

CHINA

PICTORIAL

No. 10

OCTOBER 1951



CHINA CELEBRATES NATIONAL DAY

This year's National Day, October 1, dawned to a clear and cloudless sky as the nation prepared to celebrate the 2nd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. For the Chinese people this was a day of joy and fulfilment, a day of full-hearted celebration of two years' achievements. In the great cities, in the towns and villages, in the far Northwest and in the frontier regions, the people demonstrated their love for their country and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, their international friendship, their pride in their achievements and their determination to safeguard their glorious future against the threats of the warmongers.



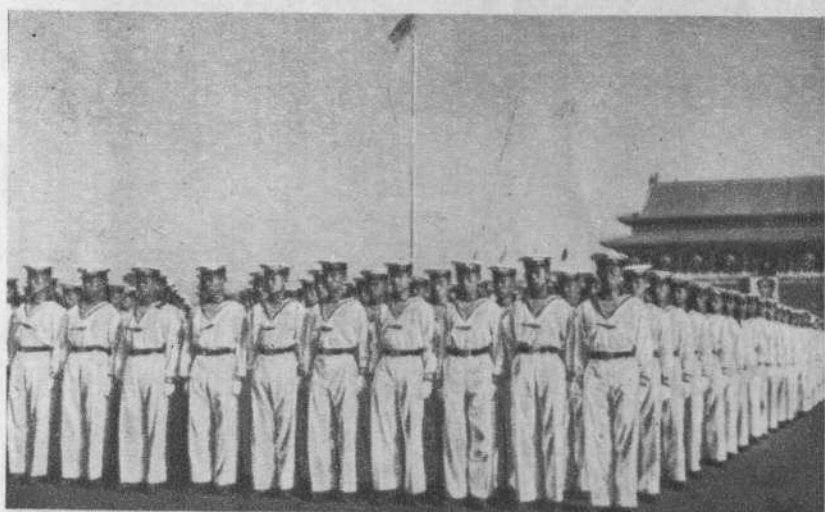
National Day parade in Peking was opened by a review of troops by Commander-in-Chief Chu Teh



Infantry troops of the People's Liberation Army parade past the Tien An Men



Jet planes of the People's Air Force passing over the heads of the paraders



Cadets of the Naval College of the People's Navy



Paratroops of the People's Liberation Army



Artillery units of the People's Liberation Army



Tank units of the People's Liberation Army



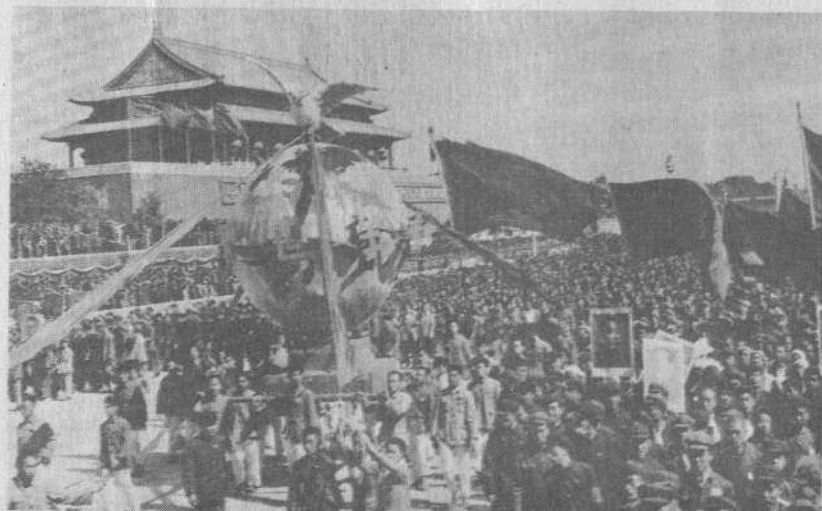
Chairman Mao Tse-tung and other leaders of the Central People's Government review the parade from the rostrum on the Tien An Men. Right to left: Vice-Chairmen Li Chi-shen and Soong Ching Ling, Commander-in-Chief Chu Teh, Chairman Mao Tse-tung, Vice-Chairman Liu Shao-chi, Premier Chou En-lai and others



Combat heroes of the Chinese people's volunteers review the parade from a place of honour in front of the Tien An Men



A unit of the People's Militia. Every man in the unit is a militia hero and a model worker



A contingent of the All-China Trade Union of Educational Workers carry a symbol of world peace—a peace dove on a globe of the world



Young Pioneers of Peking were among the thousands of children who marched in the parade



A great firework display in the evening drew thousands of people to Tien An Men Square, where they danced and sang until the early hours of the morning



Chairman Mao Tse-tung acknowledges the cheers of the paraders—standing beside him are the two members of the Young Pioneers who came to the rostrum to present him with flowers



Peoples of the national minorities unite around Chairman Mao

water-colour painting by Yeh Chien-yu

TWO YEARS OF PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACY

Achievements and Progress on All Fronts

In the course of the two years since the founding of the People's Republic of China, the face of old China has vanished and a people's new China has appeared in its place. The Chinese people, under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the Communist Party of China and the Central People's Government, have achieved unprecedented political and ideological unity in consolidating their people's democratic dictatorship.

Last year in particular is a year of progress at a pace never before known in China. These achievements have

been made on the basis of the victories achieved in the movements of resisting American aggression and aiding Korea, the suppression of counter-revolutionaries and the carrying out of land reform. Most of the remaining counter-revolutionaries on the Chinese mainland will soon be eliminated. Land reform will be completed in 1952, except for a few areas where the national minorities live. The Chinese people's volunteers have expressed the united will of the Chinese people in crushing, together with the Korean People's Army, the American attempt to invade Korea and intrude into Chinese territory.

THE BRILLIANT FIGHTING RECORD OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S VOLUNTEERS AND THE KOREAN PEOPLE'S ARMY

Total enemy troops put out of action from Oct. 25, 1950 to Sept. 5, 1951:

312000
140000

American, British, French and other UN troops:



During the past year, the heroic Chinese people's volunteers, fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Korean People's Army, have defeated the combined military forces of the imperialist aggressors headed by the United States, together with the Syngman Rhee forces. The victory of the Chinese and Korean people has weakened the influence of American imperialism, rendered futile its attempt to enslave Korea and to intrude into Chinese territory, and checked America's aggressive plans for a new world war.

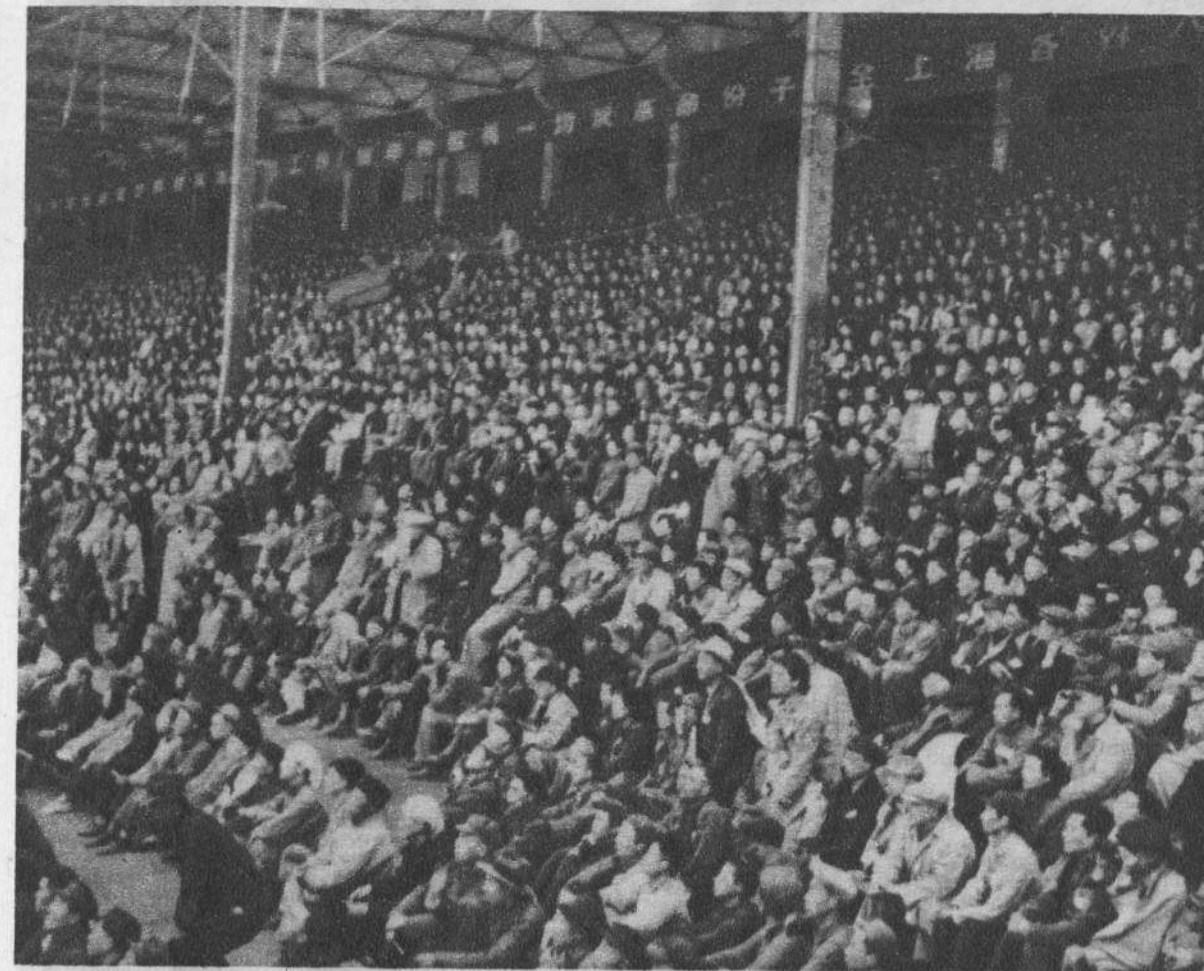
The Suppression of Counter-Revolutionary Elements

The second great mass movement—the suppression of the counter-revolutionary elements—has exposed those who sought to destroy the new life, apprehended and punished them, and in the process, has raised the spirit of the whole population.

Agents of imperialism who endeavoured to perpetrate acts of terrorism, remnants of feudalism who tried to burn the crops and reverse the revolution by murdering government cadres, local gangsters who remained to lord it over the workers in their areas, all have been apprehended and brought to justice.

Recognising the danger to their new life from these elements, the masses took an active part in singling out the criminals. With infinite patience, cadres of the Public Security Bureau followed up every clue, checked and counter-checked every piece of evidence. No evidence was accepted which could not be backed by indisputable fact.

The workers and peasants can now throw their whole heart into production, with full confidence in their capacity to defend their gains.



Citizens of Shanghai attend a public trial of a notorious counter-revolutionary

LAND REFORM

From winter 1950 to autumn 1951 land reform was carried out in areas with a population of more than 150,000,000. Land reform has now been completed in areas with a total population of 310,000,000.

150,000,000
310,000,000

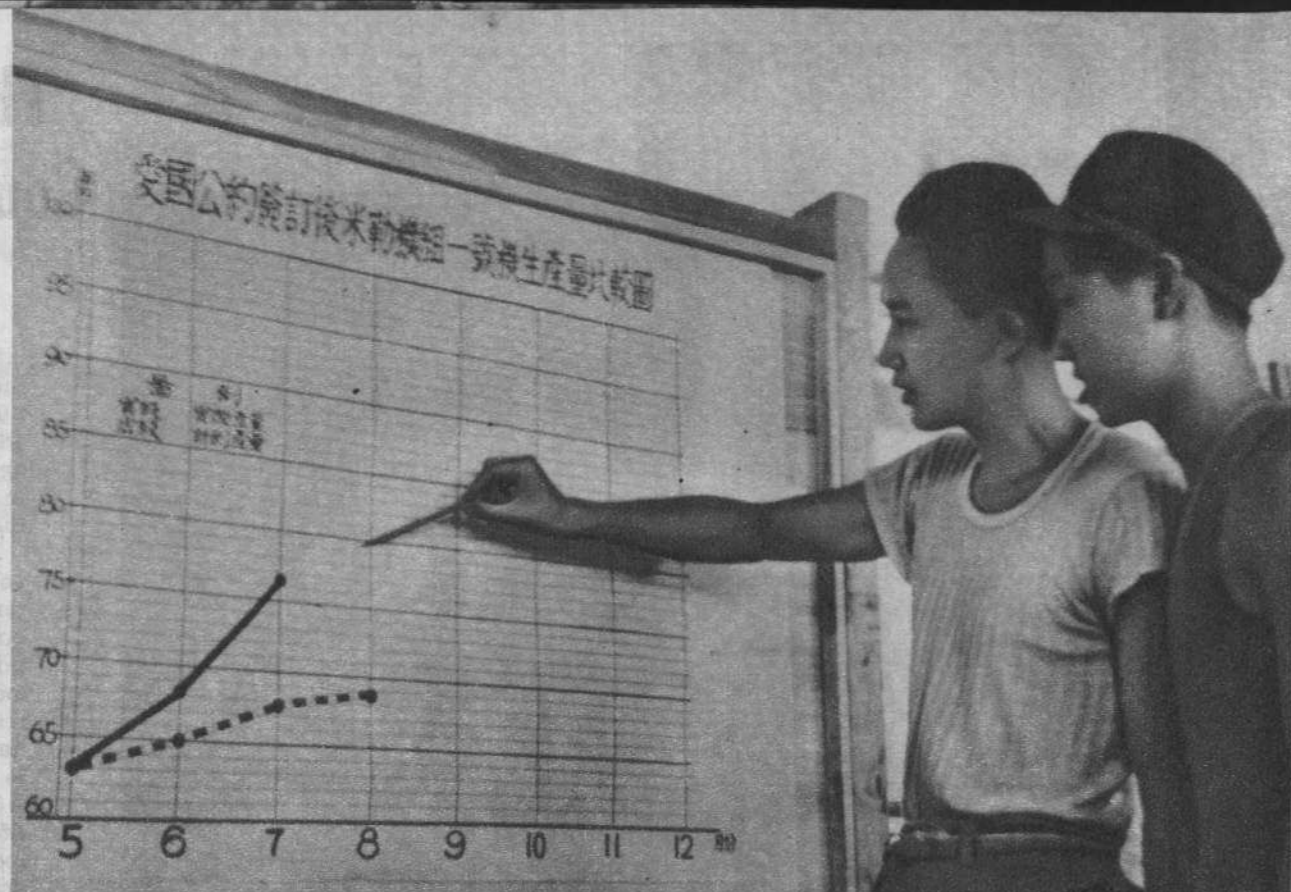
All peasants take part in carrying out the land reform. After land reform the villages take on a new and prosperous appearance, and the political consciousness and production enthusiasm of the peasants are greatly increased.



PATRIOTIC PACTS

In their determination to give the fullest practical support to the defence of their country against American aggression the people of China employed the method of pledging their utmost efforts in production, economy and in consolidating national and collective unity, which takes the form of patriotic pacts.

Sometimes collective, sometimes individual, thousands of such pledges have been drawn up and carried into practice in the past year, varying in content according to the life and work of the persons concerned. A worker may pledge to increase his production,



a tram-driver to avoid accidents, a nurse to improve her skill, and a child to improve his study. Such large and small contributions towards the national productive effort have developed into a mighty force for the defence and reconstruction of China.

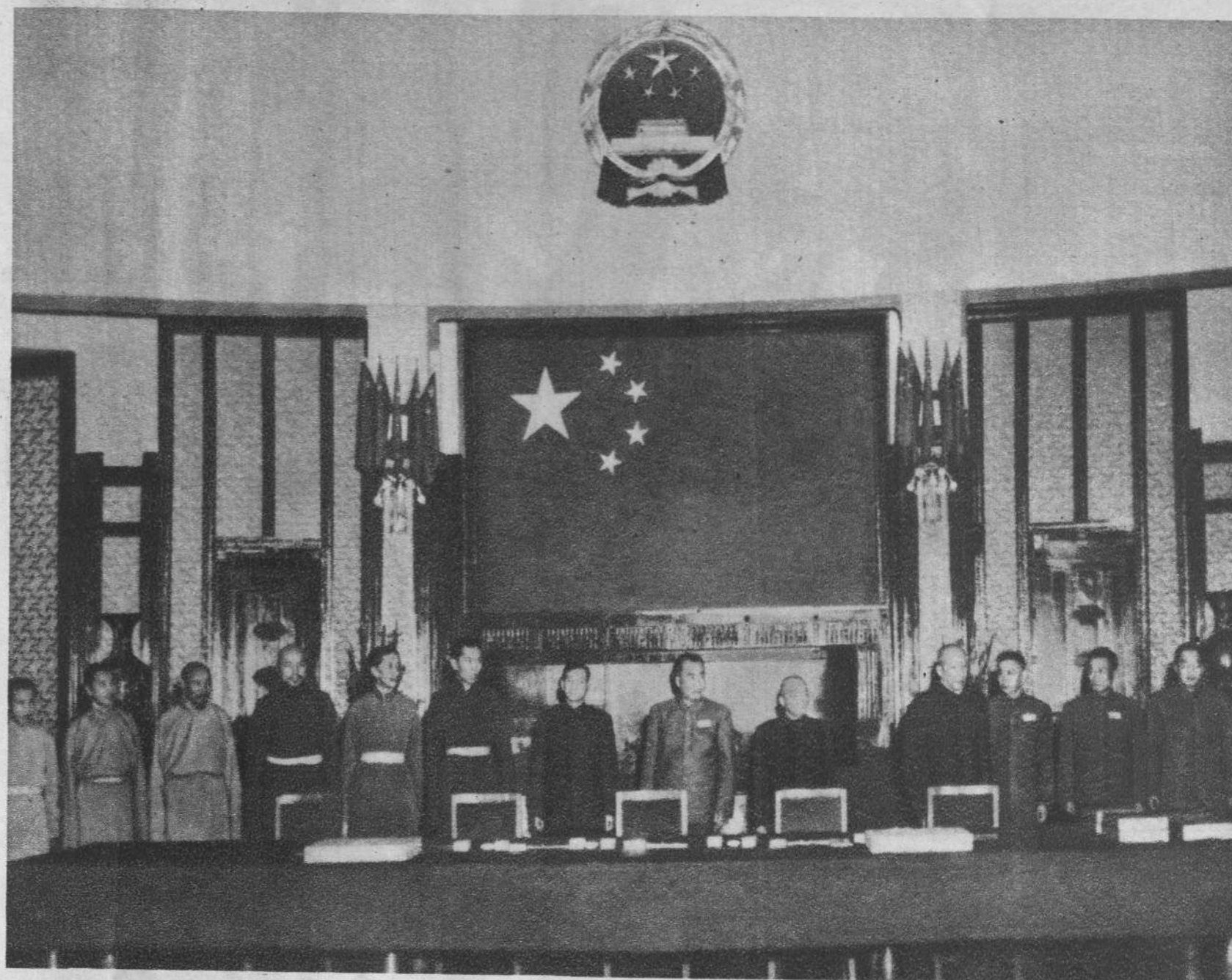
PATRIOTIC DONATIONS

Voluntary donations up to the end of September 1951

PLANES	2481
ARTILLERY	128
ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS	80
TANKS	4

In the course of the past year, the Chinese people have donated millions of yuan towards the purchase of planes, tanks and modern fighting equipment for the Chinese people's volunteers. This movement has been closely linked with the emulation campaign and the donations are made from the increased income arising from increased production

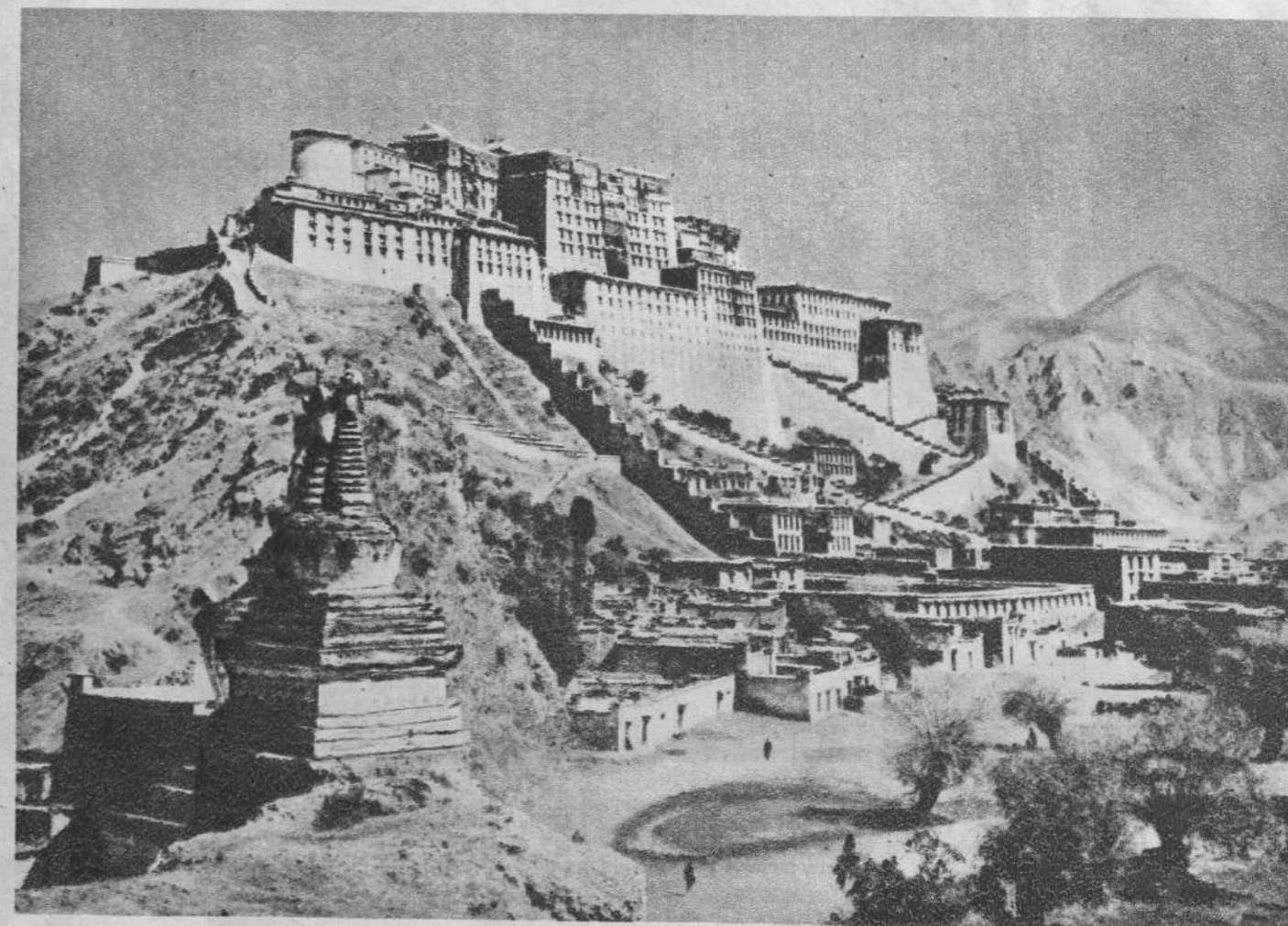
THE PEACEFUL LIBERATION OF TIBET



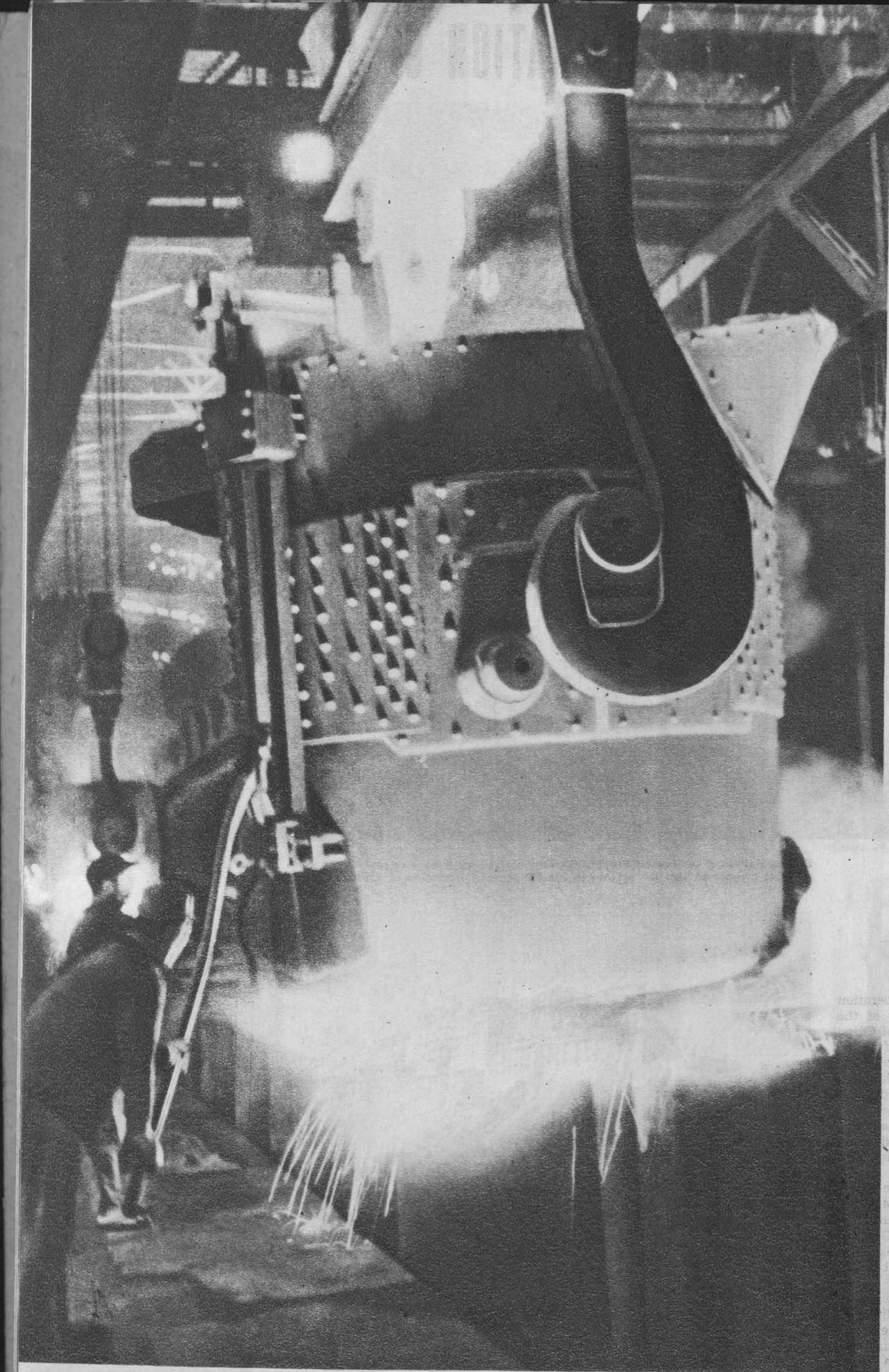
Representatives of the Central People's Government and the local government of Tibet prepare to sign the agreement for the peaceful liberation of Tibet

With the peaceful liberation of Tibet, the liberation of the whole of the mainland of China was brought to a successful conclusion. The agreement for the peaceful liberation of this part of China was a heavy blow to the schemes of the imperialists who had hoped to take advantage of the situation of disunity in Tibet for a future invasion of China.

With the signing of the agreement in Peking on May 23, 1951, between representatives of the Central People's Government and representatives of the local government of Tibet, the Tibetan people, like other brother nationalities, will enjoy full national equality and the right to develop their own political, economic, cultural and educational affairs in their struggle for a prosperous and bright future. This is a victory for the Tibetan people and for the whole Chinese people.



Lhasa, capital of Tibet



IRON STEEL CEMENT

STEEL

January-June 1951
output compared
January-June 1950
output increased

185%

PIG-IRON

January-June 1951
output compared
January-June 1950
output increased

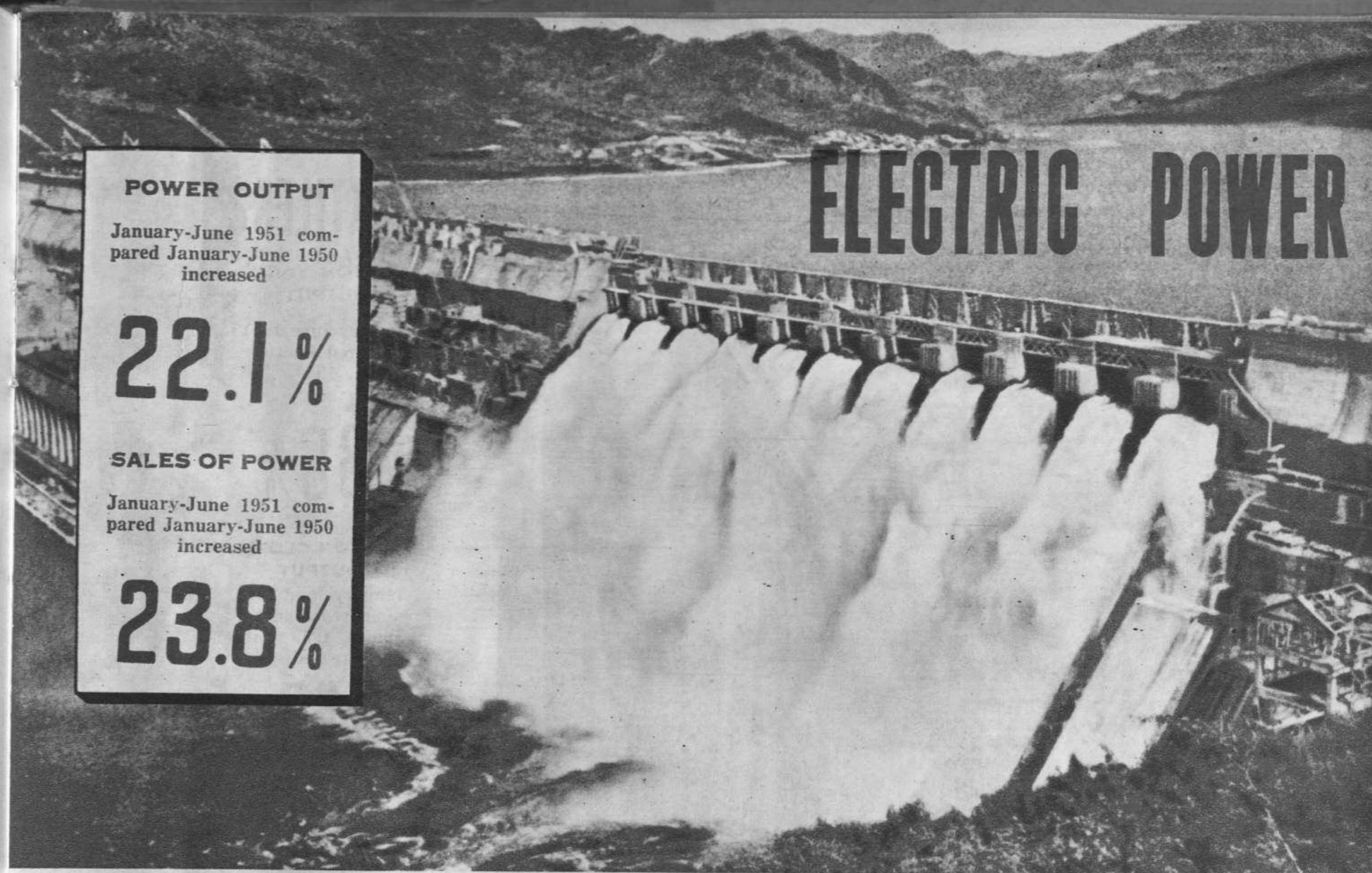
135%

CEMENT

January-June 1951
output compared
January-June 1950
output increased

240%

Industry has emerged from the ruin and destruction wrought by the Japanese and Kuomintang marauders as a powerful force for the rapid reconstruction of the country and its national defence. The output of many factories has surpassed the highest level of the past. Increasing quantities of textile machinery, rails and machine-tools and even automobiles and tractors are now produced in China



ELECTRIC POWER

POWER OUTPUT

January-June 1951 compared
January-June 1950
increased

22.1%

SALES OF POWER

January-June 1951 compared
January-June 1950
increased

23.8%



COAL

OUTPUT

January-August 1951
compared January-
August 1950 increased

15.24%

PRODUCTION EFFICIENCY

January-August 1951
compared January-
August 1950 increased

23.64%

Mechanisation in the coal industry has increased output and improved the conditions of work. In the first half year of 1951 the accident rate was reduced by 60 per cent compared to the same period in 1950, while fatal accidents were reduced by 75 per cent



Labour insurance has brought not only security against economic hardship caused by sickness, accident, or old age to thousands of workers throughout China, but has provided clinics, hospitals, sanatoria, rest homes and children's creches. Larger enterprises have established welfare facilities in the form of canteens, rest rooms, clubs and palaces of culture.

All labour insurance funds are administered by the All-China Federation of Labour and the trade union organisation in each enterprise.

LABOUR INSURANCE

INSURED WORKERS -- AUGUST 1951

2363283



People's Representative Conferences have been convened in all parts of China. In some areas these conferences exercised the right of congress, electing their own county government and formulating a programme of county government work. In other more recently liberated areas, the conferences have developed and strengthened the latent democratic abilities of the people, and laid the foundation for full democracy in the future

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACY

COUNTY-LEVEL GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE CALLED CONFERENCES

2136



CHAIRMAN MAO IN YENAN



EDUCATION

PRIMARY SCHOOLS

(state, private and joint state and private)

JANUARY-JUNE	SCHOOLS	STUDENTS
1950	395827	29336052
1951	440313	37045895

SPARE-TIME EDUCATION

WORKERS

PEASANTS

SEPTEMBER 1950

764199

SEPTEMBER 1951

1740453

FULL YEAR 1950

COURSE 1951

WINTER COURSE

1951

3022503

11773829

4053894

20181965

In the reform and development of education special importance has been placed on throwing open the schools to workers and peasants. Spare-time education for workers and peasants has rapidly developed in villages and industrial enterprises throughout China, and democratic reform has been carried out in the previously established schools



WORKERS ON THEIR WAY TO EVENING SCHOOL



The Third World Youth Festival

Feng Wen-pin, head of the Chinese Youth Delegation

The Third World Festival of Youth and Students for Peace held in Berlin from August 5-19 was a great victory for world youth in their struggle for peace. In spite of all the efforts of the warmongers to sow dissension and hatred among the peoples of the world and their disreputable attempts to sabotage the Festival, no less than 25,000 young delegates representing the youth of 104 nations together with two million young Germans, succeeded in reaching Berlin. Many had to break through the blockade of the Anglo-American imperialists. Under the banner of peace, they sang,

danced, took part in athletic tournaments and peace rallies, protested in one voice against the dangers of a new world war and called for a Five-Power Peace Pact.

Three hundred and thirty-two Chinese youth delegates attended the Festival, including army, navy and airforce heroes of the People's Liberation Army, combat heroes of the Chinese people's volunteers, model workers, young people from the national minorities and various religions, student representatives, athletic teams, and a literary and art troupe.

Our delegation gave many reports to the youth of other countries, describing our experiences in our struggle against American aggression and in support of Korea. Our message of confidence in the final defeat of American aggression was a source of inspiration to the young peace fighters of other lands, and our combat heroes were greeted with enthusiasm and respect wherever they went.

The Youth Festival has greatly strengthened the determination of both the Chinese and world youth in their united effort in defence of peace. We can see that the youth of the whole world, regardless of race, colour or language, regardless of their political or religious outlook, regardless of their class status in society, have united in one solid front for peace. The strength of the peace cause is growing rapidly. Our struggle in the defence of peace is not isolated for we have friends all over the globe. Without doubt, the rapidly growing democratic peace camp, led by the Soviet Union, will ultimately defeat the aims of the handful of imperialist aggressors who are the enemy of the broad masses of the people of the world.

The success of the Berlin Festival is great. But the camp of aggression is increasing its preparations for a new world war. Our struggle for peace cannot relax for a single moment. Only by increasing our efforts for peace can the youth of the world successfully shoulder their responsibilities in the work for world peace.



Opening ceremony of the World Youth Festival. Thousands of peace doves were released as a symbol of the strength of world peace



Presidium of the General Assembly of the World Youth Festival. Right to left: Mikhallov, head of the Soviet Youth Delegation; Pleck, President of the German Democratic Republic; Grohman, Chairman of the World Students' Union; Berlinguer, Chairman of the World Democratic Youth League



The Chinese Youth Delegation

Broadcasting for the People

Mei Yi, Vice-Director of the Broadcasting Bureau

Six years ago it would have seemed improbable to the small groups of students and others who risked their lives to listen to the voice of Yanan that in 1951 the People's Broadcasting System should be relaying programmes to myriads of listeners in China and other parts of the world. To those courageous listeners, it was enough to hear the voice of freedom breaking through the barrage of American-Kuomintang lies, bringing them truth and the promise of a free China.

Nationwide Influence

Today, the People's Broadcasting System is a powerful influence in the lives of the people throughout China, reaching out to the most outlying villages and areas. One by one, apparently insurmountable problems of technique, long distances and shortage of receiving sets have been overcome. In the past three years the number of people's broadcasting stations has increased from eight to 74, in addition to 23 privately-owned stations. Although the demand for crystal sets far exceeds the present output, it becomes increasingly common in the country districts to see peasants listening in with earphones at the end of the day's work. Moreover, mass listening-in stations in towns, cities, villages, factories, mines, schools and colleges are providing the practical answer to the shortage of privately-owned receiving sets.

Following a series of talks on the Third World Peace Congress, more than 140,000 peasants in Hopei Province signed the Appeal for a Five-Power Peace Pact and voted against the rearming of Japan. In Pingyuan Province more than 530,000 listeners signed and voted. Broadcast reports by delegates of the Chinese people's volunteers gathered a listening audience of 15 million people.

Special programmes have a daily increasing audience. A recent series of lectures on the history of social evolution was followed by 500,000 people. Fully four hundred thousand workers tune in to the daily workers' programmes. Forty-eight thousand students in Peking listen to the daily news broadcast and it is estimated that the number of children who listen to the special children's programmes of Wuhan station is 80,000.

Tradition of Service to the People

When the young broadcasting workers in 1945 erected their first radio station in Yanan, a small frontier town with neither power nor industrial plants, it was regarded as a remarkable achievement. Yet more difficult tasks lay ahead. In October 1946 workers of the Kalgan Broadcasting Station, after broadcasting war bulletins up to the last moment of retreat, dismantled their apparatus and withdrew with the last contingent of troops to the mountainous region of Fuping where they utilised water-power to generate electricity and resumed their broadcasting work. From March 1947 the Yanan Station moved three times without any disruption of services. Chairman Mao's historic speech "The Present Situation and Our Tasks" was broadcast from a small village on Taihang Mountain while the world-resounding news of our military victories of 1948 in the Mukden, Huaihai and Peiping-Tientsin campaigns were released to the world from the vicinity of Shihchiachuang.

It is a far cry from this period with its technical backwardness to the present powerful broadcasting system. But the principle of service to the people remains the same and the tradition of overcoming problems under difficult conditions is carried forward on a higher level.

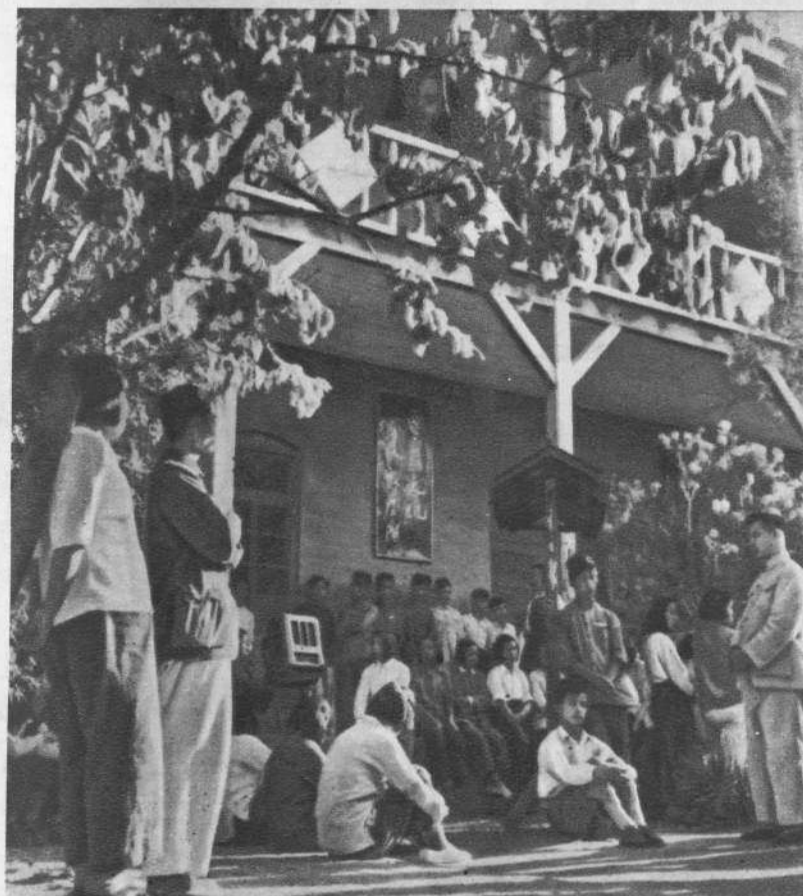
In spite of the attempts of the American imperialists to disrupt and 'jam' our services, thousands of letters reach us from foreign listeners. From Tokyo to California, from Singapore to Stockholm, countless numbers of people eagerly listen to the voice of Peking. Like the earlier listeners to the voice of Yanan they recognise the voice of truth and welcome its message of peace, international friendship and freedom for all nations.



Announcer Tsi Yuch's voice is familiar to tens of thousands of listeners who tune in to the Radio Peking evening programme



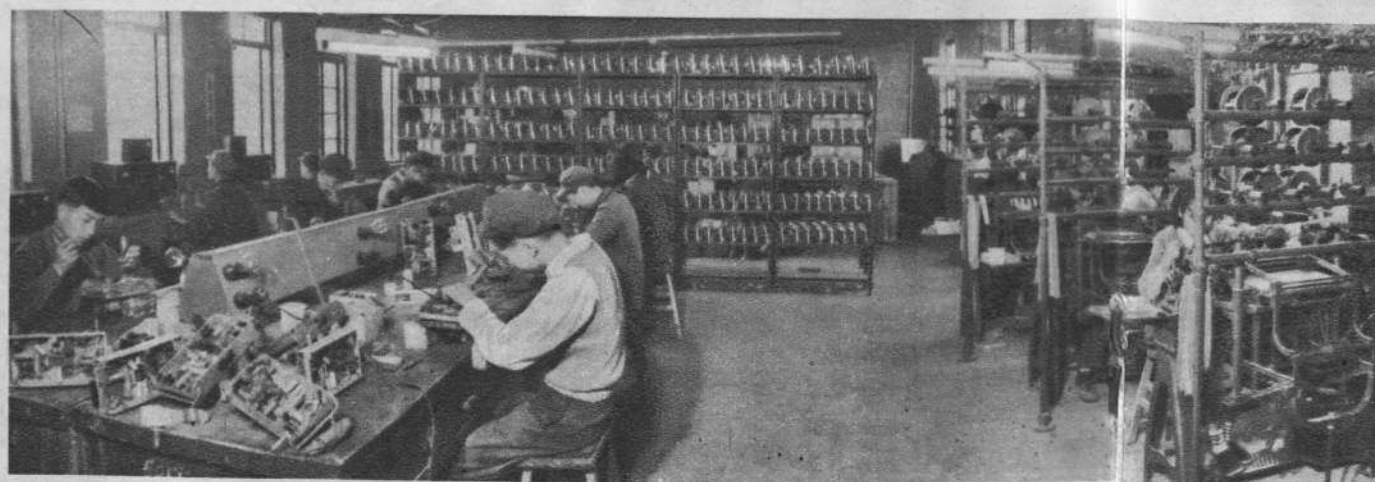
In the broadcasting room of Radio Peking a choir of the Central Music Academy sings the new song of peace "The People of the Whole World Have But One Mind"



School children listen to a programme on current affairs. Radio educational programmes have become a regular part of the curriculum for 48,000 middle-school students



A loudspeaker in the Kailan Mining Administration broadcasts cultural and technical programmes to the workers. More than 1500 industrial enterprises have installed similar broadcasting equipment for the benefit of their workers



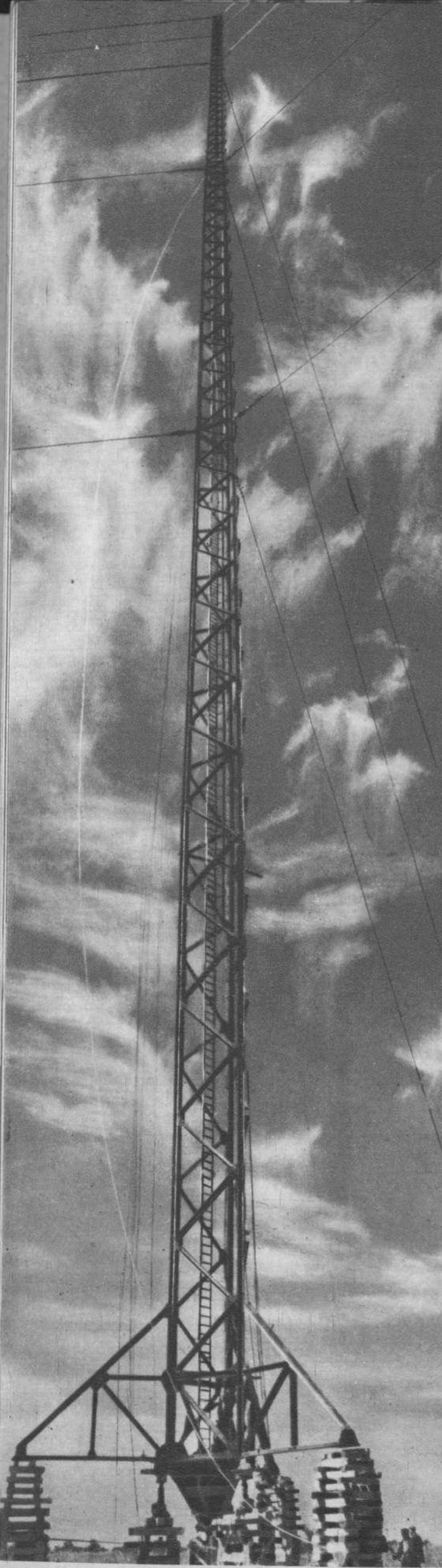
The People's Radio Factory in Peking makes receiving sets, gramophone records and all kinds of radio accessories



The 7.5 kilocycle shortwave transmitter of Radio Peking, built by the People's Radio Factory. Shortwave transmitters carry sound for thousands of miles in wireless waves in a series of ricochets between earth and sky



A newly-built fountain at Radio Peking is used to cool the transmitter



Transmission tower in construction at the Peking Broadcasting Station. The structure is 251 metres high and was completed for National Day, 1951



Chai Chuan-jo, delegate of the Chinese people's volunteers, gives a report on conditions at the Korean front



Yang Tai-ti, head of a national-minority delegation from south Szechuan Province, speaks on the new life of the national minority peoples



A mass listening-in station in Sian relays a broadcast of an accusation meeting against a bandit. From March to May of this year it is estimated that 36 million people heard broadcasts of accusation meetings and talks on the Resist America-Aid Korea Movement



Chinese volunteers at the Korean front monitor a dictation-speed news broadcast for their front-line news-sheet



A broadcasting van of the Shanghai People's Broadcasting Station relays an accusation meeting to a large audience

Newspapers in more than 450 countries receive the dictation-speed news broadcast from the capital, bringing the day's news to all parts of the country. The news is monitored, edited and published as newspapers or mimeograph sheets for local distribution. Together with those published by the People's Liberation Army, the Chinese people's volunteers and others, the total number of such papers is about one thousand



Peking women residents are moved to tears as they listen to a broadcast of a mass meeting against the rearming of Japan. Recalling the sufferings of the Chinese people under Japanese occupation more than 400,000 women signed the Appeal for a Five-Power Pact and voted against the rearming of Japan



Installing a rural receiving station. The establishment of a network of receiving stations throughout the rural areas is one of the main features of broadcasting work in China today. More than 2000 such stations have already been established



Peasants of Nidingchen listen to their first radio broadcast. The radio has become an important educational influence throughout the countryside



A village news blackboard. A daily news service is monitored from the news broadcast and chalked up on a blackboard for those who have no means of listening in



Wang Chan-chang, a peasant of Nidingchen, listens in with his own crystal set. He is one of the increasing numbers of peasants who are buying their own sets



Radio Peking broadcasts in seven languages. Letters from listeners in the New Democracies, Japan, Indonesia, Malaya, India, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, the United States, and many other countries express their appreciation of the broadcasts. Many families of American servicemen fighting in Korea ask the station to forward messages to their sons and husbands



SOONG CHING LING, GREAT WOMAN LEADER OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE, RECEIVES THE STALIN PEACE PRIZE

Madame Soong Ching Ling was presented with the International Stalin Prize for the Promotion of Peace Among Nations at an impressive ceremony in Peking on September 18, 1951, at which Liu Shao-chi and Li Chi-shen, Vice-Chairmen of the Central People's Government, Premier Chou En-lai, members of the Central People's Government and people's organisations and members of the various diplomatic missions in Peking were present. Ilya Ehrenburg, the famous Soviet writer, made the presentation on behalf of the International Stalin Prize Committee

CHANGLU SALT

THE SALT INDUSTRY IN NEW CHINA

Chang Tao-wu, Director of the Bureau of Salt Administration of the Ministry of Finance

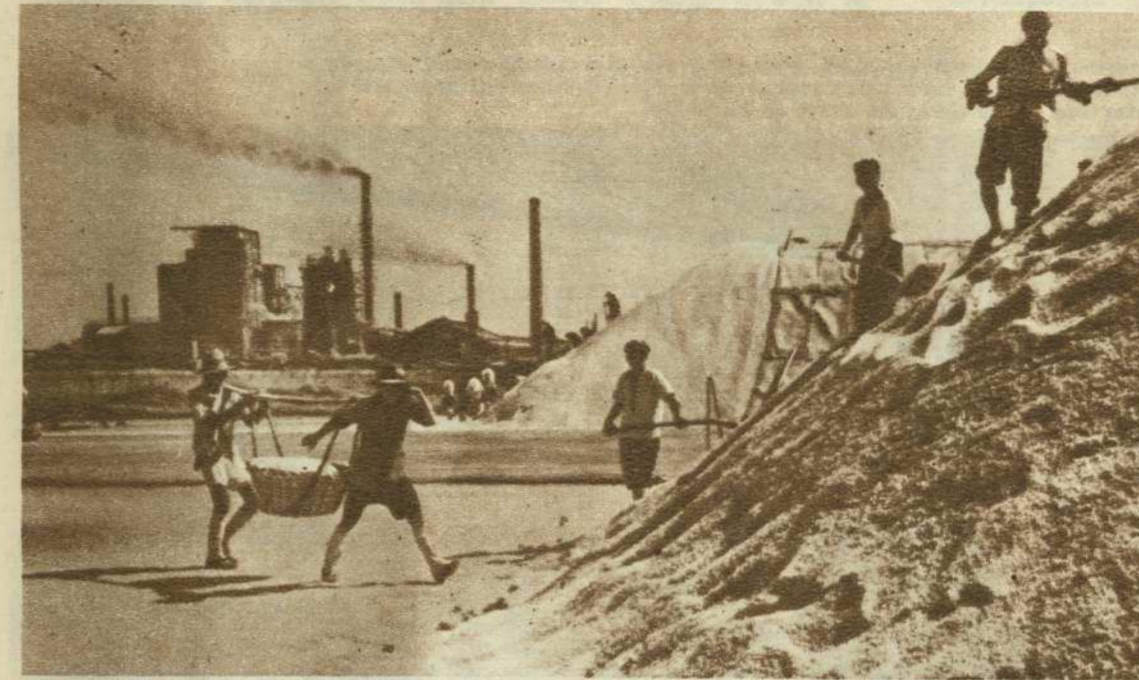
Salt is a daily necessity to all and lack of this humble item of diet has a very deleterious effect upon health as evidenced by the prevalence of goitre in the saltless areas of Yunnan and Kweichow Provinces.

What is not so commonly known is that salt is one of the most important raw materials in the chemical industry and, in China, an important source of national revenue.

With an annual production of about 60 million piculs China is exceedingly rich in salt production. Sea, pond, rock, earth and brine salt are produced in varying quantities throughout China, from Taiwan in the east to Sinkiang, Chinghai, Szechuan and Tibet in the west; from Inner Mongolia in the north to Hainan Island in the south.

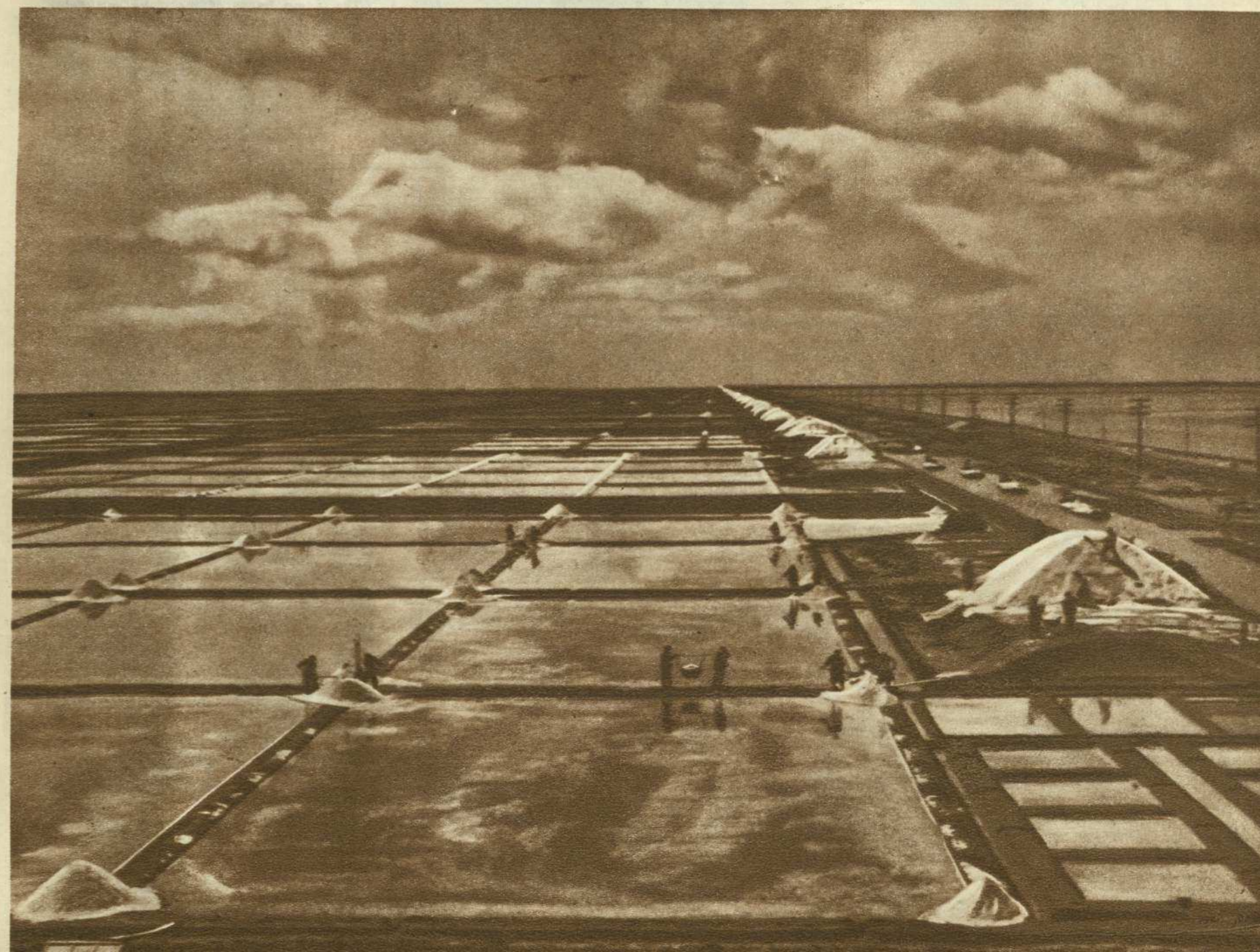
Pond salt deposits in the northwest reach a great depth and can be used in their natural state. Chaka Pond of Chinghai Province has a circumference of about 60 kilometres and a deposit depth of from five to eight metres. It has been estimated that this deposit alone is sufficient to supply the people of the whole nation for 120 years.

Rock salt in Sinkiang Province, though of good quality, cannot be extensively marketed owing to transport difficulties. Consumption in China proper therefore must largely depend upon coastal supplies from Changlu in north China, Northeast China and Shantung Province. The salt of these areas is of the highest grade. Its production cost is low and it can be easily transported, and modern methods of production have recently raised the output in the Changlu area above that of any period during the 22 years of Kuomintang rule.



Salt works in Changlu, North China. This district is the major source of China's salt supply

Salt fields in Changlu cover an area of 150,000 acres. The reservoir on the right stores sea water for flooding the fields



Steel production

Contemporary paintings by Chin Wei



Steel plant



Steel ingots

The Chinese salt industry has thrown off its heritage of corruption, profiteering, fraudulent practices, monopoly, speculation and adulteration and is no longer used as a means of wringing heavy taxes from the people. The Chinese people have suffered severely in the past from these malpractices. Often they paid high prices for inferior salt. Among the people of the Southwest deaths frequently resulted from barium impurities in the salt. Officials of the local salt administration, in bartering salt with the peoples of the national minorities, used every kind of ruse to cheat them and exploit their urgent need for this commodity.

After the establishment of the Central People's Government, all existing privileges and immunities granted to the salt magnates were abolished, and a free trade policy for public and private enterprise was introduced. The quality of the salt has been raised and

barium is no longer a hidden menace in the salt-cellar. Production costs have been cut and the people of the whole nation can now obtain salt in plenty at a reasonable price. As for the minority peoples, in certain areas where it previously took 50 catties of rice to buy one catty of salt, it now takes only five catties to buy the same quantity. A reasonable system of progressive taxes has taken the place of the previously onerous salt tax.

For the consumers of salt, liberation has removed a long-standing injustice and source of irritation, but for the workers in the salt fields, liberation has brought a change from conditions under which a worker was rated lower than a dog to a position where he has become the master of his future. With the transference of those salt fields owned by the reactionary bureaucratic capitalists to the state and the people new production relations in the salt industry

have been established. Based upon the principle of taking into account both public and private interests, the interests of the consumers, and the welfare of both capital and labour, salt production stepped into a new era. Under the impetus of the Resist America and Aid Korea Movement, production has been further raised and the latent creative ability of the workers has been called into play.

Many model workers and advanced production groups have emerged in the salt industry. Solutions to problems of production technique and suggestion for improvements on existing equipment have come from the workers.

Salt production is emerging from the handicraft stage and making rapid advance towards mechanisation. In addition to numerous small mechanical inventions made by the workers the fields in Changlu and Northeast China now possess a large amount of

mechanical equipment and the State-operated field of Taku in Changlu is entirely driven by power.

Both domestic and foreign markets are expanding. With the rising living standards of the peasants since land reform, their demand for salt has consequently increased. Salt consumption among poor peasants and farm labourers has risen by 54.45 per cent; among middle peasants by 36.36 per cent; among rich peasants 6.06 per cent; while among landlords consumption has been reduced by 48.56 per cent.

At the present time China's salt industry is in its infancy. But great achievements have been made, and rising national prosperity and advanced mechanisation will ensure a future of unlimited development.

Changlu Power Station was wrecked by the departing Kuomintang troops shortly before the liberation of Hanku on December 14, 1948. The workers carried out rapid repairs, and increased the power supply sufficiently to cover the needs of the salt yard

Taku Salt Fields

Power-driven machines have been recently introduced to these fields, where water was previously pumped by water-mill and wind-mill. Production is now higher than at any time during the 22 years of Kuomintang rule.



The pump house of the Taku salt fields. During high tide the sea rises, flows into a canal and is then pumped into the reservoir

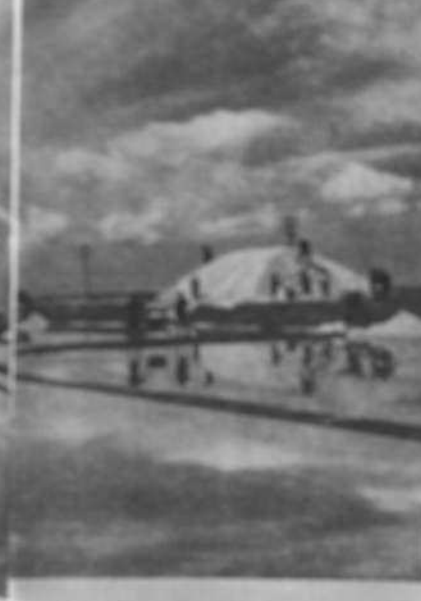


When the water in the reservoir has evaporated until its sodium chloride content has reached 5 per cent, more water is taken in and the process repeated



One of the newly installed electric pumps on the Taku salt fields





Breaking the salt blocs. When the sodium chloride content of the water is raised to 22 per cent, the water is conducted into a 'crystallisation' field where the sodium chloride solidifies, and salt gathering may begin

Gathering the salt. The salt is drawn up into piles under skilled supervision. This process can make or mar the quality of the salt

Salt piles. Crystallized salt is gathered into small piles before being transported to the salt pans



A new method of banking the salt has been adopted by the Taku salt fields, saving one-third of the labour and improving the quality of the finished product

Salt storage pans are protected against rain by reed mattresses

Water transport from the salt fields to the pans has lowered the costs of production



Salt consignments are transported by rail or steamship to various marketing centres

Hanku Salt Fields, the second largest in the world. All salt fields in the Changlu area over-fulfilled their production targets in 1951, trebling the 1950 output



Salt and Its Uses

SUN HSUEH-WU, SPECIALIST OF THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCE

Throughout history, the Chinese people have obtained their supplies of salt from many sources of supply. Along the coast, people found their easiest source in the nearby sea. The inhabitants of Inner Mongolia in Northwest China supply their needs from the natural deposits of lake salt, rock salt and earth salt in their area, while the people of Yunnan and Szechuan Provinces resort to the method of sinking deep wells hundreds of feet below the earth's surface to obtain underground salt.

Various means of extraction are used to obtain supplies of salt from these different sources. Some may be used in their natural state while others call for considerable processing before the product is fit for consumption.

Sea salt is obtained by the evaporation of sea water. Twenty-seven kilograms of table salt may be extracted from 1000 kilograms of sea water. The ordinary method of extraction is by conducting sea-water into inland fields where salt is produced by the process of natural evaporation. In Yunnan and Szechuan Provinces, brine is drawn up from the wells and subjected to evaporation by artificial heat. Rock salt and lake salt of Northwest China are easily mined, and require little processing. Earth salt on the other hand is extracted by washing and filtering the salt-containing earth and evaporating the resulting brine. This type of salt is hardly fit for human consumption and its production is likely to be discontinued.

With the growing industrialisation of China, the demand of industry for salt as a raw material will greatly outstrip the needs of personal consumption. In the production of carbonate of soda, chlorine, hydrochloric acid, saltpetre, bleaching powder hydrogen, leather, dyes, glass and soap, salt is the main raw material. It is also used in metallurgy, refining vegetable oil, and as a constituent of many medicinal products. In agricultural products, salt is used in the making of fertilisers, insecticide, weed-killers and disinfectants.

In the process of extraction many valuable by-products are obtained, such as magnesium, potassium, calcium, bromine, iodine and sulphates. All these substances are used for certain industrial and manufacturing purposes, ranging from the use of magnesium chloride in metallurgy, tobacco curing and in the manufacture of bean curd to the well-known use of iodine and bromine in medicine.

SALT WORKERS INCREASE PRODUCTION



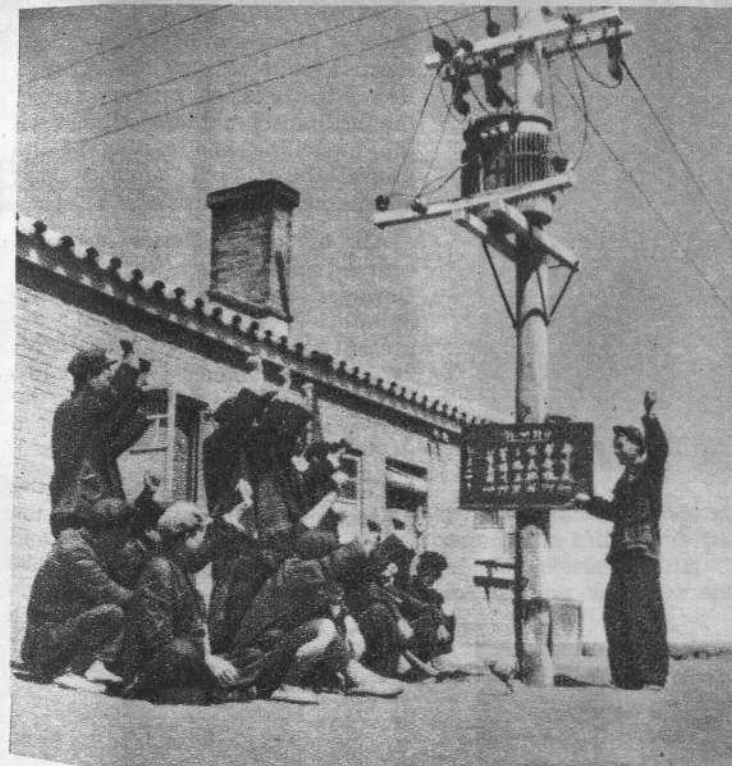
Preparations for enlarging the brine pools for next year's increased production. Salt drying finishes in autumn; but brine is left in the pools for the production of saltpetre for industrial use



Experimental ponds, where crystallisation tests are carried out on beds of various compositions



Careful preparation of the pond-bed is important for rapid crystallisation. Departmental head Tang Chung-yao (right) and technician Tung Shou-lan (left) inspect the bed to see if it is up to standard

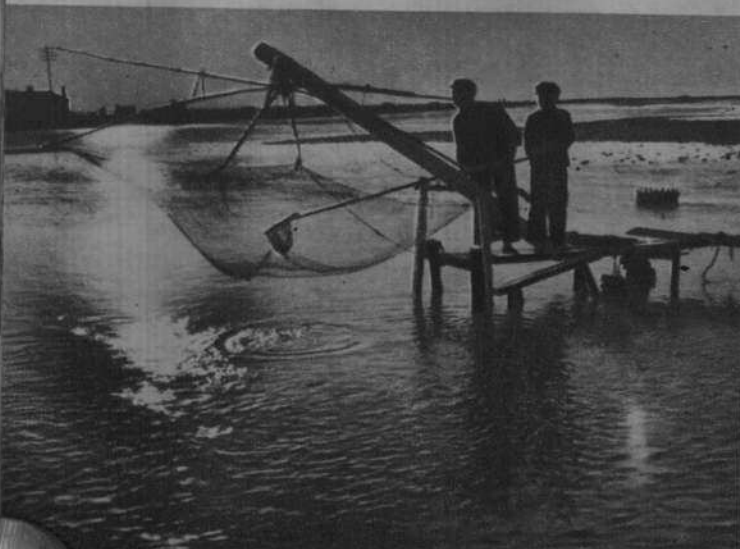


Workers often hold a meeting at the end of the day to discuss the results of their work. By democratic vote, good work is praised and credit given to the workers concerned



The laboratory of the Taku salt fields. Salt of the Changlu area is of excellent quality, with an average sodium chloride content of 90 per cent or more

HOW THE WORKERS LIVE



Fishing is a favourite spare-time occupation of the salt workers. When the sea-water is drawn into the reservoir it brings with it many varieties of fish and lobsters



The home of Tung Shou-lan, technician, is newly built. Before liberation the workers lived in hovels



Public baths have been opened since liberation



Children of salt workers have their own schools. Before liberation they had no chance of education



A propaganda team of the second primary school for workers' children in the Tangku salt fields

THE SUMMER PALACE

AN IMPERIAL PLEASURE PALACE BECOMES A PEOPLE'S PLAYGROUND



The long Veranda skirts the lake by the foot of Wanshoushan. It is more than 1440 feet long, with a brilliantly painted ceiling

Facing the centre of the Veranda is a decorative archway, leading to a landing stage on the edge of the lake



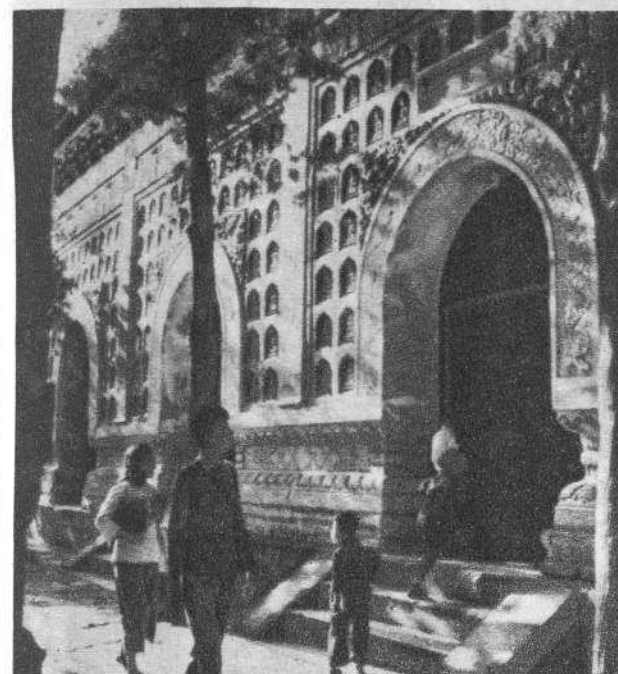
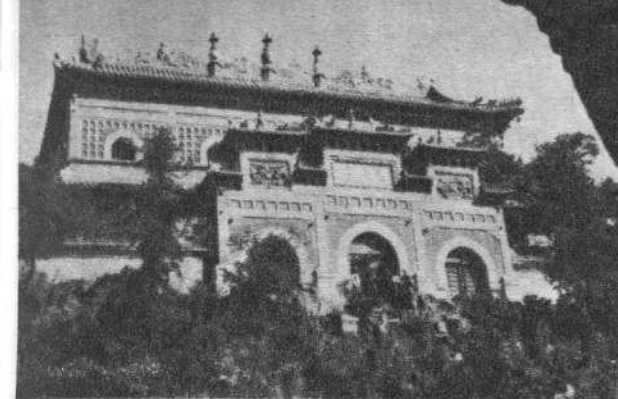
One of the world's most beautiful palaces, the Summer Palace, lies beneath the shelter of the Western Hills, some six miles outside Peking.

For centuries past, imperial rulers have cast avaricious eyes on the site of this royal park, and endeavoured to extort the necessary sums of money from the Chinese people for its adornment. It took the notorious Empress Dowager of the late Ching dynasty, however, to conceive of the idea of appropriating the enormous fund in reserve for the Chinese navy to finance the construction of a magnificent pleasure palace for her private use. The Marble Boat stands perhaps as a solitary gesture of acknowledgement towards the source of her funds.

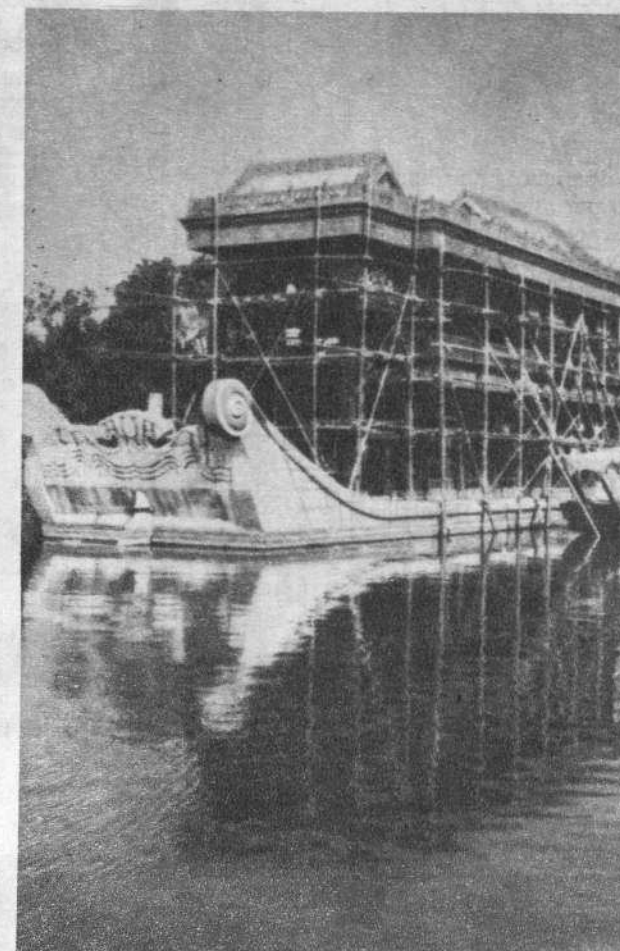
A gigantic amount of manpower and years of labour were required to complete this magnificent palace. It is said that ten thousand labourers toiled for ten years on the construction of Wanshoushan (the Hill of Long Life) alone. Certain it is that craftsmen of the highest order were brought from many parts of the country to bring their creative skill to play on the endless intricacies of carved marble, the brilliantly painted ceilings, on the modelling and casting of the bronze birds and animals that adorn the courtyards.

All of these glories were of course reserved for the Empress Dowager and a handful of court dignitaries. As Peng Chen, the present mayor of Peking, observed, "When the Summer Palace was in the hands of the reactionaries the only workers allowed to enter were the refuse and garbage collectors."

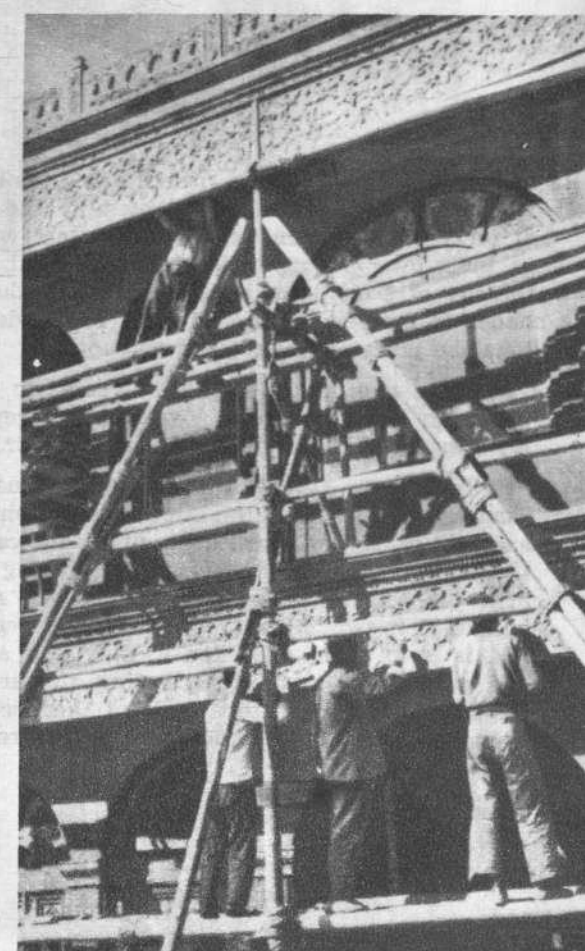
Today, the Summer Palace is the pleasure garden and palace of the people of Peking. On Sundays and holidays the lake and parks are filled with happy throngs of students, cadres and workers with their families.



Chihuihai (above), the former imperial temple, is built on the highest peak of Wanshoushan. To the south lies a beautiful glaze-tiled archway (below)



The famous Marble Boat, built as a tea house for the Empress Dowager, stands as a symbol of feudal extravagance. Neglect had caused the fabric to become unsafe, and workmen are now engaged in repairs



On entering the gates of the palace, one comes first to Jenshou-tien (the Palace of Kindness and Longevity). Passing west along the hill, by azalea-decked paths, lie the former offices and residential quarters of the imperial rulers. Further west, a flight of more than 100 steps rises past Fohsiangko (the Pavilion of Buddhist Incense) to Chihuihai (the Sea of Wisdom), the highest peak of Wanshoushan. Here it was that the former rulers paid obeisance to their gods.

Looking down from Wanshoushan, a magnificent vista stretches from the sapphire-blue lake at the base of the hill across the green countryside to the red and purple of the Western Hills. Among the trees rise here and there roof tops shining with the splendour of glazed tiles.

Many of the palace buildings are exhibition rooms open to the public. Bronze-ware of the Ying and Chou dynasties (1766-249 B.C.), metal and stone ware, ancient manuscripts, paintings and porcelain of by-gone ages, attract thousands of visitors from all parts of the world.

Sixty-seven-year-old park-keeper Ching Wen-liang recalls with sorrow certain treasures which were stolen by the Kuomintang in 1935. Speaking of other calamities which have befallen the palace in the past, he described the Eight-Power Invasion of 1900, when the Empress Dowager fled to safety and he and his fellow workers were left to guard the palace until they were forcibly evicted by the imperialist armies. When the soldiers set fire to the palace,



Soochow Bridge behind Wanshoushan is one of several exquisite bridges across this secluded arm of the lake



Numerous gateways and arches are scattered throughout the park, adding variety and surprise to an already enchanting landscape



Young girls of new China dance and sing in front of the Palyuntien (Hall of Clouds)

he and his fellow workers risked their lives in quenching the flames. He has often seen treasures looted by the imperialist armies and at other times by the reactionary rulers who regarded the palace as their own private property. Not until liberation did he know the joy of seeing this great creation of the people come into the hands of the people, and care and solicitude for these works of art take the place of neglect and corruption.

For a new kind of army has come to the palace—an army of workmen and craftsmen, overhauling, repairing, repainting and restoring to their original brilliance its long-neglected beauties.

Tehhoyuan (the Garden of Virtue and Harmony), where the Empress Dowager and the imperial concubines held their theatricals and parties, is now a rest home under the care of the General Trade Union of Peking, for the benefit of Peking workers. Three of the main buildings have been overhauled and restored, and work is in progress on two others. The lake has been drained and cleaned, and is once again open for boating and swimming. The gardens and parks are quickly responding to care and cultivation. The Summer Palace is in the hands of the people who are determined to make it even more beautiful than before.



A quiet boat-filled promenade runs alongside the lake.



A ferry-boat crosses the lake at regular intervals, but boats like this may be hired for parties and picnics.



The entrance to Palyuntien and Fohsiangko



Huachowuan (the Garden of Humour) which has a small lake within its courtyard, was a favourite fishing haunt of the Empress Dowager



Chou Hsing-chien, a chauffeur of the Ministry of Trade, spends his leisure at the Summer Palace with his wife and child



The To Pao Pagoda is faced with yellow glazed-tiles, surmounted with a golden crown and is 120 feet high

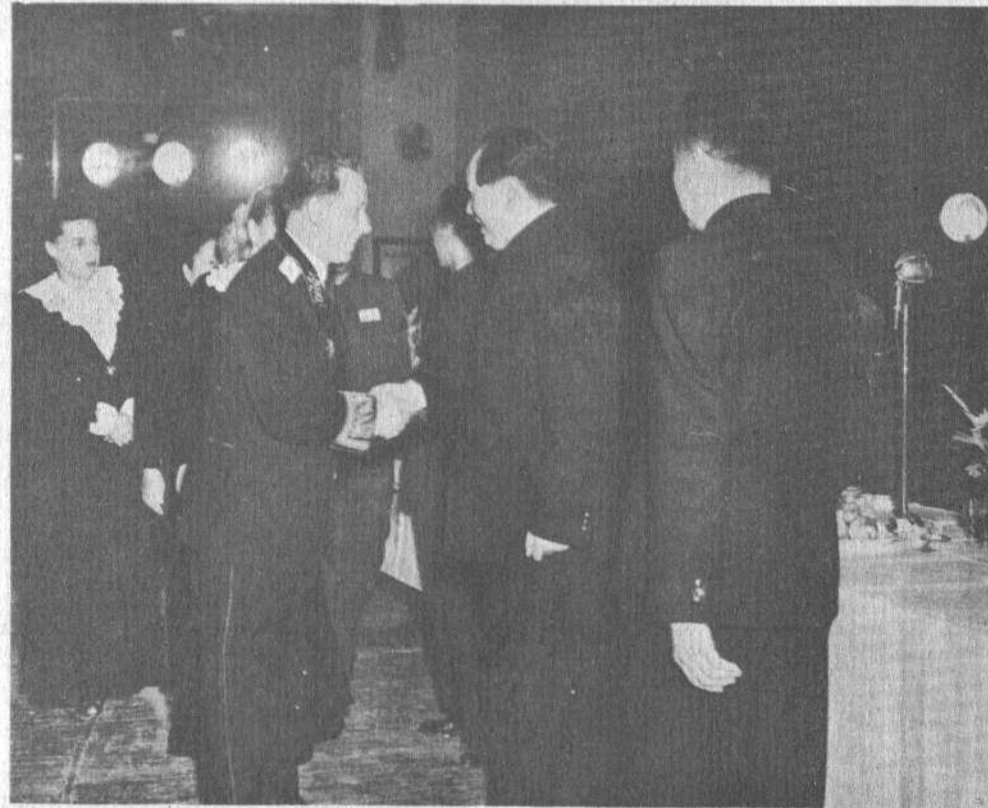


The beautiful Hsing bridge near the Marble Boat

LONG LIVE THE GREAT UNITY
OF
THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD

PEKING'S NATIONAL
DAY VISITORS

As a sign of the growing bond of friendship between the Chinese people and the peoples of other nations, this year's National Day Celebrations were attended by many foreign guests and People's Delegations from other lands.



Chairman Mao Tse-tung received more than 1400 guests to a dinner party on September 30 in celebration of the National Day. Peasants from the old Liberated Areas, combat heroes and model workers, diplomatic representatives, foreign guests and People's Delegations were among those present.

Above: Soviet Ambassador Roschin congratulates Chairman Mao on the great occasion. Below: Pandit Sundarjal, head of the Indian Delegation, shakes hands with Chairman Mao



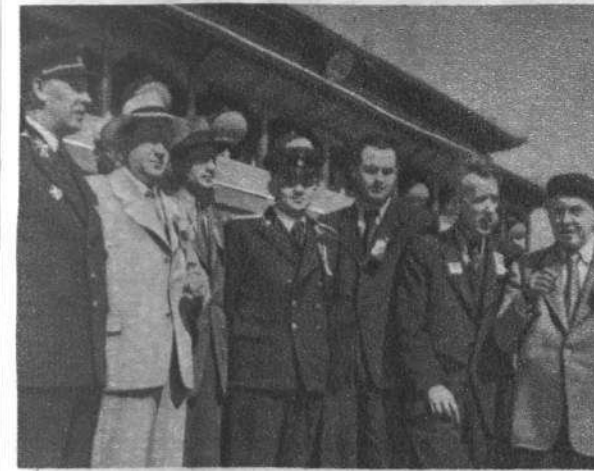
The People's Delegation of the People's Republic of Rumania in Tien An Men Square. I. Raceanu, head of the Delegation, is second from the left. Standing behind her is T. Rudenco, the Rumanian Ambassador



The People's Delegation of the People's Republic of Poland. Jerzy Putrament, head of the Delegation, is second from the right



The People's Delegation of the Republic of India. K. M. Panikkar, Indian Ambassador, (dark coat and hat), stands beside Pandit Sundarjal



The Soviet People's Delegation. L. N. Solovyev, head of the Delegation, is third from the left. On the extreme right is Ilya Erhenburg, world famous Soviet writer. On the extreme left is Soviet Ambassador Roschin



The Hungarian People's Delegation. Standing in front is Vass Istvanne, head of the Delegation



The Mongolian People's Delegation. Standing centre is Ambassador Jargalsaihan. Damdin Suren, head of the Delegation, is on the right



The Burmese People's Delegation. Thakin Ko Daw Maing, head of the Delegation, is on the extreme left



Pablo Neruda, Chilean poet and member of the Executive Bureau of the World Peace Council



The Korean People's Delegation. Hyun Hun, head of the Delegation, is on the extreme left with Ambassador Li Choo Yen beside him



The People's Delegation of the German Democratic Republic. Adolf Deter (right), head of the Delegation, stands beside J. Konig, Chief of the German Diplomatic Mission



The Indonesian People's Delegation. Mohamad Tabrani, head of the Delegation, is on the extreme left



The Bulgarian People's Delegation. G. Karaslavov, head of the Delegation, is third from left, back row. Ambassador Y. K. Petkov is third from left, front row



The Czechoslovakian People's Delegation. G. Fuetkova, head of the Delegation is third from left. Beside her stands Ambassador Weiskopf



The Viet-Nam People's Delegation. Ton Due Thang, head of the Delegation, is fourth from the left. Hoang Van Hoan, Chief of the Viet-Nam Diplomatic Mission, is on the extreme left



The Pakistan People's Delegate, I. Jalees (centre)

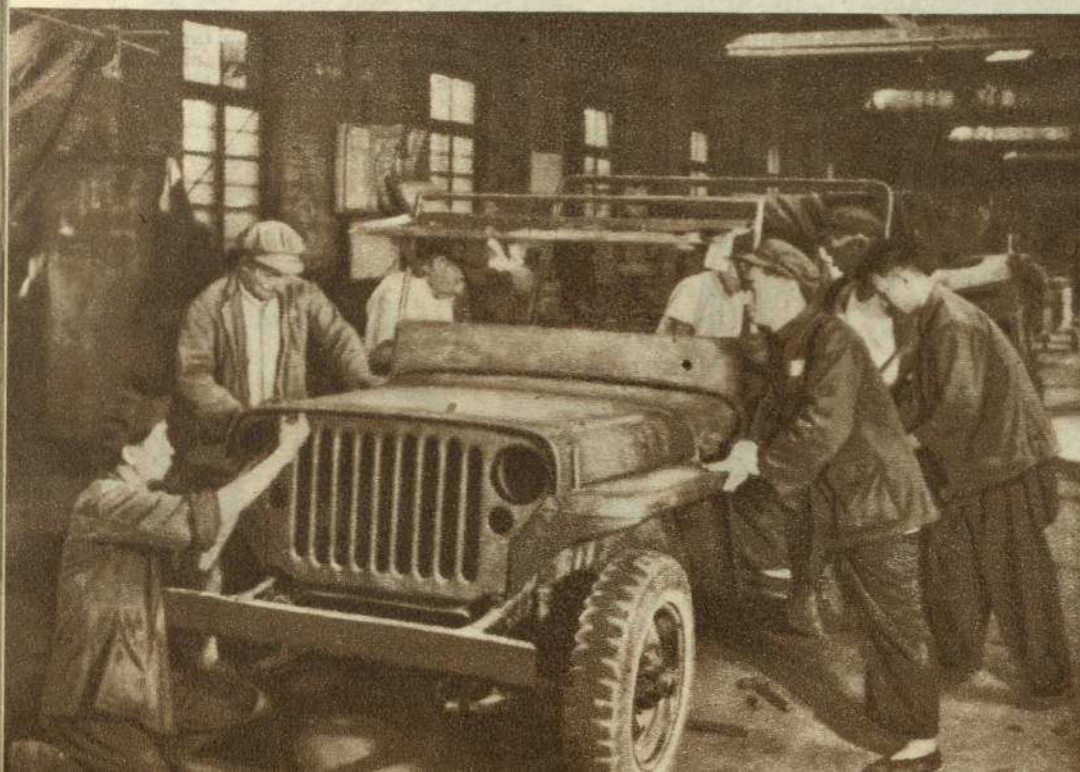


The piston department of the Tientsin Automobile Factory

First Car Manufactured in China



After six months of experiments, workers of the Tientsin Automobile Factory turned out the first car manufactured in China, a small military car on the pattern of a jeep (below). Above: Engineers of the technical group, who directed the experiment



CHINA PICTORIAL

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The Great Unity of the Chinese Nationalities



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