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N, FRENCH, JAPAN

Our Visi.
New Look of a Forest Area
Heralding Spring Sowing
Tropical Crops Thrive
in Former Wilderness

CHINA
PICTORIAL

March 20, 1959 (No. 6)



A coal depot of Fushun in northeast China

Photographed by Chia Cheng-pin and Wang Shao-ching

FRONT COVER **Lu Yu-ching, who works on the black pepper plantation of the Hsinglung Overseas Chinese Farm on Hainan Island**
Photographed by Ho Shih-yao

PUBLISHED FORTNIGHTLY IN CHINESE, MONGOLIAN, TIBETAN, UIGHUR, KOREAN, ENGLISH, RUSSIAN, GERMAN, FRENCH, JAPANESE, VIET-NAMESE, INDONESIAN, HINDI, SPANISH, ARABIC AND BURMESE

CHINA PICTORIAL



Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, meets the leaders of the fraternal Parties of 12 Latin American countries. They are: Luis Corvalan, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Chile; Pompeyo Marquez, member of the Secretariat, Pedro Ortega and Alonso Ojeda, members of the Political Bureau, and Guillermo Guardin, member, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Venezuela; Gilberto Vieira, General Secretary, and Joaquin Moreno, member of the Political Bureau, of the Communist Party of Colombia; Raul Acosta, General Secretary, and Jorge Del Prado, member of the Central Committee, of the Communist Party of Peru; Elias Munoz, member of the Executive Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ecuador; Humberto Ramirez, member of the Political Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bolivia; Felipe Bezrodnik, Secretary of the Commission of the Treasury of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Argentina; Wilfredo Velazquez, Party Organizer of the Provincial Committee of Las Villas of the Popular Socialist Party of Cuba and representatives of the Communist Party of Brazil, the Communist Party of Paraguay, the Popular Vanguard Party of Costa Rica and the Popular Union of Panama Photographed by Hou Po

CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG MEETS LEADERS OF TWELVE LATIN AMERICAN FRATERNAL PARTIES

ON March 3 at Chengchow, Honan, Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, met the leaders of the fraternal Parties of 12 Latin American countries now visiting China.

Chairman Mao and the leaders of the fraternal Parties exchanged views on the current international situation. They expressed the common view that the current international situation is extremely favourable to the struggle of the peoples of all countries for peace, independence, democracy and social progress; that the reactionary forces headed by U.S. imperialism are disintegrating; that the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union, the revolutionary forces of the peoples of the world and the forces of peace and democracy are continuously surging forward; and that provided the people of all countries continue to maintain their unity and vigilance and wage their active struggles, the imperialists will certainly meet with ignominious defeat if they should launch an aggressive world war.

Recently there has been an unprecedented growth in the patriotic sentiments of the people in various countries in Latin America; it is an irresistible historical inevitability that the Latin American peoples will rid themselves of the domination of U.S. imperialism and obtain complete independence. Chairman Mao expressed his warm sympathy and support for the resolute struggle of the peoples of the Latin American countries to oppose U.S. imperialism, defend national independence and strive for democracy and freedom. He extended his heartfelt congratulations to the Cuban people on their recent revolutionary victory in overthrowing the reactionary pro-U.S. despotic government.

The leaders of the Latin American fraternal Parties viewed China's great achievements in building socialism as contributing tremendously to the struggles of the Latin American peoples for independence, democracy, social progress and peace. They expressed the sympathy and support of the Latin American people for the Chinese people.

Joint Statement of Chinese And Japanese Communist Parties



Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, receives the delegation of the Japanese Communist Party headed by General Secretary Kenji Miyamoto Photographed by Hou Po

A joint statement of the Communist Party of China and the Communist Party of Japan was issued on March 3 by delegations of the two Parties. The statement was signed by Teng Hsiao-ping, General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, and Kenji Miyamoto, General Secretary of the Japanese Communist Party. The key points of the statement are as follows:

The delegations of the two Parties are in complete agreement concerning questions of the present international situation, the situation in the Far East, the relations between China and Japan and between the Chinese and Japanese Communist Parties. Both sides unanimously affirm that the present international situation is characterized by the fact that the East wind continues to prevail over the West wind. The situation is getting better for the struggle of the people of all countries for world peace, national independence and social progress, while imperialism is rotting with each passing day. Both sides strongly denounce the criminal policy of the U.S. imperialists to menace peace in the Far East and to encroach upon the national sovereignty of others. The delegations of the two Parties declare that they will wage a resolute struggle for the realization of the establishment of a region of peace in the Far East and the Pacific Ocean, of the establishment of a zone free of nuclear weapons, and the conclusion of a Far Eastern peace pact and a mutual non-aggression treaty between China and Japan. The Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people firmly support the patriotic demand of the Japanese Communist Party and the Japanese people for the annulment of the U.S.-Japanese "Security Treaty", the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Japan, etc., and are grateful to the Japanese Communist Party and the Japanese people for their solemn condemnation of the criminal and aggressive U.S. activities against Taiwan. The two delegations unanimously condemn the deceptive manoeuvres of the Japanese reactionary group on the question of Sino-Japanese relations and hold that by relying on their joint efforts, the Chinese and Japanese people can certainly clear away all the obstacles created by the U.S. and the Japanese reactionary forces, and achieve the restoration of diplomatic relations between China and Japan and the development of economic and cultural exchange and friendly contact between the peoples of the two countries. The two delegations unanimously declare that consolidation and development of the unity of the ranks of international communism are the sacred internationalist duty of the two Parties. The two delegations unanimously agree that it is necessary to carry to the end the struggle against modern revisionism as represented by that of Yugoslavia.

OPPOSING THE U. S. ARMING OF JAPAN WITH NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Five years ago on March 1 the Japanese people suffered the results of the U.S. experiments with hydrogen bombs. On the eve of the fifth anniversary people from all walks of life in Peking held a meeting to support the Japanese people's struggle for the prohibition of nuclear weapons and against the arming of Japan with such weapons



CHINA SUPPORTS THE GERMAN PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE FOR UNIFICATION



Marshal Peng Teh-huai, Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence, and Lieutenant-Colonel Johannes Weinhold, Military Attache of the German Democratic Republic Embassy

MARSHAL Peng Teh-huai, Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence, attended the reception given by Lieutenant-Colonel Johannes Weinhold, Military Attache of the German Democratic Republic Embassy in Peking on March 1 in celebration of the third anniversary of the National People's Army of the G.D.R. He said at the reception:

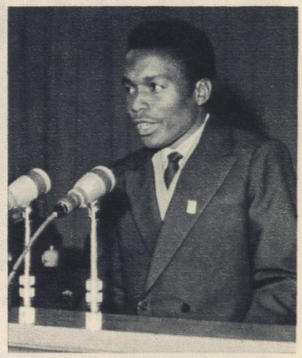
"The German Democratic Republic has made unflagging efforts for the establishment of a united, peace-loving and democratic Germany. Some time ago the Soviet Union put forward proposals for turning West Berlin into a demilitarized free city and for the conclusion of a German peace treaty. These proposals are very beneficial to the reunification of Germany and to the security of peace in Europe and throughout the world. The Chinese Government and the Chinese people fully support these proposals. If the Western countries headed by the United States unreasonably refuse to accept these proposals, or still contrive in one way or another to turn West Germany and West Berlin into bases of aggression against the German Democratic Republic and the other socialist countries, they are bound to meet with an ignominious failure."

Photographed by TACHIKULE

THE CHINESE PEOPLE STAND SIDE BY SIDE WITH THE PEOPLE OF KAMERUN



A mass rally is held in Peking to give resolute support to the Kamerunian people's struggle for independence



Jean Paul Sende, the representative of the Union of the Kamerunian People, speaks at the mass rally

A "Kamerun Day" was held on February 18 by the Chinese people to voice support for the heroic struggle of the people of Kamerun in black Africa for national independence and freedom.

In the seventh century, Kamerun was already a state with a fairly well-developed economy and culture. But since the late 15th century, it has long suffered colonialist oppression and exploitation. After World War 1, the area was partitioned by Britain and France and is today under the so-called "trusteeship" of the two imperialist countries. Two-thirds of Kamerun's economic resources are in the hands of European colonialist settlers who constitute only 0.5 per cent of the population, while the Kamerunians live a life of poverty.

The Kamerunian people are courageous and unconquerable; they have waged a stubborn struggle for their national independence. Their national liberation movement has made great progress particularly since the founding of a patriotic political party — the Union of the Kamerunian People — in 1948. Colonialist bloody repressions have only served to strengthen the Kamerunian people's determination to resist aggression and an armed struggle has been carried on since 1956. In the last three years, the people's armed forces have grown from several hundred to tens of thousands and the area of guerrilla warfare has spread from western Kamerun to the north. With the steady growth of strength, the struggle is increasingly gaining momentum.

The struggle of the Kamerunian people is a component part of the African national liberation movement and of the common cause of the peoples of the world — opposing imperialism and defending peace. The Chinese people, as well as all peace-loving peoples, are supporting their just struggle.



Premier Chou En-lai receives Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois (*second from left*), **noted American Negro scholar and member of the World Peace Council, and his wife, the writer Shirley Graham** (*third from left*). **First and second from right are Vice-Premier Chen Yi and his wife**

OUR VISIT TO CHINA

Written by W. E. B. Du BOIS
Photographed by CHENG SHIAO-CHEN

I am an American in the sense that I was born in the United States where my forbears have lived for two centuries. We have worked and voted there, paid taxes and served in the armed forces. We have made some contribution to American culture. On the other hand, I am in the fifth generation, an African. In the eighteenth century, a Dutch trader seized my great-great grandfather on the coast of West Africa, transported him to New Amsterdam, which is now the state of New York, and sold him as a slave. He gained his freedom by fighting in the American Revolution to free America from Great Britain. The great-great-granddaughter of this Tom Burghardt married the great-grandson of a French Huguenot, who had migrated to America in the seventeenth century and some of whose descendents had gone to the West Indies to avoid fighting England. One of these had a mulatto concubine and his grandson married my mother. I am their son, hence my French name. My wife Shirley Graham was also born in America, of African and Scotch-Irish descent; and her grandfather was a Cheyenne Indian. Few persons have better right to call themselves American.

Nevertheless our people for three hundred years have had to struggle for recognition as American citizens, because most of our folk were in slavery or worked as low-paid serfs for exploiting whites. Many whites joined us in our struggle, and thus our people have gained important victories in our fight for equality in the last two centuries. This battle still goes on and must be continued until Negroes are recognized as equal to other American citizens.

Why did such a conflict ever arise? It was because of the greed of mankind. Because despite the abundance of a rich new continent, slave labour was found to provide a few persons with wealth and power created by this exploited labour. When the nobler souls of America, conceived this continent as the home of a new democracy where workers would share the wealth which they created with their fellows on equal terms, they were faced by the contradiction of Negro slavery. For eighty-seven years after they had declared "All men are born equal," this nation refused to abolish slavery. Then came Civil War, not to abolish slavery but to stop its expansion to parts of the nation where the workers were free. This could not be accomplished until the slaves helped the free-soilers at the price of their freedom. This they secured in 1863.

But even since then the nation, instead of giving the black slaves full freedom, tried to turn them into a colour caste of serfs, and this is the so-called Negro Problem of the

United States today. Negroes have progressed in their fight for equality, but their battle is not yet won. The cause is that when the African slave trade ceased, there arose Colonial Imperialism which sought to reduce most of the world's workers to serfs of Western Europe and North America, and to build civilization on their exploited labour. To this scheme the rising socialism of the Soviet Union and China is a fatal threat; but this fact the mass of American Negroes do not yet realize. To be able to tell them the truth about Communism, I and my wife have been in the Soviet Union and China for four months, and intend to stay until May Day. Here I have spent my ninety-first birthday. And here we have met sympathy and welcome for which we are deeply thankful.

Visits like this, on our own part and on the part of all Americans ought to have been made during the last 25 years. Indeed I visited the Soviet Union in 1926, 1936 and 1949. I had a brief glance at China in 1936. But just when knowledge of the rise of Socialism would have been most valuable, the "Cold War" started and for ten years American citizens have been not only limited in their right to travel, but even in the right to learn the truth about the Revolution which is sweeping the world. Fantastic tales of the failure of Socialism and the impossibility of Communism fill our periodicals and books. Most Americans today are convinced that Socialism has failed or will fail in the near future. But not all Americans and few Europeans believe this. The threat of war today is because so much of the world is convinced that private capitalism is doomed and fighting its last failing battle with a past based on human degradation for most people in the world. We are here to learn the facts in this crisis of modern civilization.



At a party to celebrate the 91st birthday of Dr. Du Bois in Peking on February 23, sponsored by the China Peace Committee and the Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. First from left is Vice-Premier Chen Yi; second from right is Kuo Mo-jo, Chairman of the China Peace Committee



The scroll painting has just been presented to Dr. Du Bois by Tien Han (*second from left*), Chairman of the All-China Dramatists' Association

Dr. Du Bois addresses a meeting held in honour of his 91st birthday by the faculty members and students of Peking University





Otto Grotewohl, Prime Minister of the German Democratic Republic, and his wife meet with a warm welcome when they visit the Tungpa administrative district of the Chaoyang People's Commune



Madame Grotewohl gives presents to children of the commune

The Sino-German Friendship People's Commune

Written by CHANG CHING

IT was a great day for the members of the Chaoyang People's Commune in the eastern suburbs of Peking when Otto Grotewohl, Prime Minister of the German Democratic Republic, and his wife visited the Tungpa administrative district of the commune on January 27 this year. Young and old, the commune members turned out to welcome their distinguished guests in traditional Chinese style. In commemoration of the event, the district was reorganized and named the Sino-German Friendship People's Commune. When Prime Minister Grotewohl inquired about the conditions of production, the members of the commune told him that they were confident they would reap an average of a ton of wheat a *mou* on 10,000 *mou* of land.

How is this to be done? The chief way is by using more manure and fertilizers. Then a tremendous amount is done, not only on this 10,000 *mou*, but on the whole of their 28,000 *mou* of wheat fields, in the way of cultivation. Every day people are out at work, digging, loading and spreading manure, and doing all sorts of jobs. Tractors raise clouds of dust as they pass to and fro. Canals, ditches and channels are also being dug. The aim is to extend irrigation over the whole of the land. In all, they are busier than ever before.

The members of the commune engage in other things besides growing wheat. They go in for industry, forestry, fishery, market gardening and animal husbandry, apart from certain side lines. The commune cultivates about 80,000 *mou* of land in all, and has an agricultural population of 26,000. It has a small power plant, a sugar refinery, a brewery, and a brick and tile kiln. Some of the members engage in special handicrafts like carving lacquer ware, making cloisonne and weaving rugs. For this year, the members have set themselves even bigger aims than last. If you ask them what has made them so keen on their work and so confident of their future they will tell you that it's because they are guided by the general line of socialist construction and inspired by the friendship between the Chinese and German peoples.

The vegetable hot-house





Children of the commune's kindergarten playing with the toys, gifts of the distinguished guests

LIU CHING-JUI
Photographed by CHANG CHING
LI LAN-YING



Rug-weaving is one of the special handicrafts

Upper: The herd of Soviet thoroughbreds



Lower: Sixty thousand Peking ducks will be raised this year



New Look of a Forest Area



The Heilungkiang forest area, China's biggest timber centre, produces close on half of the country's timber

Photographed and written by JU SUI-CHU

IN China's northernmost province of Heilungkiang, there are three densely wooded mountain ranges — the Greater Khingan, Lesser Khingan and the Wanta. The area, well endowed with such valuable timbers as Korean pine, larch and spruce, is the country's biggest forest area, producing almost half of her timber. In winter, the snow-clad mountains come to life, as the lumbermen — there are over 100,000 of them — get busy with their felling in complete disregard of the biting cold of 40° C. below zero.

This year, timber output in the area will be double the figure of last year, which is three times as much as in 1950. There are now 27 forestry administration bureaux. A trunk railway line is under construction across the Lesser Khingan to the southern bank of the Heilungkiang River (sometimes known as the Amur). It will open to traffic this year.

Ku Ching-chao, a future locomotive driver of the forest railway. In the old days, only men worked in the forest area







Groups of hunters are a common sight in the forests. Tigers and panthers, sables and squirrels hold the biggest interest for the hunter

Wang Hsiu, head of a crack team which holds the record for felling 1,200 cubic metres of lumber a day



The area is famous for its deer's antlers. Here we see some of the red deer, which are being raised in special parks



OVER ▷



The new power and heat plant near Yichun that will serve the timber-processing mill



Hot-houses have been built in many timber-yards so that the lumbermen may have fresh vegetables in winter

Yu Pei-chieh, an outstanding tractor driver



FOREST AREA continued

Felling by manual labour is giving way to electric and power-driven saws, while all-round mechanization will come to pass in the lumber industry in the not too distant future. Recently, a movement was launched to streamline the production processes. Many kinds of working devices were invented by the men on the job. There is a power-driven overhead conveyor, for instance, which can carry the logs down the mountain. Hauling by this method has the threefold advantage of preserving the protective cover of the earth, facilitating the renewal of forests and allowing work to continue all the year round. There are over 60 such devices throughout the area.

The attention of the lumbermen is at present centred on the question of the full utilization of the timber. Several hundred newly-built small timber-processing mills and forestry products factories are able to produce over 30 types of chemical products and many kinds of building material from rejected tree-twigs, pine-needles, sawdust and tree-bark. Construction of timber hydrolysis factories, dry distillation plants and comprehensive processing mills are also under way.

The area has another claim to fame. It teems with roebucks, deer, bears, tigers, sables, squirrels and otters. Every winter, the local peasants bring in tens of thousands of pelts and skins and large quantities of deer's antlers, musk and bear's gall for medicinal use.

Today, flourishing young saplings are already covering 160,000 hectares where felling was done not long ago. As the preservation and cultivation of forests are being carried out on such a wide scale, the area will continue to provide an inexhaustible supply of timber.



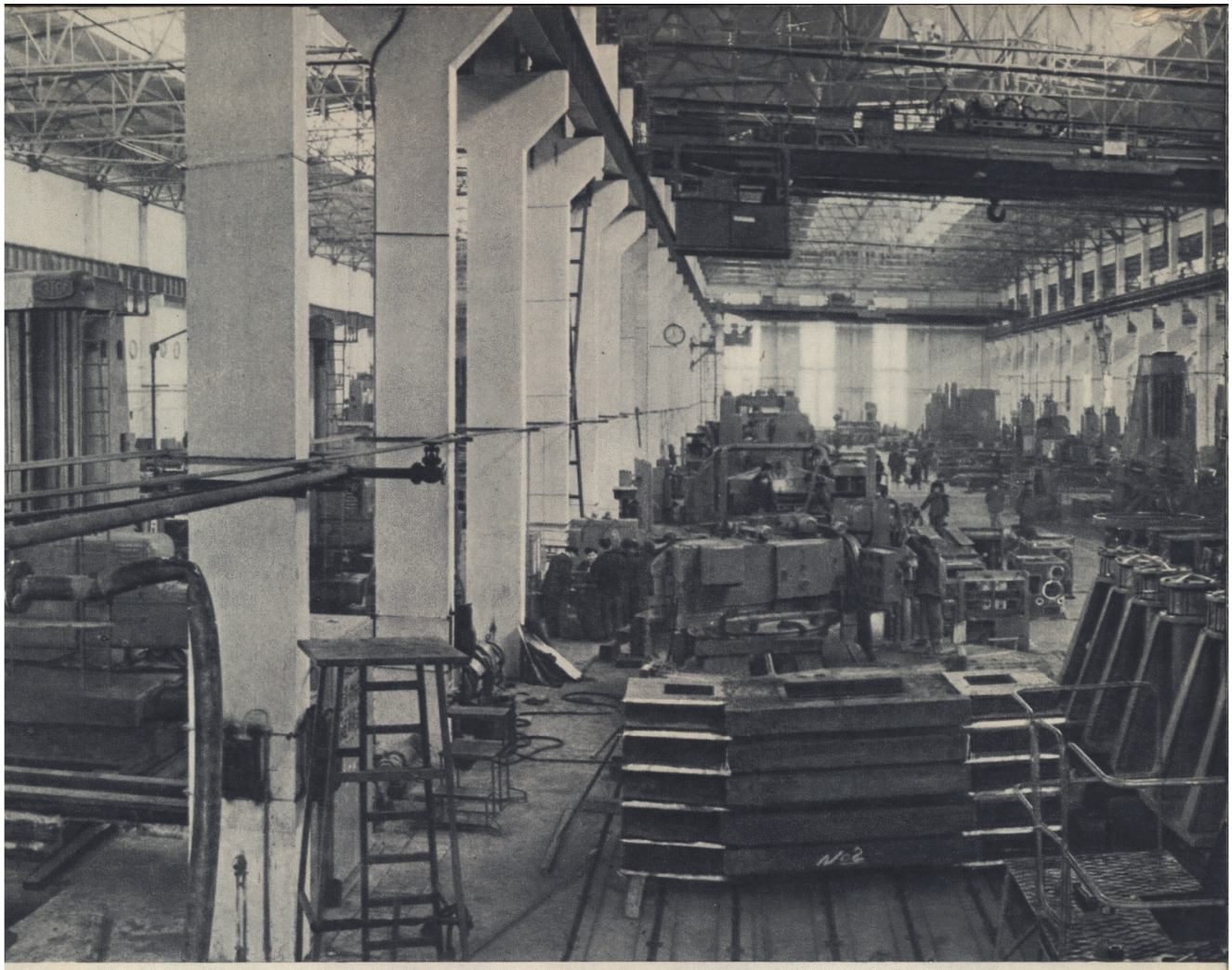
One of the new primary schools



A new housing estate for timber workers

Most of the hauling is done by tractor





Machinery workshop of the Wuhan Heavy Machine Tool Works

A NEW HEAVY MACHINE TOOL WORKS

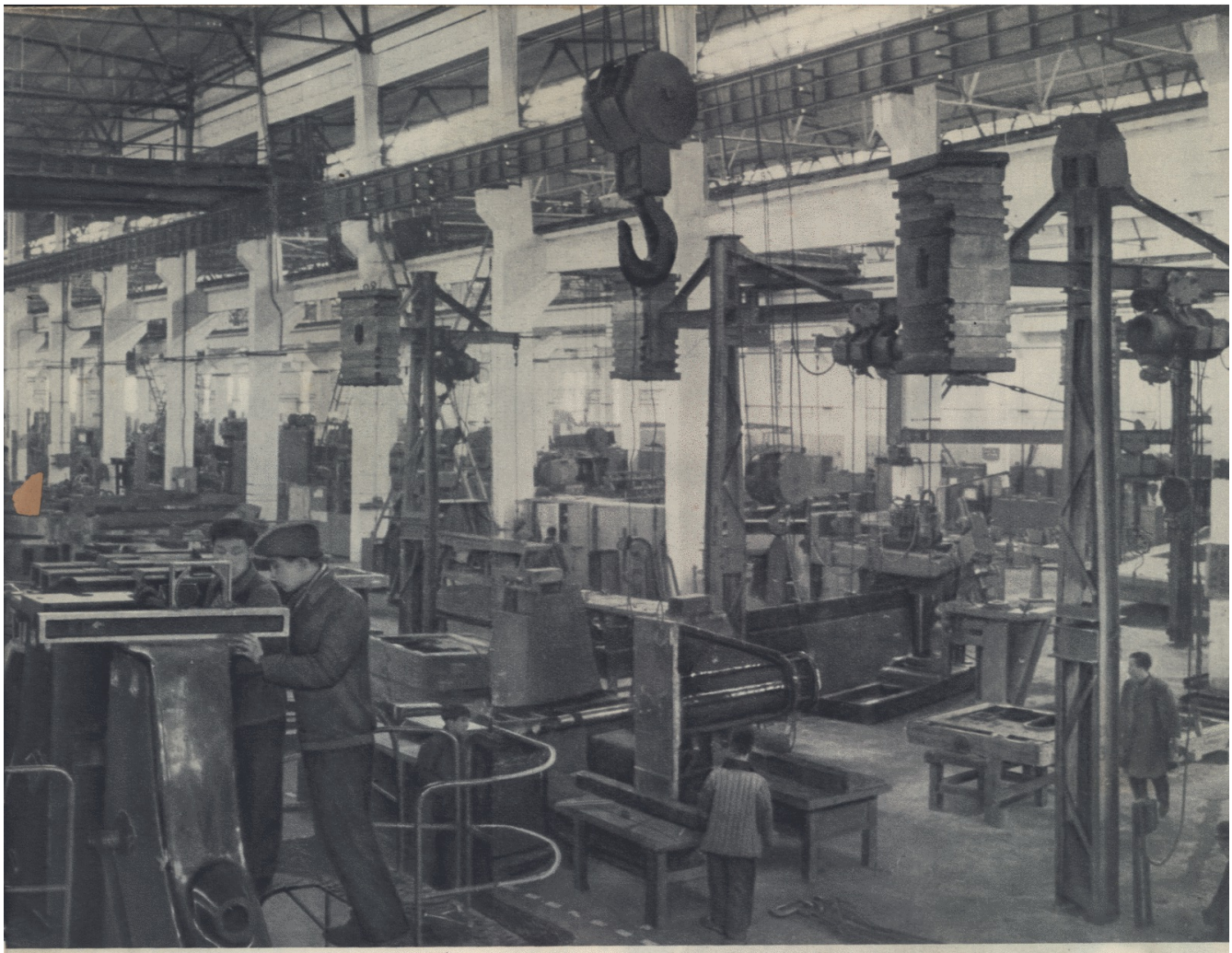
Photographed and written by HSIEH SZE-CHUN

ON the banks of the beautiful East Lake in Wuchang stands the Wuhan Heavy Machine Tool Works.

This plant is one of China's key projects built with the assistance of the Soviet Union. My recent visit covered all the workshops from the foundry to the machinery shops. Each workshop virtually looks like a big factory. When I stepped into the machinery shop, I saw rows of big lathes. Although the workers were concentrating all their attention on their jobs, the atmosphere was quite relaxed.

The plant, installed with the most up-to-date equipment from the Soviet Union, is capable of turning out heavy machine tools of more than 70 different specifications, the smallest being 20 tons in weight. Many of them are highly automatized, some issuing an alarm signal or automatically ceasing to operate when there is a hitch.

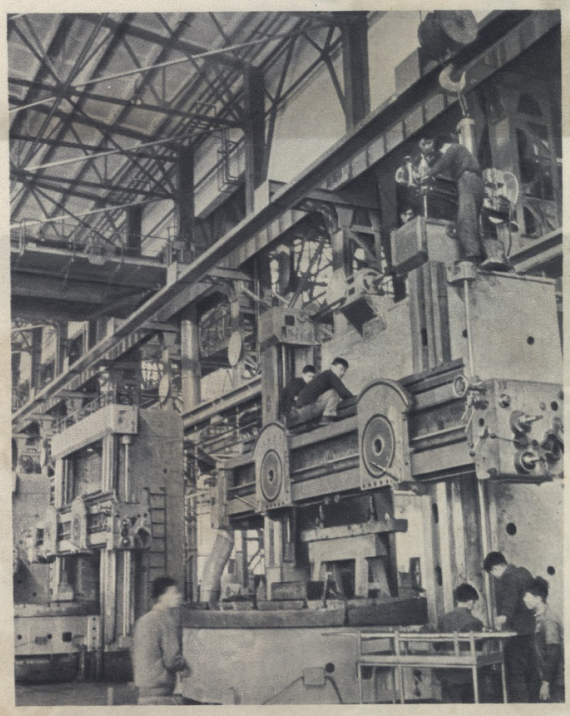
The plant was completed in August 1958, a year and a half ahead of schedule. Some 107 heavy lathes were produced within four months after its commission. They are now in use in many industrial enterprises including the iron and steel works in Wuhan and Paotow. In the workshops we met many workers who had completed several years' assignment in one and we saw the various types of tools they had designed and built. Ma Hsueh-li, a foreman who had put forward 104 proposals in four months for technical improvements, was testing out his special milling tool which is ten times more efficient than ordinary ones. A movement for technical reform is now in full swing in the plant. By making use of all potential power, the plant is scheduled to produce 1,000 heavy machine tools before the end of 1959 to meet the needs of the metallurgical, shipbuilding and electrical engineering industries.



Ma Hsueh-li (*centre*), foreman of a workshop, has designed a new type of milling tool



A large batch of vertical lathes made by the plant



Limaoying, a Miao girl dancer who comes from the countryside of southern Kweichow Province

Her friends in the song and dance troupe: Wutehchen (*first from right*), a Puyi national, and Lohsiuying (*first from left*), a Miao national, both of them country girls



A MIAO GIRL DANCER

Heralding Spring Sowing





Upper: Spring ploughing is soon to be started on the rice fields of the Shunchiang People's Commune of Neichiang
Lower: The Hungkuang People's Commune of Pihsien County has 46 tractors, enough to do the whole of the spring ploughing

Young wheat in the Hungkuang People's Commune gets a dressing of fertilizer



Manure spreader manufactured by the farm tool factory of the Shangyu People's Commune of Huayang County. It's small, but it cuts down labour



in Szechuan

Photographed by SUN CHUNG-CHING
CHEN CHEH

THE coming of spring finds the 20 million members of the people's communes in Szechuan Basin going all out to have everything ready for spring sowing. With the local Party secretaries at their head, they are now busy deep ploughing, preparing and carting manure, levelling the land, irrigating the winter wheat and rapeseed.

The preparations for this year's spring sowing were started a month earlier than last and the work has been done more thoroughly. Rice fields, ploughed about a-third of a metre deep, are getting anything up to 25 tons of manure per *mou* before sowing. Seed selection and the building of irrigation projects are also in full swing.

At the beginning of the year a vigorous drive was launched throughout the province to improve or re-design farm tools according to conditions of the particular locality. The aim was to meet the requirement of large-scale cultivation — a recent factor arising from the emergence of the people's communes — to further deep ploughing and intensive cultivation and to make up for the shortage of labour. Factories and repair shops are speeding up the production of farm tools for deep ploughing, carting manure, carrying water, sowing, transplanting seedlings and spraying insecticide. Most of these tools are fairly simple. Nevertheless, they take a lot of the hard grind out of farming, enable one man to do the work of many, and improve the quality of the work.



One of Neichiang County's irrigation canals, nearing completion



The simple rice transplanter manufactured by a machine shop of Yipin County is one of the farm tools to be widely popularized throughout the province this spring



Sugar-cane is planted ahead of time in the Shengli People's Commune in Neichiang

Members of a commune in Yipin are busy applying manure to the fields of rapeseed in full bloom



Rice fields in Neichiang are levelled earlier than usual in preparation for sowing



HARD-STONE CARVING

Photographed by WU YIN-PO
LI LAN-YING



The Peking Carved-Stone Factory

THE art of working jade and other hard stones has a long history in China. Carved jade in particular holds a special place in Chinese art. It is an age-old craft, and the craftsmen themselves will tell you that it goes back 3,000 years. Peking has been the centre of the art since the days of the Ching Emperor Chien Lung (1736-1795), when the craftsmen were first attached to the imperial court. It was towards the end of the Ching dynasty that the art began to decay, a process that was only temporarily arrested by the 1911 revolution. By the time of liberation, many of the craftsmen had turned to other ways of making a living.

Today, the art has entered a new period of development. The designs are much more varied and the dexterity of the craftsmen is reaching new heights. Human figures, flowers, birds, and beasts, vases, incense burners, perfume holders and wine vessels come in an endless variety of stone and coral; many are ingeniously worked on various themes rich in national characteristics. The theme of the exquisite carving in green jade reproduced on the opposite page, for instance, comes from the famous classical Chinese drama, *West Chamber*. "The six-armed Buddha taming a dragon" done in coral is another magnificent piece of carving.

Last year the government erected a new building for housing the Peking Carved-Stone Factory. Practically all the hard-stone craftsmen of Peking work in this fine new building. Meanwhile the Peking Research Institute of Industrial Art has opened a department specializing in the art of working hard stone, which will undoubtedly act as a further stimulus to this ancient handicraft industry.

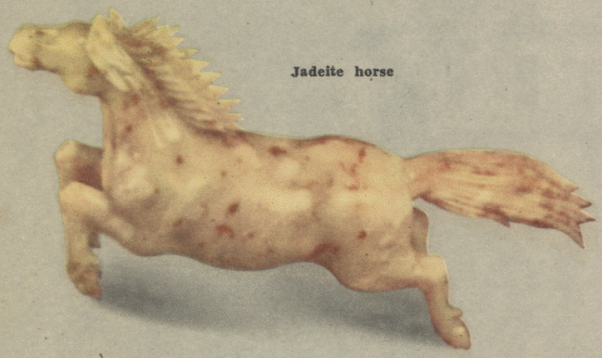
"The six-armed Buddha taming a dragon" (in coral)



Topaz wine vessel with looped handle



—A Special Craft of Peking

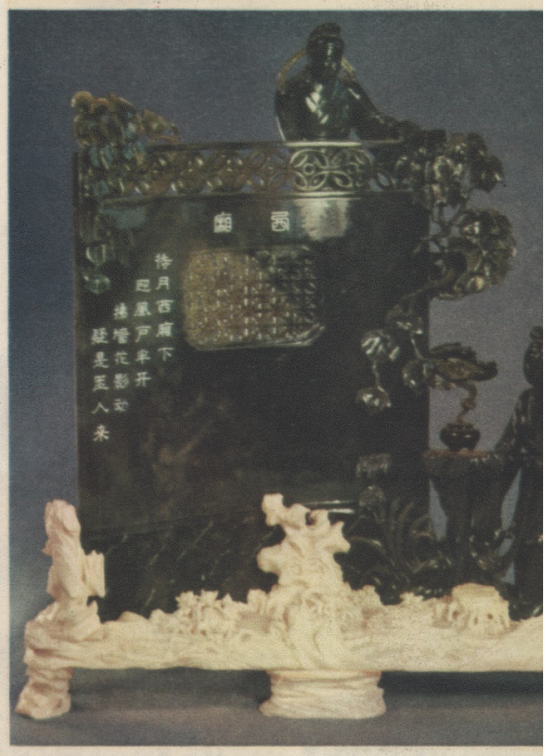


Jadeite horse

Vase of translucent greenish jadeite







Upper: **An episode from** *Strange Stories from Chinese Studio,* **worked in turquoise** *Lower:* **episode from** *West Chamber,* **worked in green ja**



Pan Ping-heng (*second from left*) **and Ho Jung** (*extreme right*)**, famous jade craftsmen, study a new theme**

Support for a



The granulating tower of the Lanchow Chemical Plant

TWO new chemical enterprises came into commission just in time to meet the needs of the spring sowing this year. They are the Lanchow Chemical Plant in northwest China and the Shansi Phosphate Fertilizer Plant in north China.

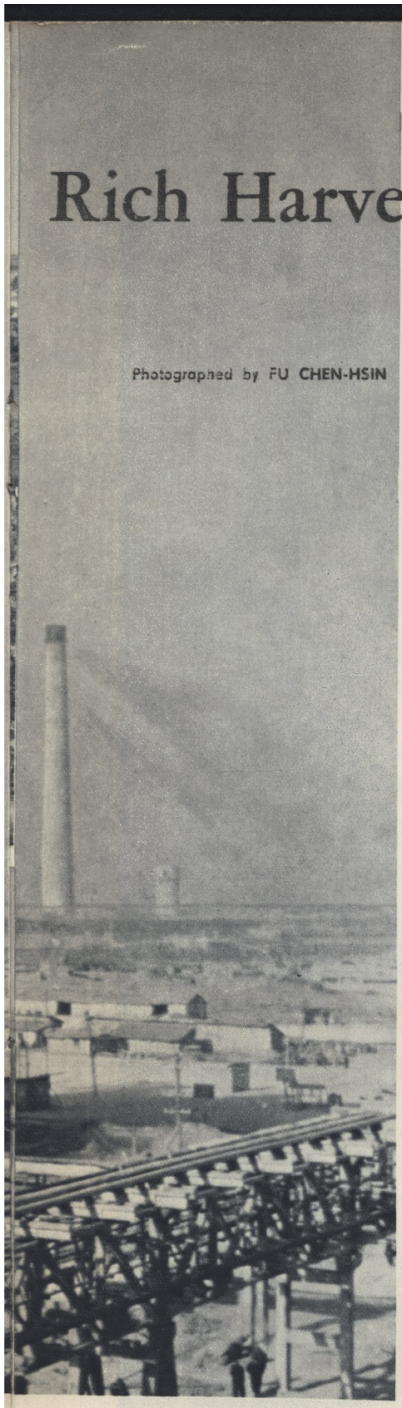
The Lanchow Chemical Plant, one of the large chemical enterprises built with Soviet assistance, is highly mechanized and automatized. It was originally scheduled for completion in the second half of this year. But the tempo of construction made a big spurt during the great leap forward and by November last year the chemical fertilizer workshops were in production. Apart from artificial fertilizers, the plant also turns out synthetic ammonia, nitrate, methyl alcohol and several other important chemicals.

By May of this year, the plant will also be producing various kinds of first-grade synthetic rubber and polysturene plastics.

The Shansi Phosphate Fertilizer Plant was designed and built entirely by Chinese technicians and its machinery and equipment are domestic made. Its annual production of phosphate fertilizers will push up grain output by about 300,000 tons a year.

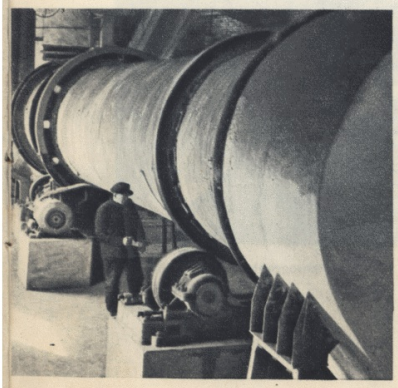
Rich Harvest

Photographed by FU CHEN-HSIN





The storage department of the Shansi Phosphate Fertilizer Plant



Granulator of the Shansi plant. It is used for making granular phosphate fertilizer

The exterior of the Shansi plant





Aishawulayin, an Uighur folk artist

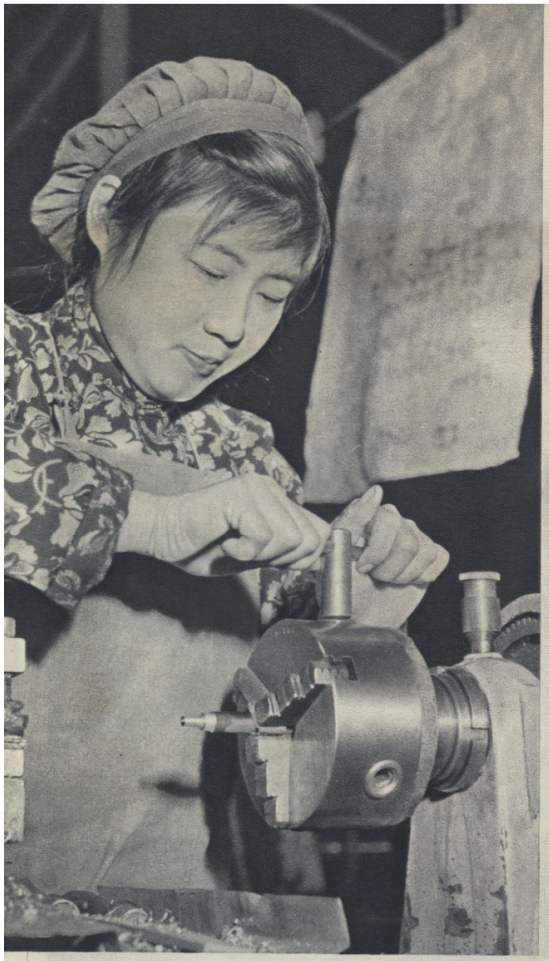
Photographed by Ju Sui-chu



Wang Sheng

PAINTINGS AND PAINTERS

WANG Sheng, a figure painter, was born in Soochow, Kiangsu Province. Beyond the fact that he was painting in the 16th century during the reign of the Emperor Wan Li of the Ming dynasty, little is known of his personal history. The style of his painting, somewhat similar to that of Chiu Ying, another painter of the Ming dynasty, is marked by fineness and precision of strokes as well as rich colour. It is after the "kung pi" tradition of the Tang and Sung dynasties (618-1279) in Chinese art, a style that emphasizes detail, care and precision. The painting reproduced here, "Riding in the Mountains in Spring," is in the keeping of the Palace Museum, Peking.



Chen Hsin-yao, one of the young shock workers in the Chienshe Lathe Works in Chungking



Jung Shu-hsien, an outstanding apprentice



A Group of Women Set the Pace

Written by KU YUEH

Photographed by JEN SHIH-YIN

IN one of the workshops of the Chienshe Lathe Works in Chungking, Szechuan Province, hangs a red flag. It is in recognition of the grand job done by a team of women workers.

Eleven young women decided one day that they had had enough of the slighting references to the capabilities of women workers. Some of the young men in the works were the worst offenders. "Look at the time they lose," they used to say. "First they're off work having a child, then they're off every time it falls sick! How can they do as much as men?" With the encouragement of the workshop's Party branch, the 11 women formed themselves into a team.

When they issued a challenge to the young men in their workshop it was at first ignored. Later it was accepted by some of the youngest but only in a half-hearted way. At the end of a week, however, the men found themselves in for a surprise. Each and every one of the girls had surpassed her assigned quota. As a team, they had saved 245 working hours. This won them the red flag.

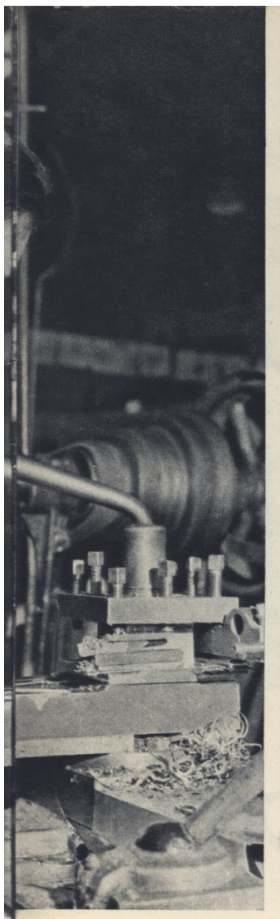
Having shaken the men out of their easy-going pace of work, the girls went on to bigger things. They made a screw-making apparatus out of scrap which enabled them to step up their output about twenty-fold. They also renovated a chuck. In all, they are now turning out 350 pieces of machine parts a minute whereas before they could make only 40 in eight hours.

As they are still fairly young, they never hesitate to ask older and more experienced workers to help them. They are keen to learn, so they make rapid progress. Jen Shu-yun, one of the girls, studies technique together with her husband who is her rival in competition. Between them, they have solved many technical problems. The team now have 12 girl apprentices working with them, to whom they are passing on their knowledge.

By their continuous good work, they have managed to keep the red flag. Six of them have also won the title of advanced workers. They have earned the admiration and respect of their fellow workers, most of them men, who have to admit that women are indeed the equals of men — and sometimes even better!



While the girls discuss how to win more laurels, the boys get ready to meet the next challenge



Jen Shu-jung, an advanced worker



Lei Ying-pi, another advanced worker



Ou Lung-ying, leader of the women's team

There's much the girls can learn from old workers like Teng Chin-chieh





Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Chen Yi shake hands with the Rumanian football players when the game is over



Premier Chou En-lai shakes hands with Z. Kolev, President of the Bulgarian Volleyball Federation and leader of the visiting Bulgarian teams



Chang Chun-hsiu, goalkeeper of the Peking Team, makes a good save

MATCHES

The Sofia volleyball players are very proficient in smashing



Written by WU CHUNG-YUAN

IN their recent tour in China, the Sofia men's and women's volleyball teams of Bulgaria and the Rumanian Central Army Club Football Team played a series of friendly matches with the Chinese teams.

Three years ago, when Peking's sports fans had the chance of seeing the superb technique of the Bulgarian volleyball players, the hard smashing of P. Pondalov, Merited Sportsman of Bulgaria, left an indelible impression on their minds. Since that time, the Bulgarian teams have gained many new and talented players, and they have displayed their maturity and skill in a number of international matches.

For the Rumanian footballers, it was their first visit to China as our guests. Their team is composed of players well-known for their pluck and stamina, whose fine records have long earned fame for them in Europe. They scored victories in all their matches against the Chinese football teams in Canton, Shanghai and Nanking.

In Peking, the Bulgarian and Rumanian teams were matched against China's crack volleyball and football teams. The Sofia men's volleyball team defeated the Chinese "August First" Team but lost to the China Youth Team while the Sofia women's team won their game against the China Youth Team but lost to the "August First" Team. The Rumanian Central Army Club Football Team drew 2:2 in their matches against the Chinese "August First" Team and the Peking Team.

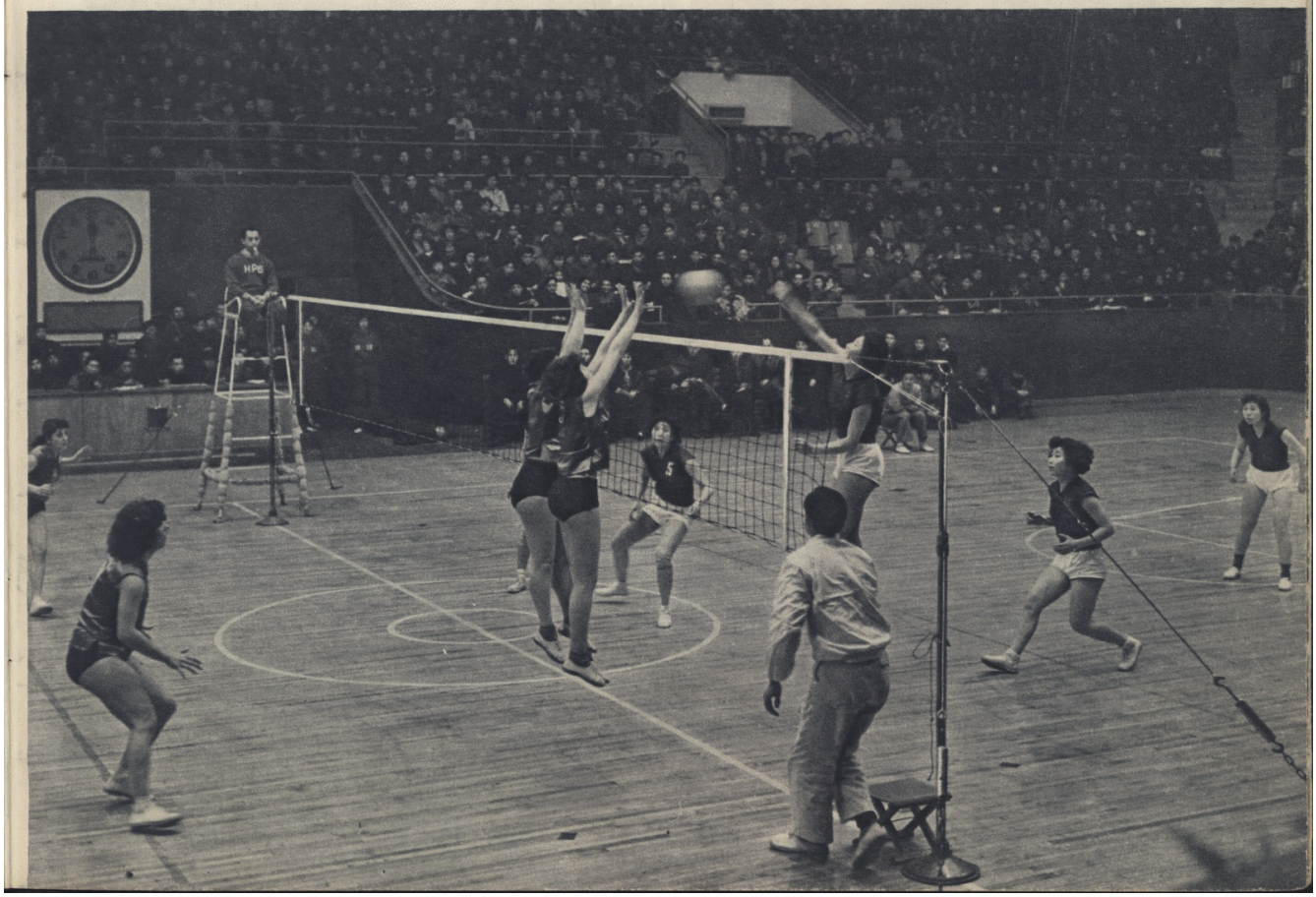
The wonderful technique displayed by the Bulgarian and Rumanian players earned great admiration from the Chinese spectators. In their matches, the Chinese players also put up a good show. In all, an excellent atmosphere of unity and friendliness prevailed between the guest and home teams.



After a severe contest, the match between the Chinese and Rumanian Army football teams in Peking ends in a draw

STRENGTHEN FRIENDSHIP

The Sofia women's team successfully foils an attack by the China Youth Women's Team



Tropical Crops Thrive in Former Wilderness



Black pepper ready for picking



Cocoa trees









Written by CHIEN FENG
Photographed by HO SHIH-YAO

WE were passing through a lush valley on the road towards the Hsinglung Overseas Chinese Farm, now part of a commune, on the eastern coast of Hainan Island. The flowers of the towering silk-cotton trees looked particularly red in the foil of the green leaves. We kept catching glimpses of the sea through the fronds of the coco-nut palms.

Our car finally brought us to the main buildings of the farm. In fact, they resembled a small town, complete with sports grounds, general store, schools and small factories. The houses were immaculately white and the air was filled with the hum of motors and music from the loudspeakers.

In the sitting room of the guest house, Chan Li-chih, Party Deputy-Secretary of the Hsinglung Farm, treated us to some excellent coffee with milk. "We grow our coffee and cocoa and produce our own milk," he said. "Tropical plants do pretty well here, you know."

The guest house overlooked large plantations of tropical industrial crops of all colours covering the slopes of the hills.

"When we first came here, it was mainly swamp and semi-jungle," commented Chan. "The people living here had their houses destroyed first by the Japanese imperialists during their occupation and later by the Kuomintang. Finally it all reverted to wilderness."

The first group of post-liberation settlers had come in 1951 from Malaya and other places, overseas Chinese who had been driven back to their home land by all sorts of imperialist persecution. The People's Government advanced them loans, helped them eliminate malaria and

OVER ▷

From top to bottom on the right:

Coffee
Oil palm
Watering the citronella grass
Drying the sisal hemp



Young cashew plants

TROPICAL CROPS continued

build houses. Since then they have never looked back. Now the farm has more than 3,200 workers, and is equipped with tractors and lorries. It also has its own factories for various processing purposes. Many tropical industrial crops thrive on this fertile soil. In spite of it being a dry season, the average output per *mou* of coffee beans last year amounted to 180 kilogrammes. In addition to coffee, the farm grows rubber, cocoa, black pepper, oil palm, citronella grass and sisal hemp.

We paid a visit to a 52-year-old rubber worker, Tseng Hua, and his wife, Hsiao Ying, who live in the workers' housing estate a stone's throw from the guest house. When they first came in 1951, they could not even write their own names, but now they can write letters and read books and newspapers. Tseng Hua earns more than 40 yuan a month, while his wife, a deputy-leader of a team producing citronella grass, earns a bit more. She was counted as one of the best workers on the farm and attended the National Conference of Women Builders of Socialism in Peking last year. Their two youngest children are now studying in a primary school on the farm and will later go on to the farm's agricultural secondary school for further general education and to learn agricultural technique.

Hsiao Ying led us through the plantations. Strings of purple-red beans hung heavily from the coffee trees — sign of a good harvest ahead. "We're harvesting practically all the year round," Hsiao Ying said. "The problem confronting us now is to broaden the scope of management. That was why we set up the people's commune last autumn together with two other state farms and a number of farming co-ops in the neighbourhood. The Li and Miao nationalities living in the mountain have also joined the commune. We mean to extend our cultivated land this year so that it will stretch 40 kilometres from north to south."

Hsiao Ying, an outstanding woman worker



MECHANIZED FARMING IS BEGINNING

Photographed by CHI KUAN-SHAN

IN response to the call put forward by the Sixth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the people's communes in all parts of China are making tremendous efforts to gradually mechanize agricultural production. Last winter, the county federation of the people's communes in Ankuo, Hopei Province, purchased a large number of agricultural machines, including 60 45-h.p. tractors, 50 combine harvesters and 20 other kinds of machines like grain driers, threshers and artificial-manure distributors. This spring, the federation opened a technical training class. Before long, all these machines will come into operation.



Tractors await distribution to the people's communes in Ankuo County

This artificial-manure distributor with a loading capacity of 1,400 kilogrammes arouses great interest among the peasants



Learning to install agricultural machinery



My Unforgettable Trip in Rumania



University Square in Bucharest, the capital of the Rumanian People's Republic

Photographed and written by TSAI SHANG-HSIUNG

RECENTLY I paid a visit to the People's Republic of Rumania as the guest of the editorial board of *Rumania Today*. My month's tour covered Bucharest, the capital of Rumania, and five provinces, a journey of about 2,000 kilometres. The great achievements made by the Rumanian people in their socialist construction and their profound friendship towards the people of China have left an indelible impression on my mind.

Bucharest has a history of 500 years. It is really a "city of happiness". I found it completely engulfed in a wave of enthusiasm for construction. The Mao Tse-tung Factory is one of the numerous big plants built in the city in post-liberation days. When I visited this symbol of the fraternal friendship of the Chinese and Rumanian peoples, the director of the factory told me: "To give our support to Chinese socialist construction, meetings have been held by the Party and trade union organizations of the factory to ensure that the orders placed by China are fulfilled ahead of schedule."

All along my trip from Bucharest to Orasul Stalin, my eyes were greeted by the vast forests of the Carpathians and the numberless derricks towering on both sides of the railway line. Rumania is a country with a fertile soil, abundant products and picturesque scenery. Her forest area covers more than a-third of the country's land surface. In addition to huge reserves of oil and natural gas, the Carpathians are richly endowed with coal, iron, gold, copper, silver, mercury, manganese and other mineral deposits. All these natural resources have been actively exploited and reasonably utilized since liberation.

In my voyage along the Danube, I became quite absorbed in the wealth of Rumania's natural resources. To turn these resources to the best advantage, the Rumanian Government has built many factories here. By the Tulcea Port, for instance, is a fully mechanized canned fish factory which processes 14,000 kilogrammes of fish per day. The workers of this factory come from 11 nationalities, a demonstration of the firm unity that exists among the Rumanian people of various nationalities. The combined reed processing plant at the Braila Port is another big concern. This factory is being built with the help of Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and Poland. Part of it is already completed and in commission. I saw this as a splendid example of the friendship and unity among the peoples of the various countries in the socialist camp.

Rumania has indeed made great achievements in her socialist industrialization. In the seven cities that I went to, I visited some of the tractor works, oil equipment factories, oil refineries, motor works and

An amusement centre for the people of Iasi



Wedding party in a Rumanian village





Galaz, a port of the blue Danube



The oil district of Ploesti. Rumanian oil output ranks second in Europe



A sanatorium in the Carpathians

plastics factories, mostly built or renovated since liberation. Their products are of high quality and some enjoy world fame. Although Rumania is Europe's second biggest oil producer, in the past she was unable to make her own oil equipment. Now she is not only manufacturing this equipment but her technique in this line is counted as the most advanced in the world.

Rumania has a splendid record in the socialist transformation of her agriculture. The biggest bulk of the Rumanian peasants have joined either collective farms or working associations. In some provinces, all the peasants have turned to co-operative farming; remarkable progress has been made in agricultural mechanization. Hydropower stations, like the big one at Bicaz, have been built in many parts of the country.

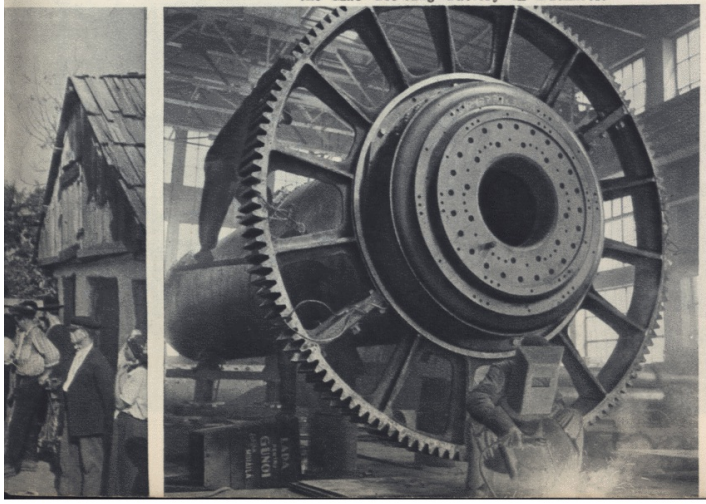
I could see a remarkable improvement in the material and cultural life of the Rumanian people, both in town and countryside. New blocks of workers' and peasants' residential quarters, either completed or under construction, are to be seen everywhere. Beauty resorts, where in the old days only the bourgeoisie could live, have been converted into rest centres for the working people.

Under the leadership of the Rumanian Workers' Party, the people of Rumania are marching ahead along the road of socialism.



In the home of a Rumanian worker

One of the machines made for China by the Mao Tse-tung Factory in Bucharest



TRAVELLING CAMERA



INNER MONGOLIA The Shertala State Cattle Farm in the Hulunbir League is one of several now breeding the "Sanho" cattle, known as big beef and milk producers



PEKING New cycling speed track now being built behind the Peking Gymnasium



HUNAN Wild duck brought down by hunters of the Tungtingwei People's Commune in Hsiangyin County

KANSU The Southern Kansu Animal Husbandry and Veterinary School, which is conducted in tents on the grasslands of the Southern Kansu Tibetan Autonomous Chou in Kansu Province





HOPEI In late February Peking and its environs had the heaviest snow for 80 years, with 28.4 mm. in 24 hours



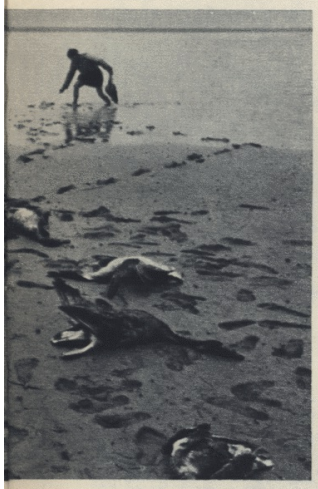


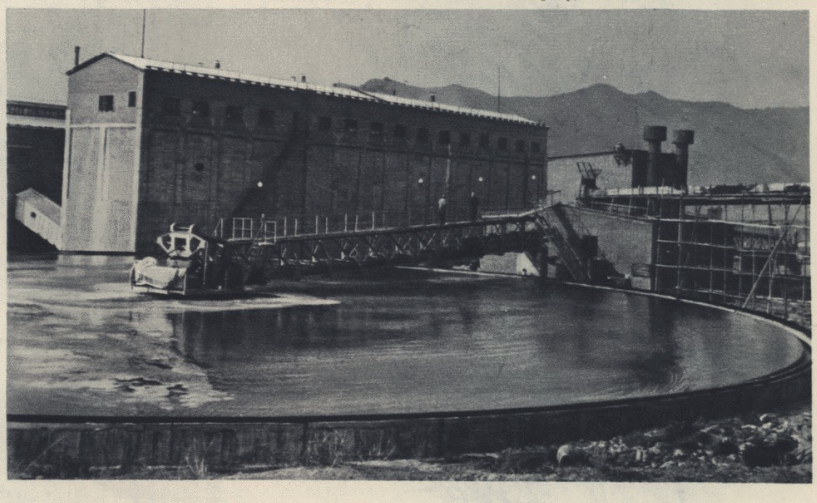
PEKING This ingenious miniature reconstruction of the Lotus Root Fragrant Pavilion from the well-known novel, *The Dream of the Red Chamber*, is fashioned from dough and glutinous rice. It is by Tang Tze-po, 78-year-old artist, who has been making such models and figurines for 60 years

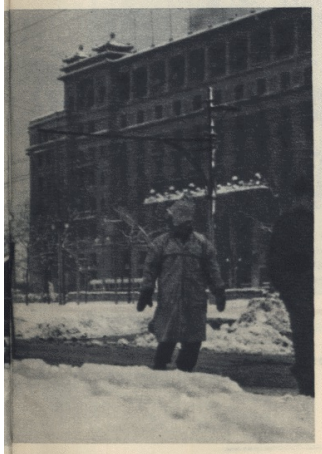


SHANSI This miniature stage was found in a tomb in the town of Houma. The tomb dates from the year 1210 in the Chin dynasty

KIRIN Technical innovations have raised the iron content of the fine ore from 60 to 65 per cent in the ore-dressing plant of the Nanfen open-cast iron mine of the Penchi Iron and Steel Company, of which a corner is shown here







HOPEI The Tunghsinchuangtze People's Commune in Tsunhua County has opened a half-day music school. The 70 students are all children from peasant households



Hsu Pei-hung Memorial Hall

As a memorial to the late Hsu Pei-hung (Ju Peon), the famous Chinese painter, a collection of his principal works has been housed in a special exhibition hall in Peking. The hall, which has 10 exhibition rooms, is a new extension of the painter's Peking residence, where his household furniture remains as when he was living. Special exhibitions of his works will be held every year.



Sitting room of Hsu Pei-hung's residence in Peking



A water-colour painting from the new collection



The second exhibition room



Professor Dr. phil. Arno Schüller, member of the Berlin Academy of Sciences of the German Democratic Republic, accompanied by his daughter and his secretary, visits the memorial hall. Here he is autographing a book for Liao Ching-wen, Mrs. Hsu Pei-hung *(second from right)*

Edited and published by CHINA PICTORIAL, Pai Wan Chuang Road, Peking 37, China. Cable address:Chinapic
Distributed by Guozi Shudian, 38 Suchou Hutung, Peking, China
Printed in the People's Republic of China

人民画报 1959 年 第 6 期 英 文 版
本刊代号 2-903



The Li River in the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region in southwest China

Photographed by Ho Shih-yao

BACK COVER **Rice fields of the Hsing-lung Overseas Chinese Farm on Hainan Island**
Photographed by Ho Shih-yao

