

CHINA

P I C T O R I A L

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A Great Milestone

THE Eleventh National Congress of the Communist Party of China was held solemnly in Peking from August 12 to 18, 1977. A total of 1,510 delegates attended, representing the more than 35 million Party members.

Our wise leader Comrade Hua Kuo-feng presided.

The congress was a great milestone in the annals of our Party. Held after the passing away of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao and after our Party's great victory in smashing the anti-Party "gang of four" of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan, it upheld Marxism and unity and the principle of being open and aboveboard. It was a congress of unity and victory.

The agenda for the congress was: 1) the political report of the Central Committee; 2) the revision of the Constitution of the Communist Party of China and the report on this revision; 3) the election of the Central Committee.

Chairman Hua delivered the political report to the congress on behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

He said that our congress is charged with an important historic task. It is to hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao and carry out his behests, sum up the experience of our struggle against the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao "gang of four", adhere to the Party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, bring into play all positive factors inside and outside the Party and at home and abroad, and unite with all the forces that can be united with, implement grasping the key link of class struggle and bring about great order across the land, and make China a great, powerful and modern socialist country by the end of this century.

In his report Chairman Hua accurately expounded Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. He said that Chairman Mao inherited, defended and devel-

oped Marx's and Lenin's concept and established the great systematic theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Chairman Hua pointed out that as far as ideology and theory are concerned, the 11th struggle between the two lines in our Party has unfolded around the question of whether to uphold or to vitiate the theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is the salient feature of this struggle. The "gang of four" completely perverted Chairman Mao's great theory and the Party's basic line for the entire historical period of socialism and Chairman Mao's comprehensive thesis on the question of capitalist-roaders inside the Party. They dished up a counter-revolutionary political programme which equated veteran cadres with "democrats", and "democrats" with capitalist-roaders. They slanderously alleged that there was "a bourgeois class" inside the Party and the army and altogether reversed the relationship of the people to the

The congress in session.



—The 11th National Congress of The Communist Party of China

enemy in the historical period of socialism. They vainly attempted to overthrow a large number of revolutionary leading cadres in the Party, the government and the army, hoping to destroy our Party and army, overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism.

Armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, Chairman Hua made a penetrating criticism of the counter-revolutionary political programme of the "gang of four". He pointed out that so long as the supreme Party and state power rests with a leading core that adheres to the Marxist-Leninist line, the capitalist-roaders cannot possibly grow into a bourgeois class inside the Party because they are a mere handful and, what is more, they are being constantly exposed and weeded out. The overwhelming majority of the veteran cadres in the Party are certainly not bourgeois democrats, they are proletarian revolutionaries. The basic principles of the "three do's and three don'ts"* put forward by Chairman Mao indicate the essential criteria for identifying



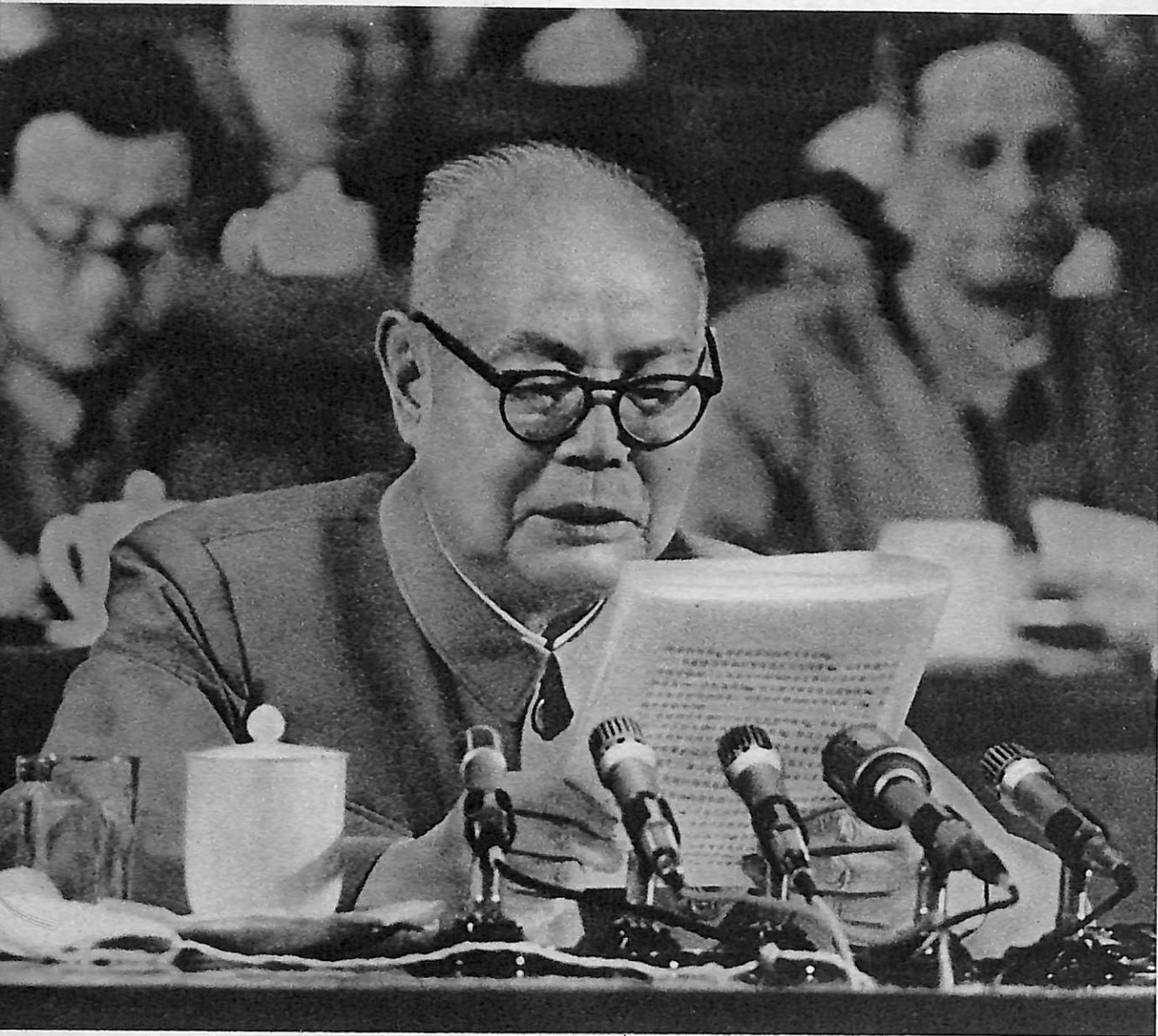
Chairman Hua delivering the political report on behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.



capitalist-roaders in the Party.

Chairman Hua pointed out that the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution will go down in the history of the dictatorship of the proletariat as a momentous innovation. Now that the "gang" has been overthrown, we are able to achieve stability and unity and attain great order across the land in compliance with Chairman Mao's instructions. Thus, the smashing of the "gang of four" marks the triumphant conclusion of our first Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, which lasted eleven years. But this certainly does not mean the end of class struggle or the end of the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Chairman Hua analysed the excellent international situation in his report and pointed out that while the factors for revolution are growing, so obviously are the factors for war. The two powers, the Soviet Union and the United States, are the source of a new world war, and Soviet social imperialism in particular presents the greater danger. The people of all countries must heighten their vigilance, close their ranks and wage unrelenting struggles. He said that we should hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao, adhere to proletarian internationalism and continue to carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs. We should enhance our unity with the socialist countries, with



Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying making the report on the revision of the Party Constitution on behalf of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

the proletariat and the oppressed people and nations throughout the world, enhance our unity with the countries of the third world, unite with all countries subjected to aggression, subversion, interference, control and bullying by imperialism and social-imperialism and form the broadest united front against the hegemonism of the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States. We should establish and develop our relations with other countries on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. We should strengthen our unity with all genuine Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations the world over and carry through to the end the struggle against modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique as its centre.

Chairman Hua made an incisive exposition of Chairman Mao's thesis differentiating the three worlds. He said that this thesis sets forth the correct orientation for the present struggle in the international arena and clearly defines the main revolutionary forces, the chief enemies, and the middle forces that can be won over and united with, thus enabling the international proletariat to unite with all the forces that can be united with to form the broadest united front against the chief enemies in the world arena. It is the correct strategic and tactical formulation for the international proletariat in the present era and constitutes the class line in its international struggles.

Chairman Hua pointed out that the successful conclusion of the first Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has ushered in a

When Chairman Hua, Vice-Chairmen Yeh Chien-ying, Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Hsien-nien and Wang Tung-hsing went on the rostrum, they were given a standing ovation.



伟大的、光荣的、正确的中国共产党万岁

高举毛主席的伟大旗帜，紧密地团结在华主席为首的党中央周围，把无产阶级专政下的

new period of development in China's socialist revolution and socialist construction.

He said that the gist of the Central Committee's strategic decision to grasp the key link of class struggle and bring about great order across the land is to hold high and defend the great banner of Chairman Mao, carry the great struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" through to the end by fully mobilizing the masses and uniting with all the forces that can be united with, eliminate the pernicious influence of the gang's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, consolidate and expand our successes in the eleventh struggle between the two lines, and comprehensively and correctly implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line in political, economic, military, cultural and foreign affairs.

In the report, Chairman Hua further explained the Party's eight main fighting tasks for the present and for some time to come as dictated by the decision to grasp the key link of class struggle and bring about great order across the land. These eight points are: We must carry the great struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" through to the end; we must do a good job of Party consolidation and rectification and strengthen Party building; we must do a good job of consolidating and building up our Party's leading bodies at all levels; we must grasp revolution, promote production and push the national economy forward; we must make a success of the revolution in cultural and educational spheres and strive to develop socialist culture and education; we must strength-

en the people's state apparatus; we must promote democracy and strengthen democratic centralism; and we must implement the policy of overall consideration and all-round arrangement so as to mobilize all positive forces to build socialism.

Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying made the report on the revision of the Constitution of the Party on behalf of the Central Committee.

Vice-Chairman Yeh pointed out that the "gang of four" sabotaged Party building in their vain attempt to transform our Party in the image of the bourgeoisie. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings on Party building and with the fresh experience of the eleventh two-line struggle, we should make necessary revisions in the Party Constitution adopted at the Tenth Congress.

As Vice-Chairman Yeh pointed out, the new Party Constitution stresses that the whole Party must always hold high and resolutely defend the great banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and ensure that our Party's cause will continue to advance triumphantly along the Marxist line. The Constitution emphasizes that the Party persists in combating revisionism, and dogmatism and empiricism, and that it upholds dialectical materialism and historical materialism as its world outlook and opposes the idealist and metaphysical world outlook. The Constitution gives prominence to the question of adhering to the basic principles of the "three do's and three don'ts" and stresses the need for revolutionary spirit of daring to go against any tide that runs counter to these three basic

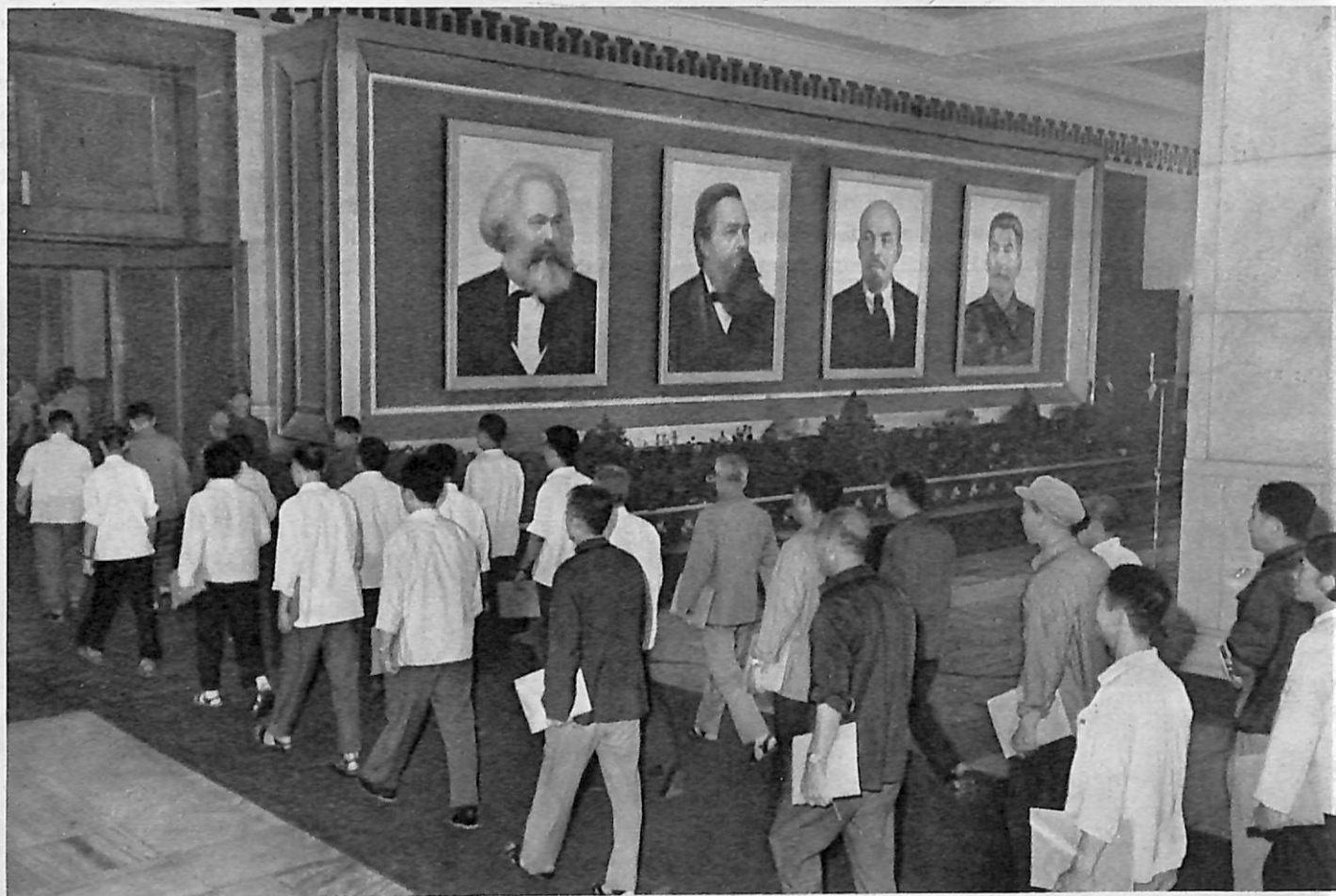
principles. It points to the extreme importance of democratic centralism, stipulating that democracy should be given full scope, that it is absolutely impermissible for anyone to suppress criticism or to retaliate, and that those guilty of doing so should be investigated and punished.

It emphasizes that the Party must have not only democracy, but also and still more so, centralism, and that it is imperative to strengthen Party discipline. To safeguard the principle and discipline of democratic centralism, the new Party Constitution stipulates that commissions for inspecting discipline are to be set up.

It also stipulates that the Party must train and bring up in mass struggles millions of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat in accordance with the five requirements put forward by Chairman Mao and form leading bodies at all levels according to the principle of combining the old, the middle-aged and the young. The Constitution stresses the need to keep to and carry forward the fine traditions of following the mass line and seeking truth from facts. It provides that all probationary members without exception may become full members only after a probationary period of one year, so as to ensure their political quality.

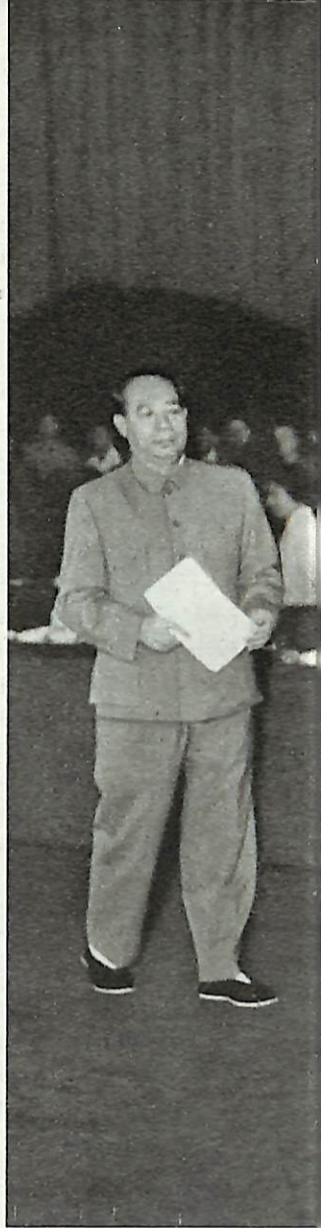
Vice-Chairman Yeh pointed out that the draft of the revised Party Constitution, holding high the great banner of Chairman Mao, fully embodies his teachings on Party building and the theory and line of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the pro-

The delegates entering the meeting hall.





Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping giving the closing address.



letariat, and reflects the fruits of victory in the great struggle to smash the "gang of four".

The reports delivered by Chairman Hua and Vice-Chairman Yeh and the draft of the revised Party Constitution were conscientiously and warmly discussed by the congress. The delegates spoke freely with an ease of mind. The congress proceeded in an atmosphere of liveliness and vigour. It gave full expression to our Party's fine traditions and fine style of work and to its unity and vitality. The congress unanimously adopted a resolution on Chairman Hua's political report and the new Constitution of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Chairman Yeh's report on the revision of the Party Constitution.

After full consultation and discussion, the delegates elected the Eleventh Central Commit-

tee of the Communist Party of China. Altogether 201 Members and 132 Alternate Members of the Central Committee were elected.

Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping gave the closing address. He said that the congress will go down in the glorious history of our Party as a congress that has carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line correctly and comprehensively, revived and carried forward our Party's fine traditions and fine style of work and ushered in a new period of development in our socialist revolution and construction.

Vice-Chairman Teng said that we must revive and carry forward the fine traditions and style of work which Chairman Mao fostered in our Party — following the mass line,

seeking truth from facts, conducting criticism and self-criticism, being modest and prudent and free from arrogance and impetuosity, keeping to plain living and hard struggle and practising democratic centralism. We must strive to bring about a political situation in the whole Party, army and country in which there is both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom, both unity of will and personal ease of mind and liveliness.

Vice-Chairman Teng pointed out that the smashing of the "gang of four" has brought about changes to the whole Party and the whole nation. We have scored tremendous victories. But there are many problems to be tackled and many difficulties to be surmounted. We are full of confidence that so long as we really have faith in the masses and

The delegates in discussion of the congress's documents.





Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, Vice-Chairmen Yeh Chien-ying, Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Hsien-nien and Wang Tung-hsing casting their votes in the election of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

rely on them we can surmount these difficulties one by one and go on to one new victory after another.

The 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China held its First Plenary Session on August 19. The central organs were elected at the session. The results of the election are as follows:

Chairman of the Central Committee: Hua Kuo-feng.

Vice-Chairmen of the Central Committee: Yeh Chien-ying, Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Hsien-nien, Wang Tung-hsing.

Members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee: Hua Kuo-feng.

(The following are listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames.) Wei Kuo-ching, Ulanfu, Fang Yi, Teng Hsiao-

ping, Yeh Chien-ying, Liu Po-cheng, Hsu Shih-yu, Chi Teng-kuei, Su Chen-hua, Li Hsien-nien, Li Teh-sheng, Wu Teh, Yu Chiu-li, Wang Tung-hsing, Chang Ting-fa, Chen Yung-kuei, Chen Hsi-lien, Keng Piao, Nieh Jung-chen, Ni Chih-fu, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Peng Chung.

Alternate Members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee: (The following are listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames.)

Chen Mu-hua (f.), Chao Tzu-yang, Saifudin.

Members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee:

Hua Kuo-feng, Yeh Chien-ying, Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Hsien-nien, Wang Tung-hsing.

Full of jubilation, the whole Party, army

and the people of all nationalities throughout the country warmly hail the complete success of the Eleventh Congress and the First Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee and resolutely support the new Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. With this strong leading core which has rich fighting experience and enjoys high prestige among the masses, at the head, the whole Party and nation can certainly implement the line of the 11th Party Congress and fulfil the fighting tasks put forward by the congress.

*"Three do's and three don'ts" means practise Marxism, not revisionism; unite, don't split; be open and aboveboard, don't intrigue and conspire.





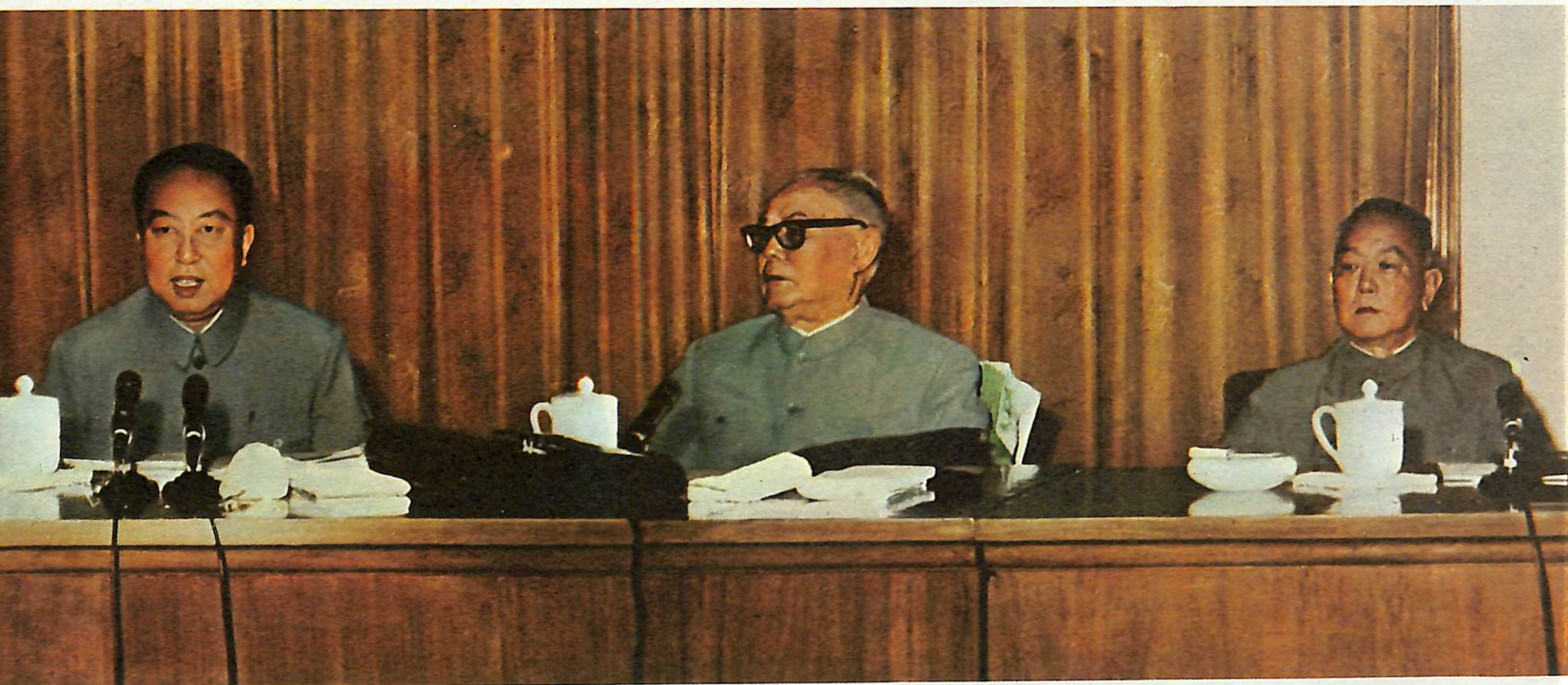
Chairman Hua at the First Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and Vice-Chairmen Yeh Chien-ying, Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Hsien-nien and Wang Tung-hsing at the First Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.





The First Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee.





Comrades Wei Kuo-ching (centre), Hsu Shih-yu (right) and Keng Piao.



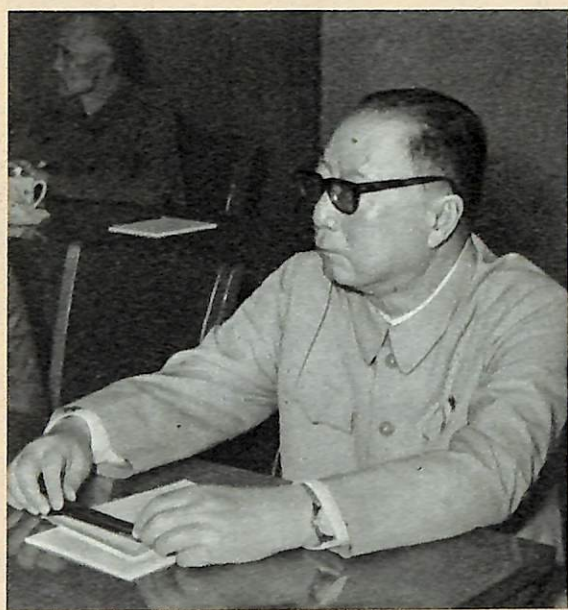
Comrades Ulanfu (right) and Fang Yi.



Comrade Li Teh-sheng.



Comrades Wu Teh (right) and Chen Hsi-lien.



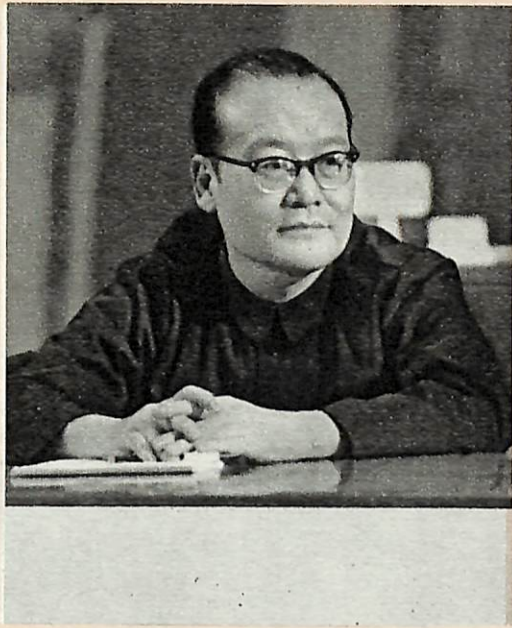
Comrade Nieh Jung-chen.



Comrades Ni Chih-fu (right) and Hsu Hsiang-chien.



Comrade Liu Po-cheng.



Comrade Chi Teng-kuei.



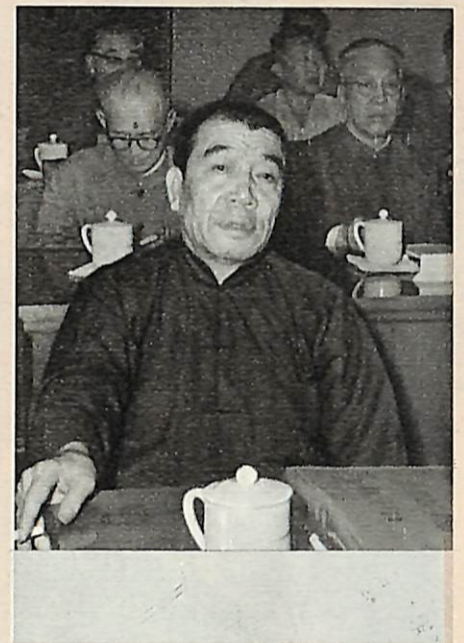
Comrades Su Chen-hua (right) and Saifudin.



Comrade Yu Chiu-li.



Comrade Chang Ting-fa.



Comrade Chen Yung-kuei.



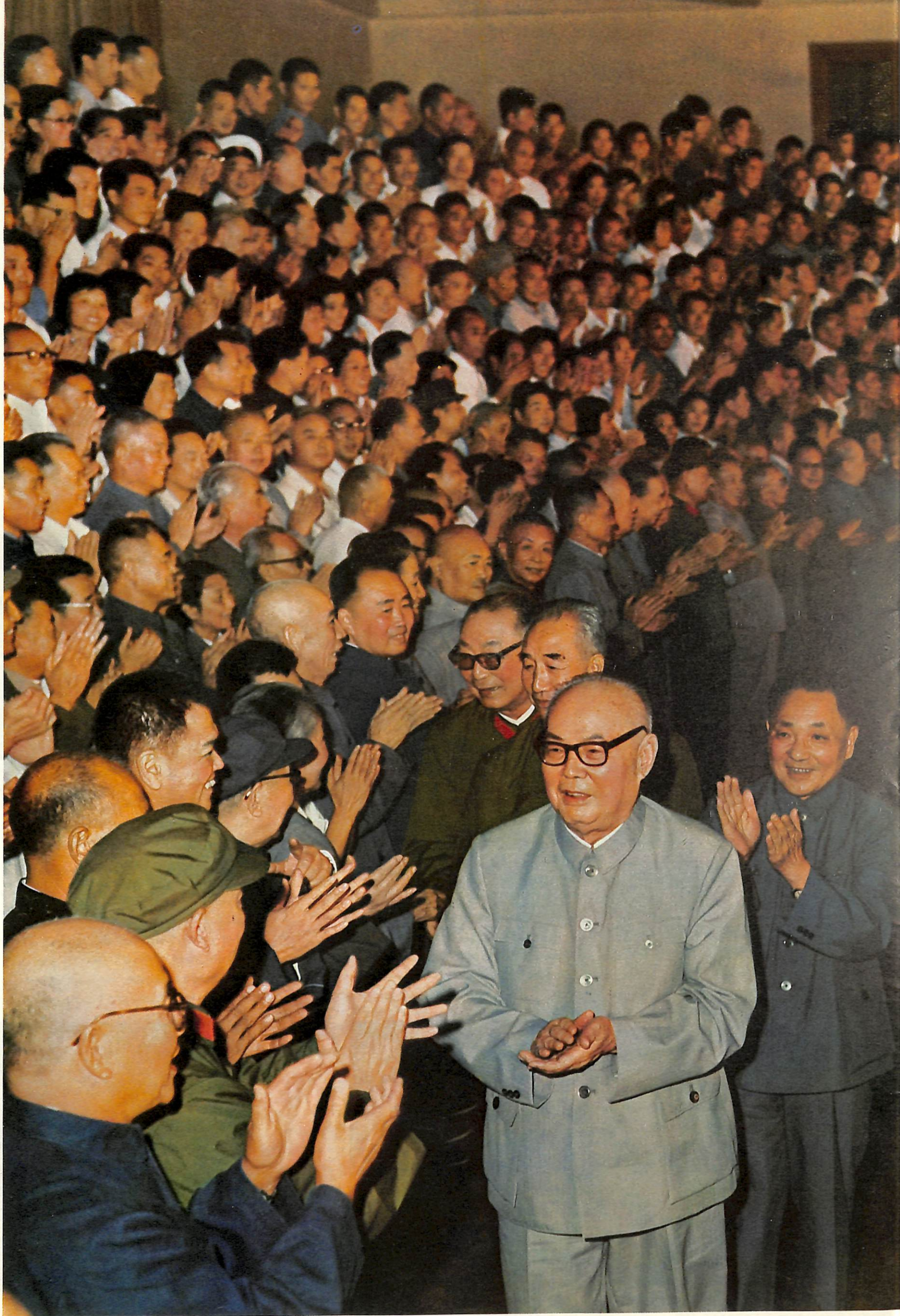
Comrade Peng Chung.



Comrade Chen Mu-hua.



Comrade Chao Tzu-yang.



Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, Vice-Chairmen Yeh Chien-ying, Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Hsien-nien and Wang Tung-hsing and other leading comrades of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee greet the delegates attending the 11th Party Congress.





Hail the Great Victory of the 11th Party Congress

After the triumphant conclusion of the 11th National Congress of the Communist Party of China and the First Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, six million army men and civilians of the capital took part in parades and celebrations.







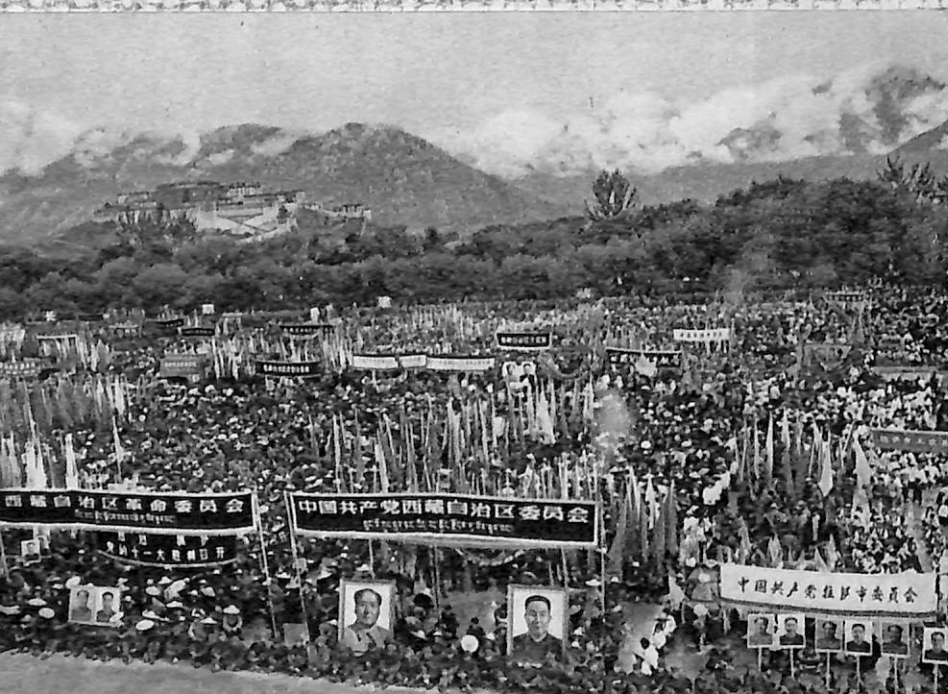
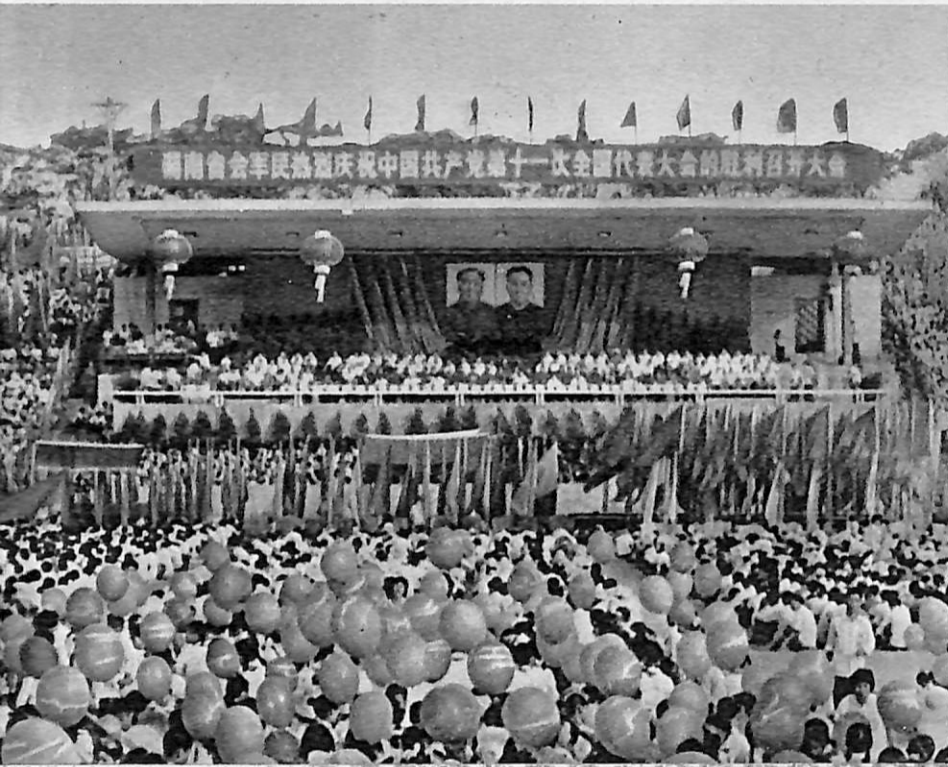
WHEN the happy tidings of the successful convocation of the 11th National Congress of the Communist Party of China and the First Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee spread from the capital to the border areas, the whole Party, army and the people of various nationalities throughout the country were in an exuberance of joy. Celebration meetings and parades took place in Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin and other parts of China. The people hailed the success of the 11th Party Congress and the First Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, hailed the election of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as Chairman of the Party, hailed the birth of the new Party Central Committee and its Political Bureau. They voiced their firm support for Chairman Hua's political report and Vice-Chairman Yeh's report on the revision of the Party Constitution, and the new Constitution of the Communist Party of China. Armymen and civilians of the whole nation pledged to earnestly study the important documents of the 11th Party Congress, adhere to its line and continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and strive to build China into a powerful socialist country.

People of various nationalities throughout China warmly celebrating the successful convocation of the 11th Party Congress.

热烈庆祝中国共产党第十一次全国代表大会胜利召开大会



The National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference held a meeting attended by patriotic personages in Peking to celebrate the convocation of the 11th Party Congress.



Chairman Hua Meets with



Hua Kuo-feng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, on July 20 met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the Delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) of the United States of America. Leader of the delegation was Michael Klonsky, Chairman of the Party, and deputy leader was Eileen Klehr, Vice-Chairman of the Party.

Present at the meeting were Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; and Keng Piao, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

Hua Kuo-feng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council, met Kurt Waldheim, Secretary-General of the United Nations, and his party on August 6. Chairman Hua had a friendly conversation with Kurt Waldheim.



Hua Kuo-feng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, on August 8, met with Fernand Lefebvre, First Secretary, and Emile Remy, Member of the Central Committee, of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Belgium and had friendly talks with them. Comrade Keng Piao, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, was present on the occasion.

Foreign Guests



Hua Kuo-feng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, on August 8 met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the Delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Workers' Party of Denmark led by Chairman Benito Scocozza.

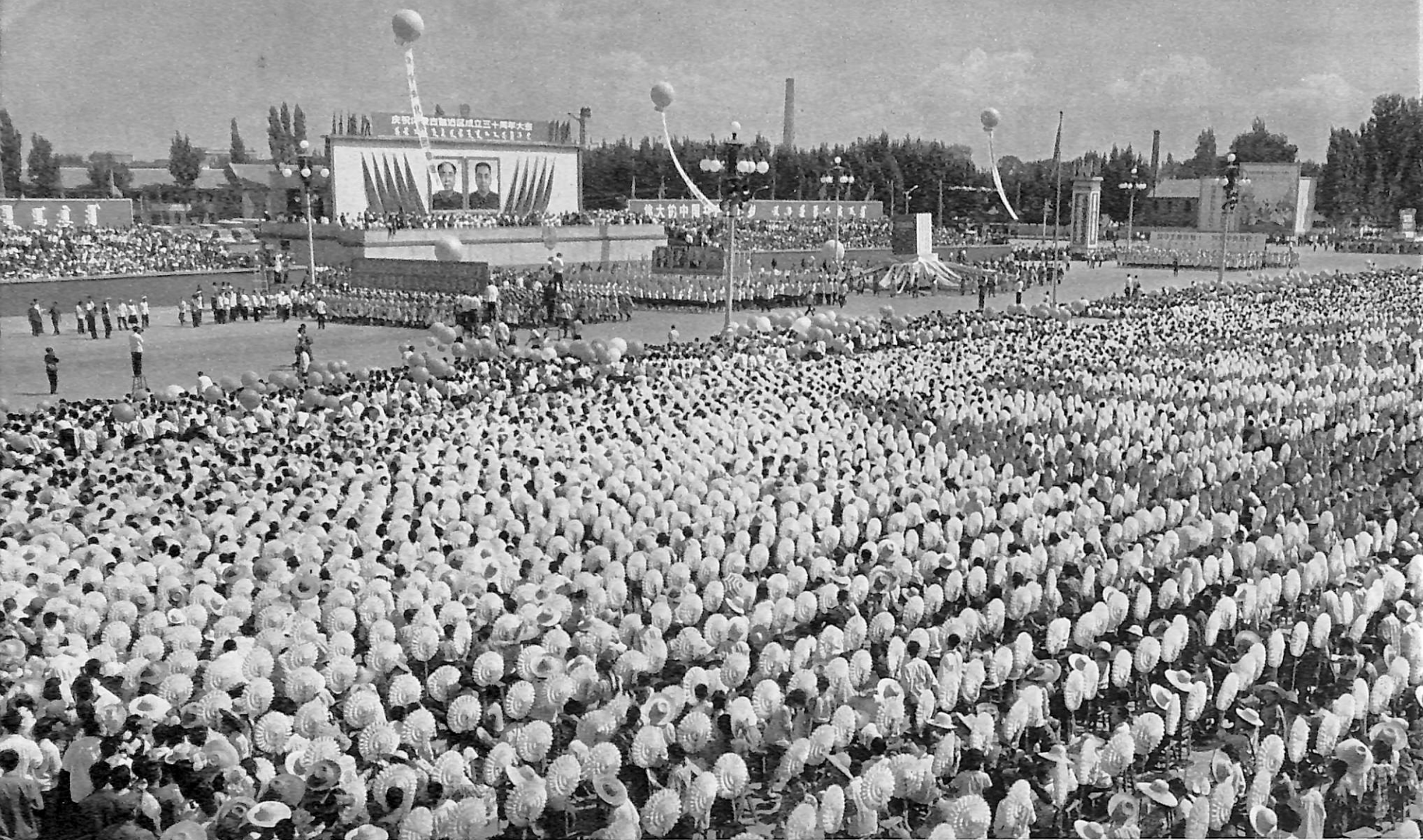
Present at the meeting were Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Keng Piao, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with Mark Chona, Special Assistant (Political) to the President of the Republic of Zambia, and Mrs. Chona, on August 23.



Hua Kuo-feng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council, on August 25, met with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance, Mrs. Vance and their party. Chairman Hua extended his welcome to Secretary of State Vance on his visit to China and had a significant conversation with him on questions of mutual interest.





On August 1, 150,000 people of various nationalities in Huhhot, capital of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, held a grand rally and parade to celebrate its 30th anniversary.

Celebrating the 30th Anniversary of the Founding Of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region

AT the beginning of August, a Central Delegation with Chen Hsi-lien, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Premier of the State Council, as its leader and Ulanfu, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Vice-Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Com-

mittee and Head of the United Front Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and others as its deputy leaders travelled in Huhhot, Bayannur League, Ulanqab League, Uhoi, Silingol League, Ikh Chao League and Paotow in Inner Mongolia and joined the 8 million people of Mongolian, Han and other

nationalities there in celebrating the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region. The delegation conveyed warm congratulations and cordial regards of the wise leader Chairman Hua, Vice-Chairman Yeh, Vice-Chairman Teng, the Party Central Committee, the Standing

A Mongolian singer presents a bowl of koumiss to delegation leader Chen Hsi-lien.



Members of the delegation at a gala get-together in Huhhot.





Chen Hsi-lien, head of the delegation, speaking at the rally.



Ulanfu, deputy head of the delegation, reading out at the rally a message of congratulation from the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and the State Council.

Committee of the National People's Congress, the State Council and the Military Commission of the C.P.C.C.C. to the workers, peasants, herdsmen, P.L.A. commanders and fighters of various nationalities and people of all walks of life.

The people of vast Inner Mongolian grasslands were jubilant. Various nationalities folk in their holiday clothes, holding high portraits of Chairman Mao and Chairman Hua, sang and danced to welcome the Central Delegation. Herdsmen presented koumiss and milk food products to their kinsmen from the capital according to their national custom, while the peasants entertained them with fruits, melons and vegetables they produced.

People of various nationalities expressed in different forms their indescribable joy over the smashing of the "gang of four" by the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and their confidence in the prospects of our great Party and great socialist motherland. They pledged to carry out Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision to grasp the key link of class struggle, bring about great order across the land and win new victories in socialist revolution and construction and build on China's northern border a great wall of steel against imperialism and revisionism.

Ulanfu (Mongolian nationality), deputy head of the delegation, at a mass rally held in the Bayannur League, presents Volume V of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* in Mongolian and Han to the people of various nationalities.

- ① Wu Hsiu-chuan, deputy leader of the delegation and Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the P.L.A., inspecting frontier guards at Ulanqab League.
- ② Fu Chung-pi, deputy leader of the delegation and Deputy Commander of the P.L.A. Peking Units visiting a herdsman's home in the Hanula commune in Silingol League.
- ③ Ma Wen-jui (right), deputy leader of the delegation and Vice-Chairman of the State Planning Commission, extending cordial regards to miners of the Uda Coal Mine.
- ④ Janbul (Kazakh nationality), deputy leader of the delegation, deputy secretary of the Party committee of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region and vice-chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, visiting Wushenchao, a Tachai-type commune in the pastoral area, to see its achievements in afforestation and in transforming the desert.
- ⑤ Chang Chung (Yi nationality), deputy leader of the delegation, and Vice-Chairman of the Yunnan Provincial Revolutionary Committee, visiting Paotow.



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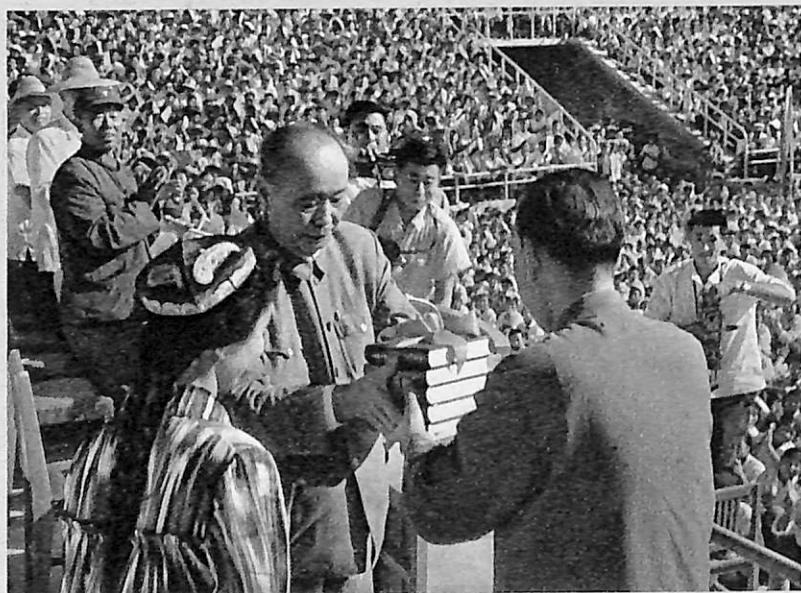
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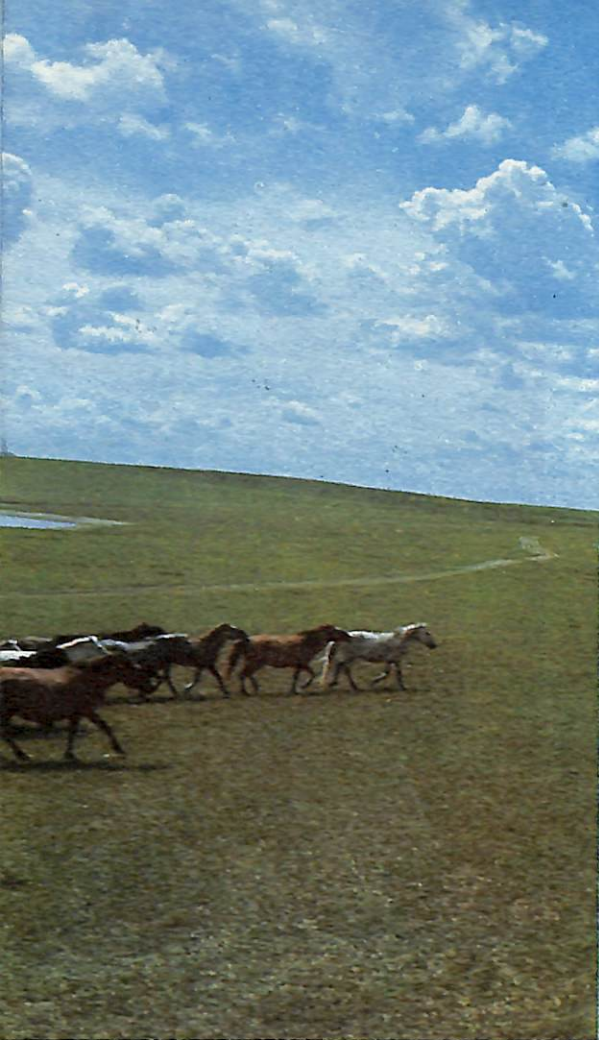


Animal husbandry rapidly developing in the Silingol League.

Thriving Inner Mongolia

A glimpse of Huhehot, capital of the autonomous region. A consumer city before Liberation, it has become an industrial centre.





DURING the Chinese People's Liberation War, the people's government of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region under the leadership of the Communist Party of China was founded on May 1, 1947. At that time, Chairman Mao and Commander-in-Chief Chu Teh sent a telegramme to the people's congress of Inner Mongolia. It read, "Under your guidance the people of Inner Mongolia, who once suffered greatly,



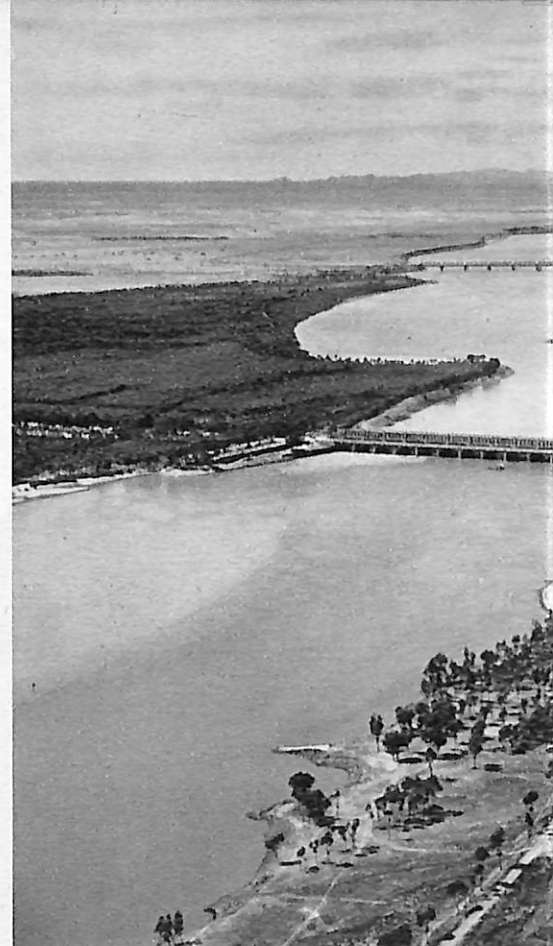
More agricultural machines are being used.

The Paotow Iron and Steel Company, a large complex, has been built in Inner Mongolia.





Paojihletai (2nd left), an ordinary Mongolian woman labourer, is now Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and secretary of the Party committee of the region.



are beginning to create a new history, that of freedom and brightness. We believe that the Mongolian nationality will closely unite with the Hans and with China's other minority nationalities to sweep away national and feudal oppression and build a new Inner Mongolia and new China. We hail your victory."

The Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region was the first to receive autonomy. It was the result of Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party applying Marxism-Leninism to China's national problem. The founding of the region and its development has enabled the Communist Party to gain experience in carrying out in full the policy of national

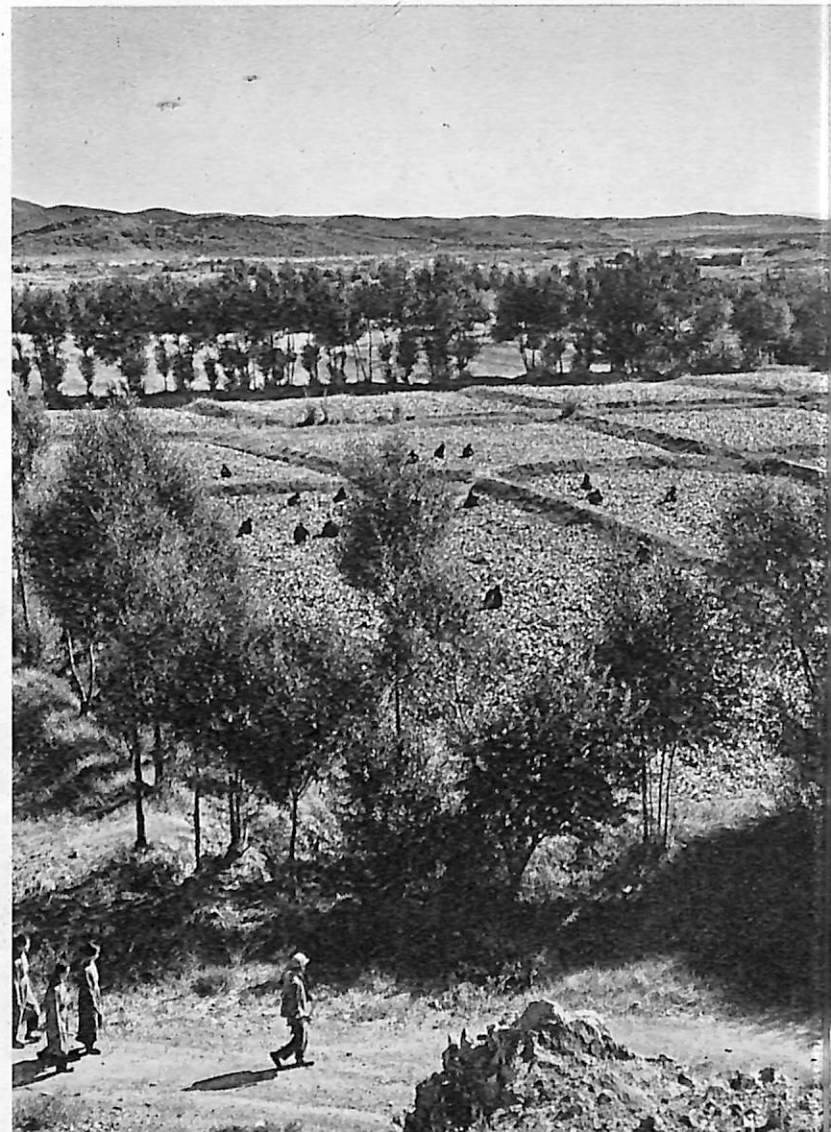
regional autonomy in the post-Liberation period, and has played an important role in safeguarding China's unification, strengthening the great unity of all nationalities and defending the frontiers.

Over the past 30 years, led by Chairman Mao and the Communist Party, earth-shaking changes have taken place. Fol-

The Edjinor Salt Field of Silingol League overfulfilled its state quota for 13 years running.



6,500 mu of newly-built enclosures of the Ubolik brigade of Naranbolk commune, Qog Banner, Bayannur League. The brigade plants grass of good strain and has attained self-sufficiency.





A hydro-junction in the upper reaches of the Yellow River.



Miners of the Yuehchin Mine, Uda Coal Mining Administration, one of the autonomous region's advanced enterprises in learning from Taching.

Following the complete victory of the new democratic revolution, people of various nationalities of Inner Mongolia again won great victories in the socialist revolution, especially in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. They earnestly study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung Thought, and refute the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao anti-Party clique. They turn their hearts to Peking and cherish greater love than ever for Chairman Mao and Chairman Hua, the Communist Party of China and the socialist motherland.

New socialist advances are apparent throughout the region. Many Mongolian cadres have been developed. Revolutionary unity among the nationalities has been strengthened. The hundreds of miles of the border-line have been built into an impregnable wall of bronze.

Socialist construction is expanding. The total output value of industry is more than 100 times that of pre-Liberation, and the total number of animals is 3.8 times that of the early post-Liberation period. Culture, education, science, technology, and health work are improving day after day. The material and cultural life and health of various nationalities have risen steadily. The population of the region has increased by 1.3 times over pre-Liberation. A socialist new Inner Mongolia stands like a giant on the north frontier of the great motherland.



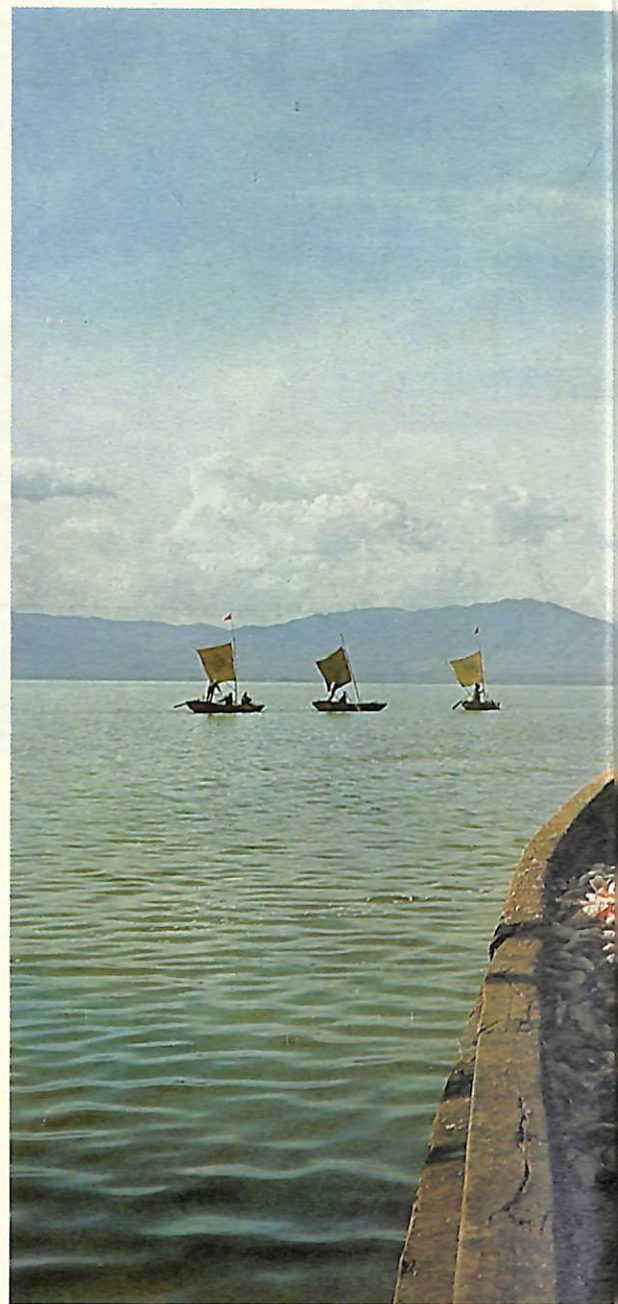
Associate Professor Qingertai of the Inner Mongolian University giving a lecture on the Mongolian language.

A settlement of the Nart commune, Zhenglan Banner. More have been set up.





The Huhehot Carpet Weaving Mill. Traditional handicrafts have also been greatly developed.



Fishing on Lake Daihai. The autonomous region is developing fishery on its rivers and lakes.

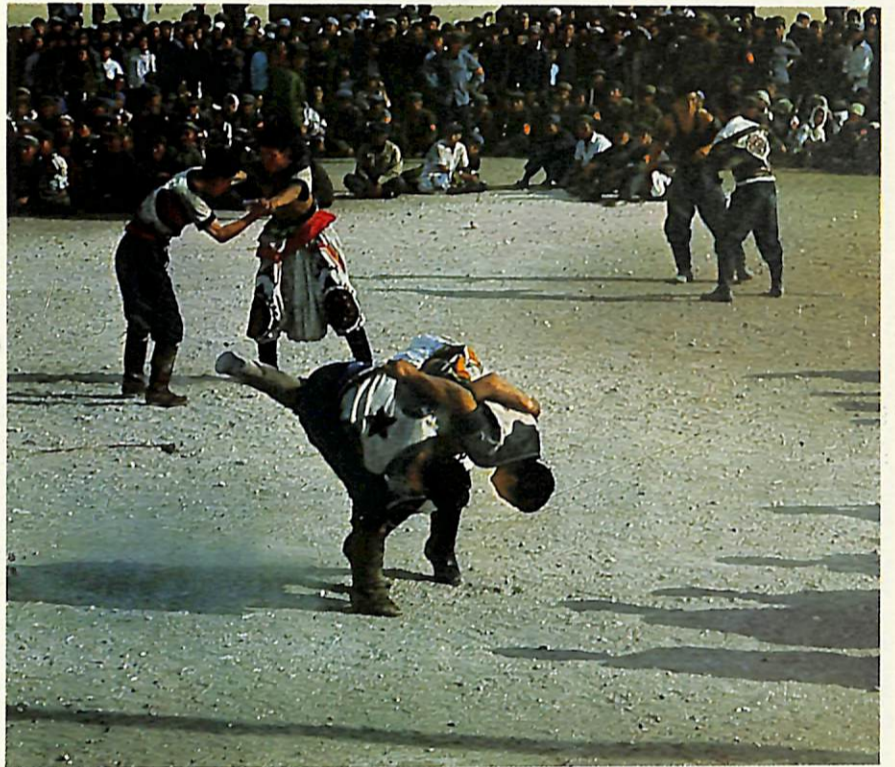


Militiamen and women.

The autonomous region and its leagues and banners hold a *Nadam* fair once a year. There are wrestling, horseracing and archery contests, songs and dances, and merchandise marts.



In celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the region, an Inner Mongolia theatrical troupe performs *The Sun Rising over the Grassland*.



Wrestling is a traditional Mongolian sport.





On the Eve of the Liberation of the Whole Nation



Chairman Mao, Vice-Chairman Chou and Commander-in-Chief Chu at Hsipaipo

Oil painting by Chi Chieh and Fei Cheng



"Seeing the People's
Commune Through Maotien"

Second in a Series

The Chuchi Production Team



Above: The management committee meets.



Left: Fine strain seeds are stored with meticulous care.

THE 18 families of the Chuchi team, Chungmao brigade, Hsiangszu commune, Maotien District, have 85 members. Their 64 *mu* of cultivable land are scattered over the hills. Before Liberation, Maotien was poor and Chuchi was known far and wide for its poverty. A light drought would make the fields crack and a heavy downpour would cover them with mud. Famine struck frequently. The hungry people ate almost anything they could lay hands on, even roots and bark. Girls would never think of marrying into Chuchi. One ninth of the population died of hunger one dry year and the rest fled.

Today the picture is completely different. The team produces 50 tons of grain annually. It supplies the state market with pigs, cotton, cocoons, medicinal herbs, fruit and fish. Its income is used for routine production expenses, for expansion, and for social welfare and collective service enterprises. It also keeps some grain as a reserve, and uses some to pay the agricultural tax in kind — which amounts to an equivalent of two per cent of total production value.

Private income in cash and in kind has also been on the increase. Every one receives each year 325 kilos of grain, cooking oil, vegetable, firewood and other necessities. The families feed pigs and chickens with crops

At a meeting evaluating work-points.





Members of Chuchi team working in the field.

from their private plots. They also run other side-occupations encouraged by the state. The income from these private undertakings belongs to the families.

At the present stage the people's communes practise a three-level ownership of the means of production. Ownership by the team is the basic form. The team owns the land,

draught animals, groves, farm implements and ponds. The commune and the brigades run the farms, create terraced fields, forests, build big and medium water conservancy projects, manufacture large farm machines and run processing shops. These large enterprises the team is unable to undertake. Management and business accounting are also at

three levels.

On the private plots the team members can grow whatever they choose. Their total area consists of five per cent of the team's cultivable land. The team members have the right to use them but do not own them. Due to the expansion of collective economy, income from collective labour has grown in

A theoretical instructor teaches political theory and scientific technique.





The accountant and storekeeper preparing a report to the team members on the financial situation.



Above: A team member in charge of irrigation and drainage.



Left: An agrotechnician working in an orchard.

The Chuchi Production Team

proportion. Less time is being spent on the private plots.

Among the 583 teams of the 67 brigades belonging to four communes of the Maotien District, Chuchi was the poorest at the time of its birth. Besides its 64 *mu* of cropland it had only 10,000 yuan worth of farm tools and processing machines. Farming and side-occupations were done mainly by hand. The members' income was low. The collective economy of Hsiangszu commune and Chung-mao brigade, in which Chuchi was located, was not strong enough to help the team make a quick change.

The people's communes have a three-level ownership with the team as the basic accounting unit, a two-level ownership with the brigade as the basic unit and a single-level ownership by the commune itself. The first form of ownership is the most prevalent, since commune and brigade-run enterprises are relatively few, agricultural labour efficiency is generally low, and there is considerable disparity in the productive level of the various teams. Equalitarianism cannot be imposed by decree. That is why we still retain, for the most part, the three-level form of ownership. The situation in Chuchi amply illustrates this.

The transformation of a partial single-level ownership by the commune to a complete one is the process of raising the production level of the poor teams to that of the rich



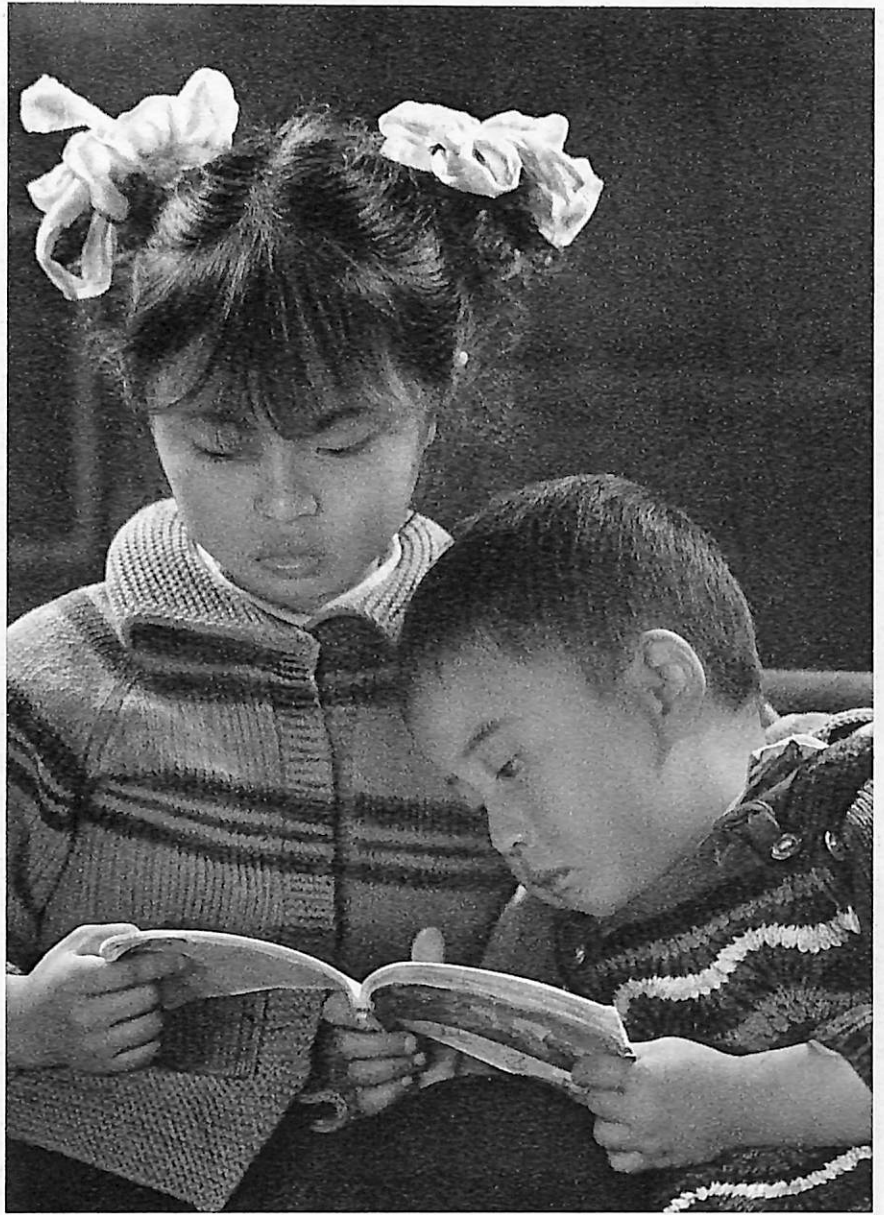
Right: Reading the newspaper during a work break.

teams. The change of the relations of production within the commune follows the progress of the productive forces.

At present, the three levels of ownership are interrelated and support each other. A number of commune-run water conservancy works have brought gravitational irrigation to most of Chuchi's land, 86 per cent of which is now free from flood and drought. The commune's farm mechanization centre supplies machines and its hydro-power stations supply electricity for production and light. The brigade's agronomical station and pig farm provide fine strains of crops and animals. Its shops process large quantities of farm and side-occupation produce. Chuchi is thus enabled to raise output of its crops and improve its farmland. The team has converted dozens of *mu* of barren slopes into groves of bamboo, fir and tea. The total production value is 30 per cent higher. Personal income of the members has also risen and the team's reserve funds have grown.

The general meeting of the members exercises over-all supervision of the team through a management committee which the members elect by secret ballot once a year. The committee is composed of seven members including the team leader and his assistant, the leader of the Party group, the woman leader, the militia platoon leader, the accountant and the storekeeper. It is in charge of the team's production in accordance with the plans and projects laid down at the general meeting. It decides on the basis of the state plan and the team's specific conditions what crops to cultivate, on how large an area, and the pro-

In a busy-season nursery.



duction goals. It organizes the labour force, sums up experience in production, conducts scientific experiments and takes measures to increase production. It organizes its members to decide work-point rates and presides over the end-of-the-year payments.

There is also the group of representatives of former poor and lower-middle peasants. It reports to the team committee criticisms and demands from the former poor and lower-middle peasants and organizes them to supervise the work of the team committee. This guarantees that ultimate authority over the means of production and management is vested in the general meeting of the team members.

Apart from showing concern politically for its members, the team committee is responsible for their clothing, food, dwellings, daily necessities and environmental hygiene.

The production team is also a school for study and self-education. The Chuchi's study room has become a centre of political and cultural activities. On every third day,

the team members, especially the cadres, come in the evening to study Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's writings, criticize capitalism and revisionism, read newspapers, study military affairs, learn to read and write and study science. Those who have done well in production, study and scientific experiment or have exhibited a spirit of selflessness are commended.

The production team has brought great changes to the relations among its members. Chou Cheng-yao was long bed-ridden. His neighbours sent him to the hospital several times. They also brought firewood and vegetable to his house. At a membership meeting it was decided his medical expenses should be covered by the team and an allowance be given to his family to tide them over the difficulties caused by his illness. After he died, the team took charge of the upkeep of his children and sent them to school.

Chuchi is yet not an advanced team in Maotien. However it has the qualities of the new socialist countryside.



Miss Marcos Visits China

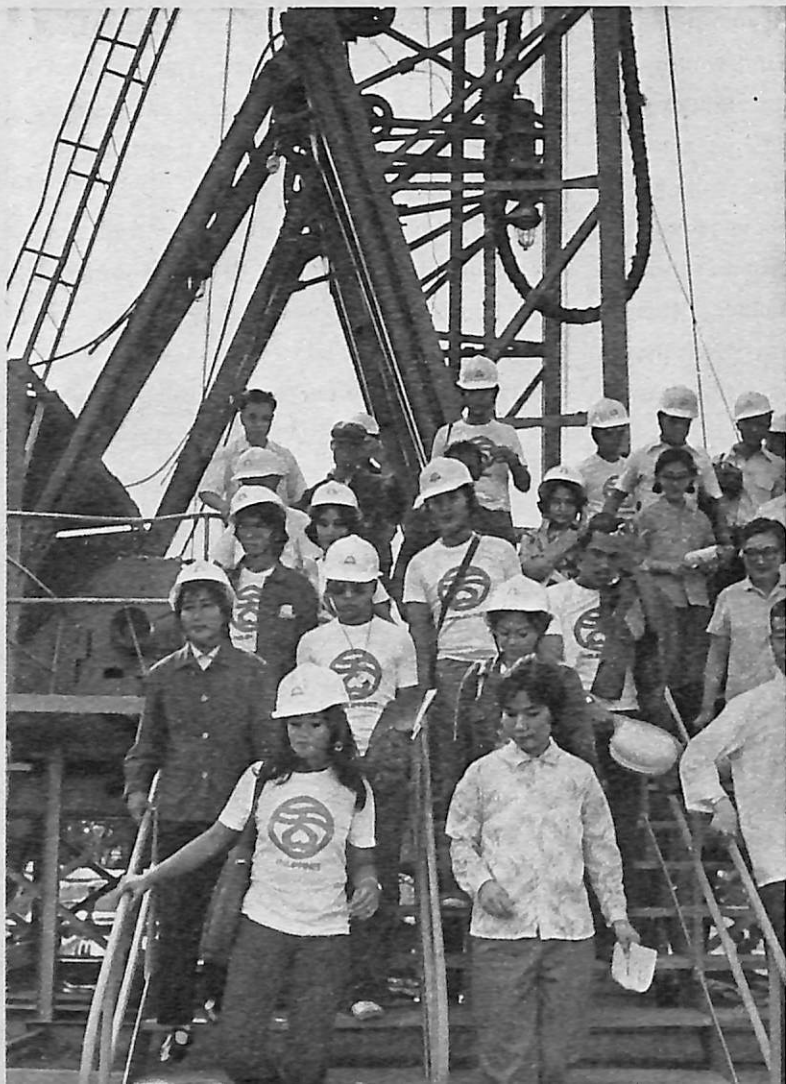


Vice-Chairman Teng Ying-chao of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress meets with Miss Marcos and the delegation she leads.

MISS Imee Marcos, daughter of the Philippine President, visited China between June 21 and July 18 at the head of a delegation of leaders of youth movement organizations in the Philippines (Kabataang Barangay).

The Philippine guests visited Peking, Taching, Tachai, Yen-an, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Changsha, Shaoshan and Kwangchow, where they were warmly welcomed by the Chinese people.

Visiting a drill team at the Taching Oilfield.



While the Philippine guests were staying in Kwangchow, they visited the National Institute of the Peasant Movement sponsored by Chairman Mao during the 20s.



Watching in Shanghai a painter of the traditional Chinese school demonstrating his skill.

A scene from *The New Horizon*, a dance depicting the courageous people fighting natural calamities.



The Bangladesh Cultural Delegation Warmly Welcomed

THE Bangladesh Cultural Delegation formed by outstanding artists from a friendly country is the first art troupe to visit China since the establishment of Sino-Bangladesh diplomatic relations.

Bringing with them a friendly feeling towards the Chinese people they presented a programme of songs and dances tinged with national flavour, re-enacting the life and struggle of the Bangladesh labouring people.

The dances *In the Tea Garden* and *When All Go Fishing*, in brisk tempo, vividly depicted people at work. The dance *Call of the People* expressed heroism in fighting the colonialist forces. The *Patriotic Song*, *The Sun*



Call of the People, a dance, reflects how the people rose against the colonialists.

The Bangladesh artists singing *Profound Friendship* and *Hunghu Waters*, *Wave upon Wave*, Chinese songs.



Chorus: *The Sun Rises in the East*, *Patriotic Song* and the Chinese song *The East Is Red*.

Rises in the East and other songs praised the Bangladesh people's determination to resist foreign invaders. All the items left a deep impression on the audience.

The visiting artists sang Chinese songs *The East Is Red*, *Making Golden Embroidery Pieces* and *Profound Friendship* and performed

a *Red Silk Dance*, an adaptation of the Chinese original. This expression of friendship was much appreciated by the Chinese people.

The Bangladesh Cultural Delegation has made positive contributions to enhancement of friendship between the people and artists of the two countries.

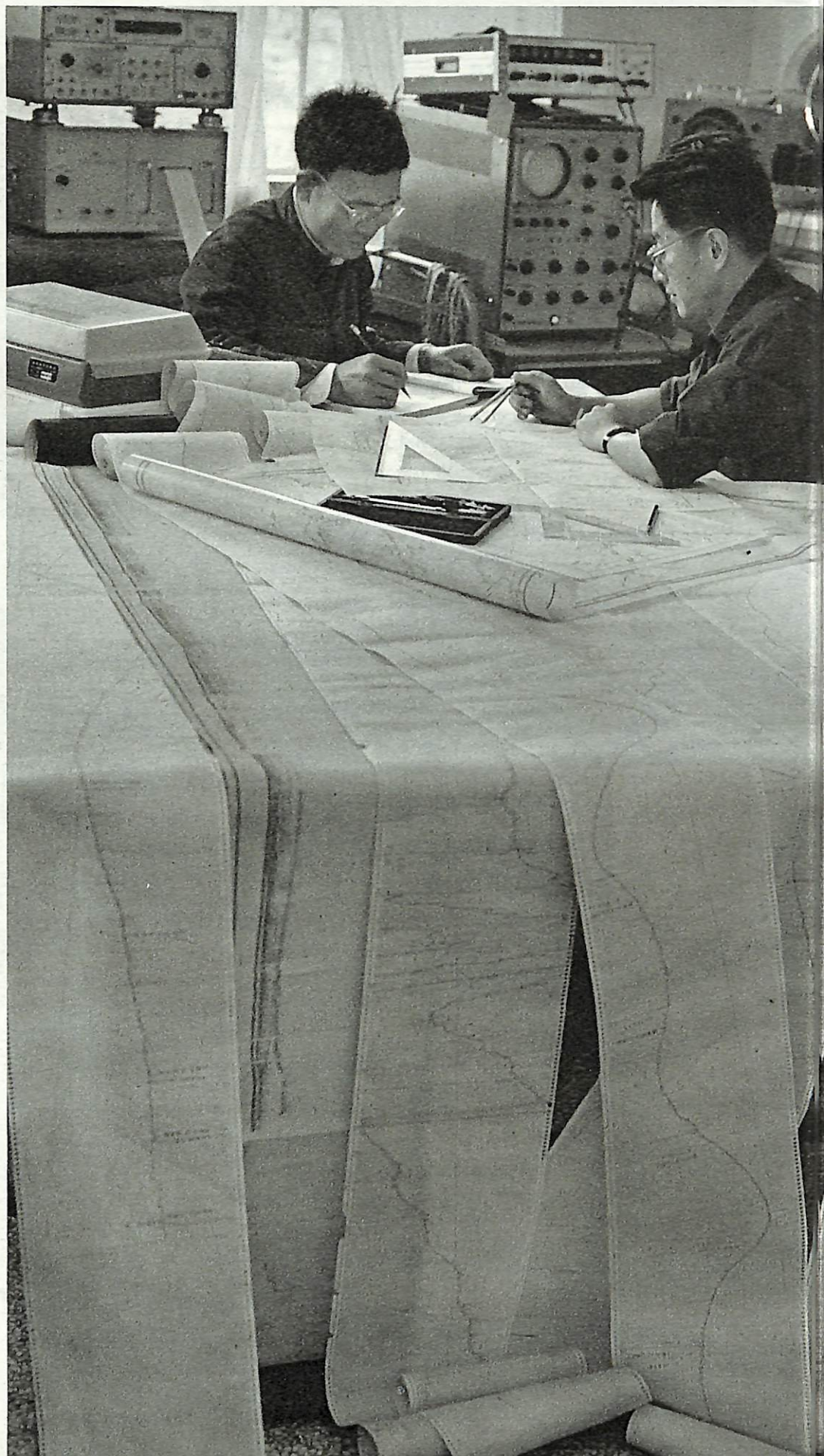


Sea Surveying

①



②



THE vast expanse of the Yellow and East China Seas is abundant in marine resources. Since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, comprehensive and systematic surveys have been carried out by the Institute of Oceanology of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in close coordination with the departments concerned. A great mass of fresh data concerning marine hydrology and meteorology have been obtained. Further research has been conducted in the special distribution of the nutrient elements, geophysics, the profile of the shallow layer, submarine geomorphology, bottom sampling, paleomagnetism and ecology of marine organisms. Researchers also classified and identified samples of planktonic and benthic organisms gathered from sea and studied the oceanographic



③

① Piston core apparatus used to obtain cores.

② Studying geophysical data of the East China Sea continental shelf.

③ Sorting out specimens and identifying them.

④ An academic forum on tidal friction. With the data obtained, scientific workers have written many special articles and reports.

graphical structure of some major fishing grounds and the biological characteristics of fishes there. This provides reliable grounds for further rational exploitation of marine resources.

In the light of the data obtained, scientists made a study of the characteristics of marine hydrology, current structure, the heat exchange between sea and air and the running law of the kuroshio which passes through the East China Sea. Satisfactory results have been achieved on the theories of waves, the tides, tidal currents and the method of their prediction, and the theory of circulation in shallow water.

④





Lowering a water bottle.



Gathering benthos samples.

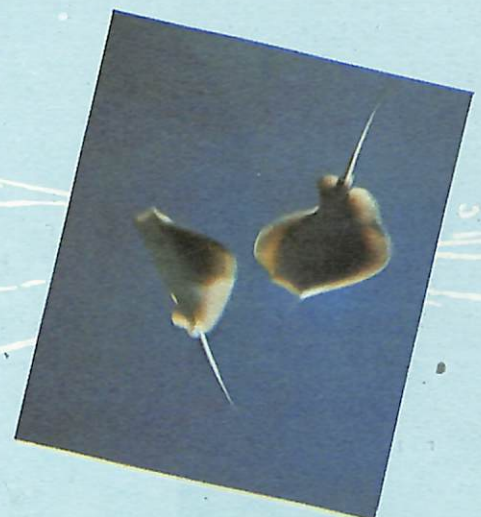
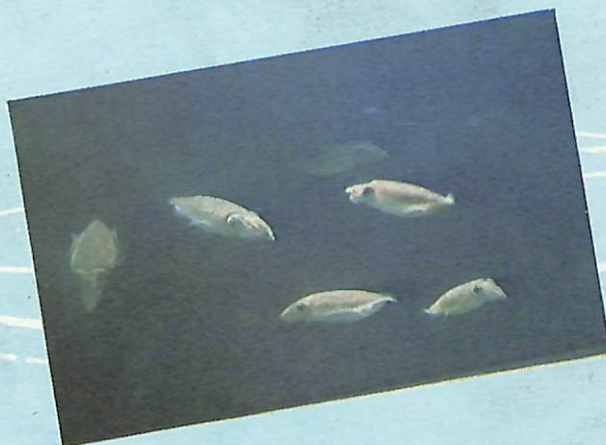
Sea Surveying

According to geological data, the tectonic system of the Yellow and East China Seas is proved to be an extension of the coastal tectonic elements. These data also give evidence that the bottom sediments were mainly the load of the Yellow and Yangtze Rivers and the product of erosion of the coast. The results in petrological, palaeontological and geochemical analysis of the sediments on the outer shelf throw light on the fact that the rim of the continental shelf was out of water for a time in the evolution of geology and was the early coast zone of China's main-

land.

In the process of surveying, the scientific workers, bearing in mind Chairman Mao's instruction of "self-reliance and hard work", have made constant improvements in their method of surveying and raised their work efficiency. Many instruments used are self-made. Now the surveying is well under way. The surveyors are determined to contribute more to the modernization of China's oceanological science.

The vast expanse of the Yellow and East China Seas is rich in marine resources.





Obtaining current data.



Gathering plankton samples.





The Hsuchow Railway Administration Attains a New Look

Hsia Yu-chuan, a driver who has never been absent from work in 16 years.



HSUCHOW, an intersection of the Tientsin-Pukow and Lunghai Railways, is an important communications centre. During the Cultural Revolution for a period the Hsuchow Railway Sub-Bureau failed to fulfil its transport quotas due to the interference and sabotage by the counter-revolutionary line of Lin Piao and the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao "gang of four". In March 1975, in keeping with the decision of the Party Central Committee, approved by the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, on strengthening the railway work, it made a number of adjustments. The political and production situation changed rapidly.

But then, in 1976, the "gang of four" redoubled its efforts to undermine the railway. They exerted political pressures on the bureau's leadership and ordered their henchmen to make a mess of the railway transport. This was part of its plot to seize power. However, the bureau's Party committee remained firm in carrying out the Party's decision. Its members worked and made investigations at the grass-roots level. Workers said in their praise: "Whether on day or night shift, the Party committee members are together with us. Seeing them sweating, our enthusiasm soars."

When the "gang of four" was smashed, everybody was overjoyed. An excellent sit-



The marshalling yard of Hsueh Railway Station. It has raised continuously its efficiency. The 1976 record is the highest in its history.

uation prevails over the Hsueh Railway Sub-Bureau. In the mass movement of learning from Taching, a socialist emulation campaign has been launched and technical innovations have been carried out. Waggon repairs are now mechanized. An infrared high-speed detector has been successfully trial-manufactured. It replaces manual la-

bour in testing the temperature of the axles. In the locomotive section, a competition has commenced for capacity loads, smooth traffic, on-schedule runs and coal-saving. Last year, the section's annual haulage saw 2,600,000 tons over the state quota and 5,000 tons of coal were saved. Workers and staff members of the Hsueh Railway Station

have displayed the spirit of unity and co-ordination and raised work efficiency continuously.

In the first half of 1977, the Hsueh Railway Sub-Bureau fulfilled over a half of the year's quota. It is determined to overfulfil all its targets and to top the highest levels in history.

Wang Shih-chieh (2nd left) is an outstanding technical innovator. Together with other workers he mechanized freight car repairing.



The "March 8 Woman's Carriage Maintenance Group", formed in 1976, is painstaking in studying technique and meticulous and conscientious in work.





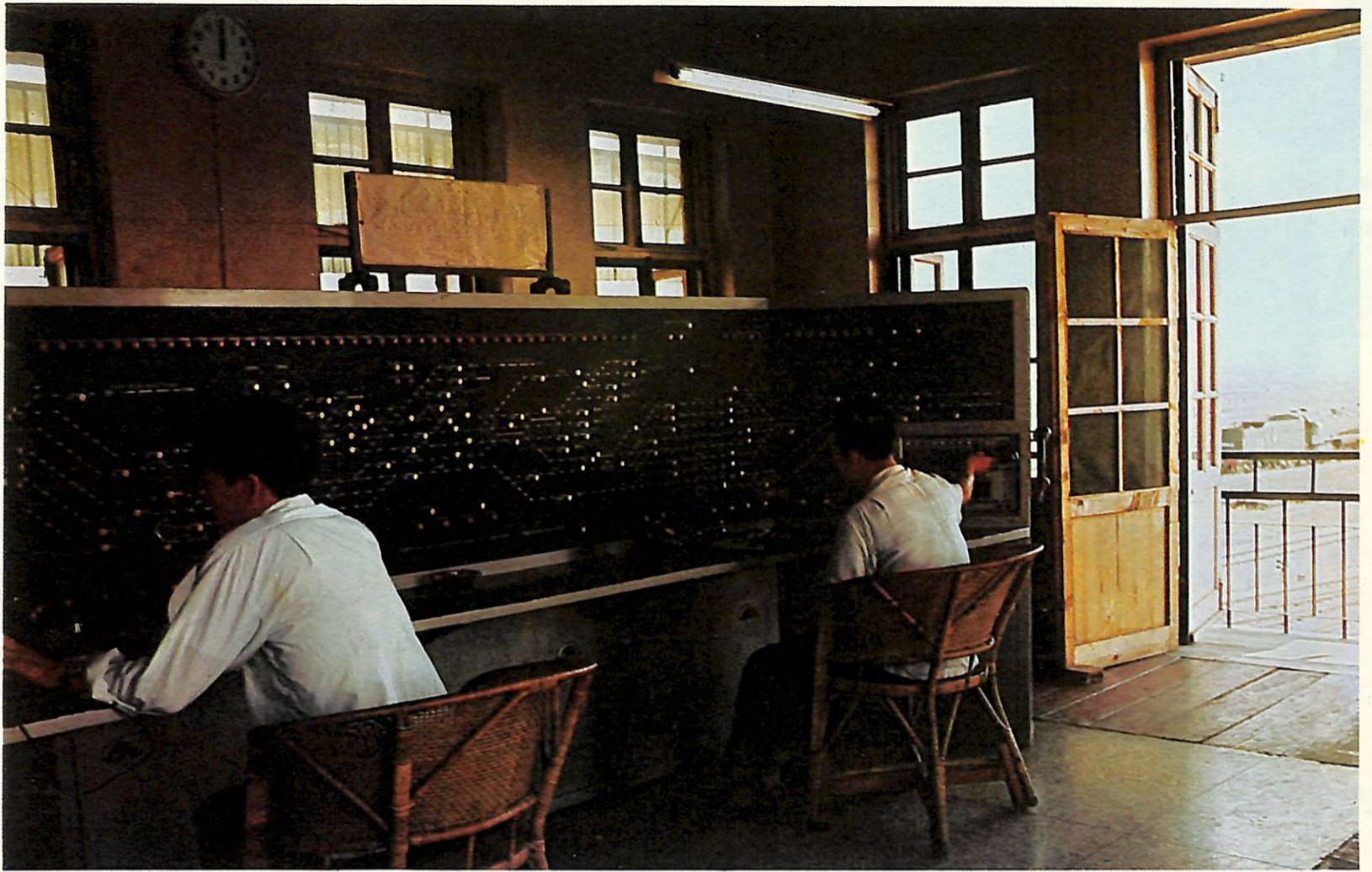
An automatic line for car repairing has raised efficiency and reduced labour intensity.

The dispatching group No.4 of squad A in the Hsuchow Railway Station created a record of no accidents for 5,000 days.



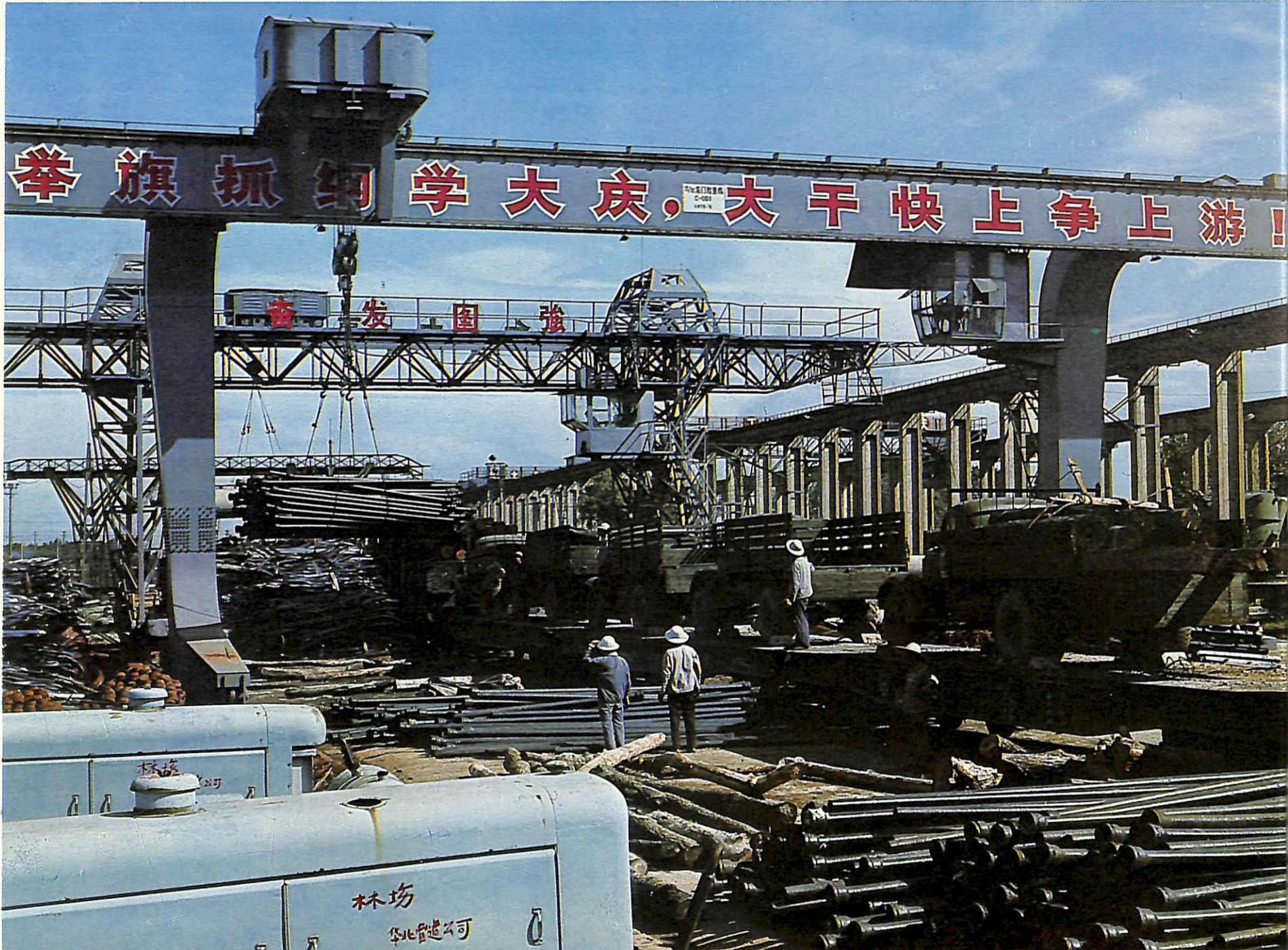
Freight cars loaded with farm machines and implements are welcomed by peasants.





A dispatching room in the mechanized Mengchiakou marshalling yard. It came into operation in October 1975.

Cargo yard of the Hsueh Railway Station.





"The Yangtze River"
Eighth of the Series

Right: Looking across
the lake from Chunshan

Below: Yuehyanglou.



Four

TUNGTING Lake in northern Hunan Province is linked with the Yangtze in the north and receives the water of four principal rivers — the Hsiangkiang, Tzushui, Yuankiang and Lishui. It serves as a reservoir for regulating the volume of the Yangtze and provides irrigation and navigation facilities to the lakeside area. This includes a dozen or so counties and cities with a tenth of the province's population, a seventh of the province's arable land gives a fifth of its grain yield and three-fifths of its cotton crop and fish catch.

Back in the Spring and Autumn Period (770 B.C. - 476 B.C.), according to history, the Yangtze, after leaving the Three Gorges,



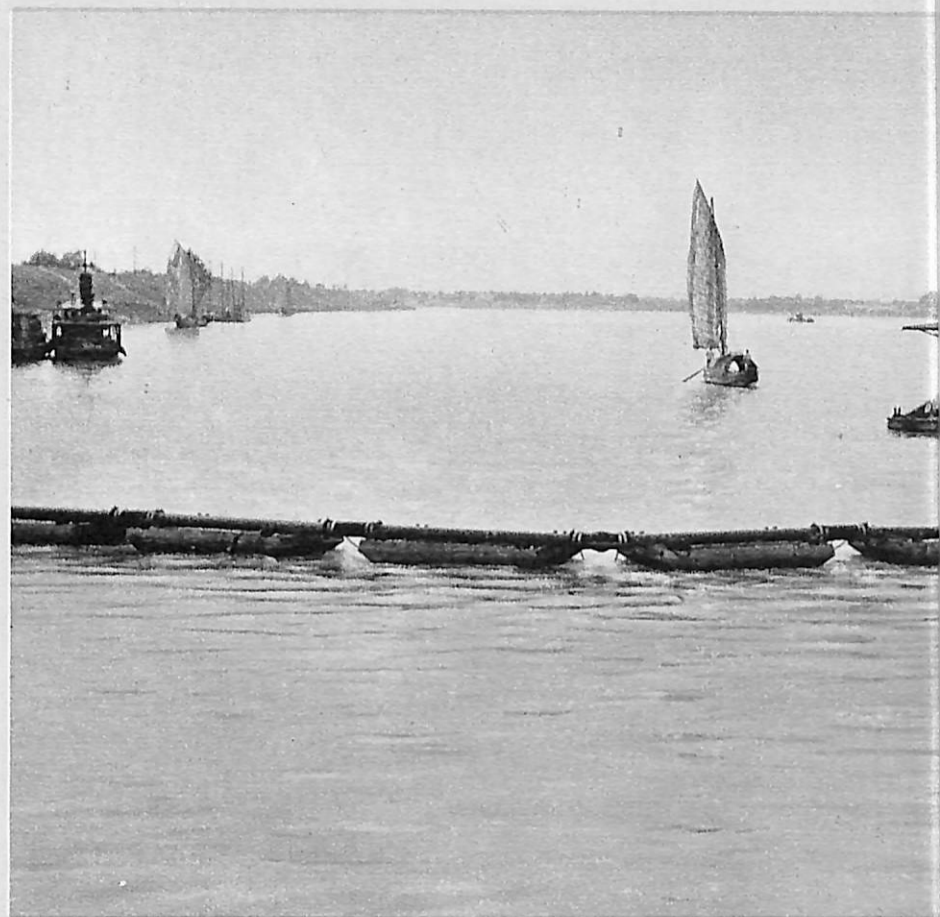
Rivers Meet in Lake Tungting



Chenlingchi lies where the Yangtze enters Tungting Lake.



Lotus, a speciality of Tungting Lake.



Upper left: The Hunan Tractor Plant, a new addition to the lake area industry.

Left: Pumps made by the July 1 Machinery Plant, Changteh.

Four Rivers Meet In Lake Tungting

entered and lost itself in a great stretch of marshes, the famous "Marshes of Cloud and Dream". Many changes have taken place over the past 2,000 years. On the northern bank the Kiangnan Plain, a vast expanse of fertile land dotted with lakes, came into being.

On the southern bank the Tungting Lake Plain was formed. Over the years, the silt dumped by the rivers into the lake has caused the formation of a great number of sandbars. These local people enclosed and converted into fields. They set up villages and carried out land cultivation. Then came the landlords and bad gentry, seized the land and exploited the people. Floods were frequent in the lake area. In the twenty years before Liberation, floods of unusual force occurred four times. In 1935, 90 percent of the lakeside embankments were overwhelmed and three million people victimized. On the eve of Liberation in 1949, 400 enclosures collapsed, 73 percent of the cultivated land was stricken and 1,200,000 people afflicted.

Then came Liberation. Under the leadership of the Party, the people waged a stub-

born struggle to rebuild the lake area. Relieved and aided by the government, the flood victims went all out to repair the dykes, restore production and rebuild their homeland. A Chingkiang River diversion project was constructed under a state plan which took into consideration both the interests of the Yangtze and the Tungting Lake area. The work reduced the pressure of the Yangtze flood crests on the lake district.

Five major flood retention and reclamation zones were set up around the lake, as were flood diversion zones all over the lakeside counties for use in emergencies. The scattered enclosures were combined into 150 large ones while the dykes were reduced from 6,500 km to 3,600 km, thus acquiring a more concentrated flood-resisting power. Land in the enclosures was levelled, ditches and canals were dug. The commission of the Chechi hydropower station on the Tzushui River in the 60s was followed by more than a thousand electric irrigation and drainage stations, ensuring good yields on 70 percent of the farmland under all weather conditions.

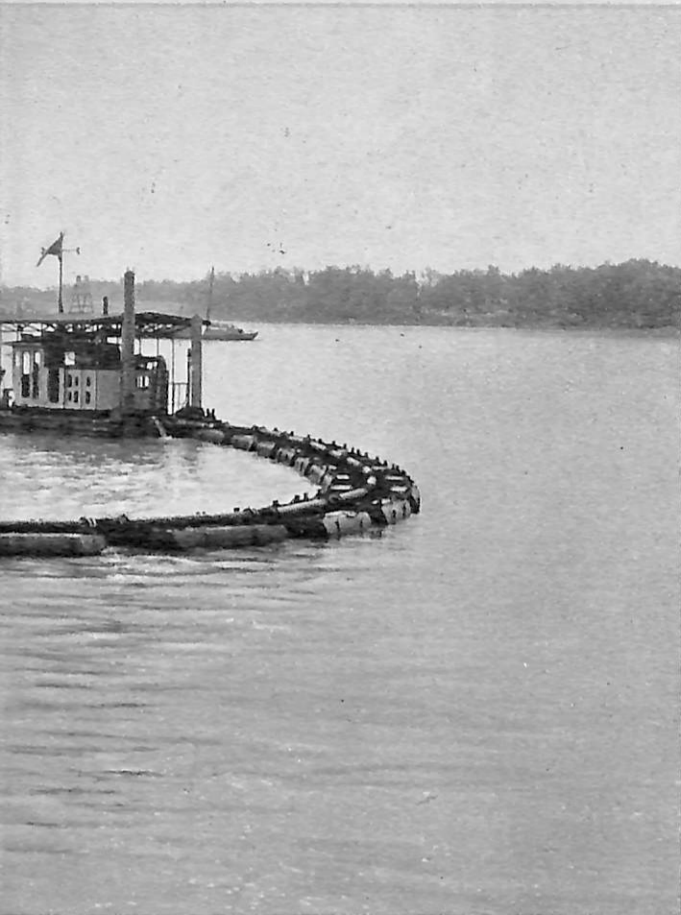
Under the stimulus of the learn-from-

Tachai movement in the 70s, farmland construction of higher standards was undertaken. More farm machines were used, while the building of large power irrigation and drainage stations raised the capacity to cope with flood and waterlogging. Anhsiang, Changteh, Huajung and six others became advanced Tachai-type counties. The state has established a dozen farms here since Liberation. The lake teems with various kinds of fresh-water fish, particularly white bait which is a speciality of the region.

In the old days three generations were sometimes crowded on one family boat. Fishermen eked out a miserable living, having to contend with not only storms on the lake but gangsters on shore who exploited their catches. Organized after Liberation, they developed artificial breeding. 80 piscicultural farms have been set up. The once drifting fishermen have now settled down as farm workers or commune members. Their lives have been improved considerably.

West of the lake is Changteh and east of it, Yuehyang, both ancient cities.

Changteh on the northern bank of the



A dredger made by the Yiyang Shipyard.

lower reaches of the Yuankiang is the gate to western Hunan, because the river leads upstream to the juncture of Hunan, Kweichow and Szechuan Provinces and downstream to Tungting Lake and the Yangtze. On account of this Changteh has become an important lakeside city. On Liberation, however, only two dilapidated lathes were in operation throughout the city. Now it has machine-building, electronic, paper-making, iron and steel, chemical and textile industries capable of turning out 200 kinds of products.

A stop on the Peking-Kwangchow Railway, Yuehyang has expanded from 6 square km before Liberation to 110 square km, and its population has grown from 20,000 to 100,000. To its north, where Lake Tungting flows into the Yangtze, is Chenglingchi, a stopover for east- or west-bound vessels. Over the years, some 30 wharves have been built along a 10 km stretch from Chenglingchi to Nantsin port.

Yuehyang lies close to the lake. A storied building on the lakeside, the famed Yuehyanglou, commands an excellent view of the lake.

Chunshan on the lake has been planted with tea.



Above: Artificial breeding of fish.

Right: Fish ponds of Tunghu piscicultural farm, Hsiangyin County.





Embankments and breakwaters, where the Hsiangkiang enters Lake Tungting.

The Tzushui River, with Yiyang in the background.



Four Rivers Meet In Lake Tungting

Left: A "floating tractor" made by Anhsiang County being tested in a paddy field.

Right: A power irrigation station in Shahokou, Changteh.

Below: Students of the learn-from-Tachai class run by Anhsiang County, working in a paddy field. They come from various communes and brigades.



Changteh by the Yuankiang River.

Tsinshih, a new industrial city by the Lishui River.

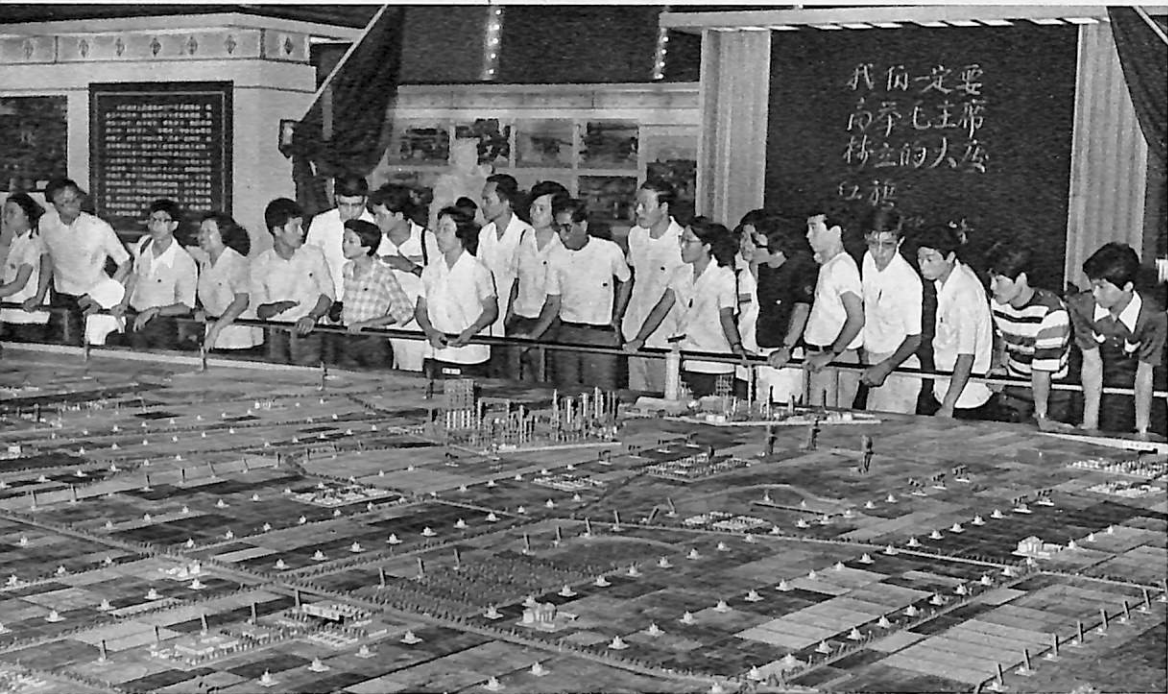
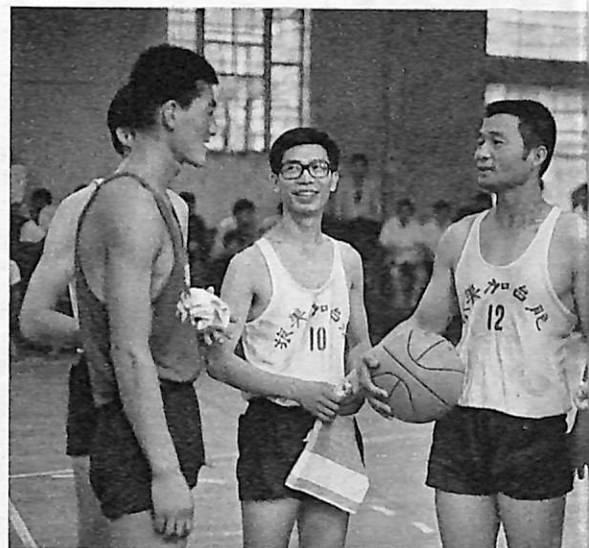


Taiwan



Chairman Hua, Vice-Chairman Teng and Taiwan athletes at a reception given by the Ministry of National Defence on August 1 marking the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

After a basketball match.



At a learn-from-Taching exhibition.



A baseball game.

Members of the basketball team visiting the Central Institute for Nationalities.



The Taiwan compatriots of the basketball team chat with Chao Pang (2nd right), composer of the song *Taiwan Compatriots Our Kith and Kin*.



Compatriot Athletes in Peking



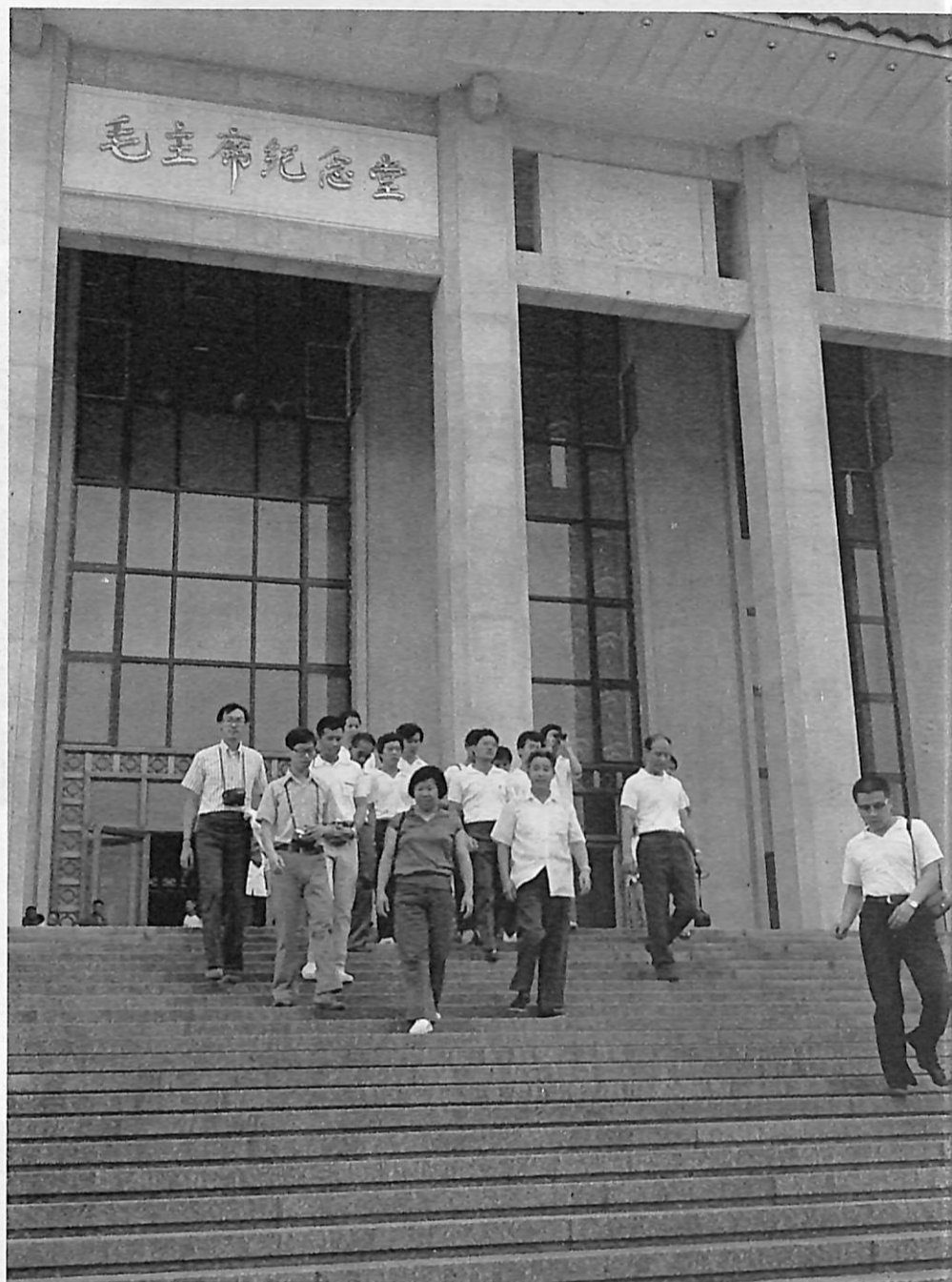
THE men's basketball team of Taiwan compatriots residing in the U.S.A. and Canada and the baseball team of Taiwan compatriots from Japan arrived in Peking in July for a visit and friendly competition.

During their stay in Peking, they visited the construction site of the Chairman Mao Memorial Hall, an exhibition of learning from Taching in industry and a Chinese People's Liberation Army unit. They participated in celebrating the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese P.L.A., and had a get-together with Peking athletes, artists and Taiwan compatriots. They also toured historical sites and scenic places. In addition they held friendly matches with Peking's teams.

The two teams visited other parts of the motherland and had friendly competitions. They were accorded warm welcomes wherever they went expressing the deep feelings between the people of the motherland and their Taiwan compatriots. They are convinced that under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua, the people of all nationalities of the whole country and the Taiwan compatriots, united as one, will succeed in the struggle for the sacred cause of the liberation of Taiwan and the reunification of the motherland.



In a P.L.A. unit.



At the front of the Chairman Mao Memorial Hall.



The baseball team at the Great Wall.

Football Spreads Friendship

—The 1977 Peking International Friendship
Invitational Football Tournament



The China Youth Team playing against the Hongkong Team in the final.



The China Youth Team, the tournament champion,



The Hongkong Team, the runner-up.



The Korean Dae Dong River Team, winner of 3rd place.



The China Youth Team vs. the Zairian Team.



The China B Team vs. the Korean Dae Dong River Team.



The Autonomous University of Mexico Team contends with the China A Team in the rain.



THE 1977 Peking International Friendship Invitational Football Tournament was held in Peking from July 17 to 30.

Taking part in it were football teams from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ethiopia, Guinea, Hongkong, Iran, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Zaire and China.

The teams had different styles, characteristics and strong points. The Korean Dae Dong River Team played vigorous and tenacious games. The players from Zaire, Guinea and Morocco were outstanding in many aspects. The Ethiopian eleven excelled in breaking through defences. The Autonomous University of Mexico Team exhibited good coordination. The Iranian side showed skilled all-round competence. The Hongkong eleven were resourceful and highly mobile. The Japan Selection Team showed good teamwork.

In the tournament footballers from various countries and regions demonstrated good sportsmanship and played up to their best forms. Through the tournament, they exchanged experience and furthered friendship among them.

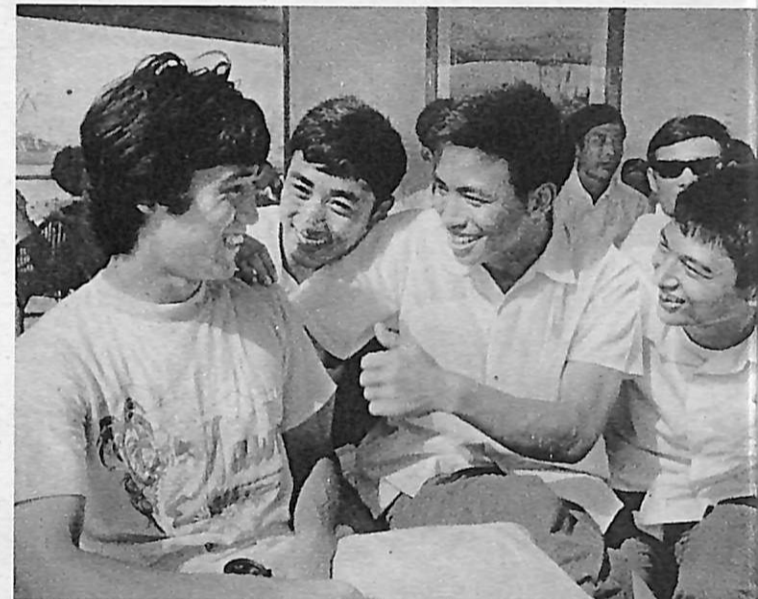


Above: The Ethiopian Team vs. the Guinean B Team.

Right: The Moroccan players, running a lap of honour after a match, wave to the cheering stands.

Below: Iranian footballers visiting the Evergreen commune in the outskirts of Peking.

Below right: A friendly chat between Japanese and Chinese football players.



Friends participating in the tournament visit the Great Wall.

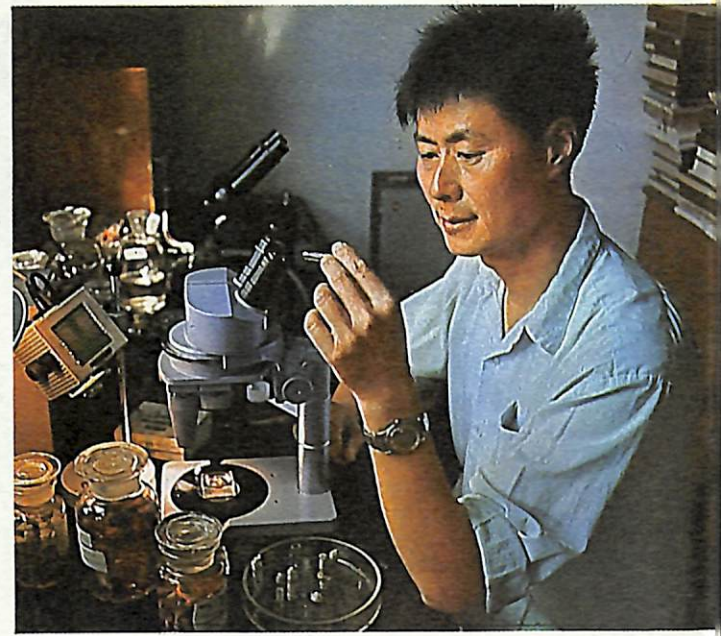




Science

A Powerful Microscope

Recently, the Shanghai Hsinyao Instrument and Meter Plant turned out an electron microscope with a magnification of 800,000 times, the first of its kind designed and made in China. It will play an important role in researches in medicine, biology, metals, geology, metallurgy and semiconductors as well as in the study of the atom and molecule.



①

Economic Construction



Changsha's New Station

A new railway station, large and modern, has recently been built in Changsha, Hunan Province. Close to Shaoshan, Chairman Mao's home village, Changsha is where Chairman Mao first organized revolutionary activities.



Actinidia

Actinidia is a wild woody vine native to China.

Tartly sweet, its fruit is very tasty. Each 100 g of fresh fruit contains 100-420 mg of Vitamin C. Its seeds are oil bearing and can be used as a substitute for sesame seeds. Its flowers, from which quality honey and essence can be obtained, are fragrant and beautiful and have well developed nectaries. Rich in starch, protein and Vitamin C,

its leaves are good feed for pigs. Its root can be used medicinally and its fibres are fine material for paper-making. The resin, which abounds in its vines, is used in making the Hsuancheng paper, stencil paper, dyestuffs and plastics.

Actinidia is widely distributed in China. It grows in 16 provinces and autonomous regions including Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Taiwan, Honan, Kansu and other regions along the Yangtze River.



Local Products



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New Species of Zoraptera

In the past few years, Huang Fu-sheng, an entomologist of the Chinghai-Tibet Plateau Scientific Survey Team under the Chinese Academy of Sciences, has discovered two new species of zoraptera in Chayu and Medo, Tibet. The entomologist designated them by the names of *Zorotypus sinensis* Huang and *Zorotypus medoensis*.

Among over 30 orders of insects zoraptera has one family, one genus and over 20 species.

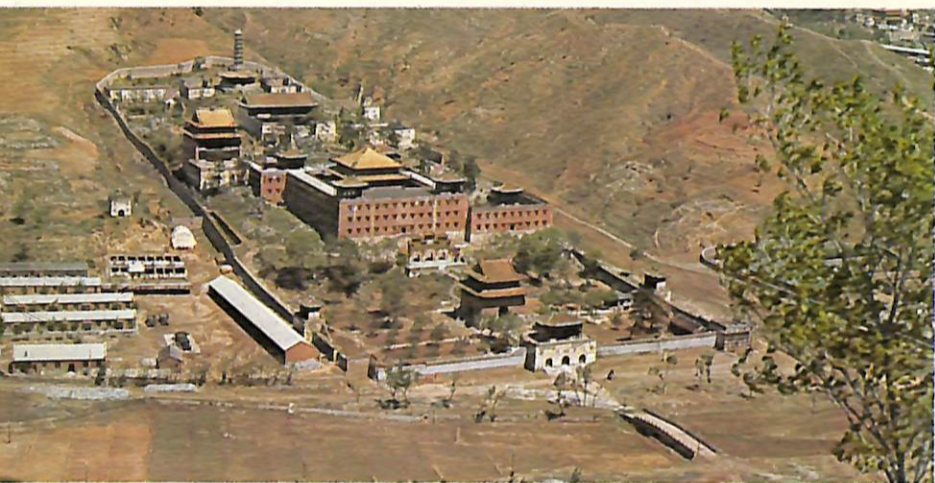
This is the first time for China to record zoraptera. 3-4 mm in body-length and feeding on dead matter, both *Zorotypus sinensis* Huang and *Zorotypus medoensis* are inhabitants of dense forests in subtropical zones. The new finds are of value in scientific research because zoraptera represents the transition period between the wingless and winged insects. ① Entomologist Huang Fu-sheng. ② *Zorotypus sinensis* Huang. ③ *Zorotypus medoensis*.



②



③



A Temple at Chengteh

The Sumeru Temple of Happiness and Longevity is a big, gorgeous Buddhist lamasery on

the outskirts of Chengteh, Hopei Province.

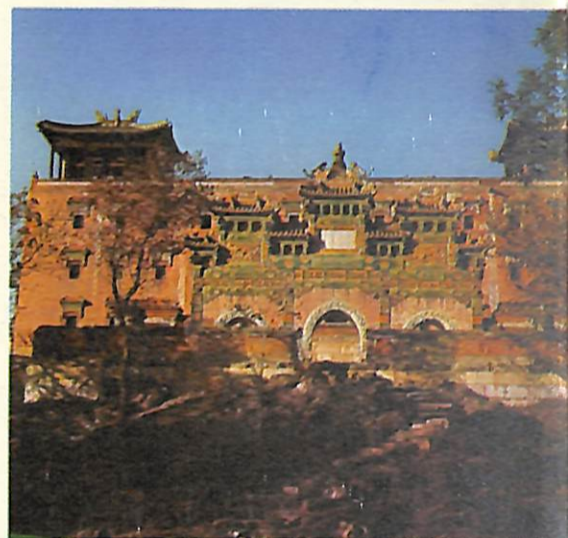
Emperor Chien Lung of the Ching Dynasty ordered the temple built for the 6th Panchen

Lama, after the fashion of his residence in Uterior Tibet, for him to live in and chant sutras when he came to Chengteh in 1780 to join in the emperor's 70th birthday celebrations.

Lying on the slope of a hill and with a harmonious group of halls, pavilions, towers and kiosks, the temple is very beautifully laid out. In the middle is the main hall roofed with gold-gilt bronze tiles and topped with eight gold-gilt bronze dragons.

The temple is of great value. A typical perfect combination of the Tibetan and Han architectural arts, it gives material evidence of the fact that China is a unified multi-national country.

Cultural Relics



Commemorative Stamps Mark the 11th Party Congress

The Chinese Ministry of Posts and Tele-communications issued a set of 3 commemorative stamps not long ago marking the successful convocation of the 11th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party.

The 1st stamp (centre): "Hail the successful convocation of the 11th Party Con-

gress." The 2nd one (left): "Always hold aloft Chairman Mao's great banner." The 3rd one (right): "Long live the great, glorious and correct Chinese Communist Party!"



New Stamps

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