

CHINA

PICTORIAL

No. 9

SEPTEMBER 1951

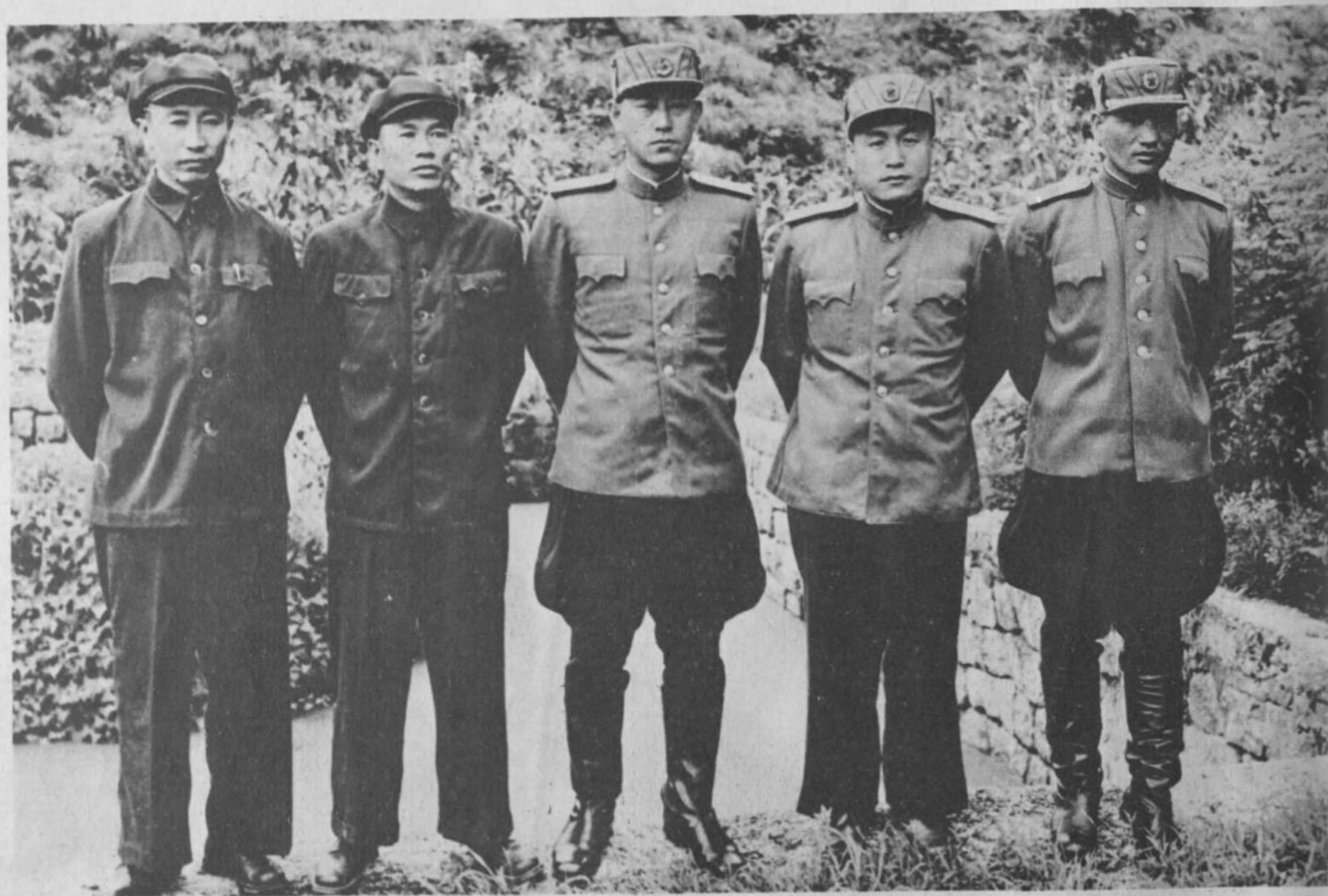




American Sabotage of Armistice Talks

While the world awaits the resumption of the cease-fire talks the American delegates continue to evade their responsibilities. Their deliberate violations of the neutrality of Kalsung have led the world to ask: are they sincere in their desire for peace?

The ruins of Kalsung, scene of the armistice talks, bear witness to the sufferings of the Korean people at the hands of the American aggressors. Hardly a building is left unscathed



Korean and Chinese delegates at the armistice talks. Left to right: Generals Hsieh Fang and Teng Hua, delegates of the Chinese people's volunteers, and Generals Nam Il, Li Sang Cho, and Chang Pyong San, delegates of the Korean People's Army



Patrolman Wang Jen-yuan, who was badly wounded when the U.S. and Syngman Rhee forces attacked the neutral zone on August 19, is visited in hospital by Generals Li Sang Cho and Hsieh Fang. His platoon leader Yao Ching-hsiang was shot through the head as he lay wounded. His funeral (below) was attended by his grief-stricken comrades of the Korean People's Army, and the Chinese people's volunteers



July 10, 1951—the American delegates made their first appearance on the scene of the talks



Korean and Chinese delegates leaving the conference room, where they put forward clear proposals for a speedy armistice





Chinese and foreign press correspondents carry out immediate on-the-spot investigations of the American violations of the neutral zone. On the site of the August 19 attack (above) Wilfred Burchett (kneeling) correspondent of *Ce Soir*, passes a spent American cartridge to London *Daily Worker* correspondent Alan Winnington. Below: on the morning after the bombing of the residence of the Korean and Chinese delegation, the press correspondents collected many pieces of incendiary bombs and shell casings



After the bombing of the delegation's residence, American Colonel Kinney (third from left) and Colonel Murray were escorted to the site of the bomb craters. In spite of the evidence in front of his eye Colonel Kinney later denied that he had seen any sign of bombing

This Pyongyang mother weeps—her child has just been blown to pieces by the latest American weapon, a small bomb designed as a toy, which explodes when handled. American bombing of civilian targets has continued unabated during the armistice talks





During the Changchin Reservoir Campaign last November a small platoon of volunteers were defending a hill against vastly superior enemy forces. In spite of concentrated enemy bombardment they held their positions, killing off all enemy troops who dared to approach. As their ammunition approached exhaustion, a group of 40 Americans moved forward. Platoon-leader Yang Ken-shih took up a box of dynamite, ignited the fuse, and rushed towards the enemy. In the ensuing explosion, which wiped out the entire enemy group, he sacrificed his own life.

His name will live forever in the hearts of the Chinese and Korean people.

The heroic Yang Ken-shih platoon

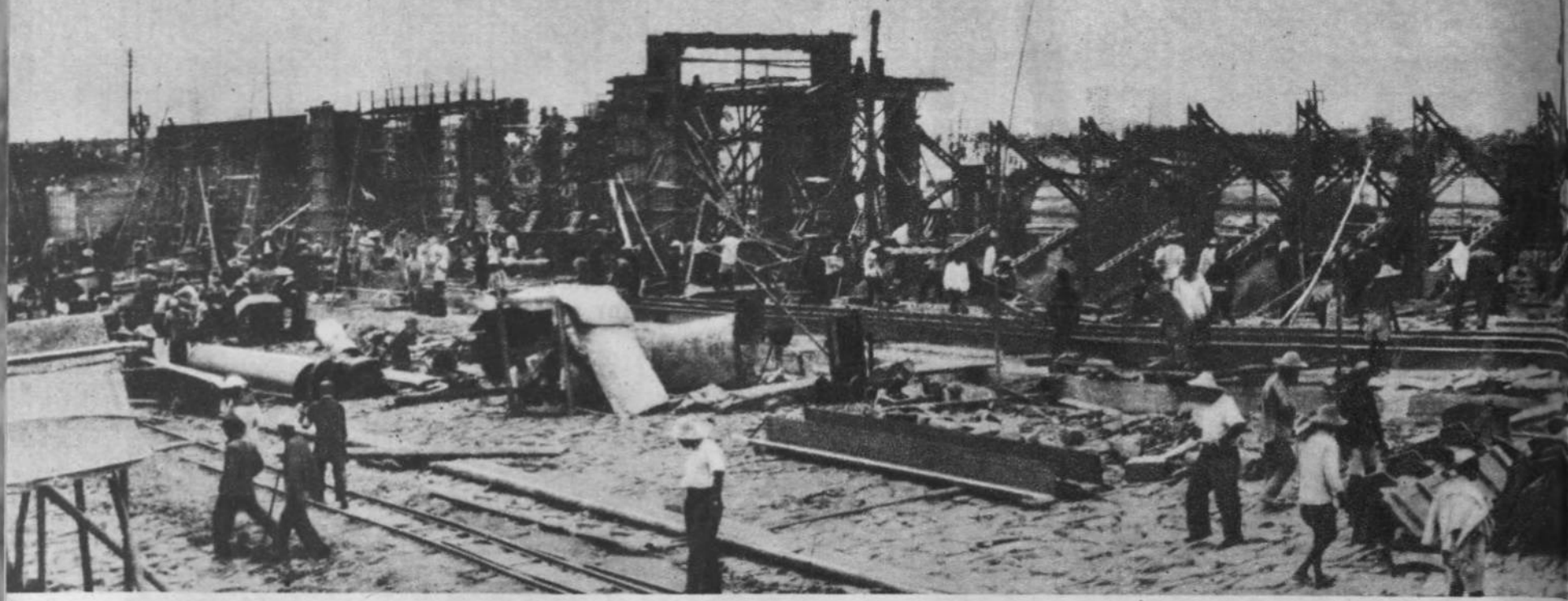
by Tsung Chi-hsiang

The Huai River Battle

Along this cruel and turbulent river a tremendous battle has been waged and won—a battle between man and nature, against the treacherous waters that have swept away the livelihood of millions of peasants for a thousand years . . .



THE HUI WATERS ARE UNDER CONTROL—AND ONE-SEVENTH OF CHINA'S ARABLE LAND IS FREED FOREVER FROM FLOODS



This is a project to control nature, to stir the imagination and fighting spirit of man. When completed, it will remove a menace that has hung like doom over millions of peasants for a thousand years.

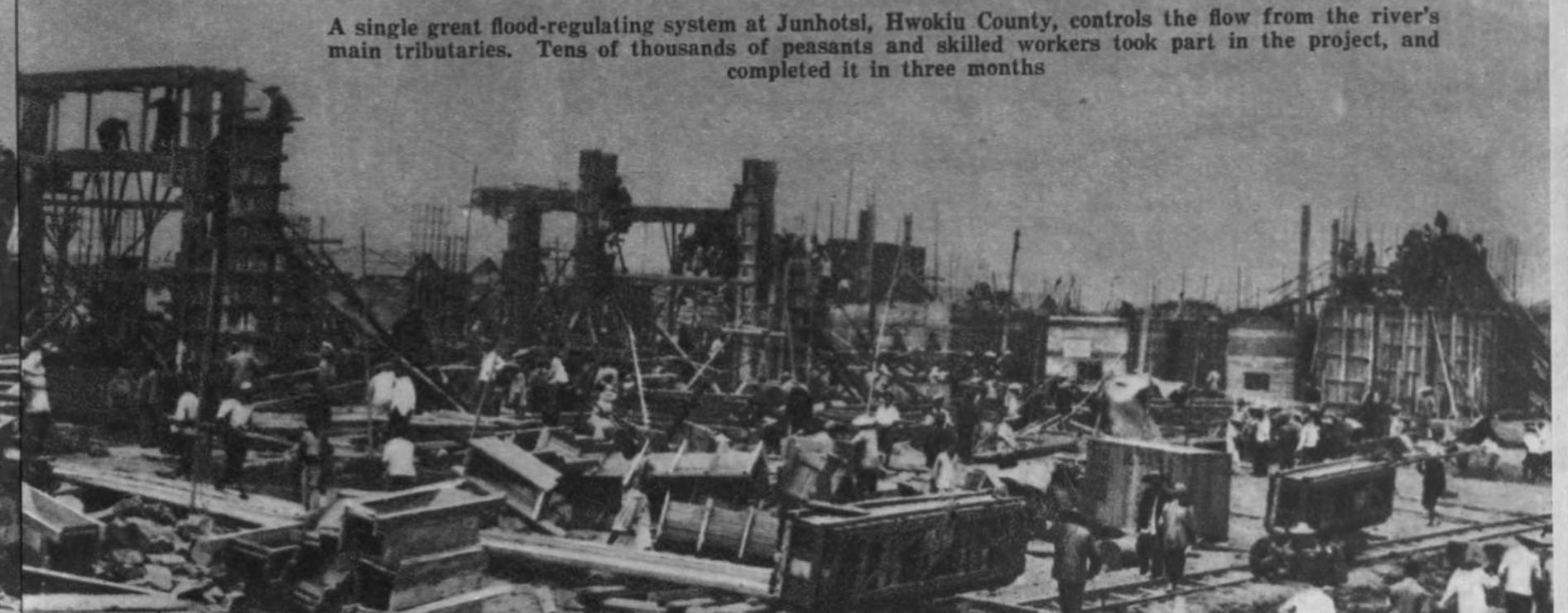
It will mean life, prosperity and security for sixty million peasants—the combined populations of Britain, Canada and Australia—and safe harvests over one-seventh of China's arable land.

This heroic project is not only designed to prevent flood,

but to control the entire river flow, to use every drop of water for irrigation, communication and hydro-electric power.

Emperors, warlords and the Kuomintang used the river as a threat against the people and against opposition cliques, plotting projects that benefited one place and caused floods in another. But one short year after the people had set up their own Government, this colossal project was already under way, involving astronomical tonnages of earthworks, great storage reservoirs, giant concrete movable dams and huge scale modern works. Stage by stage, the whole river will be brought under

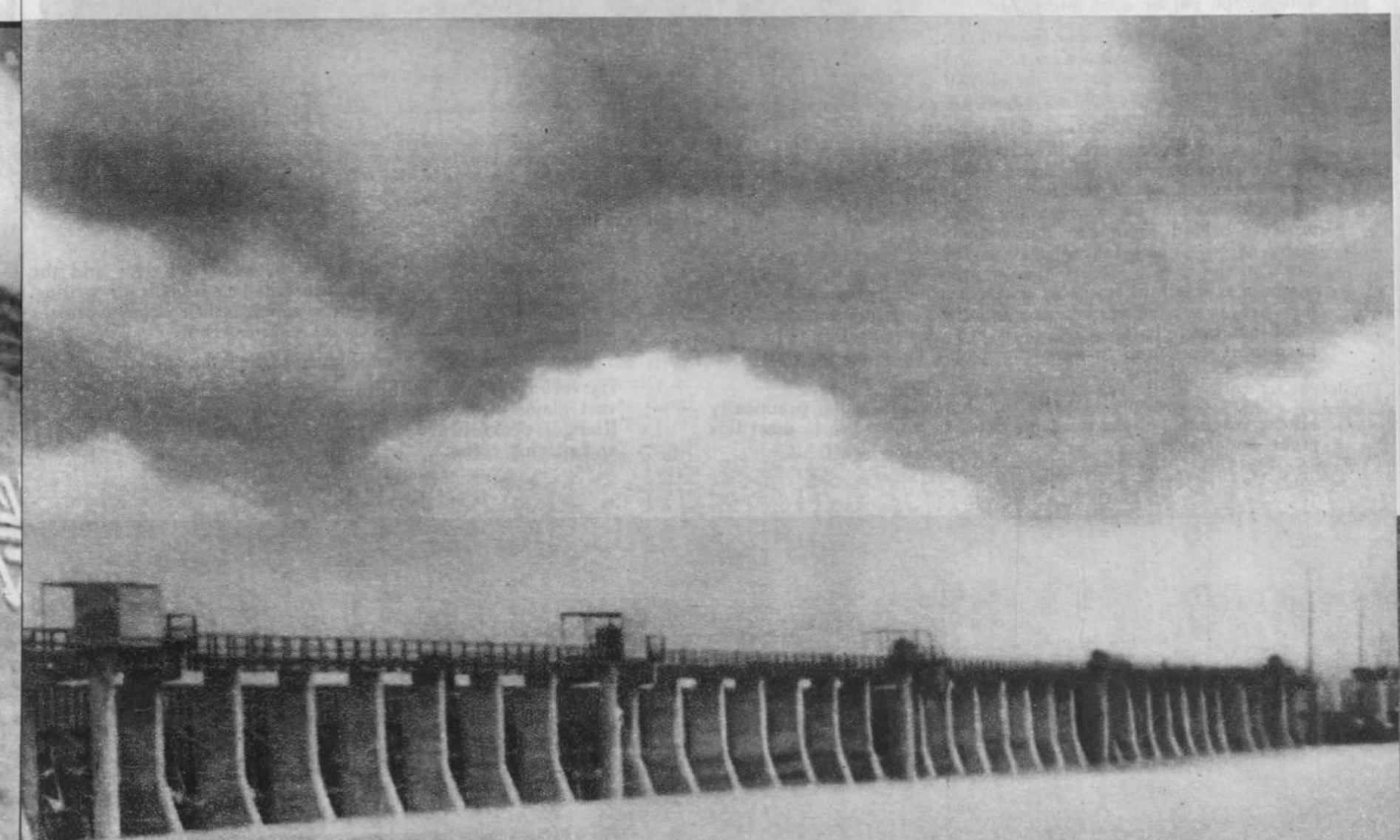
A single great flood-regulating system at Junhotsi, Hwoku County, controls the flow from the river's main tributaries. Tens of thousands of peasants and skilled workers took part in the project, and completed it in three months



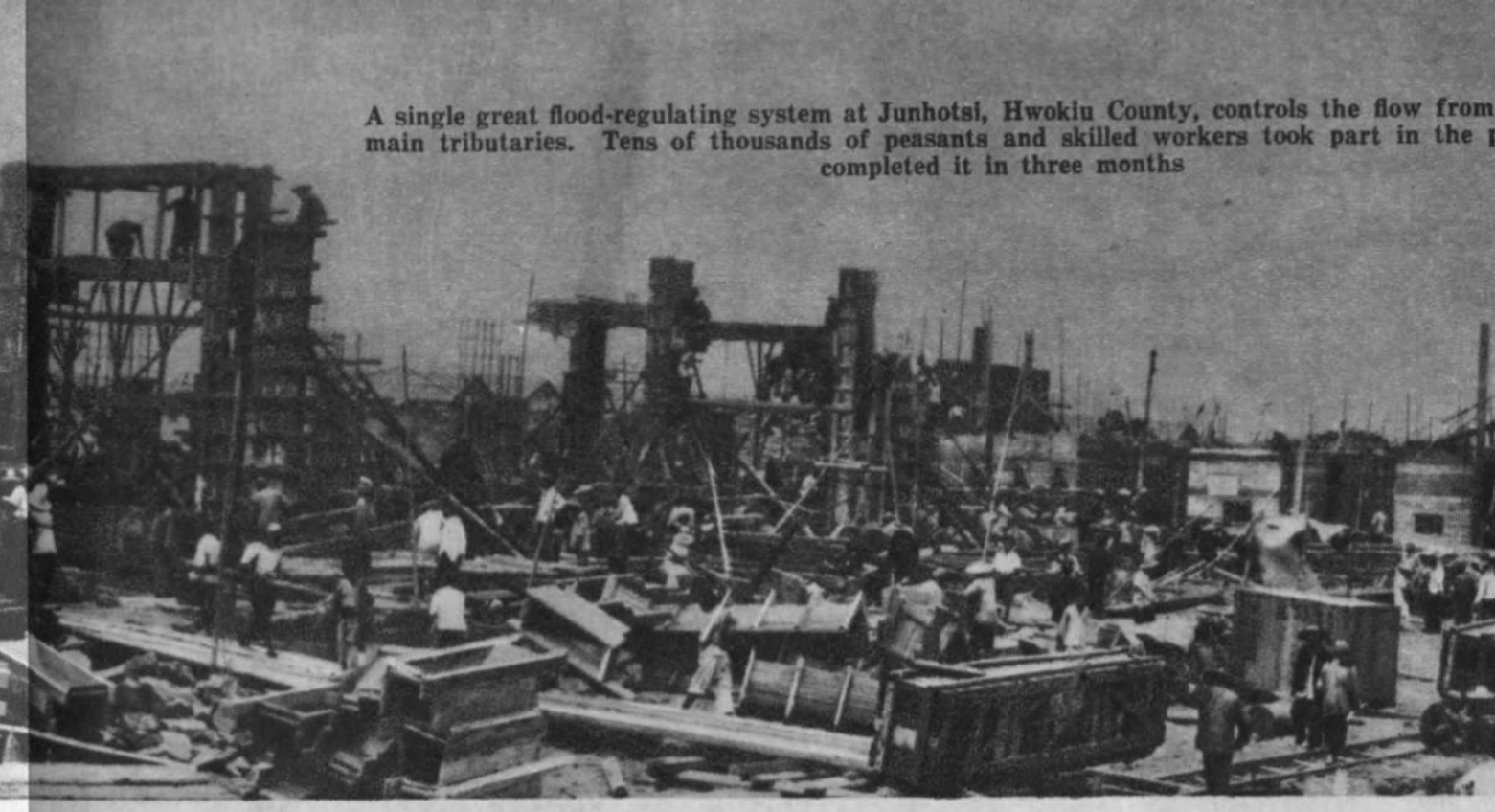
regulate the flow of water and four lakes or water detention basins have been completed.

On the middle reaches, the main construction tasks have been directed at retaining flood water. A gigantic flood regulating system has been installed at Junhotsi, Hwoku County, where tens of thousands of peasants and skilled workers have erected giant movable dams across the river. These dams will check and contain most of the excess flow from the upper regions in a series of hitherto disused lakes.

Years of flooding by the Yellow River since the deliberate destruction of the dikes by the Kuomintang has damaged many of the Huai's tributaries and completely destroyed the age-old drainage system in this region. Large-scale dredging and the excavation of thousands of kilometres of drainage ditches have enabled the peasants of this area to enjoy a good summer wheat harvest for the first time in ten years.



The great movable dam across the river has a number of large sluice-gates. To the side of the dam runs a new deep channel capable of carrying a flow of 3500 cubic metres per second. If the flow increases the sluice-gates may be opened to carry it through an emergency channel. Above 6500 cubic metres per second, the entrance to Chenghsi Lake may be opened. Should the water level in the lower reaches rise above danger level, the sluice-gates may be closed and all water stored in Chenghsi Lake and the adjoining storage lakes



A single great flood-regulating system at Junhotsi, Hwoki County, controls the flow from main tributaries. Tens of thousands of peasants and skilled workers took part in the project, completed it in three months

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organisation which should by former standards have taken several years, were completed in three months. Storage reservoirs were to be used to control the flow from the upper reaches. But the entire experience of such construction in China was one small reservoir built during Kuomintang times. Engineers trained in America and Britain estimated that years would be necessary to complete the geological drillings for the foundations. With Soviet methods, however, the drilling can be quickly completed, while properly designed earthworks can take the place of concrete.

Millions of peasants and workers have already completed

re-inforced concrete dams, sluice-gates, storage reservoirs and culverts, built or repaired great dike systems along 1800 kilometres of the river and its tributaries and dredged silt along 770 kilometres of river bed. Ditches have been dug along the entire river to drain off the water. About 200 million cubic metres of earth has been moved and 56 construction projects of various sizes completed.

All this has ensured that in the Huai Valley as a whole, given normal rainfall, there will be no future floods; with extremely heavy rainfall, there will be only minor floods.

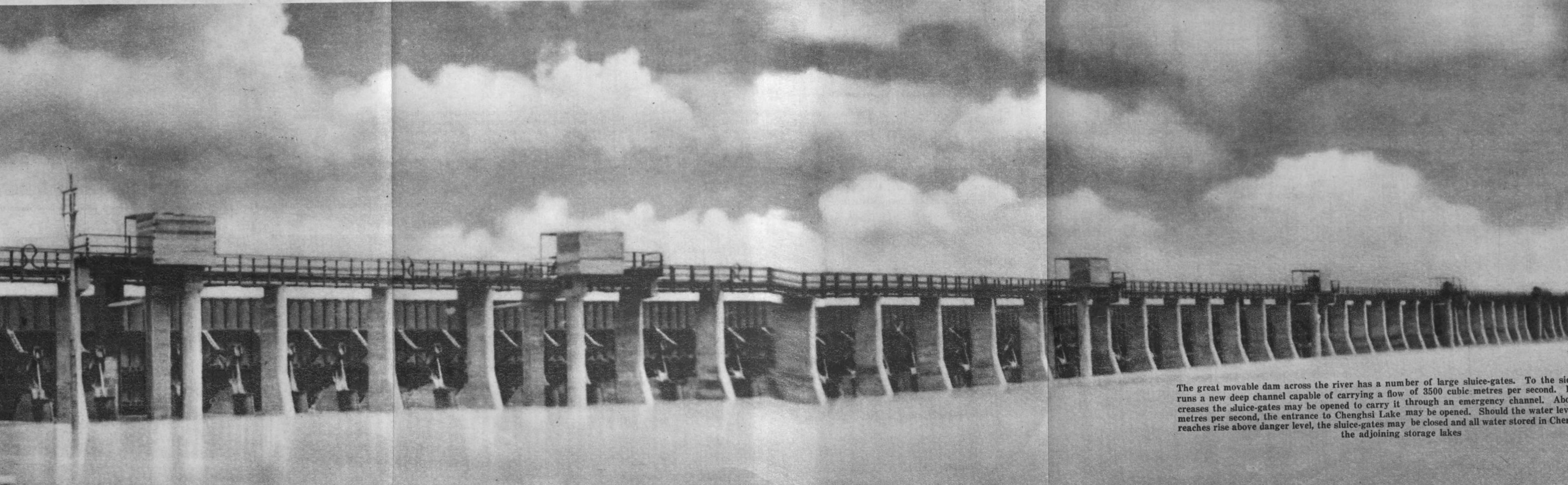
Although floods have been of frequent occurrence in the Huai Valley droughts have always set in when the peasants were most in need of water for irrigation. The problem then was not simply to empty the river into the sea but to store the water in the upper reaches so that water is always available in the dry seasons.

Sixteen storage reservoirs are to be constructed on the upper reaches, of which one has been completed and two more will be finished before the year is out. Dams are being built to

regulate the flow of water and four lakes or water detention basins have been completed.

On the middle reaches, the main construction tasks have been directed at retaining flood water. A gigantic flood regulating system has been installed at Junhotsi, Hwoki County, where tens of thousands of peasants and skilled workers have erected long movable dams across the river. These dams will check and retain most of the excess flow from the upper regions in a series of hitherto disused lakes.

Years of flooding by the Yellow River since the destruction of the dikes by the Kuomintang has damaged the Huai's tributaries and completely destroyed the drainage system in this region. Large-scale dredging and excavation of thousands of kilometres of drainage channels enabled the peasants of this area to enjoy a good summer harvest for the first time in ten years.



The great movable dam across the river has a number of large sluice-gates. To the side runs a new deep channel capable of carrying a flow of 3500 cubic metres per second. If increases the sluice-gates may be opened to carry it through an emergency channel. Above 10 metres per second, the entrance to Chenghsi Lake may be opened. Should the water level reaches rise above danger level, the sluice-gates may be closed and all water stored in Chenhsi Lake and the adjoining storage lakes

HUAI RIVER CONTINUED

Behind the River fighters is an organisation any army might envy. It reaches into the farthest corner of the land for materials, keeps minute-to-minute control on the thousands of kilometres of river and its tributaries provides accommodation and three meals a day for 2,200,000 people; brings them education and entertainment and does it all, and more, with clock-like precision.

Tens of thousands of vessels of every type have been concentrated on the Huai from other rivers and ports. An intricate web of telephones links up every inch of the river where work is going on, radio stations have been set up at important points and there are new post-offices where needed. All ministries concerned have fulfilled their guarantees to supply the iron, coal, rail tracks and equipment needed.

Medical stations with the primary task of preventing outbreaks of sickness have been set up all along the river. Dramatic troupes and film projection units provide plenty of entertainment for the river fighters.

Thousands of scientists, experts and engineers have flocked to the site, and surveying planes flit in and out of the valleys, carrying teams and equipment for geological drilling and bringing in a steady flow of reports.

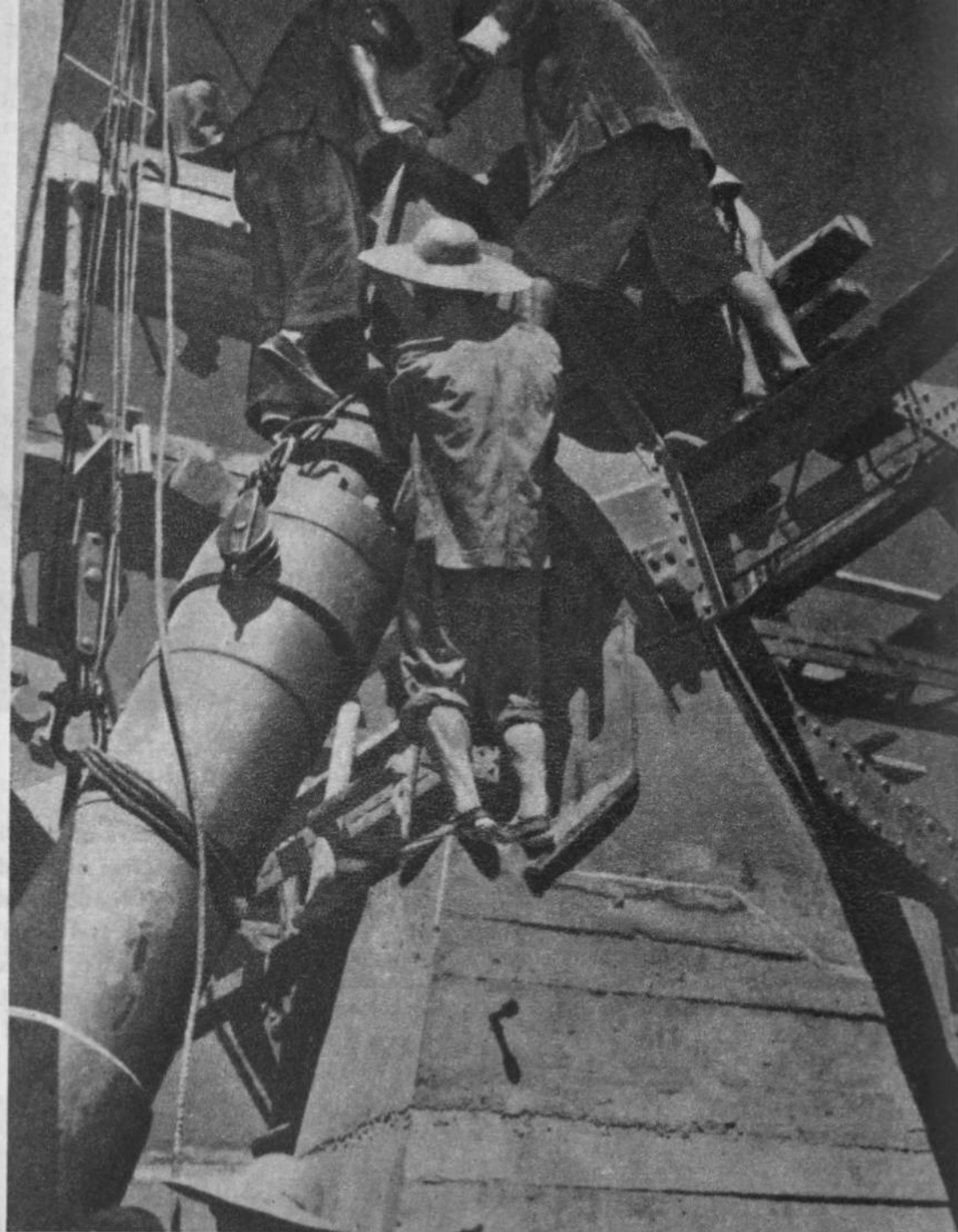
Every Man, Woman and Child in the Battle

Every man, woman and child in the area knows that the battle to control the Huai River is a battle for life itself and every able-bodied person is in the fight.

They have at the same time to cultivate one-seventh of China's arable land and carry on the various handicraft occupations that provide an important part of their livelihood.

Most of the men are directly fighting the river on its banks, doing transport work or any of the hundreds of jobs that have to be done on the great project; behind them are the women, many of whom are taking part in the work on the river. Others have organised themselves into thousands of mutual-aid teams to do the agricultural work while the men are away; the very young and the very old are also doing what they can to help. Co-operatives have been set up to lead the handicraft work and to keep the people supplied with all their needs.

Every spade, plough, cart, ox, horse and mule, practically all the resources of the peasants, have been flung in to meet this great undertaking.

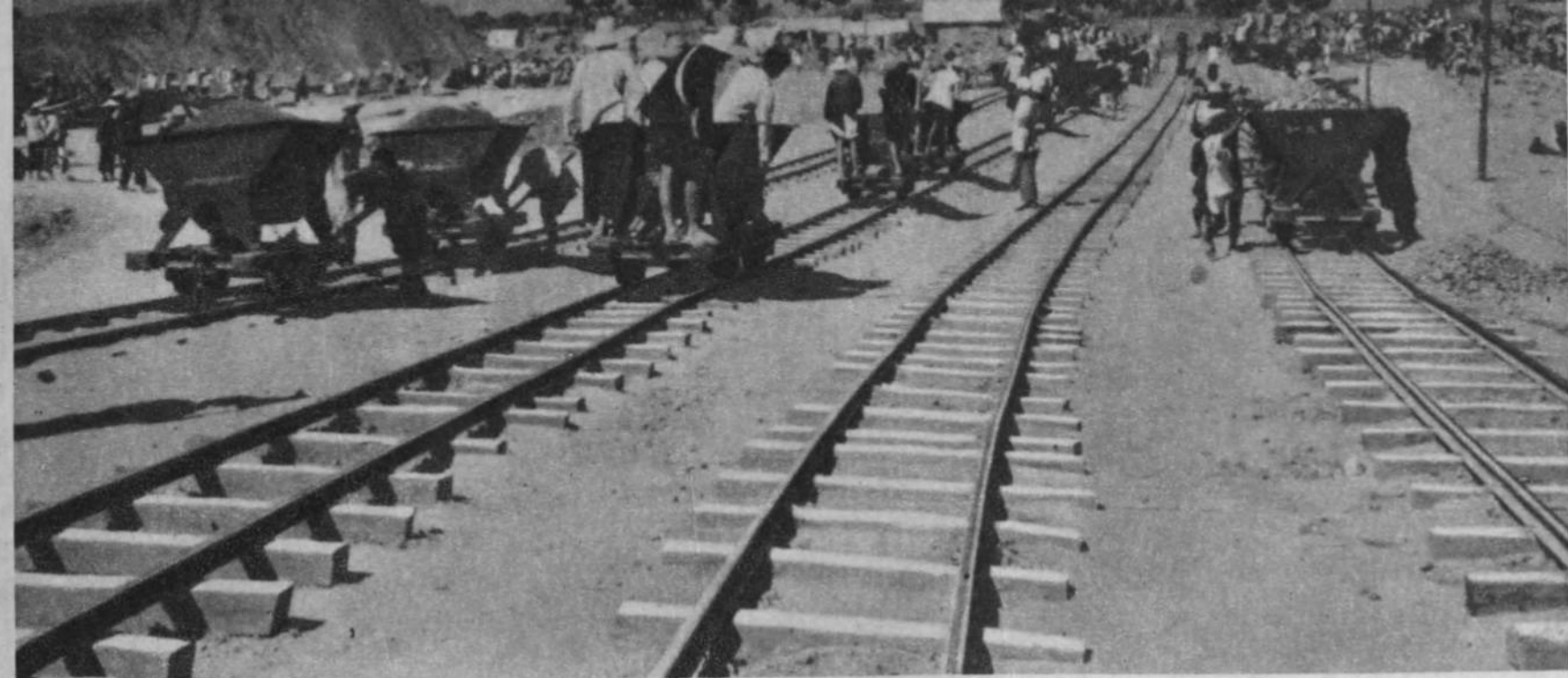


More than 800 skilled engineering workers from Shanghai volunteered for work on the Huai River, and quickly initiated the peasants into the art of reading blue-prints and the more simple tasks in steel construction

Letters flow back and forth between the river and the villages, as the peasants try out their new skill in writing, exchanging news of their achievements, their crop successes and their construction successes on the river.

The First Fruits of Success

Harvesting is now in full swing all along the river. On the vast plains stretching hundreds of kilometres from Honan to Kiangsu, peasants are busy harvesting the heavy-laden kaoliang and picking cotton.



At one time this project would have called for large imports of foreign equipment. All trucks, rail tracks, concrete-mixers and pumps are now made in China



An engineering worker initiates a peasant worker to the mysteries of a blue-print

This is the best harvest they have seen for years. For the last eight years they have tilled and ploughed and laboured, only to see their crops swept away by the treacherous waters of the Huai.

These are the first fruits of the harnessing of the river. Peasants can see with their own eyes that the calamity of flood is gone forever. They have seen that their dikes stand firm and their ditches carry away the excess water.

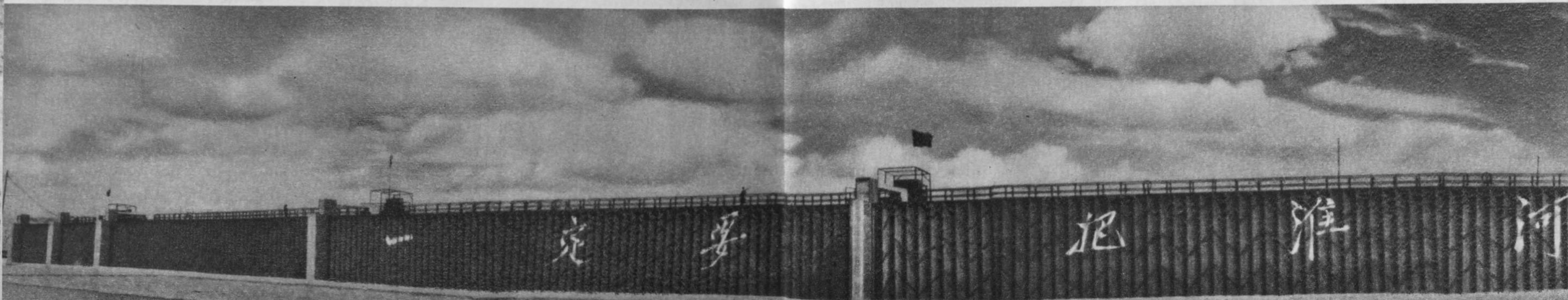
In their gratitude, many write letters of thanks to Chair-

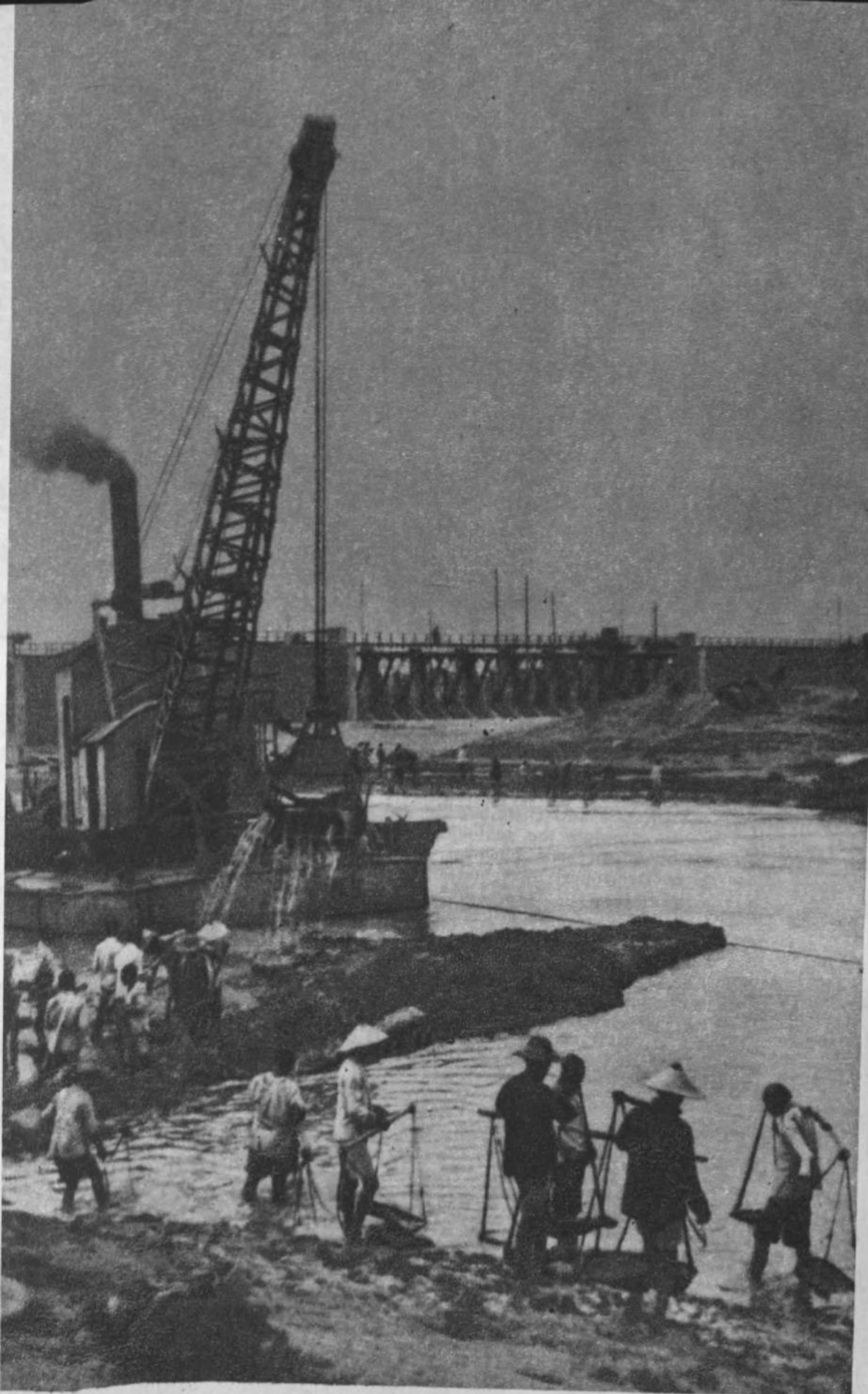


Tens of thousands of peasants took part in the project

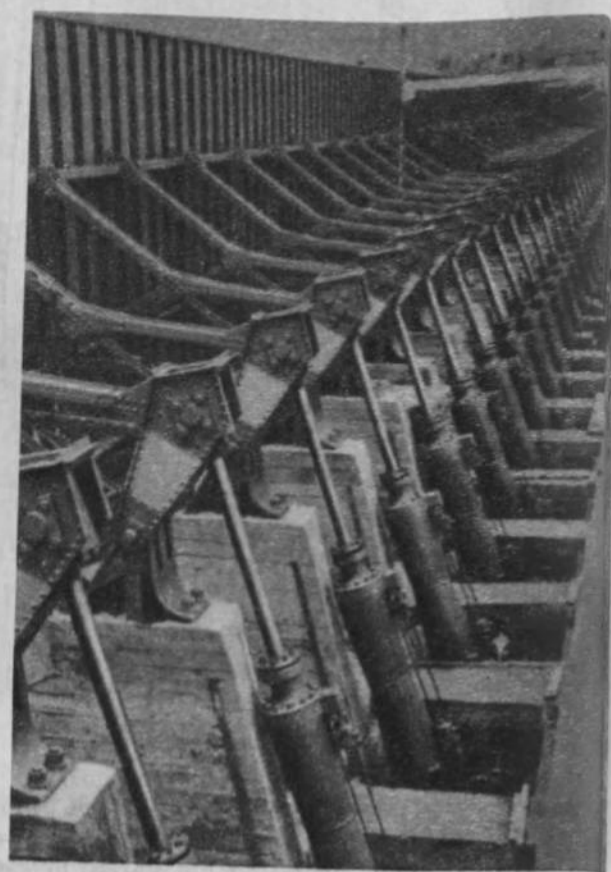
man Mao. "The completion of the Junhotsi project has brought us the first good crop in twenty years", runs a letter from a group of peasants in North Anhwei. "We now have flour in our bins, new clothes, and we can buy new farming implements. If it had not been for you we would still be halfway under water."

No more will the people of the Huai Valley sit impotent under the river's towering threat. With their own Government they have been able to rise in their full strength and challenge the monster.





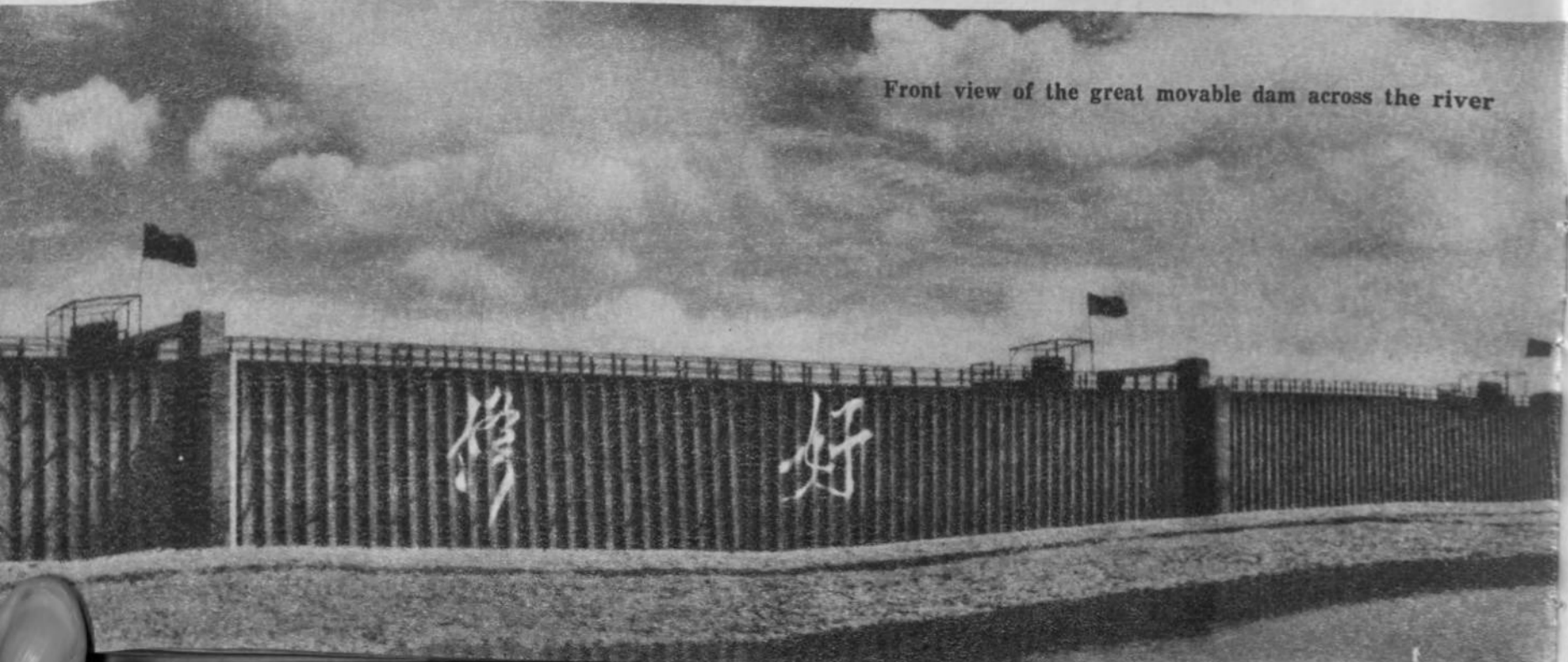
Dredging continued night and day in the fight to finish the project before the flood season in July



Sluice-gates had never before been made in China, but Shanghai workers carried out the assignment



Cultural stations on the site broadcast daily news and music programmes



Front view of the great movable dam across the river



A slogan inscribed by Chairman Mao rings like a clarion call along the river—"We must successfully harness the Huai River"

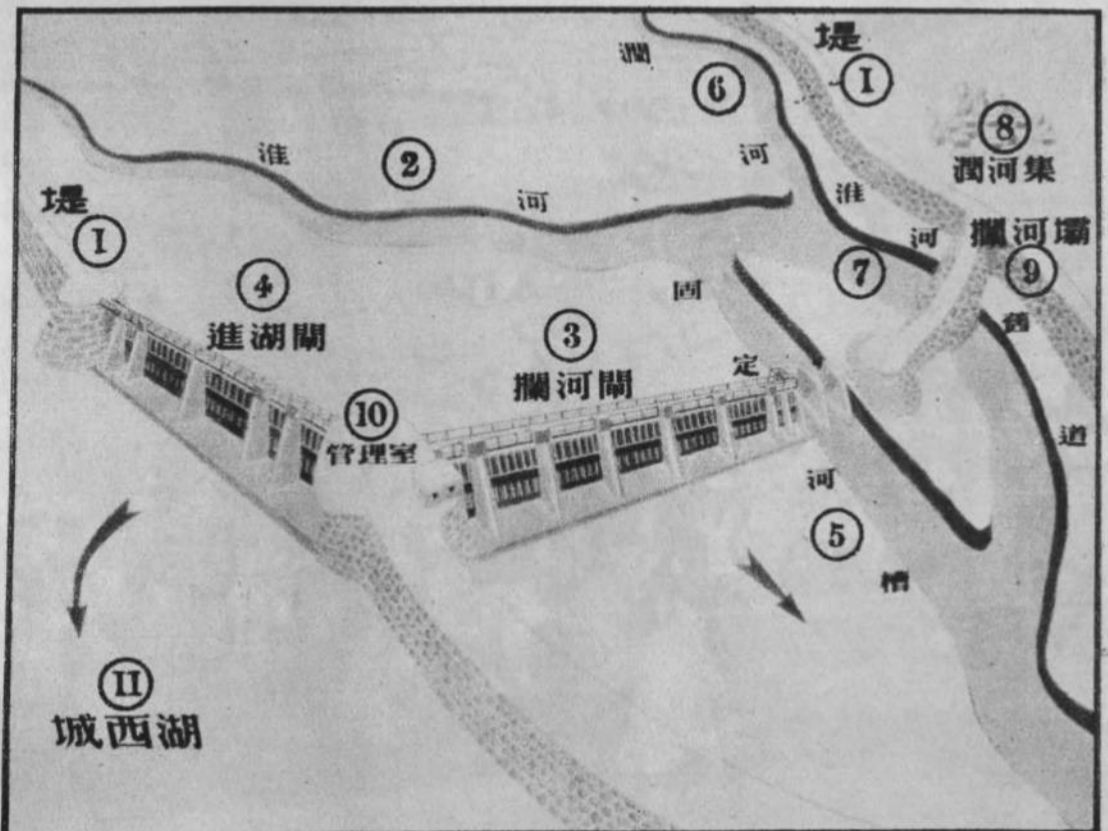
N. N. Bookov, Soviet expert, played a great part in the general planning and personally directed the Junhotsi project



Shao Li-tse, member of the Government Administration Council, tells the workers of the Government's determination to harness the Huai River



A great celebration meeting marked the completion of the Junhotsi project



1. Dyke 2. Huai River 3. Movable dam across the river 4. Movable dam at the entrance to the lake 5. Permanent river channel 6. Junho River 7. Old channel of Huai River 8. Junhotsi 9. Dam 10. Control room 11. Chenghsi Lake

A FEAT OF MODERN ENGINEERING

The Junhotsi flood regulating system consists of two large movable dams, one controlling the main flow of the river, and the other leading to a series of hitherto disused lakes with a storage capacity of more than seven billion cubic metres. To the side of the main river dam runs a permanent river channel, open to navigation all the year round.

When the flow reaches danger level, the sluice-gates of the lake dam are opened, and all excess water diverted for storage, while the flow of water on the permanent river channel is controlled by the opening and closing of the sluice-gates of the main dam across the river.

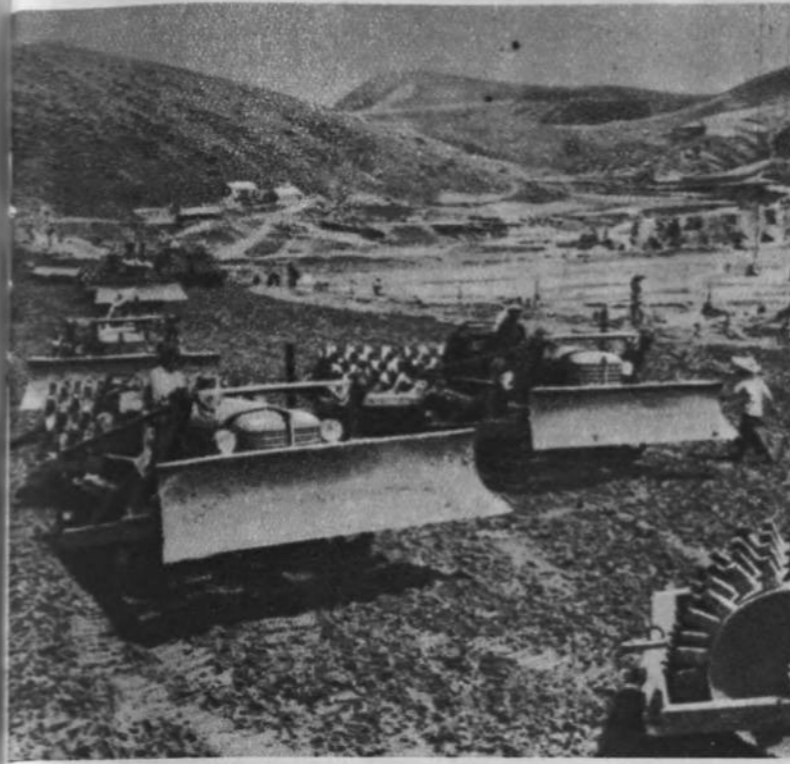
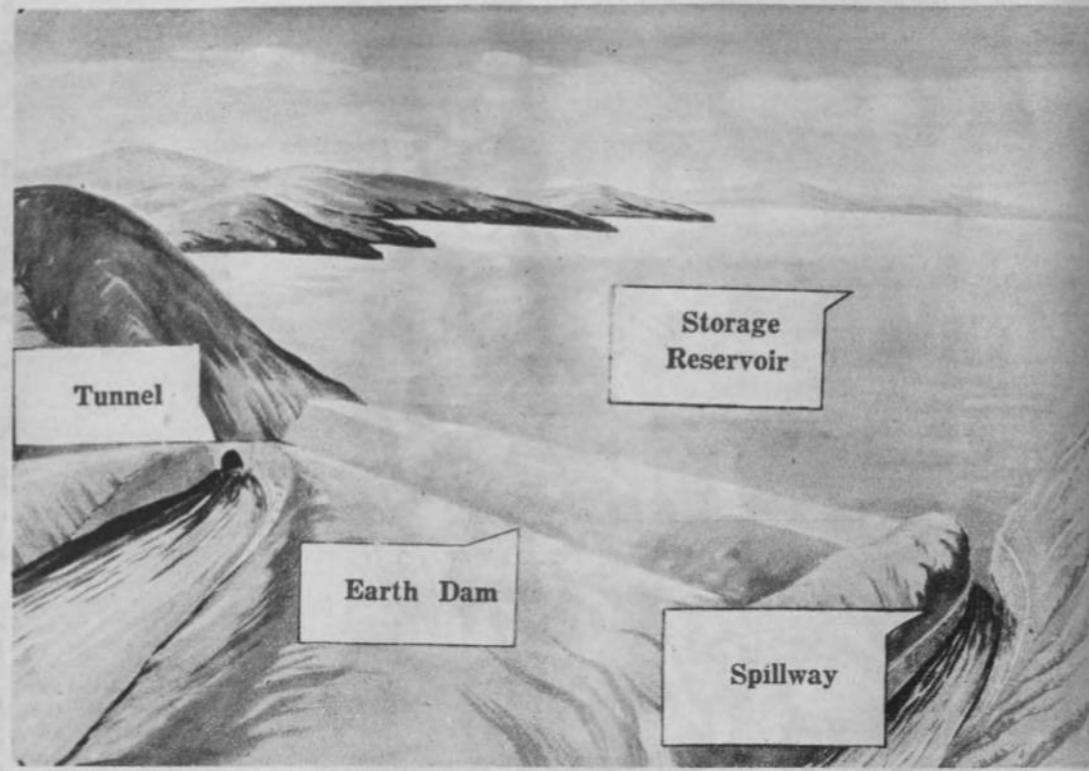
More than 100 factories took part in the production of the sluice-gates and engineering equipment used in the construction and completed their assignments within two months. The entire project was completed on the twentieth of last July.

HUAI RIVER CONTINUED

The Shihmantan Reservoir

On the upper reaches which flow through the hilly region of the Huai River Valley, 16 reservoirs are to be constructed. These photographs are of the Shihmantan Reservoir which has already been completed. Two more will be finished before the year is out. Big dams are being built in this region, too, to regulate the river flow according to the season.

Engineers have taken advantage of the topographical features of the area by constructing dams at the entrance to mountain gorges where the water is held until the flood season is over. The Shihmantan Reservoir is constructed on this principle and has a water-holding capacity of 50 million cubic metres. During the dry season, when the peasants in the lower reaches of Huai need water for irrigation, the water is released through a system of culverts.

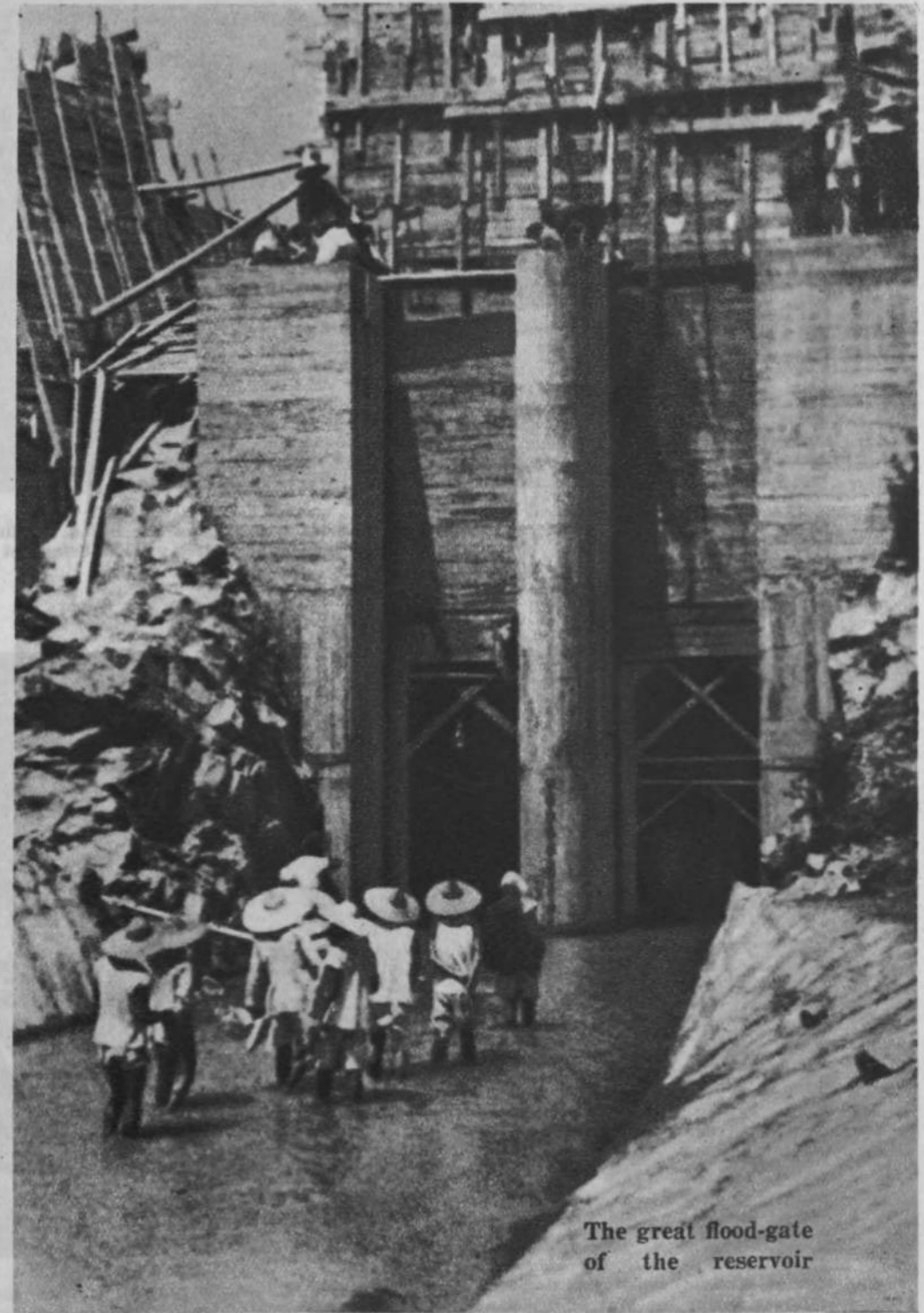


Bulldozers and sheep-foot rollers are used for levelling



The outer end of the Shihmantan water-tunnel in construction

Scene of the Shihmantan Reservoir in construction

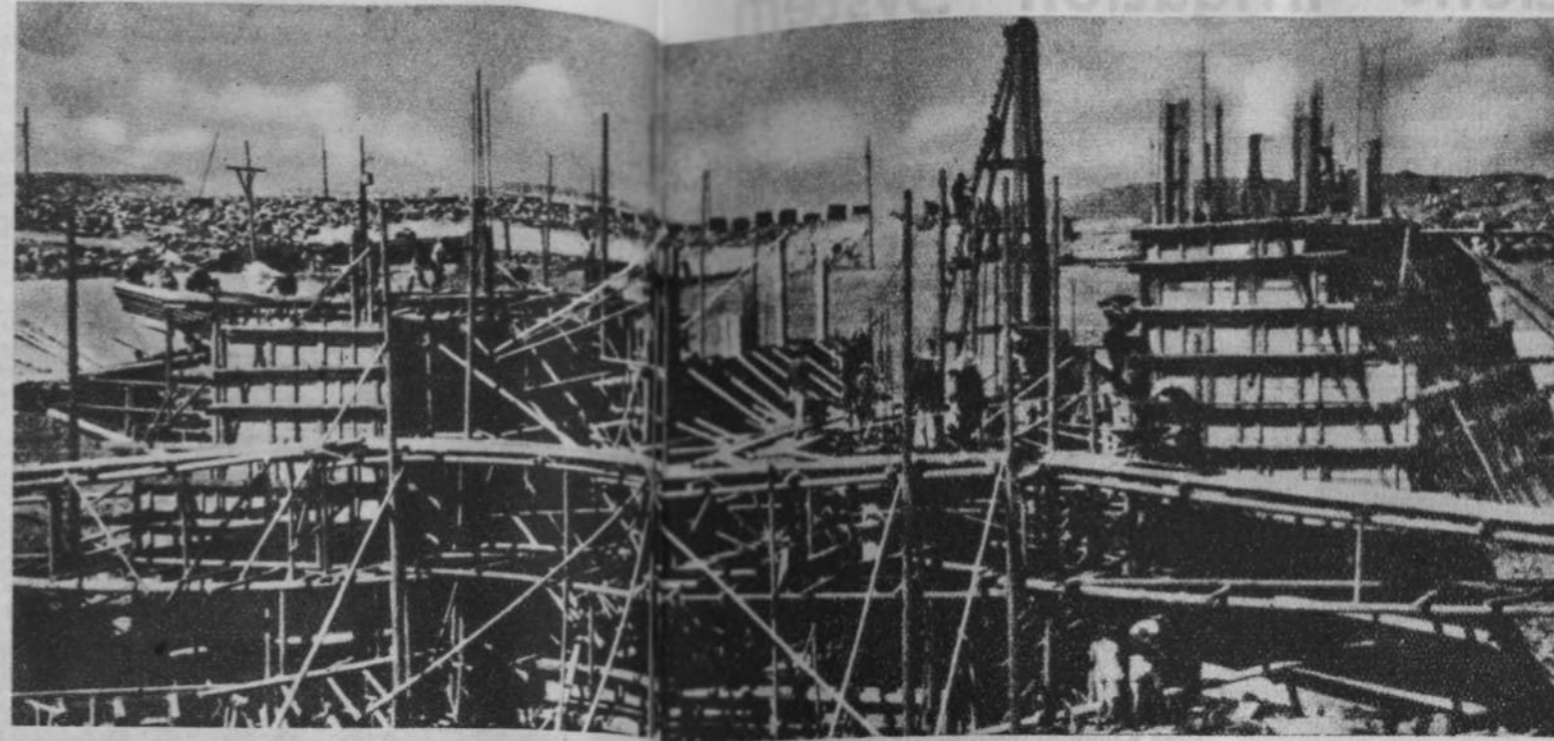


The great flood-gate of the reservoir

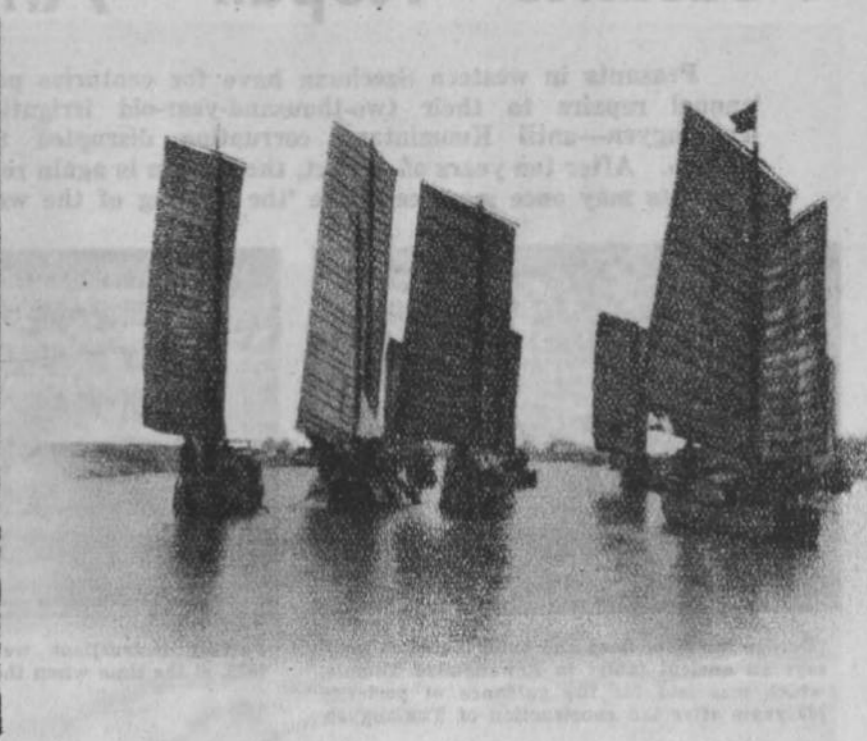
Correcting Nature's Blunder and a Kuomintang Crime



Large-scale dredging carried out by more than 200,000 peasants along the Sui River has removed the danger caused by a Kuomintang crime. When the Kuomintang breached the Yellow River dikes in 1938 its waters flooded over the plains and silted up the Sui River, one of the main tributaries of the Huai



The dam on the Hsifei River, one of the tributaries of the Huai, nearing completion. Fifty-six similar constructional projects have been completed this year



Navigation may now pass freely along the Sui River and seven million mou of fertile land on either side are protected from flood



Nature's blunder was to give the Sui a winding course—a canal 30 kilometres long and 65 metres wide is being cut through a rocky area

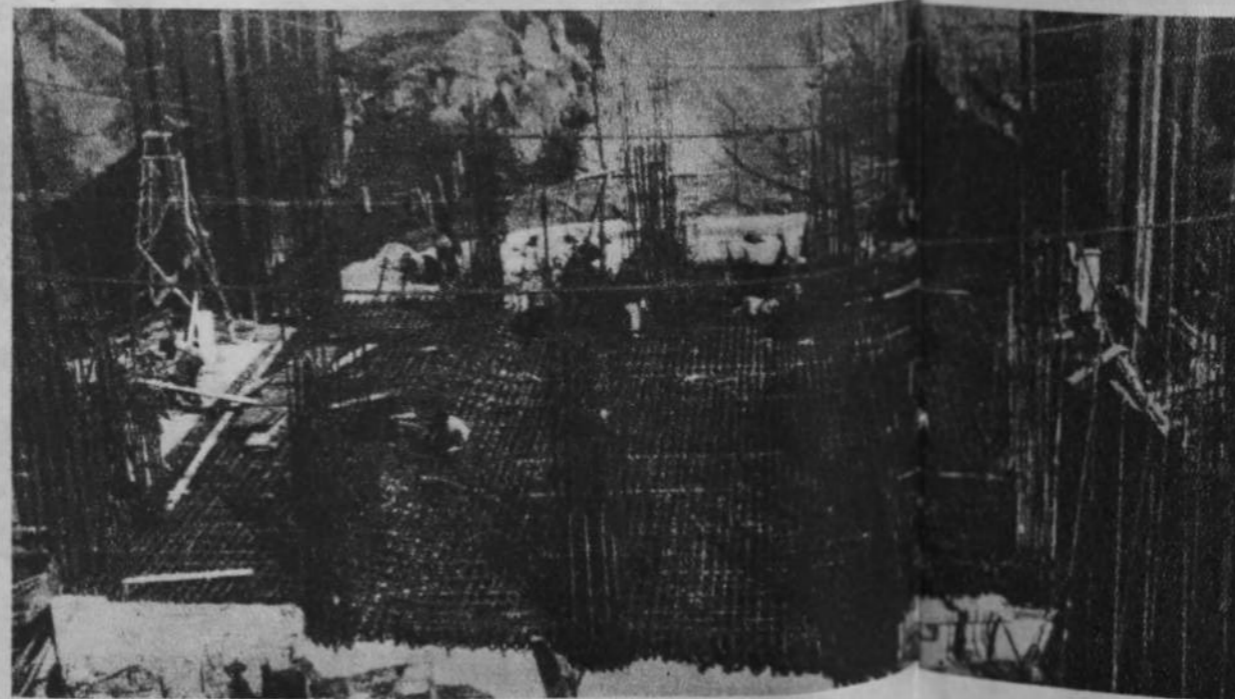


The new canal after completion

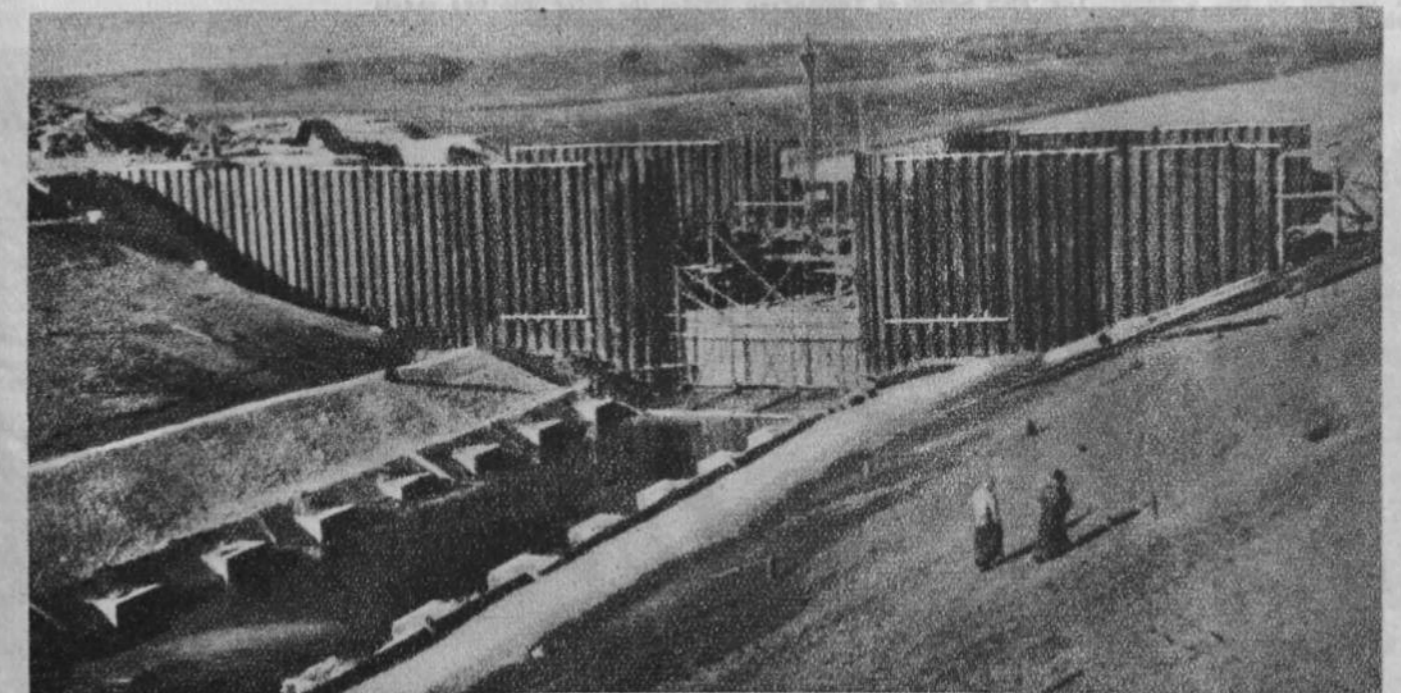
Repairing the Huaiyin Lock



The lock at Huaiyin which was damaged by the Japanese and puppet forces during the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression, is now under repair



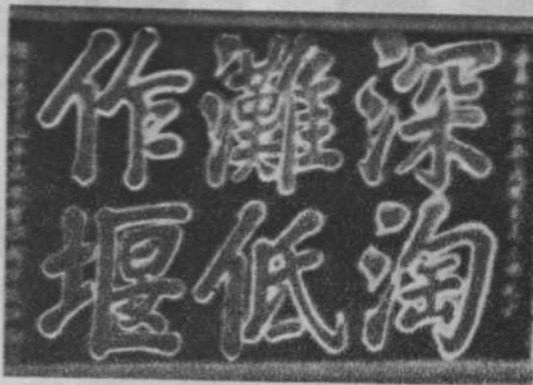
Repair work on the Huaiyin Lock



The Huaiyin lock is situated on the lower reaches of the Huai and is the gate to navigation along the Grand Canal. Water transport of goods may now take place freely

Peasants Repair Ancient Irrigation System

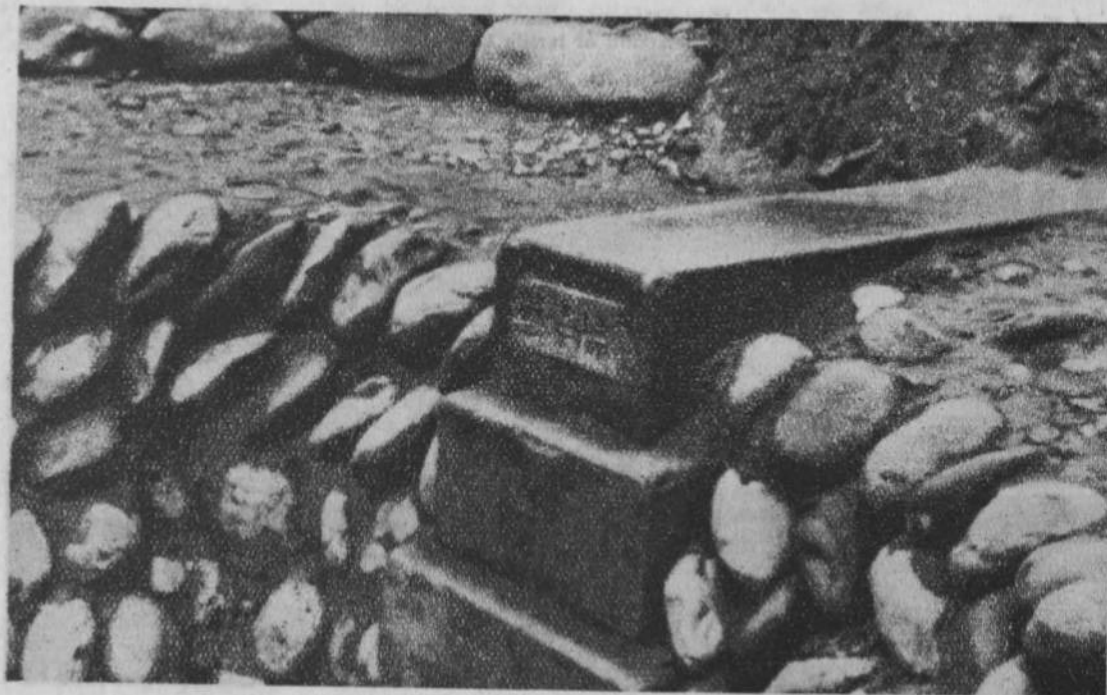
Peasants in western Szechuan have for centuries past carried out annual repairs to their two-thousand-year-old irrigation system at Tukiangyen—until Kuomintang corruption disrupted the traditional custom. After ten years of neglect, the system is again repaired, and the peasants may once more celebrate 'the opening of the waters'



"Dredge the river deep and build the dams low," says an ancient tablet in Erwangmiao Temple, which was laid for the guidance of posterity 700 years after the construction of Tukiangyen



Further instructions were later engraved in 1875, at the time when the Temple was repaired



The ancient "Sleeping Iron" was laid in the remote past as a measure for the depth of dredging

Tukiangyen irrigation system on the Min River, one of the upper Yangtze River's main tributaries, was constructed 2200 years ago in the period of the Warring States (403-221 B.C.) and still stands as one of the world's best irrigation systems.

Through the foresight and excellent planning of Li Ying, the then Governor of Shu (now Szechuan) and the efforts of countless numbers of labouring people in construction and maintenance, the peasants of the vast Chengtu plain in Western Szechuan Province have enjoyed centuries of benefit from an efficient irrigation system and freedom from floods.

During Kuomintang times, however, the situation deteriorated, for the corrupt Kuomintang officials used to pocket the funds collected from the inhabitants for the maintenance of the dams.

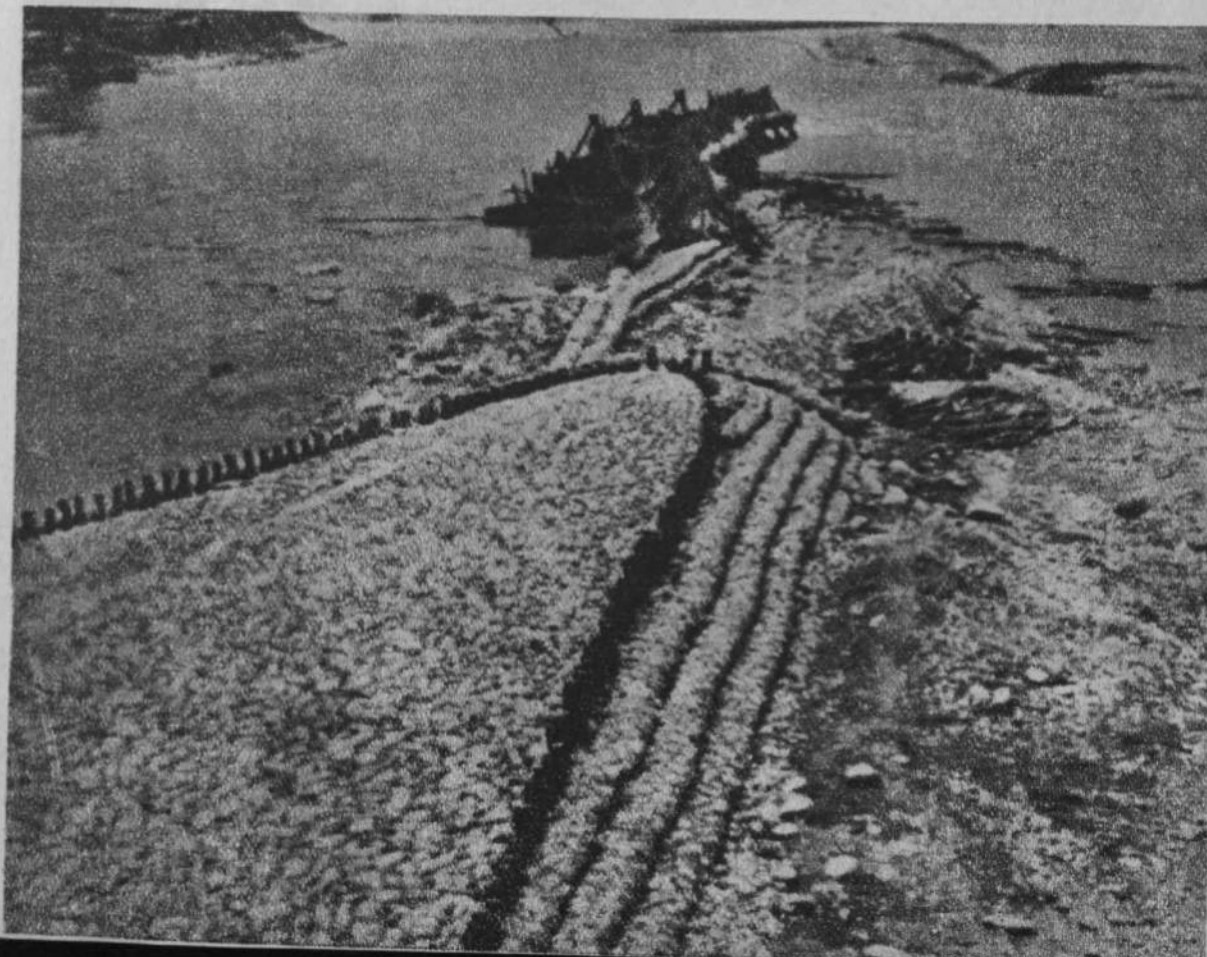
Since liberation, funds have again been allocated for this work, and the peasants have gladly come forward to carry out their traditional repairs. According to century-old custom, the work proceeds along clearly defined lines. The flow of water is diverted by a simple bamboo, earth and pebble construction known as the 'matza' which is erected across the river, so that dredging may be carried out to the depth of an ancient "Sleeping Iron" laid as a measuring-depth. Repairs are then carried out on the dams, which are built of stone-filled bamboo baskets, before the ceremony of the 'opening of the waters'.

Both Chinese and foreign water conservancy experts who have visited Tukiangyen have given high praise to the creative genius of the ancient conservancy engineers who constructed this irrigation system.

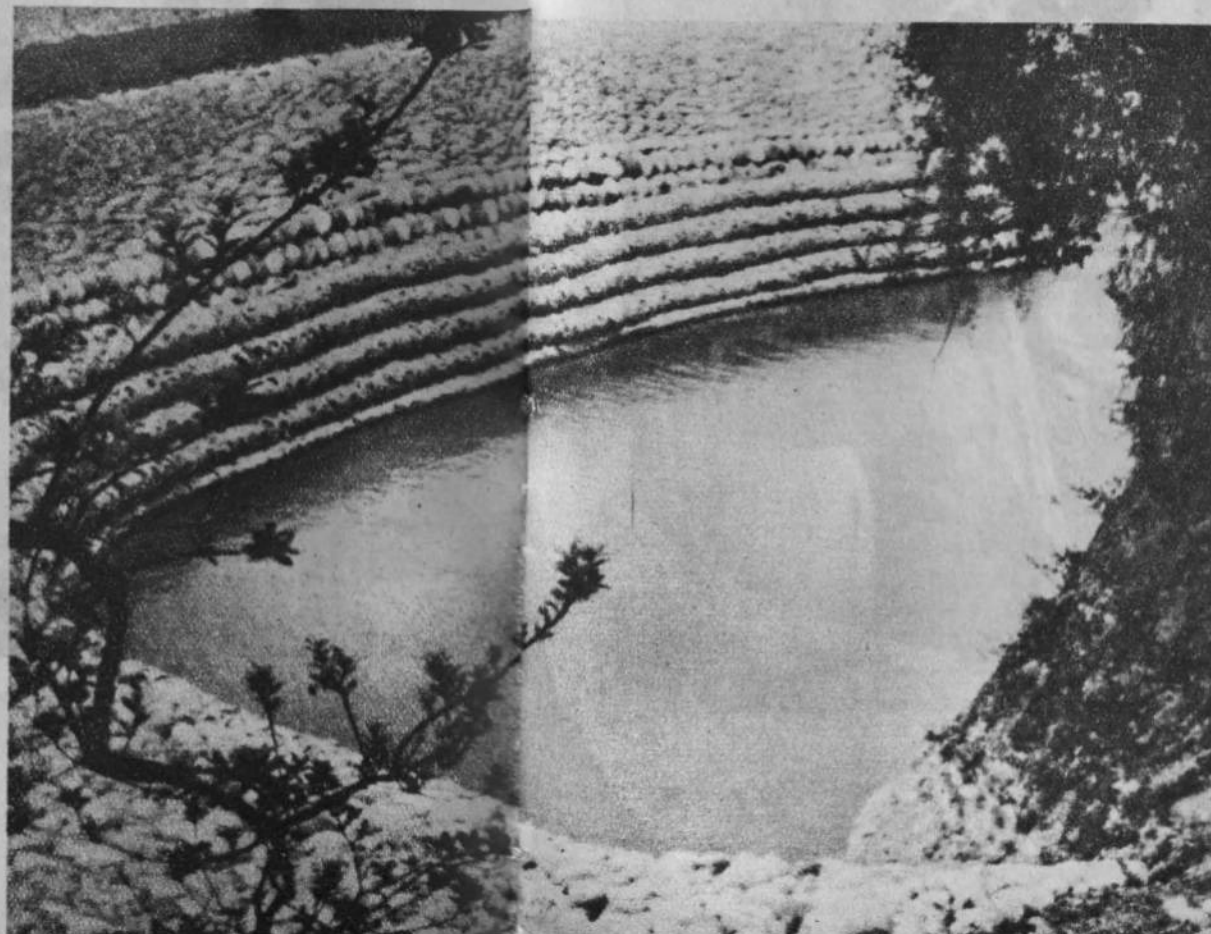


Felsayen Dam spills the overflow from the Inner Canal to the Outer, acts as a flood control

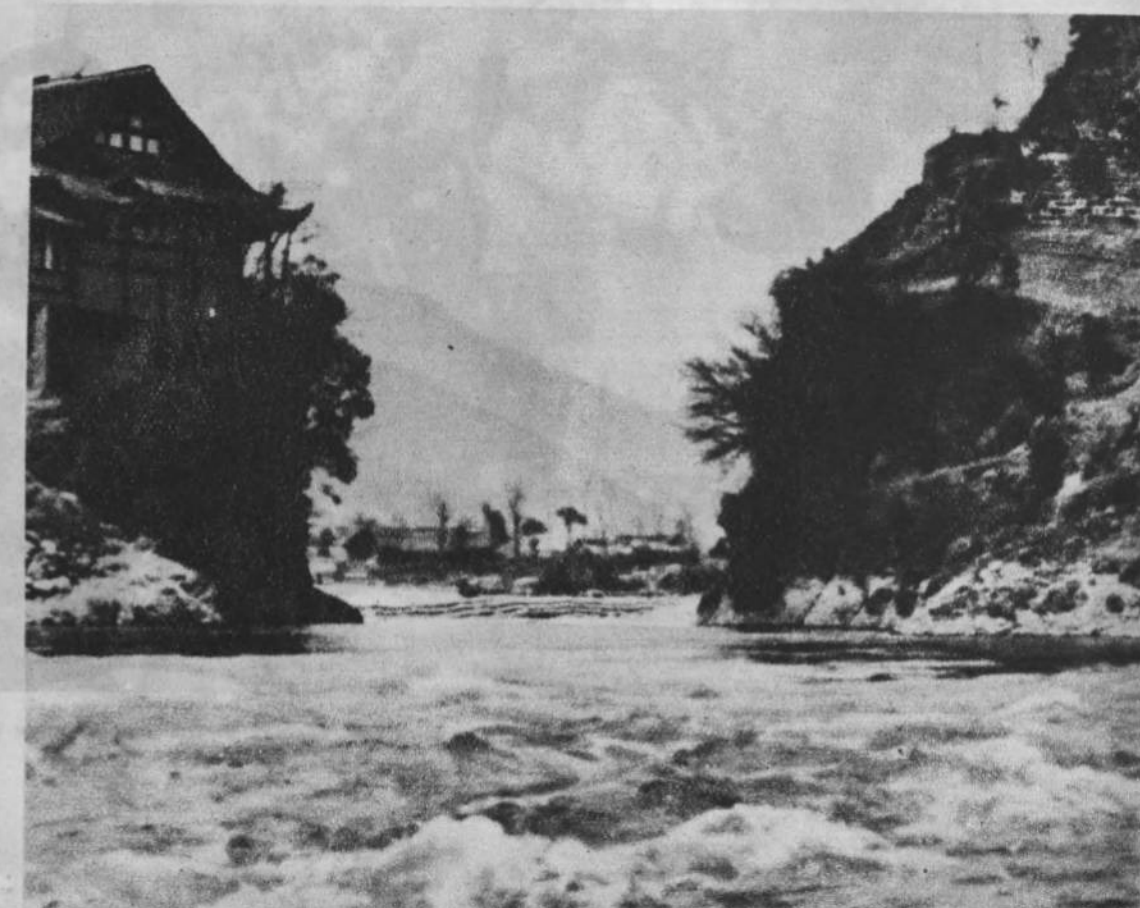
The 'Fish Snout' of Tukiangyen divides the river into two canals



Jentseli Dam receives the overflow from the Inner Canal, stores it for irrigation



Paopingkow, the 'Separated Hill', a passageway cut through a hill to provide a route for navigation on the Inner Canal. On the left cliff is the Fulunkuan Temple





This ancient bamboo and rope bridge is still the main communication route across the Min River

The 'Matza' is a bamboo, earth and pebble construction which diverts the flow from one canal to another while annual repair operations are in progress. When repairs are finished the 'Matza' is removed



Peasants acclaim the 'opening of the waters' when the repairs are completed

Minority Delegates Attend Own Conferences

More than one hundred delegates from almost every minority grouping in China attended two recently-held conferences in Peking which were devoted to the problems of trade and hygiene among the national minorities.

Liberation found the 40 million people of these nationalities living in a miserable state, many in areas of great potential wealth or capable of developing animal husbandry. With infinite care and patience, the People's Government

has carried out a series of measures aimed at raising the living and health standards of these nationalities. State and co-operative enterprises have been established throughout their areas to provide them with trading facilities, while the many endemic plagues and diseases of these areas are already checked.

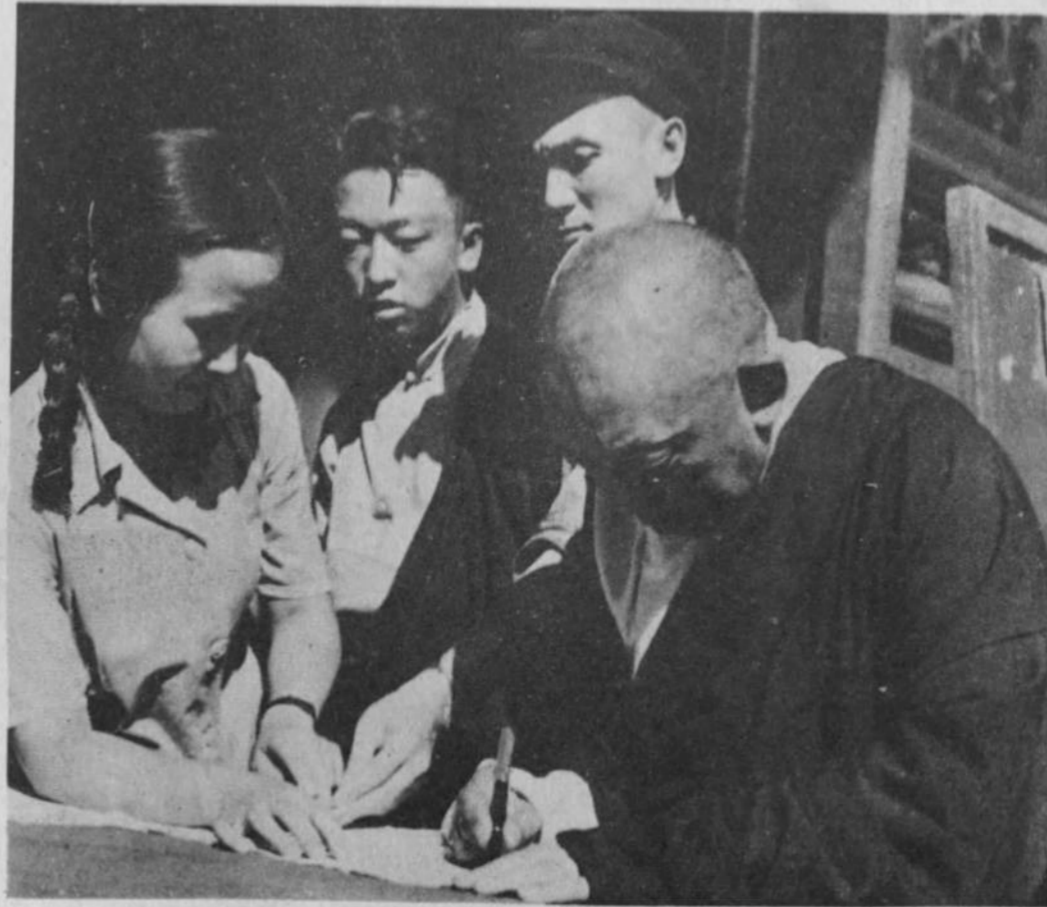
The decisions taken at the conferences establish a framework for still further progress in marketing and selling, and for the establishment of permanent health facilities.



National minority delegates in conference at the All-China Trade Conference of Various Nationalities, held in Peking from August 17-31



A Government cadre talks with delegates of the Yao people of Kwangtung Province



Chang Chia Lien-Sheng, a Tibetan representative, signs as he enters the conference room



Two delegates visit the medical and hygiene exhibition arranged for the conference

Ancient Costumes of China

Chinese fashions have undergone many changes during three thousand years of civilisation. In these wax-work figures, the work of Cheng Chen-hsia, we see something of the rich creative skill and ingenuity of our people, both in the exquisitely designed and embroidered robes of the imperial court and its concubines, the gentry and their bondmaids, and in the simple utilitarian clothes of the craftsman and the peasant.



1. x An imperial concubine of the Han Dynasty



2. x A grass rain-cloak worn by peasants in the Tang Dynasty



3. x A queen of the Yuan Dynasty



4. x A woman peasant of the Ming Dynasty



A veil worn for horse riding by a woman of the imperial household during the Tang Dynasty



A foreign dress, introduced into China during the Tang Dynasty



A printer of the Song Dynasty



A government official of the Sung Dynasty.



A bondmaid of the Ming Dynasty



A group of biology students spend a fine day collecting specimens in a park on the western outskirts of Peking

“We Live in the Mao Tse-tung Era”

Students on Summer Vacation Train for Their Future

Students throughout China have been spending a happy and useful summer vacation, in which entertainment and practical occupations were closely woven in a countrywide programme that will prepare them as useful citizens of tomorrow.

Young Pioneers and other young students have been enjoying camp life at seaside and summer resorts at Tsingtao, Peitaiho in the north, West Lake in Hangchow and on the Sungari River and at Port Arthur-Dairen in the Northeast.

Apart from games and sports and general enjoyment, they visited farms, factories and mines and received civic training that will benefit them in their adult life as model citizens of the “Mao Tse-tung Era”.

High school and college students exchanged visits between different cities. Northeast students have been on vacation in the capital and those from Central-South China visited Peking, Dairen and various summer resorts.

Lectures on current affairs, literature, arts and science were a regular feature of the holiday programmes while

singing and dramatic contests and art exhibitions were frequent.

Students of engineering and natural sciences practised in factories, mines, railways and government offices in preparation for their future work. Students who spent their holidays in their native villages helped the peasants with their literacy movement and their recreational activities.

A great many students devoted part of their vacation to working in some form of production in order to devote the proceeds to the planes fund. They have been working in factories, construction projects, laboratories, transport, and farms, while others have been writing and translating for the press and publication houses. Girl students have contributed earnings from sewing, knitting and other handiwork.

Students who have returned to Peking are unanimous in their opinion that their experiences have deepened their knowledge and enriched their understanding of their academic training.

A teacher of biology introduces his students to a practical study of plant life



Students on Summer Vacation Train for Their Future



Students of a middle school set up a specimen of a fish as an anatomical model



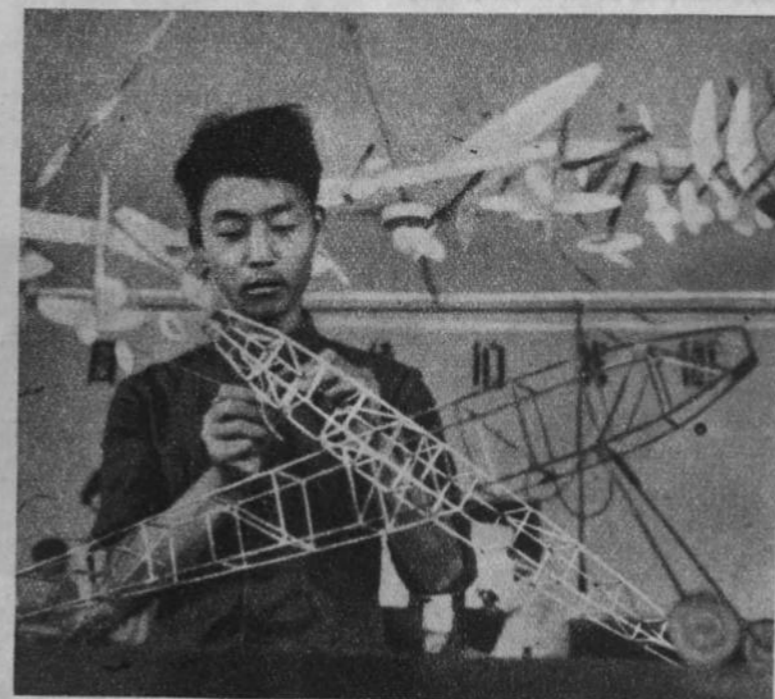
Young biologists collect aquatic plants for study and research



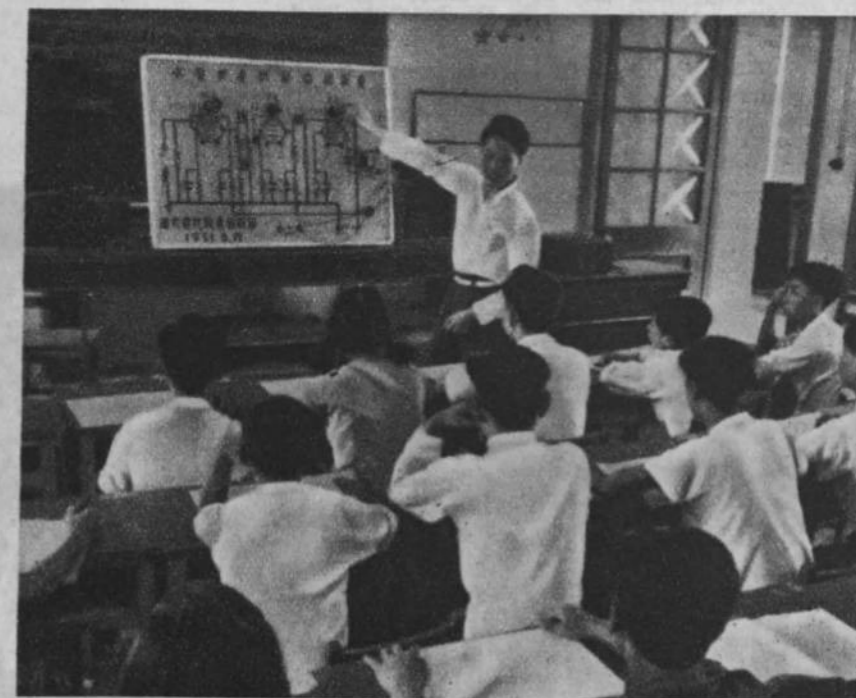
Would-be engineering designers construct mechanical aircraft models



Girl students of a Peking middle school master the assembling of a single-valve radio set



A Peking boy student constructs a glider



A radio research brigade of a Peking middle school study a diagram of an amplifier



Students at a Peitaiho summer camp sing the songs of new China

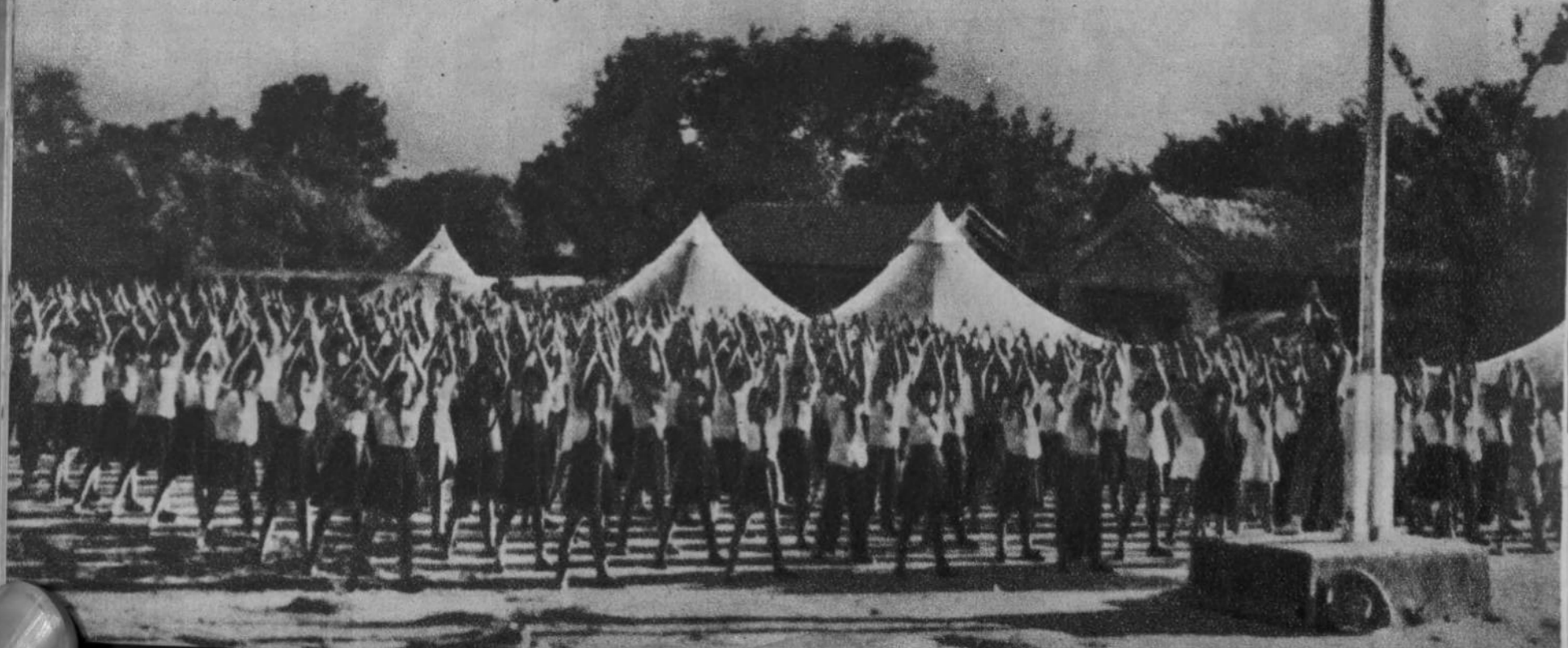


During their stay at the camp, they visit the peasants living in the neighbourhood



Morning exercises at the holiday camp

Young Pioneers of Peking made their summer camp in the beautiful grounds of Yenching University, some four miles outside the city



At the foot of the Western Hills near Peking, a group of young campers make their own entertainment

Young Pioneers from Peking spend a happy day in the Summer Palace, where the courtyards of the palace are full of such ancient relics as this



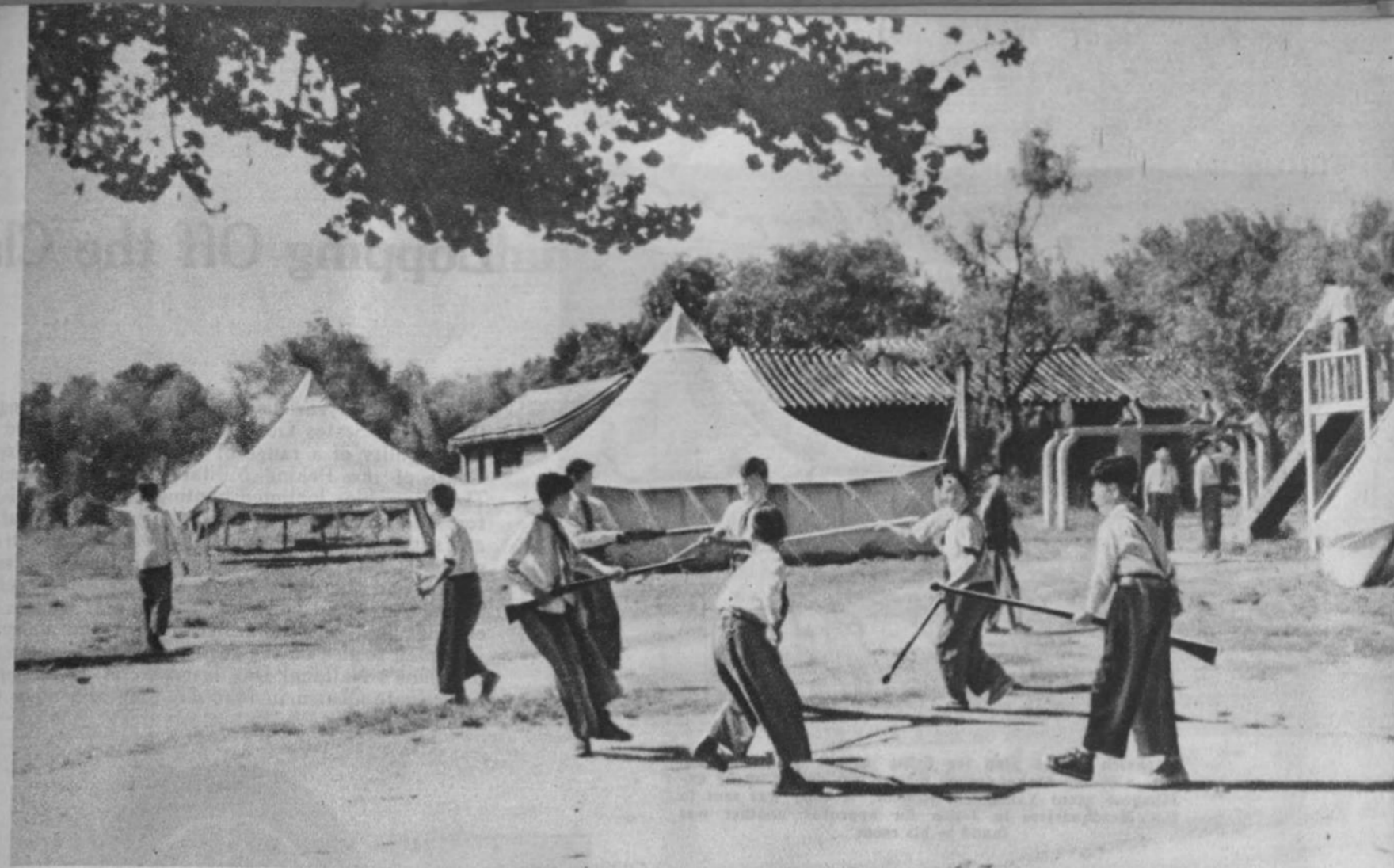


Young Pioneers climb the hill at the Summer Palace



Students of Peking Teachers University play a collective game by the side of the lake at the Summer Palace

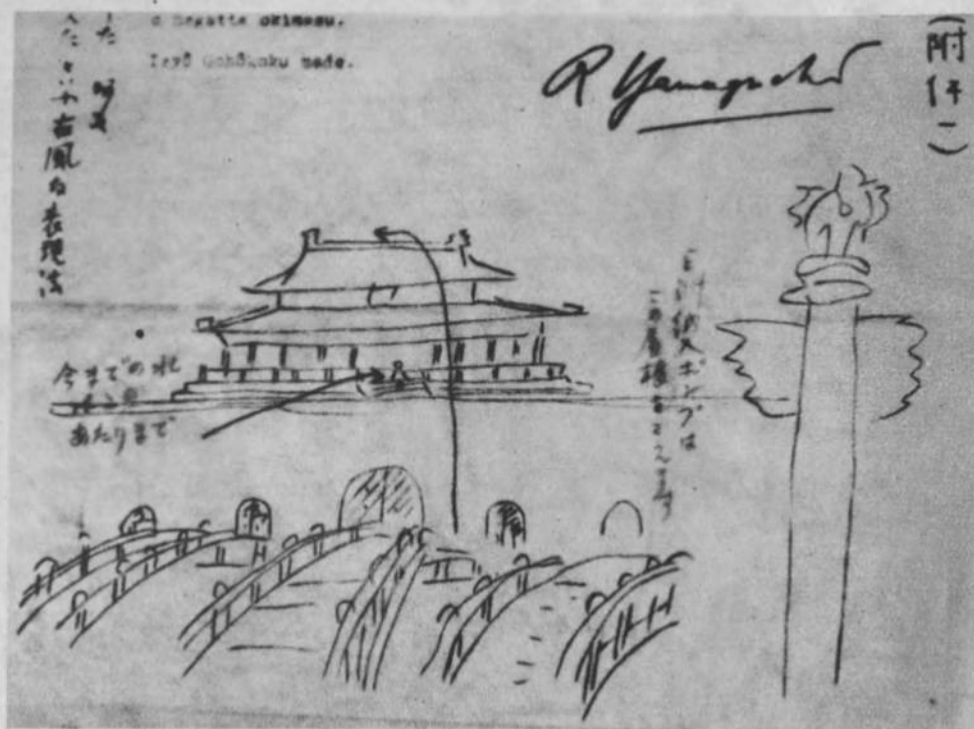
Young Pioneers spend happy hours boating on the lake at the Summer Palace



In the Pioneer's summer camp in Yenching, the children wage a mock battle

After a day's climbing, boating and playing, sunset finds the children resting by the side of the lake in the grounds of Yenching University





A sketch of the plan for firing on the Tien An Men with a 60-mm Stokes trench mortar was drawn up by ex-Japanese agent Yamaguchi Riuchi. A copy was sent to U.S. Headquarters in Japan for approval, another was found in his room

Lopping Off the Claws

Seven spies of various nationalities, all working for the United States Government, have been tried and found guilty of a range of criminal activities by the Court of the Peking Military Control Committee. Their activities included hunting out confidential information on military, economic and political affairs and supplying these to the Office of Strategic Services of the U.S.A., the U.S. Occupation Headquarters in Tokyo, and the office of the military attache of the former American embassy in Peking as well as concealing munitions for armed assault and conspiring in a plan to fire on the rostrum of the Tien An Men on China's National Day last year in an attempt to assassinate Chairman Mao Tse-tung and other Government leaders.



Antonia Riva's fascist membership card. He joined the party in 1926, organised a branch in Peking, and appointed himself as secretary



A pass to facilitate his espionage activities was issued to Riva by the Japanese during the period of Japanese aggression against China



These badges were worn by Riva in 1934, when he was head of Mussolini's air mission to Chiang Kai-shek

of Imperialism in China

All men have long records of espionage, sabotage or gun-running in China. By their own admissions and their correspondence, as well as their signed depositions and the records of the investigations their histories prove them to be men who sold themselves to almost any espionage service. When the United States Government took over the mantle of Hitler and Hirohito as the world's No. 1 aggressive imperialist, it also took over the leavings of Hitler, Hirohito, Mussolini, the Pope and others in the world of espionage and sabotage.

The arrest and exposure of this batch of criminals is an important event on the 'invisible front' against American aggression for it shows that the liberated Chinese people have not only smashed the fetters of a century of imperialist oppression but are capable of lopping off the vicious claws of any imperialism that interferes in China.



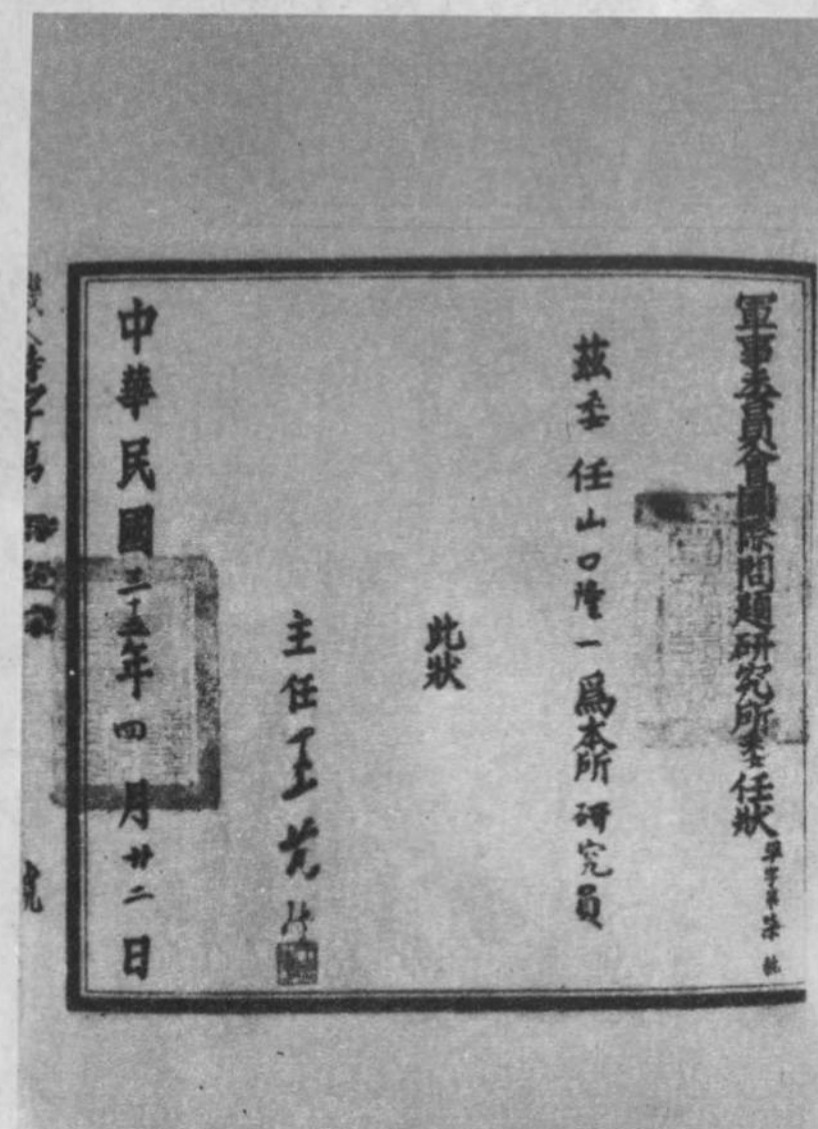
Two hundred and ten cards containing detailed information about members of the Central People's Government were found in Yamaguchi Riuchi's room



Some of the ammunition concealed by the criminals for use in a future uprising

① Tony, please be sure these are buried when you are through. I would not want anyone outside your family to know you have them, and especially your servants will send you the important regulations right away. Sincerely Dave

Sinister figure behind the scenes was David Dean Barrett, colonel in the U.S. army, military attache of the former American embassy in Peking. A letter from Barrett to Riva, found in Riva's possession, urges care in burning the contents



Record of Yamaguchi's employment by the Chiang Kai-shek espionage organisation



Scene of the Red Army's departure from the old revolutionary base in Kiangsi Province. Liu Chung-yuan, commander of a regiment, bids farewell to the people of the area, tells them the Red Army will some day return



Passing through the area of the Nosu people, the army carries its message of equality for all nationalities. When the army departs the people express their friendship by performing their national dances wishing the army a safe journey



The 8000-mile Long March of the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army is one of the most heroic episodes in revolutionary history and it has long been hoped that this brilliant epic should be expressed in the form of art.

Authoress and composer Li Pe-chao is particularly well fitted to recreate the scenes of this heroic episode, for she was herself one of the participators in the march. In a three-act opera, she gives clear interpretation to the central theme of the collective revolutionary heroism inspired by the leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

The opera is now being played by the Peking People's Theatre of Art and has won the enthusiastic acclaim of appreciative audiences.



Standing on the bank of the Tatu River, Chairman Mao investigates the possibility of making a crossing



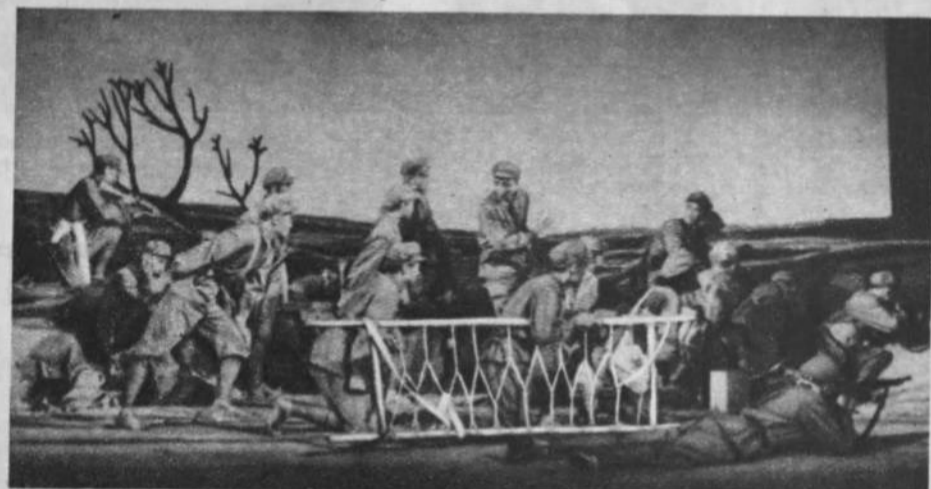
On the summit of the Chiachin Mountain, some 6000 metres above sea level, considerable hardship is experienced from cold. Propaganda teams were formed to encourage the fighters through their difficulties



When the army reaches uninhabited areas, the fighters suffer severe hunger, and are forced to feed on grass



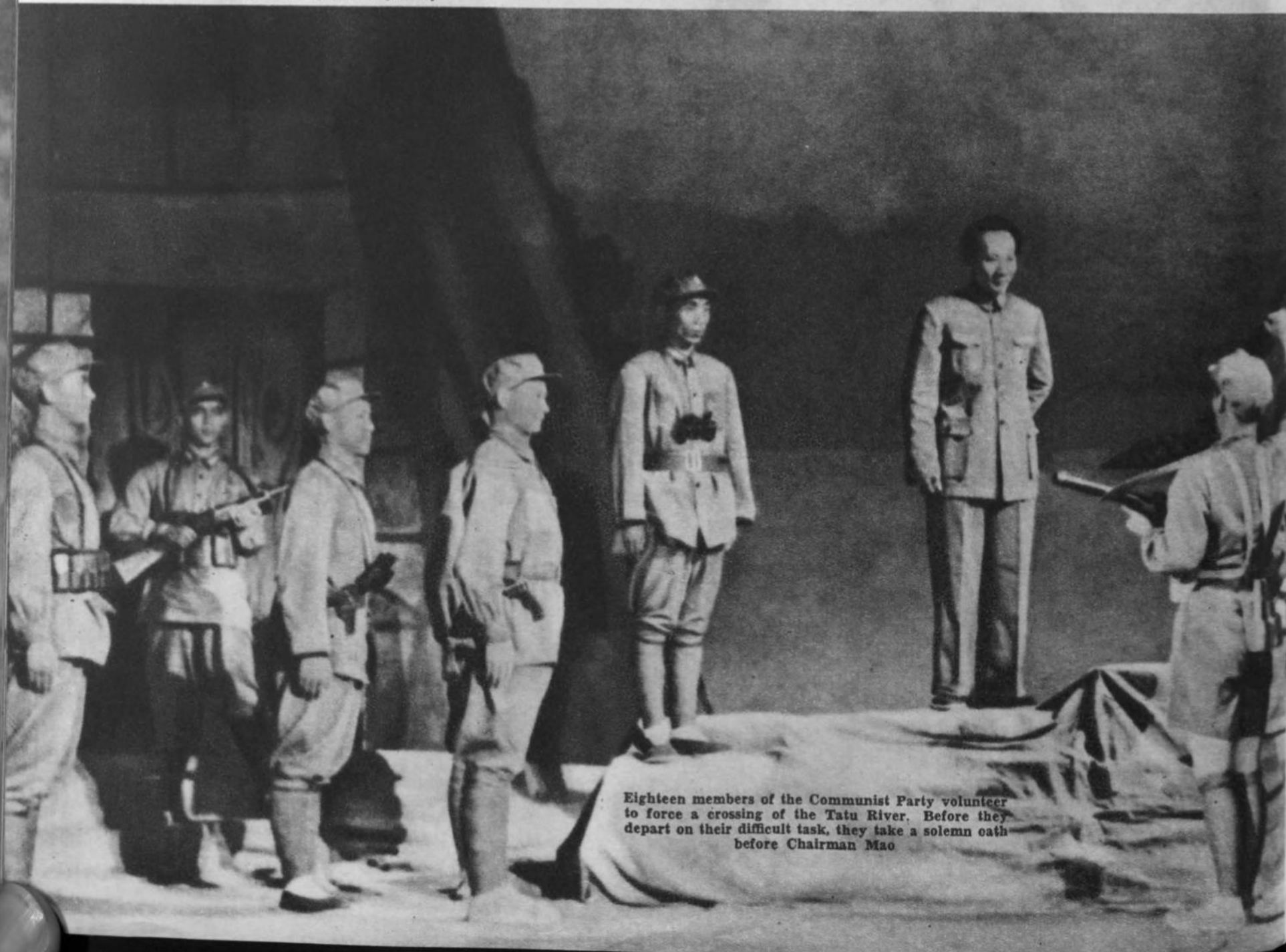
A shepherd of northern Shensi Province warns them of enemy forces, points out the way for their advance



At the city of Wuchi, they attack and defeat the reactionary troops, one of the many military engagements undertaken in the course of the Long March



At the end of their long journey, the fighters arrive in northern Shensi Province where they join forces with other units of the Red Army



Eighteen members of the Communist Party volunteer to force a crossing of the Tatu River. Before they depart on their difficult task, they take a solemn oath before Chairman Mao



FERTILITY COMES TO A DESERT

Afforestation in Western Hopei



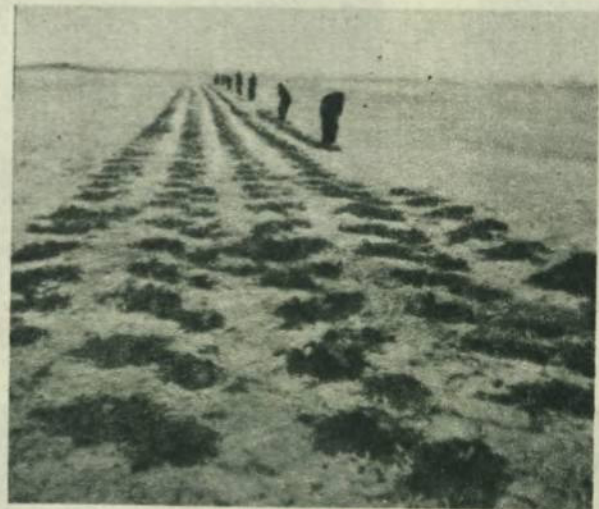
Wind-blown sands from the vast desert areas of western Hopei Province have presented an ever-increasing threat to the fertility of arable lands in the surrounding districts



Peasants from the surrounding areas have issued a challenge to nature by their decision to transform this arid trouble-spot into a fertile agricultural area. Forming a co-operative afforestation station, and with government advice and assistance, they set out for key areas with supplies of young saplings



A government horticultural expert shows just how to plant a tree so that it will take root where nothing else will grow

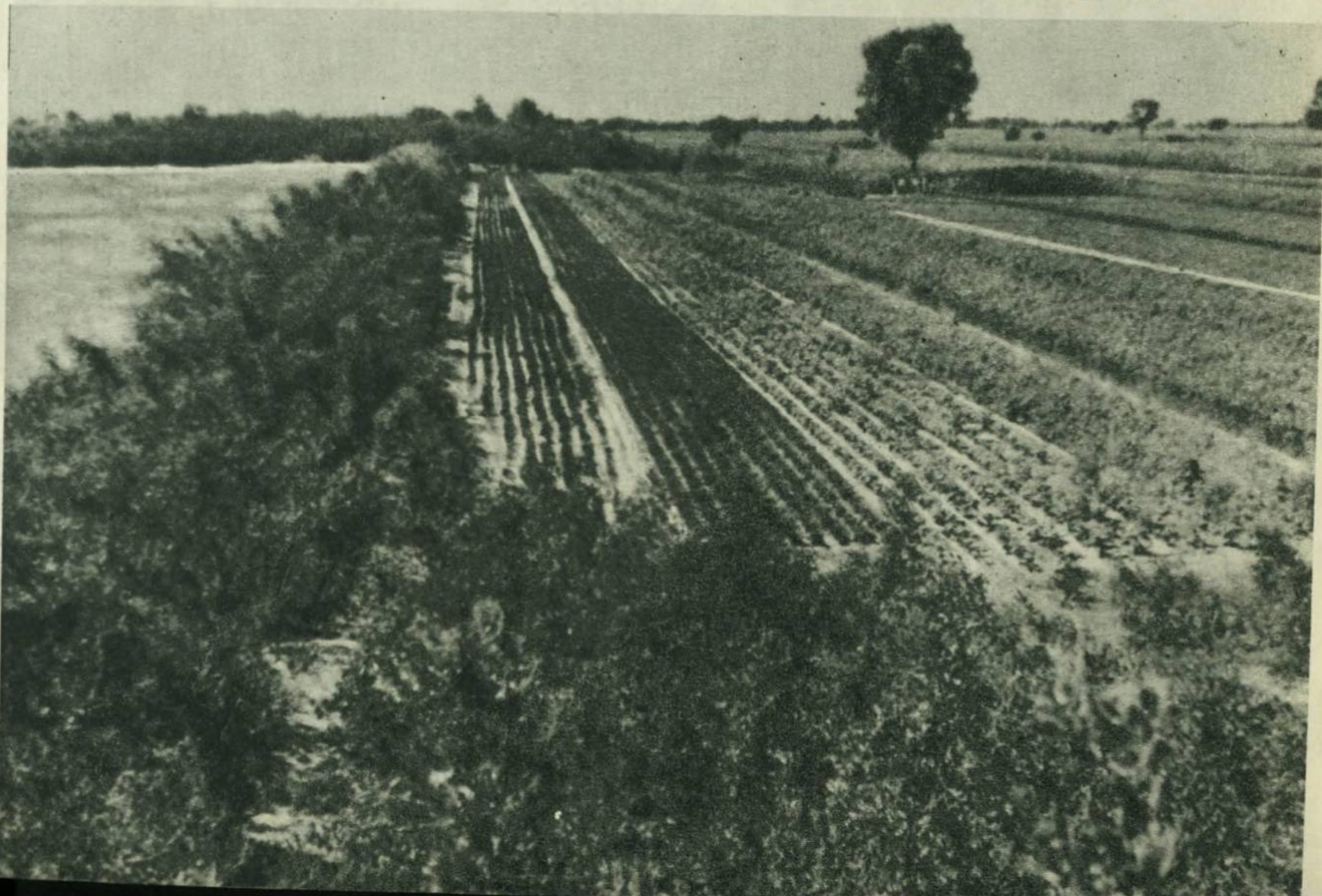


The work proceeds scientifically, speedily, and in orderly fashion



One year later, belts of green foliage appear across the sands, acting as wind-breaks, creating humus in the soil and giving protection to young crops

Nature responds to disciplinary measures, and gives rich crops of agricultural produce on land which was formerly desert



A peasant family receives new title-deeds after land reform

by Chiang Chao-ho



The New Illustrated Serial

Stories told in the form of illustrated serials have long been a popular form of literature and art among the Chinese people. In a country whose written language is difficult to master, the illustrated serial provides an easy means of education and information for the masses of the people.

In the mass publication of these booklets which is taking place today, the traditional content of superstitious and feudal ideas has given way to modern content of educational value based on real events and real conditions. New editions are eagerly awaited by an ever-growing readership of children, workers, peasants, armymen, students and government workers, to whom the simple presentation and the avoidance of difficult written characters provides an easy stepping stone towards more advanced reading.

The popularity of this form of literature may be judged from the 50,000 daily sales figure of the Allied Bookstore in Shanghai, a bookstore dealing only in illustrated serials, with a network of sales reaching all cities in China, as well as Hongkong, Southeast Asia and Indonesia.



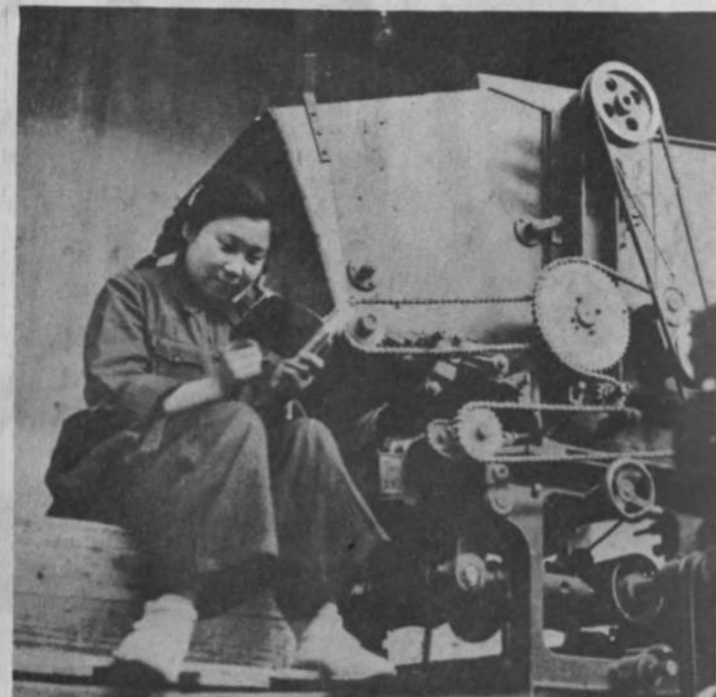
In a Shanghai studio, increasing numbers of artists are engaged in designing and producing the new type of illustrated serials



In a public library in Peking, the fortnightly "Serial Pictorial" finds eager demand. Its publication now runs to 400,000 copies



The illustrated serial corner of the Lienien Bookstore in Shanghai is invariably thronged with customers



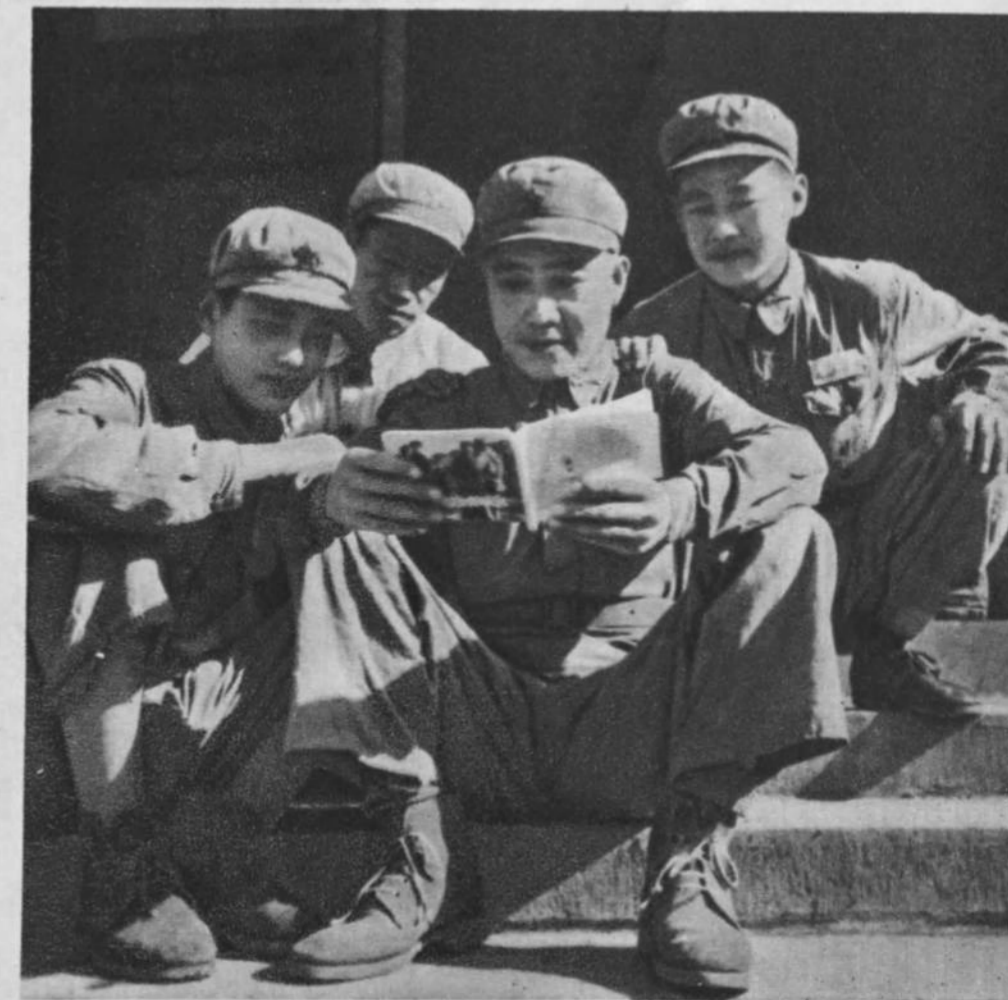
A woman worker in a Peking tobacco factory finds the illustrated handy for odd-moment reading



Many bookshops have special children's corners, where they may look through the books, or sit and read. This street bookstall was established by the Shanghai Serial Pictorial Publication Circle in an area where bookshops are scarce



An old peasant reads the illustrateds to advance his cultural knowledge



A group of army men gather round a newly published story of an army hero



The new illustrateds are simple and bright in colour, realistic in their presentation

A child helps an elderly woman to decipher the written characters in the story



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YOUNG PIONEERS VIEW PEKING FROM THE TOP OF WAN SHOU HILL AT THE SUMMER PALACE



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