

# *China's Foreign Trade*

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**1975**







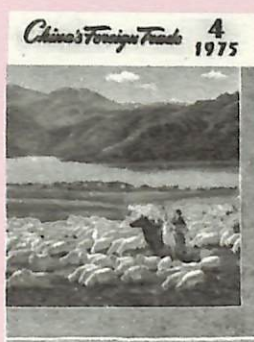
## TAKE GRAIN AS THE KEY LINK AND ENSURE AN ALL-ROUND DEVELOPMENT



1. The new tea plantation of the Wusungling Brigade of Hengtien People's Commune in Shehsien County, Anhwei Province. Over the last year by earnestly carrying out the movement **In agriculture, learn from Tachai**, this brigade actively expanded grain and tea production by creating 13 hectares of terraced fields.
2. A bumper harvest of lichees in Hsinhui County, Kwangtung Province.
3. Bamboo Grove of Kangkou Sub-Farm of the Hungqi Forest Farm in Anchi County, Chekiang Province.







# China's Foreign Trade

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*Tienshan Pastures* — an artistic tapestry

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# Rely Mainly on Our Own Efforts while Making External Assistance Subsidiary

CHUNG WEN

*Another good rice harvest in Anhsiang County, Hunan Province.*



OUR people of all nationalities are deepening their study of the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat, promoting stability and unity, and initiating a swelling upsurge in socialist construction to usher in the 26th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Over the last 26 years, under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party of China, the Chinese people have transformed and rebuilt poor and backward old China into an initially prosperous socialist country. The dictatorship of the proletariat in our country is unprecedentedly consolidated and everywhere presents an aspect of vigour. In contrast to the economic turmoil and inflation in the capitalist world and the social-imperialist country, our socialist construction has flourished; we have maintained a balance between our national revenues and expenditures; prices have remained stable; and the people's livelihood has steadily improved.

Over ten years ago, Chairman Mao instructed us: "Rely mainly on our own efforts while making external assistance subsidiary, break down blind faith, go in for industry, agriculture and technical and cultural revolutions independently, do away with slavishness, bury dogmatism, learn from the good experience of other countries conscientiously and be sure to study their bad experience too, so as to draw lessons from it. This is our line." This line has directed the sound and vigorous development of our national economy and has led our economic and technical exchanges, including foreign trade, with other countries steadily along the correct road. We will always adhere to this line.

## (I)

Rely mainly on our own efforts while making external assistance subsidiary reflects correctly the objective law of socialist construction in our country, and regulates the place and role of economic and technical exchanges with other countries in our national economy too. Socialism is a cause undertaken by the people guided by Marxism and Leninism and led by the party of the proletariat. For its socialist construction the country must





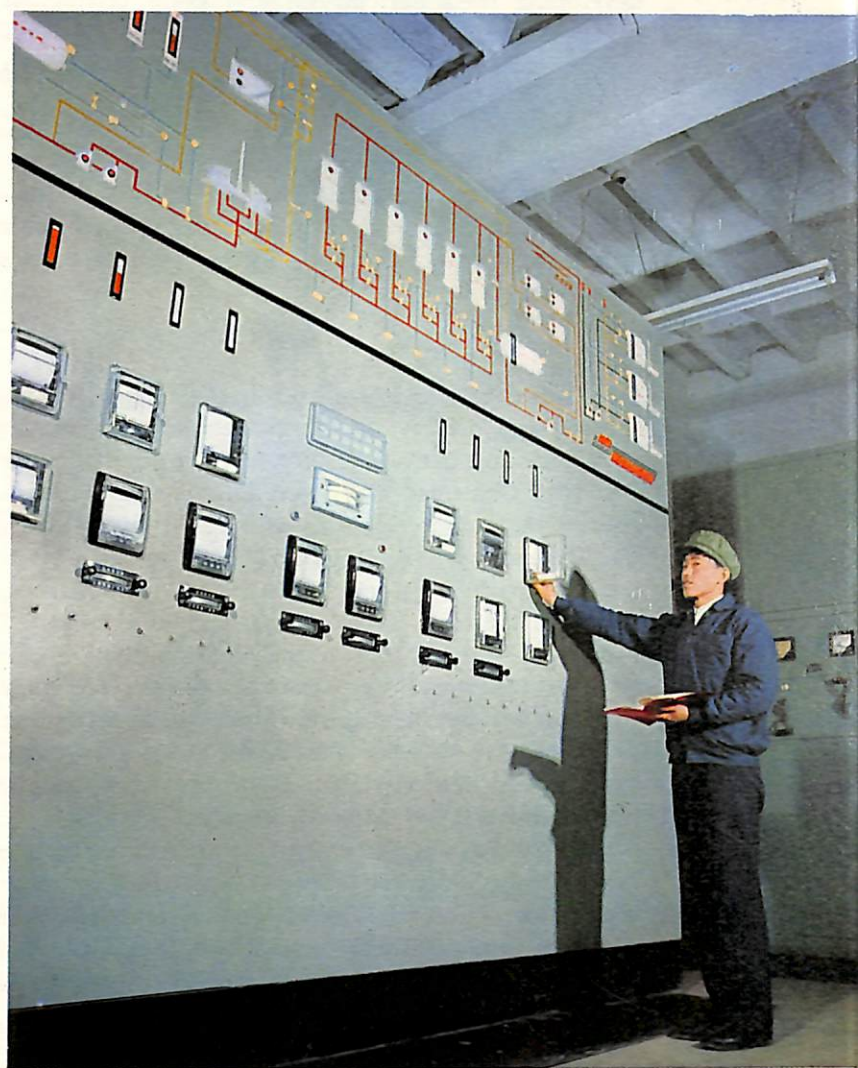
*The Taching Petrochemical Works.*

rely on the wisdom and strength of its own people, control its own economic life-lines, make full use of its own resources, rely on its own accumulation of capital, and develop its national economy in a planned and balanced way. In Chairman Mao's words we should make our policy **resting on our own strength, and that means regeneration through one's own efforts.** This policy enabled us to break the imperialist blockade and withstand social-imperialist pressure. The progress of our socialist national economy has been sound and vigorous all along, regardless of economic fluctuations and crises in the capitalist world.

We insist upon self-reliance but not seclusion from the rest of the world. **All the countries and people in the world opposed to imperialism are our friends.** We should unite with them and help each other. We will develop economic and technical cooperation and foreign trade with the socialist countries and friendly third world countries, and supply mutual needs and carry on technical exchange with all countries which are willing, on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. This is necessary not only to speed up our socialist construction but to strengthen the friendship and cooperation between the Chinese people and the people of other countries, so we should pay attention to this. Nevertheless, we should not rely on foreign aid and should not place it in a primary position.

The facts are clear, as can be illustrated by the way we dealt with the longstanding problem of grain deficiency left over from the old China. We gradually changed this situation into one of self-sufficiency and to spare, thereby furnishing the best proof for the correctness of the policy of self-reliance. It is plain that a country like China cannot rely on imported food grains for her existence.

Imperialist prophets insolently alleged 26 years ago that New China would be unable to solve the problem of feeding her population. The social-imperialists, too, slanderously described the Chinese people as living on "watery soup out of a common bowl." Their shameless assertions, however, have been dashed to pieces by the facts. Following Chairman Mao's instruction "**Revolution plus production can solve the problem of feeding the po-**



*Central control room of the Shengli Oilfield.*

**pulation,"** the Chinese people made great efforts to develop agricultural production and primarily grain production by relying on the superior socialist system, the collective strength of the people's communes and by fully using agricultural resources at home. The grain output has increased 140% since the liberation of the country. Output of cash crops have increased several or a dozen times. Today the people's basic needs in food grains can



be reliably ensured in normal or disaster-stricken years alike.

To solve the food problem self-reliantly in a developing country like ours is an important political issue. Colonialism, imperialism and especially the superpowers have long subjected the numerous third world countries to exploitation, plunder and control, and forced on them a lop-sided single product economy. This has seriously damaged the food grain production. So, food grains, man's basic means of subsistence have turned into the monopolized commodities of imperialism and the superpowers, who use them as a means of speculation and extortion and even to intervene and control other countries. Such occurrences are too numerous. The current world food problem is mainly an urgent problem of numerous developing countries. To break the superpowers' food monopoly so as to consolidate their political independence, many developing countries are paying close attention to developing their agricultural and grain production self-reliantly, and at the same time are striving to establish new international economic relations by uniting in firm struggle. This is completely correct.

Although we have become self-sufficient in food grains, we still need to do some trade in food grains to help meet reciprocal needs. In recent years we have imported a certain amount of wheat, and exported rice valued at the same total amount. This is entirely to diversify grain varieties.

## (II)

Twenty-six years ago, when the Chinese people took the nation's destiny into their keeping, the country was very poor and backward. We faced many difficulties. At that time Chairman Mao Tsetung analysed the favourable subjective and objective conditions after the victory of the Chinese people's revolution and firmly stated his belief that with the leadership of the Communist Party of China, the efforts of the brave and industrious Chinese people and the support of the working class of countries all over the world, **the speed of China's economic construction will not be very slow, but may be fairly fast. The day is not far off when China will attain prosperity.** Facts have proved and will continue to prove that this prediction is unparalleled in its correctness.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction, we have firmly embarked along the path of self-reliance to **break down blind faith, go in for industry, agriculture and technical and cultural revolutions independently**, and have won brilliant victories in socialist construction. The high speed growth of China's petroleum industry most convincingly demonstrates the achievements in construction by carrying out this policy. For a long time imperialist "experts" spread the fallacy that China was poor in oil. After the founding of New China, imperialism carried out an embargo and blockade against China. Afterwards social-imperialism suddenly and perfidiously tore up its contracts with China and recalled its specialists in a vain bid to strangle China. But the Chinese working class had lofty aspirations. They stood firm to all pressure, refused to knuckle under, and put themselves to work. They not only found rich reserves of oil and gas in many places, but also developed the petroleum industry at a high speed. By 1963 China was in the main self-sufficient

in petroleum products, ending the epoch of imported oil forever. In 1974 the output of crude oil increased by 650% over that of 1964. History is ruthless. While the Western countries have been beset with difficulties by the so called "energy crisis," China has begun to export crude oil.

## (III)

Twenty-six years' history proves that to persist in the policy of relying mainly on our own efforts enables us to stand in an invincible position. But this in no way means self-sufficiency and self-seclusion and rejection of international aid based on equality and mutual benefit. Chairman Mao said: **"In the epoch in which imperialism exists, it is impossible for a genuine people's revolution to win victory in any country without various forms of help from the international revolutionary forces, and even if victory were won, it could not be consolidated."** This instruction applies to us both in revolution and construction. We hold that international aid is always mutual.

Our socialist revolution and construction have always had the sympathy and support of the proletarian class and the people of all countries in the world including the precious support given us from the socialist countries and the oppressed peoples and the oppressed nations. This we shall never forget. Our government and people have offered aid in various ways as far as our capacity allows to the people of various countries. This is our internationalist duty.

It is always necessary for us to **learn from the good experience of other countries conscientiously**, not only now when our industrial and agricultural production level is still not high but in future when our country will have become a modernized and strong socialist country. **Every nation, big or small, has its strong and weak points.** The strong points of the people of other countries are very good examples for us to advance quicker. But in study we should not dogmatically transplant everything, whether or not it is suited to our conditions. We should **use our heads and learn those things which suit our conditions, that is, absorb whatever experience is useful to us** in order to make foreign things serve China and combine learning with inventing. People good at learning are sure to study the bad experience (of other countries) too, so as to draw lessons from it. This enables us to reach our goal more smoothly and with less twists. There is no doubt that this sort of attitude towards learning will help us to carry out the policy of independence and self-reliance better.

Looking back on the development of foreign trade over the last 26 years we can say that as an important sector of the economy, it has played a supporting role in promoting industrial and agricultural production, domestic trade and scientific experiment.

All these years, following Chairman Mao's instruction **"The Chinese people wish to have friendly cooperation with the people of all countries and to resume and expand international trade,"** we have constantly expanded trade relations with other countries and regions in the world. Up to now, China has established trade relations with over 150 countries and regions. In 1974, the total export-import value was 650% what it was in 1952 and 243% that of 1965, the year before the launching of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. In the last two





*Whampoa Harbour.*

years, while the capitalist world sank into the most serious economic crisis since World War II and was being buffeted by storms in the international market, the total value of our imports-exports climbed steadily.

Following the constant expansion of international relations with other countries, China's foreign trade has developed step by step on the basis of the planned and proportionate growth of the national economy. Our import-export plan is drawn up rationally according to need and ability under unified state planning. Therefore its growth is proportionate to the development of the national economy. Our export and import trade and international revenues and expenditures are balanced or basically so. Steady strengthening of the socialist industrial base has wrought important changes in the composition of China's exports, bringing industrial and mining products to a predominant position. This shows that China's socialist foreign trade stands on the firm footing provided by our developing national economy, strictly in accordance with the demands of our national economic plan, and serves Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs and our socialist construction.

China's foreign trade does not take up a big proportion of the total value of the national economy, for our country has a vast home market with nearly 800 million people. But this does not diminish the important role our foreign trade plays. We shall try to bring the quality and technical level of our industrial and agricultural exports up to satisfy the needs of the various countries and regions of the world. We also import equipment and other materials according to plan to meet the needs of national construction and everyday requirements of our people. The exchanges of commodities and techniques on

the basis of equality and mutual benefit and supplying each other's needs are not only favourable to strengthening the militant unity and mutual support between us and the socialist countries and the friendly third world countries, but also help develop normal relations with other countries on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, and raise our technical level to speed construction under the prerequisite of relying on our own efforts.

#### (IV)

Some foreign friends have raised the question that since China carries out the policy of self-reliance, following the development of China's national economy, her foreign trade would diminish in importance. We dispute this. At present our country is a developing socialist country, the national economy is as yet not very strong. We need to continue working hard before we can make our country richer and stronger. Though mainly relying on our own efforts to carry out construction and develop production, we shall still need to import some advanced equipment, techniques and other materials. When China will have accomplished the comprehensive modernization of her agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology, she will still need to import new products and techniques from other countries. Following the development of production, we shall be able to offer more and better products for export. Therefore there is no doubt that our foreign trade will continue to grow. It also goes without saying that we shall follow the line of **relying mainly on our own efforts while making external assistance subsidiary**, and continue to persist in the principle of independence and equality and mutual benefit.





*On April 9, 1973, Premier Chou En-lai met Hushang Ansari, Minister of Economy of Iran and his wife, and the Iranian Economic Delegation. Picture shows Premier Chou warmly shaking hands with Minister Ansari.*



*On December 1, 1974, H.I.M. Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, Shahanshah of Iran, received Li Chiang, Head of the Chinese Government Trade Delegation and Minister of Foreign Trade, and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.*



## Development of Sino-Iranian Trade Relations

SHIH TSAN-YEN

**F**RIENDLY trade interflow has existed between China and Iran since ancient times via the world-renowned "silk road" which linked these two ancient civilizations. Iranian friends who have visited Peking and seen the unearthed ancient Persian gold coins on exhibition at the museum will be reminded of the ancient Chinese porcelains carefully preserved in the museums of Iran. These are precious records of friendly relations between the people of China and Iran over two milleniums.

China and Iran established formal diplomatic relations on August 16, 1971, thereby setting up a new milestone in the annals of the relations between the two countries. On this new basis, political, economic, cultural and trade relations are making steady headway.

In April, 1972, a Chinese Government Trade Delegation headed by Chen Chieh, Vice-Minister of Foreign

Trade, visited Iran. This was the first Chinese Government Delegation sent to Iran since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Through friendly consultations, a draft Sino-Iranian trade agreement and payment agreement were signed in Tehran.

In April of the following year, an Iranian Government Economic Delegation led by Hushang Ansari, Minister of Economy, visited China. A trade and a payment agreement between the governments of the People's Republic of China and the Kingdom of Iran were signed by both sides, marking a new stage in trade relations between the two countries.

To facilitate the carrying out of these agreements and further trade relations between the two countries, Chinese delegates were sent to Tehran in Autumn, 1974 to attend a conference of the Sino-Iranian Joint Trade Committee. In



November of the same year, a Chinese Government Trade Delegation led by Li Chiang, Minister of Foreign Trade, paid a friendly visit to Iran. In talks, both sides expressed their desire to develop trade and conducted an extensive exchange of views on the possibility of expanding trade.

Apart from visits paid by government personnel on both sides, there has been frequent contacts between the personnel of China's national import and export corporations and businessmen of Iranian trade circles. China participated in the first Tehran International Fair in September, 1973, at which the Chinese Pavilion was warmly welcomed by the Iranian people, and visited by over 300,000. While giving a broad introduction to China's export commodities, this exhibition further enhanced the friendship and mutual understanding between the people of the two countries. Our Iranian friends rejoiced over the achievements made in China since liberation.

The Chinese Export Commodities Fair held twice a year in Kwangchow also hosts friends from Iranian trade and industrial circles. Over the last few years, the number of Iranian friends invited to attend the fair has increased. Some Iranian firms consider it a must to attend each session of the fair, and business done there is growing tremendously.

Thanks to the efforts of the governments and trade circles of China and Iran since the establishment of diplomatic relations, the total volume of import and export

trade between the two countries has increased sharply, the 1974 figure being 8.6 times over that of 1971.

Many of the personages in Iranian trade circles are old friends of ten or twenty years standing, and some are new friends made since our two countries established diplomatic relations. They are satisfied with China's consistent trading principle of equality, mutual benefit and helping to meet each other's needs, as well as our attitude of abiding by the contract and honouring promises. Indeed some of our Iranian friends have said: "There is nothing to worry about in trading with China." Our exports — paper, ceramics and porcelains, cotton cloth, sheet steel, iron wire, hardware, dyestuffs, alarm clocks, sewing machines, bicycles, etc. — are well received and enjoying rising sales on the Iranian market. Our imports from Iran — cotton, mineral products and other goods — are also increasing.

China and Iran are both developing countries sharing the same sufferings in the past, they now are facing the common tasks of developing their national economies and constructing their own countries. In order to help and support each other politically and economically, the friendship between the people of the two countries is being further strengthened, and trade between them is making steady progress. With both our countries making every effort, we are convinced that following the enhancement of Sino-Iranian friendly relations, trade between the two countries will certainly see a greater development.

*China participated in the first Tehran International Fair in September, 1973.  
Iranian visitors at textile-and-handicraft section of the Chinese Pavilion.*





# The Bank of China and the Settlement of China's International Payments

Bank of China, Head Office

SINCE the founding of the People's Republic of China, the Bank of China, as a bank specializing in foreign exchange transactions, has assumed the entire task of settling our country's international payments; and has thus played a definite role in promoting our socialist construction, foreign trade, economic and technical cooperation with foreign countries and friendly contacts between the Chinese people and people all over the world.

## Expansion of International Payments Transactions

As a result of the brisk expansion of our foreign exchange transactions for trade and invisibles, the Bank of China has actively and according to plan expanded its business relationships with foreign banks. Up to the present, correspondent relationship has been established with over 600 foreign banks and their 1,700 branch offices in more than 130 countries and regions; and arrangements have been made with over 40 countries for settling accounts in implementation of various kinds of agreements. Moreover, the Bank of China has been active in promoting international goodwill to strengthen friendship with banks all over the globe. Its Hongkong branch and other overseas branches are doing a more thriving business than ever before and have strengthened friendly ties with their local counterparts. The deposits placed with the Bank of China by our fellow countrymen in Hongkong and Macao, by overseas Chinese and by foreign banks have been steadily increasing.

To expedite mushrooming international payments transactions, the Bank of China has set up additional branches in the country's port cities, export embarkation points and border regions. These branches take an active part in the settlement of international payments.

The settlement of our country's international payments differs in nature from that of capitalist countries, for it is an integral part of our socialist economy; it serves our socialist construction, serves the interests of our working people and serves our friendly relationship with people throughout the world. Our work of settling international payments must adhere to the proletarian line, policy and principles.

## Adhering to the Principle of Independence and Self-Reliance

To hold firmly to the principle of independence and self-reliance in settling international payments is a question of great significance. It concerns our Bank's steadfastly following the socialist orientation in handling foreign banking transactions. Before liberation, the settlement of payments in old China was manipulated and controlled by the banks of imperialist countries. In 1935, 95% of the foreign exchange transactions in Shanghai were handled by imperialist banks. After liberation, our government took over the banks run by bureaucrat capitalists and confiscated their share of the capital, deprived the imperialist banks of their exclusive privileges, established banks to serve the interests of socialist revolution and construction, and designated the Bank of China to specialize in foreign banking transactions. Through these actions, the settlement of international payments has been freed of the semi-colonial status it had in old China. The days are gone forever when the imperialists could use the settlement of payments to enslave and exploit our working people.

Since the founding of New China, we have settled payments with foreign countries on the principles of equality and mutual benefit and respect for each other's independence and sovereignty. Our payments settlements with countries of the third world have gradually shifted from the practice of settling through a third country to that of direct settlement.

Following the cultural revolution, we have been criticising the philosophy of servility to things foreign in the economic sphere, as propagated by Liu Shao-chi and Lin Biao, and in settling international payments we have been implementing more thoroughly the policy of building our country independently and with the initiative in our own hands, through self-reliance, hard struggle, diligence and thrift. Since 1968, the Renminbi has been used for price quotations and for settling payments both in international trade and in other economic transactions.

*In Oct. 1973, the Joint Delegation of the State Bank of Albania and the Savings Insurance Bureau headed by Comrade Haxhire Brahja, Deputy Director of the State Bank of Albania visited China. Here they are in Kwangchow.*





with foreign countries, thus ending the era in which Western currencies were exclusively used in our foreign trade. This is one of the achievements of the cultural revolution. Due to the long-standing stability of the Renminbi, it has been accepted for price quotations and for settling payments by an increasing number of countries and regions; more and more Renminbi accounts have been opened with the Bank of China. The independence-oriented Renminbi has become one of the few stable currencies in the world. Even when the international money markets have been in a great turmoil in recent years, it has continued to remain so. Of course, the question of what currency is to be used for price quotations and for settling payments is to be decided through negotiations between the two parties concerned, of their own volition and so as to protect their own interests. While the Renminbi is used in China for price quotations and for settling international payments, other currencies also remain in use.

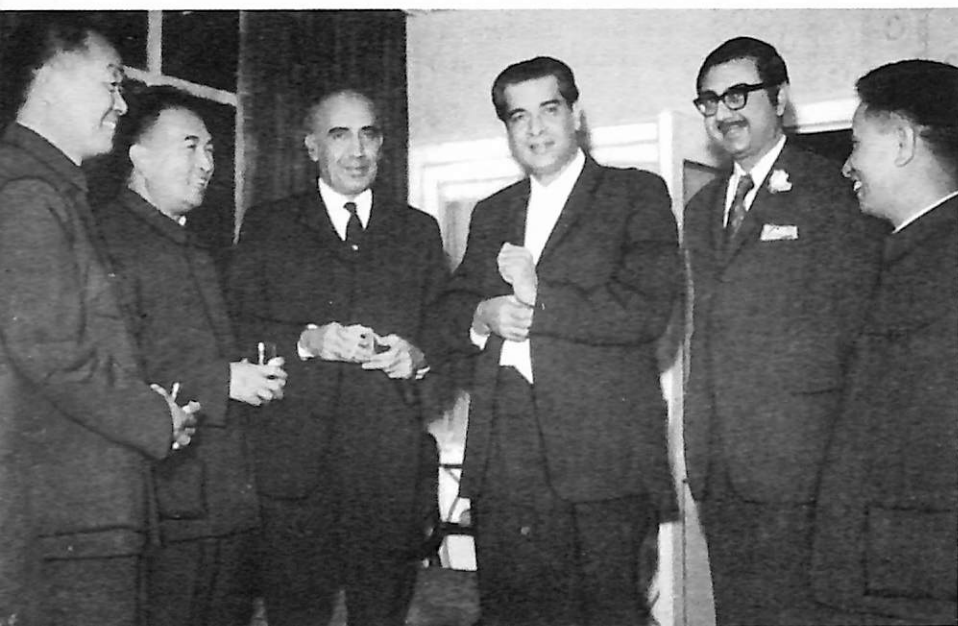
### **Equality and Mutual Benefit — the Important Principle in China's Settlement of International Payments**

We have all along maintained that all countries, big or small, should be equal. Hence, we have consistently followed the principle of equality and mutual benefit in settling international payments. Before liberation, the banks of imperialist countries forced Chinese banks and businessmen to submit to unequal treatment regarding the mode of settling payments. At that time Chinese banks were barred from issuing letters of credit and could only open the authority to purchase. At the time of opening the authority to purchase, they had to transfer to the banks in the imperialist countries the full amount of foreign exchange to pay for the imports. Conversely, to cover exports from China, banks in the imperialist countries issued nothing but letters of credit. After negotiating the draft drawn under the credit, the Chinese bank was not reimbursed until the issuing bank had received the shipping documents. In pre-liberation days the Bank of China actually witnessed and experienced such unequal treatment. For this reason, we feel strongly about the importance of upholding the principle of equality and mutual benefit in the settlement of international payments.

New China is a developing socialist country belonging to the third world. Consistently following the principle of proletarian internationalism, we actively promote friendly cooperation with the banks of fraternal socialist countries and of friendly countries of the third world. We support and learn from each other in our common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. We have signed payment agreements with over 40 countries of the third world in connection with trade as well as economic and technical cooperation. In respect of the mode of payment, correspondent bank relationship, the selection of currency, etc., measures are taken to ensure that friendly cooperation, mutual trade relations, the economies of the respective countries and the business relations between our banks can all develop soundly. In settling international payments, we respect the sovereignty and the wishes of other countries by channeling banking transactions through each other's banks, so far as that is possible and suits the requirements of both parties. This serves to promote the development of economic construction and of the financial institutions in both countries and helps shake off monopoly control by imperialist countries, especially that of the superpowers. In settling payments with other countries, we also consistently carry out the principle of equality and mutual benefit, of observing contracts faithfully and honouring promises. We resolutely oppose big-nation chauvinism and hegemonism in the field of settling international payments. We are ready to adopt or take into consideration international customs and practice, provided they do not contradict the policy of independence and the principle of equality and mutual benefit. However, we are resolutely opposed to the harming of the country's interests by the creation of "two Chinas" incidents and going back on international obligations which a few foreign banks attempted in the past.

The present situation both at home and abroad is excellent. We must carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy in foreign affairs even better. We should exert all our energy to do a good job in the settlement of international payments and continue our efforts to promote our international trade, our economic and cultural interchange with foreign countries and our friendship with the people and banks throughout the world.

*In Dec. 1972, a Bank of China Delegation led by Chiao Pei-hsin, acting Chairman and General Director of the Bank of China visited Pakistan. Mr. Ghulam Ishaq Khan, Governor of the State Bank of Pakistan and Mr. Yahya Bakhtiar, Attorney General of Pakistan cordially chat with the members of the Delegation of the Bank of China at a reception.*



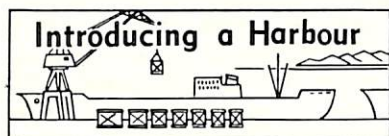
*Representatives of the Bank of China and the Bank of Tokyo signing "the Agreement for Settling Payments in Renminbi and Japanese Yuan" in Peking on August 18th, 1972.*







*Lienyun Harbour under construction.*



# Developing Lienyun Harbour

LIAN MAO-WEN

**L**IENYUN Harbour in Kiangsu is located on the south coast of Haichow Bay on the Yellow Sea and backed by the magnificent Yuntai Mountains. East-West Lien Island (also called Yingyu Shan), forms a natural screen spanning the mouth of the harbour. The Kansu-Haichow railway runs to the west, crosses through Kiangsu, Anhwei, Honan, Shensi and Kansu provinces and links Chinghai Province and the Sinkiang and Ninghsia autonomous regions. Lienyun is the harbour nearest the northwest and the central plains.

**Long was the night and slow the crimson dawn to spread in this land,**

**For hundreds of years demons and monsters swept in a swirling dance.**

In semi-feudal and semi-colonial China, the imperialist countries coveted Lienyun Harbour because of its geographic position and excellent natural conditions. In 1933 foreign capitalists took it over and built a dock with two tiny berths. From then on, it fell into the clutches of the imperialists and became a fortified point from which imperialism, feudal powers and bureaucrat compradors alike exploited and plundered the Chinese people. The dockers lived in misery. On the eve of

liberation in 1948, the dock was dilapidated, ships and boats were rusted and equipment short or lacking through wanton plunder and damage by the Kuomintang reactionaries. This natural harbour was utterly war-torn and almost paralyzed.

**Now the cock has crowed and all under heaven is bright.** In November 1948, Lienyun Harbour was liberated. Under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party of China, the emancipated dockers became masters of the harbour and brought it new life. The workers, cadres and technicians, in the spirit of hard work and thrift enlarged the harbour, and changed it completely. In the old days loading and unloading was all done by manual labour but now there are fork lifts, tractors and lorries, cranes, stacking machines and conveyor belts. Mechanization of loading and unloading is gradually taking place. Tempered through the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the workers and staff have worked round the clock to change the harbour completely. A newly-built coaling pier which can berth 10,000-ton ships has come into use mechanizing loading work. To the east of No. 2 dock, one berth for 10,000-tonners and another





*A Chinese ship leaving Lienyun Harbour.*

for 5,000-tonners have been completed. At present a berth for 10,000-ton ships to the north of No. 1 dock is being reconstructed and expanded and work on two more berths for 10,000-tonners is in full swing. At the same time breakwaters have been put up, channels dredged, and railroads, highroads as well as warehouses and new goods yards expanded and built. The volume of goods which the harbour can handle has risen greatly.

To meet foreign trade growth, foreign trade corporation branches, and ship supplies and tally companies, bunkering facilities and an international seamen's club have been established. In the course of trade with several dozen countries and regions the harbour plays host every year to over a hundred foreign ships and their crews.

Lienyun Harbour is also a developing industrial city. Before liberation the city only had a few factories — a power plant, a grain processing shop and such. After liberation under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the city folk displaying the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, have set up hundreds of enterprises including chemical, power, light, textile, food processing and mining industries. Forests of tall chimneys have given this ancient city a new youthfulness. New successes have also been achieved at the modernized Chinping Phosphate Rock Mine and the nationally known Huaipai Salt Works.

Great changes have also taken place in agricultural production on the outskirts of the city where there were only barren hills and stone-strewn wastes, a mantle of saline and alkaline soil, frequented by famine. Since liberation the peasants have got organized. In the past ten years, they have carried out a mass movement to learn from Tachai, that advanced unit in agriculture. Calling upon the wisdom and strength of the collective they have remade nature by levelling mountains, harnessing rivers, and improved the soil, turning the saline and alkaline land into a granary. Successive grain harvests have exceeded the target set by the National Programme for Agricultural Development. The barren mountains have been transformed into orchards and the area has become a place of plenty with an all-round development in farming, forestry, animal-husbandry, side-occupations and fishery.

*Loading Chinese Huai salt.*



At present, in the surging tide of studying the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat, the work of modernizing the harbour is being carried on at an accelerated pace. The work sites are bustling with activity. The city's industrial and agricultural production is forging ahead.

*Chinese coal being loaded for shipment.*





# Take Grain as the Key Link and Ensure an All-Round Development

CHAO FENG-NIAN



Comrade Chen Shuang-tien (middle), Party branch secretary of Tanghsi Brigade of the Tanghsi People's Commune in Chinghua County, Chekiang Province, and deputy to the Fourth National People's Congress of China, discusses with commune members how to carry out the next step in the movement to learn from Tachai.

CHINA had another rich harvest in 1974, the 13th in a row since 1962. Total grain output reached an all-time high, eclipsing 1973's excellent yields. Bumper harvests of industrial crops including cotton, oil-bearing crops, bast fibre plants, tobacco, silk cocoons and tea were gathered, forestry, animal husbandry, side-line occupations and fisheries all registered new successes.

Over the past 13 years guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, especially during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the mass campaign for agriculture to learn from Tachai has steadily mounted and agricultural production is getting better and better. Rural cadres and commune members thoroughly criticized capitalism, persisted in taking the socialist road and developed capital farm construction in the revolutionary spirit of man conquering nature, to change farm production conditions. They have tried harder to carry out the policy of **taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development**. In accordance with the requirements of national construction and the people's livelihood, the growing of grain and other cash crops as well as forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fisheries were rationally distributed and production is continuing to climb.

The policy of **taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development** reflects the objective

In 1974, the Tibet Autonomous Region reaped a grain harvest 2.5 times that of 1958, the year before democratic reform. Here wheat is harvested on the Pengpo Agricultural Farm.







*A rich harvest of tobacco is in sight.*

*Bumper cotton harvest.*



laws of a socialist agricultural economy which develops according to plan and proportionately. It is an important aspect for giving full scope to the superiority of the socialist system and to implement the general policy for developing the national economy by **taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor.**

Grain is a basic necessity of life. Without the development of grain production, an all-round development of a diversified economy is out of the question not to mention the development of the entire national economy. Our country has always given importance to grain production. Since liberation, while China's population has grown 60%, her grain production in the same period has increased 140%, successfully ensuring the problem of feeding its near 800 million. These facts have given a strong rebuttal to the imperialists who for years claimed that New China would not be able to solve the food problem.

Since the cultural revolution began, many high-yield areas have greatly boosted production, while some low-yield areas have swiftly caught up. On Shanghai's outskirts grain yields in 1965 averaged 7.5 tons per hectare, but in 1974 topped 10.875 tons. The provinces of Hopei, Shantung and Honan and the northern parts of Kiangsu and Anhwei were traditionally disaster-ridden, low-yield and grain-deficient areas. By 1970, these areas had become basically self-sufficient in grain and now have a surplus.

Tibet on the "Roof of the World" where output of grain has been increasing yearly, reaped in 1974 a grain harvest 2.5 times that of 1958, the year before democratic reform.

To meet the many-sided needs of national construction and the people's daily necessities of life, while giving priority to grain production, attention is also paid to developing a diversified economy suited to local conditions. This takes best advantage of men, land and materials in the countryside to supply more and varied raw materials to industry and handicrafts and helps boost accumulation of funds for the rural collective economy, thereby indirectly accelerating development of grain production.

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution liquidated the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-chi and of Lin Biao and smashed their plots to restore capitalism, allowing the further implementation of the Party's policies throughout the countryside. Based on consecutive good harvests, a diversified economy has also rapidly developed.

Yields of major industrial crops have grown by comparatively big margins since before the cultural revolution. Average per-hectare yield and total output of cotton for 1973 were at an all-time high and 1974 also reaped a good harvest. Of the major cotton producing areas 115 counties succeeded in bettering the per-hectare targets for their



areas laid down in the National Programme for Agricultural Development.

New experience in growing oil-bearing crops was gained in recent years. For example, rapeseed had always been traditionally grown in the Yangtze River valley, but in the past few years, the peasants in many southern and northern provinces boldly experimented and intently studied the growth pattern of this plant to find ways of making it grow in different localities. Rapeseed is now grown in many parts of the country. Honan Province on the banks of the Yellow River, has become a new rapeseed producer. Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Fukien, Liaoning, Hopei, Shansi have changed their farming systems to grow rapeseed and achieved high yields. In 1973 total acreage sown to this oil-bearing crop was 600,000 hectares more than in 1970. Total rapeseed yields shot up more than 40%.

Production of jute and kenaf has catapulted with total output in 1973 doubling that of 1971. It was up by another 65,000 tons in 1974 making China more than self-sufficient and ending the necessity to import.

Tea, silk cocoons, tobacco and sugar-bearing crops also reaped consecutive good harvests. Tea plantation acreage in 1974 had risen to nearly twice that of 1965. Most of the newly opened tea plantations are terraced with shrubs laid out in rows. They have emerged as a new base for tea production. Output of tea in 1974 rose more than 80% over 1965, while tobacco rose over 60% and silk cocoons more than doubled.

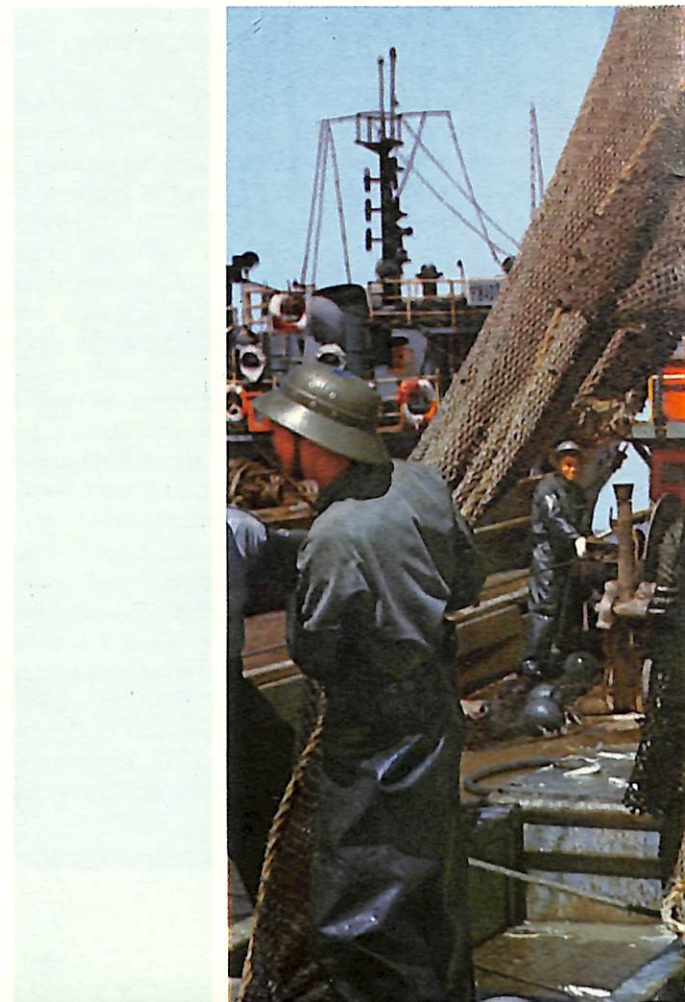
The cultivation of fruit trees is rapidly going ahead in hilly, mountainous and sandy areas. Almost 70% of orchard land in 1973 was situated in hilly or sandy areas. Fruit production was up by nearly 60% on pre-cultural revolution days.

Our country at present has over 5,000 kinds of Chinese herbal drugs in use. The spread of the cooperative medical service system in the countryside has increased

demands for Chinese herbal drugs which has promoted the cultivation of medicinal herbs. Besides widening natural sources of supply many areas have made new developments in domesticating animals and plants providing material for herbal medicines. The acreage of land planted to herbs in 1974 increased by 90% over 1965. Several dozen wild medicinal herbs including *gastrodia elata* and *fritillaria thunbergii* are now being successfully cultivated. Wild deer have been tamed and put out in herds to pasture, so the antlers, which are a Chinese medicine, can be more readily obtained.

Recently, mass campaigns for large-scale capital farmland construction, overall planning and comprehensive use of mountain, land and water have given impetus to fresh developments in forestry. In many places, isolated efforts at afforestation of individual communes and production brigades have been superseded by large scale, coordinated efforts of whole counties and even several counties to plant large tracts of forest. In the hilly areas of the south, some counties popularized the practice of communes and brigades afforesting large areas with quick growing timber trees. During the last four years, Taoyuan County, Hunan Province has planted 21,333 hectares with timber trees, mainly cedars. Lankao County in Honan Province located on the old course of the Yellow River, planted paulownia and other timber trees on a wide scale. These act as windbreaks, stabilize the sand and also provide large quantities of timber. Trees of economic value — oiltea camellias, walnuts, chestnuts, etc. are also growing in great numbers. Hunan Province restored 866,667 hectares of oiltea camellias in the three years from 1971, and planted 66,667 hectares of new ones. Lotien County in Hupei Province set up 532 commune and brigade run tree nurseries and forest plantations during the cultural revolution. Apart from planting many pines and cedars, they expanded the acreage of tung, tallow, chestnut, mulberry,

*Rapeseed grows very well on the Fuan People's Commune in Chiunglai County, Szechuan Province.*





tea, bamboo, oiltea camellia, fruit trees and Chinese medicinal herbs, providing the state with a large number of forest products every year.

The development of animal husbandry must fit in with that of agricultural production as a whole. In 1973, the total number of pigs, sheep and cattle held in stock was up by 52.1%, 13.1% and 15.7% respectively as compared with 1965. Pig-breeding made rapid progress in the Chinghua area of Chekiang Province which is noted for its ham. There, the total number of pigs in collectively-owned piggeries in 1973 was five times more than in 1965. During the same time, individual pig-raising more than doubled so that the area averaged more than one pig per capita. The development of pig-breeding supplied a great deal of excellent fertilizer for agricultural production enabling the area's grain production to exceed 7.5 tons per hectare and ginned cotton 0.75 ton. Compared to early liberation days, livestock rearing in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, one of China's major livestock areas, went up by leaps and bounds. Improvements in strains have made rapid headway, especially since the cultural revolution began, with total head of superior breeds and improved breeds up by more than three times since 1965.

Fish production has also developed. For example, in the Choushan Archipelago, Chekiang Province, a well known fishing ground, mechanized fishing has advanced quickly. Today these fisherfolk have a fleet of over 3,000 motorized junks, an increase of 70% on that of 1965, with tonnage up 2.4 times. The main activities of many fishing brigades are now mechanized. Apart from fishing in nearby waters fishing is now being expanded far out to sea bringing in bigger hauls year by year. The catch in 1973 was up ten times on 1949. Apart from her seas, China is rich in inland water resources and freshwater fish. The artificial breeding of four new species of food fish in 1958 was propagated to town and village fisheries. By 1973

about 70% of the nation's total useable water surface was being used to raise fish whereas in 1949 it was less than 1%. Full use was made of all water surfaces in the suburbs of Hengyang City in Hunan Province to bring in catches in 1973 totalling 2,050 tons, a nine-time increase over pre-liberation days.

China can draw upon a rich variety of natural resources. The masses can rely on the advantages brought by the largeness and public character of the people's communes to fully exploit and utilize nature. Traditional side-line occupations have increased, strengthening the rural collective economy, bringing a rising standard of living for the commune members and helping the state fully use all sorts of resources to develop the economy.

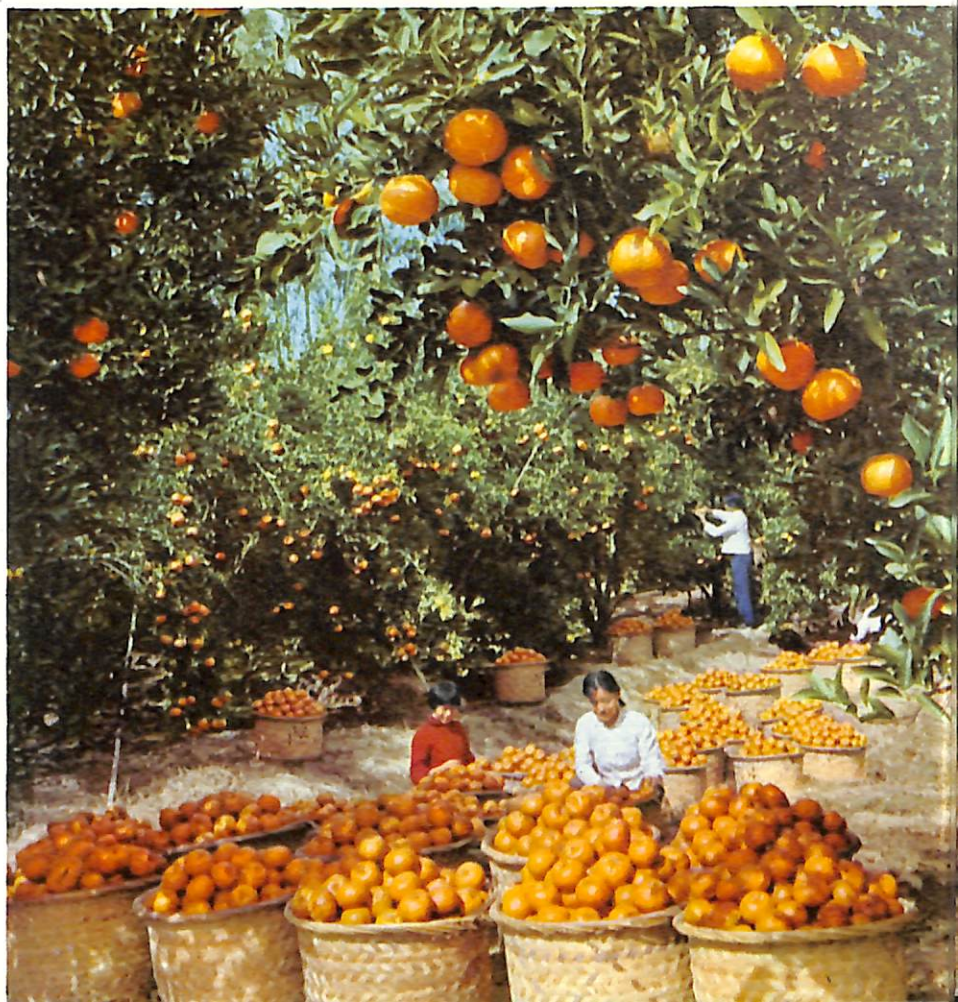
China's agriculture **taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development** lays the foundation for developing the national economy. We have guaranteed grain supplies and other basic necessities of life. Prices have remained stable. Plenty of products from agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-line occupation and fishery, not only basically meet domestic needs but are also increasingly being exported, thereby developing international economic interflow.

At present, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, the whole nation is studying the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat, grasping the revolutionary line, and going all out for socialism. The movement to learn from Tachai is surging higher. Following on the rich summer harvest this year, rural cadres and commune members throughout the country are striving for a rich autumn one. This excellent situation on the whole agricultural front will more effectively boost greater development of our light and heavy industries.

*Fishing boats on the Choushan Fishing Ground, Chekiang Province.*



*A grove of mandarin oranges on Tananpan Agricultural Farm in Changpu County, Fukien Province.*







*Negotiating at the Fair of Fur Products in Peking, spring 1975.*

# China's Export Trade in Native Produce, Animal By-Products and Tea

China National Native Produce and Animal By-Products  
Import & Export Corp.

**E**VERY district of China has a rich variety of agricultural and native produce. According to the principle of **developing the economy and ensuring supplies** formulated by Chairman Mao, the Chinese people, by taking grain as the key link in agricultural production, are making an all-round development in production of grain, cotton, oil, bast fibre, silk, tea, sugar, vegetables, tobacco, fruit, herbs, etc., and simultaneously developing agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, farm side-lines and fishery. As a result, there is a steady increase in agricultural and farm side-line products and native produce, providing an ample material basis for expanding our export trade.

The China National Native Produce and Animal By-Products Import & Export Corp. is one of China's state-operated foreign trade corporations. Its exports include three categories — native produce, animal by-products and tea — covering nearly 10,000 kinds of goods. Today this corporation has established trade relations with over 5,000 firms in 119 countries and regions throughout the world.

Trade interflow has promoted economic exchanges between the people of China and other countries and has enhanced their friendship and mutual understanding.

## Native Produce

The native produce exported by this corporation includes industrial raw materials, tobacco and tobacco products, bast fibre and bast fibre products, spices and essential oils, wood, bamboo and their products, medicinal herbs and patent medicines, medicated wines, dried fruits, dried vegetables and miscellaneous goods for daily use.

Industrial raw materials include rosin, turpentine, raw lacquer, gallnuts, bone glue, gelatine, hide glue, white wax, lacquer wax, beeswax, starch, etc., which are indispensable raw materials or ancillary materials for industrial production.

Tobacco products include a variety of cigars, cigarettes and pipe tobaccos in addition to flue-cured, sun-cured, or



air-cured tobacco leaf, Burley tobacco leaf and Oriental tobacco leaf.

Major varieties of bast fibre and bast fibre products include hemp, ramie, flax, bast-fibre rope and cord. Gunny sacks are a recent addition to our export list.

Spices and essential oils are enjoying wide popularity on the overseas markets. Natural spices, raw materials in the pharmaceutical, cosmetics and food industries are a leading export line. Following the development of China's chemical industry, the manufacture of aromatic chemicals and compound essences are making rapid headway, and export varieties are increasing.

Our country is a particularly rich treasure-house of bamboo and timber of all kinds. As many as 200 varieties of bamboo grow all over south China. Our major exports include various bamboos for farm, sports and construction uses, and a full range of bamboo wares. Featuring exquisite workmanship and reasonable prices, our bamboo wares are extremely popular. We export paulownia logs, various timbers and planks, match sticks, ice cream sticks and wood dunnages.

Our traditional crude drugs and patent medicines crystallize the wisdom of the Chinese people in their long struggle against diseases. Crude drugs come from plants, animals and minerals. These are made into a wide variety of patent medicines and medicated wines covering tonics, curative medicines and health giving drinks.

An abundance of dried fruits, dried vegetables and subsidiary foodstuffs are available for export. Among them are apricot kernels, walnut meats, honey, chillies, mushrooms, black fungus, dehydrated vegetables, etc.

A wealth of sundries include firecrackers, large-type festive fireworks, goldfish, fancy birds, flowers, all kinds of potted landscapes, landscape rocks, mosquito incense coils, candles, knives, scissors and kitchen utensils.

This corporation also handles the export of raw materials for the food industry and feedstuffs. During the last few years, different kinds of nutritious compound fodder and animal feeds have been produced for export.

### **Animal By-Products**

In this category come bristles, bristle brushes, casings, carpets, rugs, feathers and down, feather and down products, hides and skins, furs and fur products.

Chinese bristles — excellent for brushes — are a well-known traditional export. Thanks to various climatic and breeding conditions, Chinese bristles come in a complete range of varieties for different uses.

Hog casings, beef casings and sheep casings come salted or dried and are assorted in different calibres.

Carpets and wall tapestries are traditional handicrafts which are characterized by a kaleidoscope of patterns, gorgeous colours, exquisite craftsmanship, long wear and unique national style. Over recent years, a rich assortment of new designs and styles have been created.

Raw goatskins are mostly light-weight. They have small pores, fine texture and good resiliency and are ideal for making leather uppers. The sale of pigskin is also expanding.

Fur exports include not only raw furs but also semi-finished fur plates and various ready-made fur products — overcoats, capes and stoles, hats and caps and wall hangings. All are available in a complete range of specifications.

Other exports are goatswool, goathair, rabbit hair, camel's wool, goose and duck down, feather and down products.

### **Tea**

China was the first country in the world to plant and process tea, which comes in numerous fine varieties. There are six categories of China tea — black tea, green tea, scented tea, oolong tea, white tea and compressed tea, each with special features.

Black tea includes congou and graded broken tea. Due to different climatic, soil conditions and varied processing techniques, each variety has its local characteristics.

The numerous varieties of green tea occupy an important place on the world tea market. The major varieties of green tea: Special Chunmee, Chunmee, Gunpowder, Hyson, Young Hyson and Sowmee; special varieties: Lung Ching (Dragon Well), Pi Lo Chun, Mao Feng and Yu Hua Tea — all enjoy a high reputation at home and abroad.

Scented teas are processed from green teas scented with aromatic flowers, which give the infused beverage its fragrant flavour. Wu-I Shui Hsien and Ti Kwan Yin are the most well-known of the semi-fermented oolong teas. Also available are special white tea — a kind of unfermented tea which requires no rolling process in the course of its delicate preparation — and compressed teas such as brick tea, cake tea, and Tou tea.

After liberation, coffee and cocoa trees were planted on a trial basis in Kwangtung and Yunnan. And now a fair amount of coffee and cocoa are being produced and also exported.

In recent years, to cope with market demands and for customer convenience, goods in small packages are being offered for export. These include dried fruit and dried vegetables in plastic packs, honey in tins or bottles, tea in tins, packets or small bags. As a result, these goods are enjoying rising sales on the overseas markets.

In accordance with the principle of equality, mutual benefit and helping to meet each other's needs, this corporation also imports timber, jute, flue-cured tobacco leaf, cocoa, coffee, hides and skins, livestock and poultry for breeding, and various plant seeds.

The head office of this corporation is located in Peking, with branches in leading ports of China, handling all manner of imports and exports. The Teck Soon Hong Ltd., Hongkong and Nam Kwang Trading Co., Macao are agencies of this corporation.



# China's Carpet and Rug Industry Flourishes

YI CHING

Carpet-making is one of China's time-honoured arts and handicrafts and has a history of more than 1,000 years. The Chinese labouring people began to weave woollen fabrics long ago. As far back as the Tang (618—907 A.D.) and Sung (960—1279 A.D.) dynasties, carpet-making was known in Tibet and gradually made its way to other parts of the country. Later, in the Ming (1368—1644 A.D.) and Ching (1644—1911 A.D.) dynasties, carpets and rugs were not only produced in Tibet and Sinkiang, but also in Inner Mongolia, Kansu, Shensi, Ninghsia, Peking and other places. Through generations of arduous work and practice, a unique school of decorative style characteristic of Chinese national flavour was formed by assimilating the finer points

in foreign carpet designs through the cultural interflow between China and other countries. However, in the long years of feudal society and a century of semi-feudal and semi-colonial society, China's carpet and rug production was limited and was at a very low ebb on the eve of liberation.

Since liberation and especially since the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, this ancient craft has revived under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and the people's government. Now, the carpet and rug industry is distributed over 23 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions including Peking, Tientsin, Shantung, Sinkiang, Tibet and Shanghai. The output for 1974 increased 60% over 1972.

Chinese carpets and rugs are hand-knotted in dyed woollen yarns of choice quality, noted for their resilience and tough wearability. Masterly clipping brings the motifs out in sharp relief, while chemical washing adds a silky sheen to the surface. Displaying their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work, the workers and staff have in recent years made constant technical innovations to improve



*Sinkiang carpets.*

*Making rugs in Taichow, Kiangsu Province.*





the technology in shearing and clipping and chemical washing processes, while maintaining the traditional art of hand-knotting. So, with bettered working conditions and lessened labour intensity, production and quality are rising. Chinese carpets and rugs are available in a rich choice of patterns and specifications. Besides the well-known high quality woollen carpets, rugs with antique patterns, hand-spun yarn carpets and full cut rugs with latex-coated back, there are also Sinkiang carpets, Tibetan carpets, Aba rugs from Szechuan Province and Sishuangbanna rugs from Yunnan Province, distinguished for different artistic styles of the local minority nationalities. New varieties include PNB type, TA type and HA type carpets, blossom carpets, hooked rugs, goat hair carpets, lightweight full cut carpets, braided rugs, fancy rugs and Talien 80 line carpets, etc. They are available in thicknesses of 3/8", 4/8", 5/8", in rectangular, square, round, semicircular, oval and polygonal shapes, with the number of rows of knots per sq ft varying from 70, 80, 90, 120, 160 to 240.

Carpets and rugs are traditional exports. After liberation, exported carpets and rugs sharply exceeded in volume and variety, the peak pre-liberation level. At present, Chinese carpets and rugs are exported to more than 70 countries and regions in the world. Total export value in 1974 was 2.2 times over 1972 and 7 times over 1965, the year before the start of the cultural revolution.

Chinese carpet designs are mainly divided into Peking style, esthetic style, floral style, self-tone embossed style, oriental style and antique style. Under the guidance of the principles of letting a hundred flowers blossom; weeding through the old to bring forth the new and making the past serve the present and foreign things serve China formulated by Chairman Mao, carpet designers all over China try to create new designs while critically taking over the fine points in their artistic heritage. For instance, many new antique designs were creatively evolved by Peking carpet designers from the traditional motifs of one-legged phoenix, twining sprays of peonies and drifting clouds on the un-

*Choosing carpets at the Chinese Carpet Fair in Tientsin, spring 1975.*



*Braided rugs from Kiangsu.*

earthed relics of the Warring States period (475—221 B.C.), Western Han (206 B.C.—8 A.D.), Tang and Sung periods.

Tapestry weaving has developed rapidly in recent years and has attained a pretty high artistic level. With meticulously woven themes taken from views of old revolutionary bases, scenic spots or floral and bird motifs, these artistic tapestries are much in demand by foreign customers at the Chinese Export Commodities Fair in Kwangchow.

*The Great Wall* tapestry presented to the United Nations headquarters by the government of the People's Republic of China in October 1974 was made by the Tientsin carpet workers. This large tapestry measuring 10 m by 5 m and weighing 280 kg, has 5.38 million knots and used 53.8 million strands of woollen yarns. The workers spent over 1,000 working days to complete it, an unprecedented record in carpet-making history. In the tapestry, the majestic Great Wall rising and falling over the verdant mountain ranges in brilliant sunshine symbolizes the glorious prosperity of our great motherland. It celebrates the wisdom of the Chinese working people and magnificently represents that we the Chinese nation have the ability to stand on our own feet in the family of nations. Delegates of other countries to the United Nations praised it as a work of art which "testified to China's age-old culture and highly sophisticated artistic level" and "embodied the hard working spirit of the Chinese people." Some journals wrote that: "This valuable gift is a bridge linking the Chinese people and the peoples of various far-off countries."

At present, the carpet workers and staff are conscientiously studying Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, and are unfolding a mass movement to learn from Taching in the carpet and rug industry. Adhering to putting proletarian politics in command, they exert their efforts to bring out more new designs and varieties with improved quality in order to promote China's carpet and rug production to meet the ever-growing export trade.



# A Chat on Medicinal Herbs

## —Exploration and Research

HU SHIH-LIN

CHINA'S vast territory abounds in herbs and the people have rich experience in their use for the prevention and cure of diseases. Chairman Mao pointed out that **Chinese medicine and pharmacology are a great treasure-house, and efforts should be made to explore them and raise them to a higher level.** In trying to follow this wise instruction, China's pharmaceutical research departments, medical colleges, hospitals and drug factories are cooperating on the principle of "treatment in accordance with dialectic deduction of Chinese medicine" and "cooperation between traditional Chinese and Western medicines." The pace of work has greatly accelerated since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Gratifying results have been achieved in the extensive research on curative effect, pharmacological function, chemical content, species appraisal, herb cultivation, and improved forms of herbal medicines.

### Rediscovery of Herbal Anaesthesia

Following the development of acupuncture anaesthesia, Chinese medical workers have made a new contribution to medical science and pharmacology in the use of a herbal anaesthesia. This important achievement was a result of cooperation between traditional Chinese and Western medicines.

This new herbal anaesthetic is prepared from an extract from the datura flower (thorn apple blossom) to which a small amount of Western drugs such as dolantin and chlorpromazine is added. This anaesthetic is suitable for all kinds of big or medium-sized surgical operations.

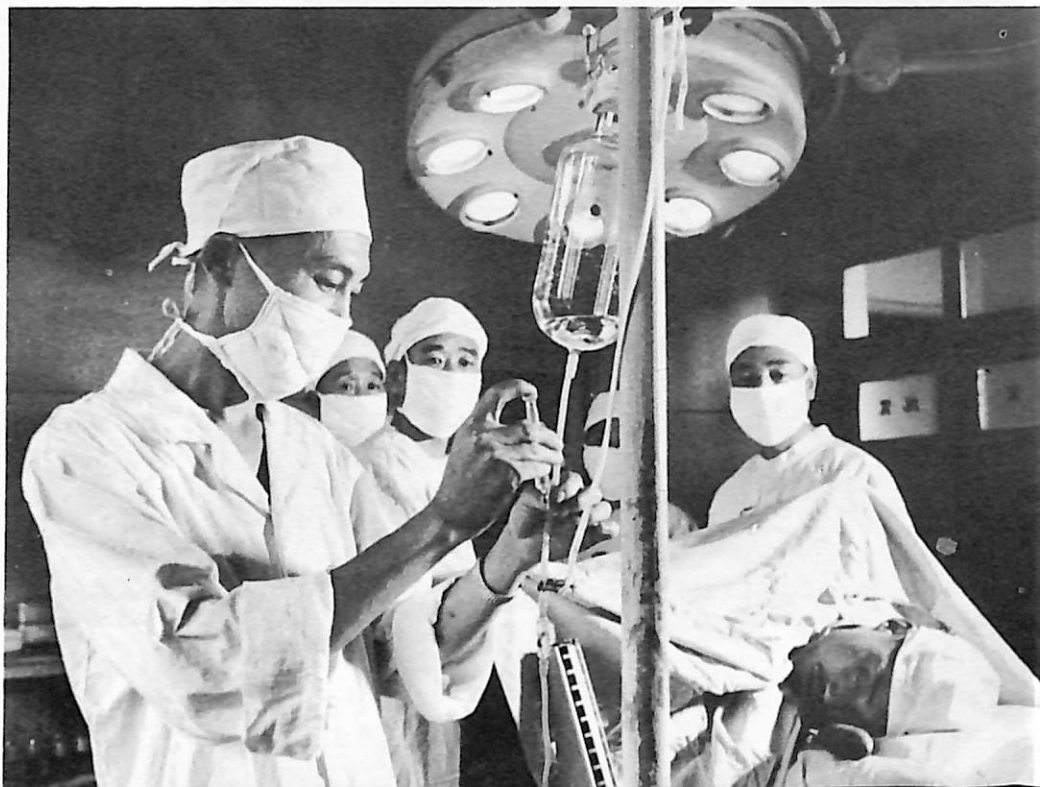
An appropriate amount given orally or by injection anaesthetizes the patient within five minutes. An adult dose lasts five to six hours. If anaesthesia is needed longer, a booster can be given. For short operations, the patient can be restored to consciousness in five to ten minutes with an injection of the herbal extract physostigmine, a calabar bean alkaloid. To date more than 100 types of operations have been performed with herbal anaesthesia. These include surgery of the lung, esophagus, stomach, spleen, uterus, urinary tract, eye, ear, nose and throat. It is also used in dentistry and the reattachment of severed limbs. Some operations have lasted as long as 12 hours. Clinical tests have proved that apart from its function as an anaesthetic this herbal drug has the further great advantage of countering shock and so is a good method for emergency surgery on patients in a state of shock. The advantages of the inexpensive herbal anaesthetic are its availability and convenience. Side effects are slight, the respiratory tract remains dry and clean, facilitating the giving of oxygen and minimizing complications.

History records that 1,700 years ago, Hua To, a famous Chinese doctor successfully performed abdominal surgery using herbal anaesthesia. During the Tang and Sung dynasties, there were more examples of the use of datura flower extract as an anaesthetic. Dou Tsai, a doctor in the Sung dynasty, summed up the effect of herbal anaesthesia: "Oral administration of this herbal medicine makes the patient lose consciousness so that he is senseless to pain, but it has no ill effects." Li Shih-chen, a noted pharmacologist of the Ming dynasty gave a detailed des-



*Datura flower — an important herbal anaesthetic.*

*Surgical operation under herbal anaesthesia performed at the Hsuehchow Medical College Hospital, Kiangsu Province.*







*A mobile medical team from Tientsin picking medicinal herbs with local barefoot doctors in Fengshan County, Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region.*



*Barefoot doctor Wang Kuei-chen of Kiangchen People's Commune, Chuansha County, Shanghai, talks about picking, growing and processing medicinal herbs.*

cription of the effect of the datura flower in his classic work *Compendium of Materia Medica*: "Put three Chien (about 20 grams) of powdered datura flower in hot wine and ask the patient to drink it down before lancing a boil or doing a cauterization. Then no pain will be felt." These records show that there is much valuable experience to be found in ancient Chinese pharmacology. However, under the reactionary dynastic rule of old China, traditional Chinese medicine and pharmacology were looked down upon and suppressed. Most of the methods of herbal anaesthesia fell into disuse and were lost. Medical workers in other countries have tried using datura flower as an anaesthetic, but its anaesthetic qualities were mistaken for poisoning, and consequently its use was rejected.

Since the cultural revolution, using Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking to guide their practice, Chinese medical workers have researched many books on traditional Chinese medicine and pharmacology, and have talked with many pharmaceutical workers and doctors of traditional Chinese medicine. By combining their knowledge in traditional Chinese and Western medicine, they have managed to retain the advantages of the datura flower in anaesthesia while getting rid of the disadvantages. A great deal of research and experiments on animals have proved that the anaesthetic qualities of the datura flower are not toxic. As a result, datura flower extract is being successfully and extensively used in clinical work. Herbal anaesthesia long buried in oblivion, has now been rediscovered.

### **For the Prevention and Cure of Frequent Common Ailments**

One of the guiding principles in China's health work is to actively prevent and cure common ailments and frequently occurring illnesses. This is one of the important tasks in exploring and carrying out research on medicinal herbs.

Over the last few years, good results have been achieved in the treatment of various acute diseases with herbal medicines. Today quite a number of acute abdominal disorders — appendicitis, intestinal obstruction, biliary ascariasis, cholelithiasis, gastric perforation, ectopic pregnancy, kidney stones — may be cured chiefly by herbal medicines instead of surgery. While exploring and researching medicinal herbs, the masses discovered a lot of

efficacious herbs for treating many acute diseases. For instance, *swertia yunnanensis* burnk can treat acute infectious hepatitis; *polygonum cymosum*, pulmonary abscess; *ilex chinensis*, large-area burns; and *andrographis paniculata*, acute bacillary dysentery, acute enteritis and acute tonsillitis. The good curative effect of these herbs has broken down the erroneous idea that medicinal herbs can only be used for the treatment of chronic diseases.

Research has discovered new uses for a number of noted old herbs. For instance, the above-ground part of *agrimonia pilosa*, as a haemostatic and antidiarrheic, has a fairly long history. But it was only recently discovered that a folk remedy made use of its winter buds for treating tapeworm. Chemical tests and pharmacological research found that these winter buds contained a crystalline substance which effectively stiffens the scolex within seven minutes and renders it entirely powerless within ten minutes. Moreover, the effect of this herb is strong enough to entirely loosen the hold of the scolex. Clinical tests show that this herb is effective in over 90% of the cases.

Fundamental research is providing a scientific basis for the production of herbal medicines. For instance, *artemisia capillaris* is an important herb used in treating acute jaundiced hepatitis. An ancient Chinese saying goes: "Artemisia capillaris buds in March, matures in April and withers in May or June." This means that only the young herb is efficacious. Laboratory tests show that chlorogenic acid and P-hydroxyacetophenone in this herb are able to reduce an excess of bilirubin and justify the experience of the ancients.

Chinese medicinal herbs have played an important role in the long course of struggle against disease by the Chinese people. Today, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line in health work, a mass campaign to explore and study medicinal herbs is in full swing. We are convinced that the future of the medicinal treasure-house of our motherland is bright, and will make greater contributions to the health of mankind.





Exterior view of the Shansi Traditional Chinese Medicine Factory.

# KWEI LING CHI

## —Super Tonic

Correspondent for this magazine YEN NIAN

Kwei Ling Chi is a tonic prepared from more than 20 drugs — radix ginseng, deer antler, hippocampus, cerebellum passer, diplax elisa, herba cistanches, fructus lycii, herba epimedii, etc. Clinical tests show that this tonic is good for the brain, nerves and kidneys, and also promotes metabolism and blood circulation. Kwei Ling Chi is a patent medicine manufactured by the Shansi Drug Factory, Taiku County, Shansi Province.

Taiku County lies in the mid-Shansi basin through which the Fen River flows.



*Lychee* Pien Tze Huang pills and capsules made by the Changchow Drug Factory of Fukien are prepared according to a traditional Chinese prescription. The ingredients include musk, cow bezoar, pupalia geniculata, and snake's gallbladder. In recent years, the quality of this medicine has been much improved as a result of assistance from relevant medical research departments. Chemical tests show that this medicine has a steady curative effect.

As an antiseptic, antidote and analgesic, this medicine is effective for all kinds of pains and fevers caused by acute or chronic hepatitis, otitis, ophthalmia, gingivitis, laryngitis, mastitis, mouth boils, burns, sprains, wasp stings, snake bites, carbuncles, painful swellings and various inflammations. Quick therapeutic effect may be attained by combining oral dosage with external applications.

### Directions

#### Oral dosage:

For children of 1-8 years: 0.15-0.3 g per dose.  
For children over 8 years and adults: 0.6 g per dose.  
2-3 times daily with lukewarm water.

#### External application:

Mix with a little cold boiled water, and apply several times daily to the affected area.

#### Packing:

Pills: in boxes containing 1 pill each (3 g).  
Capsules: in bottles containing 10 capsules each (0.3 g).

#### Caution:

This medicine should be kept in a cool, dark and dry place and not to be taken by expectant mothers.

Exporters: China National Native Produce and Animal By-Products Import & Export Corp., Amoy Office of Fukien Branch.



It abounds in grain and industrial crops, and is also one of the herb-collecting and distributing districts of this province. The story goes that there was a pharmacy manufacturing herbal medicines in the county town many centuries ago. History records that the manufacture of Kwei Ling Chi began in the Sung dynasty (A.D. 960—A.D. 1279). This tonic—one of the earliest to be extracted from plant and animal drugs—is a traditional patent medicine in the locality. However, this efficacious medicine was solely reserved for the use of the ruling minority in old China. Before liberation, this tonic was manufactured in a small, decrepit workshop using backward techniques. After liberation, to develop the medical heritage of our motherland, the people's government rebuilt this factory, added new equip-

ment, and trained technical personnel, bringing about a rapid development in the manufacture of Kwei Ling Chi and other medicines. Over the last few years, the workers and technical personnel of this factory have carried out pharmacological research on this medicine based on the traditional prescriptions coupled with special extraction techniques. Modern manufacturing technology has been adopted to manufacture this tonic in the form of capsules, making it more efficacious and convenient to be taken by mouth.

Packed in bottles of 12 or 30 capsules, this tonic is handled by the China National Native Produce and Animal By-Products Import & Export Corp., Tientsin Native Produce Branch.



## GREATWALL CHING WAN HUNG OINTMENT (for burns)

*Greatwall Ching Wan Hung Ointment* is a new remedy for burns recently formulated by the workers and technicians of the Tientsin Drug Factory. It is prepared from rare medicinal herbs as a result of the study of the surgical experience of ancient Chinese medical science combined with modern treatment. This ointment is effective for burns of all types and degrees caused by wet or dry heat, chemicals, radiation or electricity.

For ordinary burns the ointment may be applied directly to the injury after cleansing, or smeared onto a piece of gauze placed over the injury. For serious burns which have been infected the ointment is applied to the affected area after thorough cleansing. Thereafter the affected area is swabbed with a liquid disinfectant and a fresh dressing applied daily till cicatrization.

Various clinical tests show that this ointment is highly effective in aiding the growth of granulation tissue and accelerating cicatrization in addition to its functions as a bactericide and analgesic. It also serves as an antiseptic under ordinary circumstances. The use of this ointment makes skin grafts unnecessary for third degree burns covering a small surface. There will be no marked scarring.

This ointment is packed in bottles of 50 g, 120 bottles to a carton.

Exporters: China National Native Produce and Animal By-Products Import & Export Corp., Tientsin Native Produce Branch.







## Tabellae Berberini Hydrochloridi

Tabellae berberini hydrochloridi (berberine hydrochloride tablets) — a Chinese patent medicine for the treatment of bacillary dysentery, gastroenteritis and dyspepsia — is prepared from extracts of medical herbs containing berberine and other efficacious elements. Various clinical tests carried out at home and abroad have proved this antibiotic highly effective. Users affirm: "This medicine is efficient and convenient to take, with no side-effect." Over recent years in coordination with relevant departments, the workers and technicians of the plant where this medicine is made — the Min Kang Drug Plant, I-Chang, Hupeh — have trial-produced a sugar-coated tablet, which is especially convenient for children. The packaging has also been improved. Each tablet contains 100 mg of berberini hydrochloridi.

The two kinds of tablets are packed as follows:

1. Ordinary tablets: In tubes of 12 tablets; 12 tubes to a carton; 150 cartons to a cardboard box.
2. Sugar-coated tablets: In bottles of 20 tablets; 12 bottles to a carton; 80 cartons to a cardboard box.

Exporters: China National Native Produce and Animal By-Products Import & Export Corp., Hupeh Branch.

## 帆船牌平喘鎮咳藥烟



Herbal cigarettes relieving coughs, chronic bronchitis, bronchial asthma, emphysema pulmonum with cough and asthma and spasmodic bronchitis.

Smoke the cigarette at the onset of the attack. Usually  $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 is sufficient, but may be repeated after 2—3 hours if necessary. These cigarettes should not be smoked by persons not suffering from asthma.



**SAILING BOAT**





Strict quality  
test on menthol.

# POLAR BEAR

## Menthol

Menthol is an important raw material for the pharmaceutical, foodstuff, cosmetic and cigarette industry. It is cooling, antiseptic and carminative, and has long been used in China as a refreshing cough-reliever. It is extracted from several choice strains of peppermint. Over the last few years, its quality has been further raised as a result of steady improvement in manufacturing technology.

Aromatic *Polar Bear* Menthol comes in the form of colourless large crystals. It has a melting point of 42°-44°C and less than 0.05% of non-volatile matter. It is packed in tins of 2.5 kg or 0.5 kg net each.

Exporters: China National Native Produce and Animal By-Products Import & Export Corp., Kiangsu Branch and Shanghai Native Produce Branch.



### Correction

Please note that the captions to the two lathes pictured middle of page 16, No. 3 1975, should be reversed.



# Tachai Flowers Bloom on the Grasslands

— A Visit to the Paiyinshile Production Brigade of the Szutzewang Banner  
in the Autonomous Region of Inner Mongolia

WUCHESZUKULENG



*A view of Paiyinshile Brigade.*

SITUATED on the beautiful Ulanchap grassland in the north of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, covering an area of 500 sq km the Paiyinshile Production Brigade is a pastoral brigade inhabited by people of the Mongolian, Han, Hui and Manchu nationalities. Here the cold climate, lack of rainfall, strong winds and frequent sandstorms make for poor water resources. Before liberation, the herdsmen were still leading a primitive nomadic life. Over 90% of the herds were in the hands of feudal lords and herdowners. Cruelly oppressed politically and exploited economically, the impoverished herdsmen had a hard struggle to live.

After liberation, led by Chairman Mao and the Communist Party of China, the people of all nationalities of Paiyinshile threw off their yokes and became their own masters. In the more than two decades of revolution and construction, especially during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, Paiyinshile has seen profound changes. Nine years of work after Tachai Production Brigade's spirit of hard work and self-reliance has greatly improved grasslands, bettering production conditions, and stockbreeding has expanded. In 1974, the total number of livestock reached over 29,200 head, an increase of 2.8 times on the period before the cultural revolution and 14 times that before liberation.

## Revolution in Stockbreeding by Learning from Tachai

In response to Chairman Mao's great call **In agriculture, learn from Tachai** issued in 1964, the poor and lower-

middle herdsmen of the brigade demanded speedy changes in the conditions of livestock-breeding and basic construction on the grassland in the revolutionary spirit of re-making nature pioneered by Tachai. A few people thought that since the herdsmen had always led a nomadic life grazing livestock, it hardly mattered whether the grassland was transformed. Some people thought it a good idea but were skeptical about dealing with such an immense expanse. To conquer nature or remain at its mercy became a burning issue. Confronted with this problem, the brigade Party committee organized the masses to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's brilliant work *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*, while popularizing Tachai's heroic deeds in keeping on the socialist road and transforming nature by self-reliance. Through earnest study and recalling the disastrous effects of natural calamities in the past, the poor and lower-middle herdsmen understood the sense in following Tachai's lead, and making themselves independent of the elements. Learning from Tachai is a revolution, which requires us to use the dogged spirit of the Foolish Old Man of the Chinese fable who worked miracles by his determination. Through study and discussion, the masses enhance their understanding and oriented their line. Hence, a mass movement to learn from Tachai in animal husbandry is in full swing.

## Water Conservancy Projects for Stable and High Yield of Fodder

Water conservancy is the lifeblood of agriculture, it is also essential for animal husbandry. The brigade regards water conservancy projects as an important pre-



requisite for transforming dry grasslands and solving the grass shortage. Comrade Surenzabu, secretary of the Party branch, personally led a group to search Paiyinshile's 500 sq km for water. Finally they located a small underground stream which had been buried by the sand for many years. They built 2,200 metres of dams intercepting the subterranean flow, providing water for storage and use. Pamao, a herdsman, is over 70 years old. She led a beggar's life for 31 years in the old society. Full of boundless love for the new society, she led her children and grandchildren, five in all, to dig the first well on a waterless steppe. Their nine day and nine night effort ended the water shortage problem for this livestock breeding centre. With people like these in the lead, 130,000 cubic metres of earth and stone have been moved and 59 new wells drilled over the last few years in building water conservancy projects. All this, plus work in damming subterranean flows and the existing 20 wells helped in the completion of an initial waterwork system which brought 67 hectares of pastureland and fodder bases under irrigation. They also further developed more than 200 sq km of land short of water.

While building water conservancy projects, the brigade also began improving the grassland. In the past few years, according to varying local conditions, they have mobilized the masses to work vigorously. To protect the livestock and the meadowland from sand and windstorms, stone and earth walls have been put up to enclose a total area of 420 hectares. Over 30 kinds of forage crops are now being successfully cultivated and the area grown to mixed forage crops has been expanded to 20 hectares, thus improving the grassland. In addition, a forest of 13 hectares has been created; over 36,000 trees were planted to act as a windbreak and check the sand. An orchard and 0.73 hectare of seedling nurseries, providing the foundation for future forest development, were set up. Besides hay and fodder, the herdsman have successfully grown fine crops of vegetables, thereby ending the days when they had none.

These achievements guarantee a steady development in livestock breeding and the herdsman are gradually breaking with their former nomadic traditions and settling down.

## Scientific Livestock-Raising for Better Results

To ensure stability, superiority and high yields in stock breeding, the brigade studied the reproduction pattern of their livestock and carried out scientific livestock-breeding. They concluded that becoming efficient in breeding was inseparable from the ideological factor. What they should learn from Tachai was their advanced ideology. Hence, the brigade set up a herders' team with a high degree of political consciousness, able to work hard and endure any hardship and completely dedicated to being good stockmen for the revolution. Beginning in 1972, a session on stockbreeding was held every winter. Here the year's work on animal breeding was summed up and exchanges were made on advanced grazing experiences. Through this constant pooling of the wisdom and new creations of the masses, a set of advanced management methods emerged.

They energetically worked on improving breeds and carried out selective group herding for sheep of improved breeds, as a safeguard against random breeding and degeneration of stock. To improve breeds of cattle and horses, active use was made of methods such as exchange of stud animals, effectively increasing the number of matings and raising the insemination rate.

Moreover the brigade has energetically carried out mass scientific research activities against animal epidemics. By popularizing veterinary knowledge every worker is able to treat minor ills, give medicine or injections. As a result, the survival rate of animals reached 98% in 1974.

Steady developments in the movement to learn from Tachai in livestock-raising has consolidated the collective economy of Paiyinshile Brigade. Public accumulation funds are expanding and the income of commune members growing. The brigade has bought trucks, tractors, electric motors, pumps and other machinery totalling more than 20 items. Machines have taken over the original heavy physical labour. The main working processes such as shearing, mowing and transportation have basically been mechanized or semi-mechanized. At present, guided by the brigade Party branch, the poor and lower-middle herdsman are conscientiously studying Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory. Grasping revolution and promoting production they are quickening the pace to learn from Tachai.

*Comrade Surenzabu, secretary of the Party branch and delegate to the Tenth National Congress of the Communist Party of China, explaining to commune members that it is the working people who are the makers of history, by telling the true story of the grasslands' transformation.*





# Casings

Chinese natural casings are a long established export and well known on the world market. Since liberation, the rapid growth of animal husbandry has ensured a plentiful supply. In addition, new processing factories have been built and existing ones expanded. With techniques being improved and perfected, export has risen rapidly. Export in 1974 doubled that of 1965.

Chinese casings are of good colour, fresh, elastic and transparent. They come in a complete range of stable quality specifications, accurately graded and strongly packed. They are selected from healthy animals free of infection, which have been given veterinary inspection. Processing, transport and storage must meet sanitary regulations. Before being packed for shipment, the casings are further subjected to inspection by specialized technicians, so as to ensure quality.

Casings are handled by the China National Native Produce and Animal By-Products Import & Export Corp.



Packing bristles.

## BRISTLES

Bristles are the stiff hairs growing on the neck and the back of the hog and carded tough bristles from other parts of the hog. As bristles are flagged at the tip, they are capable of removing grease and dust from small cracks. The natural scaly filaments ensure high paint absorbability. Chinese hog bristles are an ideal material for making brushes. These are extensively used in the construction, furniture, textile, ship-building, transportation, printing and machine-building industries as well as in the home.

Chinese hog bristles are of excellent quality and world-famous for their high resilience, resistance to wear and tear, flagged tip, absorbability and full range of specifications.

Differences in places of origin and therefore climatic conditions make for different breeding methods and dissimilar processing of bristles. Bristles for export are divided into six groups according to their places of origin: Shanghai, Hankow, Chungking, Tientsin, Tsingtao and northeast China bristles. They are further classified according to their natural colour into black, white and grey. In addition, there are bleached bristles and wild boar bristles from Hankow; bleached, yellow, mottled and wild boar bristles from Chungking and boiled bristles ready for use. They are available in 18 sizes: riflins, 51, 57, 64, 70, 76, 83, 89, 95, 102, 108, 114, 121, 127, 133, 140, 146, 152 mm. There are also 38 mm and 44 mm bleached hog bristles from Hankow and Chungking.

The export of Chinese hog bristles is handled by the China National Native Produce and Animal By-Products Import & Export Corp.





# 兔皮大衣 Coney Skin Coat

## BRUSHES

Fine-quality furs

Exquisite workmanship

Latest styles



Chinese brushes made of selected Chinese pure hog bristles are known the world over for their superior quality. We regularly export brushes for industrial or daily use — paint brushes, cylindrical brushes, hair brushes, shaving brushes, shoe brushes, nail brushes, bath brushes, barber brushes, clothes brushes, bottle brushes, etc.

Chinese paint brushes are indispensable tools in many trades and professions. After scientific treatment, the hairs are straight, stiff, resilient and hard wearing. Their large paint-holding capacity gives a smooth and even coat producing first class work. There is a brush to suit every purpose in a range of different specifications and sizes from  $\frac{1}{2}$ " to 6".

All kinds of brushes for home use or for hair-dressing salons are available in a full range of varieties and sizes.

The export of these brushes is handled by the China National Native Produce and Animal By-Products Import & Export Corp., Shanghai Animal By-Products Branch.

Photos and catalogues will be sent upon request.



China National Native Produce and Animal  
By-Products Import & Export Corp., Peking Branch.  
52 Hsichiaominhsiang, Peking, China. Cables: TUHSUBRAN PEKING





*Tobacco field in Kiangchuan County, Yunnan Province.*

## Yunnan Flue-Cured Tobacco Leaf

Yunnan Province noted for its mild climate, fertile soil and scenic spots is one of China's producers of flue-cured tobacco leaf. The labouring people here have accumulated rich experience through years of production. Over recent years, by carrying out the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture in a deep-going way, the commune members of this district have reaped bumper harvests both in grain and tobacco for several years running.

Yunnan flue-cured tobacco leaf is characterized by its golden colour, soft and slender veins, low nicotine and high sugar content. Cigarettes made from Yunnan flue-cured tobacco are mild and fragrant. Export grades are KM3, KM4, KM5, KM12 and KM13 in bales or hogsheads.

Exporters: China National Native Produce and Animal By-Products Import & Export Corp.



## Yunnan Dried Ginger

Yunnan dried ginger is known for its plump, white flesh, abundance of starch and oils and hot pungent taste. It is an ideal seasoning. Dried ginger is also of medical value since it is an appetizer, stimulates the gastric juices, has a warming effect and is good for colds.

Yunnan Province is situated on the southwest plateau. Its warm climate, fertile soil and plentiful rain are good for growing ginger. Ginger growing and processing has a long history and the working people have rich production experience. In recent years the peasants here, modelling themselves after Tachai, have opened up more land to grow ginger. Vigorous efforts have resulted in rapidly increasing production. To retain the distinctive quality of their ginger, care is taken to select superior strains and use high grade organic fertilizers. Dried ginger exported by Yunnan is scientifically processed from choice plump fresh ginger. Its excellent quality makes it the obvious choice for processing ginger powder. Specifications in-



clude peeled whole Nos. 120, 150, 160 and unpeeled slices Nos. 110, 130 and 140.

Yunnan dried ginger is handled by the China National Cereals, Oils and Foodstuffs Import & Export Corp., Yunnan Branch and its Kwangchow office.



# Quick-Frozen Vegetables

速冻蔬菜

Scientific processing, delicious flavour, easy to prepare. Many varieties are available for export, including garden peas, green beans, soyabeans, sweet green peppers, spinach, taro, sweet corn, carrots, mixed vegetables.



China National Cereals, Oils and Foodstuffs  
Import & Export Corp., Shantung  
Foodstuffs Branch.

70, Chungshan Road, Tsingtao, China.  
Cables: FOODSTUFFS TSINGTAO.



# Shucha People's Commune Strides Ahead

Correspondent for this magazine

SU HSUAN



SHUCHA People's Commune, an up-and-coming producer of green tea, is situated in the hilly region of Shucheng County of western Anhwei.

Our great leader Chairman Mao went there on an inspection tour on September 16th, 1958 — the seventh day after this commune was set up. He pointed out to the villagers: **"More and more tea plantations ought to be cultivated in the hilly regions later on."** His sincere concern and warm advice was an enormous encouragement to the Shucha commune members.

September 16th of this year is the 17th anniversary of Chairman Mao's inspection of this commune. During the past 17 years, the people of Shucha have marched forward on the socialist road in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and brought remarkable changes to the poverty-stricken valley where food crops and tea production were once very limited. The villagers of Shucha have not disappointed Chairman Mao's expectations.

Recently, we paid a visit to this commune and were warmly received by its leading comrades. As we sipped the exceptional orchid-scented green tea, the commune Party committee secretary gave us a moving description of the arduous pioneering work the peasants had put into the building of their tea gardens.

With its high mountains, steep slopes and poor soil, Shucha Commune was geographically at great disadvantage. Grain crops and tea production were still limited in spite of a measurable growth after liberation. In 1958, the first year of the founding of the people's commune, the total output of tea was only 140,000 kg, and per-hectare grain yield averaged 3,750 kg.

During the last 17 years, the Party committee of Shucha Commune has conscientiously carried out the Party's basic line for the historical socialist period, persisted in the socialist orientation, and brought into full play the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses in the struggle to build a new socialist countryside. The Party committee of the commune made a thorough investigation of the local terrain and, after intensive discussions among masses and cadres, an overall plan to transform nature was worked out. Every year during the slack farming season, in winter or in early spring, tens of thousands of peasants

*Newly terraced "September 16" Tea Plantation on Ching kang Ridge.*

are mobilized to carry out farm capital construction on an extensive scale and open up new tea plantations. During the past 17 years, they have harnessed the Chingshui River which now irrigates the whole of the commune's ten production brigades. They have also built 55 small and medium reservoirs, two electric pumping stations and over 160 other affiliated works. All these projects entailed moving nearly 3,000,000 cubic meters of earth and rocks, including the digging of 12 canals totalling 60 km in length, and the building of other small water conservation works. As a result, over 80% of the commune's farmland can fend off drought or water-logging to give stable high yields. The villagers, in the heroic spirit of **the Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains**, have levelled mountains, strengthened dykes and opened up over 247 hectares of new tea plantations, besides improving the existing 120 hectares of old plantations. These hard efforts have brought about a big leap in production, grain and tea yields have been rising year by year. In 1974, total grain yield was 2.7 times that of 1958, with an average per-hectare yield of 9,097 kg. Total tea production reached 285,000 kg in 1974, doubling the 1958 figure and quadrupling that of the first years after liberation.

The secretary of the commune's Party committee proposed a visit to the "September 16" Tea Plantation which had been built on Ching kang Ridge by the commune's revolutionary committee to commemorate the 10th anniversary of Chairman Mao's inspection. Gladly accepting this proposal, we drove with the comrades of the commune to Ching kang Ridge.

On the way, we saw every hill and valley was covered by terraced fields and tea gardens. The terraced rows of tea bushes like a bright green coverlet overlapped each other right up to the hill top. Shucha is truly another Tachai in full bloom! And this shows the fruitful and remarkable results gained by the villagers with wisdom and hard labour. The commune leading comrade told us how this new tea plantation came into being.

In the middle of Ching kang Ridge, was a sheer rock cliff 153 m long and 12 m wide, overgrown with brambles, called Snakeskin Butte. If the villagers wanted to open a tea garden there, they would have to level off Snakeskin Butte and reclaim the land on either side. It was a very





*Commune members plucking tea.*

arduous task. But the cadres and peasants following the example of Tachai, were determined and full of enthusiasm. They cut into and levelled hills and built dykes with huge rocks, some as heavy as 500 kg which they had to transport block by block to the work-sites from ravines several hundred meters away. They also had to carry innumerable loads of earth from one half to one km away to the new tea plantation. In this way, the commune members worked hard through a scorching hot summer and bitterly cold winter and in nine months moved 3,500 cubic meters of rock and 180,000 cubic meters of earth. They built ten rock dykes, 92 earth dykes, averaging 133 m in length, 5.23 m in height and 2.7 m in width and built 4.8 hectares of terraced fields to make the "September 16" Tea Plantation.

In 1969, the "September 16" Tea Plantation saw its first seedlings come up. They thrived. The first picking in 1974 was a rich one. This year the tea shrubs are growing luxuriantly, happy omen of another bumper harvest. In this excellent situation both in revolution and production, Wei Liang-bing, leader of the Chunglao Production Team, was elected deputy to the Fourth National People's Congress. Bearing the confidence of the whole population of the county, he had the honour of attending the First Session of the Fourth National People's Congress.

The commune's leading comrade told us: "The building of this plantation is a concrete illustration of how the villagers of Shucha have striven to carry out the directive given by Chairman Mao. During the last 17 years, 172 production teams located in hilly regions have levelled mountains and built dykes, reclaimed farm land, repaired and built tea gardens. Thanks to the superiority of the system of people's communes, our villagers have turned many barren hill-slopes into terraced tea plantations. Only last winter and this spring, inspired by the spirit of the Fourth National People's Congress, we took only three months to open up 67 hectares of new tea plantations and 133 hectares of pine forests. With the increased tea production, this commune is now running five preliminary tea-processing factories. These factories are mechanized, saving a total of 130,000 work-days annually, compared to the backward manual manufacture of former days. Consequently, production has been stepped up. With

large-scale production, the commune is able, every year, to draw money from the commune's accumulated funds for running educational, public health and other welfare institutions. With the help of the state, the commune has set up a middle school and 115 primary schools. It has also set up a school on tea technology which prepares a large number of technicians for the commune and its production brigades. A cooperative medical care system has been also established in this commune."

On top of Ching kang Ridge we came to Chunglao Production Team. In this hilly village, before liberation, there were over 30 families. Most of them had taken up their abodes in this poverty-stricken ravine as survivors of Japanese atrocities during the Anti-Japanese War. They had been beggars or farm-hands. Brigade leader Wei Liang-bing had been a beggar since childhood. At ten he was a cowherd for a rich family, at 16 he began working as a hired hand or did seasonal work. Today, this once poverty-stricken valley has turned into a happy and prosperous village. The collective economy of the production team is thriving. Last year, the grain yield averaged 15,000 kg per hectare. Total tea production rose to 9,000 kg from 1,400 kg in 1958. This production team set up a mechanized tea factory, a food-processing factory, a bean products mill and a stock farm. The public fund accumulation is increasing steadily. The villagers have ample food and clothing, and can put by savings every year.

Finally, the secretary of the commune told us something about this commune's longterm plans. He remarked: "We are far behind Tachai, and far from meeting the requirements of the Party and the state. We must go ahead along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. We must study conscientiously the theory of Marxism-Leninism on the dictatorship of the proletariat, carry the socialist revolution through to the end, and struggle for the realization of the great objectives laid down by the Fourth National People's Congress." These words of the secretary expressed the villagers' unified determination to carry out a vigorous drive in revolution and production. The heroic Shucha people will march forward quickly on the socialist road. With their own hands, they will paint a better and brighter future.



# FAMOUS TEAS FROM FUKIEN

MIN FEN



Mountainous Fukien Province is located on China's southeast coast. It has a long history of tea-growing, because there the fertile soil and the mild, moist climate provide excellent conditions for growing tea. Since liberation, under the leadership of the Party and the people's government, the area under tea has constantly been expanded, bringing bigger yields of tea with marked improvements in quality.

Fukien tea may be divided into five categories, black, oolong, white, green and scented, each with features of its own, coming in various grades. Several famous teas are introduced here:

Jasmine tea is prepared from first-class green tea scented with fresh jasmine flowers. The exquisite flavour of green tea marries well with the fragrance of jasmine producing a delicious infusion. Yin hao and Chun feng are the choicest grades and there are seven other grades, special, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. It is offered in attractive small packets.

A firm favourite with many tea lovers, distinctive oolong tea, speciality of Fukien, combines some of the qualities of black tea and green tea, but is unlike either. Among the most famous are Wu-I Shuihsien, Wu-I Chichung, Wu-I Tahungyen and Tikwanyin with their full aroma and thick body. These may be infused several times without detriment to the flavour.

Black tea includes Panyong congou, Lapsang Souchong and other varieties. One of the earliest black teas exported was Panyong congou produced in the White Cloud Mountain range, northeast Fukien. It is known for its dark, lustrous and tightly rolled leaves which produce a brisk stimulating cup of tea. Lapsang Souchong grown in the vicinity of Star village in the Wu-I Mountains of north Fukien gives a strong though mellow tasting tea with an elusive smoky flavour.

Of the green teas, the most famous is Shihing Liuhcha, which has tender leaves, and infuses a bright green cup of tea with a mild full flavour.

White tea is also a Fukien speciality, among the best are Flowery Pekoe and superior-grade Paimutan. It is carefully manufactured from the selected buds and tender leaves of the large-leaved variety of tea shrubs. It infuses a pale yellow cup of tea with a pleasant mild taste. Its fairly high content of tannin and vitamin C makes it a refreshing summer drink.

Exporters: China National Native Produce and Animal By-Products Import & Export Corp., Fukien Branch.



# NARCISSUS



## *Canned Mushrooms*

### 水仙花牌蘑菇罐头



Tender  
Delicious  
Delicate colour  
Uniform size

## Broken Orange Pekoe

China B.O.P. is an export line recently developed through the efforts of tea workers and technicians in the tea producing regions to meet tea drinking habits both at home and abroad. Since 1964, B.O.P. has claimed success in its trial manufacturing in Kwangtung, Yunnan, Kweichow, Szechuan, Kwangsi and Hunan. It has been gradually propagated to other black tea producing regions where the temperate climate, generous rainfall and fertile soil give the best quality tea. The tea manufacturing art, while retaining its traditional merits, is steadily being improved. Mechanization in production has raised both output and quality, bringing a good market reputation.

China B.O.P. is processed from the selected tender buds of good tea bushes. Skilful manufacture gives it its final uniform composition. It gives a bright infusion with a fragrant aroma and full taste. It may be taken plain or with sugar and milk.

Specifications: FOP, OP; BOP, BP; BOPF, F; D, DP types. 35-40 kg net each case. In wooden cases or plywood chest, lined with aluminium foil with double steel band strapping. The strong packing is suitable for ocean transportation. For customer convenience, attractively wrapped small packets and tea-bags are also available.

Exporters: China National Native Produce and Animal By-Products Import & Export Corp., Kwangtung Tea and Native Produce Branch, Shanghai Tea Branch, Kwangsi Branch.

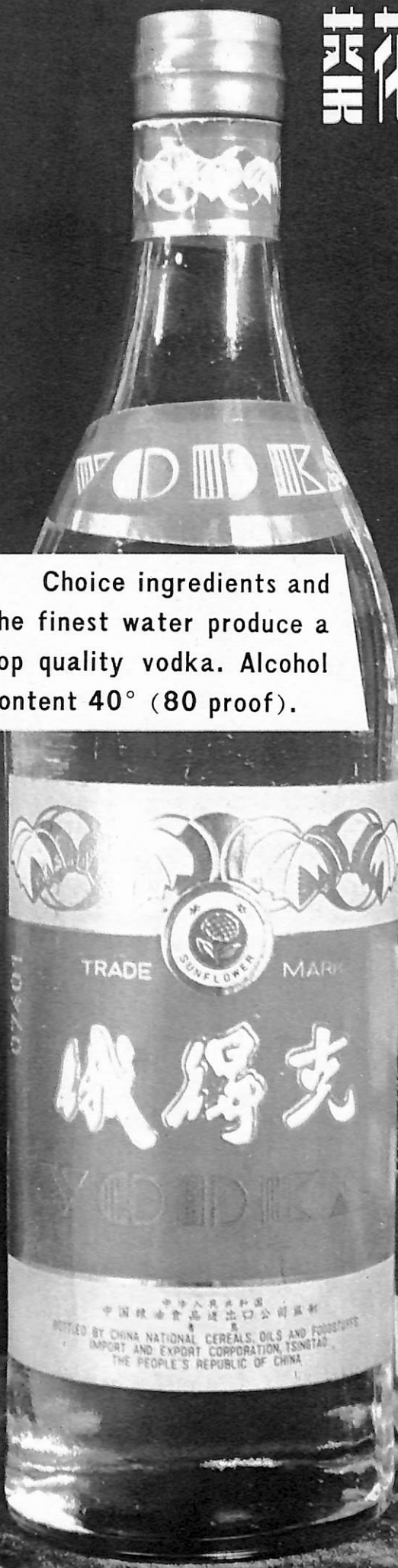
China National Cereals, Oils and Foodstuffs Import & Export Corp., Fukien Branch.

Foreign Trade Building, 94, Tungfanghung Street, Foochow, China.  
Cables: 5028 or FOODCO FOOCHOW



# SUNFLOWER Vodka

葵花牌俄得克



# Lo-Han-Kuo

罗汉果



Lo-Han-Kuo (Momordica Grosvenori Swingle) is a Kwangsi fruit. There are two varieties, oval and round, of which the oval is the better.

The fruit is rich in glucose and often used for making cool drinks. Cooked with meat it makes a tasty soup. It is also used as a medicine for the relief of coughs, as an expectorant and antipyretic.

It is exported in five grades, special, big, medium, small and unclassified and is packed in cardboard boxes.

China National Native Produce and Animal By-Products Import & Export Corp.,  
Kwangsi Branch.

13, Chinan Road, Nanning, China.  
Cables: PRONANNING NANNING

China National Cereals, Oils and Foodstuffs Import & Export Corp.,  
Shantung Foodstuffs Branch.

70, Chungshan Road, Tsingtao, China.  
Cables: FOODSTUFFS TSINGTAO





# Low Fat, High Protein Frozen Rabbit Meat

— A Visit to the Shanghai Meat Plant

Our Reporter      CHU SHANG

**A**FTER an article on frozen rabbit meat appeared in our second issue of 1974, a foreign friend wrote to ask the editorial department for some details on the nutritive value of domestic rabbit meat, and how it is processed and packed. So here I was on a special trip to Shanghai — East China Sea metropolis. The Shanghai Foodstuffs Branch of the China National Cereals, Oils and Foodstuffs Import & Export Corp. arranged for me to visit the Shanghai Meat Plant.

## An Introduction to the Plant

The plant was a small poorly equipped slaughterhouse doing only a limited amount of business before liberation. Afterwards, it was completely changed by rebuilding and expansion to become a highly mechanized meat processing plant.

The many photographs in the plant's reception room caught our attention. Pointing to them, our host explained: "All these different machines have been produced by the plant's own workers as a result of their going in for large scale technical innovations. You will be able to see in more detail when we go down to the workshops." Then he showed me a chart comparing the nutritive content of different kinds of meat:

|                      | Fat % | Protein % |
|----------------------|-------|-----------|
| Domestic Rabbit Meat | 3.8   | 21        |
| Pork                 | 59.8  | 9.5       |
| Beef                 | 18.9  | 18.6      |
| Mutton               | 28.8  | 11.1      |

He explained: "The tenderness and fine texture of domestic rabbit meat make it popular. The fact that it contains less fat and is higher in protein value, being twice that of pork, makes it attractive to those who can't take much fat in their diet but need extra nourishment. Our plant, like other similar plants elsewhere in the country, find that our products not only market well at home but export readily everywhere, Asia, Western Europe and North America."

## Round the Workshops

After putting on white smocks and caps we followed our host through a shallow disinfectant footbath to the pre-slaughter room. This room was bright and well ventilated; the cages neat and clean and the rabbits in them lively, watching us with their ears cocked inquisitively.

The workers told us that rabbit raising was common in the Shanghai suburbs and there were many fine breeds,





Pre-slaughter inspection  
by qualified veterinarian.



Preparation work.

including the Chinese, the Large White and the Chingtzulan. These are specially raised for eating. Grown rabbits are only accepted from strictly disease free areas and they are kept for a while in the pre-slaughter room for inspection. If found necessary, their temperatures are checked or they are isolated for observation. This ensures that every rabbit killed is wholesome and fit for eating.

In the slaughterhouse, we followed the process from electric stunning, blood letting, washing, removal of feet, skinning, tailing, eviscerating, to cleaning of blood from head and neck. All of these processes are basically mechanized or semi-mechanized. Our host told us that the automatic revolving blade on the slaughtering machine, the feet removal machine, skinning machine and blood-letting machine were all manufactured by the workers themselves. These machines freed the workers from heavy physical labour, doubled work efficiency and raised the quality of the product.

During the eviscerating process, experienced veterinarians work together with the workers to carry out careful and rigid inspection of the internal organs and carcasses of the rabbits. Sometimes, a sample is taken for further analysis. Our host emphasized: "It is our duty to protect the consumers' health. Apart from routine disinfection measures, veterinary inspection is extremely important. Any carcasses not coming up to processing specifications are rejected."

Our final stop was in a spacious and bright hall at the rear of the workshop. Cleaned whole rabbits were hung on slowly moving steel hooks for final inspection by the

workers. Then after going through the cooler the rabbits are graded according to weight, packed in polythene bags, put into paper cartons and quick frozen.

At my request, our host supplied a list of packing specifications:

#### 1. Frozen Whole Rabbit

|          |                      |
|----------|----------------------|
| Special: | 1,500 g min net each |
| Large:   | 1,000 g min net each |
| Medium:  | 600 g min net each   |
| Small:   | 400 g min net each   |

In cartons of 20 kg net each

#### 2. Frozen Boned Rabbit

In cartons holding 4 blocks of 5 kg each

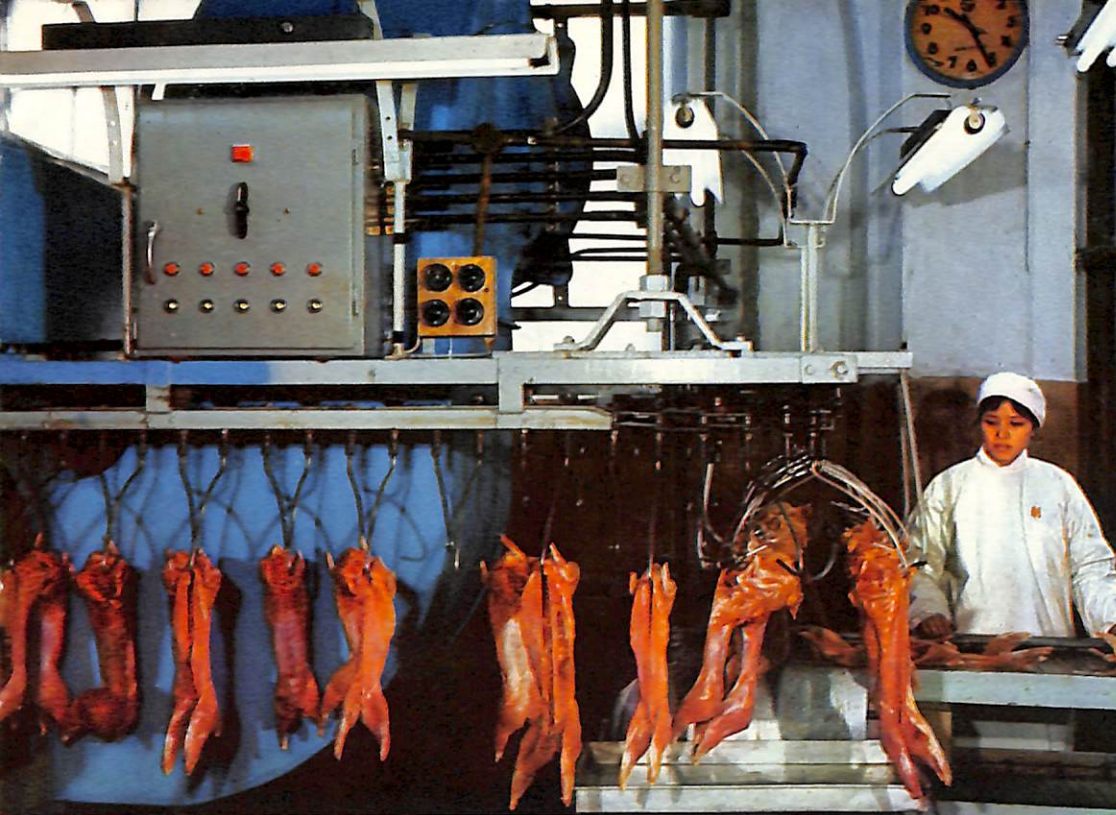
#### 3. Frozen Rabbit Portions

In trays of 1 kg net

Packed 10 trays to a carton of 10 kg net

What impressed me most during this visit was the serious and responsible attitude of the workers towards their work and the fine quality of their products. When I mentioned this, our host at the plant replied: "Not long ago, a foreign friend visiting the plant, declared: 'I am impressed by the earnest and serious attitude of the workers towards their jobs in this first-rate plant of yours. They are enthusiastic and turn out high quality products.' " This comment fully reflected my own feelings.





*Packing rabbit meat from the cooler.*

*Below 1:  
Stringent laboratory inspection.*

*Below 2:  
Cold storage.*



*Roasted rabbit.*



*Fried rabbit cakes.*





# Shanghai Furniture

Shanghai furniture has always been known for its fine workmanship and handsome styling. In recent years there has been a marked improvement in quality, styles and technique. Now exported are complete suites for large, medium and small bedrooms which include wardrobe, chest, bedstead, bedside cabinet, dressing table and stool; dining room suites which include dining table, chairs and sideboard; drawing room suites which include sofa, two easy chairs and coffee table. Single pieces include chairs, tables, bookcases and multipurpose furniture. Style, construction and finish are all interestingly varied.

Skilled craftsmen manufacture the furniture from good quality timber. Further beauty is added by carefully matched veneers of supple and clear-grained woods such as ash, walnut and teak. Use is made of different kinds of carving, marble insets and gold inlays to produce a feeling of depth. Some furniture is expertly stained and varnished to

a satin or bright finish. There is other furniture finished in white, gold or old bronze.

Collapsible or unassembled furniture is available for convenience in use, storage and transport. For example, unassembled wardrobes are packed into door, side, top, bottom, drawer and back units, which may be easily assembled on arrival.

Our dual purpose furniture is economical and durable. There are tables which easily convert from square into round, dining tables with extensions, bed/sofas, single or double decker steel bunks and beds for mother and child.

Also available are exotic eastern style rosewood furniture, Tungyang carved wooden furniture and gilt and inlaid furniture.

Exporters: China National Light Industrial Products Import & Export Corp., Shanghai Arts and Crafts Branch.



# 广东钢家具

# Kwangtung-made Tubular Steel Furniture

Light and comfortable folding chairs for dining rooms and offices, children's folding chairs and arm-chairs made of high quality tubular steel, sturdily built in up-to-date styles.



China National Light Industrial Products Import & Export Corp., Kwangtung Arts and Crafts Branch.

2, Chiaokwang Road, Kwangchow, China. Cables: ARTCANTON KWANGCHOW





# NEW FOOCHOW LACQUERWARE



*Eight piece lacquer tea set  
with gold decoration.*

*Lacquer vase and canister.*



*Handing down skills.*

Backed by a 200-year-old tradition, Foochow bodiless lacquerware is justly acclaimed as a gem of China's arts and crafts. After the founding of New China, the lacquerware artists introduced bold innovations in this art while taking over the fine traditions. Significant refinements can be seen in the artistic composition and quality of the lacquerware, enabling this ancient art to shine in new splendour.

Foochow bodiless lacquerware is known the world over for its elegant form, light texture, antique colours and exquisite craftsmanship. To produce a piece of lacquerware requires more than 30 processes. The artist begins by forming a temporary body of clay, on which several layers of ramie cloth are pasted and coated with a film of lacquer. After drying in a moist atmosphere, the clay body is removed. The processes of lacquer coating, grinding, polishing and decorating are repeated many times. The finished lacquerware gains a mirror-like surface capable of standing the test of time.

In recent years, the artists of the Foochow Lacquerware Factory have evolved some new varnishing techniques. One such is the ruby-like cinnabar red lacquer and another, the underpainted design. An outstanding example of this is the underpainted goldfish. The application of a film of highly transparent lacquer on the surface of the ware adds depth, light effects and vividness to the design. Other new techniques include ruby resplendent lacquer, striped golden agate lacquer, variable golden stripe lacquer, imitation antique porcelain, carved and lacquer inlaid work, relief carvings and silver inlaid work.

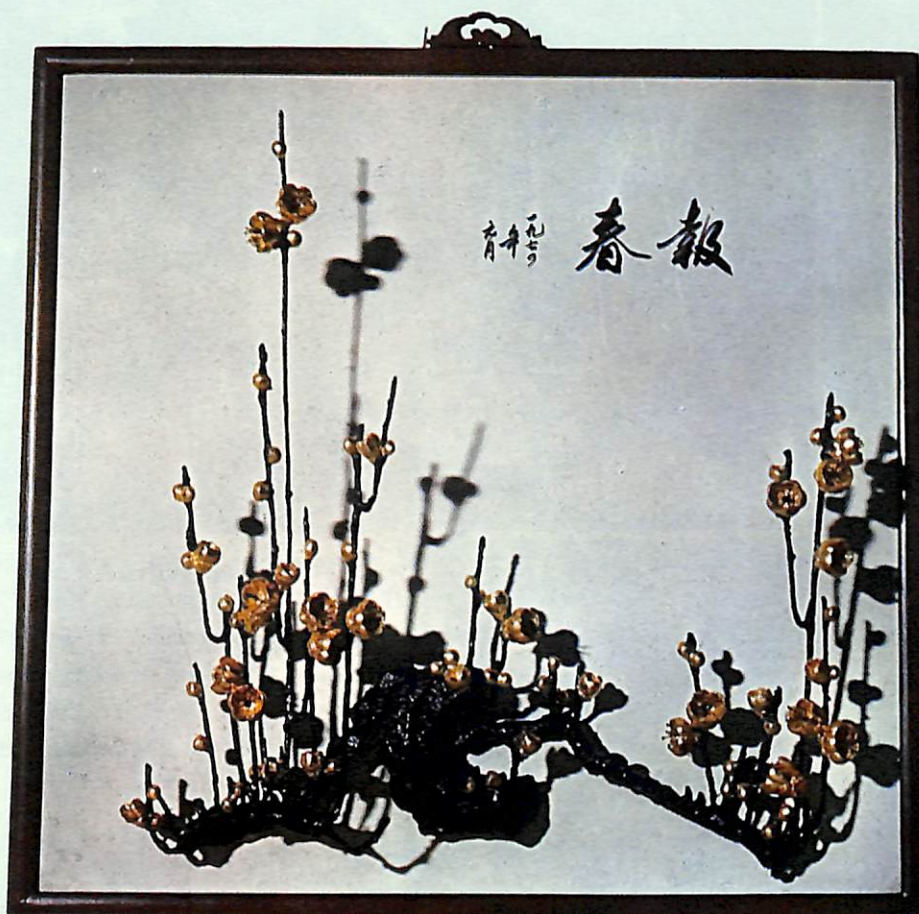
Over a thousand new products have been added to the list of exports, including tea sets, wine sets, coffee sets, ashtrays, writing sets, boxes, basins, bowls, plates, wall hangings, screens, sets of furniture and animal figures. Resistant to heat, colour fast, impervious to corrosion and unbreakable, Foochow bodiless lacquerware is not only elegant interior decoration but also durable and useful.

Exporters: China National Light Industrial Products Import & Export Corp., Fukien Branch.





"Swordplay" — bodiless lacquer sculpture.



## 金漆梅花

### *Gilded Lacquer Plum Blossoms*

*A special branch of the Chinese lacquerer's art, these exquisite flowers in gold foil and lacquer are available in various styles, potted or on wall hangings. Novel varieties are gilded lacquer orchids, convolvuli, chrysanthemums, China roses and grape-vines.*

**China National Light Industrial Products Import  
& Export Corp., Hupei Branch.**

75, Shengli Street, Hankow, China.

Cables: 1666 HANKOW



# BOSHAN GLASS ARTWARE

Glass artware is a speciality of Boshan in Shantung Province, a well-known centre of this industry for more than 400 years.

After liberation, under the guidance and interest of the Party and the government, the artists' traditional skills were brought into full play. The resulting new creations and improved techniques brought about a significant rise in quantity and variety of products.

Glass artware includes cameo glassware, paperweights, interior-painted phials, ashtrays and bead curtains.

The cameo glassware — vases, containers, dishes and so on — is made of opaque-white glass encased in coloured glass. The coloured glass is then engraved with various beautiful motifs by a special bossing technique. The

engraved relief contrasts pleasingly with the opaque-white glass body. The casing glass comes in red, blue, black, green, yellow and other colours, among which the canary yellow is the most valued.

Paperweights made of flawless crystal glass are available in the form of balls, birds or animals. The ball paperweights have flowers and insects of vividly coloured glass molded into the centre.

Interior-painted phials, available in a wide variety of specifications and forms, are an art work of utmost delicacy. The artists decorate the inside walls of the phials by means of a special painting pen, afterwards the phials are fired to fuse the enamel colour. Since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, guided by Chair-

man Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art, the artists have weeded out old ideas and created many new themes depicting China's socialist revolution and construction. Their new works include *Sunrise over the Tachang Oilfield*, *Red Blossoms of Tachai* showing the peasants remaking nature; *The Great Wall on the South China Sea*, a scene of P.L.A. men and people's militia defending the coast; *Liuhsia Chi Denounces Confucius*, one of the recent works created in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. Liuhsia Chi was an outstanding leader of slave uprisings over 2,400 years ago. Confucius tried to bribe him with riches and position in order to save the slaveowning aristocracy, but was soundly denounced. This work was displayed at the Chinese

Ashtray.



Glass paperweights.







*"Liuhisia Chi Denounces Confucius"*  
— interior-painted phial.

Export Commodities Fair in 1974.

Ashtrays and bead curtains made from coloured glass are attractively practical for the household.

Exporters: China National Light Industrial Products Import & Export Corp., Shantung Arts and Crafts Branch.



*"Sunrise over Taching Oilfield"* — interior-painted vase.

*Cameo glass vases.*







# GOLDEN CUP HSINGHAI PONGEES

To improve the quality and enrich the choice of silks, workers, cadres and technicians of the tussah textile industry in Liaoning Province have made a series of technical transformations which encompass every production process, reeling, bleaching and scouring, dyeing, weaving and finishing. Many new tussah silks have been successfully trial-produced. *Golden Cup* Hsinghai pongees is one of these newcomers.

Woven from dyed all-tussah yarns in checks and stripes, *Golden Cup* Hsinghai pongees have a wide selection of patterns and colours. Supple handle, elegant style and bright colours are characteristic. Sometimes, different-coloured warps and wefts are mixed and matched resulting in an iridescent fabric. Chic and graceful, Hsinghai pongees make a fine material for women's spring and summer dresses.

Exporters: China National Textiles Import & Export Corp., Talien Branch.



*New designs.*



*Strict quality inspection.*







Shanghai-made

## Silk Robes and Jackets

Robes and jackets from Shanghai are made of pure silk brocade, rayon brocade, blended brocade and Soochow brocade. They feature fine tailoring, rich choice of patterns and colours and up-to-date styles. Daintily coiled satin frogs in harmonizing colours add an extra finishing touch.

Available are men's, women's and children's silk robes and jackets for all seasons — lined, unlined, cotton-padded or reversible, in standard sizes or custom made to measure.

Exporters: China National Textiles Import & Export Corp., Shanghai Silk Branch.





①

飼熊貓



②

③





# Szechuan Embroidery

YUEH FANG

This piece of embroidery entitled, *Feeding the Pandas*, is done in the style of the typical Chinese ink wash painting. The zoo keeper smilingly teases two lovable pandas with an apple. Although simple in composition it is vividly life-like.

A popular traditional handicraft of Szechuan Province's Chengtu area, Szechuan embroidery can be traced back over a thousand years to the Tang Dynasty. Over the centuries, it has developed its own distinctive artistic style and is one of China's four famous schools of embroidery together with Hunan, Soochow and Kwangtung.

Each of these schools has its own merits. The Szechuan school is characterized by neat clean stitches which are close and even and meticulously matched. Stitch matching takes two main forms — positive and negative. With the positive, stitching begins from the centre of a key point such as an animal's eye or a flower petal and is gradually worked outwards. With the negative the process is reversed, using long or short stitches. It is this distinctive fluid and elastic style of stitching which gives the artistic ink wash effect typical of so many pieces.

Since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Szechuan embroiderers have taken greater initiative to carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art. They are striving to create pieces which portray the new people and new things of this socialist age, bringing fresh brilliance to this traditional art. *Spring Blossoms*, *Spring Comes to the Deer Farm*, *Tibetan Lass*, etc., were created in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. Excellent in subject as well as artistic form, they are the outcome of weeding through the old to bring forth the new. The riot of yellow jasmine covering most of the foreground in *Spring Blossoms* brings out the vitality of the children, and their enthusiastic spirit of making progress every day. The composition is interesting, simple and clear, and the colours crisp, retaining the distinctive style of Szechuan embroidery, but with a fresh approach.

Recently, innovations have been made on traditional themes. The old depressing and decadent sentiments have been resolutely pushed aside and replaced with new embroidery pieces which are lively and vigorous. New horizons have been opened up for such traditional subjects as the panda, carp and landscapes.

Szechuan embroidery is exported by the China National Textiles Import & Export Corp., Kwangtung Branch.



"Tibetan Lass."

1. "Spring Blossoms."
2. "Feeding the Pandas."
3. "Spring Comes to the Deer Farm."





# SWATOW

Swatow drawnwork is a distinguished south China folk art and a traditional needlecraft of Kwangtung Province. Here are described a few Swatow drawnwork articles.

Embroidered white organdy tablecloths are available in 36" x 36", 45" x 54", 54" x 54", 54" x 72", 72" x 90", 72" x 108", 72" x 126", 72" x 144" and other sizes. Photo shows a 72" x 108" organdy tablecloth beautifully worked in a score of fancy stitches with harmoniously matched colour threads. It is both dainty and practical.

Linen tablecloths in multicolour spoke-work are available in the sizes stated above. The main technique in this kind of embroidery is the drawing of threads. Swatow embroiderers are highly skilled in this technique. Deft-fingered embroiderers carefully pick and draw out the threads in the fabric according to the design and then embroider the exposed threads with various



*Embroidered organdy tablecloth.*



# DRAWNWORK

lace-like patterns. Photo illustrates embroiderer working on a 72" x 108" linen tablecloth in spokework. The motifs of grapes, roses, chrysanthemums, plum blossoms, vines and leaves are tastefully arranged.

Embroidered sheer handkerchiefs are a speciality made on linen, cambric or cotton batiste by the Swatow embroiderers who have created a unique school in the embroidery art. The white embroidered handkerchiefs are particularly attractive. One of the most delicate and charming examples of the Swatow embroiderers' art is a 13" square handkerchief embroidered with 500 grapes, 16 chrysanthemums, 36 openwork florals and 12 roses. Some of the motifs stand out boldly whereas others are in shadow embroidery. Men's, women's and children's handkerchiefs are available in squares of 8", 9", 11 1/4", 13", 15", 17" and 18".

Exporters: China National Textiles Import & Export Corp., Kwangtung Branch.



*Elaborately embroidered handkerchiefs.*

## DOUBLE HORSE Dyed Spun Silk Fabrics

双马牌染色绢纺



Woven from short fibred mulberry silk  
Soft feel.

Fast colours

Men's and women's garments in spun silk are good looking, comfortable and wear well.



China National Textiles Import & Export Corp., Shanghai Silk Branch.

17, Chungshan Road E. I. Shanghai, China.

Cables: CHISICORP SHANGHAI



# MODEL 200 OIL EXPELLER

Model 200 is an ideal oil expeller for extraction of vegetable oils from oil bearing seeds and nuts such as copra, groundnuts, soybeans, cottonseed, rapeseed, sesameseed, etc.

Equipped with a 2-stage, 3-stage or 4-stage kettle, this model is suitable for heating different seeds (or meal) to varying temperatures for higher extraction of oil. Each stage of the kettle has a steam jacketed bottom and a stirrer mounted on a vertical shaft for stirring the meal during heating. The temperature and the moisture content of the meal in each stage are individually adjustable by using steam valves, steam pressure gauges and direct damping spray.

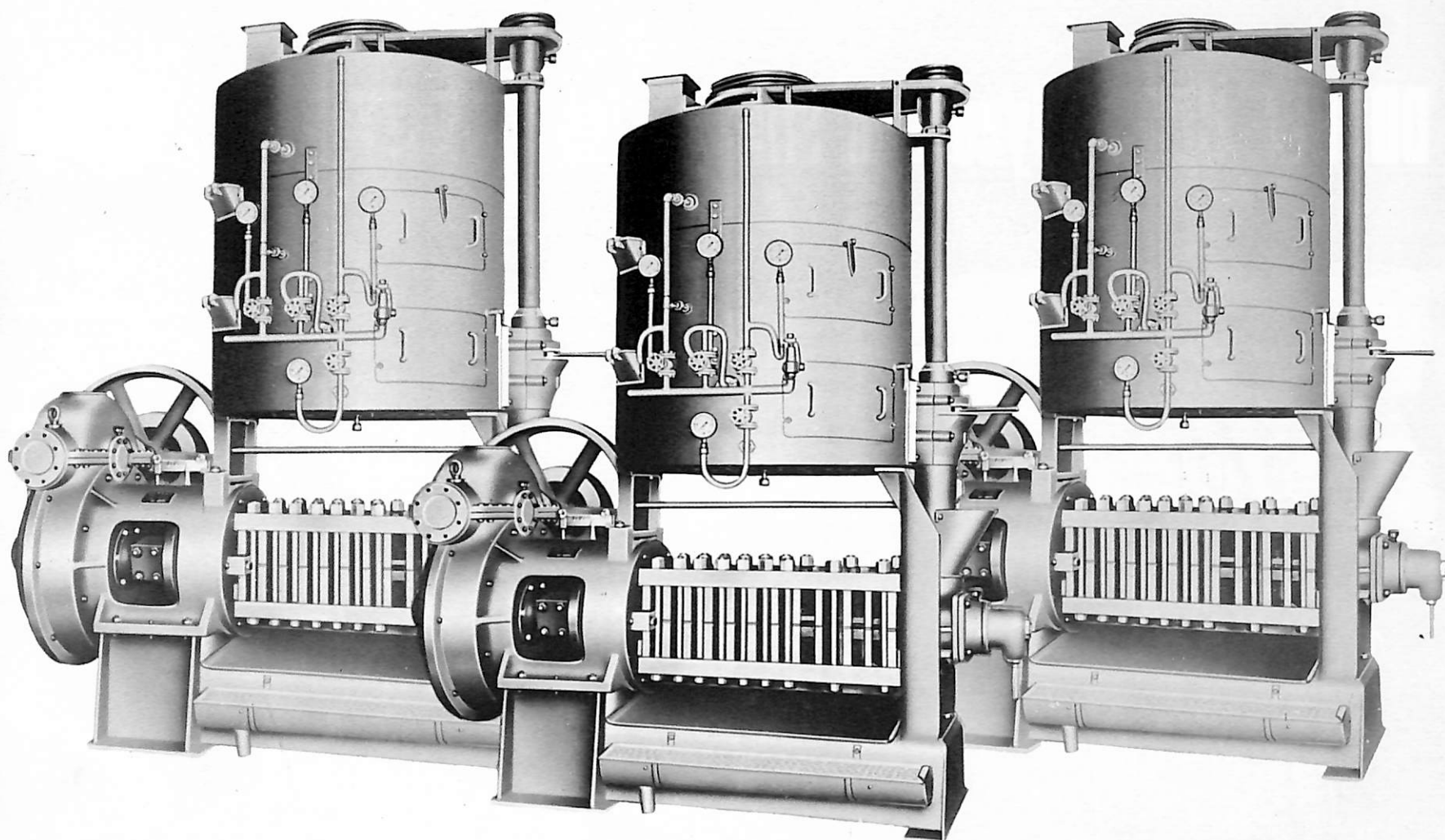
The main shaft, on which different sized pressing worms are mounted, rotates inside the pressing cage. On the end of the main shaft a pressure cone regulates the thickness of the residual cake discharged from the cage. For long service, all parts subject to heavy wear are heat treated while the main shaft, made of high quality alloy steel, has a water cooling device.

Oil extraction takes place by an automatic and continuous process. The meal is fed through an inlet opening into the top stage of the steaming kettle and gradually passes from one stage to another. After coming out of the final stage, it falls into the feed head and is delivered to the pressing cage. The extracted oil flows through the bars of the pressing cage into an oil collecting trough to an oil reservoir. The cake is discharged from the rear of the machine. When the temperature and the moisture of meal, rate of feed into the pressing cage and thickness of cake have been set, the operator needs only to watch the feed indicator, steam pressure gauges and ammeter to carry out necessary adjustments.

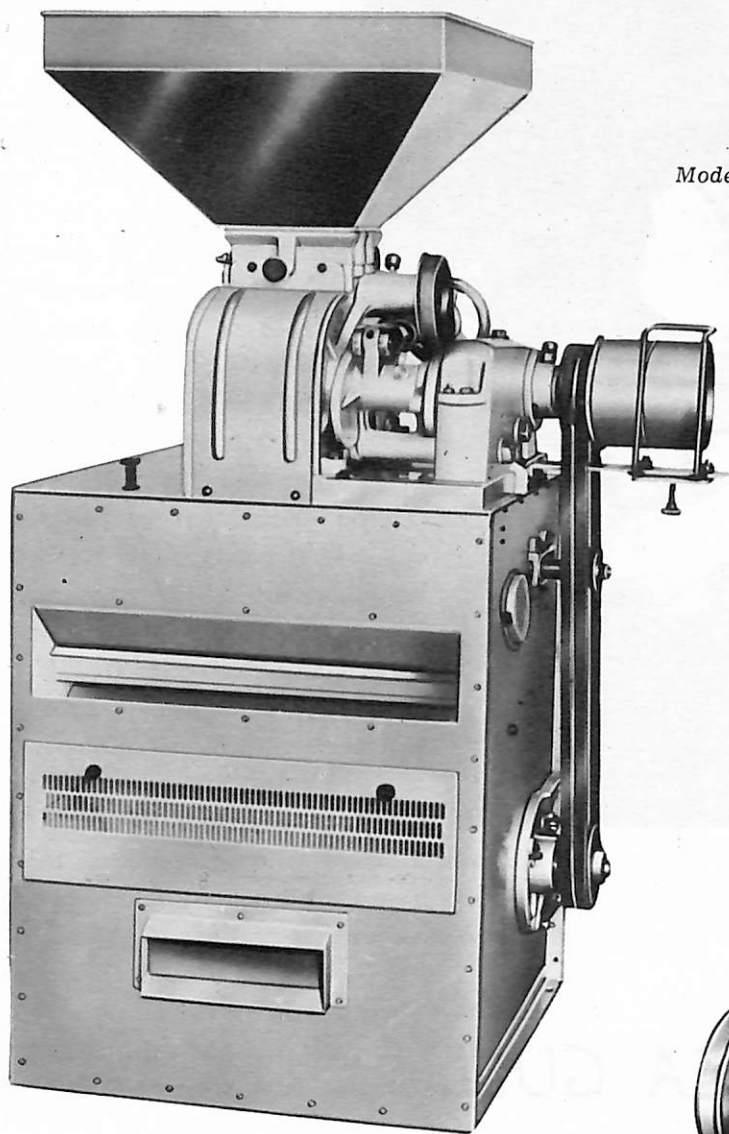
Model 200 deals with copra, rapeseed, groundnut kernels and cottonseed at a rate of 9,000—10,000 kg/hr, sesameseed at 6,500—7,500 kg/hr and soybeans at 8,000—9,000 kg/hr.

Model 200 is driven by a 17 kw, 3-phase, 50 c/s electric motor with a speed of 960 rpm.

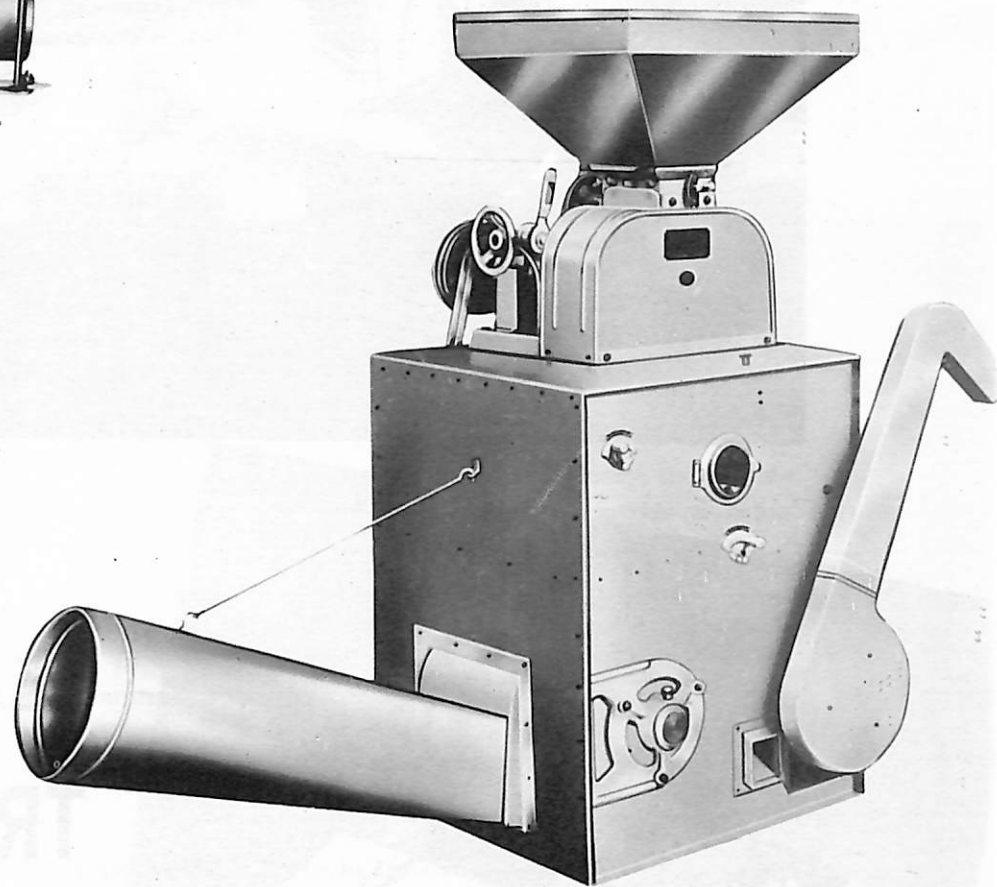
Its export is handled by the China National Machinery Import & Export Corp., Shantung Branch. Catalogues will be mailed upon request.







Model LM24-2C.



Model LM24-2A.

## RICE HULLERS

The China National Machinery Import & Export Corp., Shantung Branch exports two types of rice hullers — Model LM24-2C and Model LM24-2A. Both are of sturdy, compact, all metal construction, dust free working and smooth running. The excellent air current system effectively removes the husks from the stock.

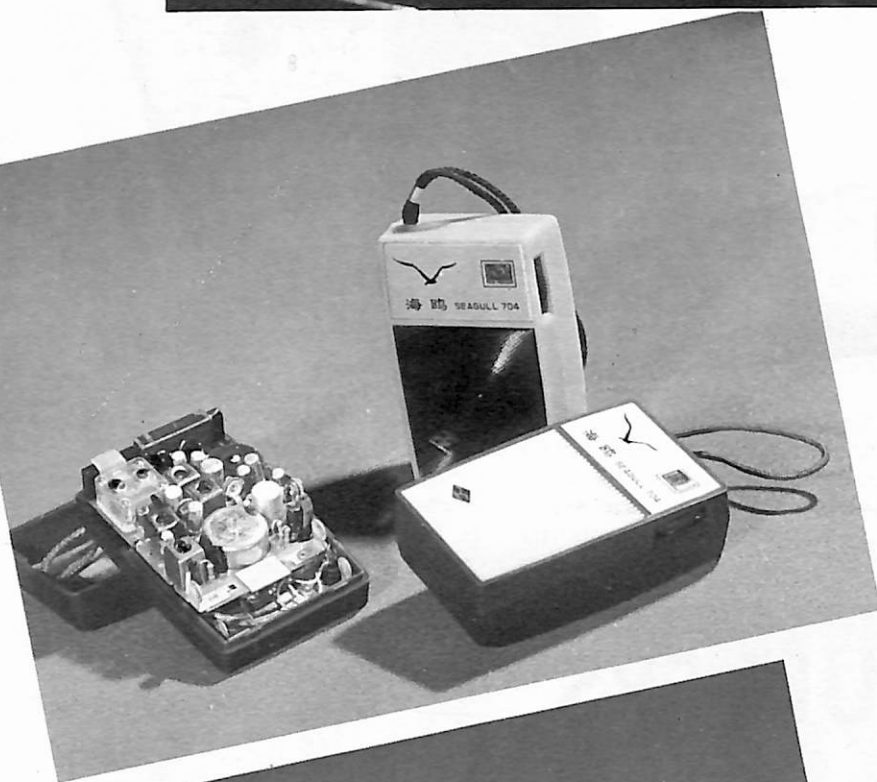
Model LM24-2C hulls paddy and separates the hulls from the mixture of brown rice and unhulled grain in one operation. Fast and loose pulleys make it convenient to use individual drive or group transmission shaft drive.

Clean paddy passes from the hopper through the feed roller down an inclined plate and then between two rubber rollers. The hulling operation is carried out by the two rollers revolving at different speeds. Husks are separated from the stock by a regulated air current and brown rice and the remaining small amount of unhulled grain fall out through an outlet at the lower part of the huller.

Model LM24-2A is driven by a V-belt and is equipped with a screw conveyor and a thrower. After husks have been removed by the airflow, the mixture of brown rice and the small remainder of unhulled grain drops on the screw conveyor and is respectively discharged into bags through the thrower. Model LM24-2A rice huller is for individual drive only.

Both these models can process 1,500 to 2,000 kg of paddy per hour.



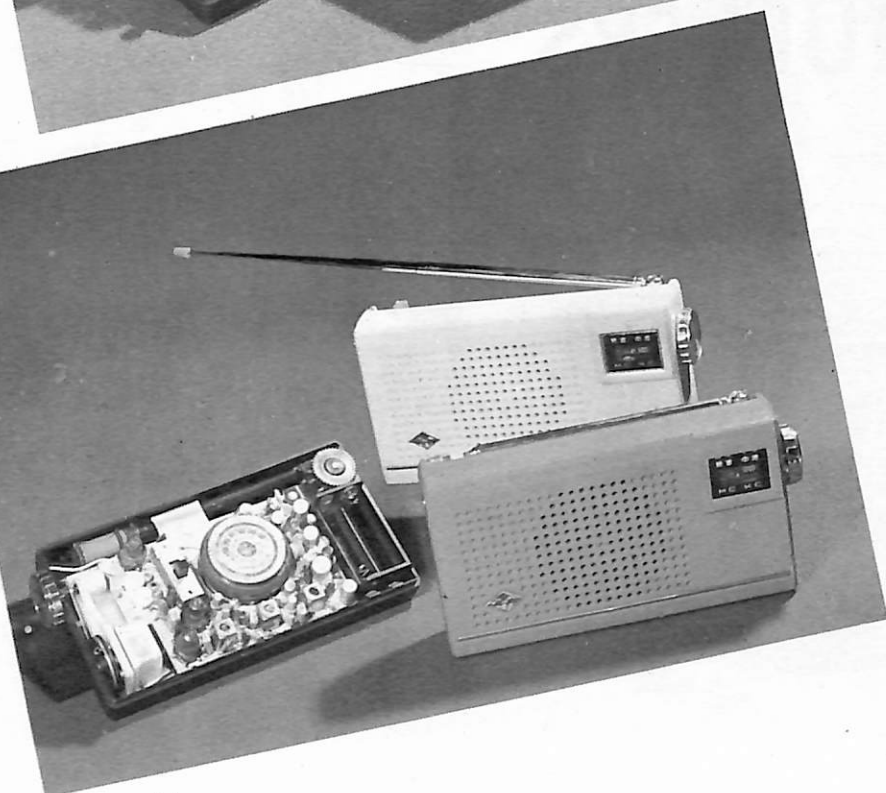


## SEA GULL TRANSISTOR RADIOS —Model 704 and 705

These models are manufactured by the Tientsin Pohai Radio Factory. Model 704 is a pocket type AM MW radio with a frequency range of 535-1605 KC, intermediate frequency 465 KC. Model 705 is an AM transistor radio with MW and SW bands and adjustable antenna for excellent reception. Both models are attractively designed and come in a fine simulated leather case in black, sky blue, dark green, rose red, orange, peach, cream or lemon yellow.

These two radios have rational circuit design and separate leadless battery holders, for easy handling of the batteries. The OTL circuit system used is compact and has good tone quality, low distortion and high sound volume.

Exporters: China National Light Industrial Products  
Import & Export Corp., Tientsin Branch.







# GREAT WALL SZ-1 Camera

长城牌照相机



This camera has a 45 mm f 2.8 anastigmatic coated lens, shutter speeds of 1/30, 1/60, 1/125, 1/300 sec., "B" setting, built in self-timer and X synchronizer. Its automatic film transporter when fully wound will take 12 continuous pictures. 135 film.

China National Light Industrial Products Import & Export Corp., Peking Branch.

76, Changan Street W., Peking, China.  
Cables: INDUSBRANCH PEKING





# FARM IMPLEMENTS

*Cock, Flying Swallow, Diamond and Huangshan* farm implements are exported by the China National Machinery Import & Export Corp., Tientsin Branch. Made of quality steel using the latest technology, these sturdy farm implements have good sharp cutting edges. They include hoes, shovels, pickaxes, hatchets, forks, rakes, adzes, sickles, machetes, cocoa knives and orchard tools.

The workers and technicians of the farm implement industry often visit the people's communes to see these implements in use and collect suggestions and comments from the commune members. Bearing in mind the particular implements used in different regions, designs and production techniques are constantly being changed to meet the requirements of users at home and abroad. The rising quality of our products ensures them a ready market everywhere.

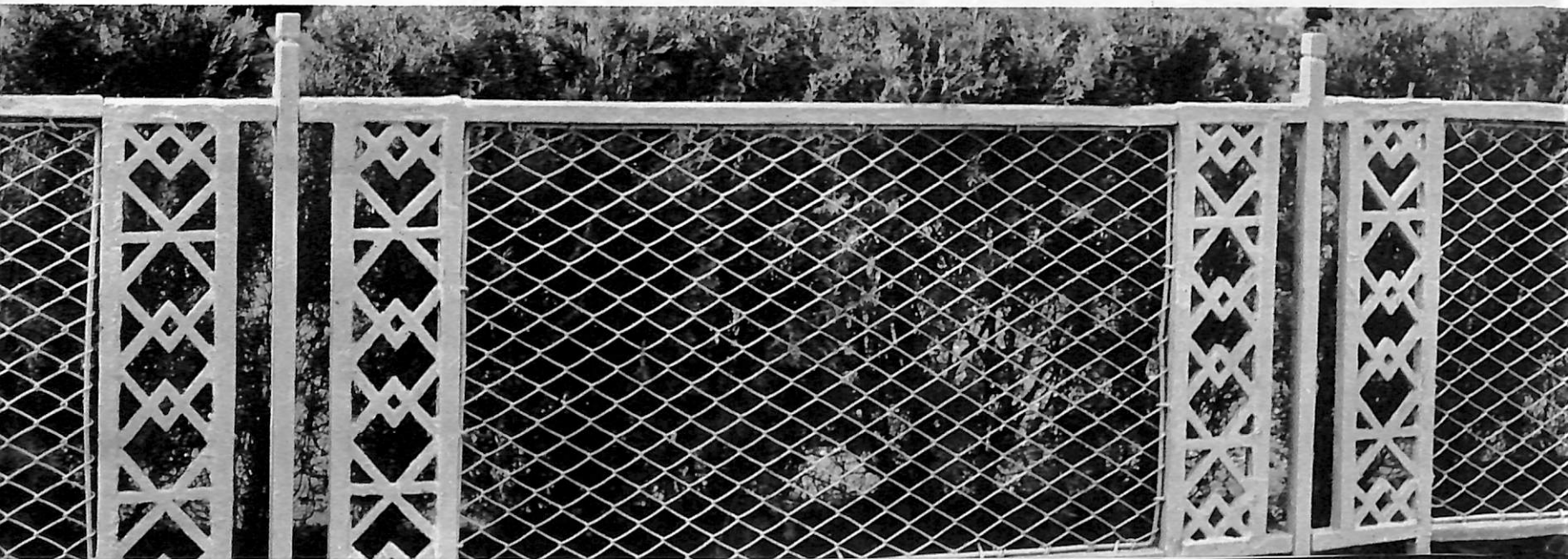
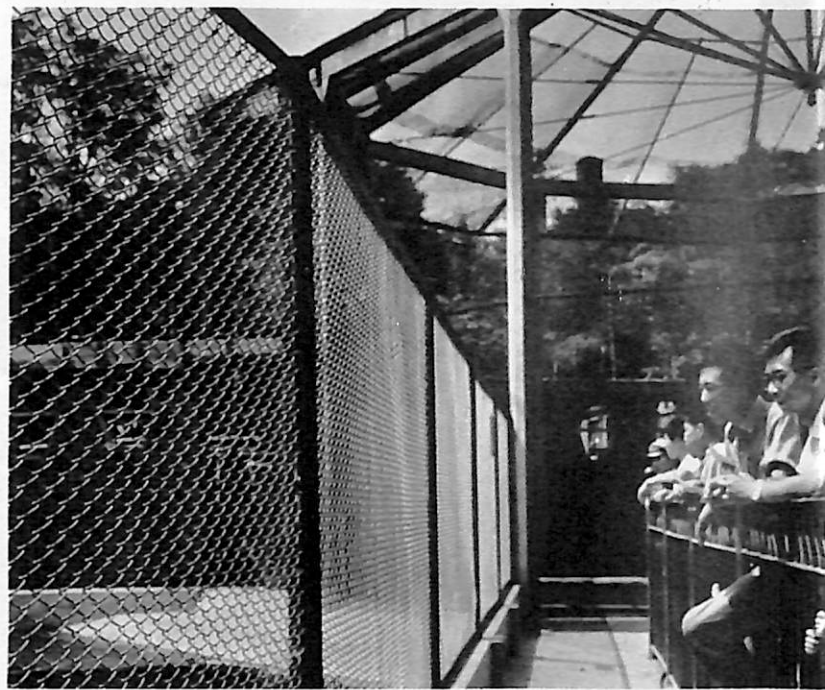


# GRATING

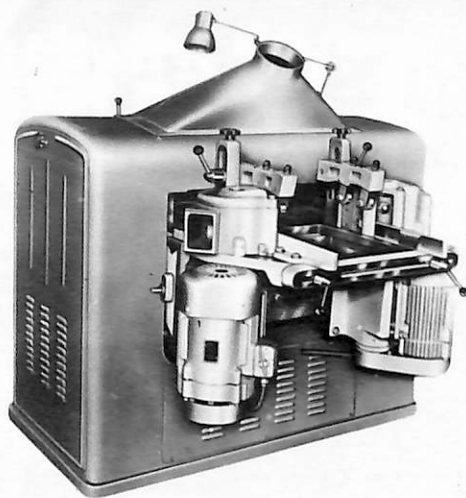
Metal grating is used for protection and decoration of buildings. It comes in a wide range of varieties and specifications with many patterned on ancient Chinese architecture along with the strong points of foreign architectural designing. Grating is widely used on iron gates, windows, staircases and balcony balustrades as well as for garden fences.

Grating exported by the Talien Branch of the China National Metals and Minerals Import & Export Corp. is available in symmetrical geometric patterns or vertical artistic designs.

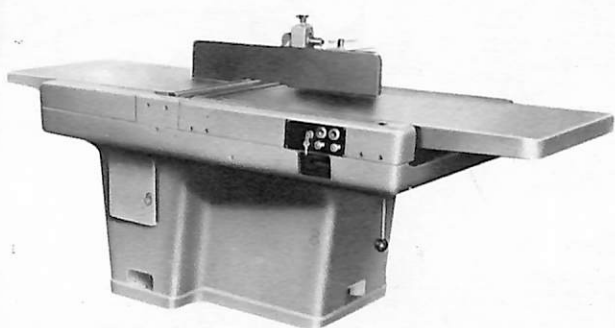
Orders and inquiries are welcome.



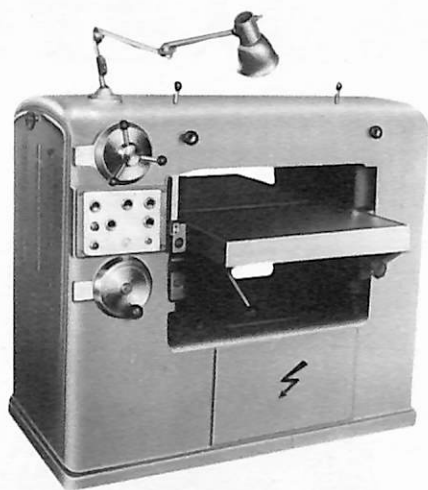




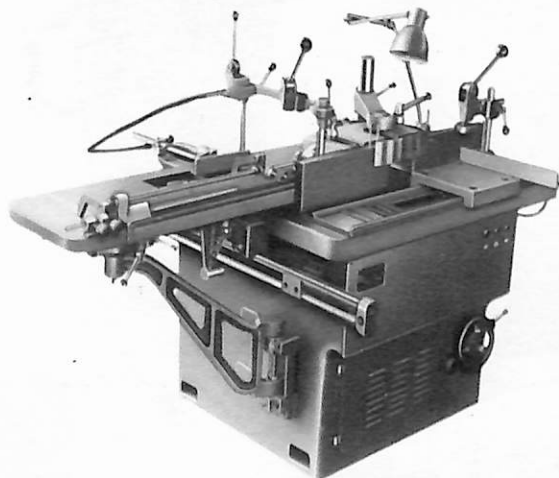
MB 304 three-sided planing and moulding machine



MB 506B wood planing machine



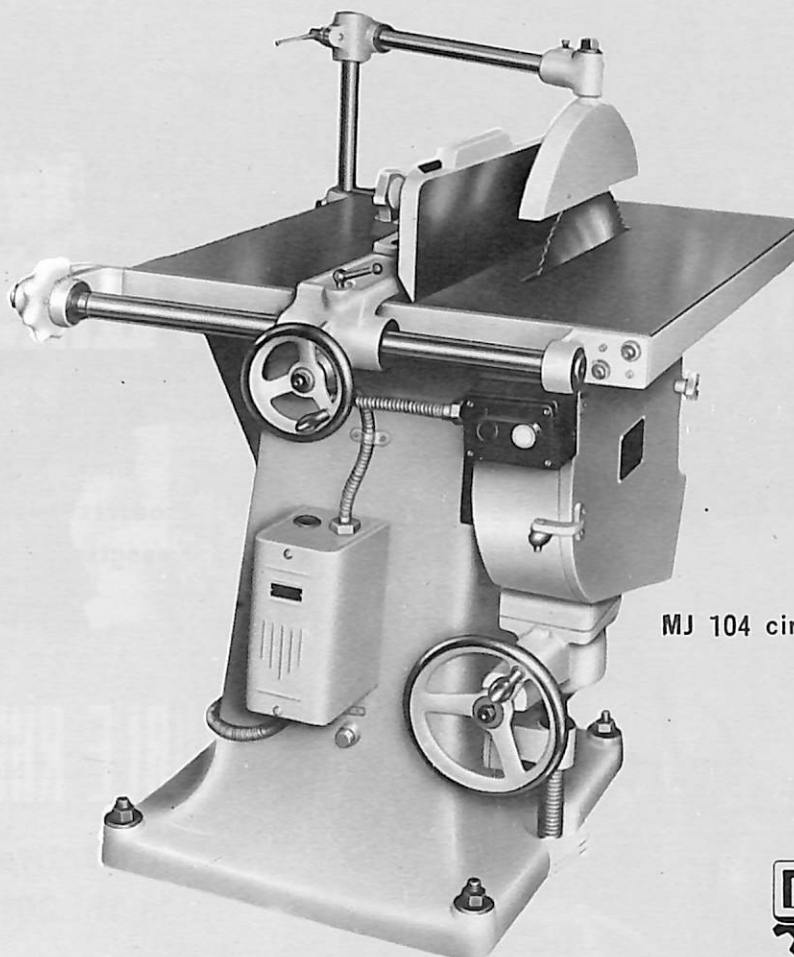
MB 104 wood planer and thicknesser



MX 519 vertical single-spindle milling machine

# Wood Working Machinery

木工机械



MJ 104 circular saw



Our woodworking machines for export give safe, durable service and are simple in operation. They are suitable for use in the manufacture of furniture, coach bodies, wooden models, etc. Available are:

1. MB 106A panel planer and thicknesser;
2. MB 206 double-side wood planer and thicknesser;
3. MB 304 three-sided planing and moulding machine;
4. MB 506B wood planing machine;
5. MB 503A wood planing machine;
6. MB 104 wood planer and thicknesser;
7. MJ 346A woodworking band saw;
8. MJ 104 circular saw;
9. MX 519 vertical single-spindle milling machine;
10. MX 2116A single-end tenoning milling machine.

China National Machinery Import & Export Corp., Peking Branch.

190 Chaoyangmennei Street, Peking, China.

Cables: MACHBRANCH PEKING



# 石岐玻璃杯

Sparkling clear tumblers made from superior quality materials. In a choice of different sizes, shapes and styles, printed or hand cut.

## Shekki Glass Tumblers

China National Light Industrial Products Import & Export Corp., Kwangtung Branch, Shekki Office.

双菱牌



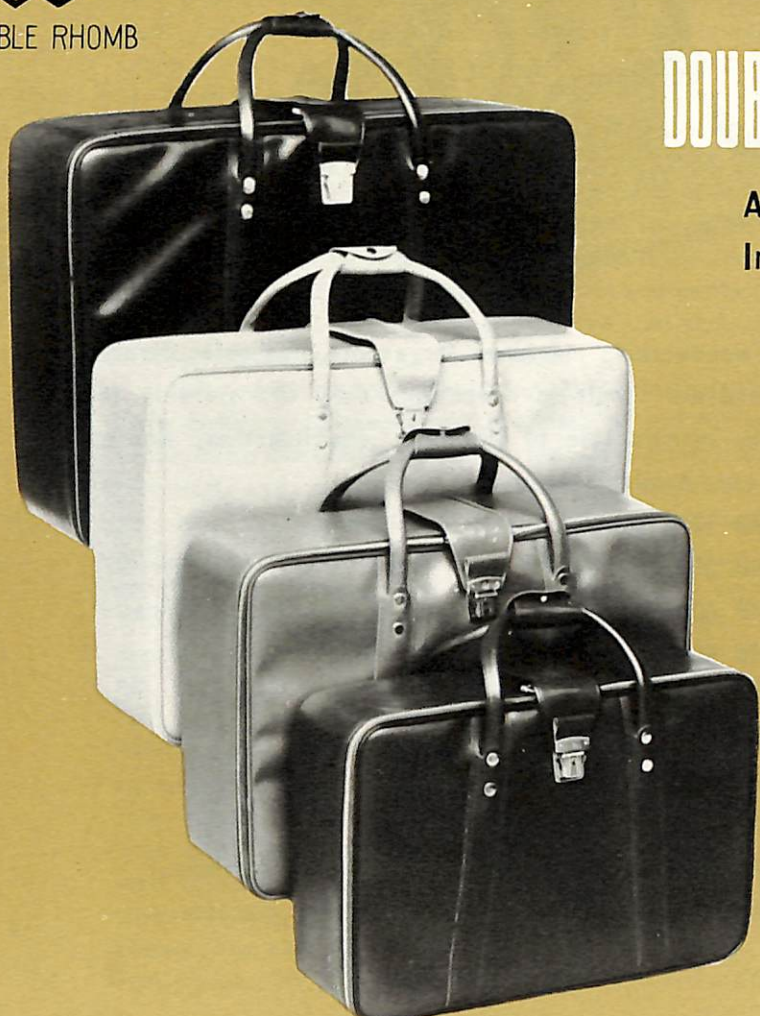
DOUBLE RHOMB

双菱牌人造革箱

## DOUBLE RHOMB Synthetic Leather Luggage

Attractive and durable

In 18, 20, 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 inch sizes,



China National Light Industrial Products Import & Export Corp., Peking Branch.





Hydraulic machine for groove cutting of lock cylinders.

# SHANGHAI LOCKS



Large scale technical innovations in recent years have brought many improvements to our locks and production is rising. There is a large variety of all kinds of locks for every use. In 1973, the Hsinhsing Lock Factory, which produces the 808 drawer lock, designed and made their own special machine for groove cutting of cylinders. The working processes from infeed groove cutting to delivery are all automatic and the results are accurate and standard. A new electro-plating technique adds extra lustre to padlock shackles and suitcase locks. Shanghai locks have common features such as: accurate and sturdy construction, responsive operation and attractive design. The following categories are available:

1. *Globe* and 808 drawer or cabinet locks. Cylinders, pin tumblers and keys are all made of top quality brass (505 with aluminium-alloy keys) and the lock faces are made of brass or aluminium-alloy. Four pin-tumbler cylinder locks are available with 600 keys of different patterns; while 5 pin-tumbler cylinder locks are available with 3,000 keys of different patterns — all of them non-interchangeable.

2. Brass or cast iron is used in making *Globe* and *Egret* padlocks, the 30 mm and 40 mm *Globe* cast iron

padlocks are fitted with 5 pin-tumblers; the 50 mm, 60 mm and 75 mm, 6 pin-tumblers. These locks are available in 40,000 key patterns. With the addition of a further two safety elements to the inner mechanism, these padlocks are even more safe and reliable. *House* wrought iron padlocks are made from strip steel and their cases are stove-enamelled in bright colours or coated with beautifully coloured grained plastic leather for attractiveness and resistance against rust.

3. *Arrow* suitcase locks are made of superior black sheet iron, plated first with zinc-copper alloy and then with chromium, giving them a bright rust-proof surface. There are two kinds: one for all kinds of leather cases, medicine boxes, musical cases and camera cases, coming in pairs; the other for briefcases, travelling trunks and satchels. Each lock is provided with two keys.

To ensure quality, all the locks leaving the factory have to pass a three-stage quality check. Extremely careful inspection is given to each lock's pulling strength, accuracy, responsiveness and surface appearance.

The export of these locks is handled by the China National Light Industrial Products Import & Export Corp., Shanghai Branch.





## FURFURAL

The advance of the petrochemical industry has given rise to the widespread use of furfural in the production of synthetic rubber, fibres, resin and dye-stuffs as well as lubricating oils, pesticides and medicines. Furfuryl alcohol made principally from furfural is a much used and important organic chemical.

Chinese furfural, purity 98% min, is packed in iron drums of 240 kg net, suitable for ocean transportation. It is of stable quality.

Exporters: China National Chemicals Import & Export Corp.

## TUNGSTIC ACID

Tungstic acid ( $\text{H}_2\text{WO}_4$ ) is important for making tungsten filament for electric bulbs, for bonding hard carbide cutting tools and for producing tungstates and tungstic acid anhydride. It is also used as a promoter in printing and dyeing.

Tungstic acid in yellow powder form contains 91% min of tungsten trioxide ( $\text{WO}_3$ ) and 8% max of moisture. It is packed in 50 kg net iron drums lined with plastic bags.

Exporters: China National Chemicals Import & Export Corp., Tientsin Branch.

白猫牌洗衣粉

## WHITE CAT Detergent

Mild and sudsy detergent for cottons, woolens, silks, artificial silks and synthetic fabrics.

Packed in  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1 and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lb plastic bags



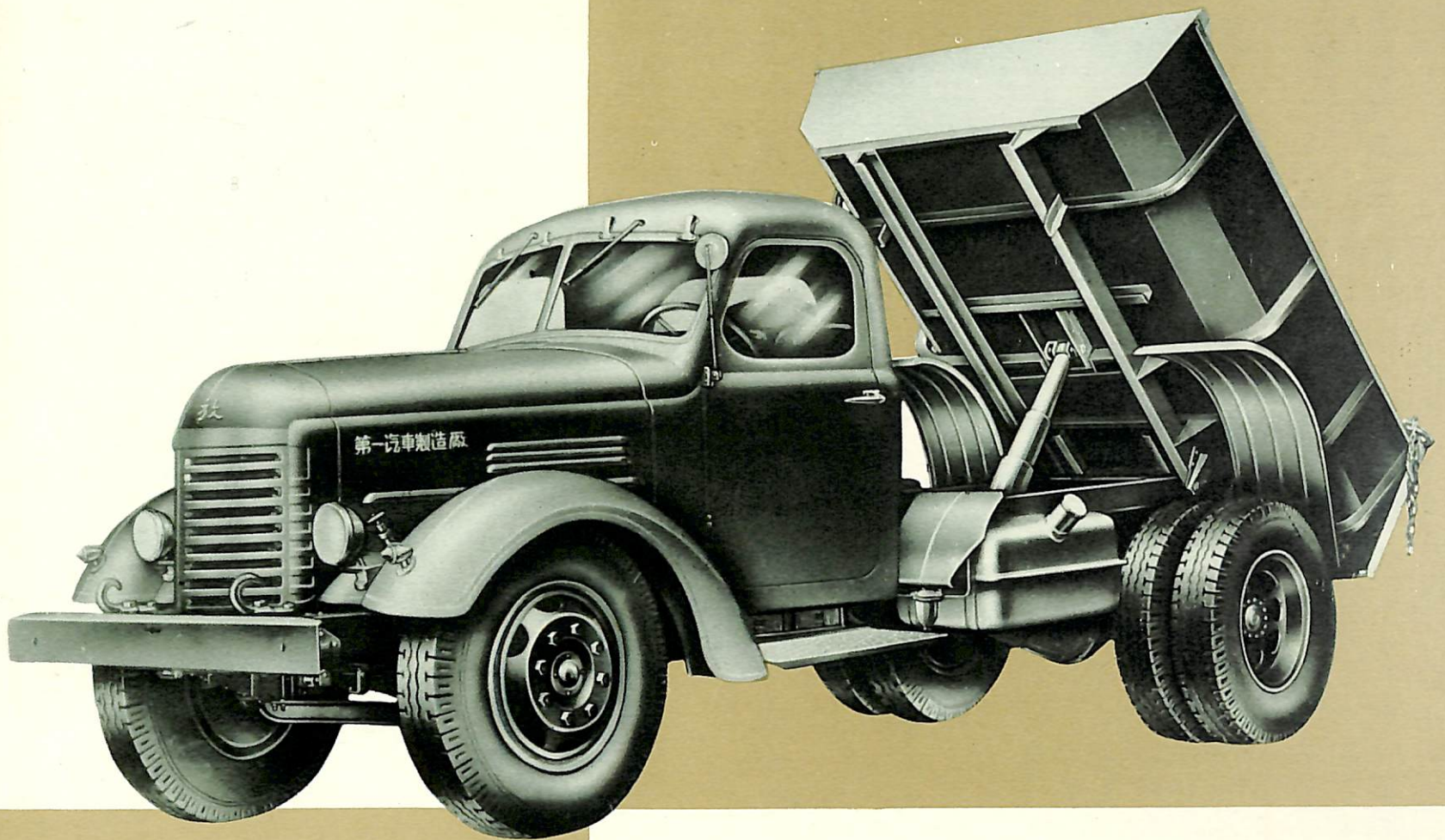
China National Light Industrial  
Products Import & Export  
Corp., Shanghai Branch.

128, Huchiu Road, Shanghai, China.  
Cables: INDUSTRY SHANGHAI



# JAY FONG

## Dumper DD 340



解放牌自卸卡车



Dumper DD340 is compact and maintenance is easy. The carrying load is 3.5 tons and the channel type dumper body has a capacity of 2.4m<sup>3</sup>.

This dumper is suitable for carrying in bulk, small-size granular and semi-liquid materials, such as mud, sand and gravel, mortar and concrete aggregates. There is rear self-tipping, with a maximum inclination angle of 48°.

China National Machinery Import & Export  
Corp., Talien Branch.

145 Stalin Road, Talien, China.  
Cables: MACHIMPEX TALIENT



