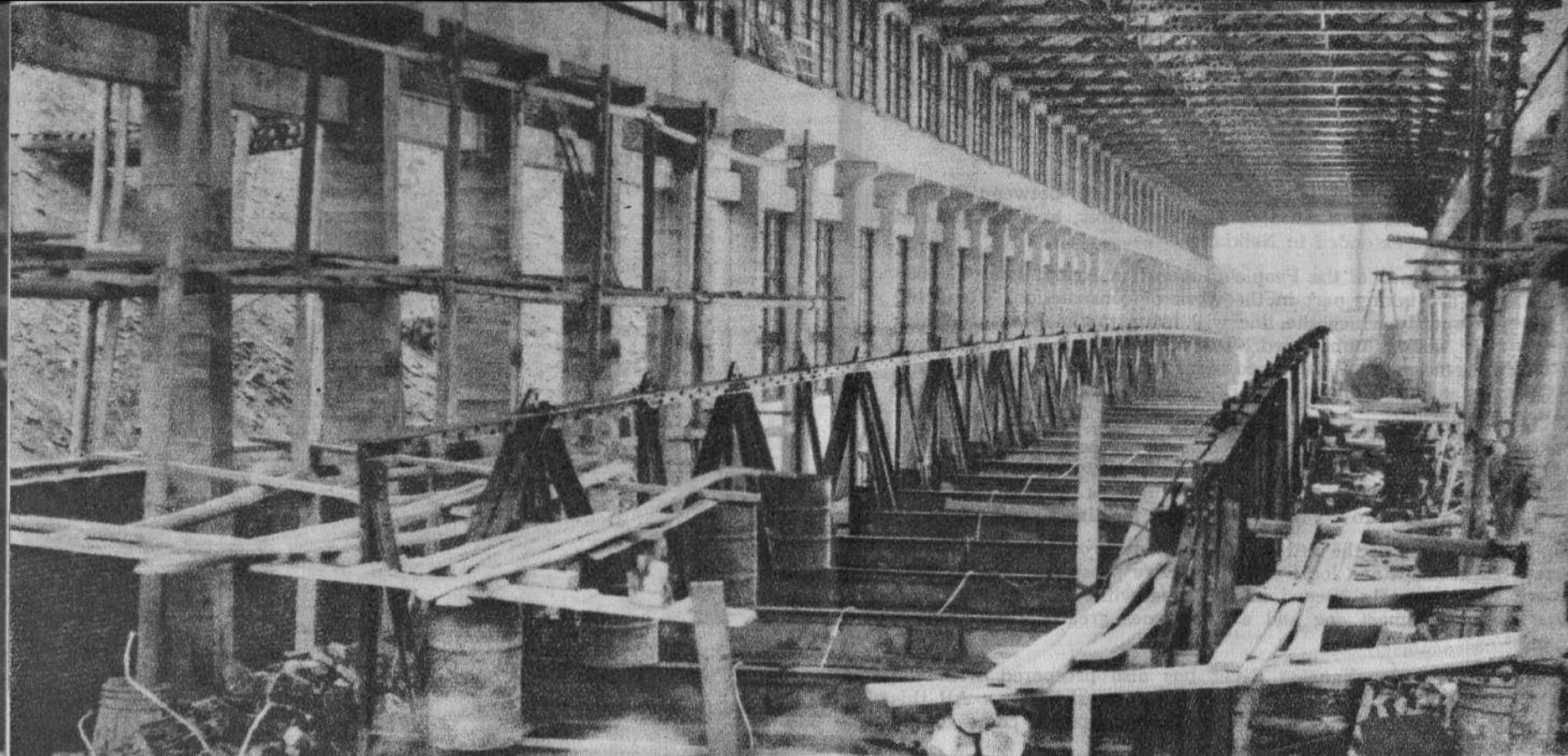
A deep railway-cutting through a mountain—illustrative of the engineering problems involved in carrying the railway through the mountainous areas of Szechwan Province



One of the great engineering projects of the Chengtu-Chungking Railway—Feugwotsu Tunnel



A large railway bridge in construction

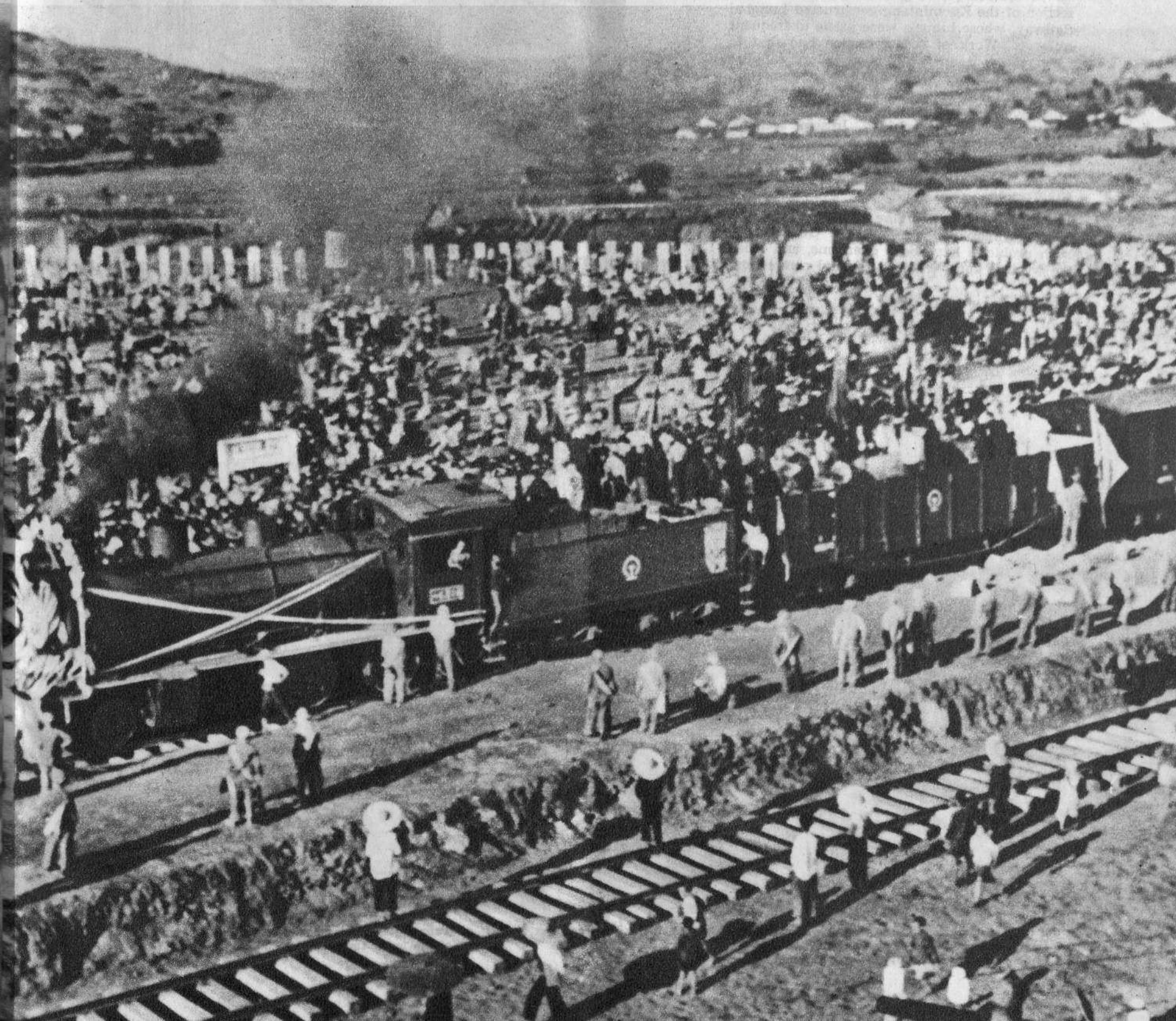
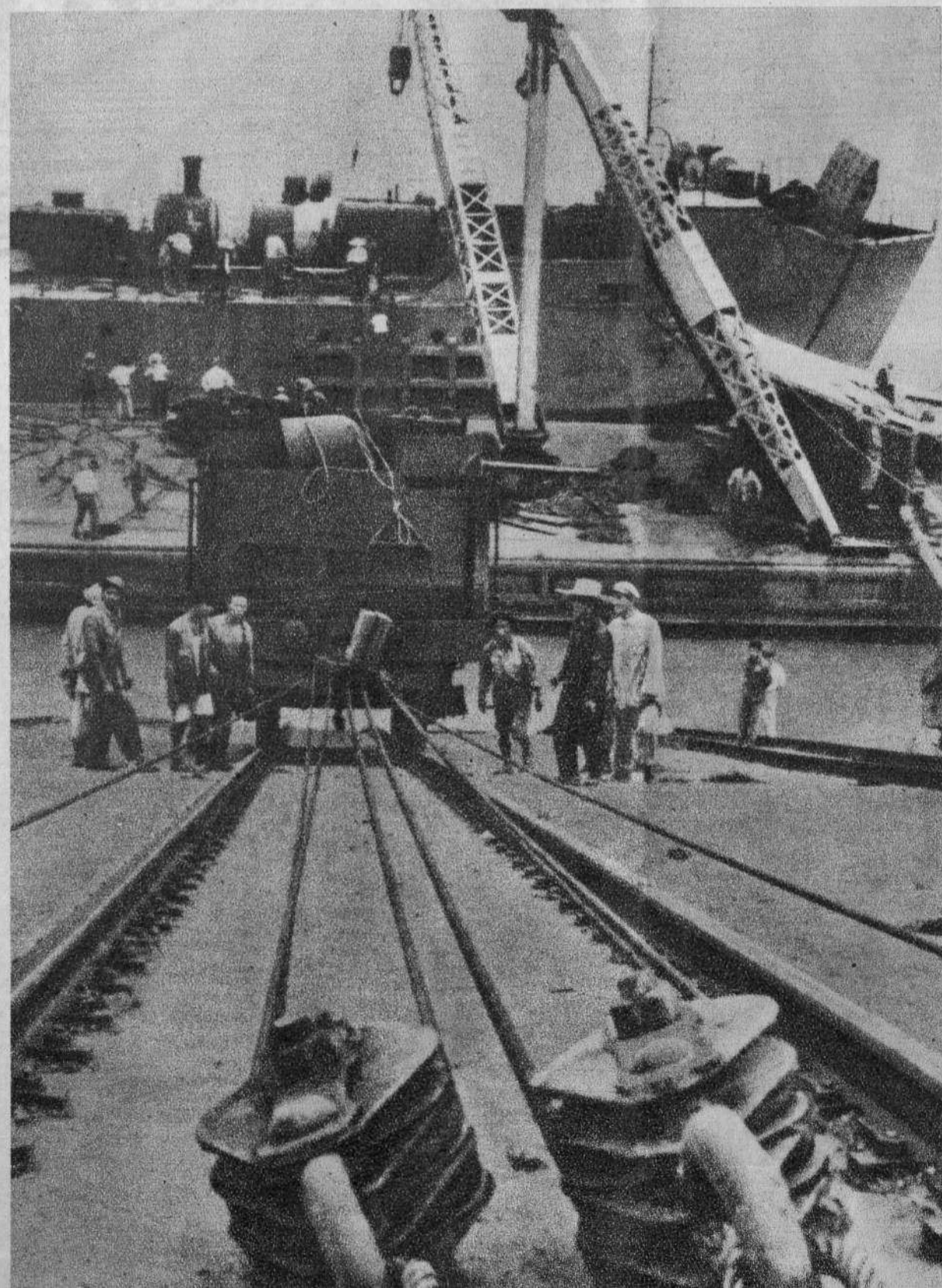


Prosperity has come to many private and public factories in Szechwan through fulfilling contracts for the construction of the line



A Soviet engineering adviser discusses problems of bridge construction with Chinese railway engineers. Advanced Soviet methods were used throughout the project

The first locomotive for the line is delivered on the Chialungpo Wharf in Chungking



A hope cherished by the Szechwan people for over 40 years has become a reality—thousands of people of Yungchwan turn out to welcome the arrival of the first train from Chungking

The Tienhui-Lanchow Railway

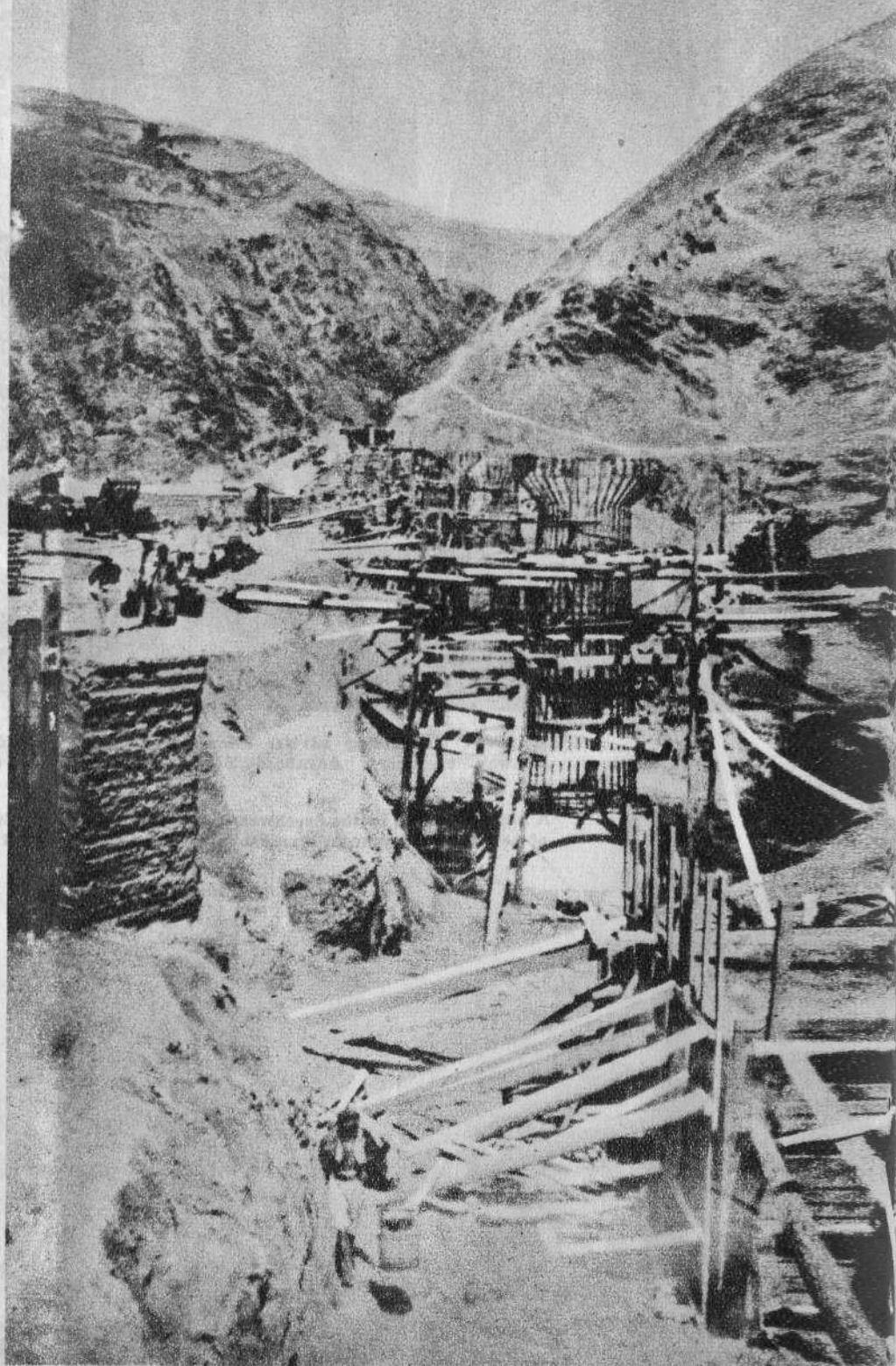
Reaching out to the far Northwest, the Railway will bring to the nomad peoples a new life of prosperity and culture

In the far Northwest, a tremendous project of engineering construction has been launched in the building of the 376-kilometre Tienhui-Lanchow Railway, scheduled to be finished by the end of 1952.

Winding through steep mountain ridges as high as 2,200 metres and crossing torrential rivers, the line will pass through remote areas previously dependent upon beasts of burden for transport. For the nomad peoples of the Northwest, it will open up a new life of prosperity and culture. The natural resources of the area, which would otherwise be uneconomic through difficulties of transport, can now be opened up for the benefit of the Chinese people.

Tremendous difficulties in the course of construction have been, and are being, overcome. All materials must be transported from far in the rear by way of the Paoki-Tienhui section of the Kuomintang-constructed Lunghai Railway, whose tunnels were prone to frequent collapse. Work of reconstruction had first to be carried out on this section before supplies could be received. In this area of mountain paths, 670 kilometres of highway had to be constructed before materials could be transported to certain other sites. In some sections, years of corrosion have eaten deep gorges in the yellow earth of this area, presenting almost insurmountable problems for railway engineering.

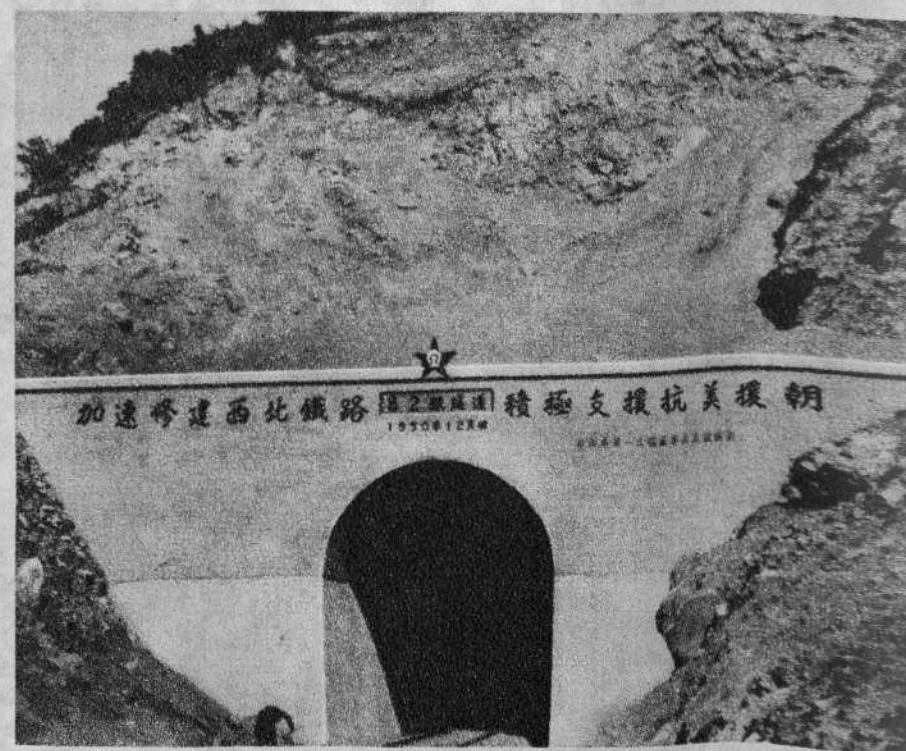
One by one, with the combined effort of the army men, workers and the Government, such problems have been overcome, and today the work is approaching successful completion.



The first of six bridges across the Wei River goes into construction. Winding westward across the valleys of the Wei, the line crosses many bridges, goes through many tunnels



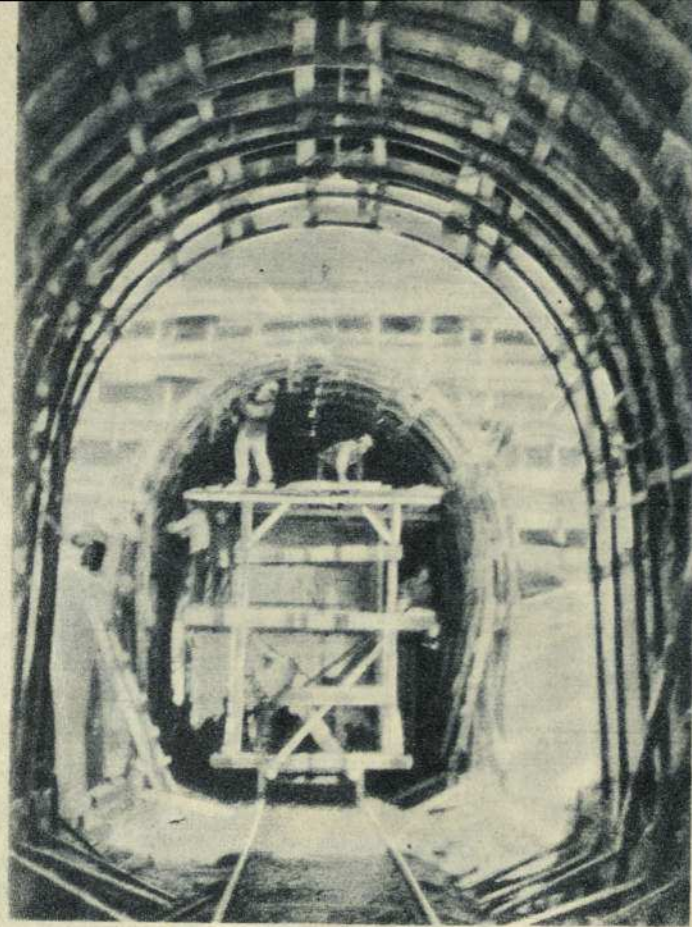
Equipment for the construction of the railway was transported both by train and lorry—in some places there were no roads, in others roads had to be built, but the supplies came through on time



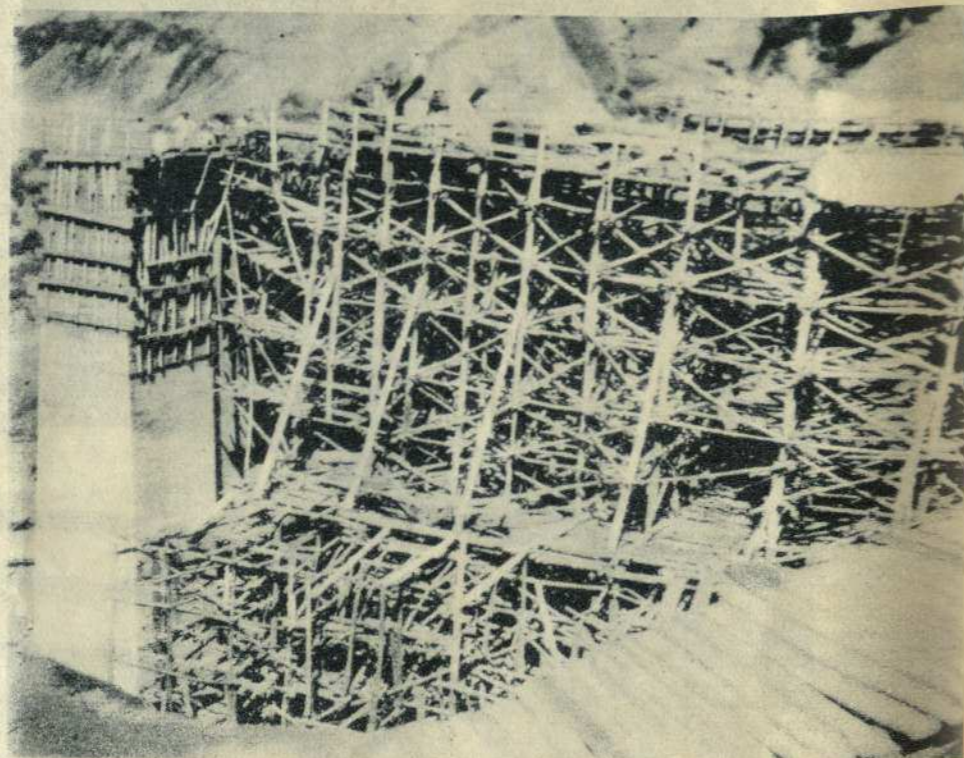
Tunnel No. 82 was completed ahead of schedule, one of the many tunnels in the upper reaches of the Wei



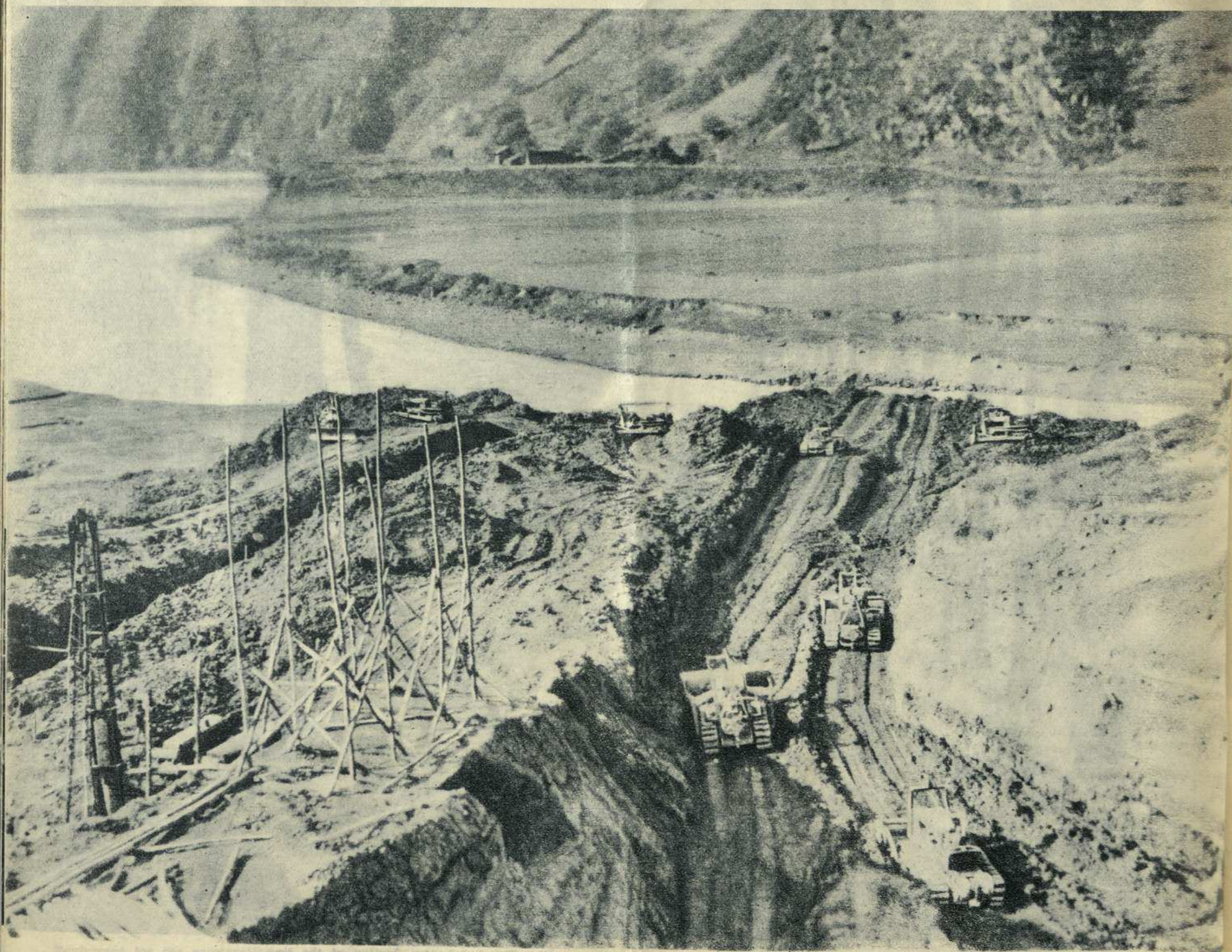
One of the many tunnels in construction on the Tienhui-Kanku Section of the line



In the construction of Tunnel No 75, a mobile scaffolding is in service



Tremendous ferro-concrete pylons will support the Mengkiayuan Railway Bridge

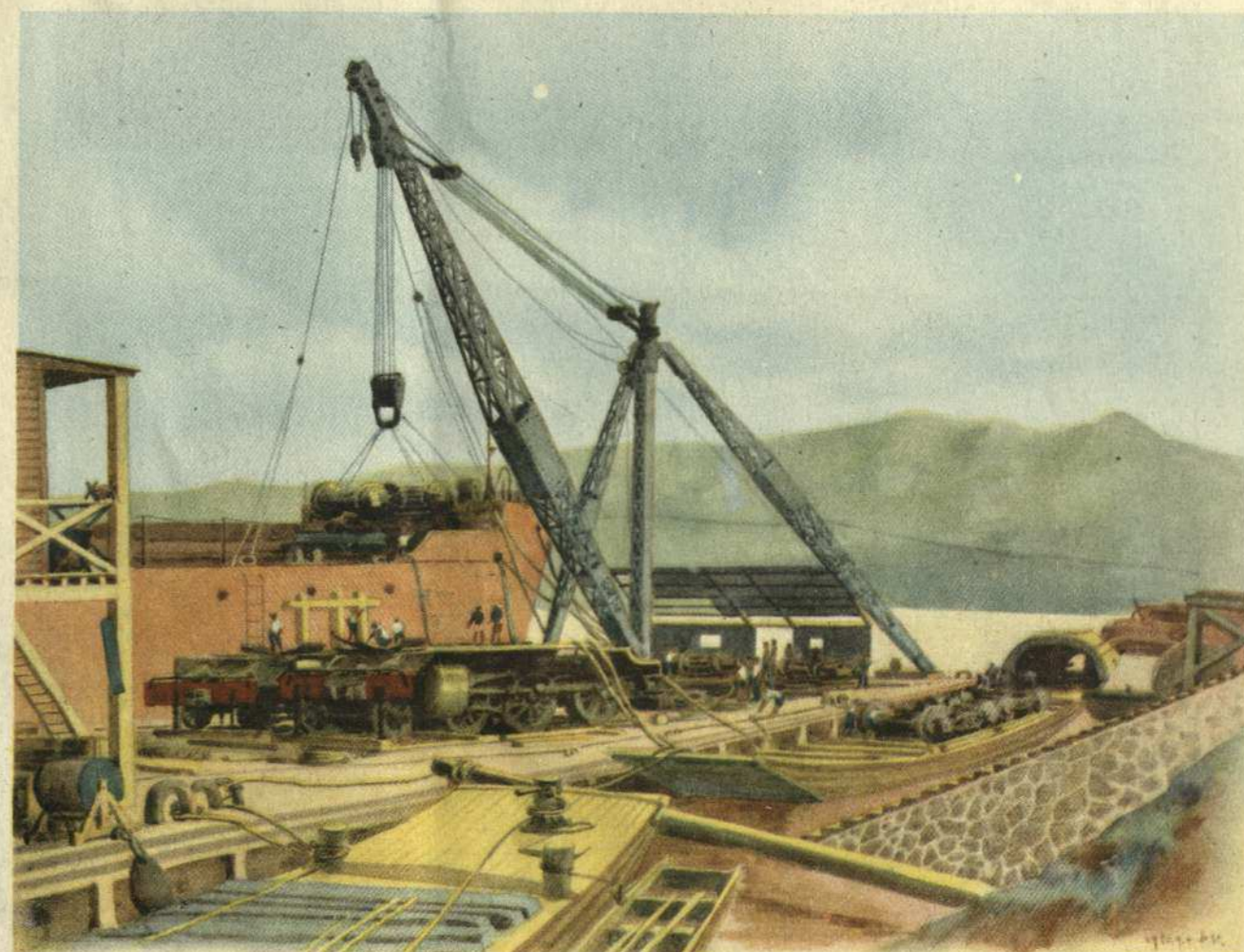


A team of bull-dozers level the site of the Mengkiayuan Bridge



Locomotive repair shop

by Yu Yun-chieh



Unloading the first locomotive for the Chengtu - Chungking Railway

by Teng Chung-tieh



Twenty-eight-year-old Shih Shui-fen, model school teacher of Kiangsu Province, gives an account of her work to the Third Session of the First National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference

MODEL PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHER SHIH SHUI-FEN

As the principal of a small village school in a previously impoverished area, Shih Shui-fen has within the space of one year established a flourishing educational system covering not only the children of the village, but also the adults.

When she took up her appointment in the poor and secluded village of Chingshui-tang, she was warned of the difficulties ahead, for the village had suffered so severely from exploitation and oppression that it was reduced to economic ruin and the spirit of its people languished in hopelessness.

Previous teachers in the village had kept themselves aloof from the peasants, but Shih Shui-fen shared the daily life and hardships of the people and gave them practical help in their work of land reclamation and production.

Starting with a handful of students in April 1950 the enrolment in her school soon rose to 31, and by the beginning of 1951 there were already 70. In the autumn of 1950 a winter school for adults attracted 61 students, among whom four were women. After land reform the number jumped to 116.

So keen was the support for her school that the peasants volunteered to build new classrooms in their spare time. Thus, through the untiring efforts of Shih Shui-fen, this backward village became known overnight as one of the most progressive villages in educational work.



Since their economic problems have been solved, practically every family in the village has sent its children to attend the school. Among the peasants it is said that she treats the children as if they were her own



In recognition of her selfless work, she was elected to the National Teachers' Conference in Peking as the representative of southern Kiangsu Province



Ma Hsu-lun, Minister of Education, congratulates Shih Shui-fen on her outstanding achievements



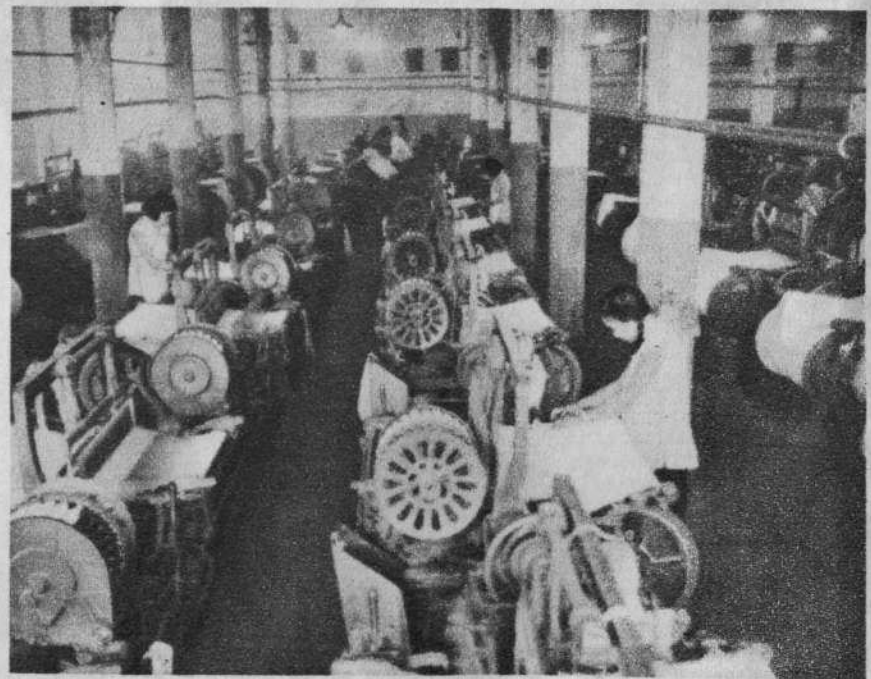
During her leisure hours Shih Shui-fen often helps the peasants with their work. Through her unassuming manner and her sincere regard for their welfare they have come to regard her as a member of the family



Instructors who have mastered the new methods inspect the results of a team of workers in the No. 11 State Cotton Mill of Shanghai

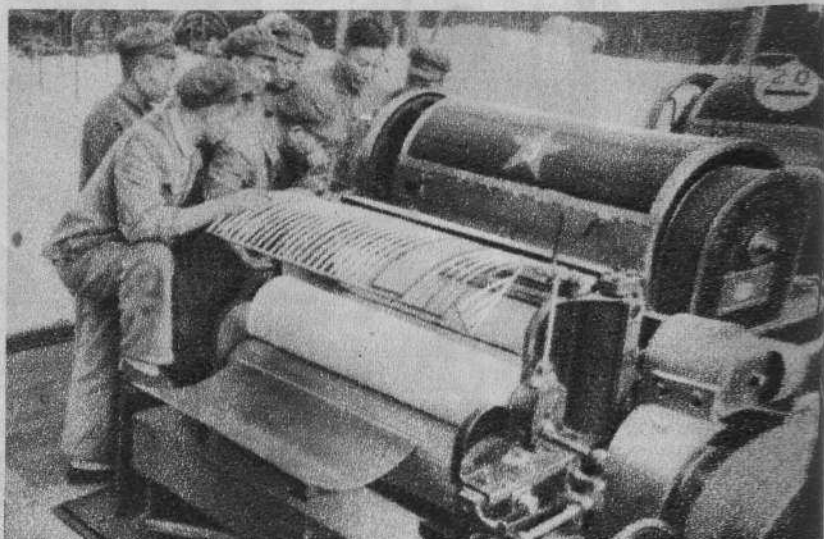


Women spinners of a State cotton mill in Shanghai study the new methods



Weavers in the privately owned Shenhsin Cotton Mill have achieved a big reduction in defective cloth since mastering the new system

Textiles for the People



Under the new methods, a mobile shock-team for the repair of machines has reduced breakdown delays to a minimum



Model-worker Chou Ah-feng instructs others in the new methods



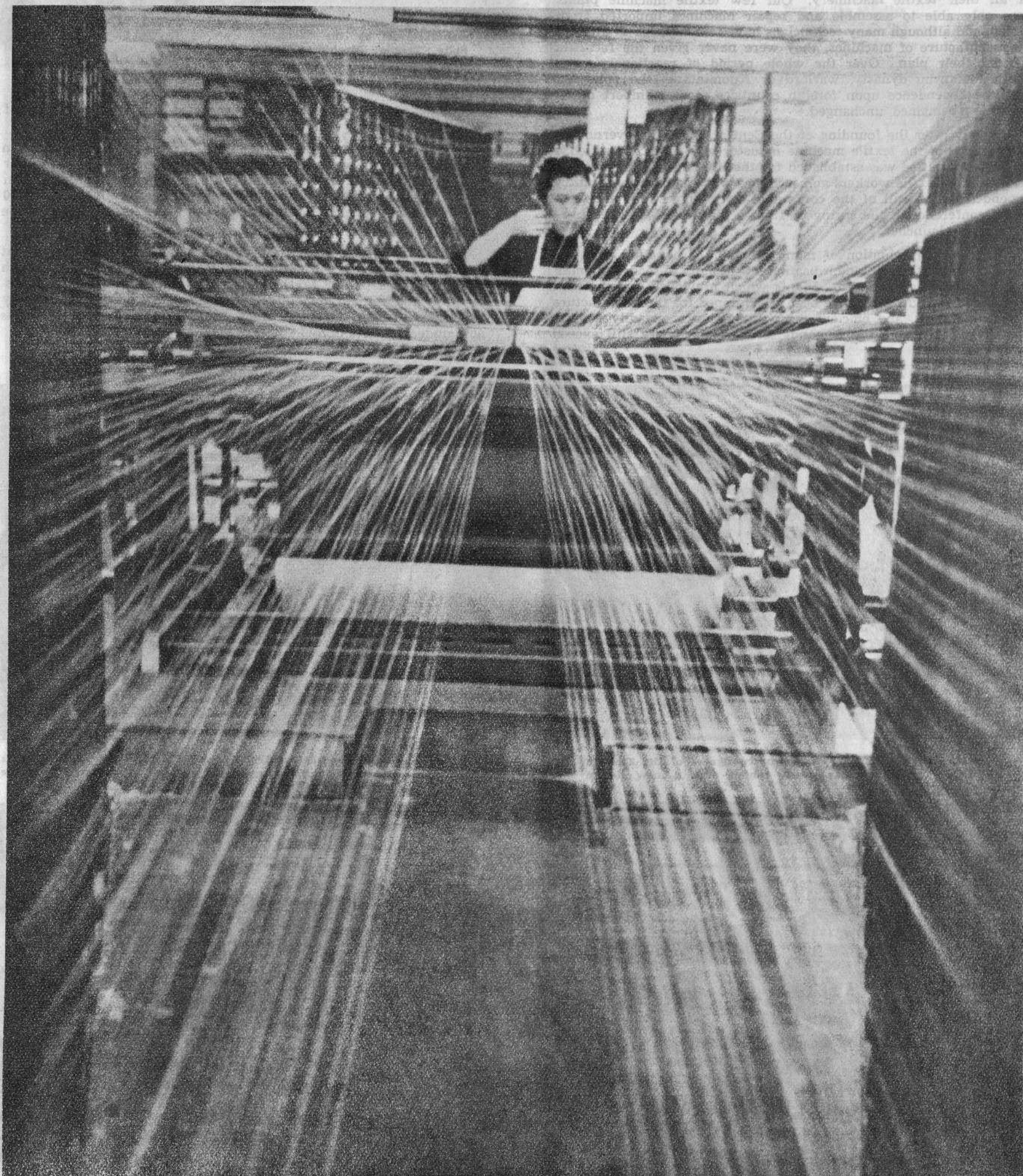
The workers of the Shanghai No. 1 State Cotton Mill have pledged themselves to reduce the percentage of waste

Shanghai textile workers who have mastered the working method introduced by 17-year-old model-worker Ho Chien-hsiu have not only reduced the incidence of spoiled cloth by 45 per cent, but greatly lightened the intensity of labour. Spinners find that many useless walks and operations are avoided and more looms can be attended by a single worker.

The campaign to adopt the methods of Ho Chien-hsiu has swept the country's textile centres. In both State-owned and private mills where the new method is applied, cotton waste has on an average been reduced by half. In Tsingtao, 95 per cent

of spinners in State mills have mastered the new method; in Shanghai, some 900 spinners, technicians and trade-union cadres in 70 cotton mills have gone through short-term training in preparation for the present large-scale campaign to adopt the new method of spinning.

Among the features of the new method are systematic ways in which the worker can prevent broken yarn and defective cloth and also flexibility of operation according to the circumstances. It is estimated that if all textile mills in China achieve a reduction in cotton waste to the rate achieved by Ho Chien-hsiu an additional annual production of 45,000 bales of cloth can be produced.



A woman worker of the No. 10 State Cotton Mill in Shanghai checks yarn for faults and oil-stains

The Textile Machine Industry

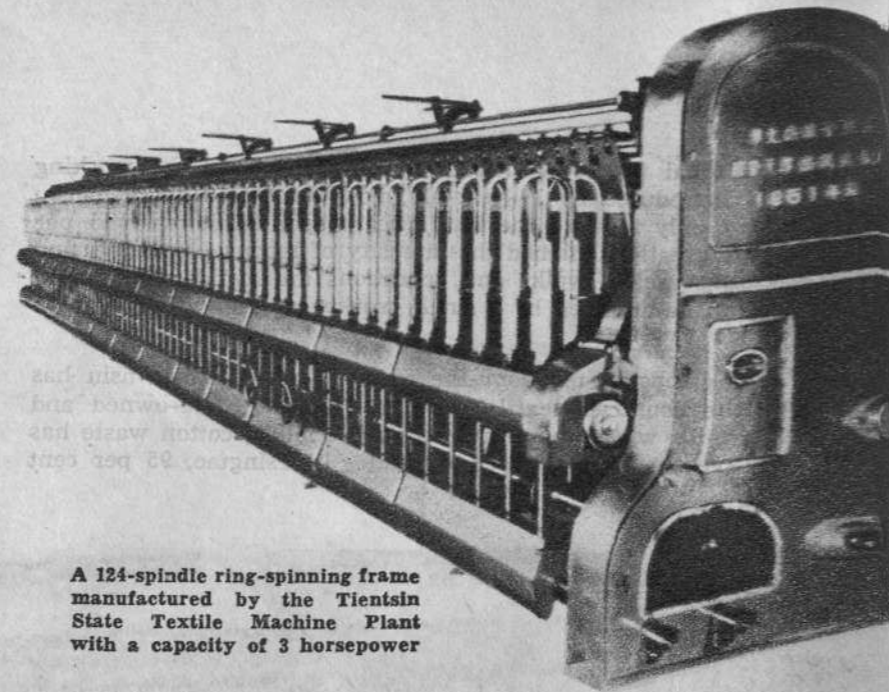
Yu Li-ting, Ministry of Textile Industry

This year has witnessed a great achievement in our national textile industry—for the first time we are able to produce our own textile machinery in China.

Our modern textile industry has a history of sixty years. During the whole period our mills have been dependent upon foreign imports for all their textile machinery. Our few textile machine plants were only able to assemble and repair machines imported from abroad, and although many technicians have felt the urge to attempt the manufacture of machines, they were never given the facilities to fulfil their plan. Over the whole period of reactionary rule, whether Manchu dynasty, warlord or Kuomintang, the policy of complete dependence upon foreign countries for the import of all machinery remained unchanged.

Shortly after the founding of the Central People's Government, a conference of the textile machine industry was called, at which a research committee was established for the investigation of machine production. Textile workers and technicians throughout the country responded to the call of the conference with suggestions and at a second conference in the spring of 1951, a plan for specialised production was launched.

With the participation of many plants in production, and the overall planning and standardisation of design, a road for mass production has been opened. Plants which previously only undertook assembly and repair have been re-equipped for the manufacture of machine parts, and efficient mass-production is steadily coming into effect. Although the demands for new machinery still exceed



A 124-spindle ring-spinning frame manufactured by the Tientsin State Textile Machine Plant with a capacity of 3 horsepower

the capacity for production it is estimated that by the spring of 1952 our production will be able to fulfill all needs.

Plans for 1952 include a threefold increase in the production of spindles and a twofold increase in the production of looms over that of 1951. Many more plants will be drawn into production during the course of the year. In Shanghai, already more than 200 large and small concerns are taking part in the production of machine parts.

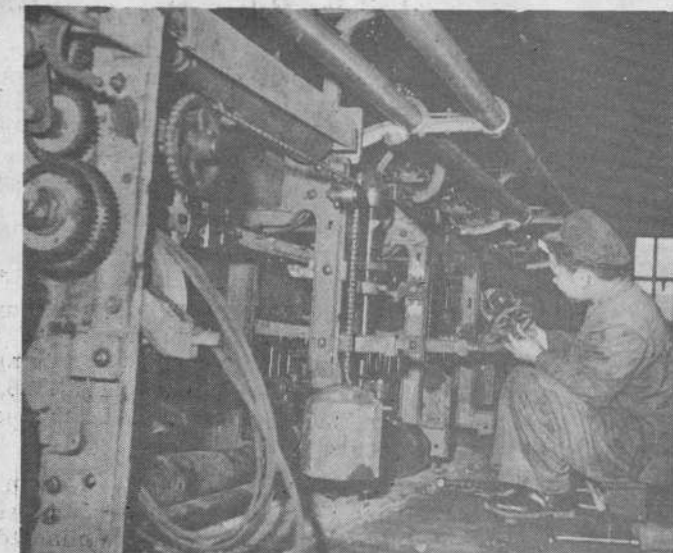
Our existing production capacity, although sufficient for present needs, will be greatly outpaced by the large-scale development which will take place in our textile industry within the next few years. To meet the tide of our later economic construction, an entirely modernised textile machine plant, capable of mass production, is now under construction.



Technical experts of the State Textile Machine Plant in Tientsin examine newly produced flyer bolsters



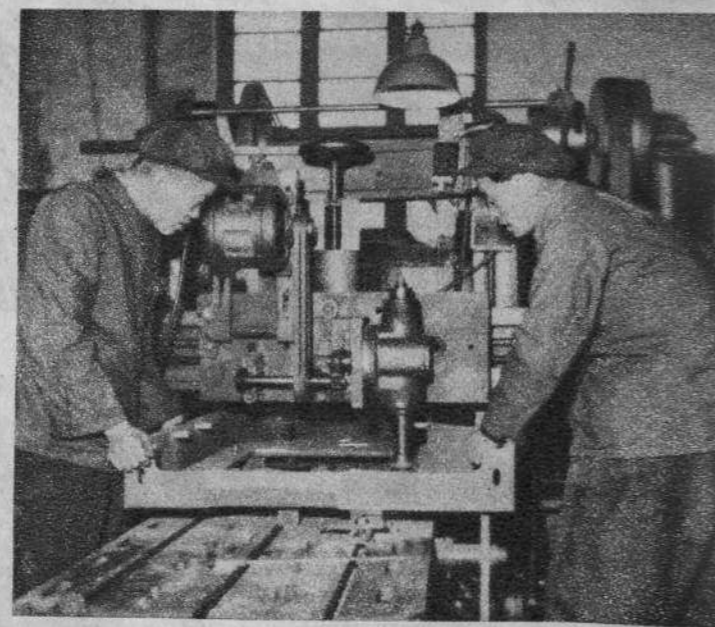
Testing the spindles



Assembling the machine



Technical experts and engineering designers of the Tientsin State Textile Machine Plant confer over a new design



National model-worker Chien Chia-kuang (left) has achieved a threefold improvement in the efficiency of a planing machine



First-class model-worker Chen Kuo-tung (third from left) has developed a new method of forging, resulting in the saving of pig-iron and labour, and in a better quality product



Careful checking of products results in immediate detection of faults. Here a group of technicians and workers discuss methods of perfecting skew gears



On the final testing of the machine, its capacity proves to be greater than that of the British model

Famous Paintings of the Tang and Sung Dynasties

Wang Shih-hsiang, Director of the Exhibition Department of the Palace Museum, Peking

China's ancient paintings occupy a unique position in the world's history of fine arts. It would be difficult to find among the paintings of any nation during the eighth and ninth centuries so perfectly executed a work of art as Han Huang's "Garden of Literature" reproduced here.

Han Huang, whose work flowered during the reign of Teh Tsung (780-805) of the Tang dynasty, was a skilled painter of portraits, cattle and horses. The "Garden of Literature" is a study in contemplation of four literati in their hour of composition. On the upper left of the picture the calligraphy of Chao Chi (Hui Tsung), emperor of the Sung dynasty, who reigned 1101-1125, shows the painting to have been at one time in the possession of the Sung emperors.

The Sung dynasty is a glorious period in the history of Chinese painting, when mountains and rivers, birds, animals and architecture provided unlimited source of subject matter and inspiration for artists. "The Scroll of Willow, Rooks, Reeds and Wild Geese" reproduced below ranks as a supreme example of the skill of emperor Chao Chi of the Sung dynasty, who was one of the famous painters of the period.

The "Garden of Literature" is now in the Palace Museum of Peking while the "Scroll of Willow, Rooks, Reeds and Wild Geese" is in the keeping of the Committee for the Administration of Cultural Heritages in Shanghai. Both of these famous paintings of ancient China were on display in the recent exhibition of "Ancient Art of Our Great Motherland" in Peking.



The Garden of Literature (64.5 x 37.5 centimetres) by Han Huang (Tang dynasty 618-907)



Scroll of Willow, Rooks, Reeds and Wild Geese (222 x 34 centimetres) by Chao Chi, emperor of the Sung dynasty (960-1279)





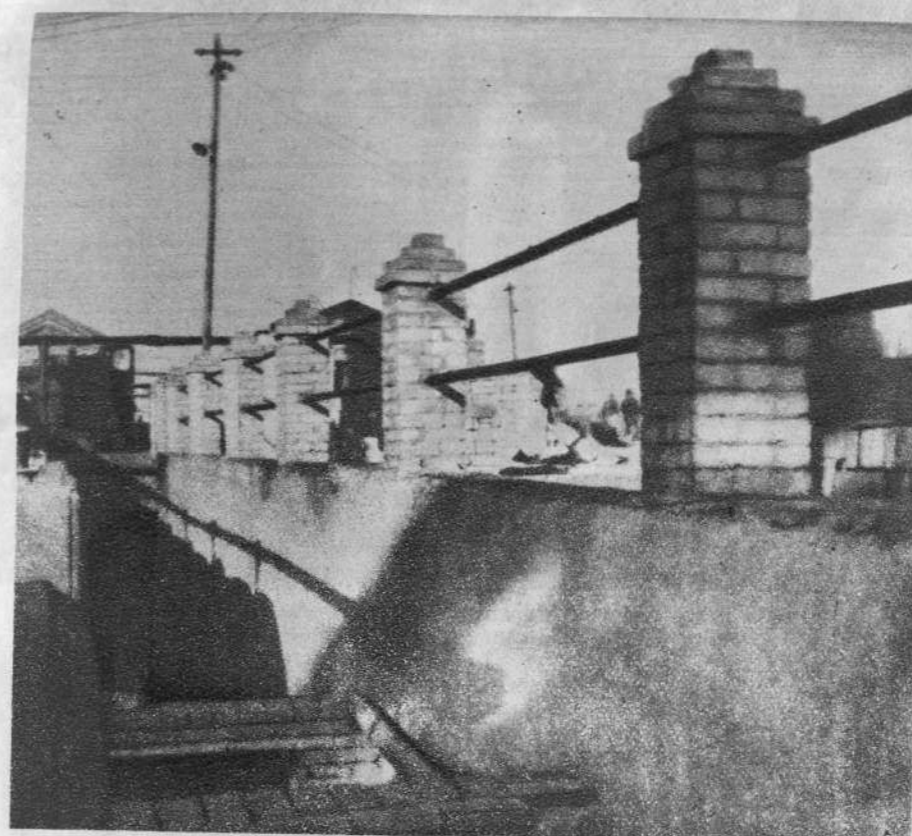
Workers of Shihchingshan Steel Works take a full part in forwarding safety measures in the factory. More than 10,000 suggestions for the protection of labour have come from the workers

Every suggestion receives full consideration. Joint discussions between management, health workers, technicians and workers are usually held on the spot

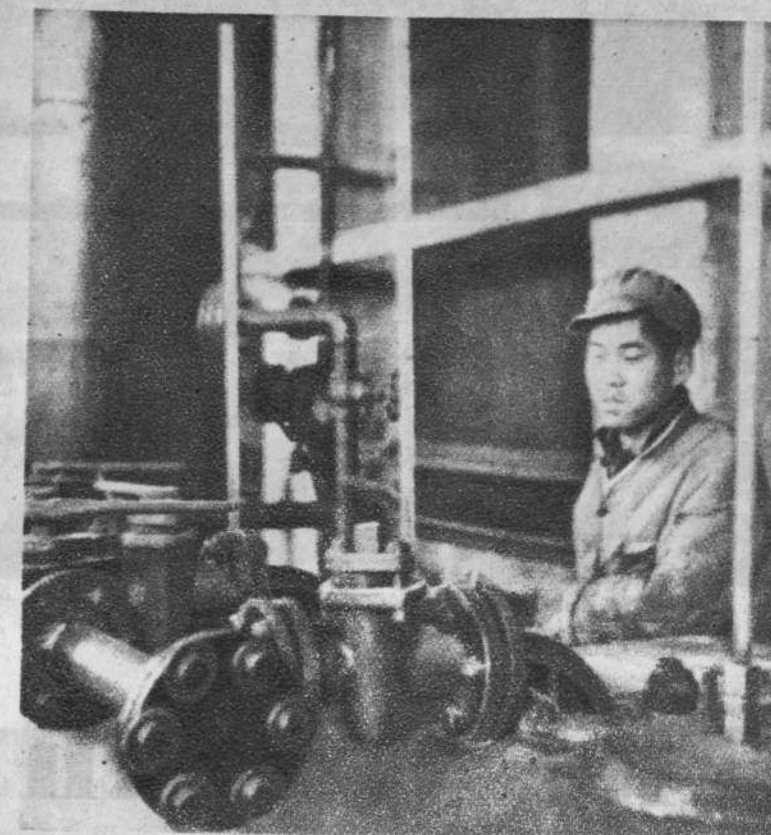
Workers' Safety Improved

Striking improvements in safety conditions throughout industry have been achieved as the result of a series of measures introduced by the Central People's Government since liberation. Committees of investigation on a city and industrial basis, together with the workers of the enterprises concerned, have carried out hundreds of inspections in mines and factories throughout the country.

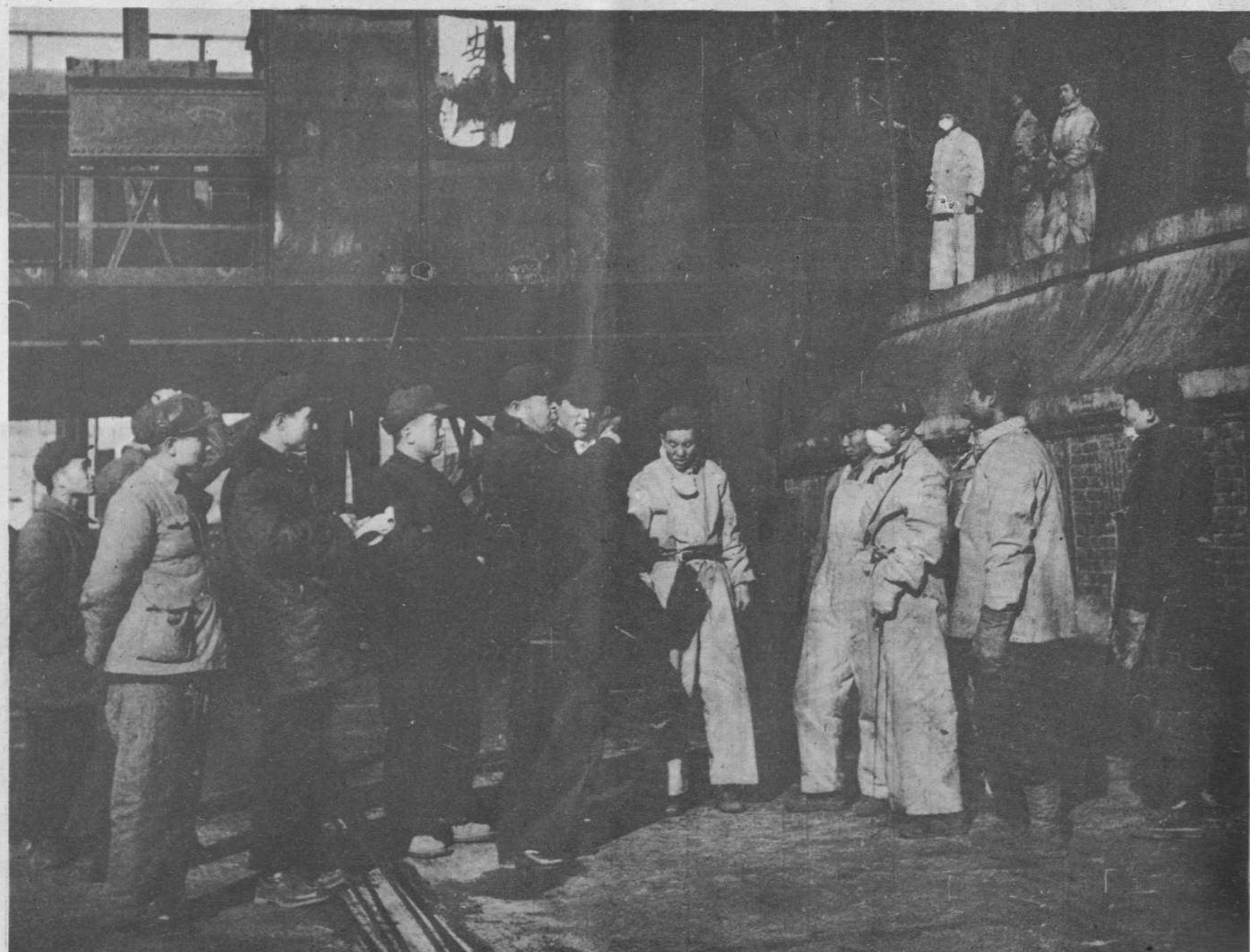
Thousands of suggestions have come from the workers, who have played a leading role in the campaign. In the Shihchingshan Steel Works, no less than 10,000 such proposals were received, as a result of which conditions of safety and sanitation have been tremendously improved. Safety devices have been installed wherever necessary, harmful fumes are partitioned off and measures of cleanliness and sanitation have been initiated throughout the entire works.



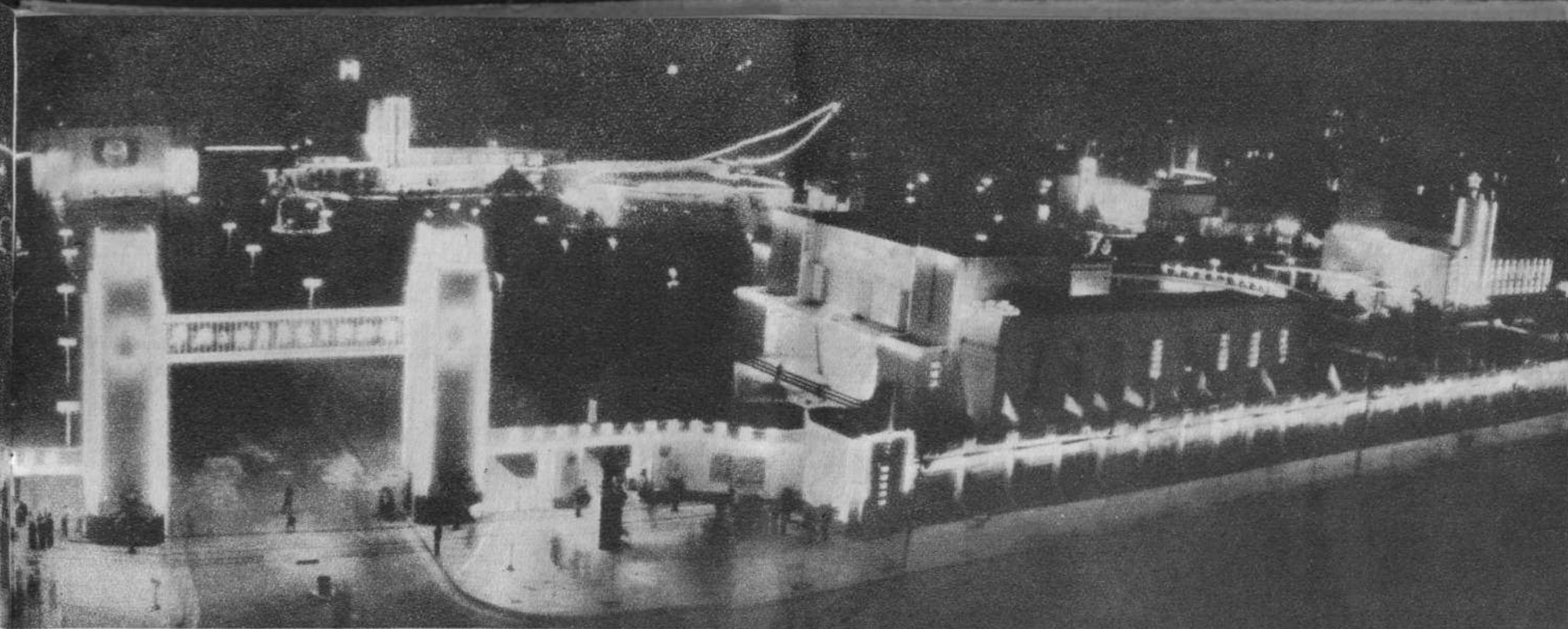
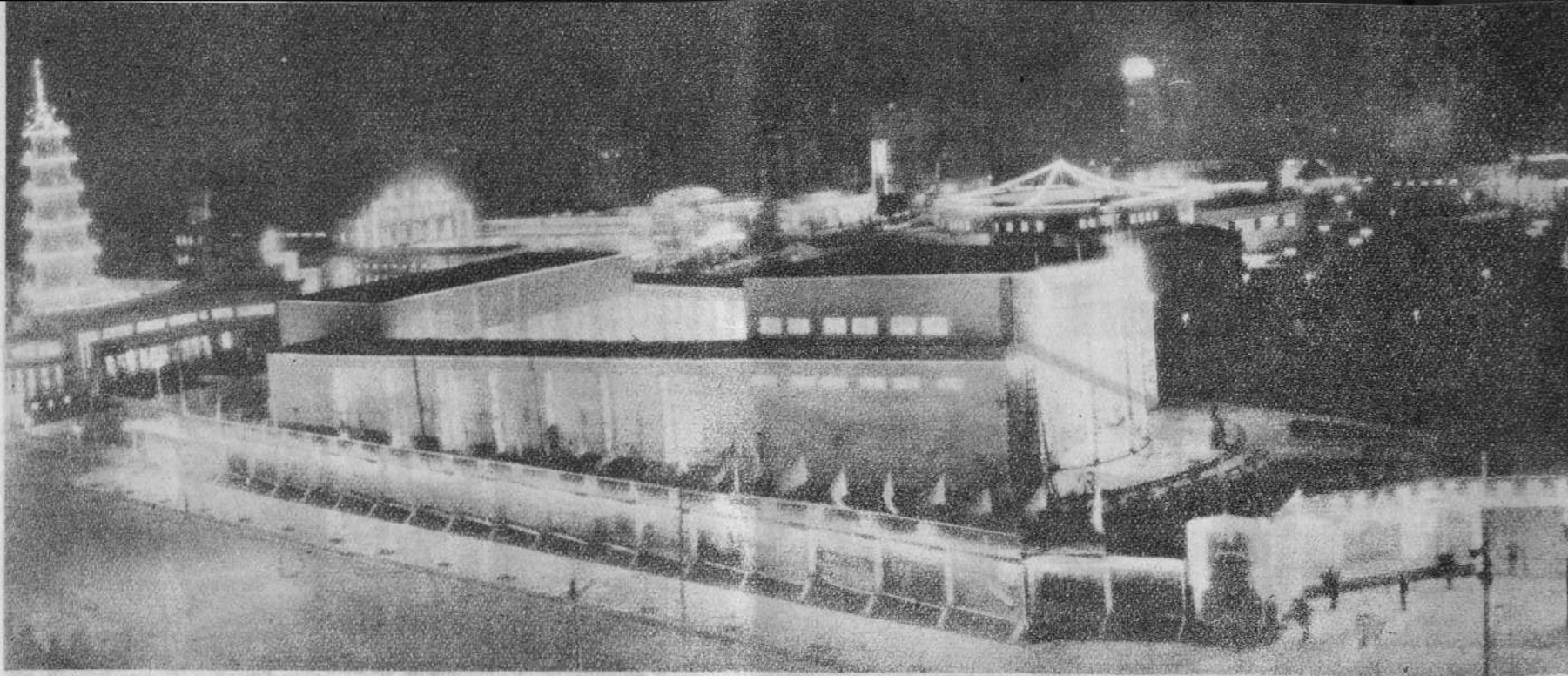
Railings have been erected at all danger points, where a false step could mean a broken leg and weeks in hospital



Harmful effects from fumes are reduced to the minimum by glass partitions



Dust has been removed from all parts of the buildings. Even the roofs came in for a spring-cleaning



South China's Exhibition of Local Products is attracting thousands of visitors and trade transactions are running into millions of yuan as buyers from all parts of the country place large orders for fruit, sugar, timber, silk, tobacco, paper, and other products of South China

The Wealth of South China

Endowed by nature with a warm and wet climate, subtropical South China not only has three rice crops a year, but is the chief source of China's sugar-cane production, 65 per cent of the acreage on the mainland being located in this area. It is also the home of fruits, timber, resin, rubber,

cinnamon, bamboo, silk and many other valuable products. The great role that this area is beginning to play as a national orchard and forest, its great advances in agriculture and its first steps in mining and industry are portrayed in a vivid and well-presented exhibition in Canton.

In this exhibition, the results of irrigation and other works with which the people of South China have successfully fought natural disasters are shown in the story of rising grain production, the restoration of orchards and the development of the production of raw materials.

Here where snow and frost are unknown, each spring and summer herald the arrival of abundant fruit crops of enormous variety including lichees, oranges, pineapples, lemons, mangoes, papayas and bananas. The annual value of the fruit crops marketed at home and abroad is estimated at 800 billion yuan, while constant expansion of orchards is being carried out to meet the demands of new home markets.

Colourful charts and photographs show a rich timber industry derived from more than 600 varieties of trees ranging from coconut palms and rubber trees to various types of pines. Hainan Island's rubber plantations are immensely important to China's industry and each year the coconuts from this island provide 1100 tons of coconut oil for the manufacture of soap, candles and paint. An abundance of pine-tree sap is available for the distillation of resin, an important raw material in light industry.

Cinnamon and bamboo production in South China holds the world's first place for quality as well as quantity, and last year's bamboo production rose from 1500 tons to 14,600 tons. Not only are these products finding a wide domestic market, but they have also begun to appear in the New Democracies.

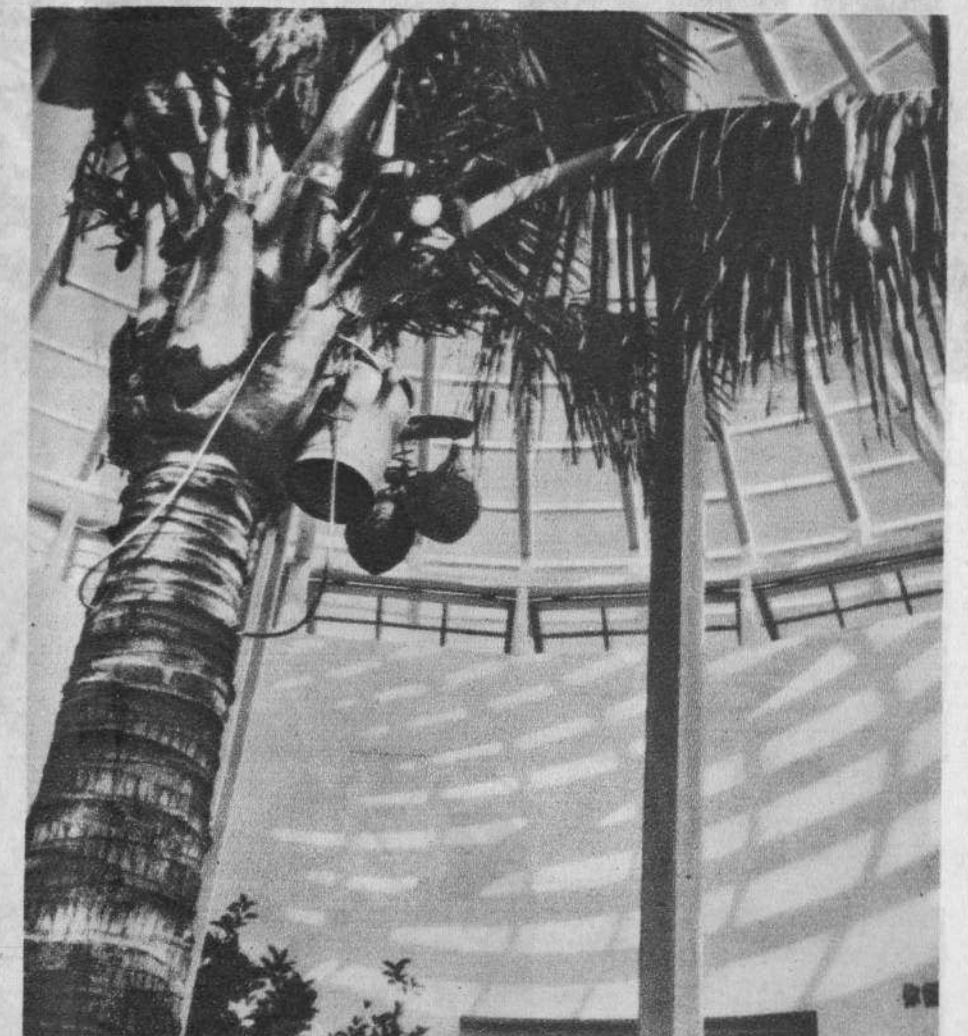
The combination of varied fruits, timber and raw materials makes the exhibition a miniature of the rich resources of an area that is fast developing.



South China is the chief source of China's sugar-cane production. Kwangtung Province alone has 666,667 hectares of sugar-cane fields and production in South China is fast approaching the pre-war level



Lichee is one of the most famous fruits of South China where it grows to perfection. When transplanted to other countries, neither in quality nor in quantity can the transplanted fruit compare with that of its original habitat



Coconut production in Hainan Island amounts to 20 million nuts a year and is a valuable source of food, oil, fertiliser, matting and brushes



The Pavilion of Aquatic Products



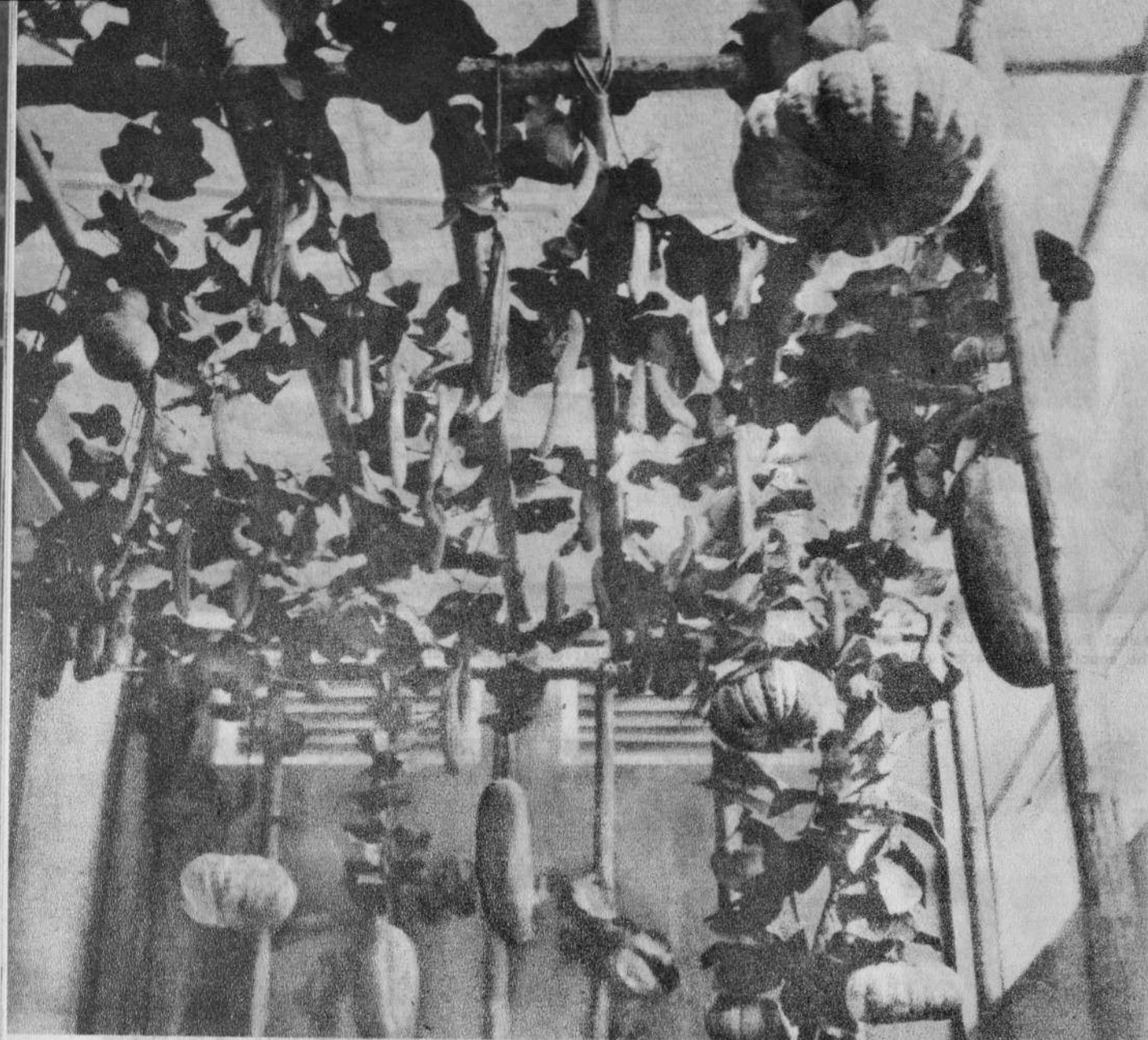
The Trade Pavillon



The Pavilion of Consumer Products



The Pavilion of Fruits and Vegetables

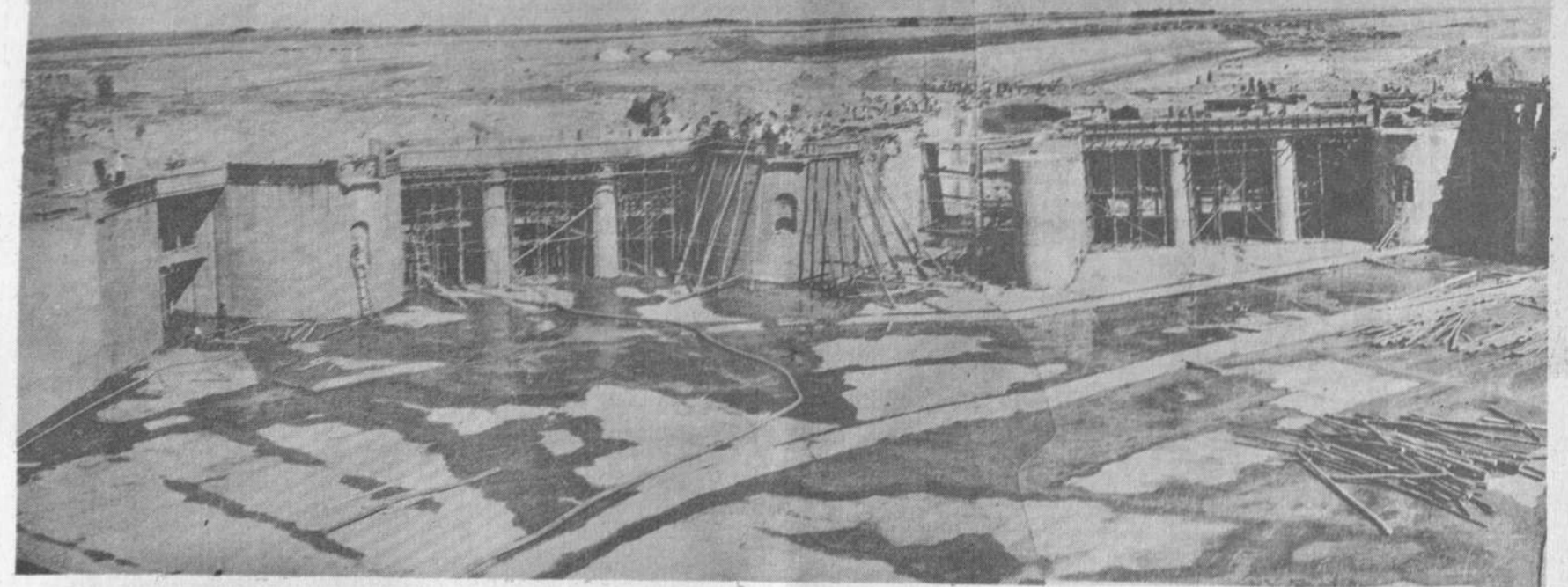


Melons of many flavours, shapes and colours are grown in South China.

Pumeloes—a rare-flavoured fruit of South China—were displayed in this outsize basket.



THE HUANGYANG WATER REGULATING SYSTEM OF SUIYUAN PROVINCE



The Huangyang Water Regulating System is one of four large projects involved in the construction of an irrigation system in the Houtao region. The work was commenced in May, 1950, and by September, 1951, the entire body of cement work was finished and work had commenced on the installation of the gates. By spring of 1952, about 187,000 hectares of land will be under irrigation.

In the western part of Suiyuan Province, along the bank of the Yellow River, there is an extensive tract of potentially rich agricultural land known as the Houtao, built up from years of accumulation of silt from the Yellow River. With an area of more than one million hectares, its soil is fertile and conditions are ideal for irrigation. With full irrigation and development, it could yield an annual production of 750,000 tons of grain, sufficient to supply the needs of two million people for a year.

Local peasants have in the past opened canals in certain areas, enabling a part of the land to yield good harvests. But lack of control at their point of juncture with the Yellow River gave rise to alternate droughts and inundation. During the whole Kuomintang rule promises of sluice gates came to nought, and in spite of the collection of vast sums of money from the people, only two small ponds were dug.

After liberation the attention of the Central People's Government was brought to this problem. It authorised a plan for the installation of sluice gates at the mouths of three canals, and for a new entrance to the Hochu Canal at Wuyuan. Plans were also drawn up for the irrigation of the whole Houtao area. This is known as the Huangyang Water Regulating System.

Work was commenced in 1950 and involved the transportation of nearly 30,000 tons of construction materials from faraway cities. More than 400 workers and engineers have worked day and night on the laying of foundations, carrying out repairs to the canal, and constructing the huge cement pylons.

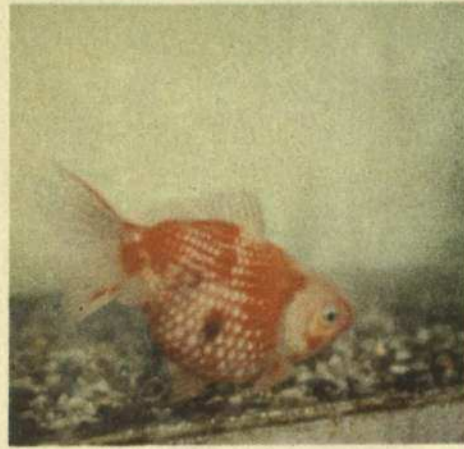
With the completion of this water regulating system not only will some 73,000 hectares be freed from the threat of flood, but the area of irrigated land will be increased by 38,000 hectares. With the reconstruction of the canal and drainage systems in the area it is estimated that a further 187,000 hectares of land can be brought under irrigation, resulting in a total grain production of more than 200,000 tons.



Installing the sluice gates



Hundreds of peasants take part in repairing the canal



Pearl-scale



Purple-cap



Tiger-head



Motley with trailing tail



Toad-head

GOLDFISH

Chen Chen, Head of the Department of Biology, Tsinghua University.

Goldfish, also known as the golden carp, are a special product of China, the country of their origin. Evolved from the brown carp found in the ponds and rivers of Chekiang Province, centuries of selection and cross-breeding have produced the charming variations of form and colour we know today.

Variations in form range from the bulging-eyed Lung Yen to the Wang Tien Lung whose eyes gaze upwards from the top of the head; from the swollen-headed Shih Tou to the toad-headed Ha Ma Tou; from the transparent-scaled to the pearl-scaled; and from the long single-tailed through many variations to the short triple-tailed.

Colour variations are even more spectacular, running through plain and variegated hues of bright reddish-orange to gold, pure white, dark blue and even purple.

All of these varieties are artificially bred and do not occur in nature. Ancient Chinese books record the first appearance of the fish in Chekiang Province during the time of the Tang dynasty (618-907). The original ancestors were the natural brown carp of a slight reddish variation, which were taken from their natural surroundings for the adornment of private ponds. During the Sung dynasty (960-1279), the custom of keeping goldfish spread to other regions, and the growing fascination of the cult is recorded in these lines of a famous Sung poet:—

How I love the golden carp of Nanping,

Here I stand again by the railing,

Feeding them the crumbs from my breakfast.

As time went on the white and mottled varieties were evolved. By 1726, as well as these, there were the dragon-eyes, dragon-backs, doubletails and motleys, and the cult had spread to Japan and Europe. During the last couple of hundred years the number of species have further multiplied, with the evolution of the lion-heads, swan-heads, velvet-balls, pearl-scales, turned-gills, and the bubble-eyes.

In this brief history of the origin and evolution of the goldfish we see that from one single creature there may be evolved an indefinite number of new species, a further example of the evolution of all living creatures from a common cellular ancestor.



Crowds of enthusiastic sightseers in Shanghai cheer the fishing boats of the State-owned East China Aquatic Products Company when they put to sea on their first fishing trip after liberation

Fisheries of New China

Fei Hung-nien, Ministry of Agriculture

China has extensive fishing areas along her coast and many vast inland sources of fresh-water fish. Ranging from the subtropical south to the arctic north, her aquatic products are rich in variety and ample in production. Although a high level of production technique has been gained from thousands of years of fishing experience, protracted periods of feudal rule, imperialism, and ruthless exploitation under the Kuomintang have stunted the growth of this potentially valuable industry.

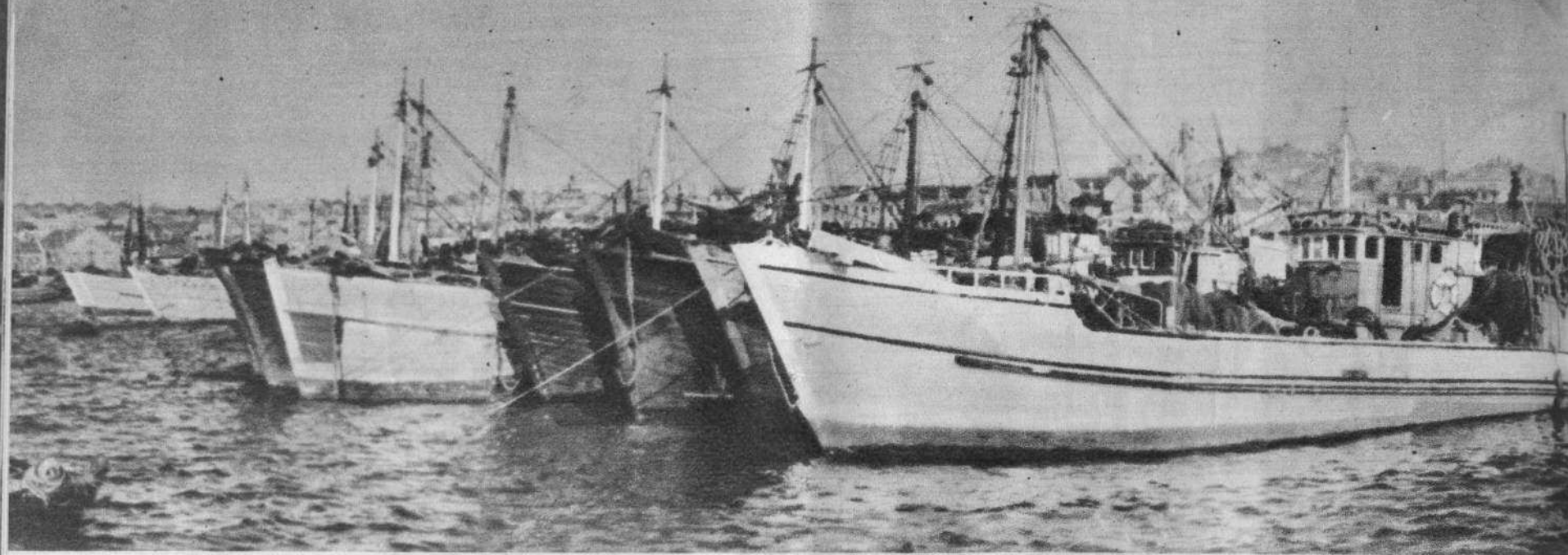
As a result of a series of measures taken

by the Central People's Government for the rehabilitation of the industry, production since 1949 has more than doubled. Alongside the establishment of new markets and the reduction of marketing charges from 13 to 3 per cent, substantial credits have been granted to the fishermen for the repair and replacement of their equipment. Transportation charges and taxation have been reduced and salt is conveyed to the ports by the Government Salt Administration Bureau. For the benefit of the fishermen, an insurance scheme covering lives and fishing vessels has been established and regular meteorological

reports are available to all sea-going vessels.

In response to these measures of encouragement, a rapid development has taken place in both technique and production, and mutual-aid teams and production emulation drives are a regular feature among the workers and small fishermen of the industry. Fisherman Lin Hsiao-chun of Chekiang Province created a record last spring of a 36-ton catch in one fishing trip. Two boats of the Port-Arthur Aquatic Products Company made a new record catch of 107.5 tons of fish in a single trip. The Shantung Aquatic Products Company created another record





A fleet of fishing vessels belonging to the Shantung Aquatic Products Company



with a single drag-net catch of 70,000 mackerel.

The main sea-fishing methods in China at the present time remain the small sailing ship and the drag-net. In addition to organizing these many small boat-owners into co-operatives, the Government has established three large State-owned fishing enterprises, equipped with modern steam vessels and possessing their own ice and fish-net factories, canning, salting, refrigeration and cold-storage depots and cod-liver oil plants. Democratic management and planned budgeting in these establishments have created a standard of efficiency which acts as an example to the private fishery enterprises.

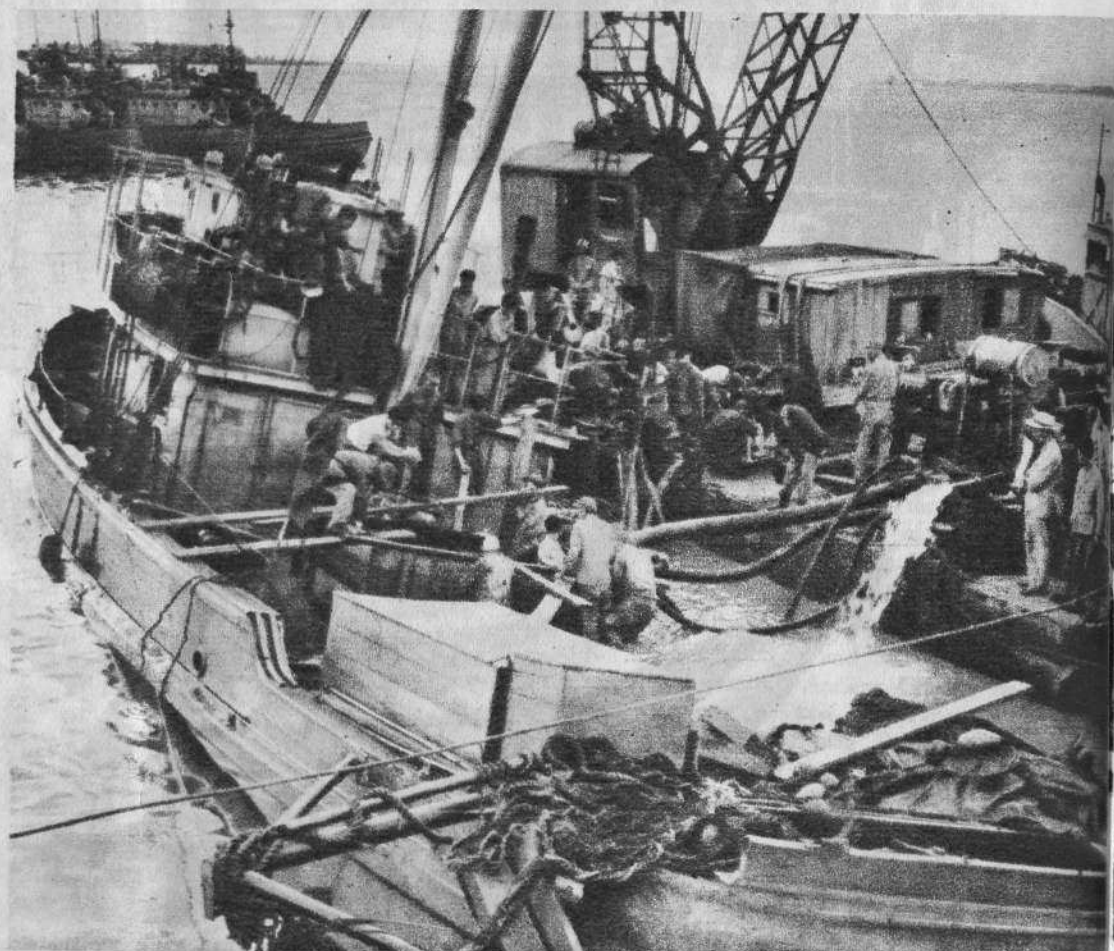
Among the many sea products used for edible and industrial purposes are sea-weed, shellfish, shrimps, crabs, spotted yellow fish, hair-tail fish, cod, eels, white herring, flounder and Chinese spotted mackerel. From China's many lakes and rivers, golden and silver carp, whitefish, blackfish and "tamoha" find an eager demand in the inland markets.

Aquatic products are used for many industrial processes. Fish glue and extracts from seaweed are used in photography, the textile industry and in woodwork. Shells are used for the button and brooch industry. Sharkskin provides leather for shoes, handbags, belts and other articles and seaweed extracts are used in medical research. All these products are extensively exported to other countries.

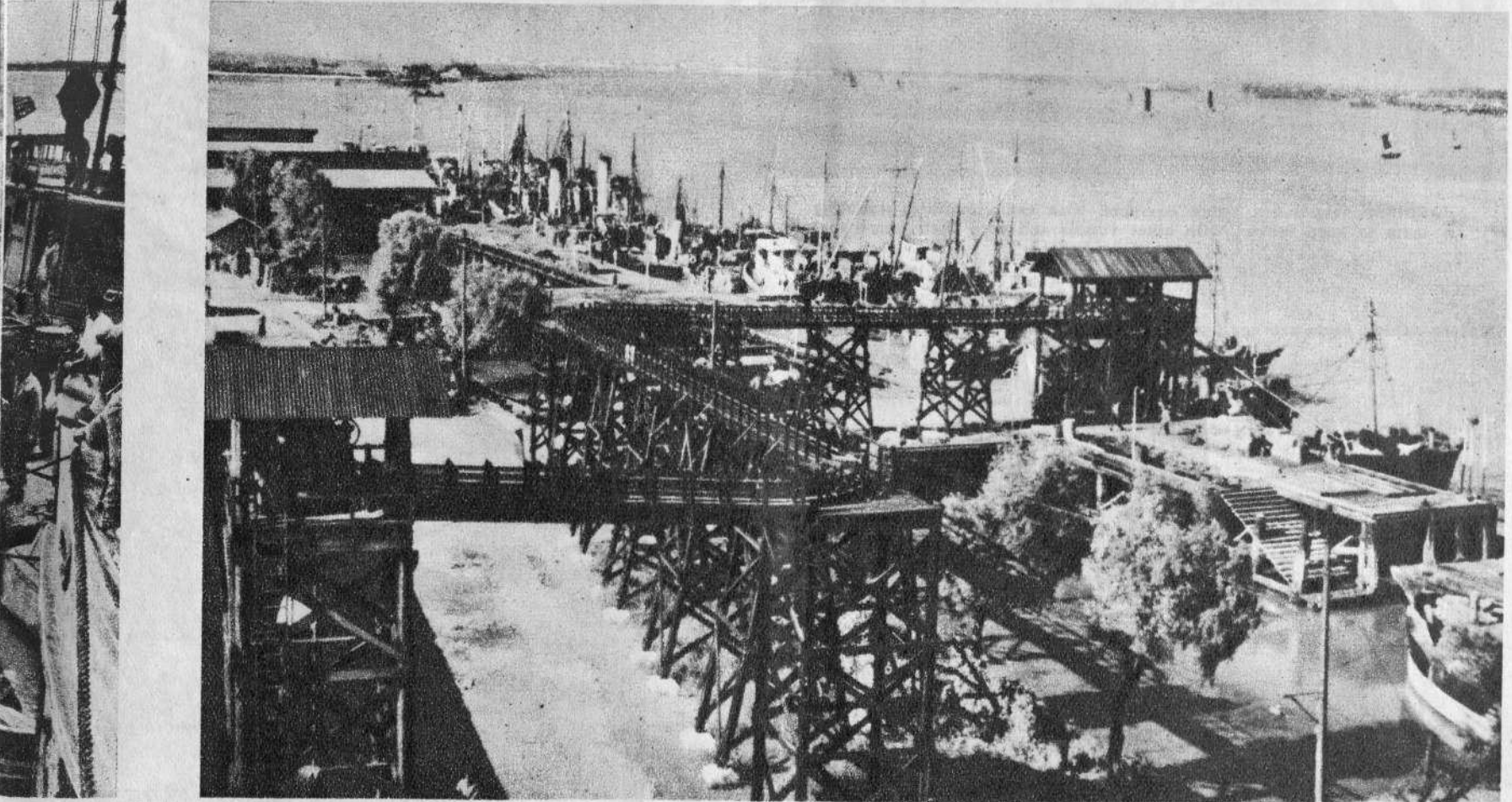
Traditional methods in the raising of fish in fresh water are being augmented by modern science and equipment. Aeroplanes and the use of compressed air for the transportation of fish fry have made possible the introduction of new varieties of fish to lakes and rivers far from the original locality.

As a reflection of the rising living standard of the Chinese people the market for both fresh and salted fish is fast developing, and this highly nutritious and delicate food is quickly being accepted as an everyday dish in the homes of millions of workers and peasants.

Taking the 10 kilograms per capita annual consumption of the Soviet people as our standard, the Chinese people have a potential yearly consumption of 5 million tons of aquatic products. We are confident that the day is not far off when the achievement of this figure will be the aim of our production plan.



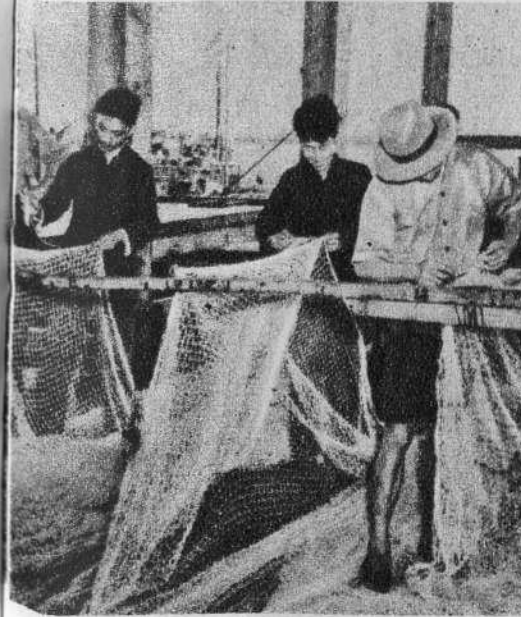
Salvaging one of the many boats which had been deliberately founded by the retreating Kuomintang forces. After liberation the People's Government carried out intensive measures of salvage and construction for the rehabilitation of the fishing industry



Ice-breaking machines and ice-shoots have now been installed at all important fishing ports for providing fishing vessels with sufficient supplies of ice to keep their catches in fresh condition



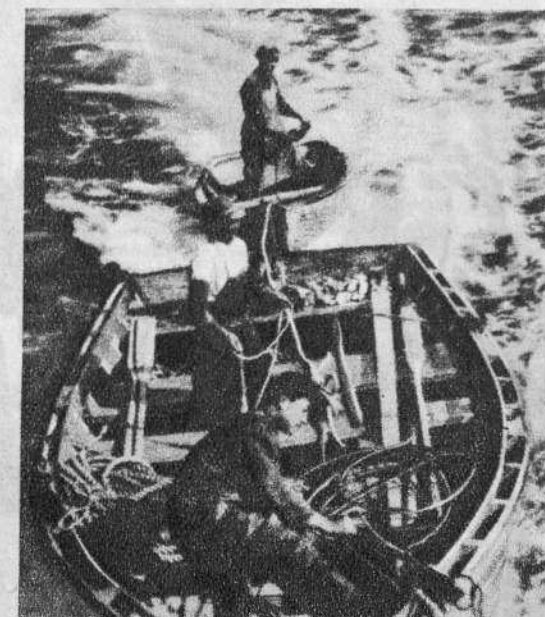
Fishing nets of pre-liberation days were too old and damaged to be of further use. Both the Shanghai and Shantung State-owned Aquatic Products Companies have established their own fish-net factories



Overhauling the nets



Drying the nets

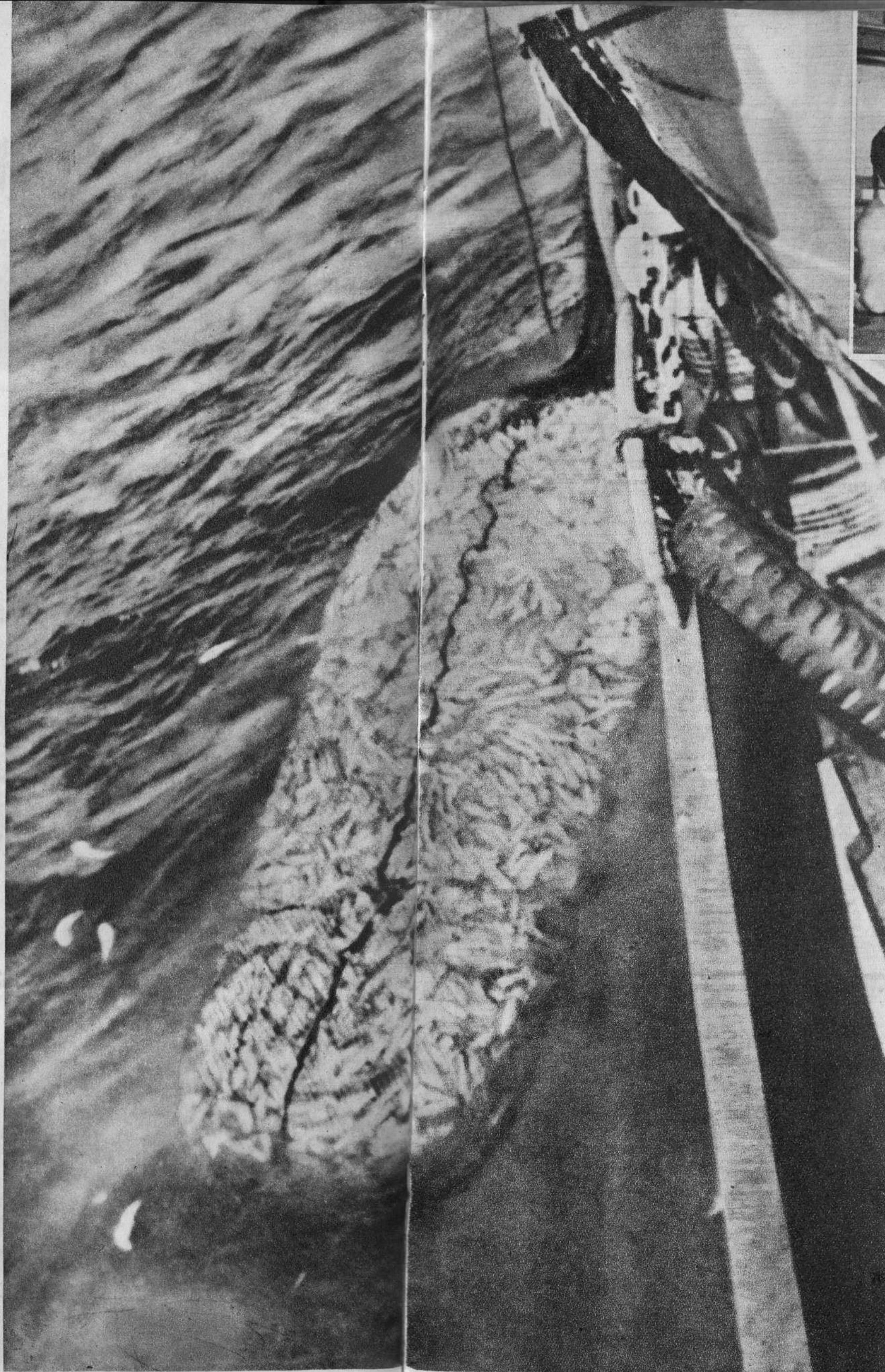
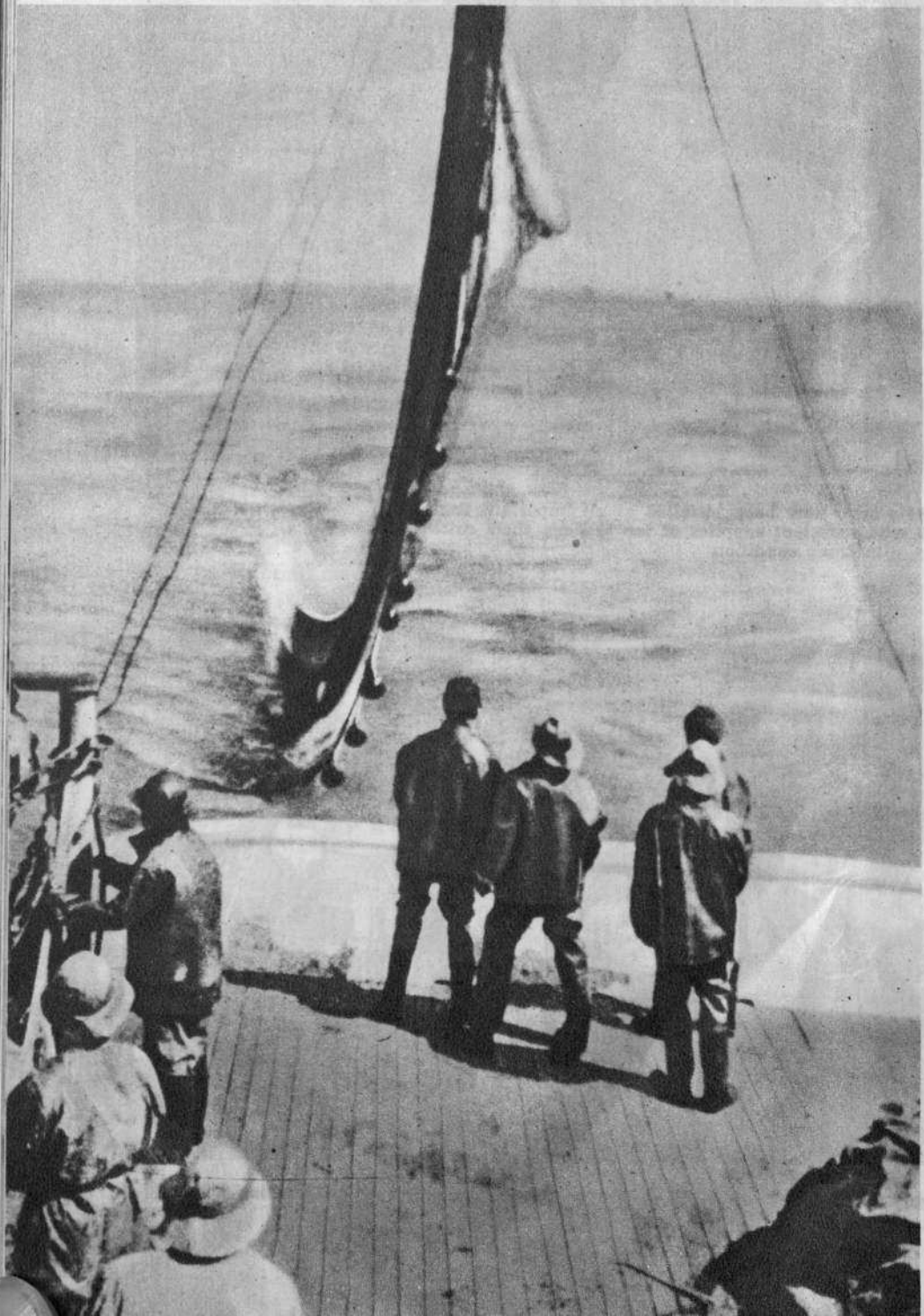


Lowering a net

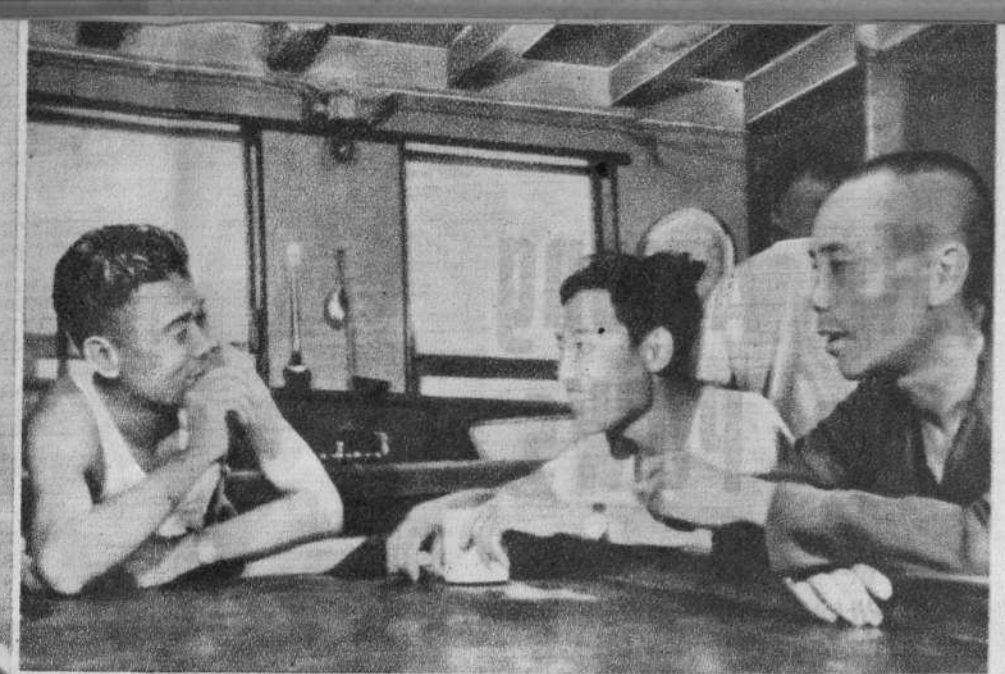


Fishing vessels are today equipped with radio facilities, enabling them to keep contact with other vessels and with their home port

Modern fishing boats are equipped with derrick cranes and depth indicators



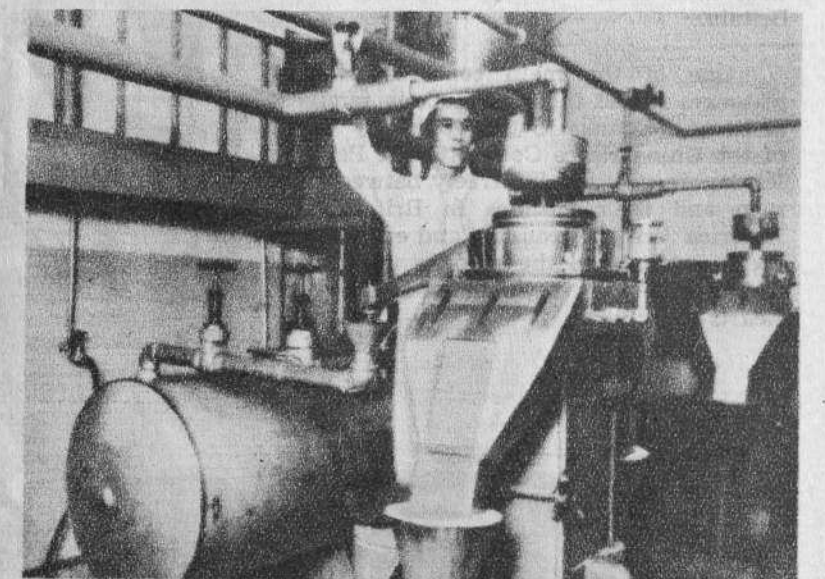
A full catch of fish is hauled to the side of the ship



Modern steam vessels are built with dining saloons and bathrooms for the comfort of the fishing crews



Dried sturgeon is popular in the inland fish markets. The Yangtse beaked-sturgeon is plentiful in the coastal waters of East China



A compressor and a steamer for the extraction of cod-liver oil in one of the State-owned factories

Dried and salted fish is packed for transport—East China's 1950 production of salted and dried fish amounted to 90,000 tons



Life Among the POWs

China Pictorial Photographer Visit POW Camps in North Korea

Many British and American prisoners of war who had experienced the rigours of Japanese POW camps in World War II were more than a little surprised to find themselves received in a kindly and friendly manner by their Chinese and Korean captors in the POW camps in North Korea. In face of all difficulties of housing and food supplies under wartime conditions, their hosts have made consistent efforts to make their stay as happy and comfortable as possible.

Wounded prisoners are given immediate medical aid, and on their long and sometimes arduous journey to the camps the greatest care is taken of their welfare and comfort. On their reception at the camps, all prisoners are issued with clean clothing, toilet articles and tobacco.

Food and catering arrangements are managed by the men themselves, and every effort is made to introduce variety and nourishment into their diet. British prisoners in particular cannot help but compare the generous meat allowance with their small weekly ration in Great Britain.

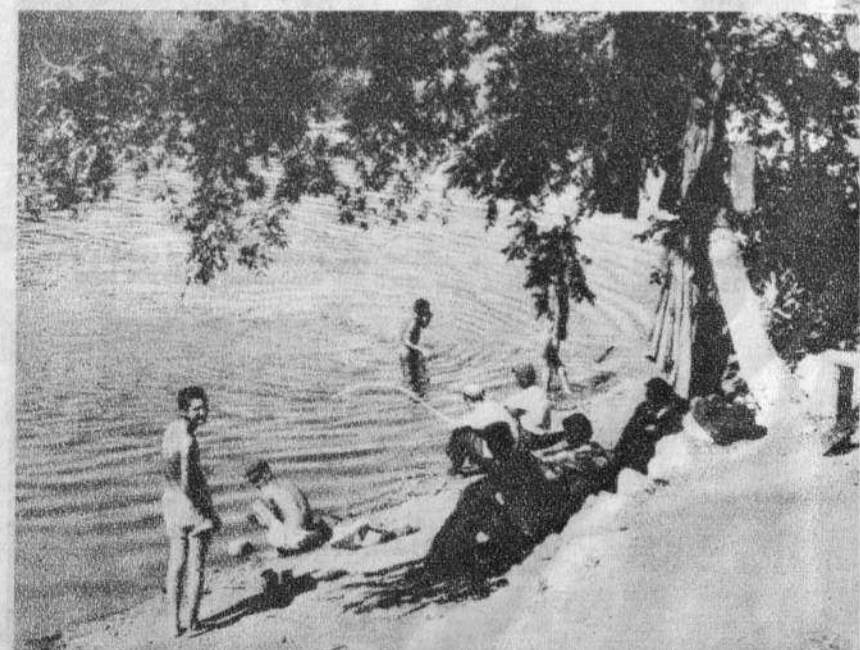
One of the main concerns of the prisoners is the thought of their families at home. Thanks to the voluntary work of the China Peace Committee in Peking, letters are now passing freely between the men and their families in Britain and America, bringing comfort and encouragement not only to the men in the camps but to their wives, mothers and sweet-hearts at home.



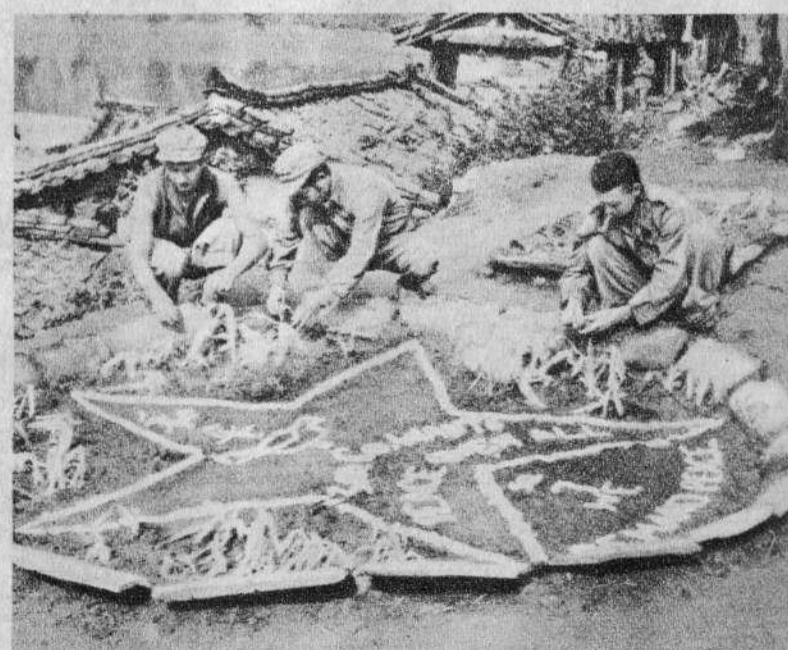
Many American Negroes are among the prisoners of war in the camps



Medical workers of the Chinese people's volunteers give first-aid treatment to an injured POW



Fishing and swimming are popular among the prisoners of war during the summer months



Gardening tools and seeds have been provided for those who are fond of gardening



The winning team of a basketball tournament display their prize trophies—cartons of cigarettes and toilet articles



Evening concerts are frequent and local talent is flowering



Men in a POW camp express their desire for peace and an early return home



A group of POWs are about to be released—their fellow POWs mark the occasion with a farewell celebration meeting

New Ploughs For Old

Tsu Wan-ying, Ministry of Agriculture of the Central People's Government

Agriculture in China is rapidly being revolutionised through the introduction of simple new farming implements. It is estimated that a complete switch-over from the old tools to the new will release one-seventh of the present agricultural population for industry.

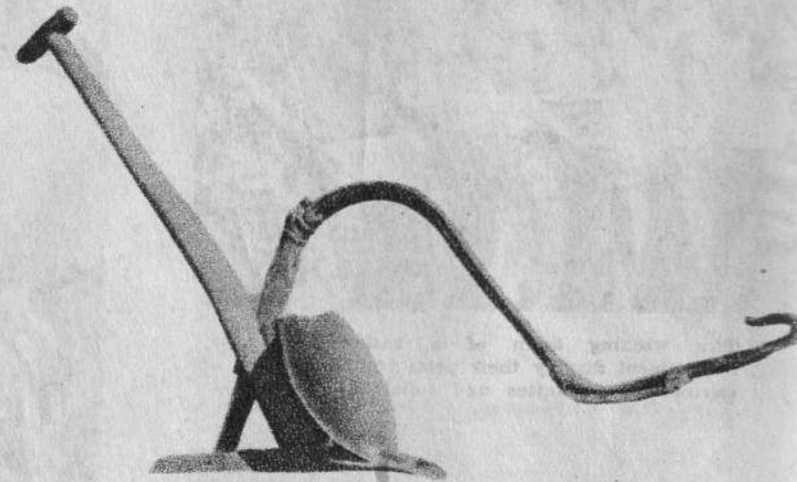
Compared to the old, these new implements are lighter and more easily adapted to existing animal and manpower. They plough deeper, are more efficient, require less effort and render the soil capable of higher crop yields.

The peasants in switching over to the new tools are placing orders with their co-operatives from which they obtain loans to finance the purchases. Priority is given to mutual-aid teams. Last year in North China alone, 22,000 new implements replaced the antiquated tools that have dominated the countryside for centuries.

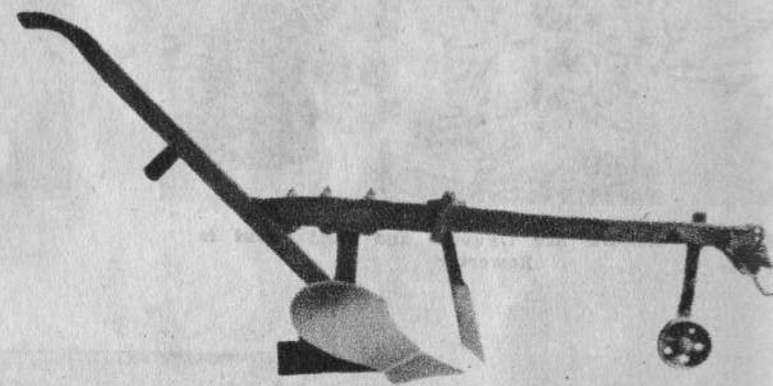
Most popular of all among the wide range of new farm implements is the new plough that turns a neat furrow seven inches deep and eight inches wide, and the run on these is so heavy that the farm-tool workshops cannot meet the demand.

The demand for more and better tools owes its origin to the land reform and is based on the same creative energy that led peasant heroes, even in the fighting days of the old guerrilla bases, to improve their crude tools and increase farm production by a third or more. To meet this deep-felt need of the peasants, the People's Government has set up farm-tool factories all over the country, conducted training courses for mechanics, and sent technicians to live with the peasants and study on the spot soil conditions, local crop requirements, farming customs, animal and manpower limitations and a host of other questions the results of which were then applied to the design and creation of the most suitable new tools.

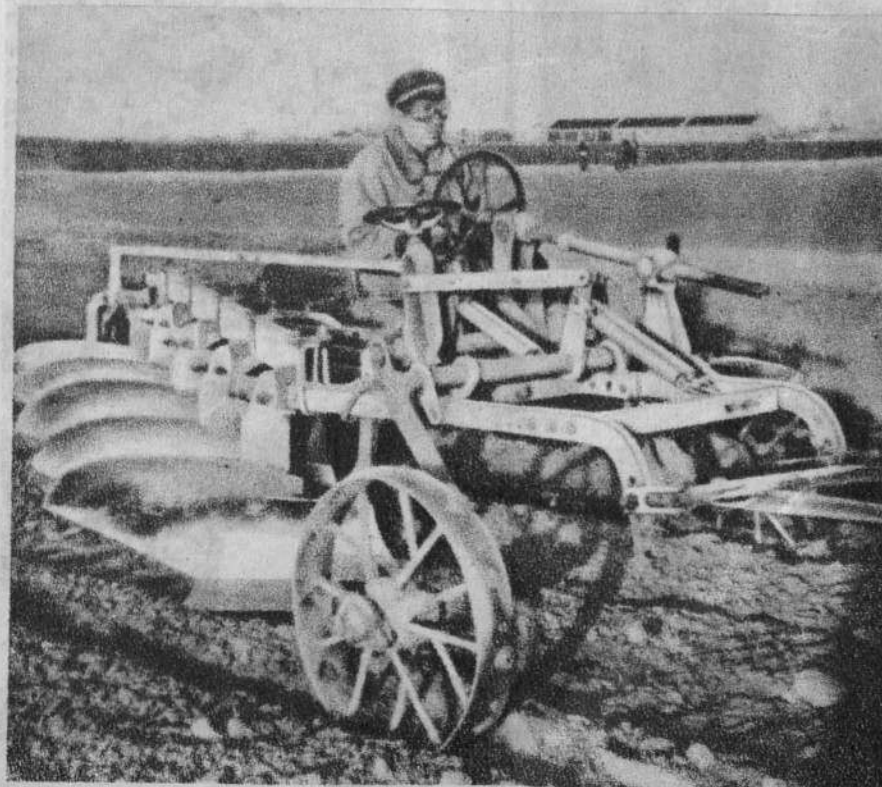
Throughout the country, State-farm tool stations serve as demonstration centres where peasants can see for themselves scientific farming methods in operation and learn how to handle the new implements.



An old plough, whose design has remained the same throughout the centuries—it is notoriously difficult to handle and very inefficient in its results



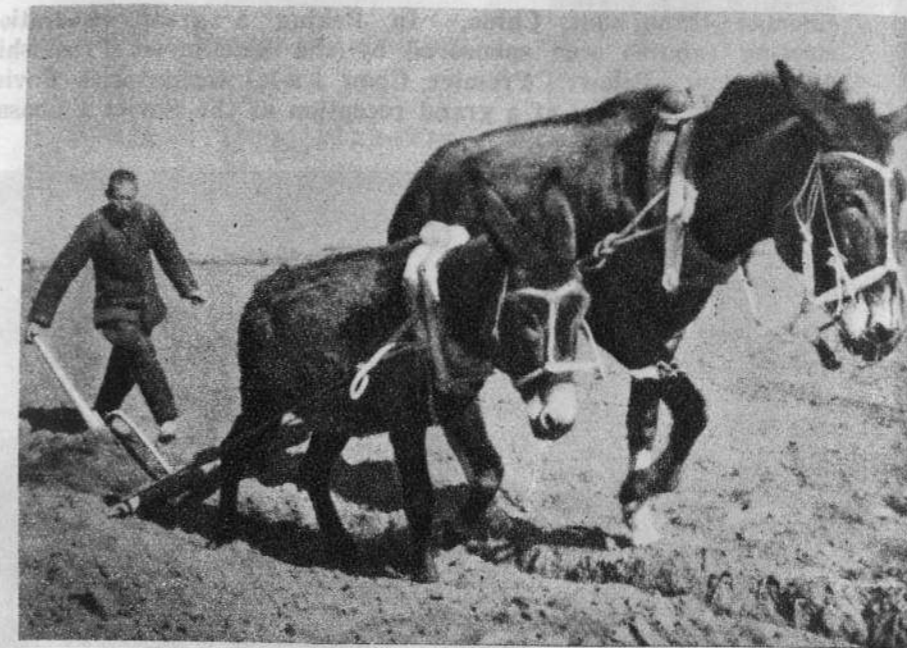
A new plough for the use of the small farmer—it is strongly built, easy to handle and ploughs a neat furrow



A tractor-drawn plough in use on the large State-farms points the future to China's agriculture...



... each ploughshare ploughs a furrow 11 inches deep and 14 inches wide



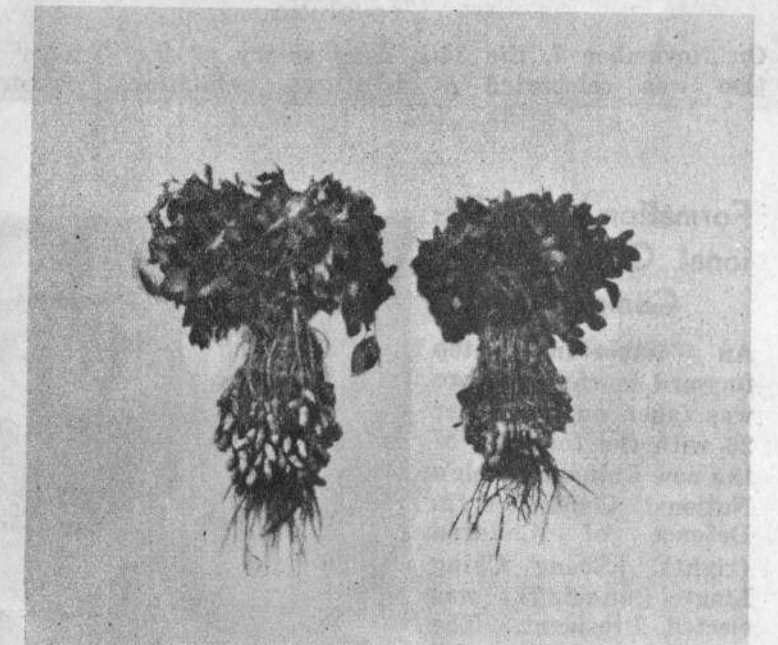
The old plough simply churned the earth about. Even with two draught animals its capacity was only from 2 to 4 mou of land a day



The new plough ploughs a furrow seven inches deep and eight inches wide and has a capacity of six to eight mou of land a day



The peasants appreciate its ease of working. In contrast to the old plough it turns the earth to one side, encountering little resistance



Two bunches of peanuts grown under similar conditions of soil and fertilisers—the larger yield (on the left) comes from a field ploughed with the modern plough



The mighty "No. 80 Stalin" tractor pulls two five-share ploughs, and ploughs from 15 to 20 mou of land in an hour



China Hails the 34th Anniversary of the October Revolution

On November 7, the 34th Anniversary of the October Revolution was celebrated at meetings, exhibitions, concerts and

cinemas throughout China. In Peking a great celebration meeting (above) was sponsored by the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association. Below: Premier Chou En-lai toasts with Soviet Ambassador Roschin at a grand reception at the Soviet Embassy



Korean Government Confers Highest Award on General Peng Teh-huai

On the eve of the first anniversary of the Chinese volunteers' entry into the Korean war, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Korean Democratic People's Republic has conferred upon General Peng Teh-huai, Commander of the Chinese people's volunteers, the National Flag Medal, First Class, the Republic's highest decoration, in tribute to him and the Chinese volunteer forces for their magnificent exploits in helping the Korean people oppose American aggression and defend the cause of peace in the Far East and the rest of the world



Formation of National Child Welfare Committee

An important step forward in child welfare was taken on November 26 with the founding of the new Chinese People's National Committee in Defence of Children (right). Soong Ching Ling (standing) was elected President. The Committee which was set up in response to the world call made by the Women's International Democratic Federation for the defence of children will promote child welfare work throughout the country



Representative Conference of Combat Heroes and Model Workers in Nanking

Addressing the conference (right) is General Su Yu, Deputy Commander of the East China Military Area and the Third Field Army. Many representatives of combat heroes and model workers from the Army, Navy and Airforce attended a conference in Nanking in the early part of November, where experiences of outstanding achievements and service were discussed and appraised. Since the early days of the People's War of Liberation



more than 22,000 model workers and combat heroes have emerged from the ranks of the people's forces. The merit is awarded for outstanding heroism and devotion to duty not only in combat but also in rear service duties.

Women Bus-Drivers in Peking

Among the 56 student drivers attending a training-class for future bus-drivers organised by the Peking Bus Company are two women. At the end of their several months' training they will sit for an

examination before receiving their license for driving. Women in China today are free to enter all occupations on the same terms as men, and it is expected that many more women will be driving Peking's buses in the near future



Quality of Ball-Bearings Trebled

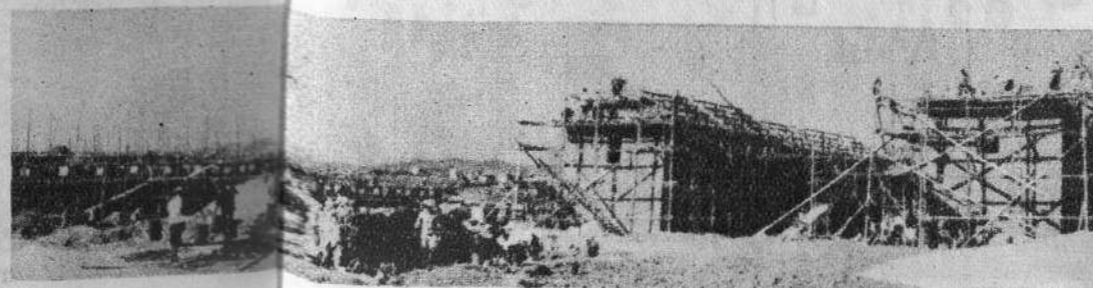


Ingenuity and initiative on the part of workers and technicians of the Fushun Steel Plant working under the guidance of a Soviet steel expert have wrought tremendous improvements in the quality of Chinese made ball-bearings. Faults in the forging of the steel were overcome by the adoption of Soviet methods while worker Ma Cheng-shan and technician Pai Keng-kun (left) co-operated in the creation of new moulds for the roller. As an outstanding example in the movement for the improvement of quality and quantity of production, this achievement will have far-reaching results throughout the whole of the Chinese machine and automobile industry



New Homes for Workers

Huge blocks of flats with accommodation for some 4,000 people are in course of construction in the city of Tsingtao as part of a large project for the creation of a huge modern housing estate equipped with schools, creches, an auditorium, a stadium, a cultural centre and an institute of public health by the Tsingtao Municipal Government



Czechoslovakia Presents Two Tractors to China Two tractors and other agricultural machinery from Czechoslovakia were presented as gifts to the people of China at a ceremony in Peking on the afternoon of November 14. Ambassador Weiskopf, in presenting the gifts, said that they were a small token of the respect and sympathy of the people and Government of Czechoslovakia for the people and Government of China

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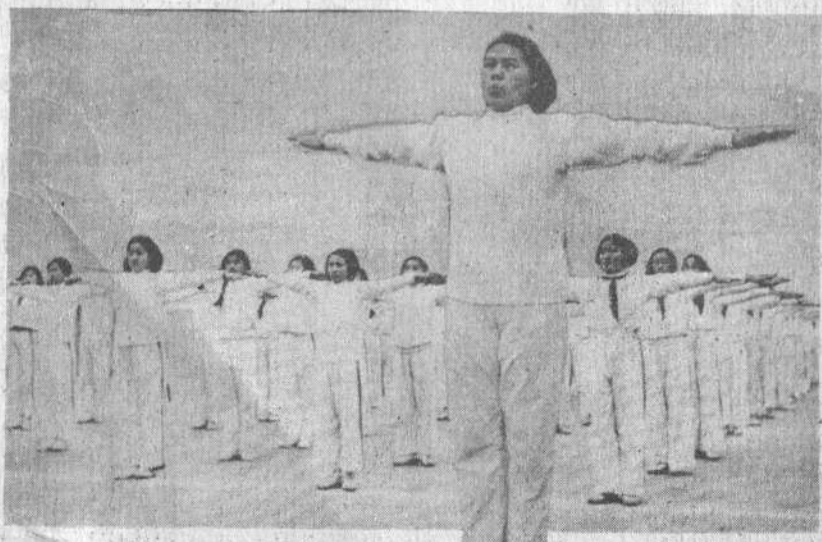
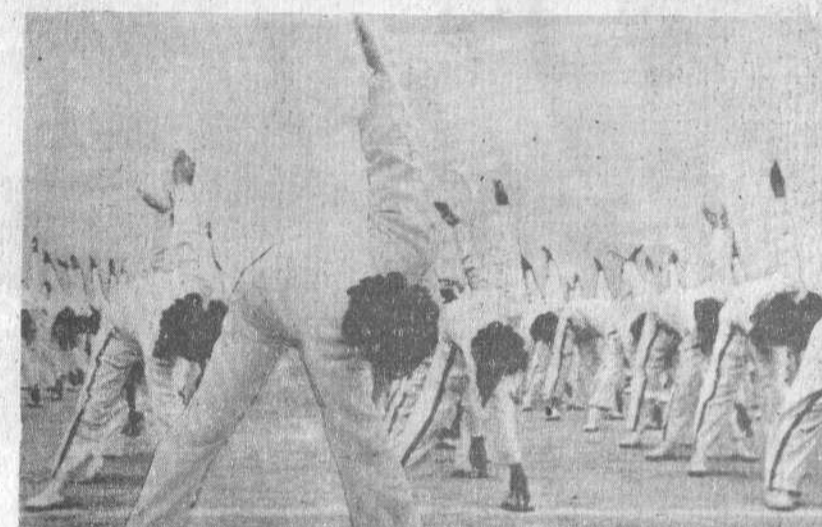
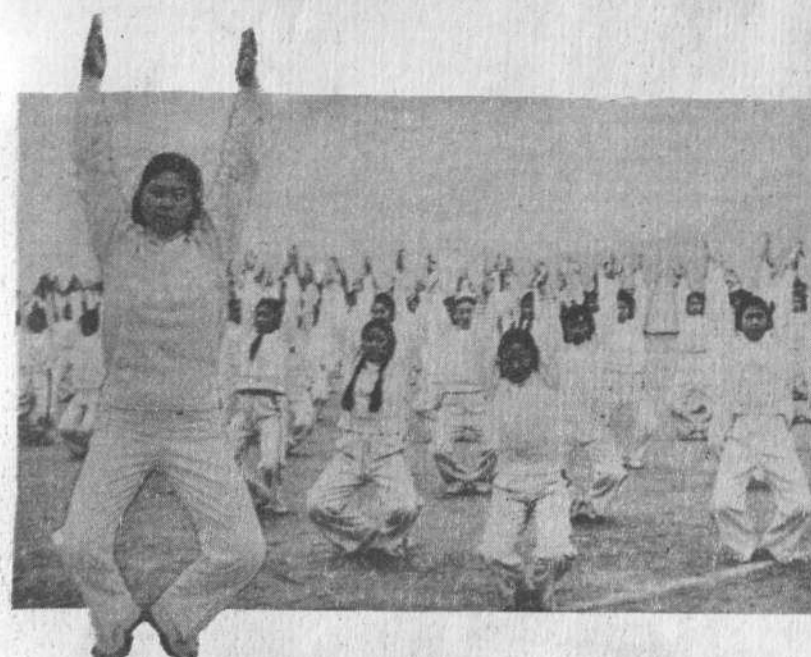
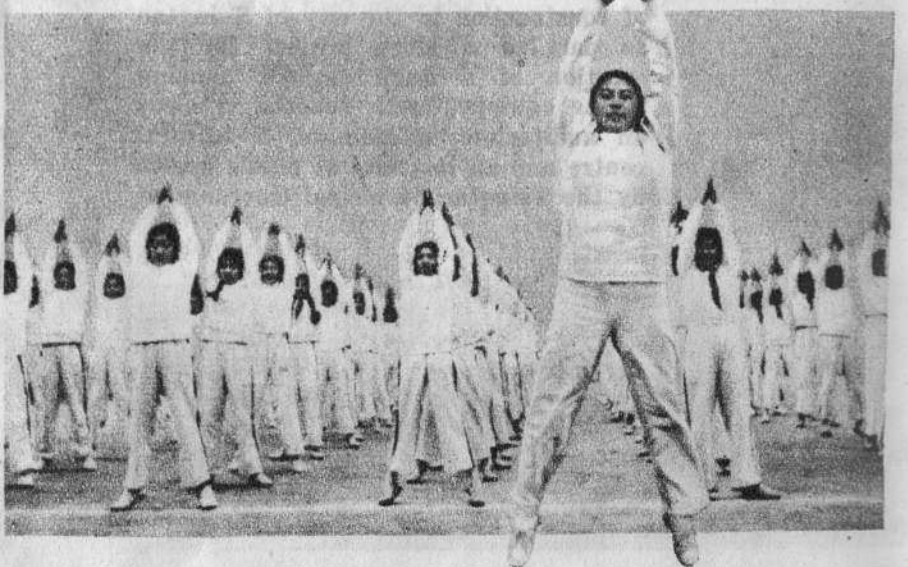
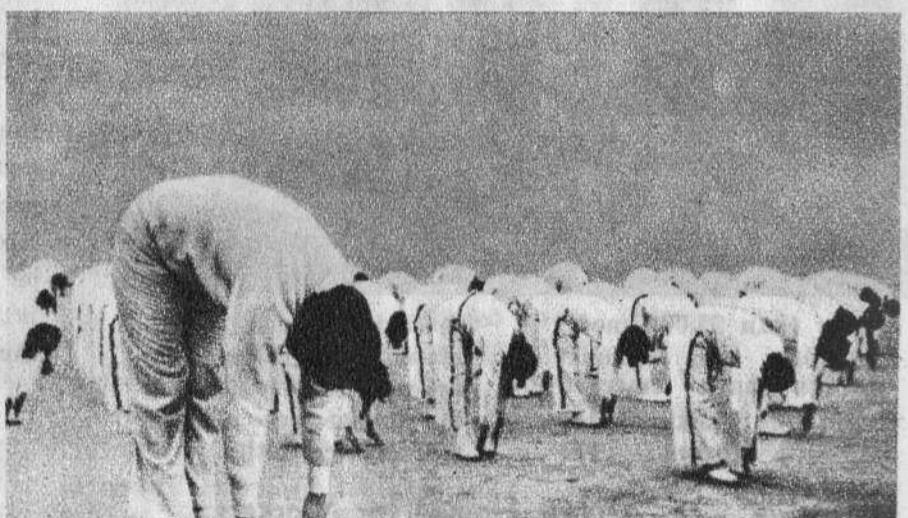
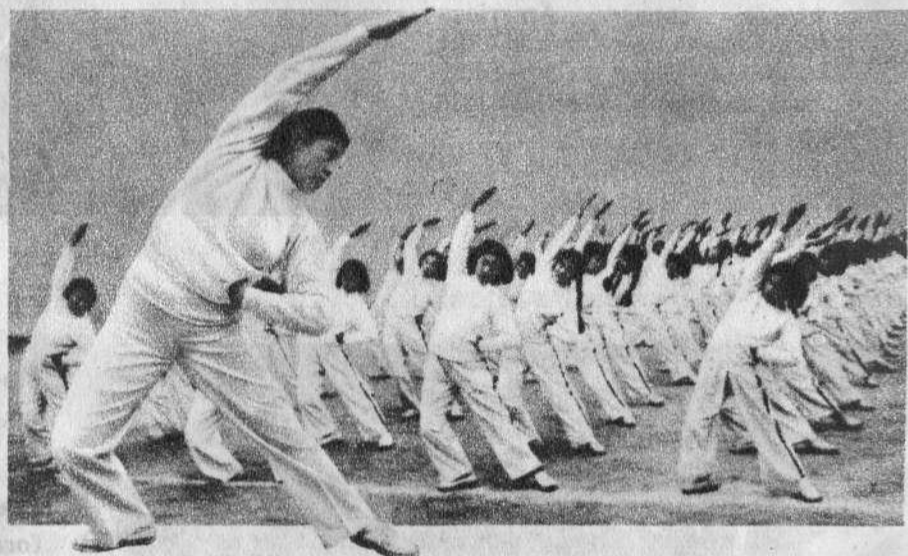
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PHYSICAL CULTURE

A New Movement in China

Modern calisthenics is something new to China. Indeed, before liberation it would have been impossible for workers or peasants to have taken up such recreation. As part of a campaign launched by the Central People's Government for the health and welfare of the people, thousands more workers, peasants and students are daily joining in the national physical culture movement.

Newspapers and radio stations issue regular articles and programmes with the introduction of fresh exercises and instructions and it is estimated that in Peking alone the number of students taking part in the exercises exceeds 200,000.

A simple form of recreation and physical exercise that can be performed in small places, it is easy to do and incurs no expense. Increasing numbers of schools, universities, offices and factories are introducing the movement into their daily routine of work or study. Even in villages throughout the countryside, small classes take part in the radio physical-culture programme.

