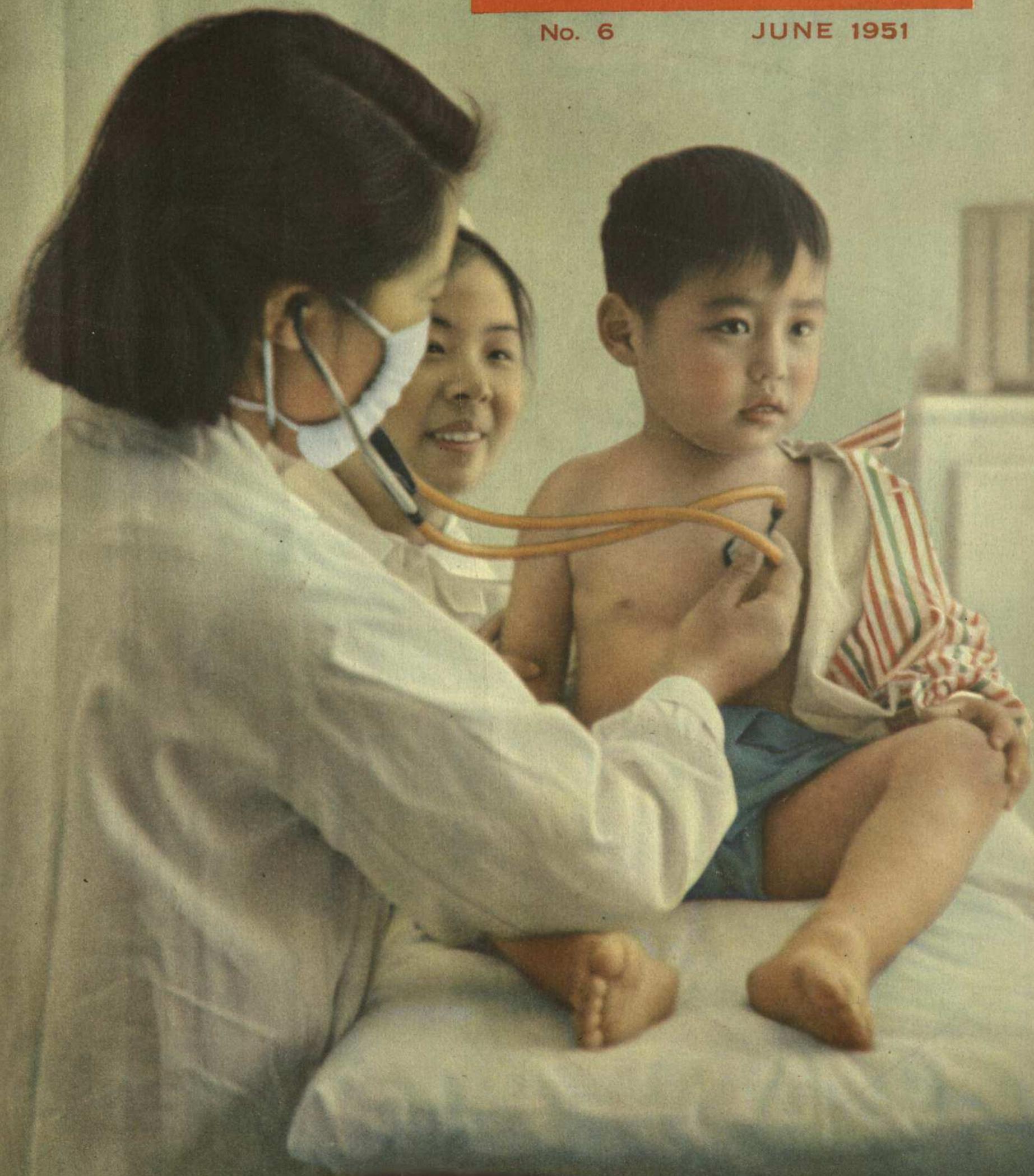


CHINA

PICTORIAL

No. 6

JUNE 1951





A typical scene of Korea's mountain areas, where thousands of the American aggressive forces have been annihilated by the Korean People's Army and the Chinese people's volunteers.

Front cover: A child in the Peihai Experimental Nursery in Peking receives his routine medical check-up

Back cover: Workers recuperating in the Dairen Rest Home take a walk along the seacoast

ONE YEAR OF THE KOREAN WAR

American Invasion of Korea Doomed to Failure

The Korean people have carried on heroic resistance for one year against the American aggressors. As a result of this struggle, which has had the support of the Chinese people and peace-loving people all over the world, a serious blow has been dealt to the American plans for world domination. Let us first pay tribute to the Korean People's Army and the Chinese people's volunteers!

In the course of a year prior to the open American aggression, the Syngman Rhee puppet forces had carried out 1,274 armed provocations against the People's Democratic Republic of Korea. Each of these was repulsed by the Korean People's Army. In May 1950, the delegates of the Korean United Democratic Fatherland Front sent to negotiate with South Korea, were treacherously murdered by the Syngman Rhee bandits. On June 17, 1950, warmonger Dulles of the American State Department, after careful

inspection of the terrain of the 38th Parallel, gave his instructions to the Syngman Rhee clique. On June 24, the Syngman Rhee forces opened a general offensive against the peaceful People's Democratic Republic of Korea.

The aggressors were routed along the entire front. Faced with the fiasco of their plans, the American imperialists openly intervened with troops, planes and warships, and cold-bloodedly set about their attempted extermination of the entire Korean people.

In the progress of the war, the people's forces have become stronger. The Korean Nodong Dang and General Kim Il Sung have roused the Korean people to join in the sacred struggle and have organized the magnificent victories of the Korean People's Army. Trained in the course of actual fighting, the Korean People's Army has grown into an army possessing the strength to win victory under



A bugle sounds the advance—men of the Korean People's Army and Chinese people's volunteers go forward into the attack.

THE SPIRIT OF THE PEOPLE IS STRONGER THAN AMERICAN STEEL



He has cried himself out, but his mother still sleeps—just one more orphan, and one more mother murdered by the American planes.

whatever circumstances. The participation of the Chinese people's volunteers ensures and consolidates the victories of the Korean People's Army.

The progress of the war on the other hand has greatly lowered the morale and fighting capacity of the American imperialists. Over 193,000 enemy troops have been wiped out, among them 89,000 Americans. Quarrels have arisen within the American ruling circles, but no way out has been found.

The victories attained by the Korean People's Army and the Chinese people's volunteers have proved that they can defeat the combined military forces of 16 aggressive countries, headed by American imperialism, plus the Syngman Rhee puppets, and that the peaceful democratic camp is far stronger than the camp of the warmongers.

There is not the slightest doubt that the Korean People's Army and the Chinese people's volunteers will be able to wipe the American aggressors and their lackeys off the soil of Korea.



News of their victories is carried to the Korean people by wall-newspaper.

In an attempt to exterminate the entire Korean people, the Americans have laid the cities to waste—but life carries on among the ruins



"The Americans have fled . . . our army has returned . . . now we can look again on the portrait of our leader Kim Il Sung . . ."

Working under enemy fire, sappers of the Korean People's Army carry out first-aid repairs on the telegraph wires.



"Enemy planes may come and go . . . but field work must go on in spite of bombs".



An endless stream of peasants' carts carry grain contributions to support the war of resistance.

These young Koreans have volunteered for the front . . . after several months of training they are now ready and eager for action.



THEY CAME TO CONQUER



In every battle, large numbers of enemy troops surrender to the people's forces. Their officers have told them they will be shot. Instead, they are received with friendliness, given a meal, a wash, and a change of clothes.

In spite of their superiority in arms, the American troops surrender in large numbers. Naturally enough, the enemy soldier finds his life more precious than the prospect of dying a hero's death in the interest of Wall Street's dividends. Their main concern after capture is that the people's forces will make rapid advance to Fusan, bring an early end to the war, and enable them to return to their own homes.

Their outlook on life is one of "the devil take the hindmost", an attitude resulting from their life under capitalist conditions. Their selfishness has reached such a degree that they refuse to take care of their sick companions, and indeed, often take advantage of their weakness by plundering their possessions, even depriving them of their clothes.

The people's forces of Korea and China have not only given the prisoners generous and humane treatment, but have undertaken the difficult task of their re-education, with the purpose of restoring their inherent human sense of morality.



Pawns in Wall Street's gamble for world-domination—Turkish prisoners-of-war captured on the Korean front.

Evidence of the declining morale of the enemy troops—increasingly large numbers of jeeps and tanks are found discarded by the wayside.



Enemy officers, now prisoners-of-war in North Korea. They came to conquer, but somehow the war didn't turn out quite as they expected.

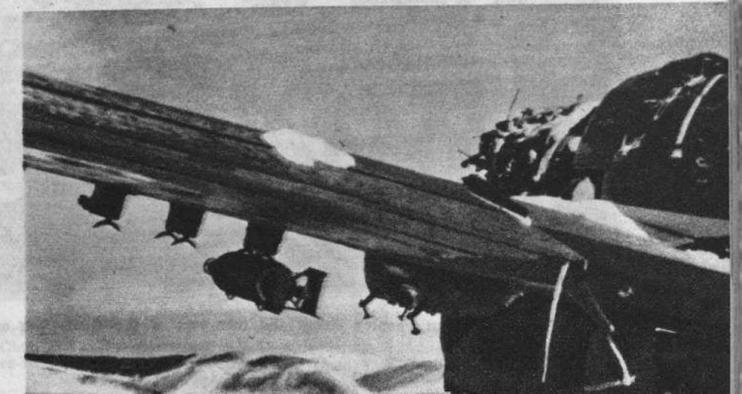


Experience has opened the eyes of most of the prisoners—sickened by the sights of war, and realizing the aggressive character of the American invasion, this mass rally of prisoners votes in support of world peace.

In their hasty retreat they forgot to destroy this petrol dump.



An American bomber left by the retreating enemy forces.





The Chinese People's Delegation to Korea presents a banner to General Kim Il Sang, as a token of the friendship between the Korean and Chinese peoples.

THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S DELEGATION RETURNS FROM THE KOREAN FRONT

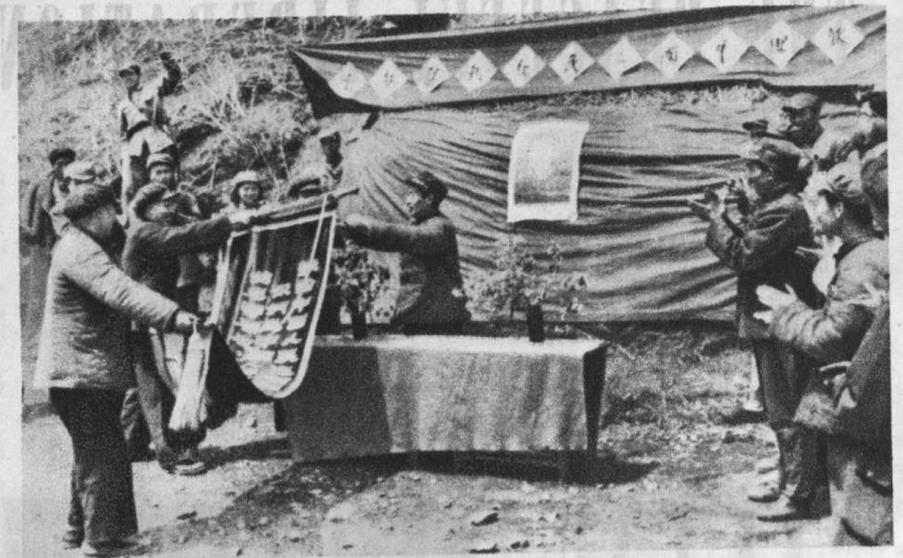
The Chinese People's Delegation to Korea has returned to China after spending six weeks visiting the Chinese people's volunteers at the front and the Korean people and their army.

The Delegation, headed by Liao Cheng-chih, was sent to Korea by the Chinese People's Committee for World Peace and Against American Aggression. It

comprised 208 members representing all sections of the Chinese people in all parts of the country, including national minorities, model workers, professors, scientists, writers, poets, musicians, cinema and stage workers, business men and industrialists.

Since its return the Delegation has given many reports on its experiences to large audiences throughout China, describing the spirit of the Chinese volunteers, their determination to drive the American invaders completely out of Korea, and the dauntless spirit and heroism of the Korean people's army and Korean people.

"Our own conviction in final victory over the American aggressors has been immensely strengthened by what we saw in Korea" said Liao Cheng-chih. "We witnessed how barbarous and shameless are the American aggressive forces, how heroic are the people's forces of China and Korea and how close is the unity between the Chinese and Korean peoples."



The Delegation delivers a banner from the Chinese people to the High Command of the Chinese people's volunteers.



The Chinese people loaded the Delegation with gifts for the Korean people. Two of the delegates, Chao Kuo-yu and Li Hsieh-pi deliver some of the gifts to the Korean workers.



The Delegation visits the railway corps of the Chinese people's volunteers who have played no small part in keeping the railways running in North Korea.



Women members of the Delegation present their gifts to their Korean sisters. The sufferings of the women of Korea have aroused the deep-felt sympathy of women all over the world.



Heroes of the Korean People's Army and members of the Delegation on a captured American tank.

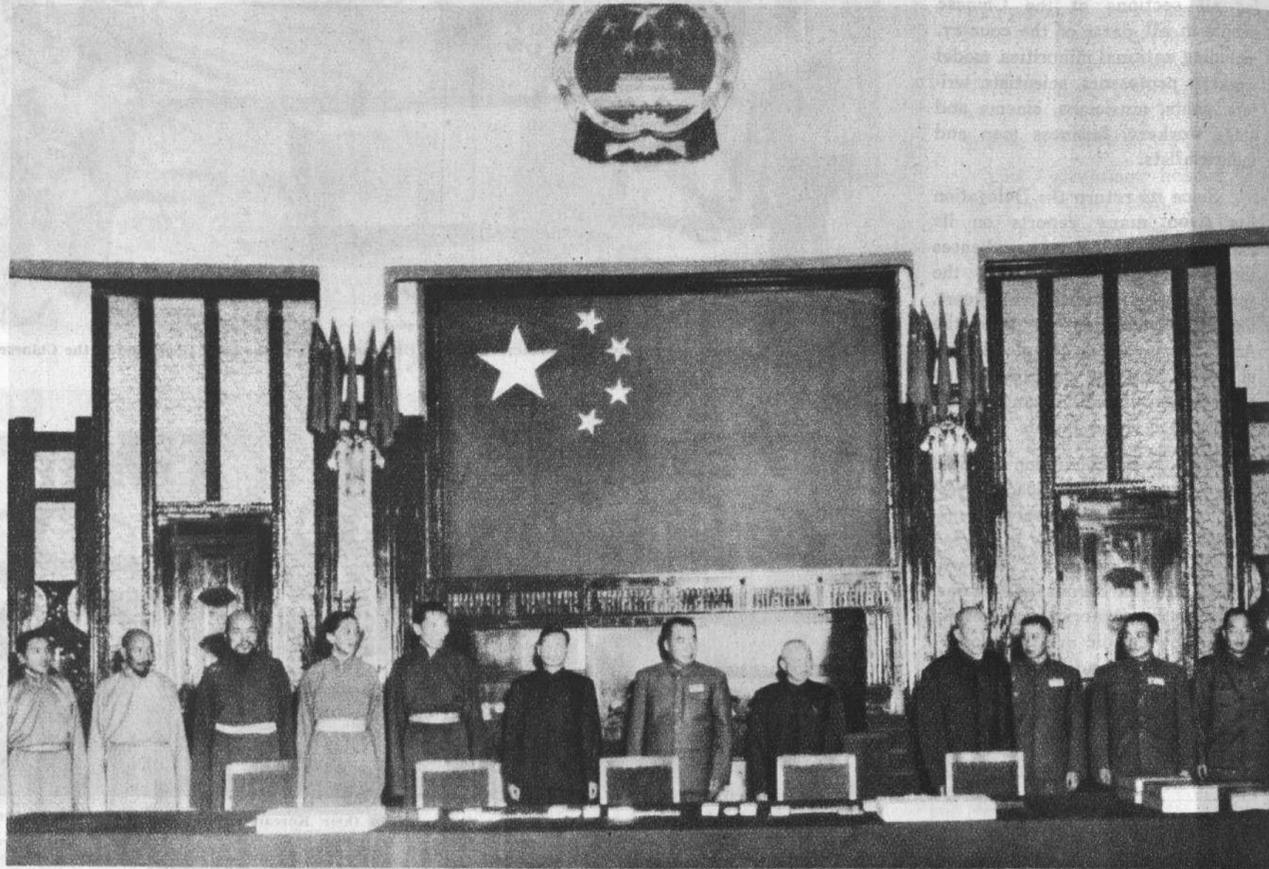


Chang Pao-kum, vice-chairman of the Delegation's folk art troupe, gives a humorous recital for front line fighters of the Chinese people's volunteers. Chang Pao-kum was one of four delegates who were later killed in an American plane attack.



Citizens of Peking greet the return of the Delegation with enthusiasm. Left to right: Kuo Mo-jo, Chairman of the Chinese Peace Committee, Liao Cheng-chih and Cheng Yi, head and vice-head of the Delegation, and Peng Chen, Vice-Chairman of the Chinese Peace Committee.

THE PEACEFUL LIBERATION OF TIBET



The historic Agreement bringing about the peaceful liberation of Tibet was signed on May 23, 1951. From left to right: Delegates with full powers of the local government of Tibet, Rimshi Samposey Tenzin Thundup, Khenchung Thupten Lekmuun, Khenchung Thupten Tenthar, Dzasak Khemey Sonam Wangdi and Kaloon Ngabou Ngawang Jigme, Vice-Premier Chen Yun, Vice-Chairmen of the Central People's Government Chu Teh and Li Chi-shen, and delegates of the Central People's Government Li Wei-han, Chang Ching-wu, Chang Kuo-hua and Sun Chih-yuan.



The Agreement is signed by the delegates with full powers of the Central People's Government. Left to right, seated: Sun Chih-yuan, Chang Kuo-hua, Chang Ching-wu and Li Wei-han.

China's close relations with Tibet date back to the 8th century. Since 1794 Tibet has been a constituent part of China.

But the imperialist countries long harboured sinister designs upon this southwestern part of China. After occupying India, Britain invaded Tibet in 1887 and again in 1904.

The people of Tibet fought bravely against each invasion, but the imperialists never relinquished their collaboration with reactionaries in Tibet to exploit and oppress the Tibetan people.

The news of the People's Liberation Army's march into Tibet was received with enthusiasm throughout Tibet, and responding to the call of the Central People's Government, the Tibetan delegation, representing the Tibetan local government, arrived in Peking on April 22 to conduct talks for the peaceful liberation of Tibet.

With the signing of the Agreement between the Central People's Government and the local government of Tibet on May 23 the Tibetan people have freed themselves forever from the shackles of imperialism.



Chairman Mao Tse-tung gave a dinner on the evening of May 24 to celebrate the signing of the Agreement. On his right is Kaloon Ngabou Ngawang Jigme, chief delegate of the local government of Tibet, and on his left is Panchen Ngerabtehn, one of the spiritual heads of Tibet.



Kaloon Ngabou Ngawang Jigme, chief delegate of the Tibetan local government, offers a toast to Commander-in-Chief Chu Teh.



The delegates with full powers of the local government of Tibet sign the Agreement. From left to right: Rimshi Samposey Tenzin Thundup, Khenchung Thupten Lekmuun, Khenchung Thupten Tenthar, Dzasak Khemey Sonam Wangdi and Kaloon Ngabou Ngawang Jigme.

THE CHINESE YOUNG PIONEERS



Two Young Pioneers, on behalf of the Young Pioneers of North China, visit the Chinese volunteers in Korea with gifts and a presentation banner.

A new road to life is opening out for the children of new China. Far-sighted Government planning and leadership have made child care and education an important task in the national reconstruction.

Basic changes in living conditions are transforming the lives of the children of new China. Under land reform, children receive their share of land, and in the cities, price stability and the general rise in living standards have combined to provide a stable environment for the children. Child welfare has made rapid advance since liberation and education is increasingly becoming to be regarded as the right of every child.

Modern Methods in Health Treatment

Formerly a child's life was a hazard from its first hours. Now scores of thousands of old-style midwives have been trained in modern methods. More than 800 health centres supplement the hospitals and clinics in promoting pre-natal health and cutting down infant mortality.

Main emphasis in child health is placed on preventive measures. Last year about 37 million children were vaccinated against smallpox and 650,000 received anti-tuberculosis inoculations.

Nurseries have increased to eight times the number before liberation and are playing an increasingly important role in the health and education of the children.

Rapid Expansion of Education

Child education has greatly expanded. There are now 400,000 elementary schools throughout China with more than 31 million pupils, and good schooling is no longer the privilege of the well-to-do. Northeast China reports that middle school pupils are now 266.5 per cent of the pre-liberation figure and that up to 80 per cent of these are the children of workers and peasants.

Growing up to be Good Citizens

Children are not a passive element in new China. They have their own organisation, the Chinese Young Pioneers, with a membership of nearly two million boys and girls between the ages of nine and fifteen.

This young army is the nucleus around which the masses of children of new China are rallied. It has its own publication, and organises outings, sports events, dramatics, and various groups which draw several millions of children into their activities.

During school term, they visit factories, railways, farms and observatories. They construct geographical models and gliders, and collect botanical and geographical specimens. By performing such tasks as tree-planting and helping peasants during the harvest, they learn to respect labour.

The chief guiding principles of the Young Pioneers are love of their Motherland, of the people and labour, internationalism, self-help and mutual help. At school they try to be the best pupils and to help their schoolmates in study and play. They are playing an active part in the anti-illiteracy drive by teaching other children and adults.

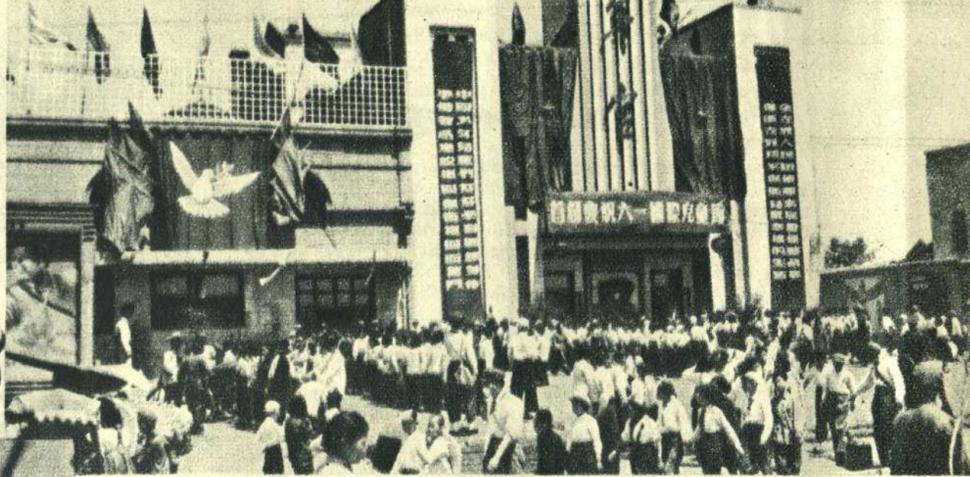
Their activities are winning them the respect of their friends, teachers, parents and the people.



PEKING CELEBRATES INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S DAY ON JUNE 1



A Young Pioneer at the meeting reads the telegram of tribute which the children sent to Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

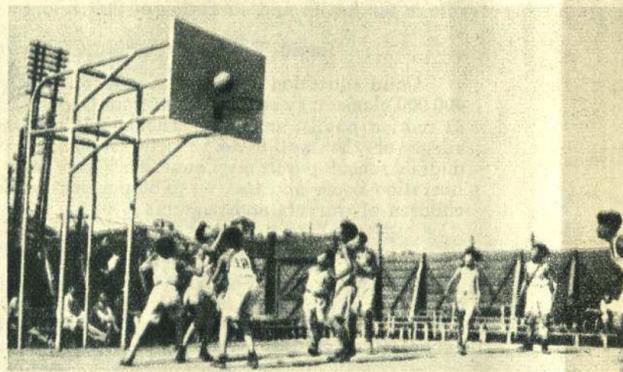


A colourful celebration meeting for International Children's Day was held by 600 children's representatives at the Youth Palace in Peking.



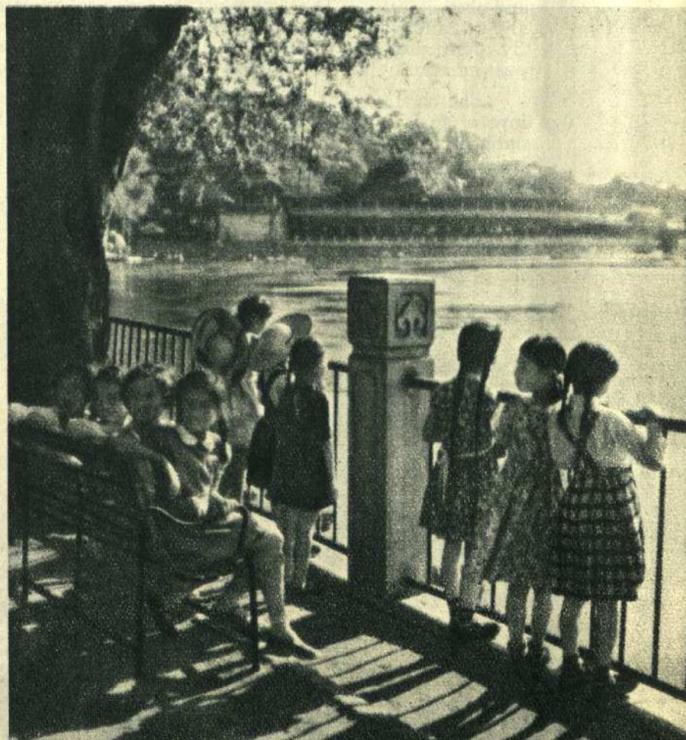
A ballet of "The Little White Swallows" was performed by the Youth Theatre of Art at the celebration meeting.

It was their own day . . . and the future belongs to them . . . so they sang.

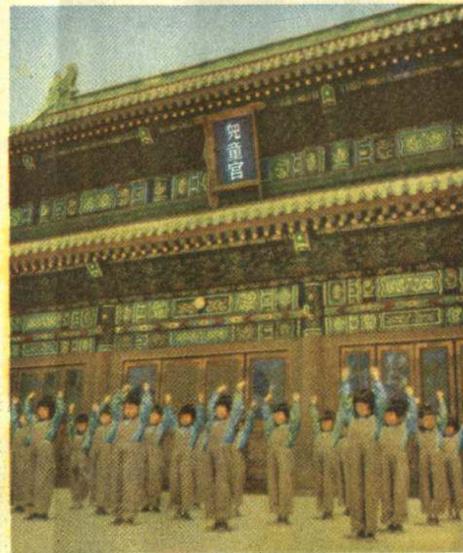


In the Worker's Palace of Culture, the children celebrated the day by playing basket-ball and many other games.

In Peihai Park, some went boating, some played games, others, like these, were happy to admire the beauties of the lake.



Children of the June 1st Infants Home play happily before their own Children's Palace.



Physical exercises are part of the daily health programme in most nurseries.



Children of the Peihai Experimental Nursery often play in Peihai Park.

CHILD NURSERIES ARE PART OF THE NEW CHINA



Song-time in the Nursery of the Central Military Council.



Their bodies grow straight and strong—a gymnasium class in an elementary school.



A young athlete practises 'putting the shot'.

A group of young hikers reach the summit of the Tzuchin Mountain.



Swimming is an ever more popular sport in new China—children are quick to learn the art.



Young Pioneers like to produce their own food...

...chicken and pig-raising develop responsibility and a respect for labour.

CHILD VAGRANTS FIND A NEW HAPPINESS

Shanghai City Council Opens Youth Village

Lu Kuan-hung's early life was no different from that of thousands of other children. Although his parents were poor, he lived the normal life of a happy child, laughing, playing, sometimes naughty. But with his seventh year came tragedy. His mother died, and shortly after, his father disappeared.

His life became an urgent search for food. Roaming the streets night and day, begging and stealing, he joined the army of vagrant beggars for whom there was no rest, no home, only the cold pavement and the rough blows of the Kuomintang militia men.

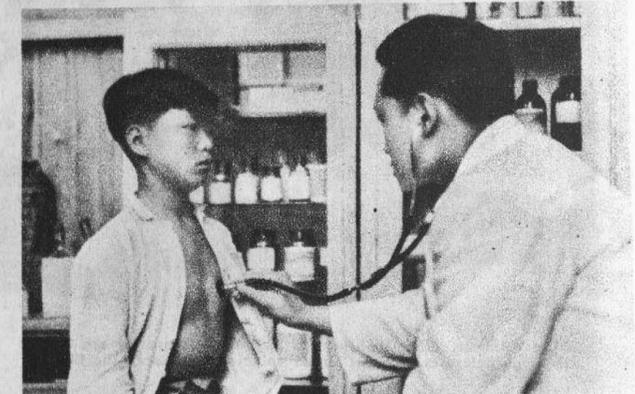
As one of the thousands of deserted children in China's larger cities for whom liberation has opened up a new channel of life, Lu Kuan-hung is now a happy student of the Shanghai Youth Village, where the staff members care for him as if he were their own. Good food, new clothes, education, health treatment and human understanding have transformed him from a cynical city waif to an enthusiastic and happy child, on good terms with all around him, and confident in his happy future.



LU KUAN-HUNG—age, 7 years—occupation, vagrancy. When life's one long battle for the next meal, the day doesn't seem so bright....



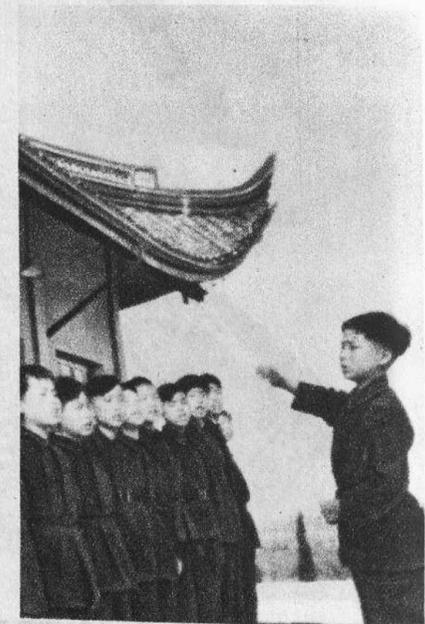
A NEW CHAPTER—clean clothes, food and study among friends in the Shanghai Youth Village have opened his eyes to a bright new world.



REGULAR HEALTH TREATMENT is a 'must' for most of these children, for it takes time for good food and care to undo years of hunger and neglect.



EDUCATION opens up a new vista of the world. Literature, science, history, geography and the arts, why, what a lot there is to know about life....



CHOIR-MASTER Lu Kuan-hung plays his part proudly. He is now the leader of the Youth Village Literary and Drama Group.



Young Pioneers of a Peking primary school with a red flag which they are sending to the Chinese volunteers.

"THE RED SCARF RECORD OF GOOD WORK"

The Pioneer scarf is bright red. It is a corner of the Red Flag. The boys and girls of the Pioneer movement love the red scarf as the army men love the Red Flag. The army men express their love in action, in the defence of their Motherland, the Pioneers by developing a healthy body and a sound mind.

The Young Pioneers of a primary school in Peking decided to send a Red Flag to the Chinese people's volunteers, accompanied by a diary, in which they asked the volunteers to record the experiences of the bearer of the Red Flag. The volunteers promised to fulfill the task and

asked the children what they would do in return. The children replied that they, for their part, would keep a record of their work under the name of the "Red Scarf Record of Good Work".

Every Pioneer is inspired with the aim of filling a page of the "Red Scarf Record" by the completion of some task furthering the cause of peace and national security.

The Red Scarf Record

One afternoon while returning from school we met a frail old lady carrying a heavy pail of water. We took it from her and carried it to her home. She was most thankful and we felt that as Young Pioneers it was our duty to help her regularly.

After a discussion with our school mates we decided to help not only old people but also the families of army men and volunteers.

We set out joyously for the home of old uncle Wang, whose son is in the army. Uncle Wang was delighted to see us and we set to work with a will, sweeping, cleaning and straightening up. But we had no plan and the work was done in some confusion.

Next time we will learn from these mistakes so that everything may be done in a quiet and orderly manner.



The children gather to hear that two of their number are to be sent as delegates to the Chinese volunteers, to carry the flag in person.



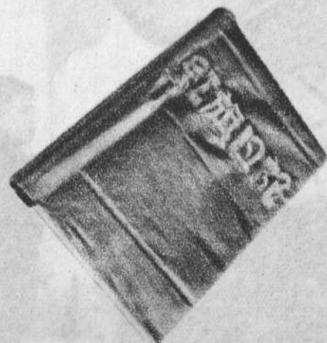
Enthusiasm grows as they pool their pocket money to buy gifts for the volunteers.



Old Uncle Wang welcomes the children. His son is in the army and they have come to help him with his work.



They sweep and dust—and carry water—and do all the usual chores that must be done about a house.



Meng Keh-chin, squad leader of the group, writes a 'Song of Praise' to the volunteers and a Preface in the "Red Scarf Record".

Song of Praise to the Chinese Volunteers

To our dear uncles, the Chinese volunteers,
Ever since you crossed the Yalu River,
News of your victories
Has been pouring to the rear.

Your heroic deeds are so inspiring,
We will sing, and let the people know
For the defence of your Motherland
You left all who were dear
And went to fight the enemy,
Against his bullets and steel,

That's why, in truth, we are now
able,
To live without worry or fear.

We Young Pioneers of the First Primary School of Peking Normal School have decided to present a Red Flag to you, our dear uncles, the Chinese volunteers. We have chosen our delegates to carry the flag to you in person with our love and heartfelt wishes.

We ask you to keep in this diary a record of the Red Flag together with its bearer. When the last page, the page of victory is written, may you bring it home to us in triumph.



The children welcome the return of their delegates and pledge themselves to fill the pages of the "Red Scarf Record of Good Work".



We fight for the cause of justice

by Li Ping-hung



Repairing a locomotive

by Lu Hua



The army men love the people and the people support the army men

by Chang Pi-wu

THE NEW PORT ARTHUR AND DAIREN OF THE PEOPLE

The Port Arthur-Dairen region, the gateway to North China, is the greatest and most beautiful port in the North-east, and an important base in the defence of peace in the Far East.

After its liberation in 1945, the ports were subjected to a blockade by American imperialism and Chiang Kai-shek. In spite of difficulties the people worked with tireless effort to transform the semi-colonial industries into the industries of a New Democratic state. Under the guidance and tuition of Soviet experts, the workers learnt from the experiences of the Soviet Union, and many were promoted to managerial positions. By 1950 the level of production was 87.8 per cent of the highest level under Japanese control in 1943, and agricultural production was 95.65 per cent of the 1943 figure.

Cultural progress has kept pace with industrial development. Eighty per cent of the previously illiterate have obtained literacy certificates and the remainder will complete their course this year. All those who receive literacy certificates are sent to the Cultural School for further studies. Under Japanese rule there were only 78 primary schools with an attendance of less than 15,000. Now there are 397 cultural primary schools with an attendance of 135,000, thirteen high schools, and several institutes of special education such as the Dairen Industrial College, the Dairen Medical College, the School of Russian Language, and the Institute of Industrial Technology. Cities, counties and districts have their cultural palaces and houses of culture, streets have their cultural clubs, and villages their cultural centres. The leisure time of the people is spent at lectures, art exhibitions, theatre, dances, and the cinema. Performances by Soviet dramatic troupes are especially popular.

On Sundays and holidays the department stores and bookstores are crowded. Long queues of people line up outside the cinemas and hundreds

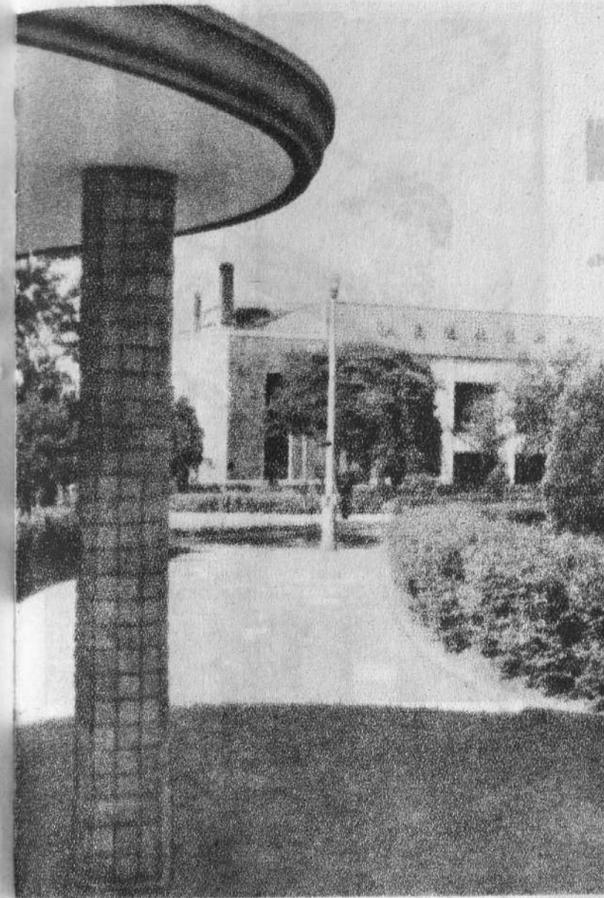
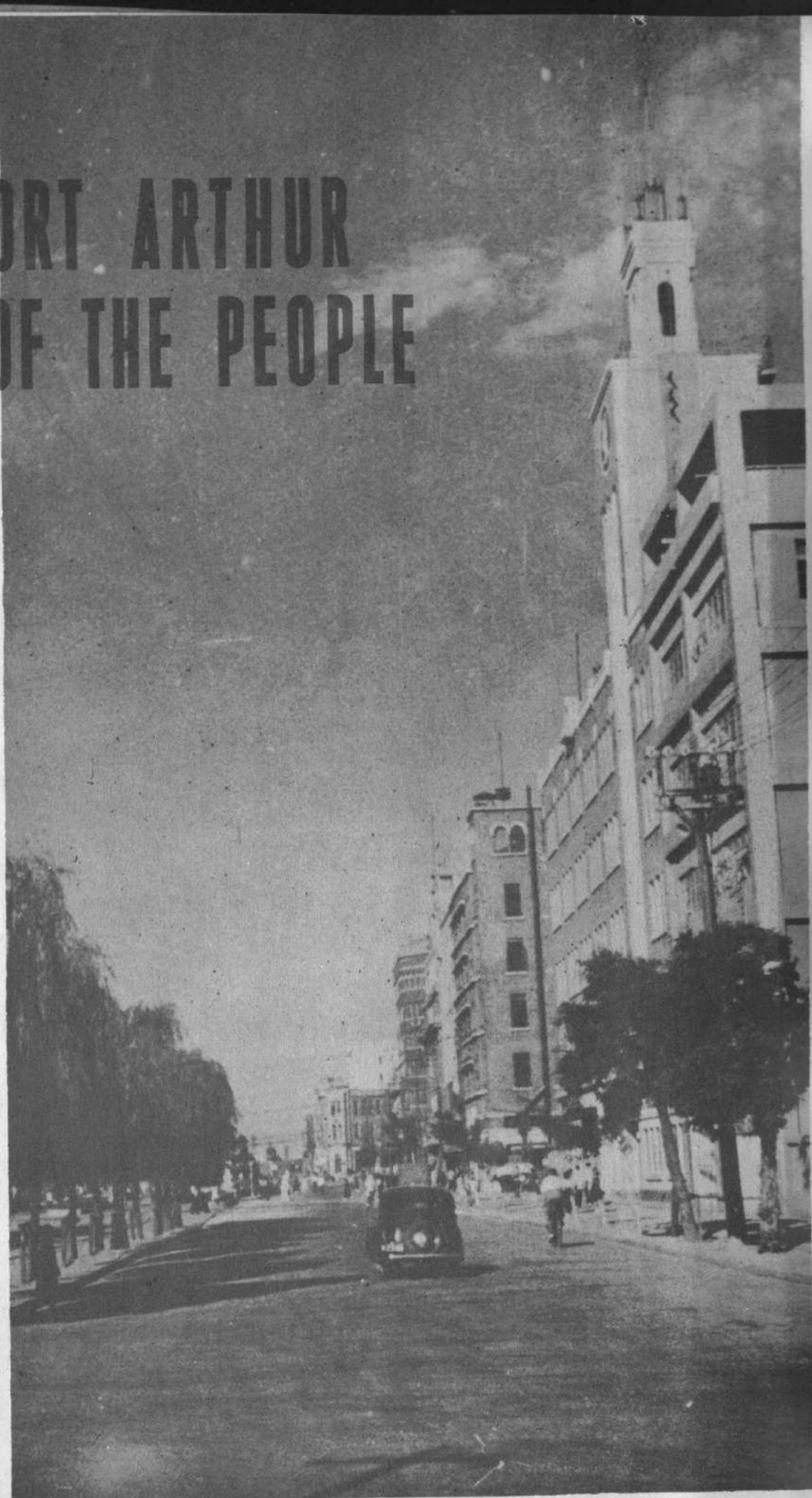
more are to be seen cycling out of the city towards the countryside. Increased production has raised the worker's livelihood. In 1950, the purchasing power of a worker was 88.9 per cent higher than 1948.

Many Soviet army men and women, who are stationed in the area under the Agreement of 1945, are to be seen walking along the streets. Strong friendship exists between the local people and these Soviet citizens, for it is never forgotten that the Soviet forces were

responsible for the liberation of the area from Japanese occupation.

The people of Port Arthur-Dairen region are ardent supporters of peace. Nearly 700,000 have signed their names to the Berlin Appeal for a Five Power Peace Pact. They have also drawn up their own patriotic pact to strengthen the friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples, to strive for more industrial achievements and to fulfill their "Resist America and Aid Korea" tasks.

Formerly a desolate village, Tsimniwa, as it was called, is now one of Dairen's main boulevards.



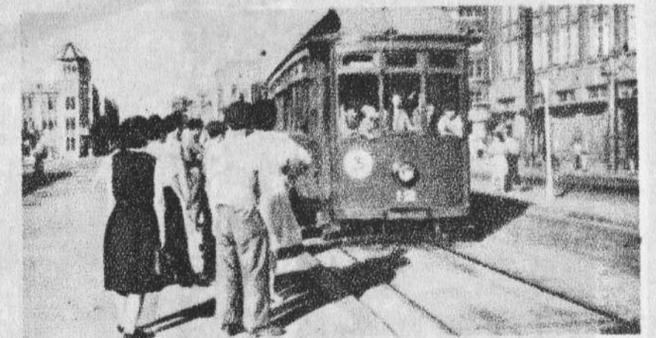
The newly-built People's Palace of Culture in Dairen is an ideal place for study and cultural activities.



A symbol of the strength and glory of the working people—May 1st Tower, in the Labour Park of Dairen.



The Labour Park of Dairen is a popular recreation ground. It was reconstructed by volunteers from the government personnel, workers and students.



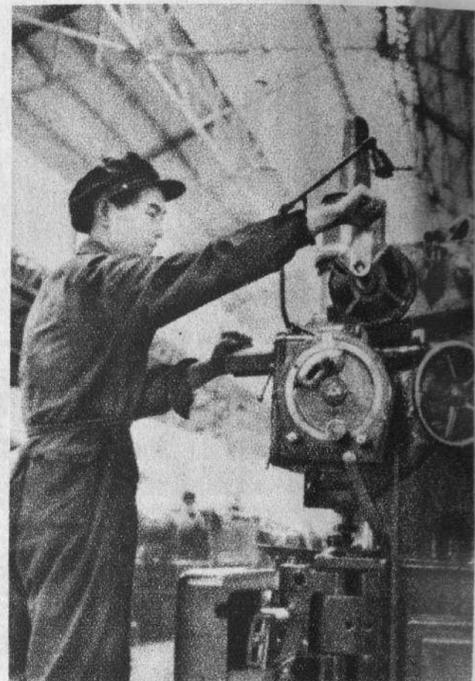
Dairen is justly proud of its tram services. They run frequently and on time and the public co-operates in maintaining a high standard of cleanliness.



Soviet Red Armymen stationed in Dairen are well-known for their helpful attitude towards the people—two army men give a helping hand with the ploughing.

DAIREN WORKERS IN THE PATRIOTIC PRODUCTION CAMPAIGN

A group of workers in the Chuan Chu Shipyards accepts the challenge of the Ma Heng-chang brigade.



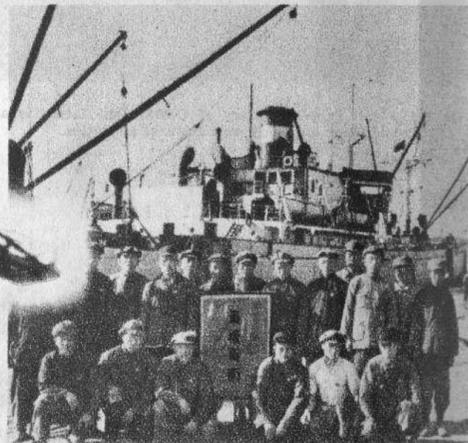
In response to the Patriotic Production Campaign Wang Chu-fang of the Dairen Railway Factory steps up production on the modern carbide cutter lathe.



This group of machine tool workers is a model for all groups in Dairen for their ever-increasing production output.

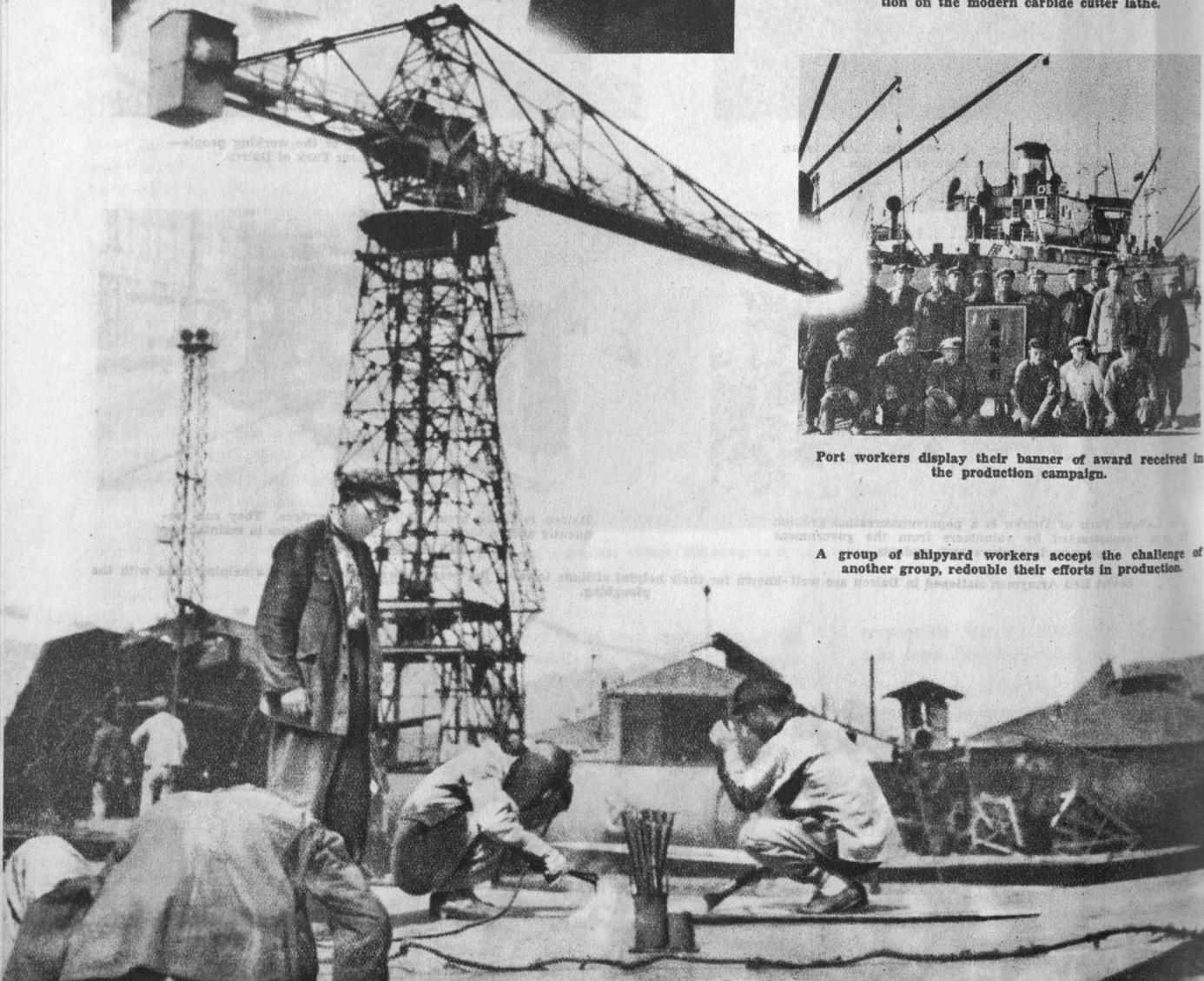


Workers study their production figures with great interest. Both quality and quantity of output are continually on the increase.



Port workers display their banner of award received in the production campaign.

A group of shipyard workers accept the challenge of another group, redouble their efforts in production.



TECHNICIANS FROM THE RANKS OF THE WORKERS



The Dairen Railway Technical College is training many young technicians. A Soviet expert inspects a student's work.



Chiang Mao-hsiang, Chief-engineer of the Dairen Railway Factory, was formerly a rank and file worker. Liberation gave him his opportunity for study.

LIFE BECOMES EASIER FOR THE WORKERS OF DAIREN



Nearly all large factories have their clinics, where the workers and their families receive free medical advice and treatment.

A courtyard of the worker's residential hostel of the Chiao Tung Factory.



Retired workers of the Dairen Railway Factory need no longer fear old age, for pensions are available for all.



Young workers of the Chinchow Textile Factory dance on the lawn in front of their residential hostel.



At the end of the day's work, mothers collect their babies from the creche.



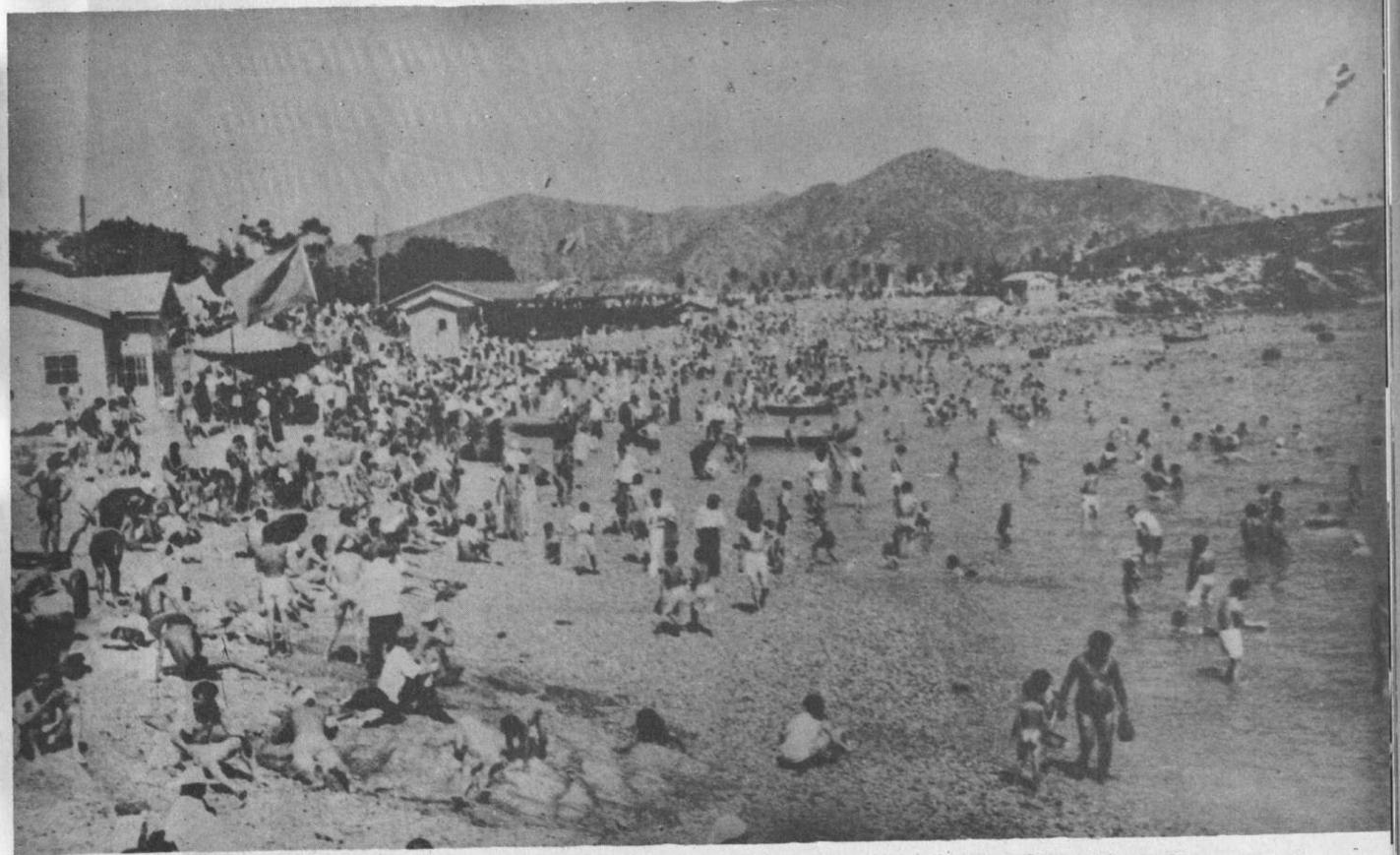
In the Chiao Tung Residential Hostel, a comfortable library and reading room provides a restful place for study.



Dairen workers may spend their holidays at this rest home. . . .



. . . . with its beautiful gardens and restful atmosphere.



Tiger Beach—one time exclusive resort for Japanese and puppet well-to-do's—now a popular summer resort for workers.

Children's Art in the New Society

The children of the Lu Yi Creche in Peking celebrated International Children's Day, June 1, by sending albums of their paintings and drawings to their young friends in the Soviet Union and the New Democratic countries.

These artistic creations of children between the ages of 5 and 7 are fully expressive of their life and education, rich in potential talent and imaginative power.

The children of this new society gain a love for work early in their lives. They love their country and their great leader Chairman Mao. They know that the potential enemy of their happy life is American imperialism. They love their young

friends in the Soviet Union and the New Democracies and hope that children of the whole world will soon be united in friendship.



Our teacher took us to see a factory a cut and paste design.



The flowers in our garden a cut and paste design.



A girl dances to celebrate May Day a crayon drawing.



O, moon! We children want to ride in a motor car and reach you before dawn.



Our flowers are all in full bloom a design in tinted raw cotton.



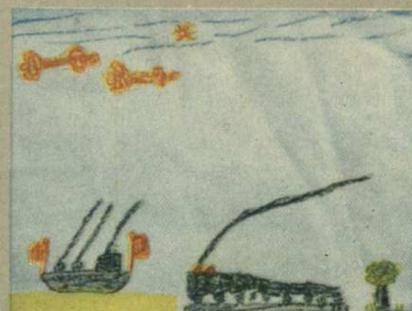
American planes invaded our coast. Our uncles, the navy-men, opened fire and the pilots fell into the sea and were drowned. a crayon drawing.



Our peach-tree is bearing fruit. Come, young friends, and see. a cut and paste design.



On May Day aeroplanes dropped handbills. We children ran and tried to catch them. a crayon drawing.



To reach you our letters will go by train, boat and aeroplane. a crayon drawing.



One day we went canoeing in Peihai Park. a cut and paste design.

NEW MINING METHODS PRODUCE NEW RECORDS

On New Year's Eve a new coal-cutting record in Huainan Colliery took most people by surprise. The record was 146 tons cut in one manshift (six and a half hours). The record breaker was Feng Hsu-jan, a member of the Youth League.

When the news of the victories in Korea reached the pit in February, another record was created of 163 tons. On the evening shift of the same day, a fresh record was achieved of 186 tons and on the following day another record of 203 tons. On February 24 this figure was obliterated by a new achievement of 211 tons, and on the following day yet a new figure of 215 tons was flashed throughout the nation.

When news of these records reached the Tai Hang coal district in South Hopei, a record-breaking movement was launched, and by March 19 the Huainan figure was exceeded. Three days later 254 tons stood as the record, which has since been broken by a group of workers in a Shantung colliery with an achievement of 258 tons.

During the course of this emulation drive the miners constantly improved their technical level. Increased production lowered the costs of production and so their livelihood was improved.

Since liberation, new mining methods and gradual mechanisation have brought benefits to both the miners and the mine. They have resulted in less physical strain and less danger. Since the new methods were introduced, not a single serious casualty has occurred. Extraction rate has reached 90 per cent as against 60 per cent in the past.

New houses have been built for the workers and their families with no charges for rent, water or electricity. They have their own canteens. Last winter, over 5000 bolts of cloth were sold in this mine alone, and every miner had a new suit of winter clothes.

The miners enjoy free medical care and a new hospital. Regular inoculations and vaccinations were introduced as protection from epidemics.

An anti-illiteracy campaign is being carried out. Pit-head spare time classes aim to eliminate illiteracy within two years, and a special department has been set up in the Huainan Training College to train technicians and engineers from the rank and file.



Chao Wen-sin, of the Feng Feng Colliery in the Tai Hang Coal district, holder of the March 19 record of 243 tons of coal in one manshift.



Miner Lo Yung-chin of the Feng Feng Colliery, whose group made the record of 254 tons, later to be broken by a record of 258 tons by Li Chun-ting's group in the Chia Wang Colliery in Shantung Province.



The use of pneumatic drills in coal-mining must be closely co-ordinated with the work of propping, shovelling and transport.



A group discusses the question of co-ordination.



The directors and engineers of the Huainan Colliery hold regular discussions with the workers on methods of work.



The first record breaker—Communist member Chin Chun-yang was the first to overcome the prejudice against the pneumatic drill with a record of 28 tons.



Miner An Chao-fu achieved his record of 48 tons on December 14.



Two days later miner Kung Chen-hai brought the record to 80.12 tons.



As news of a fresh record reaches the pit-head, representatives of the administrative workers and trade union and cultural workers gather to welcome the labour heroes.



December 28—and the record stands at 99.75 tons.



New Year's Eve, 1950—the technique is mastered with a shift output of 146.28 tons.



February 17, 1951—a new record of 163.8 tons.



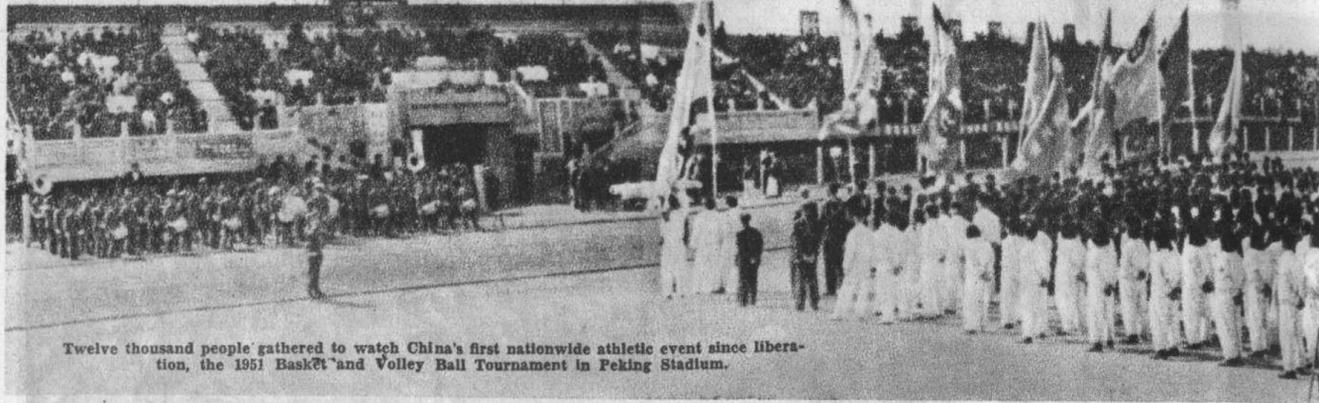
The following day Communist Li Tao-ping makes a new record of 203.4 tons.



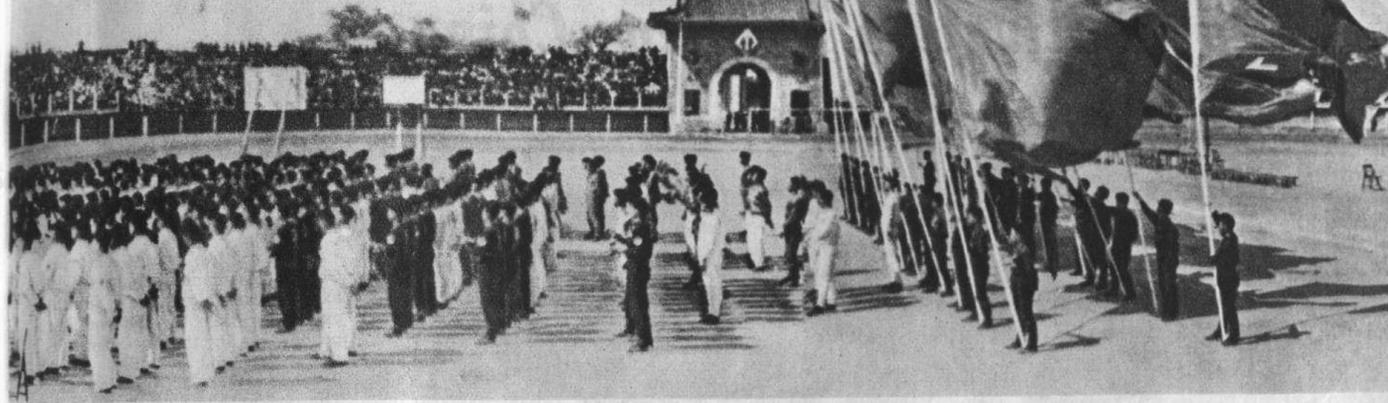
A week later, a yet higher record is achieved by miner Chen Yu-hua, of 215.12 tons.

The Huainan Colliery in North Anhwei, pioneer of Stakhanov methods of coal extraction. Last year new dwellings with 36,000 square metres of floor space were built for the workers and their families.





Twelve thousand people gathered to watch China's first nationwide athletic event since liberation, the 1951 Basket and Volley Ball Tournament in Peking Stadium.



FORERUNNERS OF A PEOPLE'S ATHLETICS

National Volley and Basket-Ball Tournament

China's first national athletic event since liberation, the National Basket and Volley Ball Meet of 1951, was one of the most stimulating events ever witnessed in the capital. Twelve thousand people gathered to watch the series of volley and basket-ball matches played by teams from all parts of the country, culminating in the national championship finals.

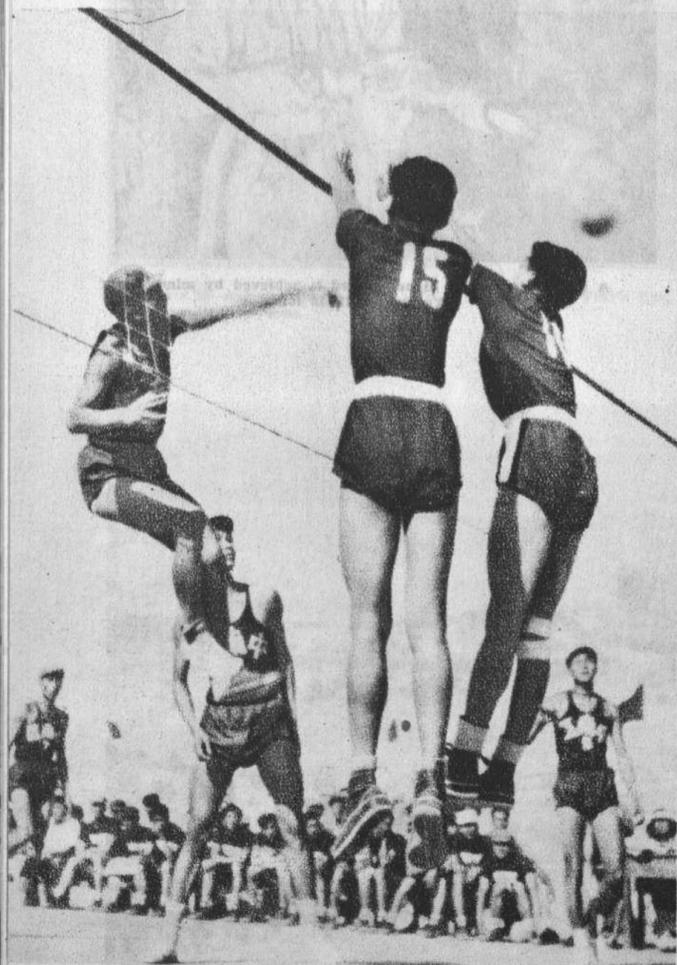
All administrative areas, the People's Liberation Army and the railways were represented in the contest, with 593 men and women contestants from the ranks of students, government cadres,

peasants, workers and national minorities. Players from the Northwest included Moslems, Mongolians, Tibetans, Uighurs, Tartars and Kazakhs. The team from Central-South came from the workers and peasants, including industrial workers, pedi-cab drivers, poor peasants, and middle peasants. This is a new development in the history of Chinese athletics.

At the opening of the tournament, Feng Wen-pin, Secretary of the New Democratic Youth League of China, in welcoming the contestants, pointed out that the tournament would provide a great stimulus to the development of sports activities, and called for the further development of athletics throughout the country and its integration with production, study, and national defence. Of new China's physical culture he said; "We must make it an indispensable part of the life of every youth".



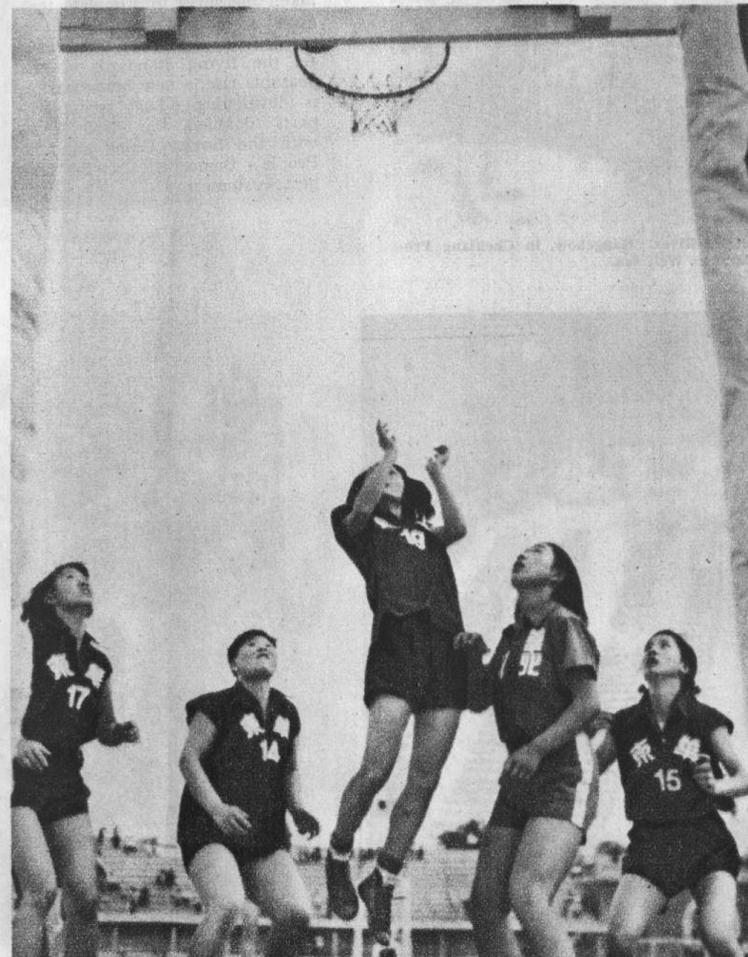
General Chu Teh, Vice-Chairman of the Central People's Government, and Fanchen Ngoertehni, one of the spiritual heads of Tibet, were distinguished visitors at the tournament.



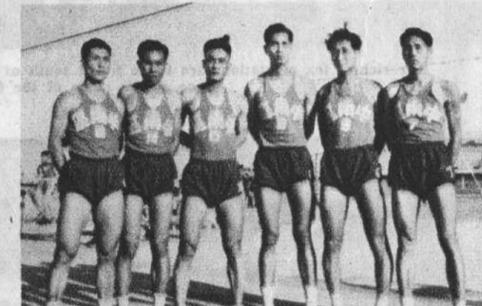
The final championship match of the men's volley-ball tournament was won by the team from the Central-South.



The team from East China won the final championship match of the men's basket-ball tournament.



The East China team, winner of the women's basket-ball championship, defeated the runners-up by the narrow score of 35-33.



The Central-South team, winners of the men's volley-ball tournament, was drawn entirely from the ranks of workers and peasants.



Winners and losers shake hands at the end of a match.

Tea Cultivation in New China



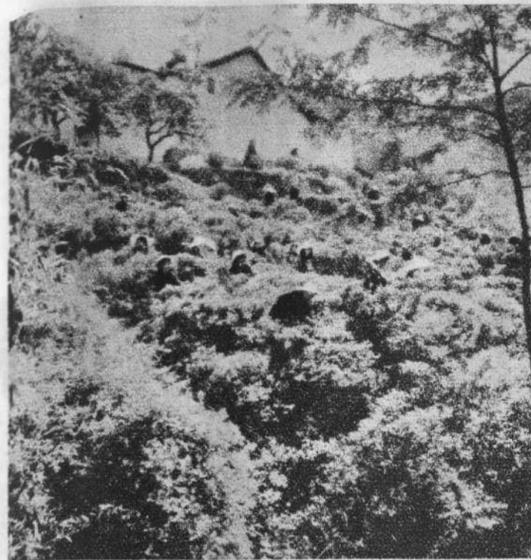
The richest tea plantations are to be found south of the Yangtze River. Hangchow, in Chekiang Province, is the home of the famous Dragon Well tea.

China is the home of the tea-plant and the world's greatest tea producer. Tea plantations are found in 17 provinces and along the basins of the Yangtze, Pearl and Min Rivers. More than 30 million workers are connected with the industry.

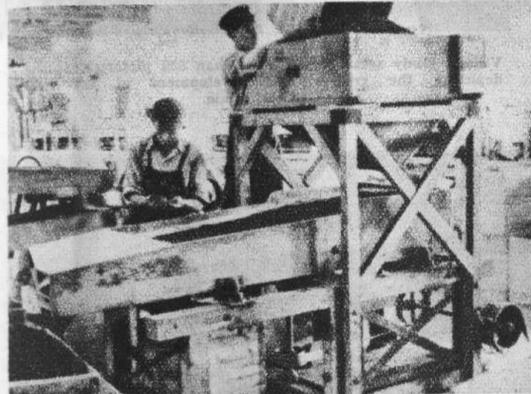
Although for many centuries Chinese tea dominated the world export market with an annual export as high as 240 million pounds, during the pre-liberation years this had dwindled to a little over 20 million pounds. The decline began at the end of the last century and dropped further under Kuomintang rule, when all exports to the Soviet Union were banned, entailing the loss of a good customer which annually bought 100 million pounds of tea.

The KMT tea monopoly at home was equally ruinous. They bought cheap from the grower and sold dear to the customers. Large tracts of tea plantations were allowed to run to seed, while the peasants were unable to afford the luxury of tea-drinking.

Envisaging a bright future for the industry, the Government has taken measures to stimulate tea-growing, and has introduced a policy of reasonable tea prices. As the living standards of the peasants rise, a new home market is developing. Last year's exports doubled the 1949 level, with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies as the biggest customers.



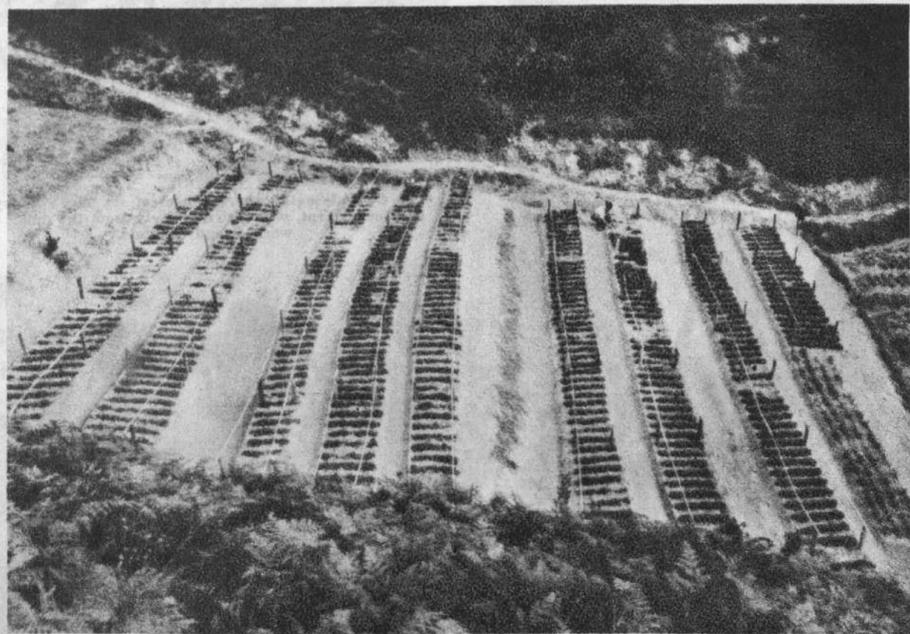
Land reform in the tea growing areas has given the tea plantations to those who cultivate them. Improved methods of cultivation have increased the output.



Mechanised processing has improved the quality of the leaf. Black tea must be rolled, fermented, dried and graded—green tea is dried and graded.



Two leaves and a bud—the picking is an art in itself, and needs a quick eye and nimble fingers.



The State-run China Tea Company plans the cultivation and sale of tea on a nationwide scale, maintains nurseries of high-grade tea saplings for supplying to growers at a low price.



Women tea pickers in Chekiang Province—they work in teams, compete for the Red Flag award for skilful picking.



Tea for foreign export is mainly of the black variety—but connoisseurs all over the world still call for the fragrant qualities of the Dragon Well, Wu Xi, and Ya Chien varieties.

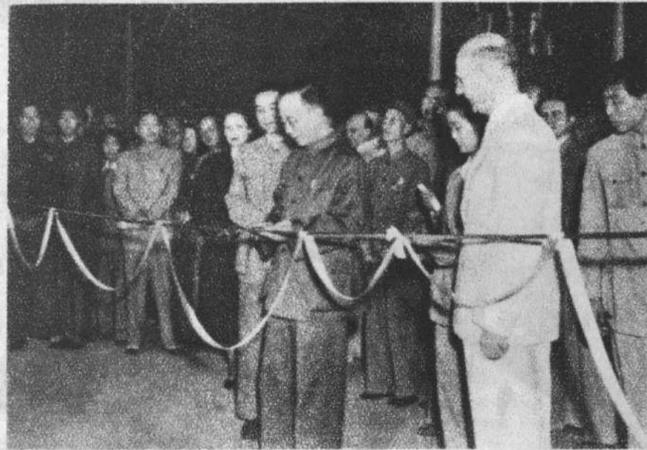
NEW CZECHOSLOVAKIA VISITS PEKING

SIX YEARS OF PEACEFUL CONSTRUCTION

The New Czechoslovakian Exhibition, sponsored by the Liaison Bureau for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, was held in Peking during June.

A rich variety of exhibits showed the achievements of the Czechoslovakian people in their six years since liberation. Examples of industrial production, machines, factory-models, wood carving, sculpture, oil painting and photography combined to give a clear picture of the rising standards of living of the people.

Although China and Czechoslovakia lie far apart, they are sister nations in the struggle for world peace and in the task of creating a new life of culture and prosperity for their peoples.



The New Czechoslovakia Exhibition was held in the Working People's Palace of Culture. Vice-Premier Kuo Mo-jo cuts the ribbon as he declares the exhibition open.



Dr. Welskopf, Czechoslovakian Ambassador to China, explains a chart to Vice-Premier Kuo Mo-jo.



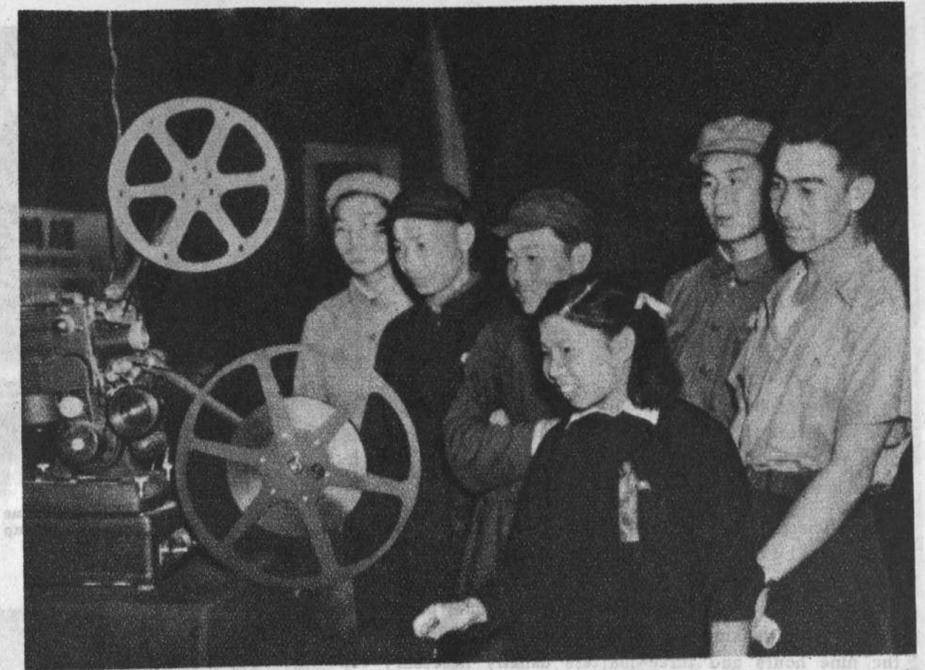
Visitors study some of the more than 500 pictorial exhibits depicting the growth and development of the New Czechoslovakia.



A continual stream of visitors poured through the doors of the exhibition.



Even the very young found plenty to interest them at the exhibition.



A young technician explains the working of the 1951 film projector to a group of army men and government workers.



Peasant handicrafts were one of the main attractions at the exhibition. Embroideries, laces, wood carvings and pottery told of a steadily rising standard of living.

ADVANCED SOVIET METHOD SPEEDS METAL CUTTING

China's machine building industry, and consequently her whole industry is expected to undergo striking change as a result of the introduction by Soviet experts of high-speed metal processing by carbide cutters.

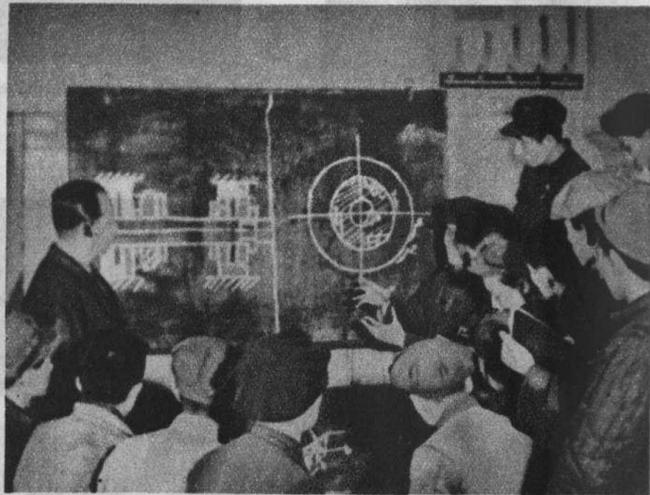
Efficiency in making machine tools can be increased 20 to 30 times by the use of this method. Workers in a training class in the high-speed processing of metals in Mukden recently reduced the two and a half hours previously necessary for making a main spindle to nine minutes, while the nine hours and three-quarters usually necessary for making a gear blank was reduced to twelve minutes.

These mechanics are now fully fledged graduates in high-speed metal processing, and have been divided into four groups to publicise these methods in various factories throughout the Northeast. The methods have already been introduced into 16 factories in Tientsin and have proved successful in every case. The overall production of the Tientsin Machine Factory has increased threefold since two fifths of its lathes began using the new method.

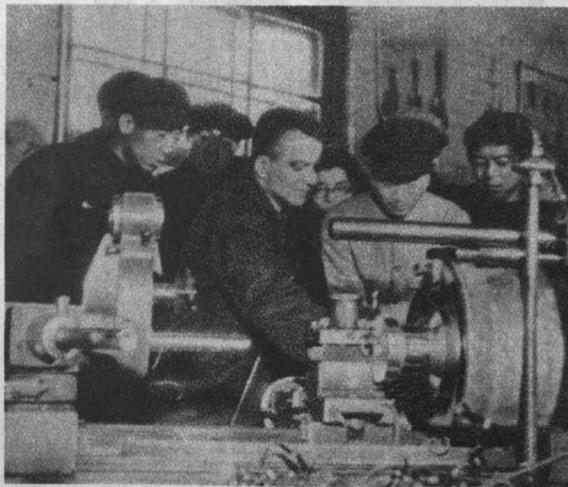
As the machine industry is the basis of the economic reconstruction of all other industries, it is expected that there will be far reaching results in the national work of reconstruction.



Many new types of machine tools have been supplied under the Sino-Soviet Trade Agreement. A group of Soviet experts discusses methods of demonstrating their use.



A training class in high-speed processing of metals was established in Mukden. The graduates will later go to all parts of the country to demonstrate the new methods.



A Soviet expert instructs workers in the new methods of high-speed metal processing.



During their three months of study, the workers learn to handle the Soviet machine tools and master the use of the carbide cutter.



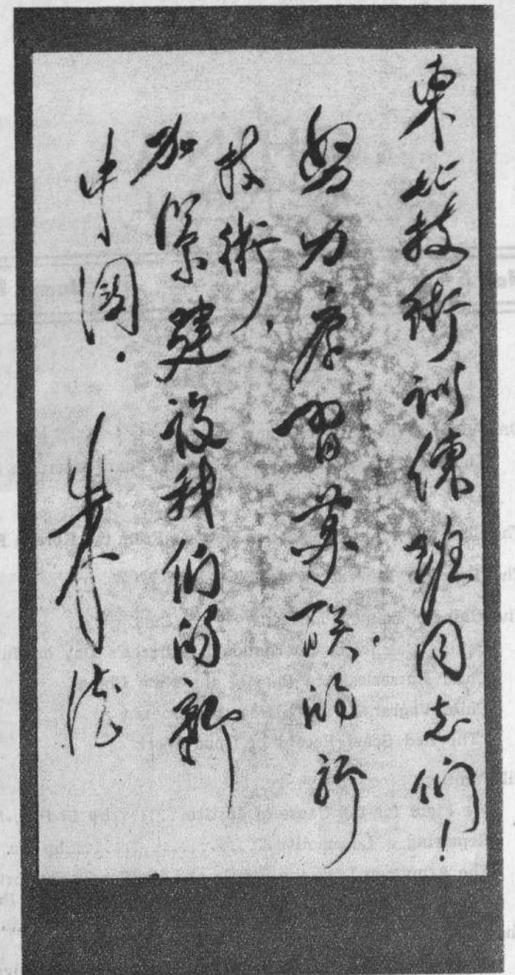
At the end of their training the young mechanics demonstrated the new methods to more than 3000 workers, technicians and government representatives.



Kao Kang, Chairman of the People's Government of Northeast China and Li Fu-chun, Minister of Heavy Industry, were distinguished visitors at the demonstration.



When the process was demonstrated in Peking, Commander-in-Chief Chu Teh and Ho Chang-kung, Vice-Minister of Heavy Industry, were among the many representatives of factories, colleges, and government administrative bodies who attended.



"Strive to Learn from Soviet Technique, Speed the Construction of New China," says their scroll.

CHINA PICTORIAL

No. 6

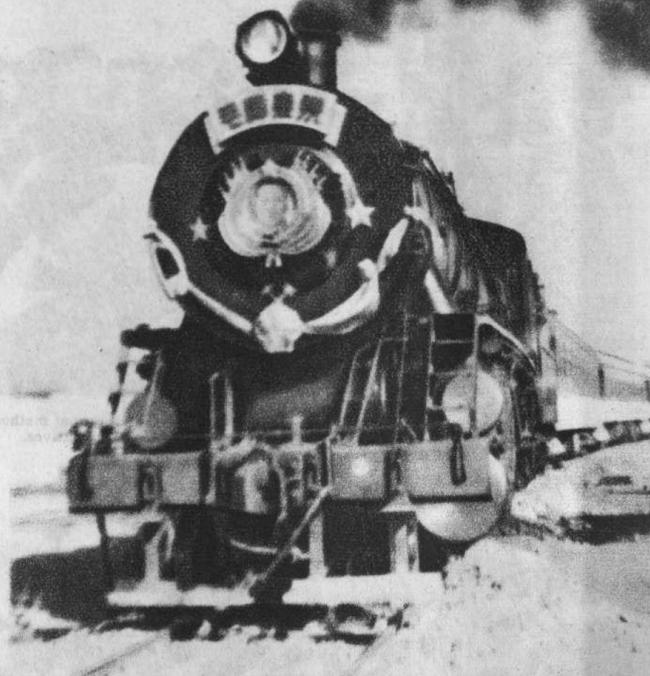
June, 1951

CONTENTS

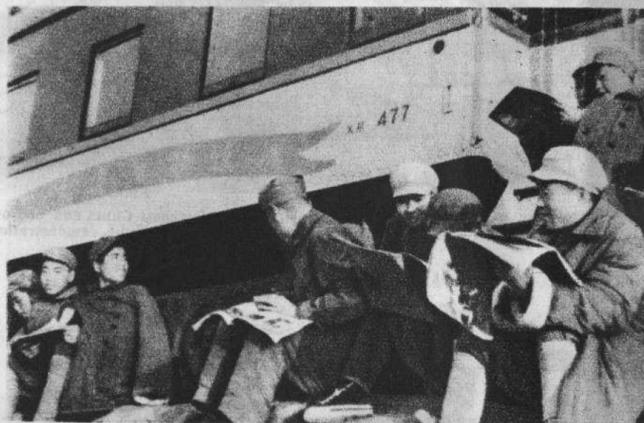
- One Year of the Korean War
The Spirit of the People Is Stronger Than American Steel
They Came to Conquer
- The Chinese People's Delegation Returns From the Korean Front
- The Peaceful Liberation of Tibet
- The Chinese Young Pioneers
Peking Celebrates International Children's Day on June 1
Child Nurseries Are Part of the New China
Child Vagrants Find a New Happiness
"The Red Scarf Record of Good Work"
- Oil Paintings
We Fight for the Cause of Justice.....by Li Ping-hung
Repairing a Locomotive.....by Lu Hua
The Armymen Love the People and the People Support the Armymen.....by Chang Pi-wu
- The New Port Arthur and Dairen of the People
Dairen Workers in the Patriotic Production Campaign
Technicians From the Ranks of the Workers
Life Becomes Easier for the Workers of Dairen
- Children's Art in the New Society
- New Mining Methods Produce New Records
- Forerunners of a People's Athletics
- Tea Cultivation in New China
- New Czechoslovakia Visits Peking
- Advanced Soviet Method Speeds Metal Cutting
- Youth Carries Culture to the Countryside

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Mongolian, Tibetan and Uighur Languages.



The Youth Cultural Special Train toured 5000 miles, visited remote villages with books, entertainment and cinema shows for the villagers and railway workers.



The "Club" carriage of the train was often so crowded that people had to read their journals and papers outside.



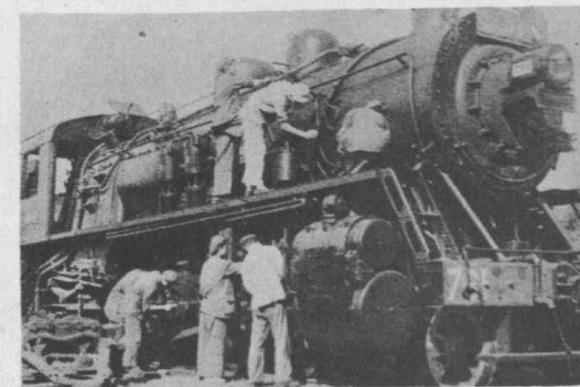
A small group of railway workers in an outlying area gather to listen to a talk on "Life in the Soviet Union Today".

YOUTH CARRIES CULTURE TO THE COUNTRYSIDE

In a six months' tour the Youth Cultural Special, a gaily painted train carrying a troupe of young cultural workers, brought something new and stimulating into the lives of thousands of people along the vicinity of the main railways of the country.

Equipped with theatrical props, a film projector, a bookshop, a library, musical instruments, and enthusiasm, these 68 young men and women gave theatrical performances and film shows before more than half a million people, and taught thousands of workers to sing, dance, and stage their own plays.

In the course of their journey, they visited homes, factories and villages, and improvised many new plays and songs based on the lives of the people.



The young cultural workers help the locomotive crew to clean the engine.



Chang Hui-chun, a young singer, teaches the words of a song to a volunteer.



Local folk songs were often learnt from the people in the course of the journey—A Honan railwayman teaches the troupe a local Honanese ballad.

Railwaymen volunteers for Korea provided an enthusiastic audience for one of their theatrical performances.



