

CHINA

PICTORIAL

No. 5

MAY 1951



The Sower

by Yang Cheng-yin



Chairman Mao reviews the parade on International Labour Day — standing beside him are two members of the Chinese Young Pioneers

PEKING CELEBRATES INTERNATIONAL LABOUR DAY

Peking's greatest May Day was gladdened by fine weather. The city awoke at dawn to the sound of song and drumbeat as thousands marched towards the Tien An Men (Gate of Heavenly Peace) Square where the parade was due to take place. The fluttering red flags against a cloudless sky, the colourful costumes of the paraders and the glazed golden tiles of the former imperial palace created a scene of rare beauty.

At ten o'clock Chairman Mao and other Government leaders appeared on the rostrum of the Tien An Men gate-tower. As the last roar of artillery salvos and the notes of the National Anthem died away, a mass of red silk began to move across the square. Led by a team of honour carrying portraits of world-famous people's leaders, two thousand waist-drum dancers advanced in the rhythmic steps of the drum-dance.

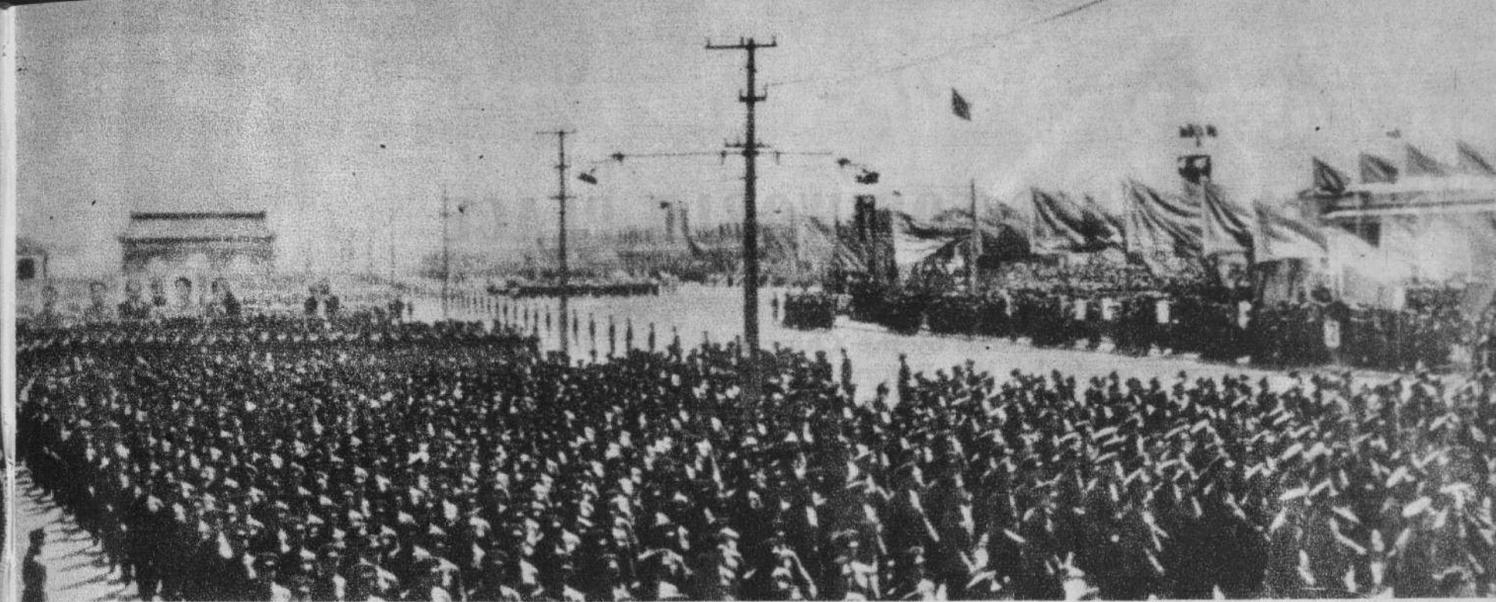
Behind the first massed drummers came jubilant thousands of youth, waving peace doves and flowers. Vast contingents of workers, peasants, students, religious groups, sportsmen, businessmen and citizens of Peking followed, carrying the messages of their determination to build and defend China, and to unite with the peoples of the world to defend peace.

Visitors from all parts of China and all parts of the world filled the spectators' rostrums. The British People's Delegation received a special greeting from the paraders with the cry of "Strengthen the friendship between the peoples of Britain and China"

Five hours later the day was still cloudless as the last contingents of marchers, the government workers, carried their great silk banners out of the square.



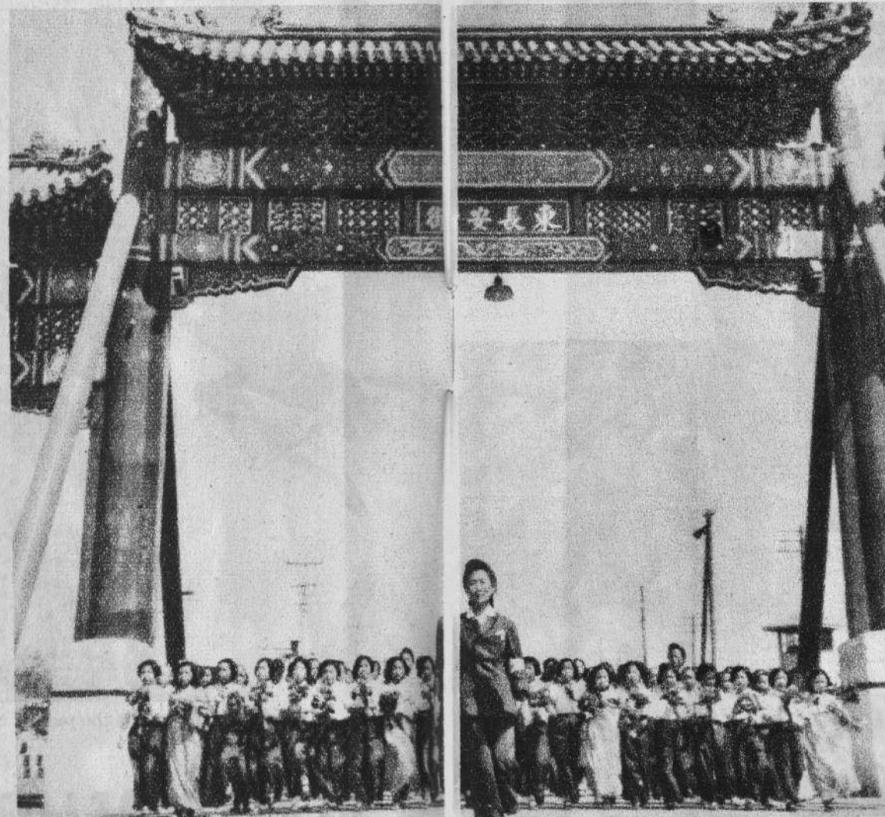
Peking garrison troops of the People's Liberation Army parade through Tien An Men Square on May Day



Panchen Ngoerhtehni, one of the religious heads of Tibet, marks the occasion by presenting a 'hata' (Tibetan gift of great honour) to Chairman Mao Tse-tung



Factory workers greet Chairman Mao Tse-tung as they pass the Tien An Men rostrum



Cast of the play "The Great Unity of the Chinese and Korean Peoples" join the parade in their costumes



Delegates to the International Union of Students Conference attend the parade



Peasants from the vicinity of Peking acclaim their newly-won gains in land reform

Soviet Ambassador N.V. Roschin (centre) was among many diplomatic representatives present



The British People's Delegation applauds the parade from a spectators' stand



CHINA FIGHTS FOR WORLD PEACE

"Peace, not war" is wanted by the Chinese People. In a recent survey made by the Peking *People's Daily*, a special peace page carrying representative opinion of people in all parts of China showed that the Chinese people not only value peace above all else but are prepared to fight for it



Workers of the No. 4 State Textile Factory in Tientsin sign the Appeal for a Five-Power Peace Pact

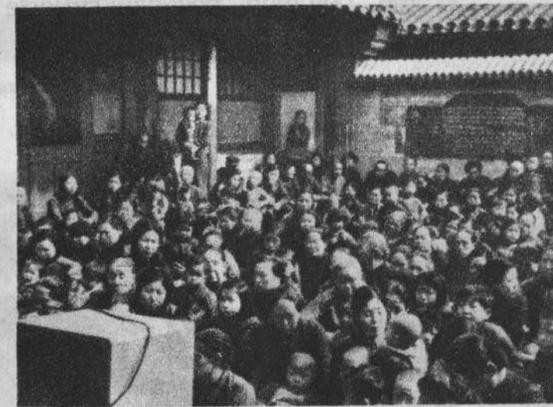
Peasants of Hunan Province sign the Appeal—they know that war will destroy their new-found prosperity



Citizens of Peking make their heartfelt protest against the re-arming of Japan

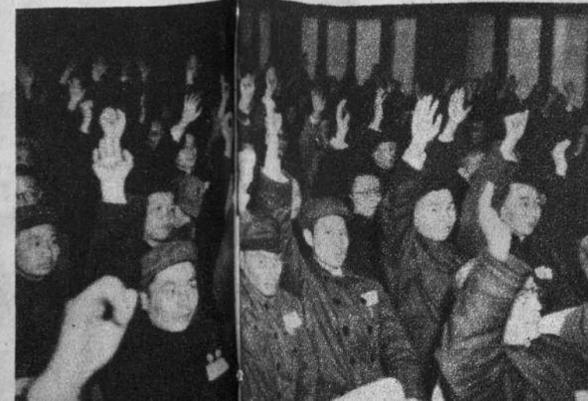


Members of the Nanking Young Women's Christian Association sign the Appeal



Some of the more than 400,000 Peking citizens who listened in to a broadcast "Accusation Meeting" against a local despot charged with assisting Japanese atrocities

Every child above the age of six remembers the horrors of Japanese occupation — children of six remembers the horrors of Japanese occupation — children vote against Japanese re-armament



Tibetans of Sikang Province support the Appeal for a Five-Power Peace Pact





Peasant Hsu Sung-hsiu will produce a bigger harvest, improve his cultural and political study



Primary School Teacher Cheng Yun, with 34 years experience, promises to increase her study, give utmost care and encouragement to her pupils



Professor Chou Pei-yuan, Dean of Tsinghua University, pledges to adapt teaching curriculum to needs of the country



School-boy Fu Chen-kiang states his determination to become a pilot, protect the soil of his Motherland



Traffic Policeman Li Meng-chang will exercise vigilance, safeguard against accidents and develop his political knowledge



Surgeon Sung Hsien-wen of the Peking Union Medical College Hospital pledges to increase his political and technical study



Nurse Yen Lo-shan of Peking will improve her work, increase her technical and political study



Art-student Cheng Li-ying pledges to study hard, place her art in the service of the people



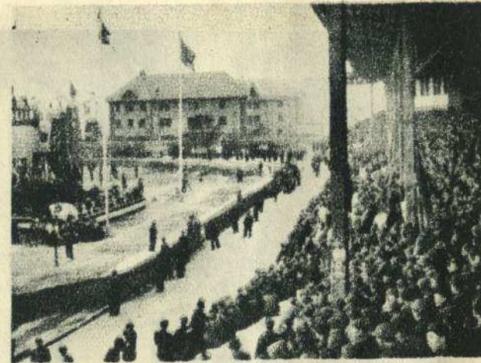
General-manager Chiao Huan of the privately owned Shuihuhsiang Silk Store pledges to support the People's Government, aid Korea, pay taxes promptly

Six representatives of the Chinese people's volunteers in Korea recently returned to China to report on the situation at the front. Wherever they went they were greeted with tumultuous welcome, and hundreds of thousands of people throughout China flocked to listen to their reports.

Their descriptions of the battlefield and life in Korea have aroused great emotion among their audiences and have stimulated even greater efforts in support of the people's fighters. Gifts of food, money, medical supplies and planes are flowing in and factory workers in many cities have responded by launching emulation drives for increased production.



Flowers and gifts are showered on the delegates wherever they go, as a token of affection and admiration for the volunteers in Korea



More than 10,000 Shanghai factory workers welcome the delegates at a meeting in Yiyuan Park



Children of the Nanking Young Pioneers movement welcome the volunteers with the slogan "Patriotism through Iron Contributions". The children had previously collected 25 tons of scrap-iron

CHINA WELCOMES VOLUNTEER REPRESENTATIVES

The people of Tsinan turn out in thousands to welcome the volunteers



Fulfill our duty to our Motherland by ensuring the standard quality of products!
by Wu Teh-tsu



Master technique to serve our Motherland! by Chang Fan-fu



Expand the patriotic emulation drive for resisting America and aiding Korea! by An Lin

LAND TO THE TILLERS



The land has been confiscated from the landlord — it is carefully surveyed before redistribution

Kao Tsai-kuan, a poor peasant of Chekiang Province, has received half an acre of land and joint-ownership of an ox in the land reform



Vice-Premier Huang Yen-pei (extreme right) and Kuan Wen-wei (centre front), head of the South Kiangsu People's Administration Council, with peasants of Chienchiao village area



Rent reduction usually takes place shortly after an area has been liberated, before the commencement of land reform. A peasant meeting discusses rent problems

Last winter and the spring of 1951, land reform swept through many areas of East China, the Central-South, Northwest and Southwest. Of the 400 million of China's rural population 290 million have distributed the land of the landlords among themselves.

Land reform has brought to the peasants not only freedom from centuries of appalling exploitation but has given them a clear understanding of class relationships, and a new confidence in their own organised strength. As a result of land reform, the People's Government is firmly established in the villages, and the armed militia of the people is greatly strengthened.

Except for areas inhabited predominantly by national minorities, land reform will be completed throughout the country next year.



It is a joyful day, when after the land distribution, new title deeds are issued to the new peasant-owners



The committee has been elected by the poor, landless and middle peasants of a village area of Hunan Province. Its job is to thrash out the hundred and one problems connected with the land reform



The landlord is called to account — this old peasant woman accuses him of seizing her land by force

The old title deeds are burnt — and the peasants raise a cheer



A VILLAGE IS TRANSFORMED

Hardwork and resourcefulness have transformed a desolate and barren village of a few mud huts to a fertile agricultural community with many new houses and a school. . . .

A tiny village in the hills of southern Shansi Province is in the limelight today. It is the home of labour-hero Li Shun-ta and his mutual-aid teams, who have issued a challenge to all mutual-aid groups throughout the country for a bumper 1951 harvest of 108 per cent above pre-war level.

Hsikou village has changed beyond recognition during the past few years. Its once rocky slopes are now neatly terraced plots, while young trees cover the former stony hills nearby. Sheep and cattle graze where wolves once roamed.

All this is the work of Li Shun-ta and his fellow villagers. Li left his famine-stricken home in Hopei and came to Hsikou village in 1932. Blockaded by the Japanese and overtaken by drought, the area suffered severe want during the early forties. Large numbers of men took up arms against the Japanese, leaving the farms shorthanded. Chairman Mao called on the peasants to overcome their problems by forming mutual-aid groups, pooling their labour, equipment and animals, and Li Shun-ta immediately responded.

Six members joined his group. The remaining peasants were shy of such a new venture and preferred to 'wait and see'. When the group opened up a fine new tract of land and brought in a handsome income from the sale of firewood the peasants changed their mind and flocked to join. Three teams were formed. In their first season in a year of famine they harvested sufficient potatoes off the newly reclaimed land to feed the entire village.

Co-operative methods of work now enabled the shortage of manpower to be overcome by drawing in the old men, the women, and even the youngsters for the lighter jobs. Food shortage became a thing of the past and the idea spread to the surrounding villages.

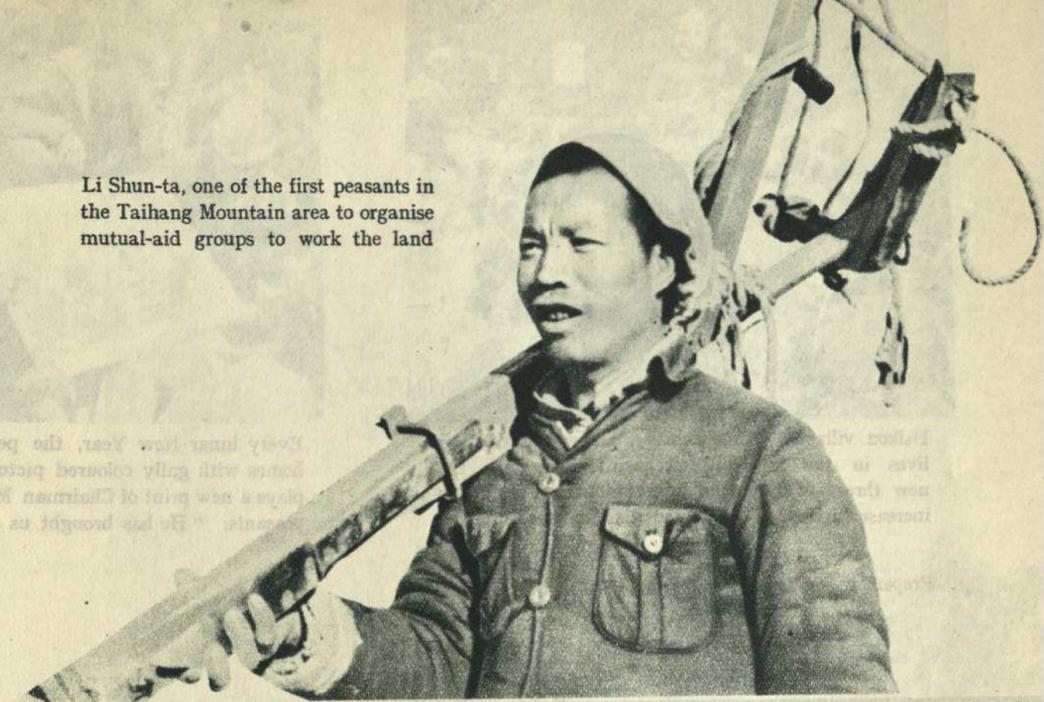
By 1947, with the help and advice of the Government of the Liberated Areas, production was already 77.5 per cent above pre-war, and the villagers are now basking in prosperity. Li Shun-ta who came to the village with nothing, has an 11-roomed house for his family of 12, three hectares of good farmland, five head of cattle, 34 sheep, and a large tract of forest land.

All have prospered, but today they find their hard-won prosperity threatened by American aggression. The tremendous response of the peasants throughout China to the call for increased production is clear proof of their determination to defend their gains. For every peasant clearly understands that increased agricultural production is laying the foundations for the development of industry, raising the standard of life, and greatly strengthening their country's capacity for defence.



A small piece of land is used for testing out new varieties of seed and new methods of cultivation

Li Shun-ta, one of the first peasants in the Taihang Mountain area to organise mutual-aid groups to work the land



Hard work and resourcefulness have transformed the once barren hillsides of Hsikou village to neatly terraced arable fields. All animals are teamed together for jobs of ploughing and harrowing





Hsikou villagers commemorate those who gave their lives in the anti-Japanese war. Answering the new threat of American aggression they pledge to increase production and support the Chinese volunteers



Every lunar New Year, the peasants decorate their homes with gaily coloured pictures. Li Shun-ta displays a new print of Chairman Mao talking with some peasants. "He has brought us a new life" they say



Members of the mutual-aid teams now have time to devote to cultural study and education. For those who have mastered the art of reading, a new world of current affairs, science, and literature is unfolding

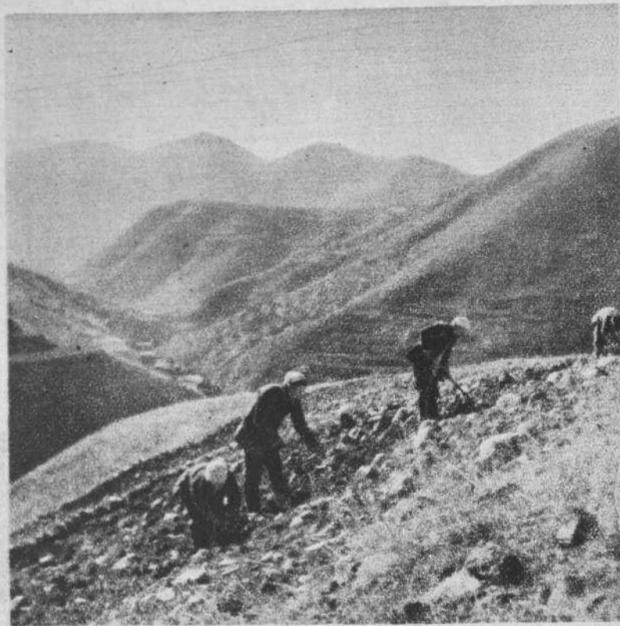
Preparing fertilizers is all part of the year's planning



Most of the village herd of two hundred sheep and goats are cared for by three shepherds, while the owners tend their fields



A tree-planting campaign is well under way — this year the mutual-aid groups will plant nearly seven acres of forest, while the villagers plant trees along dykes and terraces. In a few years these once barren hills will be covered with green

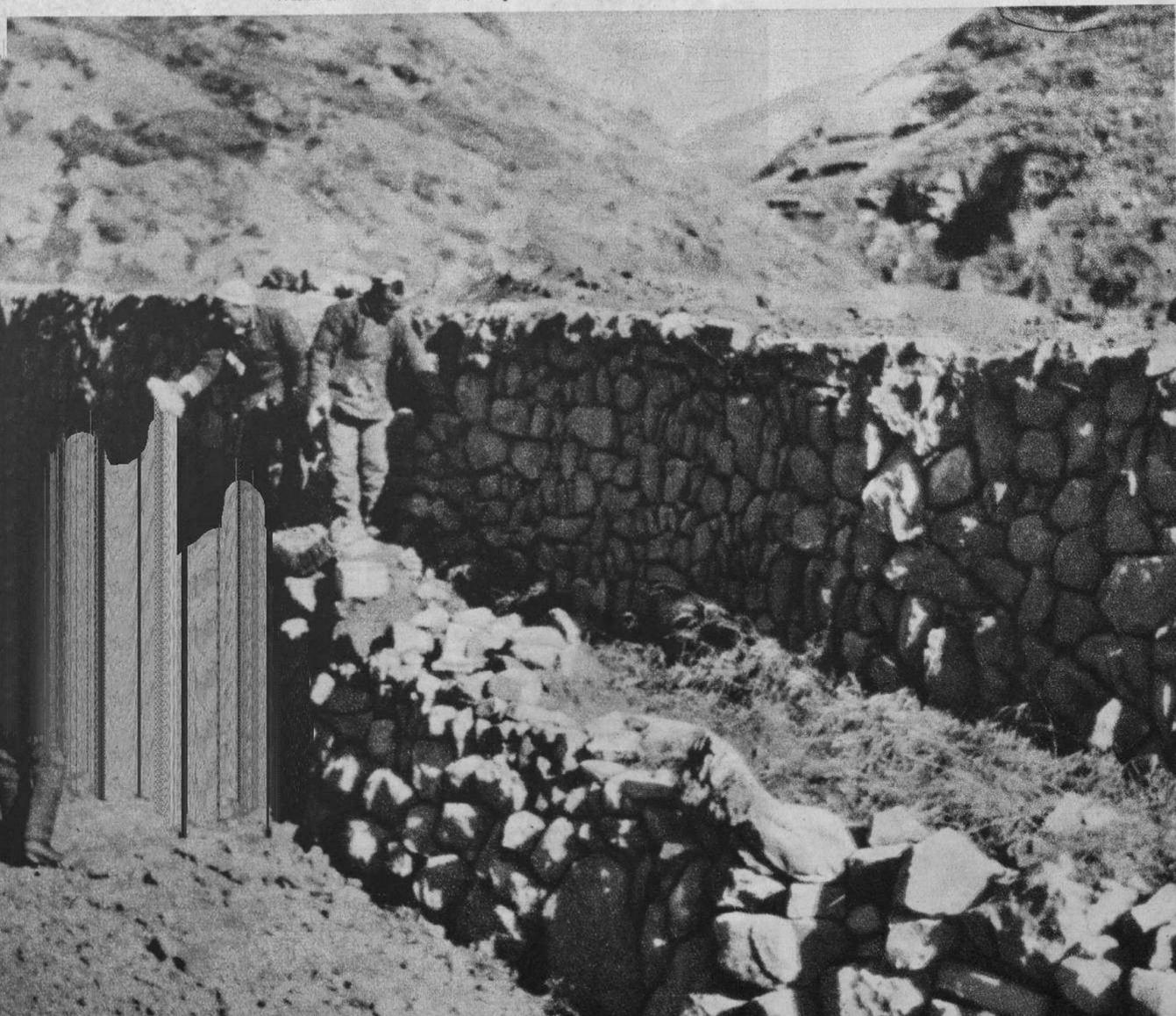


Medical herbs are planted on hillsides as a side product



Seed sterilization reduces the risk of plant disease

When field work is slack, they build new terraces for further cultivation



Li Shun-ta and his group have challenged all mutual-aid teams throughout the country to produce a bumper harvest of 108 per cent above the pre-war level. "We must fulfill our plan" they say. "They are all taking up our challenge"

PEASANTS TAKE UP THE CHALLENGE



Answering the challenge of Li Shun-ta, peasants in Hopei Province adopt their 1951 production plan

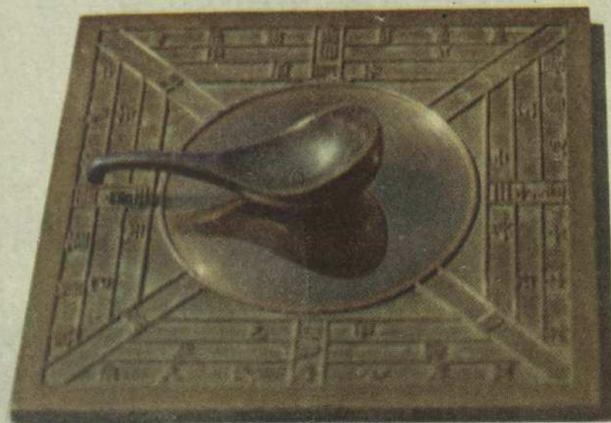


Model agricultural workers of Sungkiang Province discuss ways of answering the challenge



This group has taken up the challenge and starts with preparation of fertiliser

Inventions of Ancient China

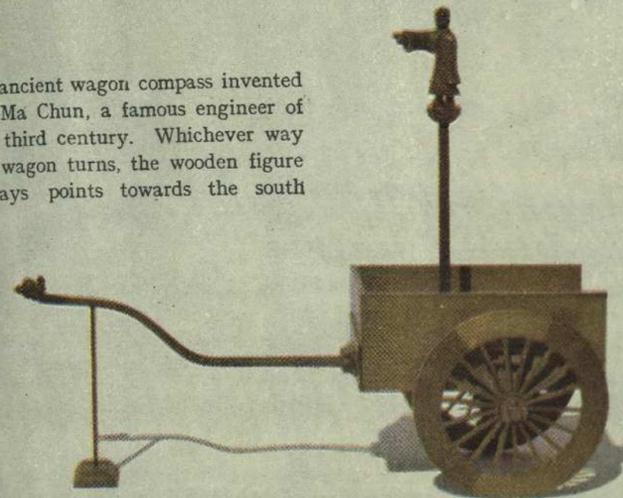


An early Chinese compass of the Han Dynasty (208 B.C.—220 A.D.). The handle of the lodestone spoon swings towards the south. The border of the plate is divided into 24 segments of direction, while the back (right) is adorned with an embossed decorative motif

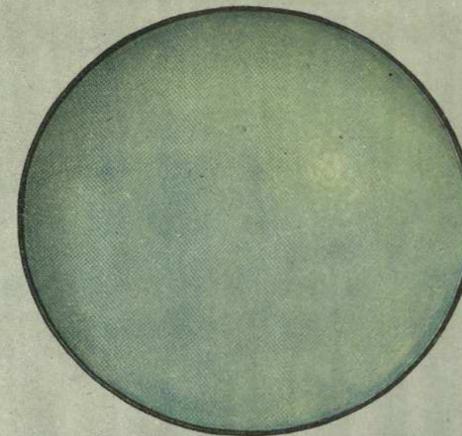


Ancient Chinese distance recorder dating from the third century. The two wooden figures mounted on the wagon beat the drum every time a li is covered. The interior mechanism (in half-tone) consists of four cogwheels

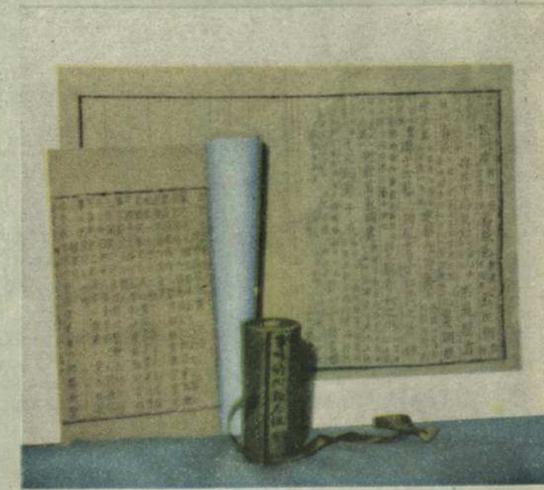
An ancient wagon compass invented by Ma Chun, a famous engineer of the third century. Whichever way the wagon turns, the wooden figure always points towards the south



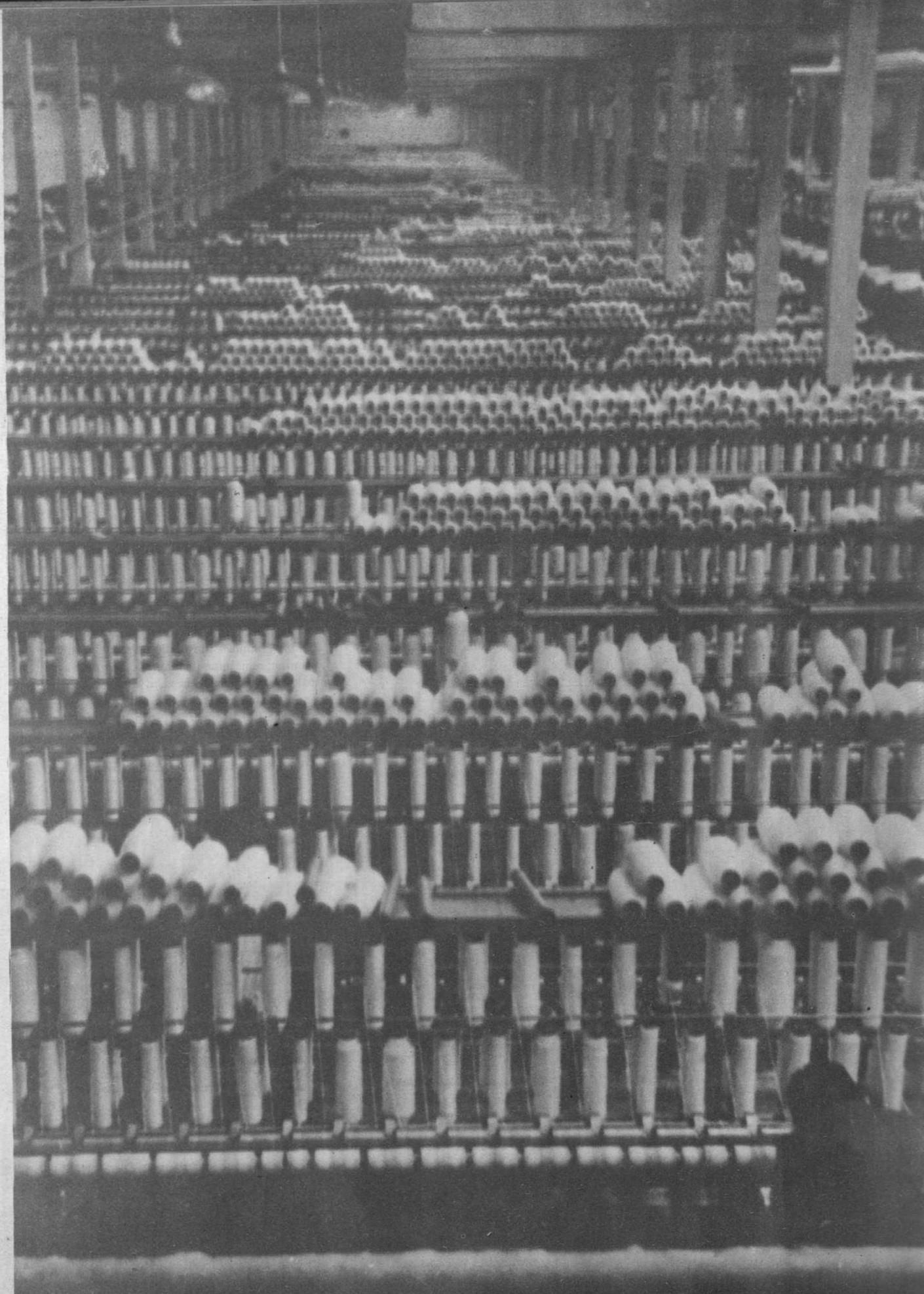
A porcelain plate of the Sung Dynasty (960-1279). While ceramics were not introduced into Europe until the 18th Century, the art was already well developed in China during the fifth century and by the time of the Northern Sung Dynasty (960-1120) had reached its highest peak



Ancient Chinese bronze ware — two fine examples of Yu, ceremonial wine jars with handles, of the Shang Dynasty (1766-1122 B.C.) It was formerly believed that metallurgical work was known in China as early as the Hsia Dynasty (2205-1766 B.C.) but the theory is now discounted. Many pieces of bronze dating from 1400 B.C. have, however, been discovered, some in perfect condition



Early printed scrolls of the Five Dynasties (907-959), Ming Dynasty (1308-1644), and Northern Sung Dynasty. China's earliest printed materials were long since pilfered from the Tunhuang caves by imperialist agents. The Buddhist Dharani Sutra in the foreground is the earliest example of printing remaining in China. The poetical works of Pai Chu-yi, a poet of the Tang Dynasty, on the left, were printed with movable copper type in the 16th century, and the scroll on the right, printed in 1025, is the earliest and best edition of the Wen Suan still in existence



In the No. 2 State Cotton Mill in Shanghai, modern air conditioning controls temperature and humidity

TEXTILE WORKERS ANSWER U. S. AGGRESSION

China's textile workers have answered American aggression with a production effort which has played no small part in transforming this industry from its one-time semi-colonial position into one fully serving the needs of the people

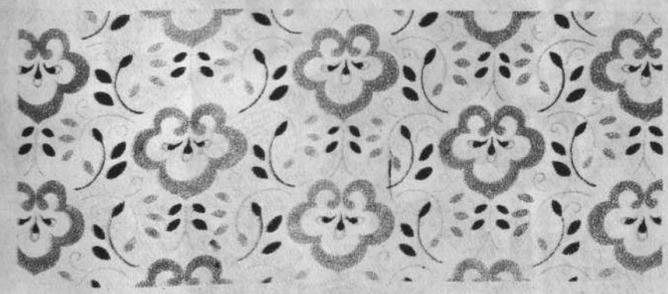
Since the time when the Japanese laid hands on the textile industry it has had little connection with the national economy of China. Eighty per cent of the spindles were concentrated in coastal areas far from the cotton-growing regions. The factories were used as a source of cheap labour for the manufacture of piecegoods for foreign export. American cotton poured in for the mills while the cotton acreage in China dwindled from year to year.

Now the position is completely reversed. Cotton planting has been encouraged by the Government and restoration of rail and road communications have made it possible to transport large quantities of raw cotton to the big industrial centres.

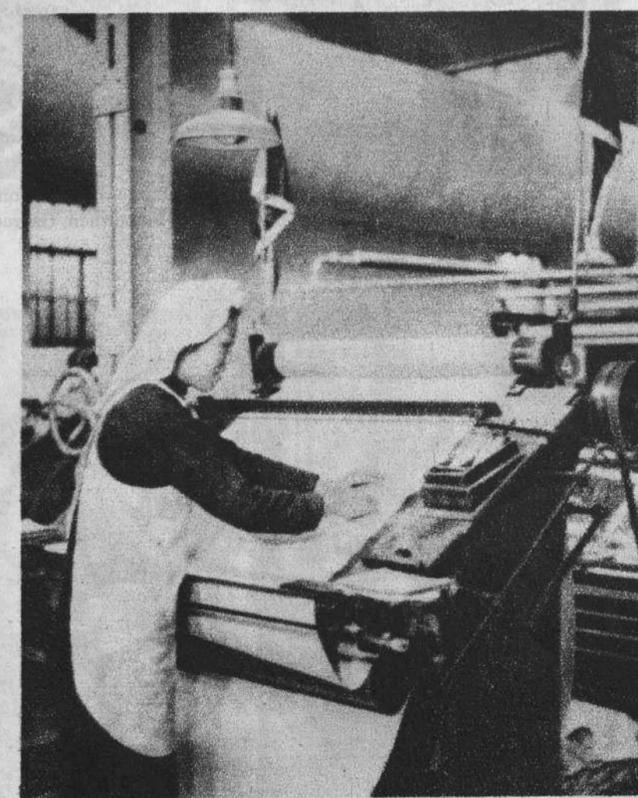
Rising conditions of prosperity among the peasants, who constitute 80 per cent of the population of China, has created a new home market for the finished cotton goods.

Realising that a strong national economy is a safeguard against imperialist aggression, the textile workers have spared no efforts to increase production. Reports from all parts of the country tell of new production records, only to be followed by yet newer records in some other factory, some other city. All state-operated mills in Shanghai exceeded their 1950 production plan ahead of time. The Tsingtao textile workers who took the lead in challenging their fellow textile workers in all parts of the country reported the overfulfillment of their first quarter's plan by an increase in yarn output per spindle of 9 per cent and cloth output of 14 per cent over the average for 1950, while the quality of the goods has risen steadily. The workers of a Shanghai factory reduced the time for overhauling a loom to 18 hours. A few days later the workers of a neighbouring factory announced a reduction to 15 hours.

And so the reports continue to pour in. Alongside increased output records come reports of lower costs of production, improvement of quality, and reduction of accident rate. The All-China Textile Workers' Union, which has acted as a central guiding body throughout the campaign, while giving concrete encouragement in the form of advice and awards to successful teams, has opposed any working methods likely to lead to exhaustion or possibility of accident.

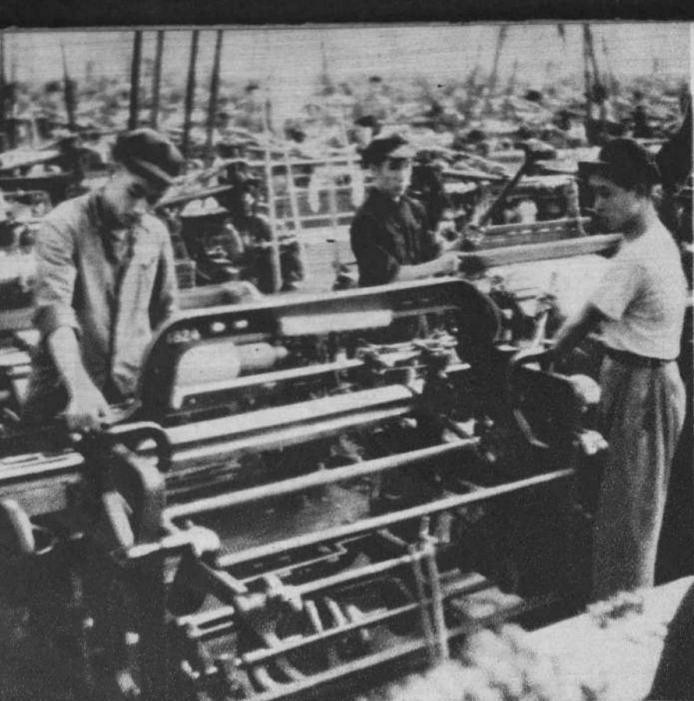


Women workers whose brigade has eight times won the red flag for increased output with fewer spoiled goods

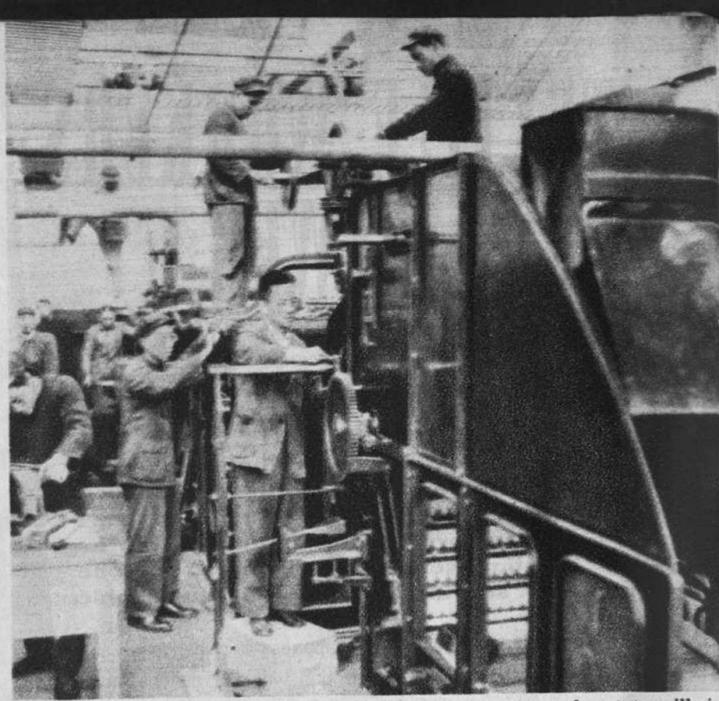


Yeh Mei-chin, of the Shanghai No. 1 State Cotton Mill, has won the red flag five times for reduction of defective cloth

State Cotton Mill — air conditioning and modern machinery are used to improve production



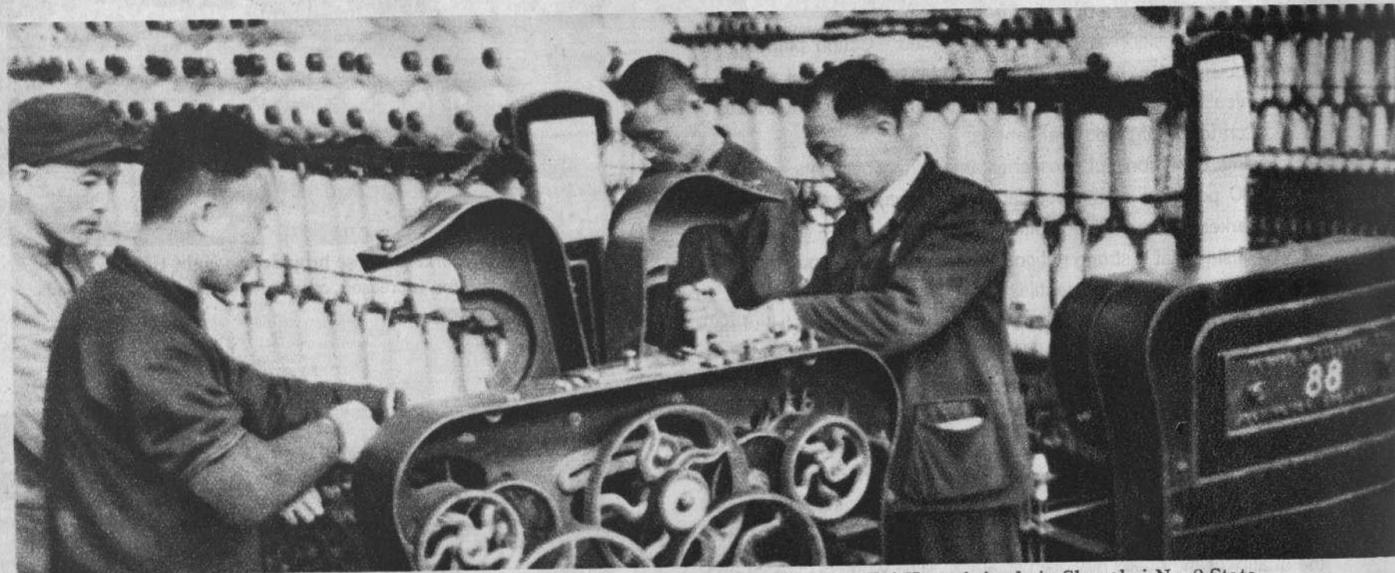
A brigade in the Shanghai No. 1 State Cotton Mill creates a May Day record in reduced time for overhauling looms



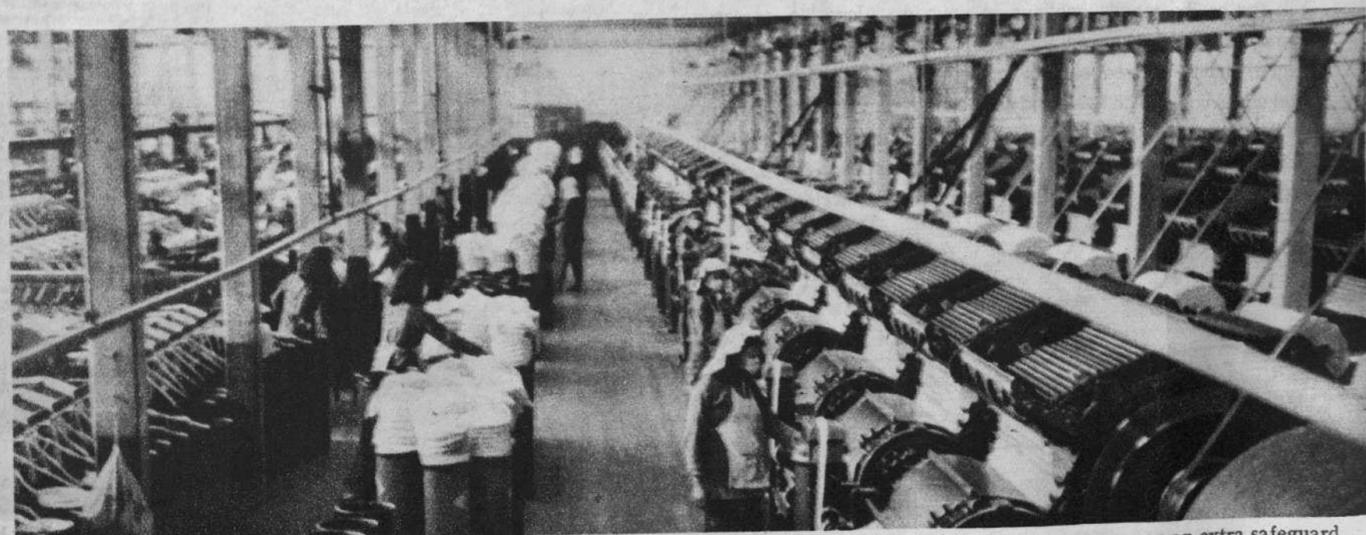
A team of skilled workers from the state mills in Shanghai combine to overhaul all automatic looms



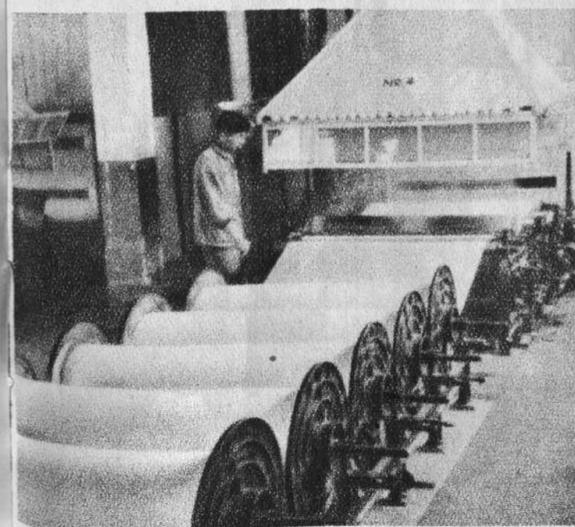
Workers of the Shanghai No. 1 State Cotton Mill sign their patriotic pact pledging themselves to fulfill their production plan, improve their working methods, carry out economy measures, and eliminate accidents



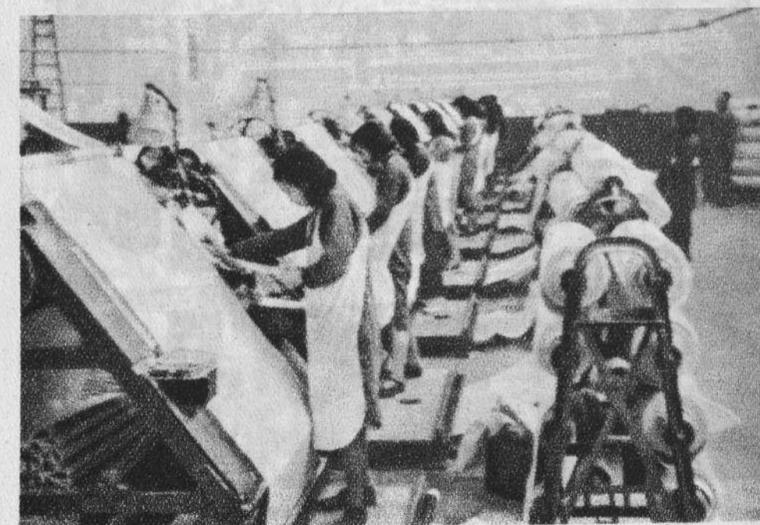
First holders of the record in time-reduction on loom overhauling — the Tai Ko-tu brigade in Shanghai No. 2 State Mill — with time of 42 hours. Since then, the record has been broken, and broken again, and now stands at 15 hours



The cotton combing shop of the Shanghai No. 1 State Cotton Mill — air conditions are improved and masks are worn as an extra safeguard



The cloth may travel far to any part of the country — so it needs a protective dressing

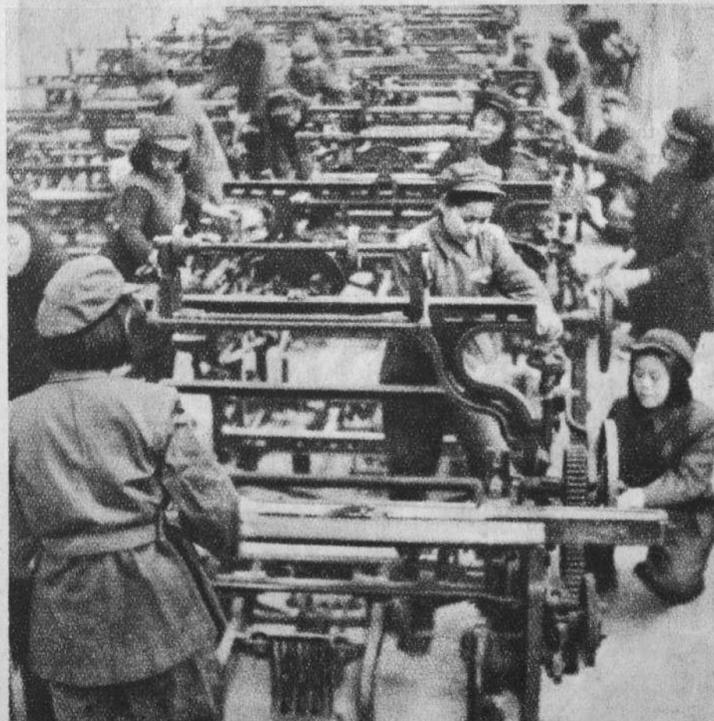


Every inch of cloth is inspected for flaws before leaving the factory

WORKER-MANAGEMENT CO-OPERATION IN PRIVATE MILLS BRINGS MUTUAL BENEFITS



Friendly consultation between the workers and the management is the key to the development of production in the private mills. A manager, vice-manager, trade union chairman and vice-chairman meet together in the privately owned Hengyuan Textile Mill in Tientsin



At one time, 280 looms were sufficient for the mill's output. But now the market is growing. Last year, the workers repaired 180 wrecked looms and brought them into production



Exchange of views between worker and management takes place any time — helps solve the daily problems of production



Vice-manager Tung is a familiar figure in the workshops — he likes to talk with the workers, collect their views on welfare and production problems

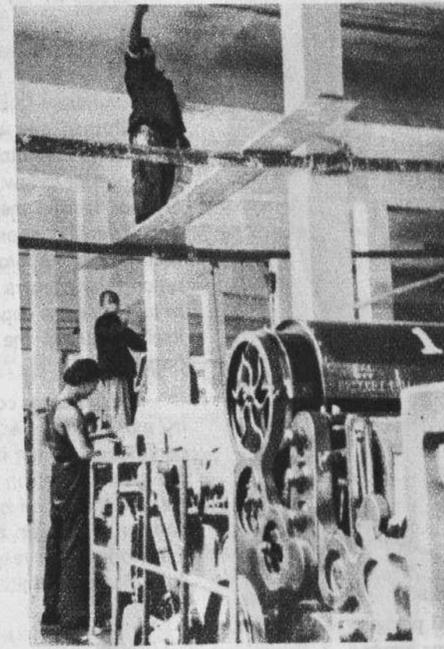


Plentiful supplies of raw cotton are obtained from the State Cotton, Yarn, and Cloth Company

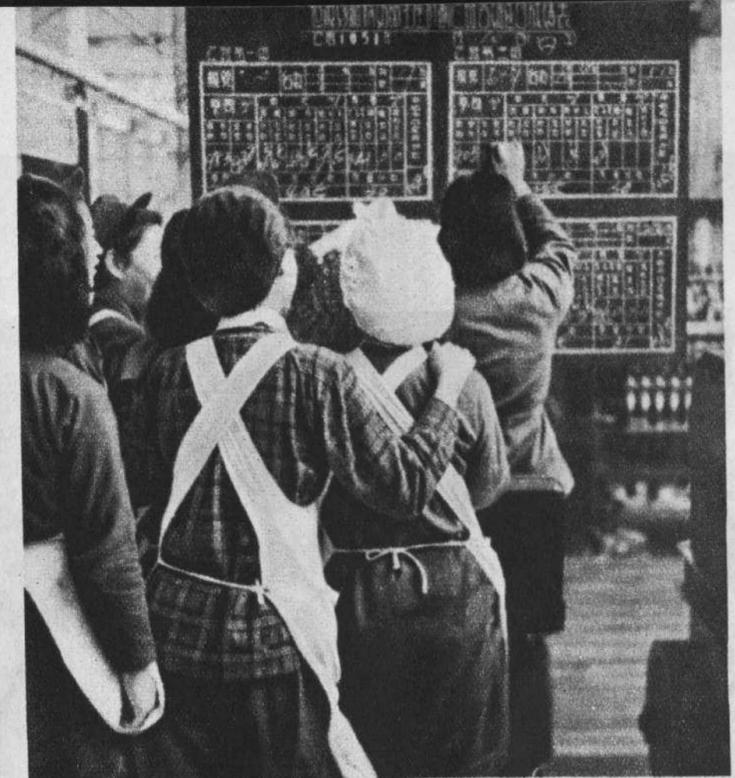
Private enterprise has an important role to play in the New Democratic economy of new China, in the task of raising the output of goods of everyday use. The textile workers in the privately owned mills fully understand this need and are co-operating to their utmost to bring it about.

The results have exceeded all expectations. Rising production figures have gone hand in hand with increased wages and improved welfare and cultural facilities for the workers.

Lighting, ventilation, temperature and general cleanliness of workshops have been improved. Safety devices have been installed, reducing industrial accidents. The new Labour Insurance Laws have been carried into effect. More hospitals and clinics provide far better medical service and in Tientsin a tuberculosis sanatorium was opened last August for textile workers.



A new coat of paint brings light and cleanliness into the workshops



"How do we stand today? Up again? That shows what you can do when you try".....great interest is taken in the daily production figures



Lunch-time scene in the library courtyard — books, newspapers and periodicals make popular lunch-hour reading



Some like to take their pleasures more energetically. These mill-lasses find no lack of entertainment—they make their own

MODEL WORKERS IN PRODUCTION



Workers of the No. 3 department of the No. 1 State Cotton Mill in Shanghai pledge themselves to raise production. Since then, they have won the red flag four times

MODEL WORKER HANG PEI-LAN

Workers of new China who achieve outstanding production results are honoured by their fellow-workers, their factory, and the nation. The title of 'model-worker' is therefore highly coveted.

Model-worker Hang Pei-lan, who won the red flag six times in succession, was sent as delegate to the National Conference of Labour Heroes in Peking. When she returned, she was transferred to another department, one conspicuous for its low level of output. By her helpful methods of work and friendly approach, a new enthusiasm for production arose among the workers. In November of last year, the department found itself awarded the coveted red flag.

Similar cases could be shown in many other factories. With confidence in their future, the fullest participation in the management of the factories, and recognition for production achievements the workers are responding with enthusiasm and initiative.



An inter-departmental meeting, where experiences of production successes are exchanged



After the day's work, model worker Hang Pei-lan tunes in to her favourite programme



An evening stroll in the mill gardens

Model Workers in a Private Mill



Her work is good and she's well-liked by her fellow-workers, so they elect her head of the spinning shop



Cheng Hsiu-ying, model worker in Tientsin, has gained outstanding achievements in the emulation drive



These Tientsin mill-lasses are rightly proud ... it's been hard work but it's worth it ... the red flag is theirs



Model worker Hang Pei-lan has won the red flag six times



Weaver Hsia Hsiu-chen has raised her daily output of cloth



In the lunch hour, the workers gather to discuss current affairs



Victory

by Soviet artist Krivonogov



Celebration of the triumphant return to our Motherland

by Soviet artist M. I. Khmelko



Soviet artillery units enter the suburbs of Berlin, April, 1945...



...and fight their way to the heart of the city

HISTORY'S WARNING TO THE WARMONGERS

The Sixth Anniversary of the Victory of the Soviet Union Over the German Fascists

Victorious Soviet troops carry their flag to the top of the Reichstag building as a symbol of the final defeat of the worst enemy of mankind — Hitler

Six years have passed since the Soviet people dealt their final blow to the German fascists. In this titanic struggle, the Soviet Union received the support of millions of common people throughout the world to whom it stood, as it does today, as the living symbol of social progress, and a beacon of lasting peace and friendship among nations.

Today, as the American imperialists hoist the faded banner of "anti-Communism", in a vain attempt to muster support for their plans to enslave the peoples, the fate of the Nazi warmongers stands as a warning to all who would seek to retrace the bloody steps of Adolph Hitler.

As the people celebrate this May 9 as the day of victory over German fascism, they are confident in the knowledge that the forces for peace and progress are today far stronger than in 1945. Post-war reconstruction in the Soviet Union has already surpassed the pre-war level. The 475 million people of China and the 100 million of the New Democracies now stand firmly in the camp of peace, and the millions of common people throughout the world are responding to Stalin's words:

"Peace will be preserved and consolidated if the peoples take the cause of preserving peace into their own hands and uphold it to the end"



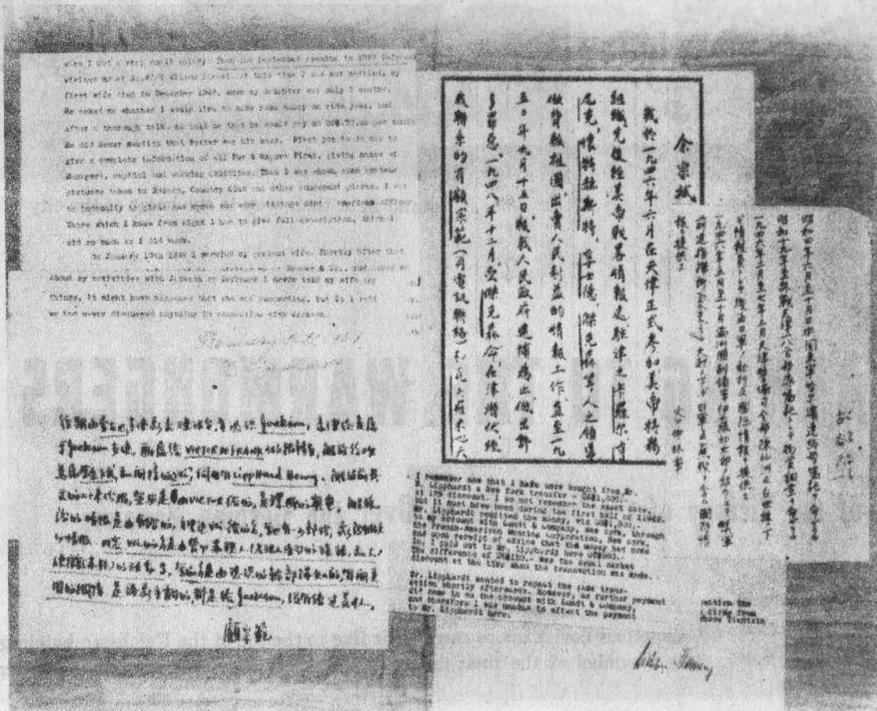
AMERICAN SPY RING UNEARTHED IN TIENTSIN

An underground American espionage organisation in Tientsin was recently exposed by the Public Security Bureau of the People's Government of Tientsin. Twenty-one spies of various nationalities working for American imperialism were arrested and large quantities of radio equipment and many documents were discovered.

After the Anti-Japanese War, the American espionage organisation in China gathered together the Nazi-German spies, Japanese agents, White-Russian anti-Communists and traitors of the Chiang Kai-shek clique and used them to carry out espionage activities.

As paid agents of America, they gathered military, political, economic and cultural information on China, organised assassinations and spied on the Soviet Union and Korea. In 1948, the open American espionage organisation withdrew and set up an underground network. By means of secret radio transmitters messages were regularly sent to the American Intelligence Service. Contact was made with an American agent in Hong-kong, Jackson, through whom secret codes, radio crystals, working directives and American dollars were received.

Among the articles found in the possession of these individuals were three American SST-E type 15 W radio transmitters, one SSRI-G type receiving set, 41 radio tubes and crystals, 4 books of secret codes on 290 cine-negatives, a pistol, 50 bullets and 109 documents, including directives, notes on investigations, U.S. identity cards, and letters from American agents Foster and Jackson. In addition, 3 boxes of radio parts, 43 ounces of gold, 76 silver dollars, 748 U.S. dollars and 197,940,000 dollars in People's Currency were impounded.



Some of the written statements made by the accused. Heinrich Lipphardt, sales manager in Jardine Matheson and Company, states in his deposition (top left hand corner) that he joined the U.S. espionage organisation in September 1947



Heinrich Lipphardt, professional spy, White Russian of German origin



Boris Kalatilin, no nationality, ex-railway secret police agent



Fritz Lipphardt, no nationality, no occupation



Wilhelm Dunsing, German Nazi, Secretary of the North China Oils and Fats Corporation



Ku Tsung-fan, alias Lawry, employee of the Hsiungti Electrical Appliances Company

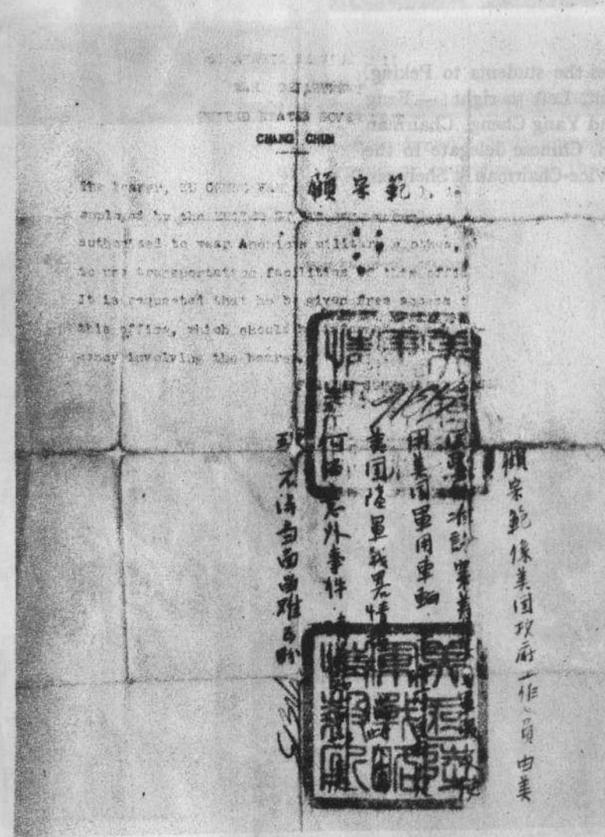
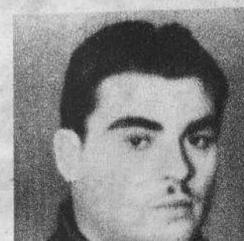
E.T. Percu, White Russian, no occupation

Jutta Rothkehl, German, teacher in a German school

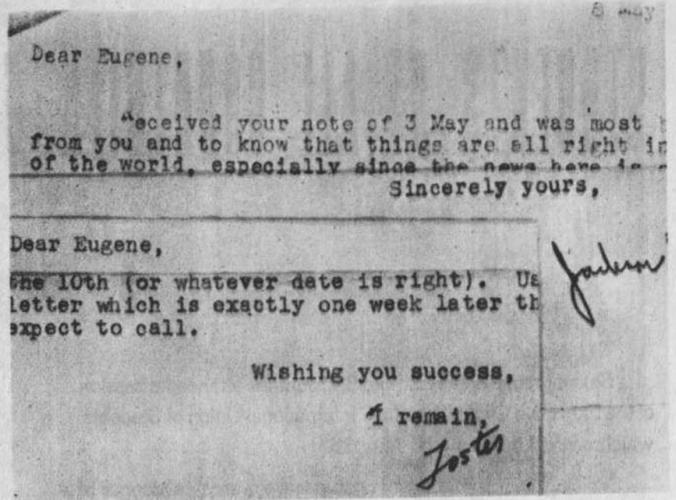
Hisachi Furutani, Japanese intelligence agent with rank of colonel

Yu Tsung-ping, known as Eugene, alias Han, clerk in the Kailan Mining Administration

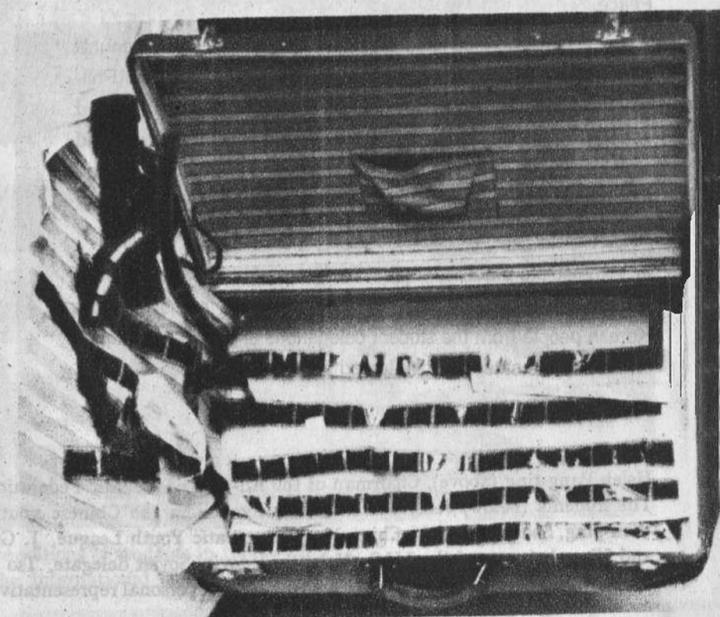
Ku Tsung-teh, head of a Branch Telegraph Section of the Tientsin Telecommunications Bureau



Certificate issued by the former American Office of Strategic Service to Ku Tsung-fan

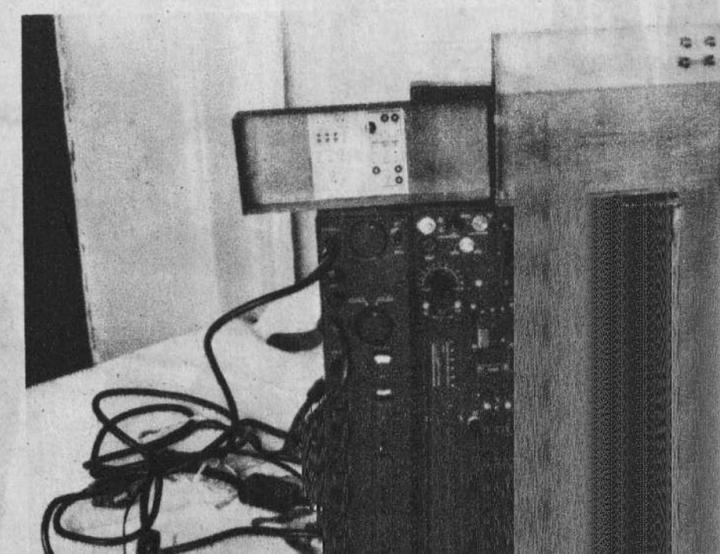


Letters written by American agents Foster and Jackson to Yu Tsung-ping, alias "Eugene"



The suitcase found in Ku Tsung-fan's room. Inside a secret lower compartment were 290 negative copies of codes

The American transmitter, used for sending information to the American Intelligence Service, was found in Ku Tsung-fan's possession at the Hsiungti Electrical Appliances Company



STUDENTS OF ALL COUNTRIES UNITE FOR PEACE

Student representatives from 38 countries attended a session of the Executive Committee of the International Union of Students, which opened in Peking on April 26.

Voicing the deep anxiety of students towards the danger of a new world war, delegates spoke against the American aggression in Korea, the re-arming of Japan, and called upon students all over the world to support the Appeal for a Five-Power Pact of Peace.

The deplorable conditions of the students in colonial countries were described by delegates from Burma, Siam, the Philippines, Indonesia, and North Africa, and a resolution was adopted supporting the demands of the colonial students for free and equal education, the free development of national cultures, and improved living conditions, and protesting against the suppression of students' organisations in those countries.

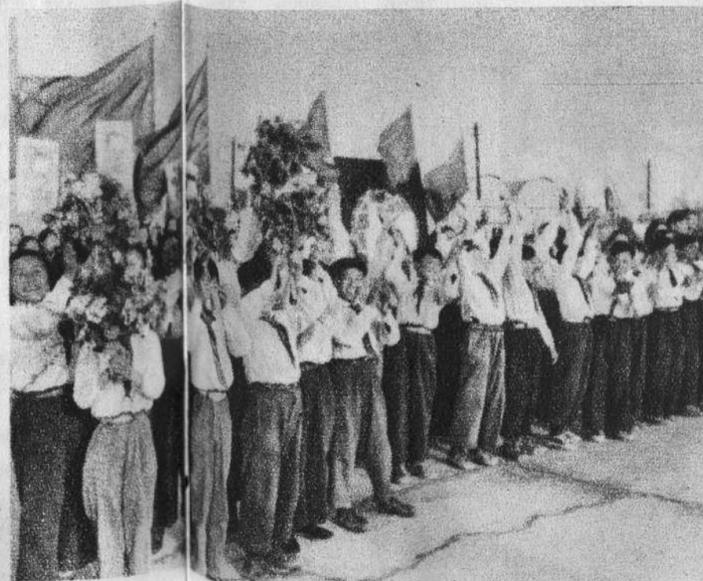
Immediate practical support for the resolutions was received in the form of gifts of medical equipment and money for the Korean people from the student delegations of various countries, while Chinese students volunteered for service in Korea.



Hsieh Pang-ting (above), Chairman of the All-China Students' Federation, welcomes the students to Peking. The students (below) receive a warm welcome from the Chinese youth movement. Left to right: — Feng Wen-ping, Secretary of the China New Democratic Youth League, J. Grohman and Yang Cheng, Chairman and Vice-chairman of the I.U.S., Valentin Vdovin, Soviet delegate, Tso Meng-chun, Chinese delegate to the Second World Peace Congress and Tamara Ershova, personal representative of I.U.S. Vice-Chairman A. Sheljepin



Chairman Grohman delivers his report on the conditions of students in the colonial and dependent countries and the tasks of the International Union of Students



Children of the Young Pioneers movement greet the delegates with flowers.



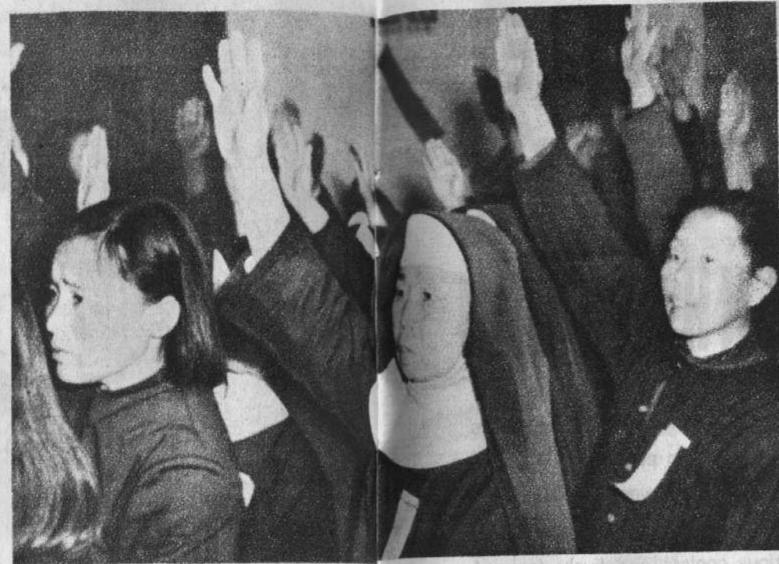
Bak Chul Bok, Korean student, describes the struggle of the Korean people



Kuo Mo-jo, Chairman of the Chinese Peace Committee, welcomes the delegates



A mass Catholic rally in Peking, where participants signed the Peace Appeal and voted unanimously against the re-arming of Japan



Peking Catholics meet to form a Committee for World Peace and Against U.S. Aggression



Catholics in Tientsin form an association to promote a movement for independence among the Catholic churches in the city

A NEW CHAPTER IN THE HISTORY OF CHINESE CHRISTIANITY

Catholics in China, following the lead of their fellow Christians, are joining in the nationwide movement against American aggression. Since their eyes have been opened by the series of the espionage cases since 1947, sincere Catholics are raising their voices in protest against the misuse of their religious

institutions as a cloak for the disreputable activities of the American State Department.

Last September Chinese Christian Leader Wu Yao-chung issued an appeal to all Christians to "take a new path towards the reconstruction work of new China". By mid-

April thousands of Christians from all corners of China had signed their names to the appeal and joined in a movement to free their churches from imperialist control and influence.

Freedom of religious belief in new China is guaranteed in Article 5 of the Common

Programme. Chinese Christians are therefore determined to clear their churches of the shameful imperialist influences that have contaminated the pages of their religion over the last hundred years or so, and open a bright new chapter in the history of Chinese Christianity.



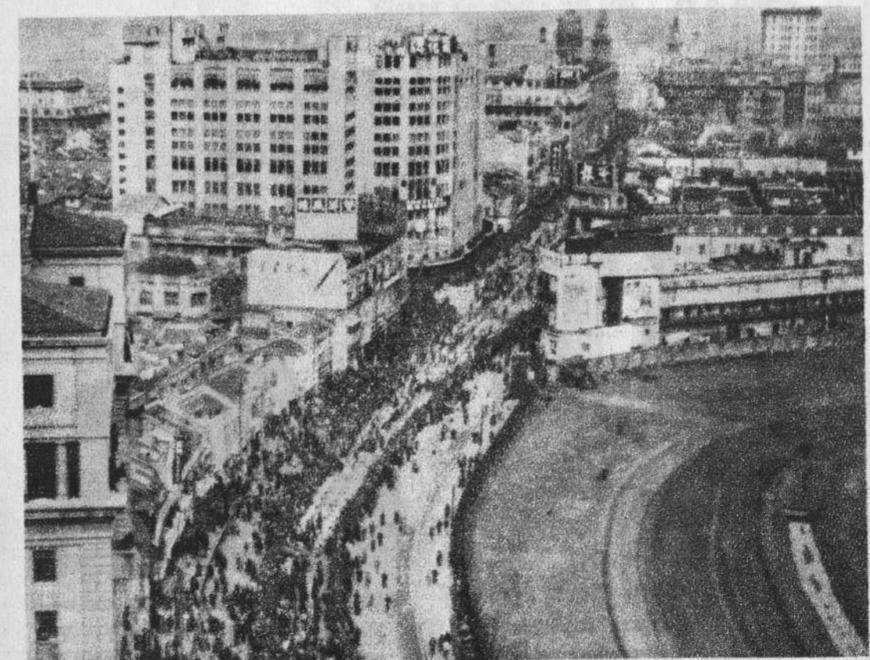
Chairman Wu Ke-chai (second from right), leads the meeting in taking a pledge to sever relations with foreign imperialists



"The Catholic Church of Peking supports the Appeal for a Five-Power Pact and opposes the re-arming of Japan" — slogan banner at a 10,000 strong Catholic demonstration in Peking



Nuns and believers in Peking demonstrate against Japanese rearmament



In Shanghai, more than 2000 Catholics took part in a demonstration on March 21 against the American re-arming of Japan

SOVIET POSTERS AND CARTOONS ON EXHIBITION

More than 300 examples of Soviet posters and cartoons ranging in period from the Civil War to the present day were recently on exhibition in Peking.

The serious content and lively form of these works creates in them a unique character, expressive of the ideology and noble aims of the Soviet people in their 34 years of struggle to create a new world. The political cartoons, in penetrating and austere strokes, demolish and expose the top-hats and brass-hats of an imperialism seeking to impose its rule upon the world, while the posters show the creative work of the Soviet people in their new life.

In these works the Soviet artists have made a great contribution to the strengthening of their country and the struggle for world peace.



All youth! Go to the playing-fields! by Golovanov



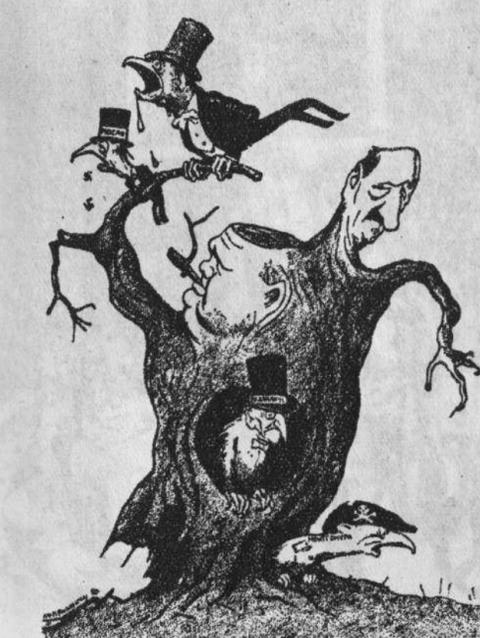
Push Truman's tanks into the sea! by Prorokov



Blood-brothers!
(Churchill protects
hitlerite general
Manstein)
by Kukryniksy



Chiang Kai-shek's last post by B. Efimov



Branches of the same tree!
(In the recent discussion on the military budget in Great Britain, both Labour and Conservative protected the profits of the big capitalists.)
by Kukryniksy



The screen of the American aggressors
by B. Efimov



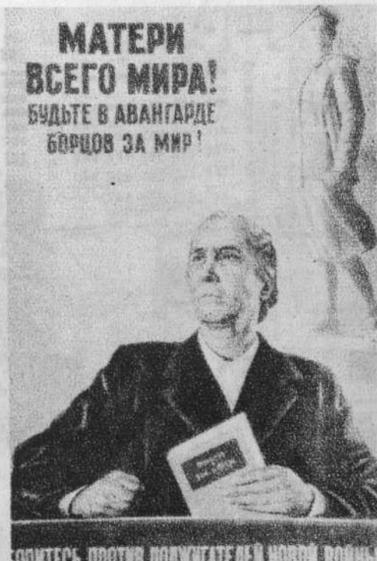
ЗА НАРОДНОЕ СЧАСТЬЕ!

For the welfare of the people! by V. Ivanov



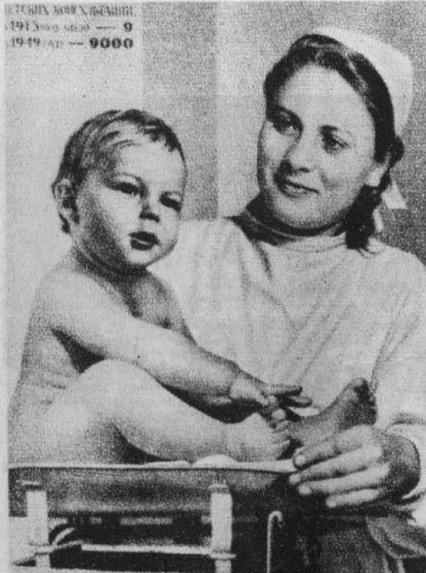
В ОТВЕТ ЗАЧИНЩИКАМ НОВОЙ ВОЙНЫ

Answer the new war instigators by over-fulfilling the production plan by 200 per cent! by Korotkiy



БОРИТЕСЬ ПРОТИВ ПОДЖИГАТЕЛЕЙ НОВОЙ ВОЙНЫ!

Mothers all over the world! You must become the vanguard of the peace fighters in the struggle against the new warmongers by I. Kruzikov



Strong boy, grow up quickly!
by Berezovsky

CHINA PICTORIAL

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Flowers greet the Chinese artists on their arrival at Moscow Station



November 7, 1950 — they take part in the celebrations for the 33rd Anniversary of the Soviet Socialist Revolution



First Performance in Moscow is opened by a welcoming ceremony



Acrobats Wang Kuei-ying and Wang Shu-ying display their skill with ropes

CHINESE ACROBATS TOUR THE SOVIET UNION

During six months from October, 1950 to March, 1951, a troupe of Chinese acrobats toured the large cities of the Soviet Union and Poland, giving more than 100 performances to enthusiastic audiences. This ancient national Chinese art is rarely seen in other parts of the world, and box-office demands were greater than seating accommodation.

For those who were unlucky in obtaining tickets, television provided the compensation. The widespread interest aroused in these countries was fully reflected in the daily press commentary, news and photographs of the performances.



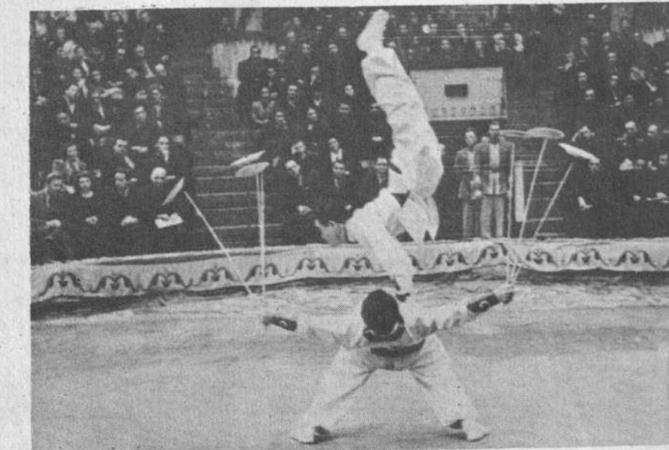
Trick-cyclists Chin Yek-chin, Yu-chin and Shu-chin show little concern for the law of gravity



Star of the evening Tung Shu-wang and his porcelain vase — it rolls up his arm, over his head, balances on his nose, and down his other arm



Experts in balance Cheng Shao-lin and Cheng Hsiao-lin show how a mobile pagoda can be made from bowls



Spinning saucers — acrobat-jugglers Yin Yu-hung and Liu Yu-ching spin saucers on silver wands as a by-play to their performance of gymnastics

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