

CHINA

PICTORIAL

JANUARY

1952

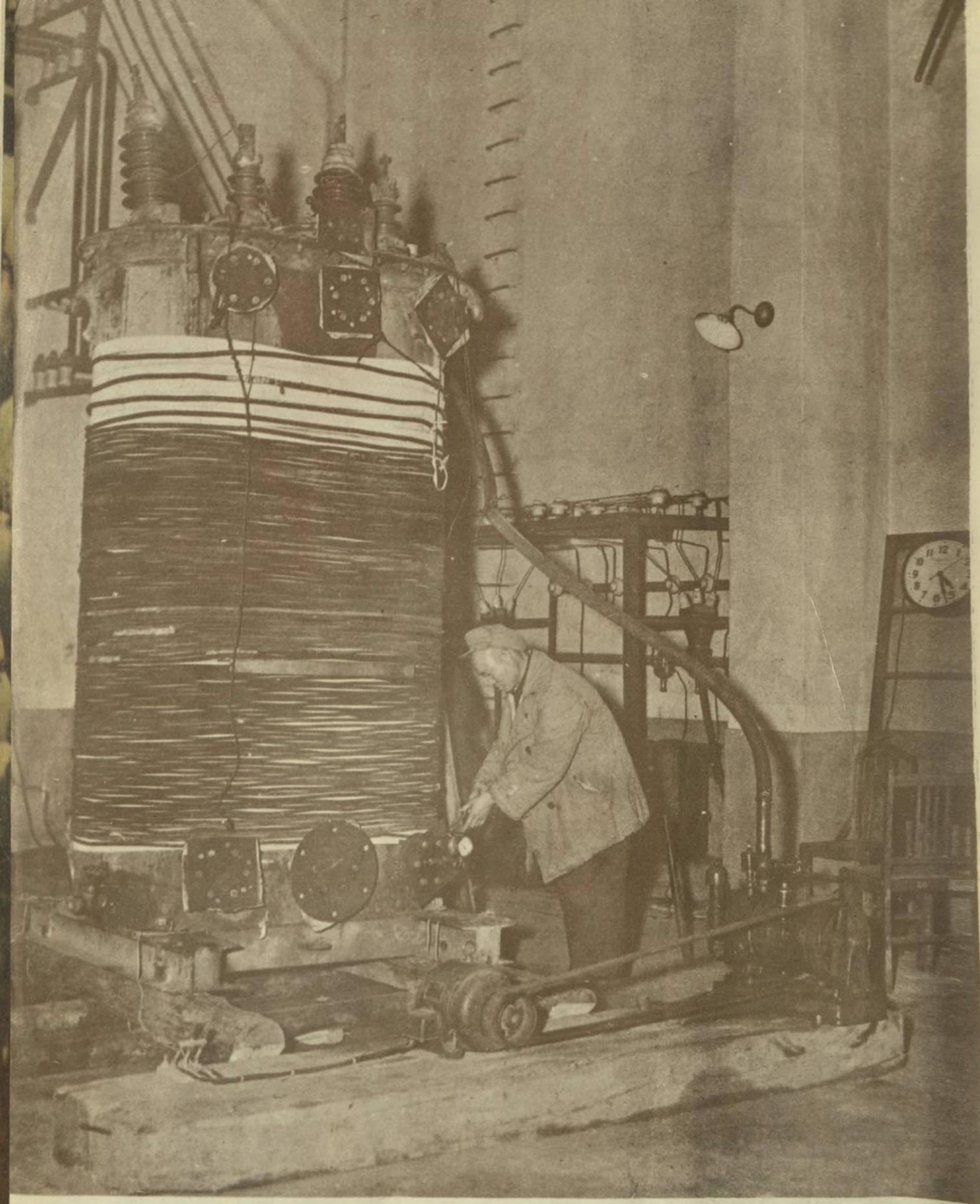


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Chairman Mao Tse-tung



ELECTRICITY WORKERS win victory on the production and economy front—workers of Tangshan Power Administration and Power Plant have improved their technique, utilised potential power, and improved management and administration as a result of their victory over conservative methods of the past. By the end of November, they had over-fulfilled their economy and production plan for the last quarter of 1951 by 68 per cent and created wealth for the state to the value of 839 tons of millet. Shown above is a worker of the power plant overhauling a transformer by a new Soviet method which shortens the working time by 60 per cent and effects a considerable saving in electric power.

We Are One with Chairman Mao

People of all nationalities throughout China have tremendous love for their great leader Chairman Mao. Although they cannot all see him in person, they can all see his portrait. In every home, in every village and factory throughout the country, the portrait of Chairman Mao is displayed in a place of honour, a token of the place this beloved leader occupies in the hearts of the people



Wuhan railwaymen study a portrait of Chairman Mao
a pictorial journal in the workers' cultural club



Emancipated peasants of Paitou Village, Yoyang County,
Hunan Province, pledge to carry out their patriotic pact



Two girls of Shaoshanchung, a village in Siang-
tan County, Hunan Province, gaze at the portrait
of the great man who was born in their village



When the peasants of Lisu national minority see
portrait of Chairman Mao, they want a souvenir snaps
of their own smiling faces together with their lead



An old man and a young woman of Tunglien Banner in Inner Mongolia acclaim
Chairman Mao's portrait



Uighur children of Sinkiang Province press forward to see a portrait of their great leader

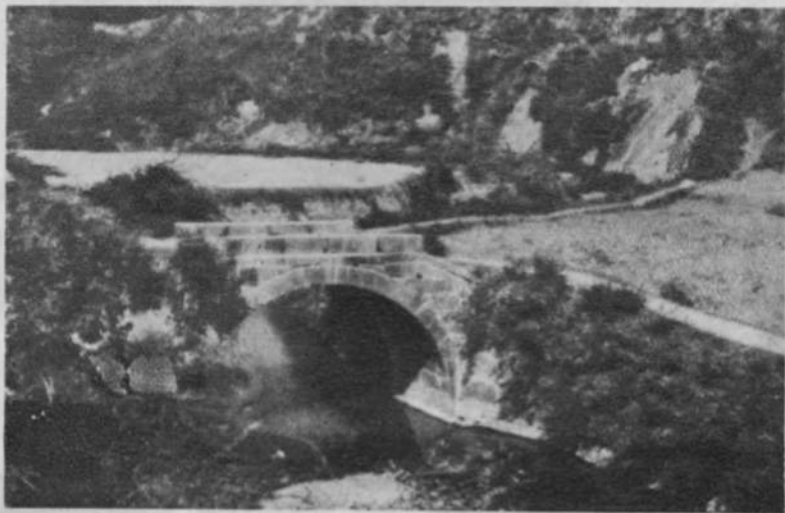
They Visited Chairman Mao's Native Village



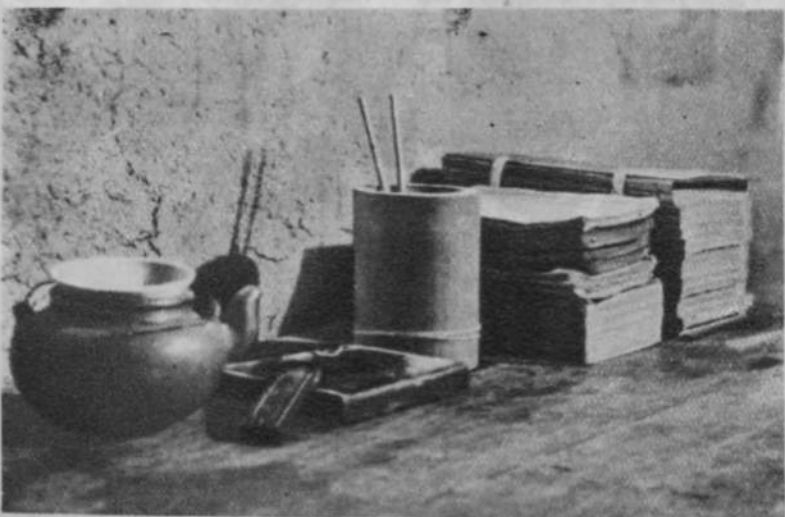
One fine day, a truck set off along the smooth Tanhsao Highway carrying a group of Young Pioneers on a visit to Chairman Mao's native village



Shao Mountain—their first glimpse of Chairman Mao's native locality



In the village of Shaoshanchung, a stone bridge crosses a small stream. Chairman Mao used to read and stroll here in his youth



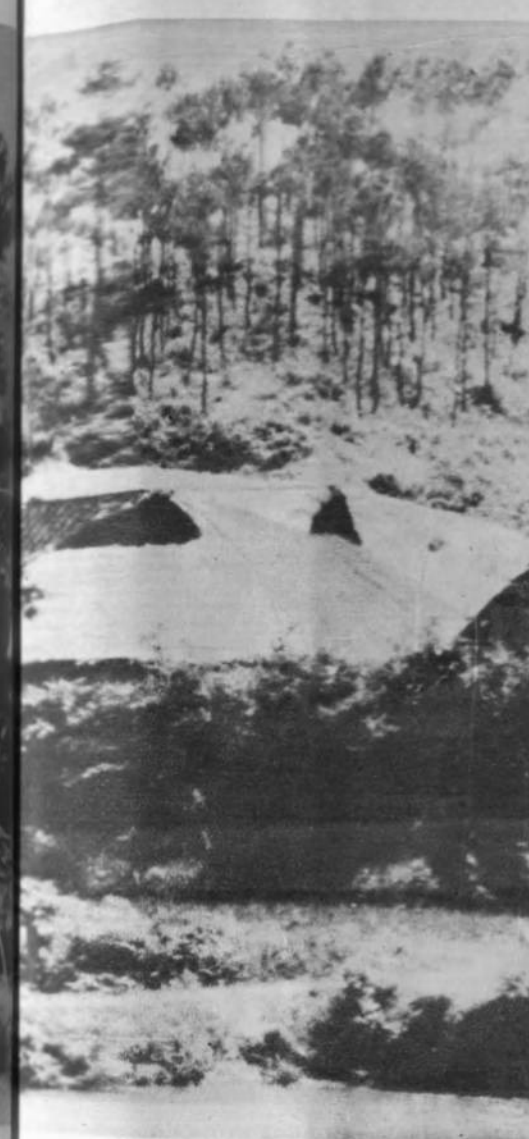
The desk and schoolbooks of the great leader in his youth



Chairman Mao's native village—Shaoshanchung, Siangtan County, Hunan Province. Chairman Mao was born in this simple peasant home in 1893



Walking happily towards the summit of Shao Mountain—the Fairy Top



Chairman Mao's childhood teacher Mao Yu-chu recounts stories of the great leader's childhood to the Young Pioneers



In the garden of Chairman Mao's childhood home, the children find time to play by a vine-shaded pool



Members of a cultural troupe give a front-line performance for fighters of the Chinese people's volunteers



During lulls, they study military tactics. Their fighting technique improves from day to day

Life Among the Volunteers



Volunteers gather round a copy of China Pictorial



Even in the midst of their fighting life, the volunteers maintain wall newspapers, giving monitored services of world news broadcasts and acting as a forum of public opinion



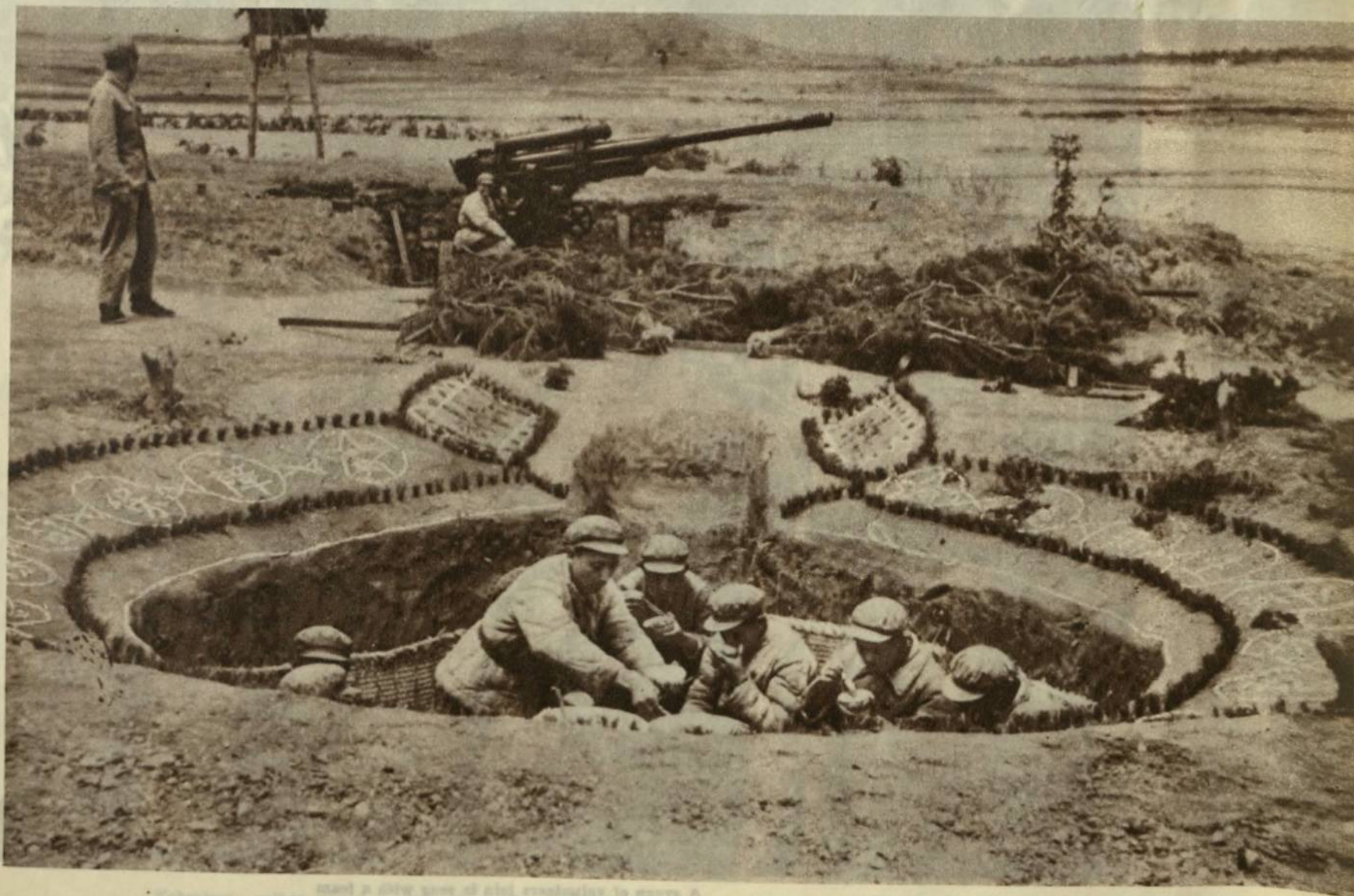
A group of volunteers join in song with a team of Korean cultural workers from Pyongyang



It's no easy job to turn out a good meal under front-line conditions, but the cooks face all difficulties with a smile



They not only serve the meals on time, but decorate the food buckets with slogans of encouragement for the front-line fighters



A front-line mess

In Praise of a Beautiful Life

Dances of the minority peoples performed by the ballet of the Central Academy of Drama



Yi dance



Mongolian dance



Dance of the Yao people



Kaoshan dance



Tibetan dance



Uighur dance



Li dance



Dance of the Yenpien people (people of Korean origin)



Miao dance

FERTILISERS — A GROWING INDUSTRY



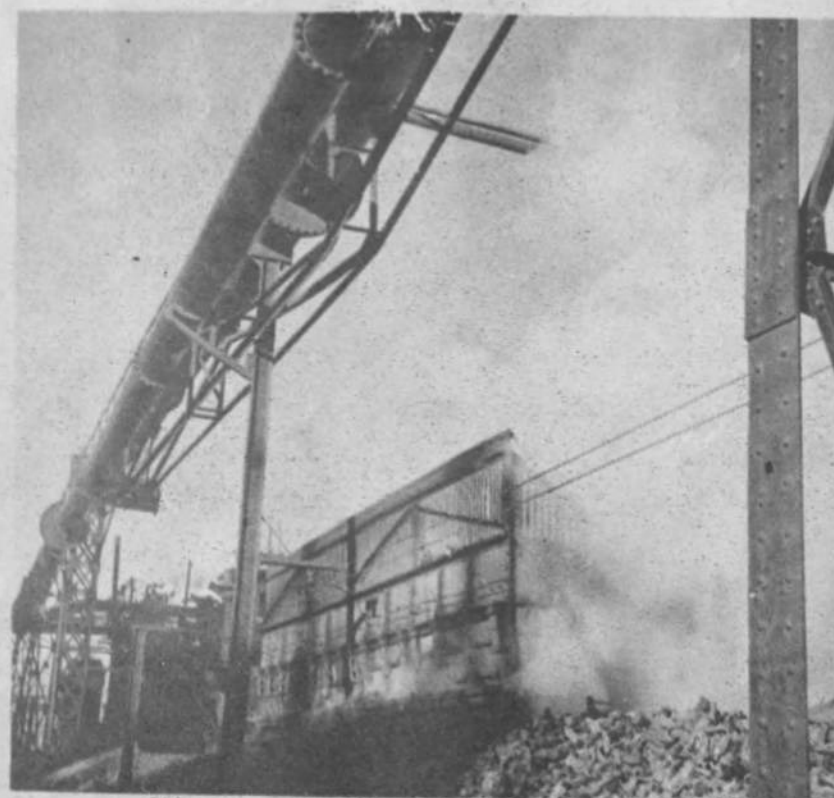
A view of the coke ovens in one of China's rehabilitated fertiliser factories

The young Chinese fertiliser industry occupies an important place in the chemical industry and a key place in the whole national economy. Since liberation, the industry has rapidly developed into a large-scale production unit capable of satisfying the demands of China's 310 million new land-owners.

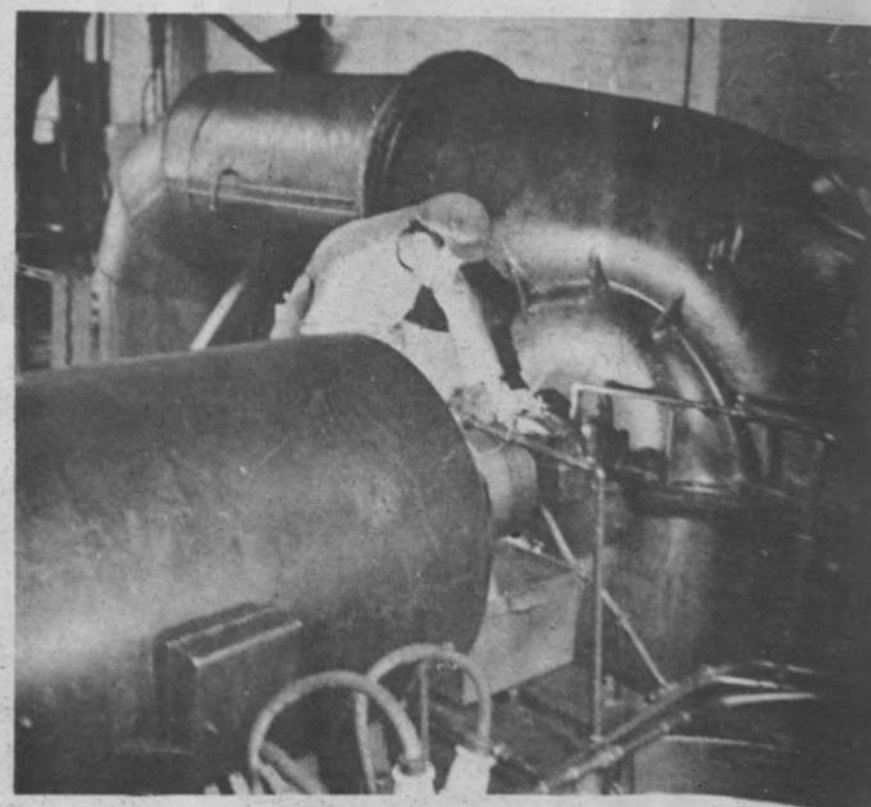
In a country whose economy is 90 per cent agricultural, bountiful harvests are not only the key to national prosperity but also provide the basis of further industrial development. The nation's larder, as well as the supply of raw materials needed for the development of industry, are dependent upon the output of the countryside.

In the present nationwide movement for increased agricultural output, the use of chemical fertilisers plays an indispensable role, and decisive steps have been taken to bring about the necessary expansion of this vital industry. In addition to the opening up of new factories in various parts of the country, the development and rehabilitation of existing plants has been energetically carried forward.

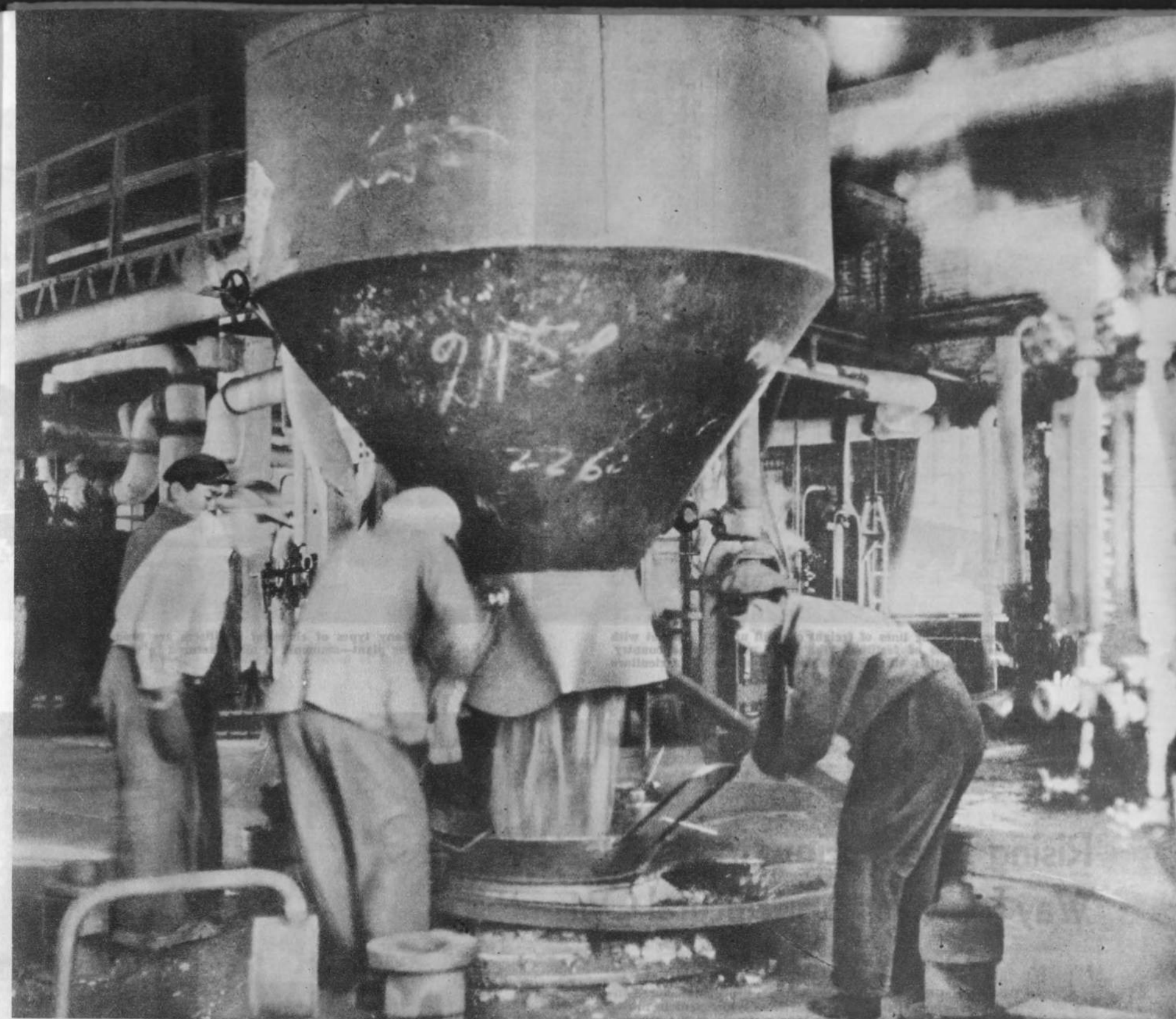
All obstacles in the way of broken down or wrecked machinery have been overcome through the initiative and enthusiasm of the workers, and in one enterprise with the same equipment as before liberation, output already exceeds the highest preliberation figure by 25 per cent. During the course of rehabilitation in 1950, more than 1726 rationalisation proposals were put forward by the workers of this plant, of which 1311 were accepted. With the popularisation of the working methods of the Soviet worker Kovalev in the recent campaign for production and economy this enterprise created extra wealth to the value of more than seven billion yuan and over-fulfilled its production plan for the whole year by the end of November.



Hot coke from the ovens is cooled by water before passing to the next process



The great air-blower of the water-gas section



Feeding the coke to the generator—this team of workers have eliminated all waste of material in this process



A careful check is kept on the temperature of the generator

In line with the general measures of labour protection which have been adopted throughout the industry as a whole, every worker in the plant is provided with special protective clothing and equipment. As a result of two large-scale investigations carried out last year into the question of safety measures accidents have been entirely eliminated.

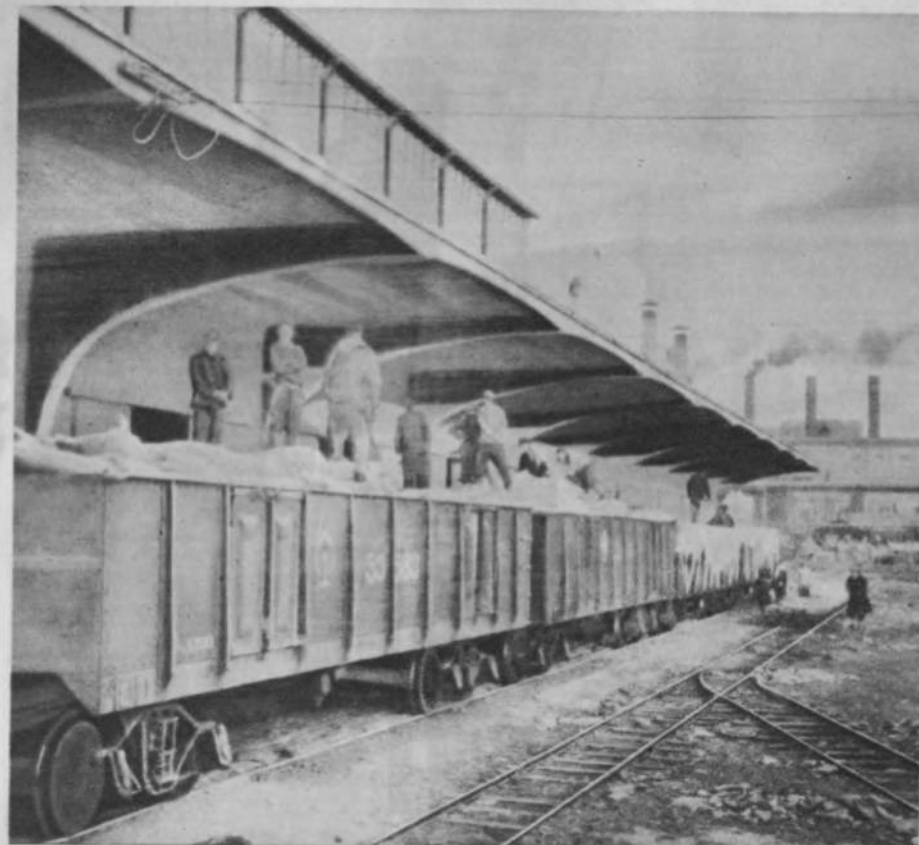
Protective foods are provided for all workers handling harmful chemicals and baths are available to all at the end of the day.

Clubs, libraries, and sports grounds provide ample opportunities for recreation and education and have played an important part in improving the health of the workers and in developing their cultural knowledge. Illiteracy, common among the workers in the past, has been wiped out, and many formerly illiterate workers have reached the educational standard of middle-school students.

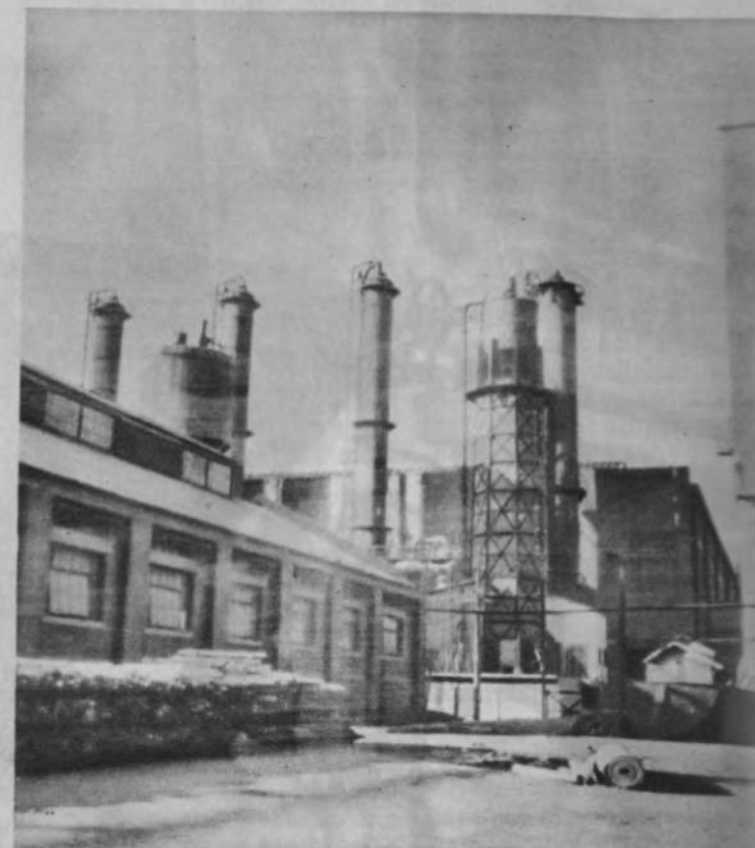
Members of the workers' families can also enjoy the educational facilities.

Spacious residential living quarters have taken the place of the broken-down hovels that used to serve the workers for homes and a magnificent new rest home with accommodation for 120 provides a place for recuperation and rest after illness.

Inspired by the knowledge of their vital role in the growing industrialisation of their country, the workers of the fertiliser industry are prepared to overcome all difficulties in meeting the growing demands of the nation for their product.



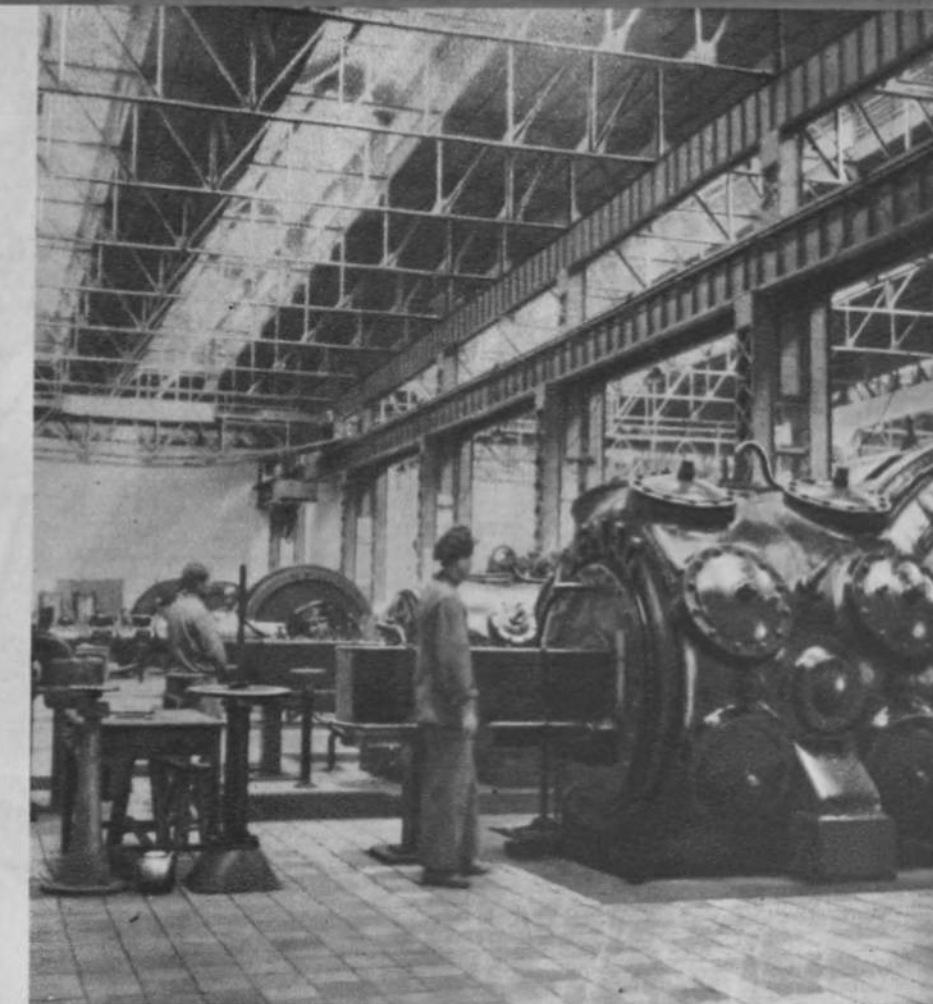
Every day long lines of freight cars fill up at the depot with consignments of fertilisers for other parts of the country, but production still lags behind the needs of agriculture



Many types of chemical fertilisers are produced at this plant—ammonia is manufactured in this section



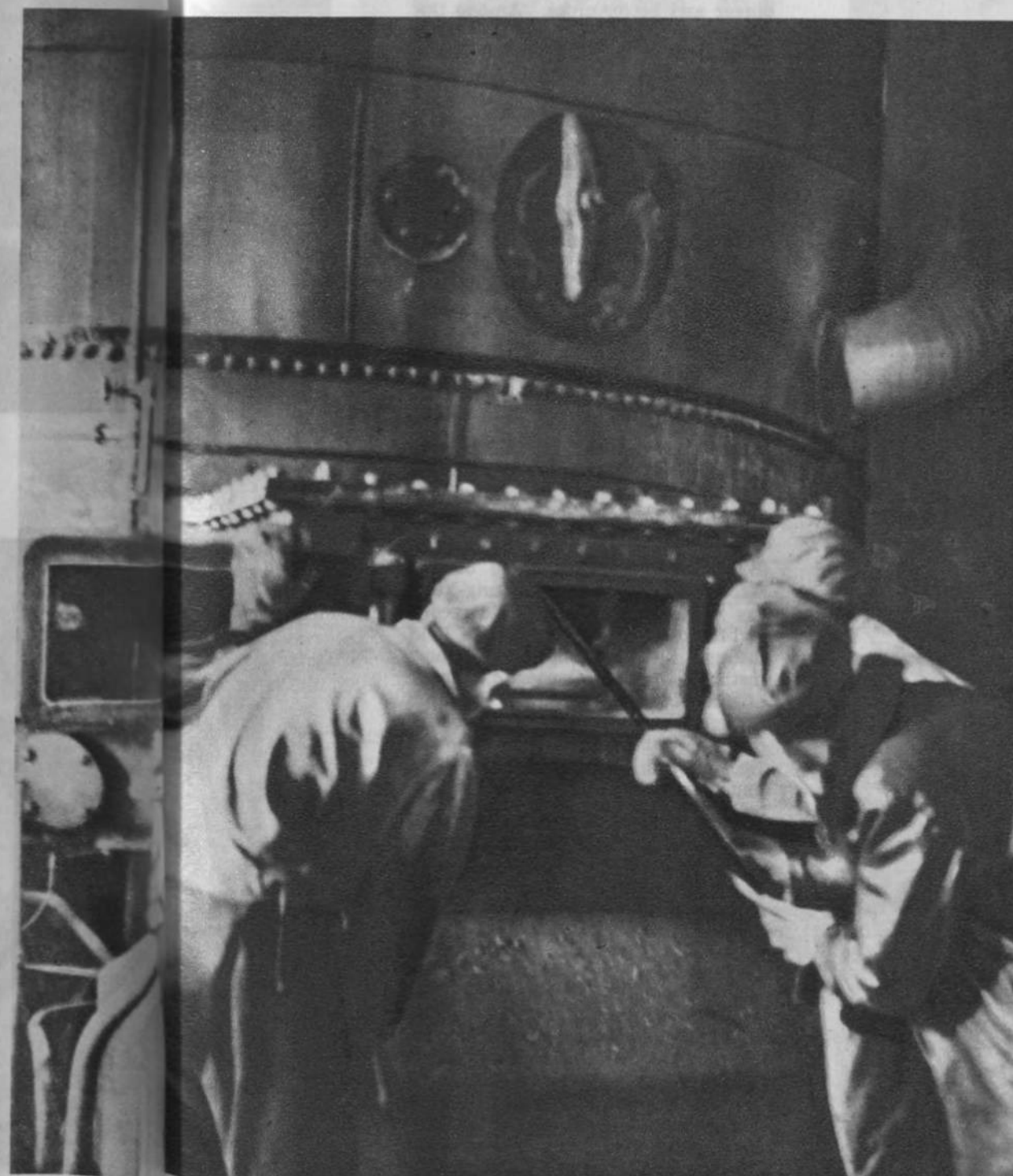
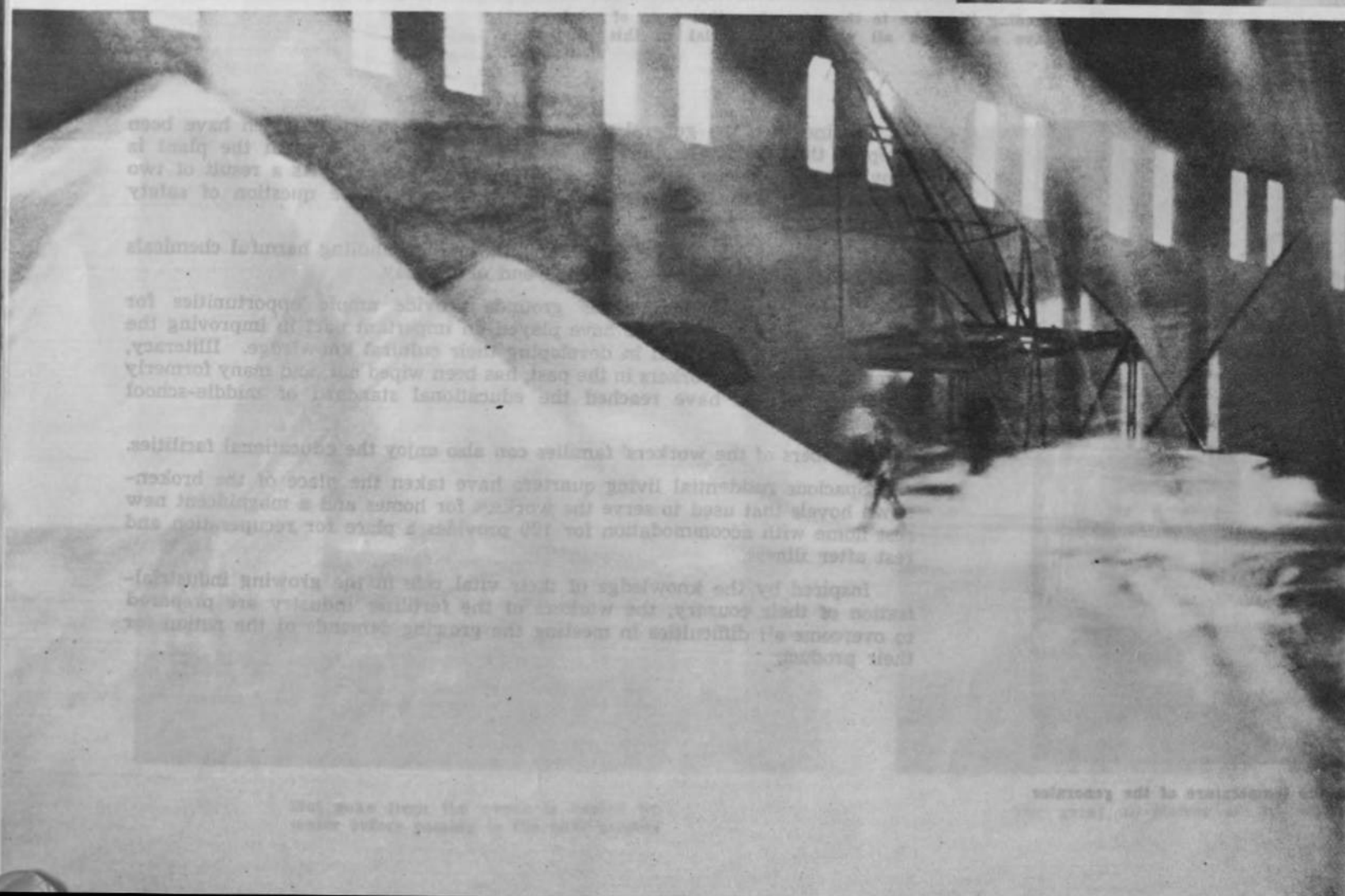
The control board of the synthetic shop—since the introduction of safety measures, no accident has occurred at this factory



A view of the interior of the synthetic shop

Rising Production Is Paving the Way for Mass Agricultural Output

Large quantities of ammonium sulphate are manufactured in the plant—the soil in China is particularly deficient in nitrogen. On the right, an analyst tests a sample of the product



Rationalisation proposals from the workers have raised the output of this generator by 20 per cent

Chemical fertilisers are something new in Chinese agricultural practice. Before liberation the peasants had neither the means nor the incentive to purchase such industrial commodities and were satisfied to apply whatever meagre supplies of animal manure were available. Now, relieved of the onerous burden of rent, and faced with an eager market for all they can produce, the peasants are using chemical fertilisers as an aid in producing heavier crops of better quality.

In the achievement of last year's record harvest of cotton, the use of fertilisers played an important role. In the old days the peasants were unwilling to use superior strains of cotton seed because they were unable to afford the more liberal use of fertilisers which these strains required. With the present supplies of cheap fertilisers improved strains of cotton are fast driving out the old low-yielding varieties.

Mass education among the peasants in the purpose and application of chemical fertilisers is carried out in a variety of ways. In Shansi Province alone 355 experimental farms working in co-operation with the state farms have been set up by mutual-aid teams. On all these farms, scientific experiments on the application of fertilisers have been undertaken, as part of a series of tests in modern methods of farming. During the process of these tests, thousands of peasants came to visit the farms and learnt to apply the methods on their own farms. Mobile lantern-slide exhibition units are a further popular form of education and attract large audiences in the villages.

In plans already published for 1952, fertilisers play an important role. As part of the scientific methods which aim to raise the agricultural production of East China to the highest pre-war level, the use of chemical fertilisers will be increased by 20 per cent.



Peasant Chen Yung-kang makes his seed selection for next year's harvest

SCIENCE COMES TO AGRICULTURE

Rice-grower Chen Yung-kang produces record crops by modern methods of cultivation

Rice-grower Chen Yung-kang is one of China's 310 million emancipated peasants to whom national liberation and land reform have brought a real incentive to produce bigger and better crops. Among the many measures of assistance and encouragement adopted by the People's Government for a bigger output within the limits of small scale production, the introduction of scientific methods of farming has played no small part in enabling China to become for the first time in 200 years an exporter of rice.

Methods of agriculture in feudal China had remained stagnant for thousands of years, resulting in low productivity and poor quality crops. This was the inevitable outcome of a degree of exploitation which left the peasant without even a small margin for production expenses or replacement of tools.

Only since liberation has it become possible for peasants like Chen Yung-kang to apply modern methods of cultivation.

With an average rice production in East China as a whole of 310 catties per mou, Chen Yung-kang has produced the remarkable record of 1433 catties from one mou of land through the application of the new methods. As an enthusiastic member of his local Agricultural Research Station, he is eager to have his methods publicised throughout other rice-growing areas, and to pass his experience on to his neighbours.

China's latent agricultural production has yet to be fully realised. Land reclamation, water conservancy and measures of irrigation since liberation have of course all played their part in raising agricultural production. But with the passing of the ownership of land into the hands of the tillers, all limits on productive capacity are swept away in a rising tide of patriotic enthusiasm for production and for the knowledge which makes that production possible. As science becomes a weapon in the hands of the masses, so will agricultural production finally rid itself of the stunting effects of feudalism.



A neighbour learns from Chen Yung-kang how to space the plants for bigger crops



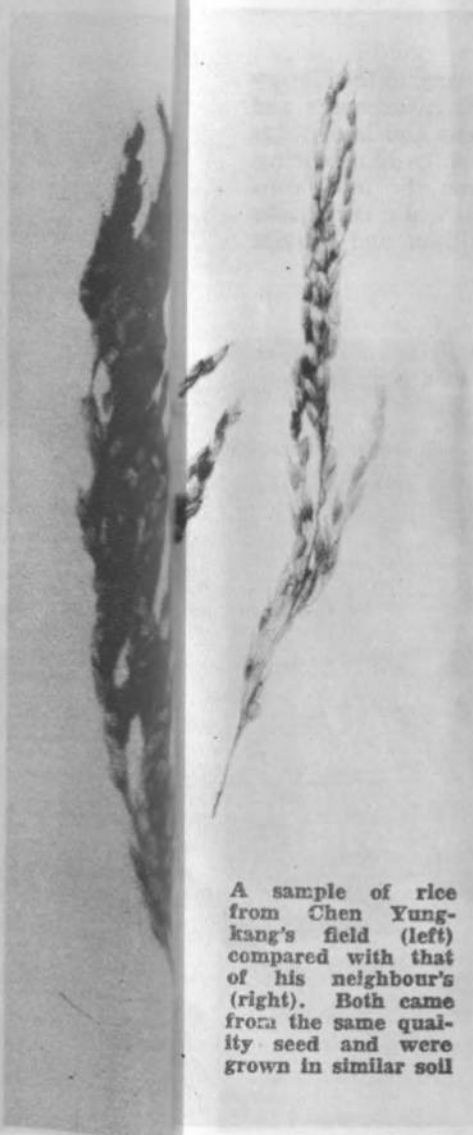
As an experienced farmer, Chen Yung-kang repairs his tools during slack periods



As a member of his local Agricultural Research Station, Chen Yung-kang has access to modern scientific equipment and the latest agricultural information



Chen is always ready to supply his neighbours with selected seeds in the interest of raising local production



A sample of rice from Chen Yung-kang's field (left) compared with that of his neighbour's (right). Both came from the same quality seed and were grown in similar soil



Chen Yung-kang and his family threshing their harvest of rice

Cultural Life in Chaichengtsun

SHAO YU-JEN, PRINCIPAL OF
CHAICHENGTSUN ELEMENTARY
SCHOOL

Cultural life among the villagers of Chaichengtsun has flowered and developed since land reform in 1947 brought prosperity to the village. With the management of village affairs in their own hands, education and cultural activities have become an imperative need and a virile expression of the new independence of the peasants.

Mass Education

After a lifetime of illiteracy, the great majority of the villagers are attending part-time educational courses arranged by the People's School. During slack seasons, more than 90 per cent of the adult population are to be found at their desks, engrossed in the study of characters, simple arithmetic or cultural education. Among the younger men and women, regular all-the-year-round attendance at the class runs as high as 66 per cent, of whom more than 50 per cent are women. Even during the busy seasons of agriculture, many peasants may be seen studying their lessons on their way to work, while it is a common sight to see women learning characters while weaving. Study has become a firm habit and a part of the normal daily routine of the villagers.



School is dismissed for lunch—eighty per cent of the children of Chaichengtsun attend regular elementary school education



An evening study group at the People's School—four hundred and thirty villagers have taken advantage of the part-time education provided by the People's School



Putting the finishing touches to the new village library—built in 1950, the library has a spacious reading-room and a wide variety of books for lending

A Flourishing Library

Every evening villagers may be seen on their way to the library with a book to be exchanged, or to read the day's newspapers and journals. With the influx of modern scientific ideas and knowledge of world affairs outworn feudal superstitions are rapidly disappearing. A book on modern midwifery has convinced even the most conservative-minded of the value of the new methods, while text-books on agriculture are bringing visible results in healthier and heavier crops.



Teacher Chao Chin-ting was herself an illiterate. Given three years' full-time training she is now able to teach others the art of writing characters

Newspaper Reading Groups

Five newspaper-reading groups in the village answer the needs of those who have not yet mastered sufficient characters to read the papers for themselves. Every lunch hour these groups may be seen gathered round a government cadre or an activist who has volunteered for the task of reading out the news. Keen interest is taken in the day-to-day developments of world affairs and achievements of domestic reconstruction.



Chin Wen-hsiang and Chang Hsiao-chun, a newly married couple, continue their studies after marriage. Both are students of the People's School

Elementary Education

With the growing realisation of the importance of education, peasants are eager to give their children full advantage of the new opportunities available. Out of a school-age population of 490, no less than 400 children are receiving full-time elementary education.

Training in good citizenship goes hand in hand with the regular school curriculum. As part of their voluntary social work for the village, the children have made themselves responsible for writing

A lunch-hour newspaper reading group discuss the significance of the latest development in world affairs





Amateur dramatists may be seen at their rehearsals any evening after work—the village drama group has more than forty members and gives regular performances of new plays to the villagers



These amateur dramatists take their work seriously, and spend many hours studying the scripts and discussing presentation

up the day's news on a large noticeboard outside the school for the benefit of those who have no time to read the news in full.

Village Dramatics

Local amateur dramatic talent finds full means of expression in the activities of a flourishing drama group of forty-three members whose performances are attended by eager audiences of all ages.

Rich in social content, the plays reflect the changing social conditions of the countryside, and throw light on many problems arising from the clash between old and new ideas. In "A Girl's Marriage", which has received the wholehearted acclamation of the villagers, the feudal idea of pre-arranged marriages receives a fatal blow in the story of a young couple's love for one another. After seeing the play, villager Chang Lo-lin, who had recently shown great anger when his daughter became engaged to a man of her own choice, said, "After all, why should I interfere in her choice? It is better for her to decide her own marriage herself."

Education and culture are not only opening up a vista of world knowledge before the eyes of the villagers, but are changing the old pattern of life of the Chinese village and bringing freedom, health and prosperity in place of the hotchpotch of feudal custom which condemned millions to a life of misery and ill-health.



After supper the peasants gather in the village library to read the newspapers and journals



A loudspeaker news service brings the day's news to the local market

1952 New Year Pictures

Chinese New Year pictures are a traditional folk art with new content. In place of the images of gods which were formerly pasted up about the house at the time of the lunar New Year to ward off calamity, the New Year pictures of 1952 depict the happy lives of a free and prosperous people for whom the future is full of promise.



Celebrating the thirtieth anniversary of the Chinese Communist Party



A victory celebration on the Korean front

by Ah Leo



Successful harvest

by Chao Pan-pin



Learning from a Soviet expert

by Wu Teh-tsu



Chairman Mao's representatives visit the people of an old revolutionary base

by Li Chun



Model workers and peasants enjoy a day's outing in Peihai Park, Peking

by Li Ko-jan



A new-style marriage celebration

by Yen Han



Ma Lu-hai, national labour hero and leader of the record-holding team of miners in the State-owned Tatung Colliery

National Record in Coal Output

A new national tunnelling record of 479 metres in thirty days has been achieved by ten miners working in three shifts in the State-owned Tatung Colliery in Chahar Province. This is the third record created by the team in the course of 1951.

With pneumatic drills, the ten miners led by national labour hero Ma Lu-hai, achieved this new high record on the basis of a new method of multiple tunnelling in which time lost in dynamiting is eliminated.

These new and improved methods of mining have been evolved through democratic discussions among the members of the team, and through the realisation that increased production is the key to higher national living standards. Several weeks of experimentation in alternative methods of drilling and dynamiting were undertaken before the final method was evolved.

Following the creation of this latest record, the new method of tunnelling has been publicised among miners in other parts of the country and is expected to result in a considerable increase in the national output of coal.



Ma Lu-hai (left) working with a member of his team. Pneumatic drills have largely replaced the obsolete hand-picks used before liberation

Architecture of the Tang Dynasty (618-907)

Liang Szu-cheng, Head of the
Department of Architecture,
Tsinghua University

Chinese architecture grew and matured in the course of the long period of development of the civilisation of the Chinese people. Although its origins are lost in the mists of antiquity, examples dating from as early as 1500-1400 B.C. have been discovered in Anyang County, Honan Province. The main features of this early architecture are the construction of a tiled roof resting on a strong wooden framework, with walls, doors, and windows built of various materials in accordance with climatic conditions. These characteristics have persisted over thousands of years, and can be traced throughout the vast regions from Sinkiang to Japan, from the Amur River to Indo-China, which have at one time or other come under the influence of Chinese culture.

In this type of architecture, the wooden framework is not only the main structural strength of the building but also the chief feature of decoration. Over many centuries, this decorative quality of the woodwork has developed as the most outstanding characteristic of Chinese architecture.

Alongside the general maturing of feudal culture during the Tang dynasty, Chinese architecture also passed into its golden age. With the vast wealth accumulated from the exploitation of the people, the Tang rulers built their great cities and palaces. Buddhism also reached its fullest development during this period, and the few temples and pagodas still standing today remain as a record of the Buddhist proficiency in building. Over the course of the past thousand years or

more, feudal rivalries and warfare spared small respect for the cultural or historical value of these superb examples of architecture. A few brick and stone pagodas are still in existence but of wooden buildings only the main hall of the Fukuang Temple on the Wutai Mountains, Shansi Province, has withstood the ravages of destruction.

Apart from these examples of architecture we may learn something of Tang buildings from the engravings found in the Tayenta pagoda of Sian in Shensi Province and the mural paintings of the Thousand-Buddha Caves in Tunhuang, Kansu Province. Some features of Tang architecture are also contained in buildings of the Liao dynasty (937-1125) in Hopei, Shansi and Liaosi provinces.

Of the remaining brick or stone pagodas of the Tang dynasty, all are square. With the exception of the single storey Tsingsang Mausoleum pagoda, none bear the octagonal shape of a later age. Tang pagodas are of three types, the single-storey mausoleum, the multiple-storey pagoda, and the pagoda with a nest of eaves at the summit.

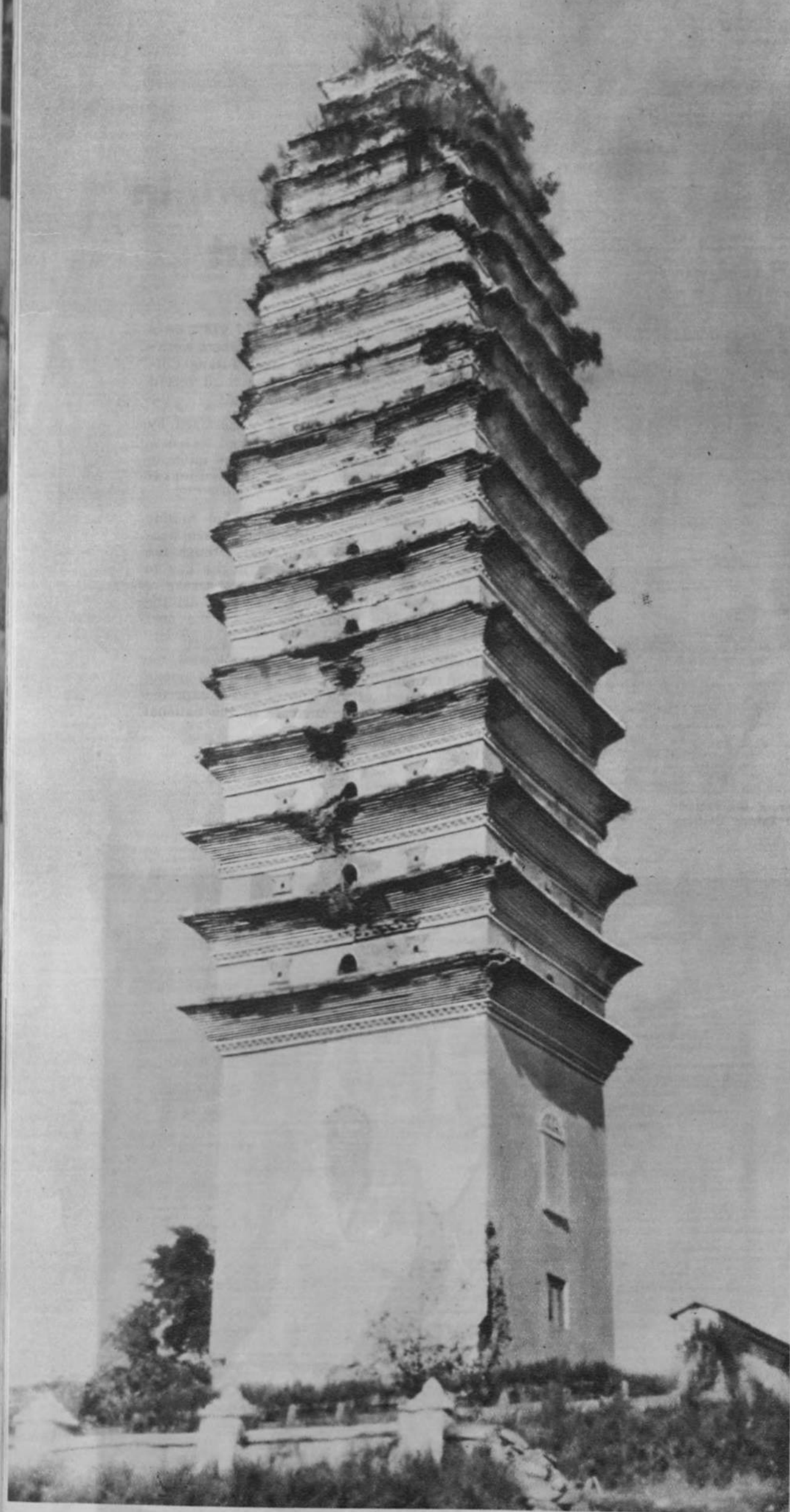
Of the examples shown here, the Tayenta pagoda (below) is the most important both as a historical record and for its cultural value. These few examples of Tang architecture are priceless treasures of a golden age in Chinese architecture. Only since liberation has it been possible to give them the protection worthy of their historical value, and to foster true appreciation for their unique cultural qualities among the widest sections of the Chinese people.



The pagoda of the Yungtai Temple on Sung Mountain in Tengfeng County, Honan Province, was built in 705-709 during the reign of the emperor Chungtsung of the Tang dynasty



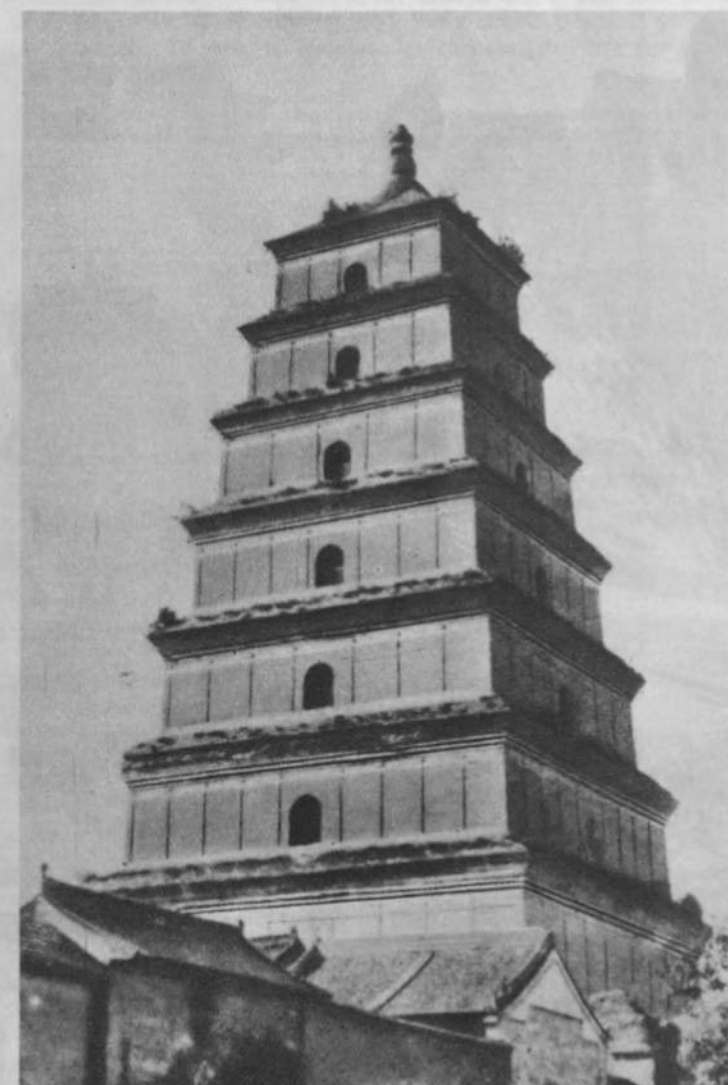
The mausoleum of Tsingsangchanshih, a Buddhist saint, lies in Tengfeng County, Honan Province, and was built in 746. The doors, windows, and pillars are all typical of the period. It is the oldest octagonal pagoda in existence



The Chienhsin Pagoda of Chungsheng Temple in Tali County, Yunnan Province, was built during the eighth-tenth centuries in Nanchao, a kingdom of the minority nationalities. It is fifteen storeys high and is an example of the "Mi Yen Shih", the close-eaves style

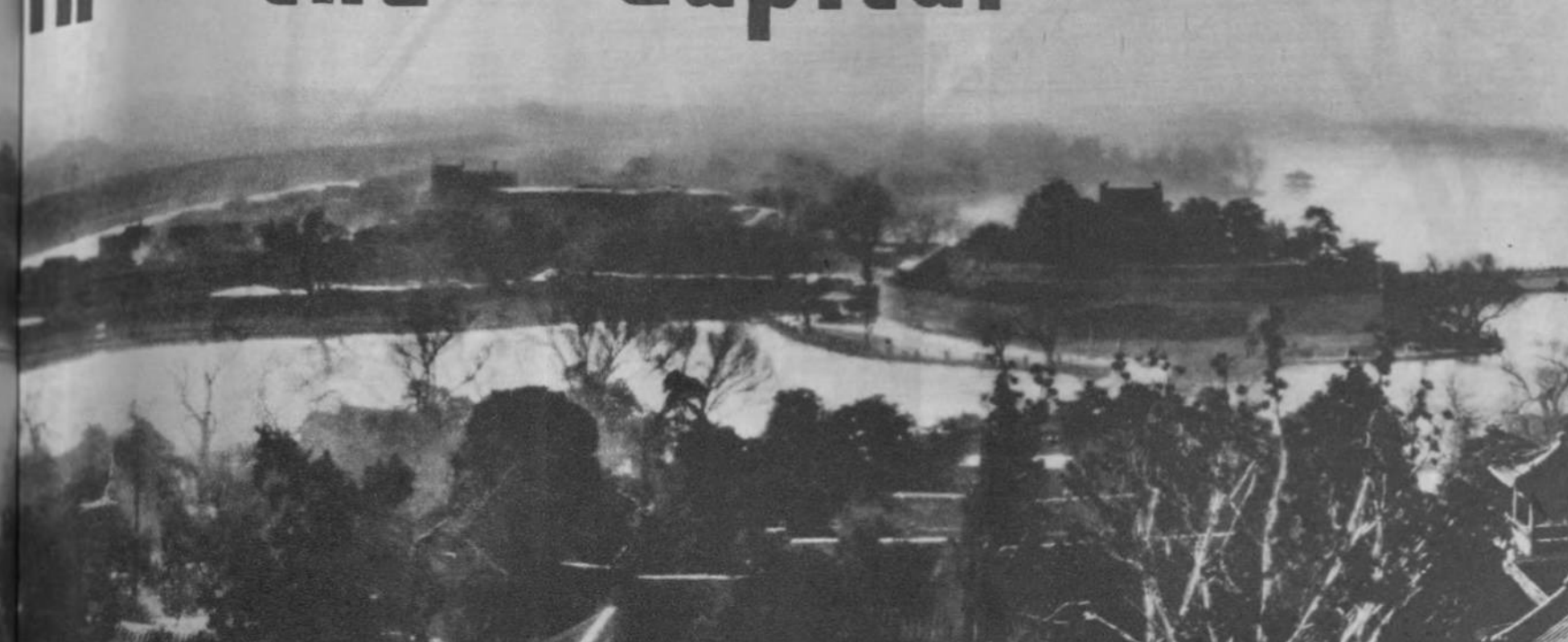
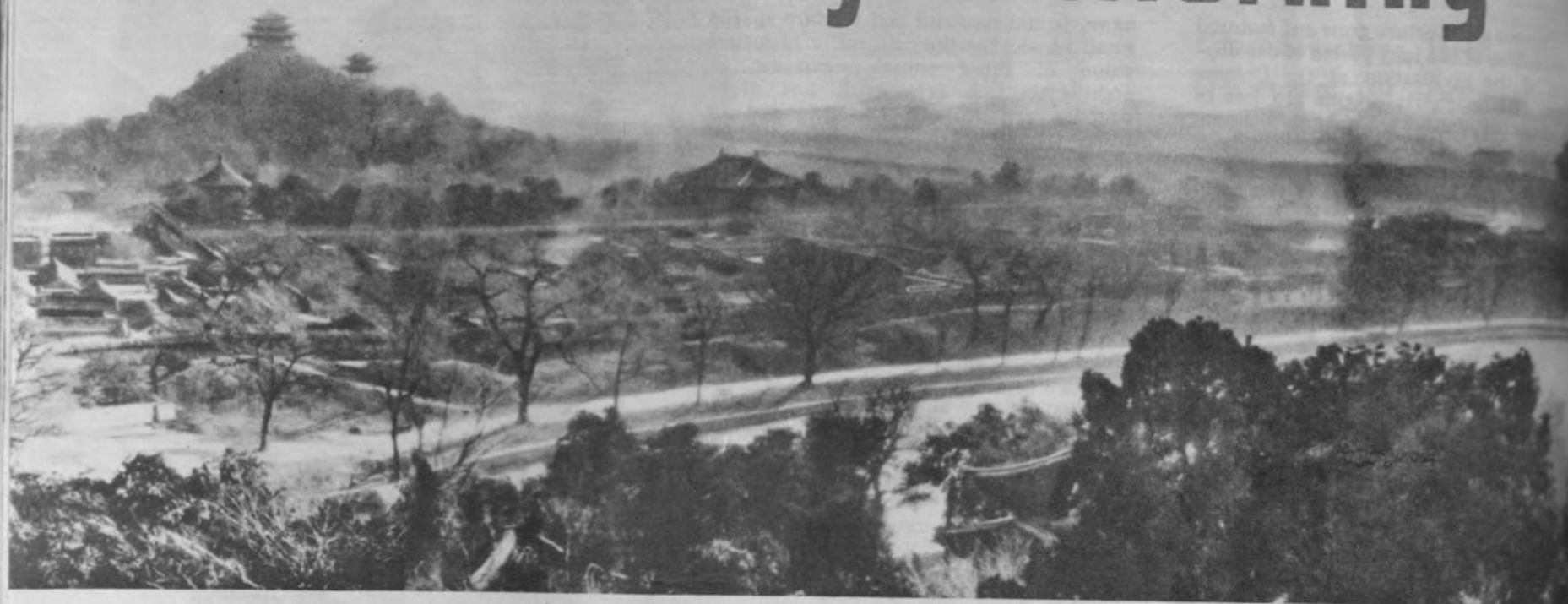


The main hall of the Fukuang Temple on Wutai Mountains in Shansi Province was built in 857 during the reign of emperor Hsuantsung of the Tang dynasty. It is the oldest wooden building in existence and the size and simplicity of its wooden structure is a feature peculiar to buildings of the Tang dynasty



The Tayenta Pagoda of Tzuen Temple south of Sian, Shensi Province, was built in 701-704 during the reign of empress Wu Hou of the Tang dynasty. It is said to have been the library of Yuan Chwang, a famous Buddhist scholar

Early Morning in the Capital



Lao She, the People's Artist

Peking is beautiful no matter whether it is spring, summer, autumn or winter.

The people of Peking are early risers. Long before dawn the fritter makers are at work, preparing for the early morning rush of students, workers and office workers. As the earliest comes appear on the street, the peddlers of almond-bun, porridge, and cakes emerge with their wares. Life awakens at the city gates as long lines of camels enter the city with their burdens of coal or grain and scores of peasants pour through the gates with their baskets of freshly picked fruits and vegetables, still covered with the morning dew, swinging from carrying poles across their shoulders.



As the first rays of the sun strike the city walls the municipal water-carts start out on their daily rounds

At this time of the day, the purple peaks of the Western Hills can be clearly seen from the city. Under the first rays of the sun the White Pagoda in Peihai Park reveals itself in even enhanced beauty, and the ceramic tiled roofs of the former imperial palace shine with a golden glory.

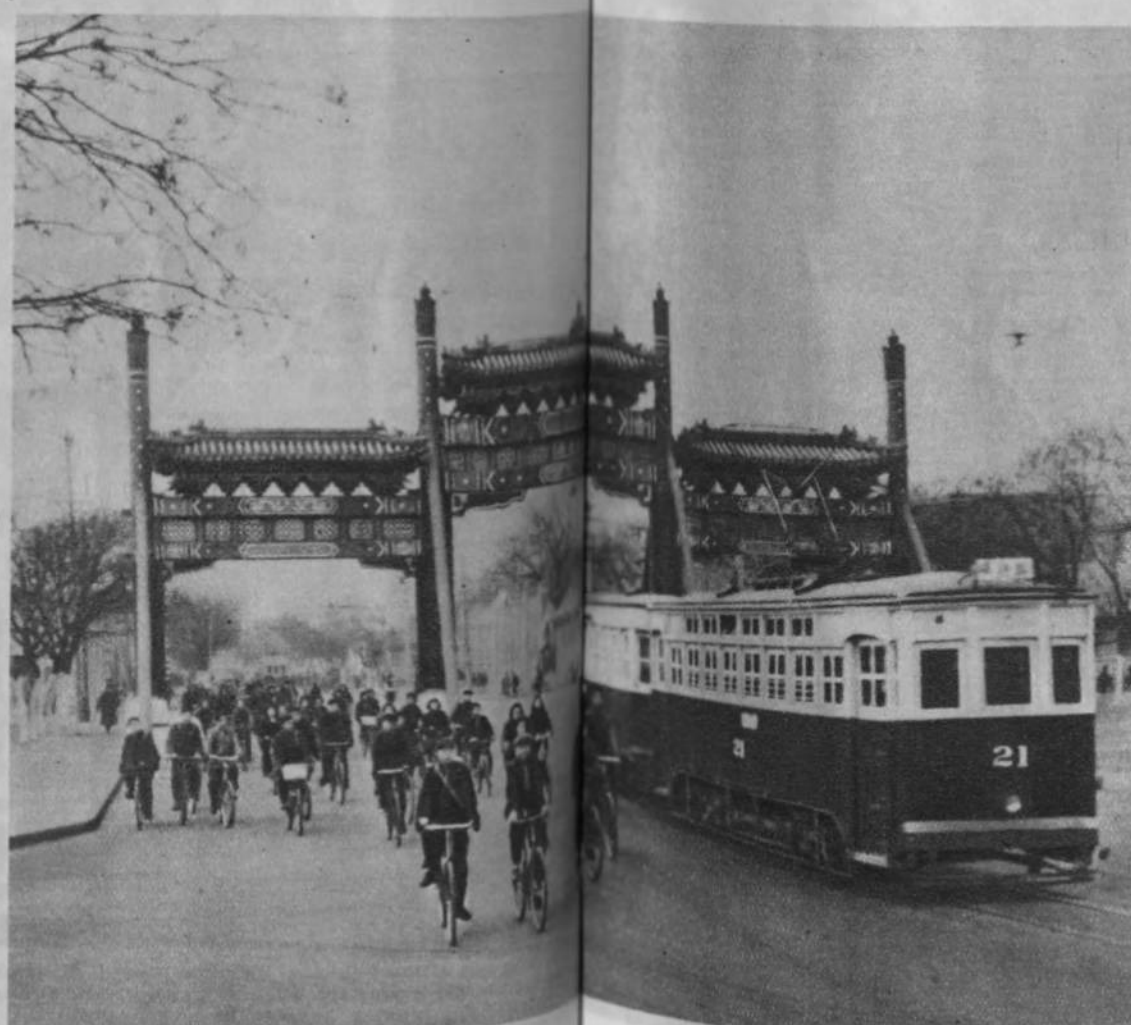
Former visitors to Peking will find many changes. With the cleaning of the city's lakes and streams, the repair of the city's sewers, and the clearing up of the age-old piles of garbage that used to lie rotting under the city's walls, flies and mosquitoes are a thing of the past. All the main thoroughfares have been re-surfaced and many of the smaller streets have been paved. The former imperial ancestral temple, from which the ordinary people were barred, is now a Workers' Palace of Culture and the former imperial palace has become a people's museum. A notorious open sewer, the Dragon's Beard Ditch, which used to take its yearly toll of life among the people, has become a smoothly paved highway, while a magnificent swimming pool occupies the site of a former dangerous swamp behind

Peihai Park. Those things that were ugly have become beautiful and those things that were beautiful have become more beautiful.

A new spirit can be sensed among the people in the streets, a spirit of pride and purpose in their creation of a new country. Gone are the leisured gentry who used to saunter, bird-cage in hand, on their way to the nearest tea-house. In their place come children, workers' children, happily laughing and tumbling on their way to school; workers by the score, some on foot but mostly on bicycle or queueing for one of the gaily painted trams that are so often driven by rosy-cheeked young women; Government workers, modestly dressed in their plain blue cotton uniform; and students on their way to colleges and universities, training to become the doctors, teachers, engineers and architects needed for peaceful construction.

All are the proud citizens of a beautiful city. All are proud to use their energies, their labour, and their creative spirit to build up a more beautiful Peking, to create a more beautiful life for themselves and their children.

Workers arrive at the factory in good spirits—they know their work brings prosperity to the whole nation



Workers and students on their way to their factories, offices and schools

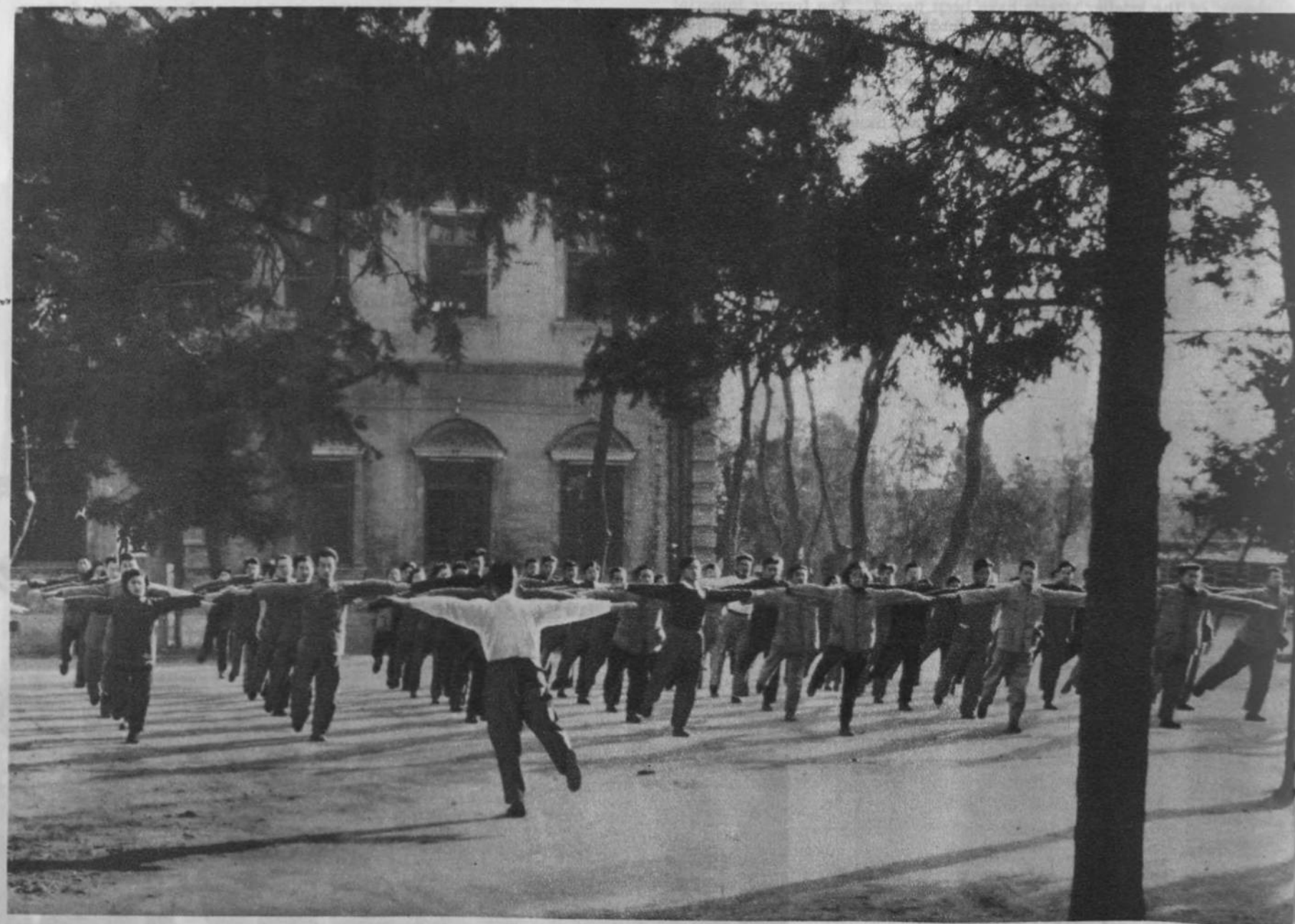




One of the cheerful sights in Peking's Peihai Park—children from a creche being taken for their morning walk and play in the park



Peking's morning papers are all delivered by post with the morning mail



Government-workers join the nationwide movement for better health—most schools and offices allow a break for physical exercises early in the morning

Production and Economy Movement Creates National Wealth



Women workers packing batteries in the Hsinghua Battery Factory, Canton. Within two months, by measures of rationalisation and economy, the workers of this factory have created extra wealth for the state amounting to two and a half billion yuan



Sun Chi-chuan, an assistant engineer, and Li Yuan-fang, a technician, use informal methods of devising an improvement to an oil-tank. The result of their work has saved 100 million yuan a year



Tu Yung-min, a worker in the Shantung Paper Mill, has introduced a new device for economizing oil and gasoline, which saves about twelve million yuan a month

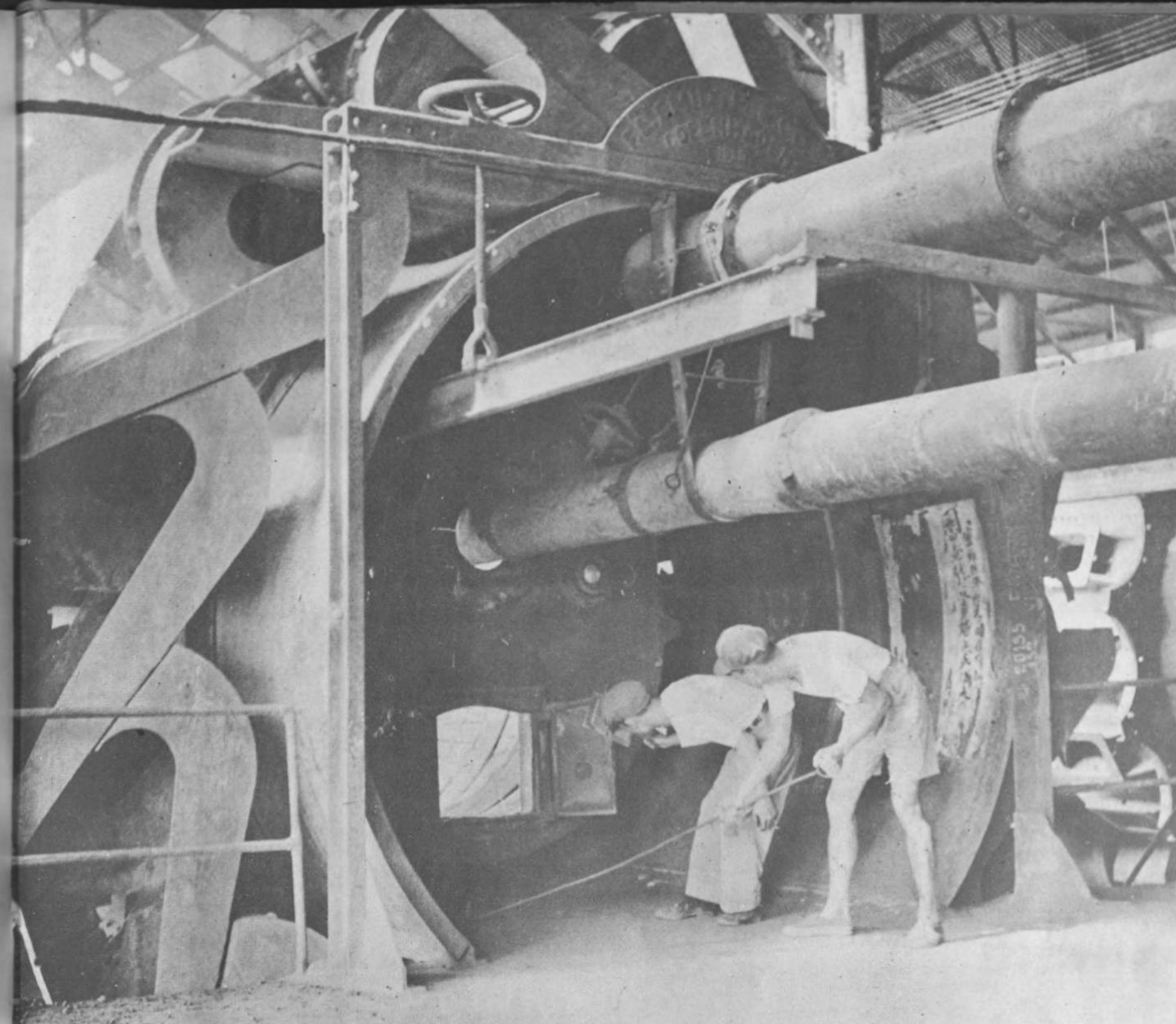


At a busy railway depot in Shanghai accidents have been practically eliminated as the result of safety measures devised by model-worker Huang A-lin



The Ma Shu-sheng locomotive crew of the Shanghai Railway Administration created a new record when they completed 250,000 kilometres in 884 days without accident or mishap

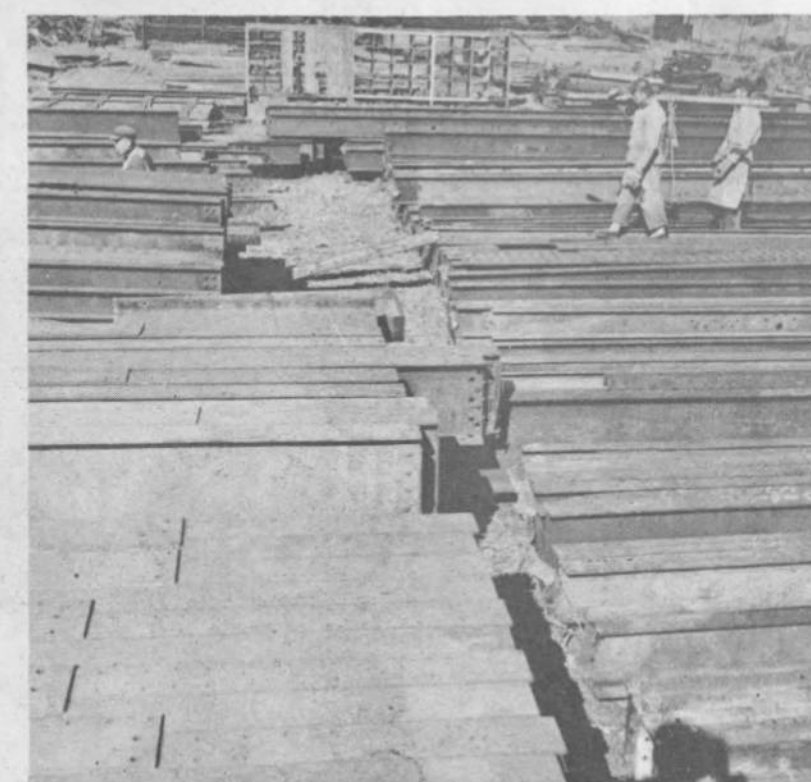
Liu Ching-hsiang of the Tsinan No. 2 Machine Plant has trebled the efficiency of a gauge-block grinding machine



Workers of the Kwangtung Cement Factory have increased the output of each kiln by 43 tons a day



The No. 3 giant kiln of the factory functioned continuously for 238 days without mishap, producing extra wealth of nearly two billion yuan for the nation



A railway workshop of the Shanghai Railway Administration used metal scrap for the forging of these new girders, thus saving some twelve billion yuan for the nation

Cultural Products of the Minority Peoples



An embroidered hanging of the Tai people of Yunnan Province



An "elephant foot" drum used by the Tai people of Yunnan Province



Above: An embroidered stomacher of the Tu people of Chinghai Province

Right: A decorated bamboo bag of the Penglung people of Yunnan Province



A woman's bag of the Asi people of Yunnan Province



A set of table utensils of the Yi people of Sikkang Province—bowls, dish and ladle of lacquered wood



Embroidery of the Miao women of Kweichow Province—a piece of embroidered material for making an apron



Kuo Mo-jo is awarded the Stalin Peace Prize—Kuo Mo-jo, President of the Academy of Sciences, has been awarded the 1951 International Stalin Peace Prize. A meeting celebrating the occasion was held jointly by the China Peace Committee and the All-China Federation of Literature and Arts Circles in Peking on December 26, 1951. Addressing the meeting (above), Kuo Mo-jo attributed the honour to the great struggle for peace waged by the Chinese people, and formally announced his intention to donate the money prize of 100,000 roubles to the China Peace Committee for the work of safeguarding world peace.



Instruments used in acupuncture and fomentation and a book on the subject written by the authoress of this article

TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICAL PRACTICE UNDERGOES REFORM

The medical practice of acupuncture and fomentation is a valuable heritage of Chinese medicine, and has to its credit a hoard of rich experience.

Although the origins of this medical practice are buried in antiquity, three books have been preserved to throw some light on its historical development: *Suwen*, of unknown authorship, quoted by Chang Chi of the Eastern Han period (A.D. 25-220); *An Illustrated Manual of Acupuncture and Fomentation*, compiled during the reign of Jen Tsung of the Sung dynasty (960-1279), which enumerates the areas of the anatomy suitable for acupuncture; and the *Chin Lan Hsun Ching* discovered during the reign of Shun Ti of the Mongol dynasty (1279-1368), containing a different version of the same material.

While acupuncture and fomentation are two distinct processes, they are closely related in function, and both are applied to areas of the body known as *hsueh*, or areas of penetration. Of the more than 700 *hsueh* in human anatomy, not all respond favourably to acupuncture and fomentation.

Acupuncture and fomentation may be used either separately or in con-



Chu Lien (seated), vice-director of the Bureau of Women's and Children's Health of the Ministry of Public Health, and Fang Liang, associate professor of bacteriology of Peking University. Their joint research on acupuncture and fomentation has brought to light new material on their effects upon antitoxins in the human body

Chu Lien, Vice-Director of the Bureau Of Women's and Children's Health

junction. Acupuncture consists of the insertion of a steel needle into the body within certain clearly defined areas and to a certain depth. In its contact with sections of the nervous system responses are evoked from the affected part of the body. Fomentation, on the other hand, is similar in principle to the Western use of hot flannels. Both acupuncture and fomentation may be used to give palliation or stimulation as the case requires, acting as a mediator between antagonistic actions of the sympathetic and para-sympathetic nerves, and improving the functions of the spinal, sensory and motor nerves.

While powers of a general panacea for all ills are not claimed on behalf of this treatment, useful results have been obtained over a fairly wide field, particularly in cases of nervous origin.

Pain of nervous origin responds immediately to treatment, while with cases of neurasthenia, rheumatism, convulsive contractions, paralysis, acute or chronic gastric conditions, and menstrual and metabolic disorders, the treatment is often effective. Recent tests show 100 per cent response in cases of pain of nervous origin, while percentage of cures in the cases of neurasthenia amounts to 86 and of rheumatism, 65. Certain cases of split personality, St. Vitus' dance, malaria and lymphatic gland troubles have also been cured by these methods.

Whether or not the nervous system is capable of resistance to disease, however, results will largely depend upon and be limited by other factors governing the functioning of the human system, together with the general state of the patient's health and the stage of the disease.

Medical scientists of the Soviet Union have made tremendous advances in the treatment of nervous disease, and have also analysed the principles involved in acupuncture and fomentation. Their findings have been further borne out by the mass of evidence and material brought forward by practitioners of acupuncture and fomentation. Recent research has done much to discard the method of certain antiquated theories and to gather rich material for further research.

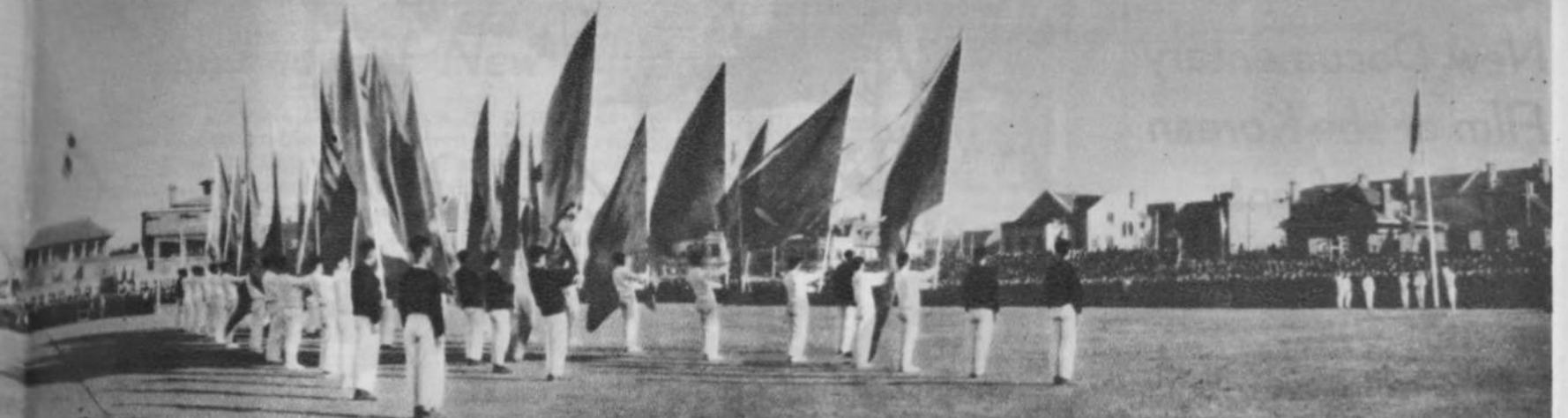
In the past it had been known that the treatment was effective both in cases of anaemia and shortage of white corpuscles in the blood. In a recent experiment on anti-bodies carried out jointly with Fang Liang, associate professor of bacteriology in Peking University, interesting facts emerged. After eight applications of acupuncture and fomentation one patient increased his white corpuscles threefold, another twofold. The function of anti-bodies is to aid metabolism, to help the white corpuscles to absorb bacteria and to help the serum to exterminate other kinds of bacteria. One thing is certain: the strength of one's resistance to disease depends upon the amount of anti-bodies present in the serum.



Acupuncture and fomentation are now accepted forms of medical treatment in China. (Above and below) Western-trained doctors and students study the theory and practice of the methods at an institute established by the Ministry of Public Health



1951 National Soccer Tournament



Opening ceremony of the National Soccer Tournament in Tientsin in which China's top-grade teams from all parts of the country contested for the national title

Tientsin's two public stadiums were packed to capacity during the national soccer tournament which was held there from December 1 to December 9, 1951. The opening was marked by a review of the eight contesting teams representing the People's Liberation Army, the Chinese railways, and the six administrative areas of North, Northeast, Northwest, East, Central-South and Southwest China. Looking fit and strong, the cream of China's young soccer players paraded past the stand as the Mayor of Tientsin took the salute.

The crowd was so large that all available space was taken up and many thousands who were unable to buy tickets had to turn on the radio to follow the game at home.

During the nine days a series of elimination matches were played between the various teams, culminating in the winning of the national title by the team

from Northeast China. At the end of the play, thirty of the best players were selected to represent China in future international events.

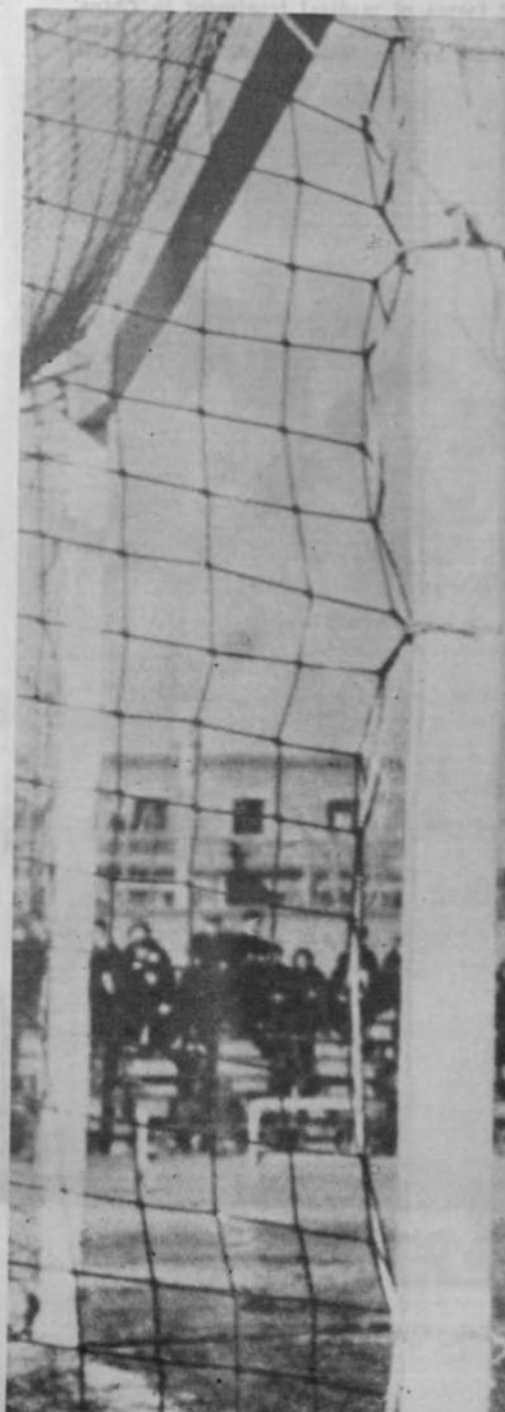
A special feature of the tournament was the series of discussions held between the teams, in which recommendations were made for improving one another's play. There was no such thing as a team keeping to itself a 'secret formula' for success.

Alongside the rising living standards of the Chinese people, the demand for sport is rapidly growing, and this tournament was a reflection of the nation's concern to encourage the development of sports on a national scale. All players who took part will lead the movement for the popularisation of sports among the great masses of the people throughout the country.



Players of the People's Liberation Army and the national railways shake hands before the game commences

A strong attack on the goal—an exciting moment in the match between the Northeast and Central-South teams



After each match the players hold a joint discussion on the merits and shortcomings of the play. Such exchange of experience raises the level of both teams



Thirty players are finally selected from all participating teams for the formation of a national soccer champion team

New Documentary Film of the Korean Battlefront

When this moving film of the Korean battlefront was simultaneously released in forty-four cities throughout China, it was acclaimed by cinema audiences as one of the greatest epics of our times. Of the many cities where advance bookings were made, Chungking recorded the unprecedented figure of 190,000 one day before the premiere. In all these cities there was a great rush for tickets.

In a series of authentic scenes of the battlefront and the rear, the film portrays the heroism of the Chinese and Korean fighters in their brilliant victories over an enemy with far superior arms, and the courage of a helpless civilian population under attack by bombs and napalm.

The film was photographed by a film unit of the Chinese people's volunteers and was edited and directed by Hsu Hsiao-ping.



Yang Hsu-chung, a heroic young photographer who was killed in the taking of this film



Fighters of the Chinese people's volunteers and the Korean People's Army fight their way across snow-covered ground



In the liberation of Pyongyang, men of the Korean People's Army and Chinese people's volunteers make a crossing of the Taedong River



After a napalm bomb attack by American planes this child was rescued from its burning home by the Chinese volunteer in the foreground



Tumultuous scenes of welcome greet the delegates of the Chinese people's volunteers when they return to their own country to report on conditions at the Korean front

NEW THEATRE

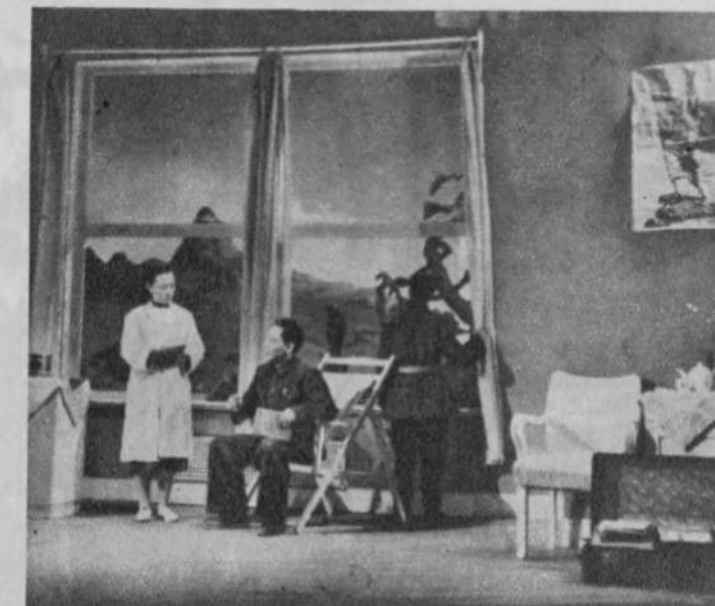
"In Face of New Things"

This new four-act play, written by a team of three playwrights, centres closely on problems of modern industrial reconstruction in new China. Written around events in a large steel and iron plant in the Northeast, the play depicts the difficulties of a tested and experienced revolutionary when confronted with the task of leading and directing the work of the plant. Problems and difficulties arising through his lack of technical knowledge of production are only solved when he learns to rely on the workers and to encourage their initiative, through the development of unity among the technicians in a struggle against conservative ideas which are holding back production, and through his own persistent study of the technical and economic aspects of large-scale production.

This is a play full of significance for all engaged in the role of production in China today and has been wholeheartedly welcomed by audiences both in the Northeast and in cities south of the Great Wall.



Engineer Ku is taken back by the creative initiative of an old worker who has designed a new method of repairing the plant's coke oven. The oven had been abandoned as irreparable



Hsieh Chih-kang, an experienced revolutionary, makes use of his leisure time in hospital to study the experiences of the Soviet Union in industrial construction



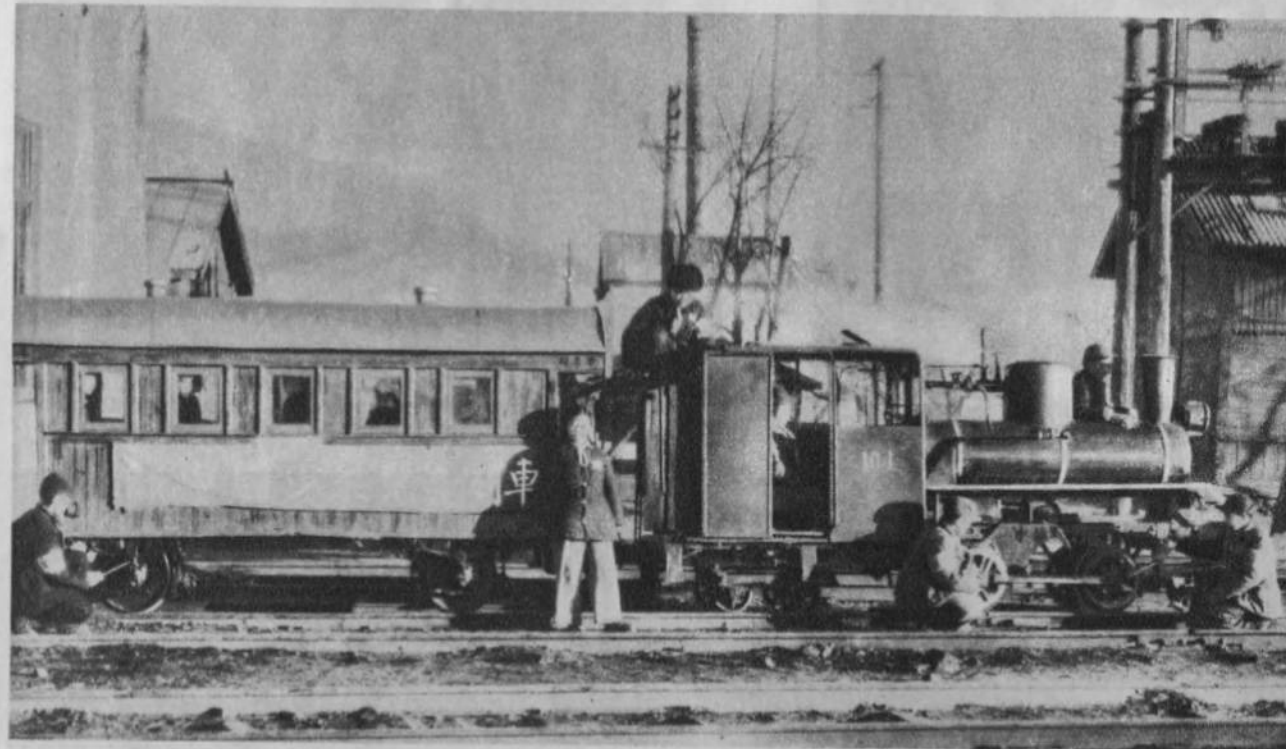
Hsieh Chih-kang visits engineer Chao and persuades him to set an example of co-operation among the technicians



In celebrating the successful restoration of the coke oven Hsieh Chih-kang says: "We do not fear new things. What we fear is the lack of interest in new things."



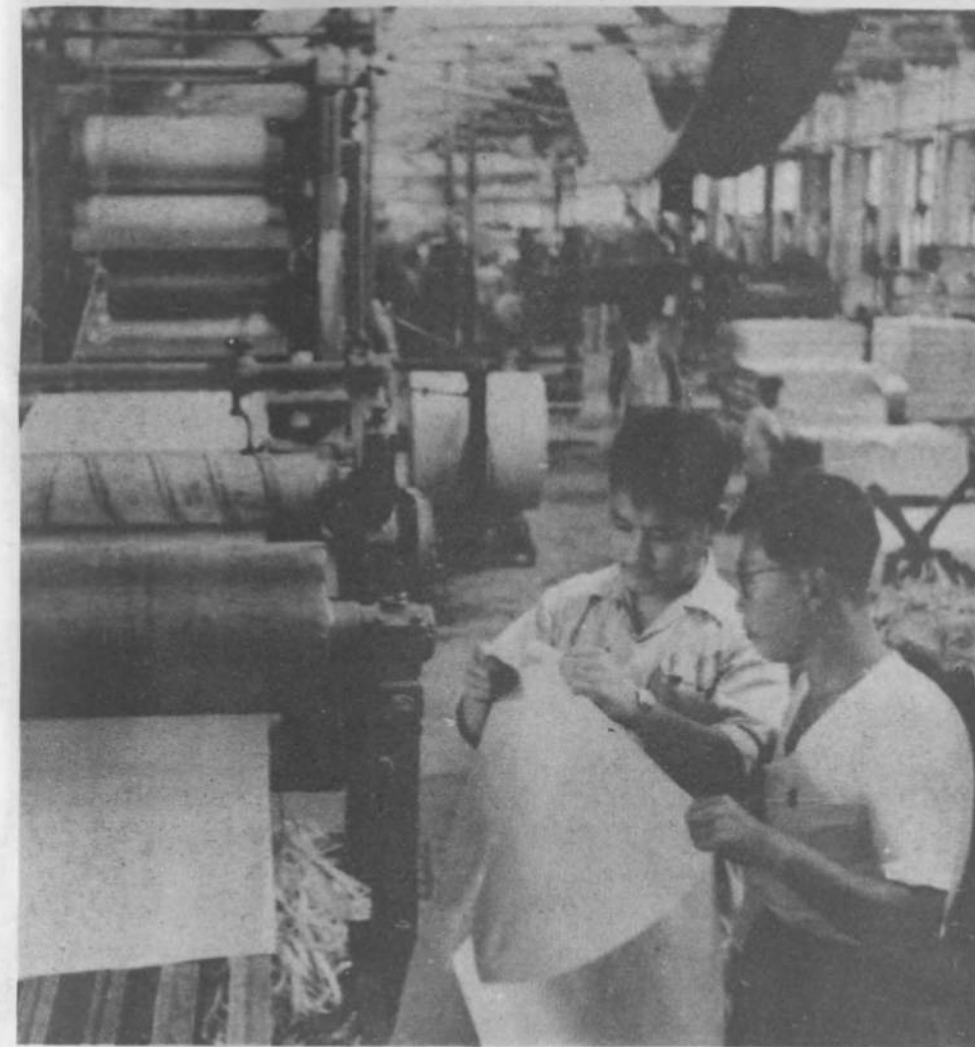
A delegation of Chinese writers recently visited the Soviet Union as the guests of the Union of Soviet Writers. During their fifty-day tour the delegation visited many Soviet cities and held discussions with Soviet writers. Here they are being shown over the Stalingrad Tractor Plant.



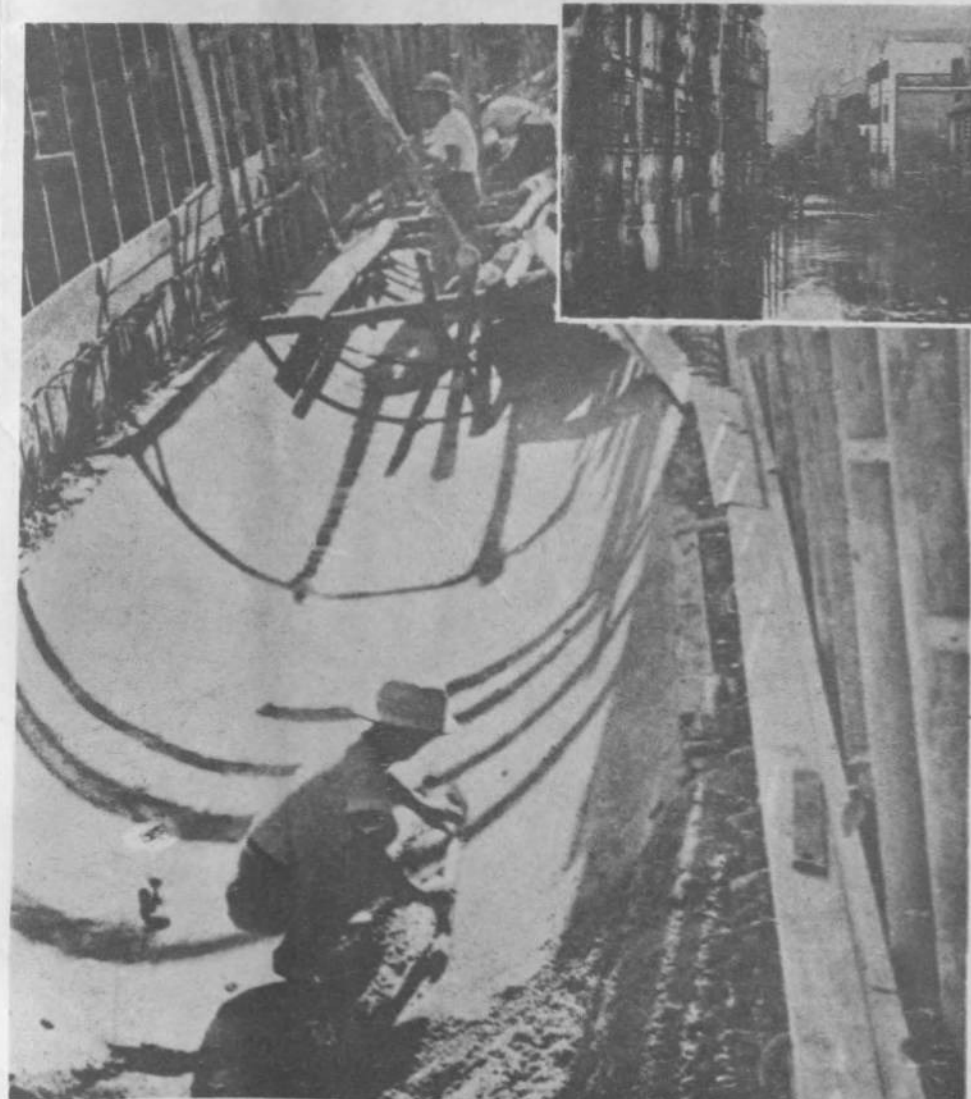
The first Children's Train of new China—produced entirely out of scrap materials, this miniature train was constructed with the help of a Soviet expert by a group of technicians and workers of the Northeast Railway Administration. The children have already learnt how to drive and are eagerly awaiting the opening of the railway on May 1, 1952.



Dangerous reefs in the Pearl River estuary, which have been the cause of many shipwrecks in the past, are now being demolished by the Pearl River Water Conservancy Administration.



Newsprint and insulating paper have been produced for the first time in the State-owned Tientsin Paper Mill which formerly manufactured only coarse-grade paper. This is one of the mill's many successes in the Production and Economy Campaign for 1952.



The end of a public menace—the Jade Belt Ditch, a notorious open sewer which ran through the heart of Canton's working class area, has now been converted into a covered drain by the Canton People's Government. A thoroughfare is being constructed along the former route of the ditch.

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