

CHINA

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Workers of the Huai River scheme know that the future welfare of their families depends upon the success of the project

CHINA'S WOMEN EMANCIPATED



Women of Peking celebrate International Women's Day, March 8, in the Open Air Theatre in Chungshan Park

The birth of new China gave women equal rights with men in every sphere and today women work shoulder to shoulder with men in political, economic, cultural, educational and social activities.

In all departments of government work, women are playing a conspicuous role. Soong Ching Ling (Madame Sun Yat-sen), world famous woman revolutionary, was elected Vice-Chairman of the Central People's Government. No less than 22 women hold high positions in the Central People's Government of China. In the localities the heads of districts and villages are frequently women. In the municipalities, women are elected to leading government positions, while many bureau directors, police prefects and local police station masters are women.

In industry, women hold jobs in all fields of production. Seventy per cent of textile workers are women. In the cities of Dairen and Port Arthur alone, more than a thousand women are engaged in 35 types of heavy

industrial occupations, including heavy transport, ship building and foundry work.

Half of the rural population of China are women. In the old Liberated Areas more than half of the women are engaged in productive work, while in the more newly liberated areas increasing numbers are joining their husbands in the fields or taking part in side occupations.

Last year more than half a million women took part in the work of water conservancy. Recent reports from the Huai River scheme show that women are again eager to take part in this great work of reconstruction.

The liberation of China has given a tremendous impetus to the demand for education among women. Women workers on the farms and in the factories are flocking to winter schools, evening schools and literacy classes. In the People's University there are 503 women students studying social and scientific subjects.

The People's Government is constantly working for the welfare of women. The establishment of public creches and the

granting of subsidies to private nurseries has released many thousands of women for productive work. There are at the present time 975 public and private creches in China catering for more than 38,000 children, in addition to the temporary creches established in rural areas during harvest.

The new Marriage Law of China gives additional protection for women's rights. Thousands of women have been released from a life of misery and subservience and now enjoy the freedom to choose their own life partners.

Women know that if their new-found freedom is to be safeguarded and maintained they must give every support to the "Resist America and Aid Korea" movement. Large numbers of women have gone to the Korean front as medical, cultural and transport workers. In all parts of China, women have held demonstrations against the re-arming of Japan, or in support of Korea. Women of all ages, nationalities and religions are determined to defend their rights and freedom and to defend their homeland against aggression.



Peasant women take part in the Nanking demonstration

THE SPIRIT OF NEW CHINA

Women in all large cities in China celebrated this year's International Women's Day, March 8, on an unprecedented scale. Slogans calling for the defence of peace, for opposition to America's re-arming of Japan, and for the protection of children, gave a clear picture of the trend of thought among Chinese women of today.

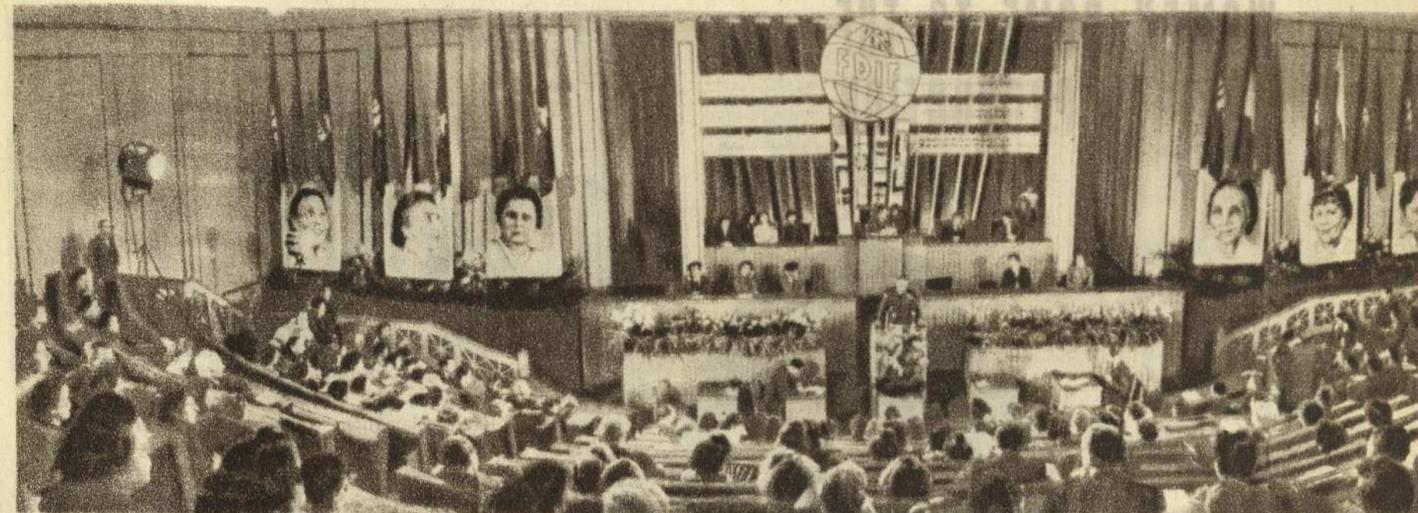
More than 40,000 women in the capital attended a meeting in the courtyard in front of the former imperial throne room, which was followed by a celebration in the Workers' Palace of Culture attended by more than 200,000 women. In Shanghai more than 300,000 women marched through the main thoroughfares of the city, while in each of the cities of Nanking, Canton and Chengtu more than 100,000 women took part in the parades and rallies.

Patriotic pacts were made during many of the rallies as well as resolutions supporting the declarations and decisions of the World Peace Council and opposing the American imperialists' re-arming of Japan.

Women waist-drum dancers give a colourful performance



Women paraders in their gay national costumes carry the slogan—"Women of the Whole World, Unite and Oppose America's Re-arming of Japan!"



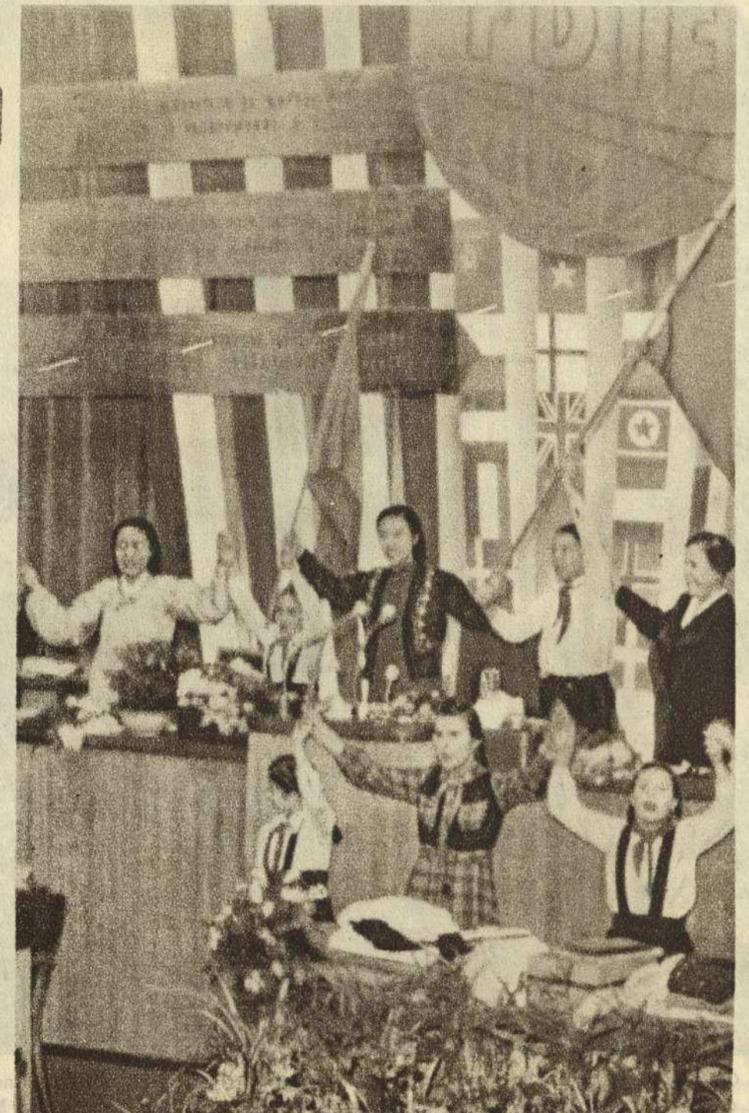
One hundred and three women delegates representing 34 nations attended the Fourth Plenary Session of the General Council of the Women's International Democratic Federation, which opened in Berlin on January 31. After a 5-day conference resolutions were adopted supporting the decisions of the Second World Peace Congress, the international unity of women, and the welfare of children

WOMEN OF THE WORLD

UNITE FOR PEACE



Lu Tsai (right), head of the Chinese delegation, receives on behalf of the All-China Democratic Women's Federation a loving-cup from the Czechoslovakian Women's Democratic Federation



Children of the Young Pioneers of the German Democratic Republic present flowers to the Presidium of the Council, and sing their song of welcome

WOMEN COME TO THE FORE IN PRODUCTION



Chi Kuei-chih braved the opposition of her mother and became a skilled lathe turner. Her fellow workers acknowledged her ability and craftsmanship by electing her "Special Model Worker"



Liang Chun, one-time poor peasant girl, became China's first woman tractor driver after liberation. Since then, she has worked on land reclamation, trained many other women drivers, become a politically advanced worker, and in 1949 was elected as delegate to the Conference of Asian Women held in 1949 in Peking. She is now studying advanced methods of agricultural production in the Soviet Union



Kuo Chun-ching, daughter of a poor peasant, joined the People's Liberation Army at the age of 14. For her courage and services she was elected "Special Combat Hero". Now, at 20 years of age, she is the vice-director of the hygiene section of a division



Li Feng-lien (centre), left her home and joined the revolutionary workers in the liberated areas when she was 15 years old. For more than 10 years she worked with ardour and perseverance. In 1949, as a popular leader and Labour Heroine, she was elected member of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Council. She is now a student at the People's University in Peking



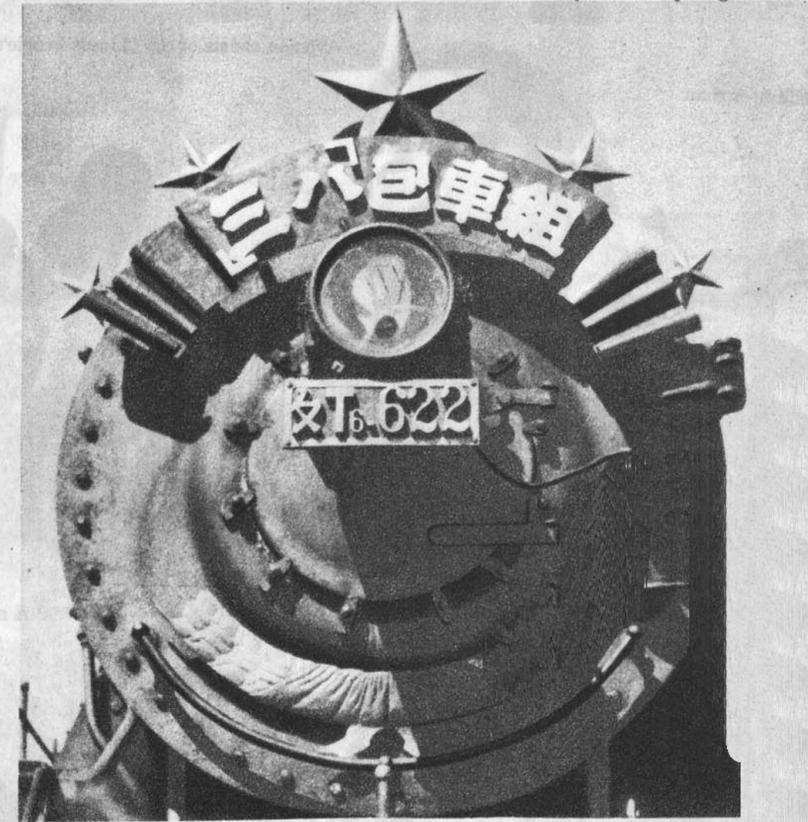
Chu Chiu (front left), a woman worker of the Shen Hsin Cotton Mill in Hankow, invented a method by which high grade yarn may be produced at a greater speed. In recognition of her genius and perseverance, her fellow workers elected her as "Labour Heroine", and workers in other cotton mills frequently send deputations to ask her advice on their production problems



Kuo Shu-cheng, popular 41-year-old Labour Heroine of Liaosi Province in the Northeast, who has been successively elected 'Super Model Worker', 'First Model Worker' and 'Model public grain collector for the Provincial Government'. Pinned on her coat are the four medals she has received for her efforts in rural production after the completion of land reform in her area



Pi Yu-lan, elected as a Labour Heroine in a factory in Northeast China, was the first among her fellow workers to create a series of new working records. Inspired and encouraged by her example, her whole department joined in the spirit of the thing and achieved a group record. "She is only 17 years old," said one of the workers, "could we allow ourselves to be beaten by such a youngster?"



Tien Kuei-ying, first woman engine-driver in new China. Her variegated career includes fisherwoman, cotton mill worker and canteen worker in a railway machine-shop in Dairen. She received her training as a locomotive driver from a Soviet engineer. On International Women's Day, March 8, 1950, a locomotive manned entirely by women and driven by Tien Kuei-ying, steamed out of Dairen



Women cadets of the Chinese People's Navy

Militia-woman



A nurse and her proteges in a day nursery



Woman operator of a film projector



A postwoman goes on her rounds



Girl students of new China



Woman tram conductor



A woman driver of a bull-dozer

THE STRUGGLE FOR WORLD PEACE AND AGAINST THE RE-ARMING OF JAPAN AND WESTERN GERMANY

Increasing world anxiety over the re-arming of Japan and Western Germany combined with the growing intensity of the struggle between the aggressive powers and the world peace forces hastened the opening of the first session of the World Peace Council, which took place in Berlin on February 21 this year.

Among the 110 council members and the 124 invited representatives who attended the session were 22 delegates from the People's Republic of China, headed by Kuo Mo-jo, Chairman of the Chinese People's Committee for World Peace and Against American Aggression.

As the representatives of the 475 million people of China they carried with them the deep desire of their people for peace and their deep concern over the American re-arming of Japan and Western Germany.

After hearing a report on the carrying out of the Programme of the Second World Peace Congress and the report of delegates from countries closely concerned in the re-arming of Western Germany and Japan, delegates from 54 countries voiced the determination of the people to safeguard world peace and oppose aggression.

Speaking on behalf of the Chinese people, Kuo Mo-jo described the horrors of the American aggression in Korea, its aggression against Taiwan, and, in warning against the dangers of Japanese rearmament, recalled the bitter experiences of the Chinese people during their eight years war of resistance against Japanese imperialism.

Since the victorious conclusion of the session, the Chinese people have voiced their determination to strive for the realisation of the great Appeal for a Five Power Pact and for the resolutions adopted by the Council, and have welcomed them as concrete and effective steps to halt war and safeguard peace.

The Platform of the first session of the World Peace Council, Berlin, February, 1951



APPEAL OF WORLD PEACE COUNCIL FOR FIVE POWER PEACE PACT

To fulfil the hopes cherished by millions of people throughout the world, irrespective of their views as to the reasons giving rise to the danger of world war: —

To strengthen peace and safeguard international security: —

We demand the conclusion of a Pact of Peace among the five great Powers — United States of America, Soviet Union, Chinese People's Republic, Great Britain and France.

We shall regard refusal by the Government of any great Power to meet for the purpose of concluding a Pact of Peace as evidence of aggressive designs on the part of the given Government.

We call upon all peace-loving nations to support this demand for the conclusion of a Pact of Peace, which should be open to all countries.

We append our names to this Appeal and we call upon all men and women of goodwill, all organisations seeking to strengthen peace, to sign it.



Members of the Chinese people's delegation on their arrival in Berlin, February 19, 1951

Representatives of the world's peoples take their seats at the session





"The World Peace Council will, by its united and consistent struggle, win the confidence of the peoples in the same measure as U.N.O. is losing it, and will ensure the accomplishment of its supreme task—consolidation of peace and the deliverance of the world from the spectre of a third world war."—Pietro Nenni, Italy



"Despite the hullabaloo at Lake Success, America is with every day becoming increasingly isolated in the world.....Washington does not dissemble nowadays. It colonizes; it is colonizing Japan and it wants to colonize Germany."—Yvres Farge, France



"Today, the United States is making use of all Japanese bases, manpower and resources in its aggressive war in Korea. American planes based in Japan have already bombed China's Northeast. Tomorrow America will use these bases, manpower and resources on a large scale to invade the mainland of Asia."—Kuo Mo-jo, People's Republic of China



".....to all who treasure Europe's ancient culture, to all who regard the Uffizi and the Louvre, St Sophia in Kiev and Chartres, Prague University and Oxford University, Cracow and Cologne, not as future bombing targets, but as part of the living flesh of the spiritual motherland they love, I address this appeal: Let us not permit this calamity."—Ilya Ehrenbourg, U. S. S. R.



Dr. Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury, British delegate, receives a copy of China Pictorial and other publications on China from the Chinese people's delegation



Professor Friedrich, Chairman of the German Peace Committee, delivers an address of welcome to the delegates



Wu Yao-chung, well known Christian leader in China, chats with Professor J. C. Endicott of Canada



Chinese delegates in Berlin lay a wreath before the memorial to the fallen heroes of the Soviet Army

STUDIES IN CRAYON AND BRUSH

BY MA CHI



A Miao national



A young Asi man



Shu Tse-ti, a representative of the Mosi people



A woman representative of the Nu people

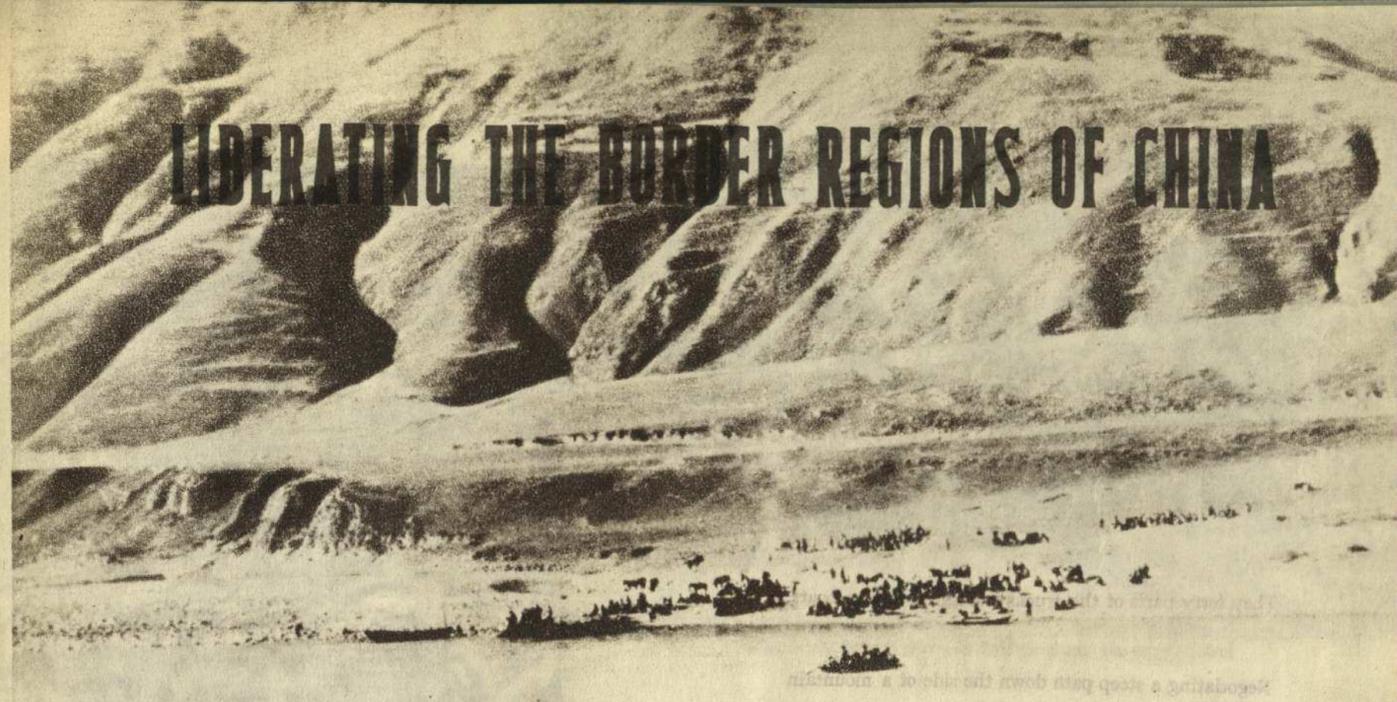


Yang Yen-hou, a Tibetan cavalry officer



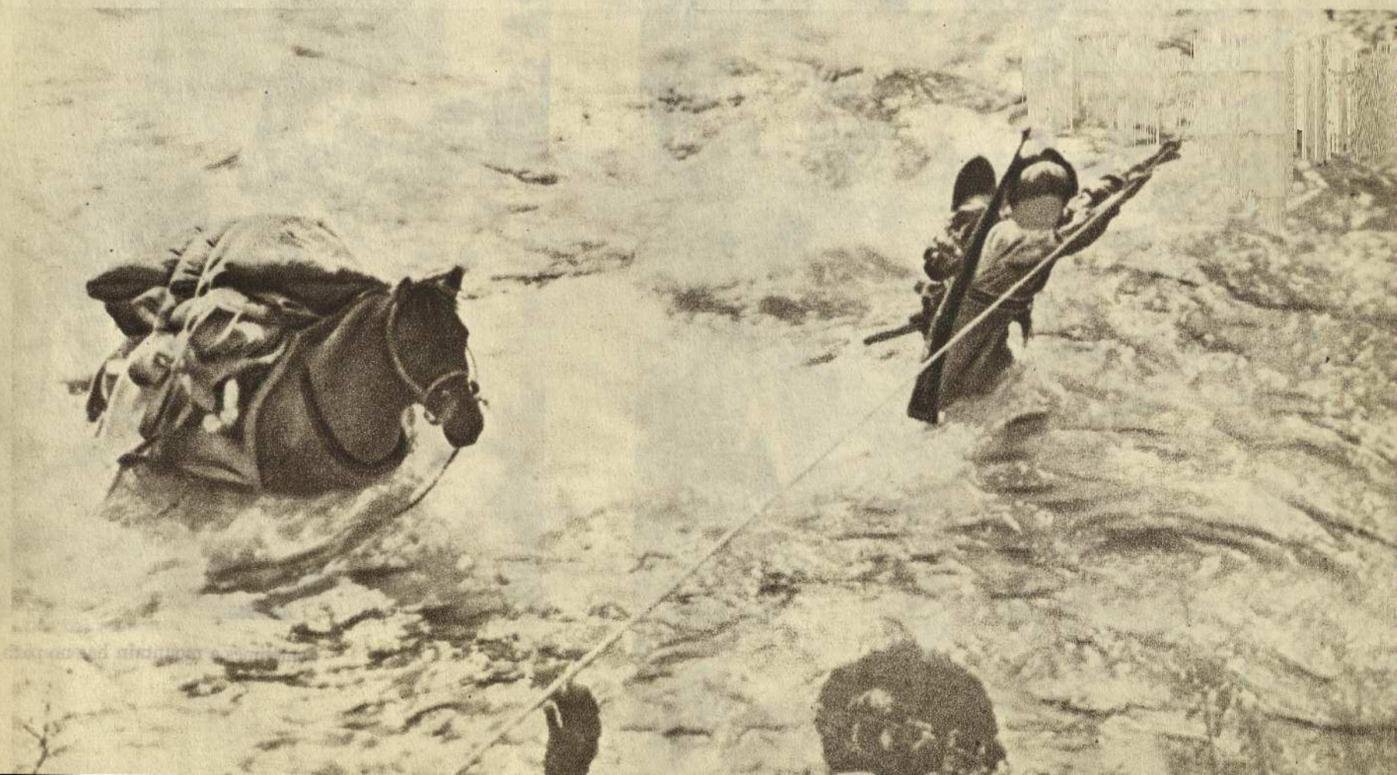
Chun Shu-chiang, a representative of the Yi people

LIBERATING THE BORDER REGIONS OF CHINA



Men of the People's Liberation Army cross Chinsha River, October 7, 1950, and head towards the 'roof of the world'

They cross the torrential Tibetan rivers with the aid of a rope





They ferry parts of the trucks across in rubber boats

Negotiating a steep path down the side of a mountain



Crossing a shallow ford — a careless step may

put a fighter out of action



Sometimes a mountain has no path, and one must be cut in the rock face



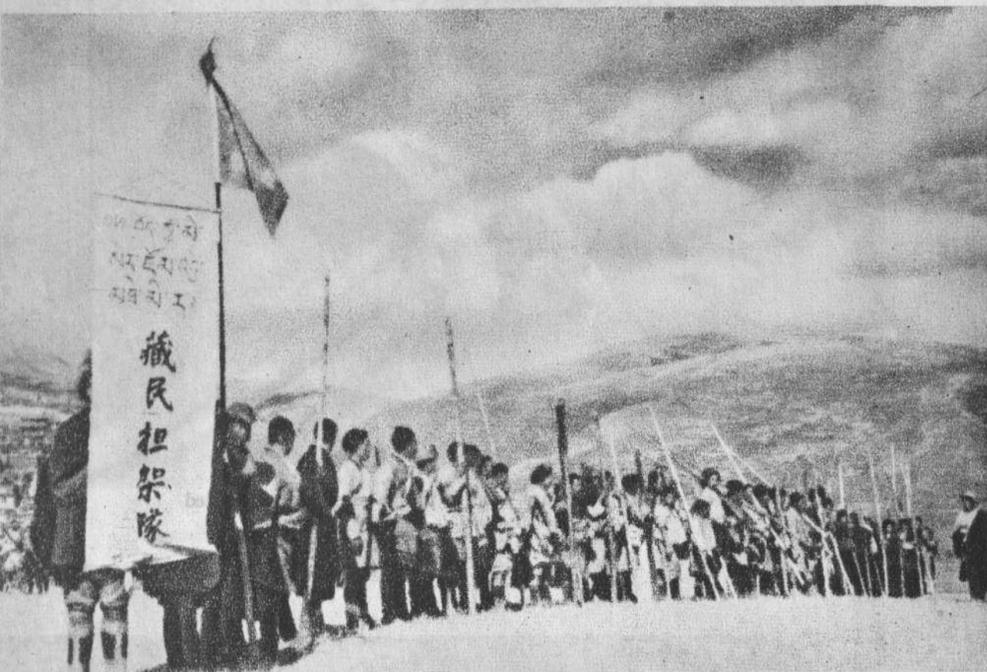
Where rivers are deep, a bridge must be constructed



Sheltered by a forest, they camp on the Tibetan plateau

Willing comrades carry food for the people's fighters

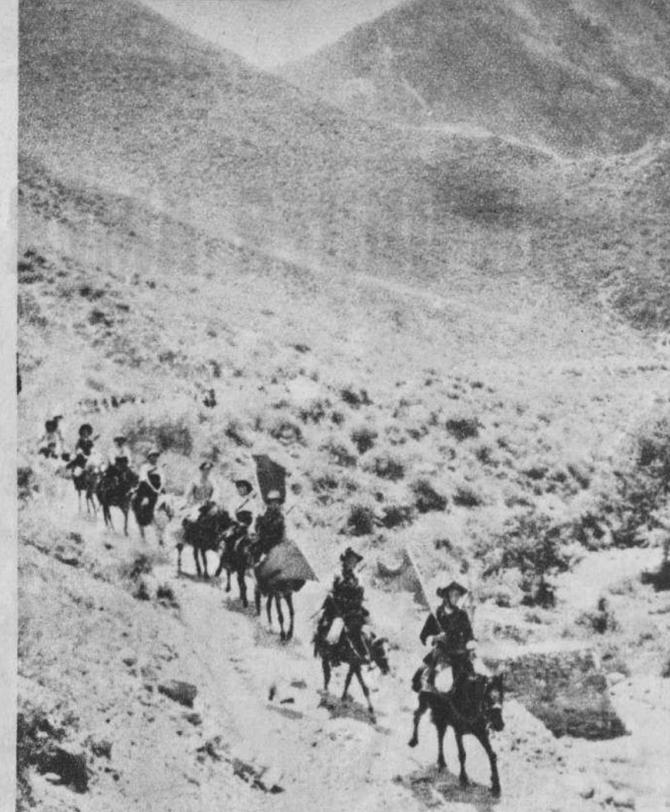




Hundreds of Tibetan people volunteer as stretcher bearers for the People's Liberation Army



Men of the People's Liberation Army, for their part, help the local farmers harvest their crops



Local inhabitants of Paan come to welcome the People's Liberation Army



Tibetans of Sikang Province call to welcome their liberators

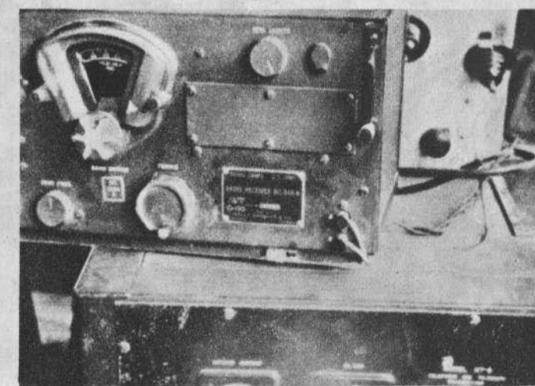
Sometimes the local people ferry the army men across a river



After the liberation of Changtu, over 4000 surrendered Tibetan



troops were given horses and travelling expenses for their journey home



A captured army radio transmitter, made in U.S.A.

Ford, an Anglo-U.S. spy, captured in Changtu by the P.L.A.



JAPAN UNDER AMERICAN OCCUPATION



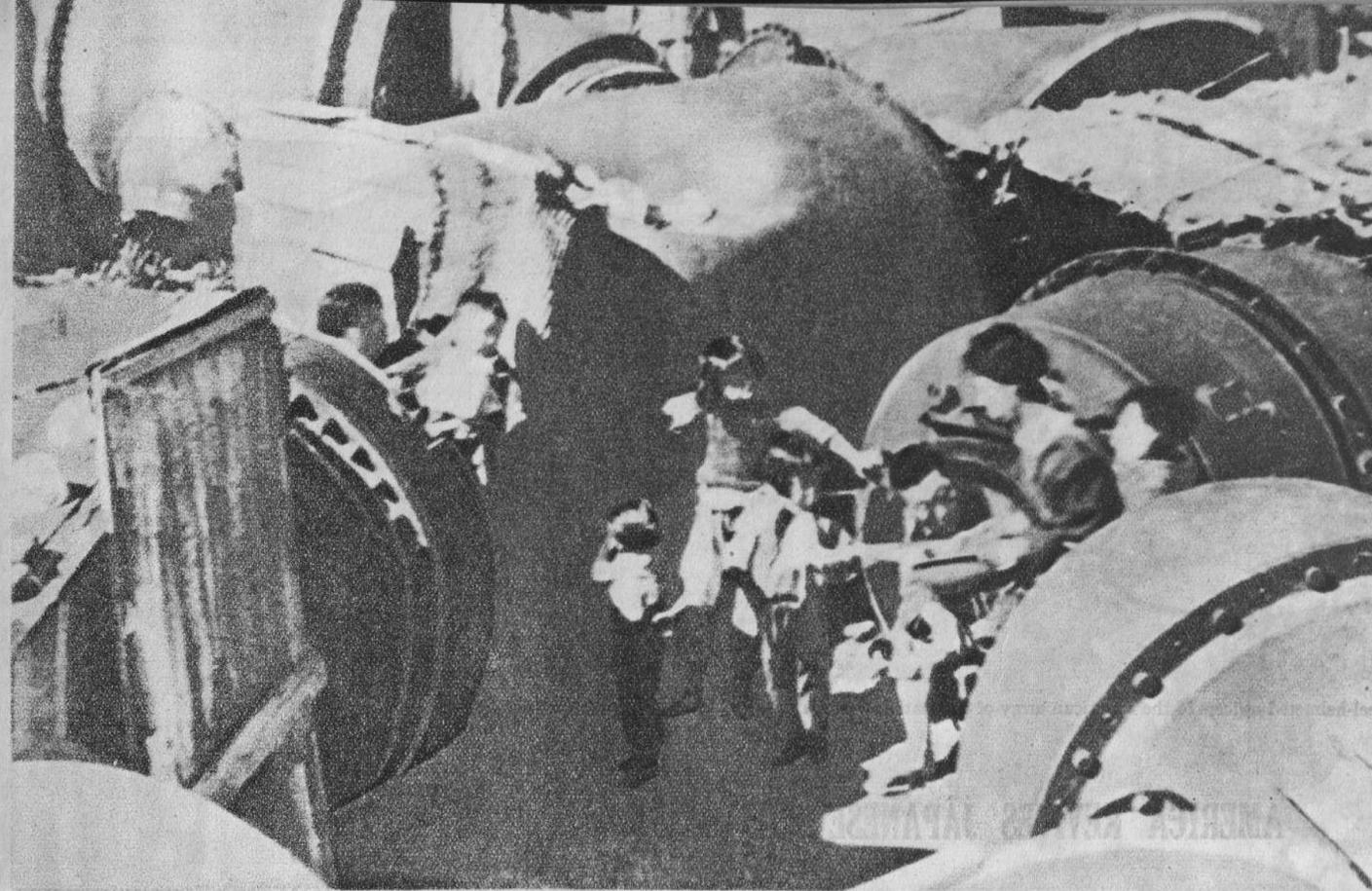
Unemployment figures are rising throughout Japan. Hunger and poverty compel the Japanese women to demand relief from the government



Outside the Labour Exchange—unemployed Japanese wait for jobs



A typical worker's home—ramshackle, dark and unhealthy



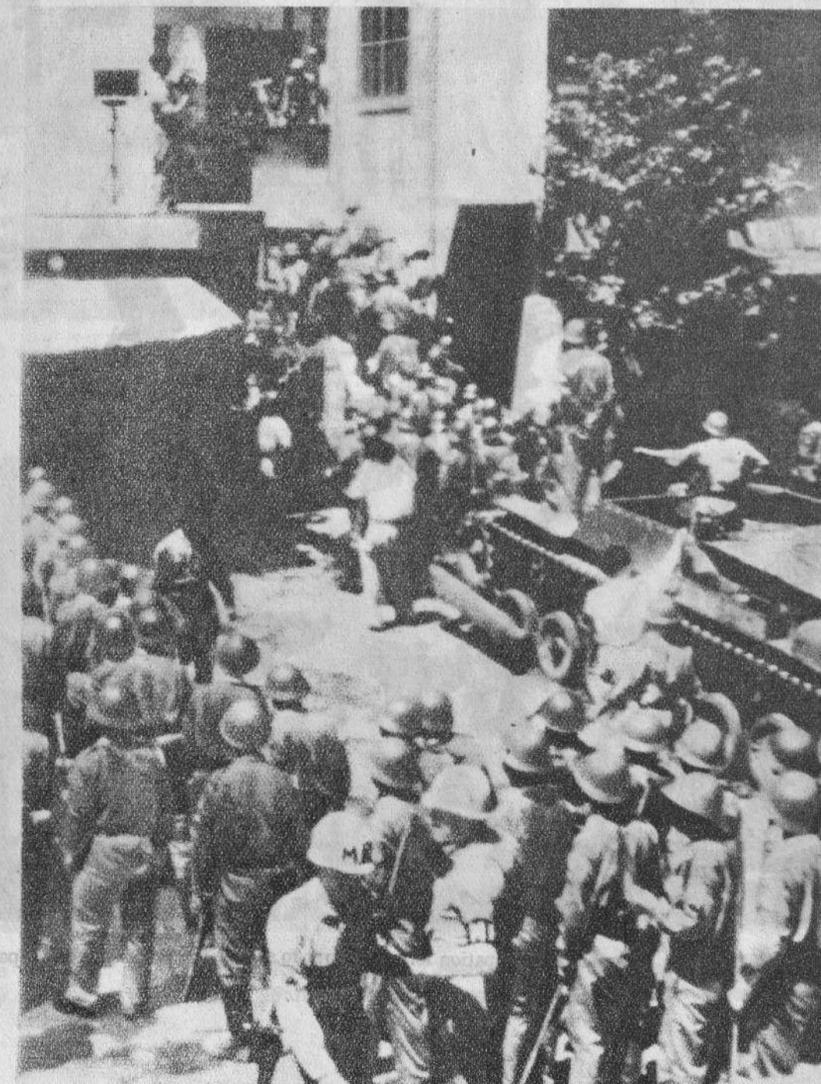
The poorer workers are forced to take shelter anywhere they can find,—in shacks of rough straw matting, or even in abandoned blast furnaces

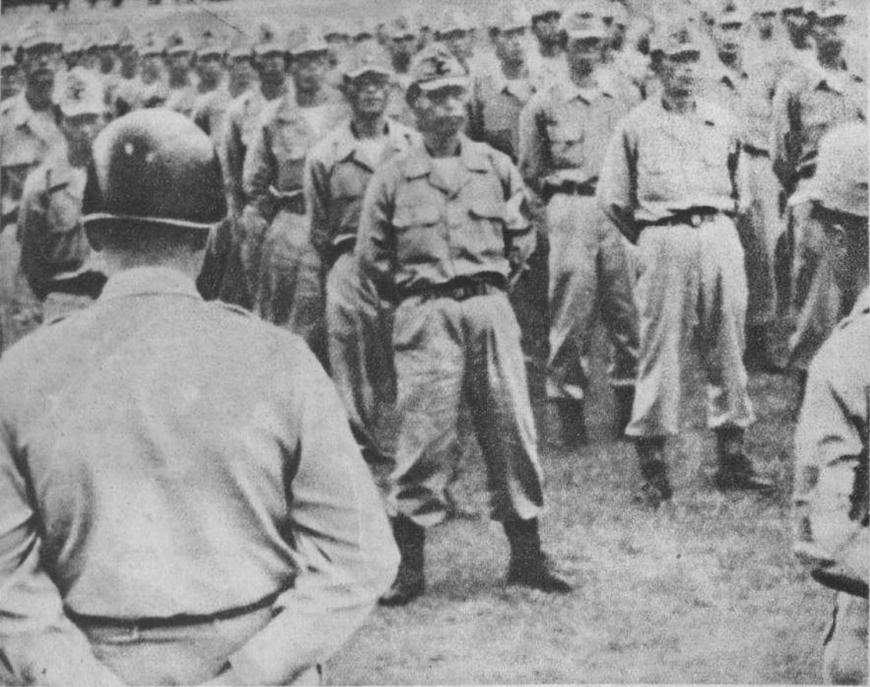
Japanese police, under American orders, close down the progressive Toho Film Company

AMERICA BRINGS POVERTY AND UNEMPLOYMENT TO JAPAN



Railway worker Hashimoto was thrown from the third story of Tokyo Police Headquarters while under arrest on a charge of violating anti-strike regulations



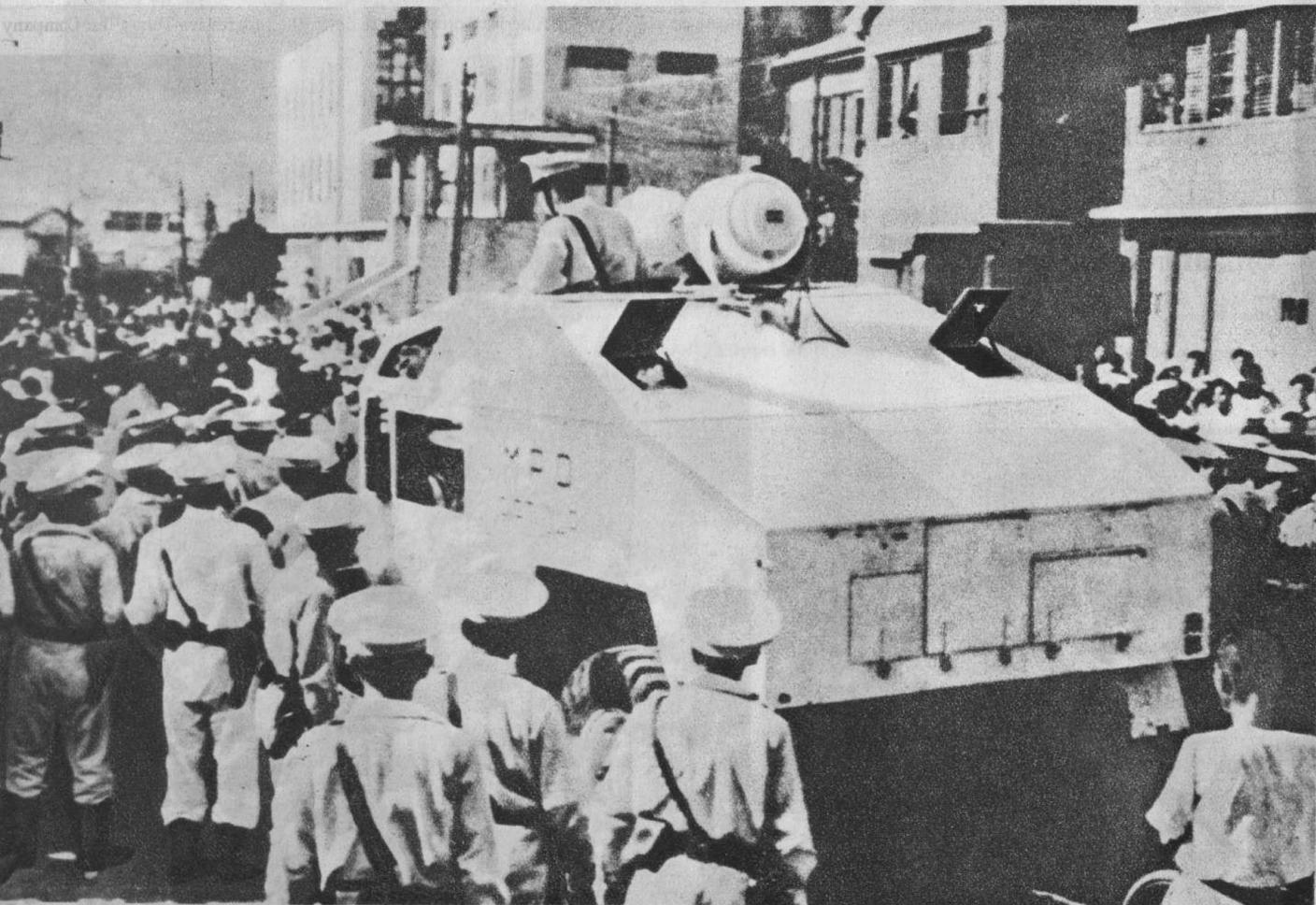


Steel-helmeted officers of the American army of occupation train Japan's so-called 'police reserves'

AMERICA REVIVES JAPANESE MILITARISM



Uniforms of the former Japanese fascist army are again brought into the light of day



American occupation forces attempt to silence the protests of the Japanese people with bullets and armoured cars



May Day, 1950 in Tokyo—600,000 workers demonstrate for peace and international solidarity



Celebration of the 27th Anniversary of the Japanese Communist Party shows growing support for peace policy



Kyuchi Tokuda, General Secretary of the Japanese Communist Party, talks with Japanese residents from Northeast China



Kyuichi Tokuda, General Secretary of the Japanese Communist Party, and Sanzo Nozaka, member of the Central Committee



Kyuichi Tokuda addresses 500,000 workers on May Day, 1949

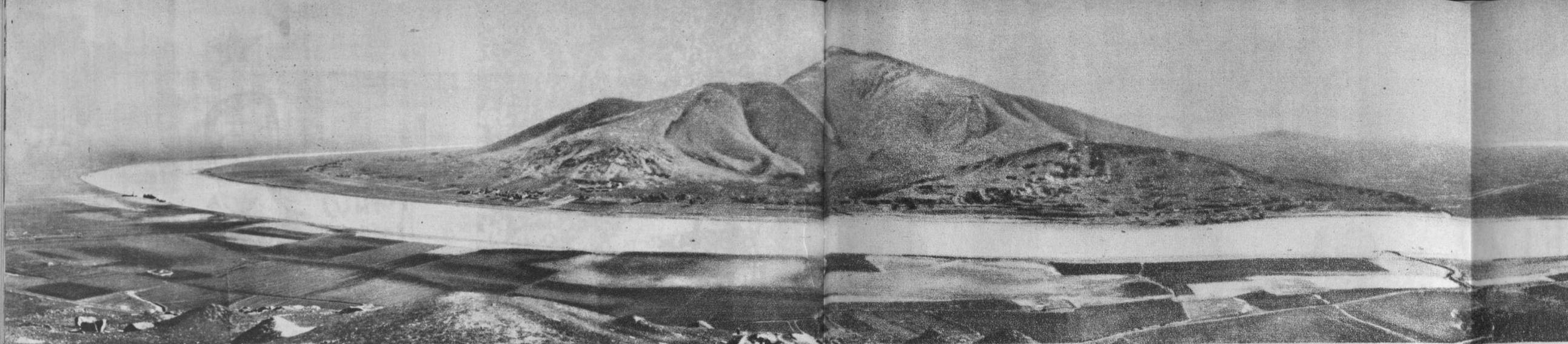


May Day paraders carry Generalissimo Stalin's portrait

The Japanese people are unwilling to be cannon-fodder for American imperialism. They crowd to sign their names to the Stockholm Peace Appeal



Kyuichi Tokuda, General Secretary of the Japanese Communist Party, and Sanzo Nozaka, member of the Central Committee, are seen in the background of the Stockholm Peace Appeal signing.



View of the Huai River basin from Ching Mountain in Anhwei Province. For many years, the area has been a vast wasteland. A tremendous plan is underway.

HARNESSING THE HUAI RIVER

A massive display of man's effort to conquer nature is taking place along the Huai River basin in the eastern part of the country. A great army of over two million peasants have started the huge 1951 stage of the project to put the Huai River under complete control. This scheme, the most comprehensive ever contemplated in China, will, when completed in later years, change the entire countenance of this part of the country, and put an end to the disastrous floods which have been of yearly occurrence since Chiang Kai-shek destroyed the Yellow River dyke at Hwayankou, Honan Province, in 1938, forcing millions to flee their homes in utter destitution or perish. The completion of the project will bring a life of unprecedented prosperity and happiness to the 58 million people of the region.

Along the entire length of the river the peasants are constructing reservoirs in mountain gorges, building mammoth water detention works, repairing or erecting dyke systems, and dredging several thousand kilometres of waterways.

Though the present stage by itself cannot solve the whole Huai River problem, it will safeguard from reflooding this summer at least one million hectares, or about half of last summer's inundated land in the region, even if the flood level is as high as last year's, the highest in a century.

In the river's upper reaches, work is concentrated on three of its biggest tributaries—the Ying, Hung, and Yu rivers. The construction of three new reservoirs together with the renovation of four water deten-

tion basins and other works, will give a capacity of nearly two billion cubic metres of water and check a large part of the total flow during the high water season this year.

Lower down, to the southeast, a gigantic water detention project is being carried through along 100 km of the Huai River in North Anhwei. Construction workers from Shanghai and other cities are building a 553 metre long dam across the Huai River to check the flow from the upper part and contain the water in a series of previously disused lakes along this section. Another 200,000 peasants are putting up new dyke systems around the lakes so that they may not overflow to the surrounding farmlands. Control gates will also be installed at the entrances to several of the lakes.

This vital section receives the flow from most of the main tributaries in the upper reaches. The river bed below is able to hold only a small part of the flow from the mountains in the summer, the water then overruns the dykes, flooding some hundreds of thousands of hectares on the vast plains.

Work on this part of the project is designed to deal with this problem and is the most important aspect of this spring's Huai River programme. Construction here will enable 7,200,000,000 cubic metres of water to be contained. Together with the reservoirs and water basins in the upper reaches, a large part of the river's excessive flow will be contained.

Further to the east, in the plains of North Anhwei, nearly three quarters of a million peasants are restoring the dykes which were washed away by floods last summer, along more than 1000 kilometres of the Huai River and several of its tributaries. Dyke systems protecting the plains on the northern bank of the river are being raised one metre above the highest water level recorded last year, while the majority of those along the southern bank are being restored to the highest water level in 1931—second only to 1950. This work is so designed that even in case of floods as serious as those of 1950, most of the land which last year produced nothing at all will be ensured at least one crop.

In the lower reaches, from the Hungtse Lake south to the sea (via the Yangtze River), millions of cubic metres of earth are being thrown up to fortify the Grand Canal dykes which now protect the entire Huai River flow from the Paoying, Kaoyu, and Shaopai Lakes. The work on this section aims at safeguarding one million hectares of the best land east of the dykes.

Renovation and dredging of the tributaries in the North Anhwei plains which have been spoiled by years of flooding by the Yellow River will solve the problem of drainage over a vast area of otherwise good farmland.

The scale of the work is tremendous. Nearly half of the funds allotted for this year's national conservancy work is going into it. Earthwork involved in the scheme

amounts to 80 million cubic metres, three times what was involved in cutting the Suez Canal.

The Huai River Harnessing Committee in Pengpu, northern Anhwei Province, is handling the whole scheme like a great military operation. A network of long distance telephones has been installed along the dykes linking up headquarters with all scenes of operation. Regular reports are received from outposts on the river front and the "general headquarters" in Pengpu studies the whole situation day by day and issues instructions to the local command posts.

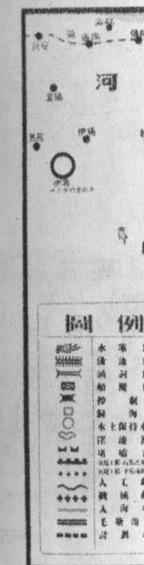
Confident of their victory over this turbulent river, the peasants on the dykes are working with high spirit, vying with each other in speeding the work through improvement of their working methods. Already during the winter, 800,000 peasants completed 16 per cent of the work. With this good start and with the experience gained thereby, the peasants have considerably improved their efficiency this spring.

The present stage is only the start of the entire Huai River project. Large scale dredging of the Huai River itself will be commenced in the latter half of the year and will greatly increase the capacity of the river. The day is not far when numerous reservoirs will be completed on all the tributaries, when the river will be completely controlled by man as an inexhaustible source of large scale irrigation, power supply and water communication throughout the region.

More than a million peasants prepared the ground for the 1951 stage of the project. Over 500 technicians are on the job, and hundreds of thousands of tools and equipment are being used.



Scenes like this have been a frequent occurrence over the centuries, leaving in their wake a trail of famine and death.



The Huai River Harnessing Committee makes his report. The plan is to harness the river.





View of the Huai River basin from Ching Mountain in Anhwei Province. For many centuries this treacherous river has been a source of floods and devastation over an area equal to the combined size of Portugal, the Netherlands, and Switzerland. A tremendous plan is underway to bring the river under control and ensure a happy future for the more than 50 million inhabitants of the area

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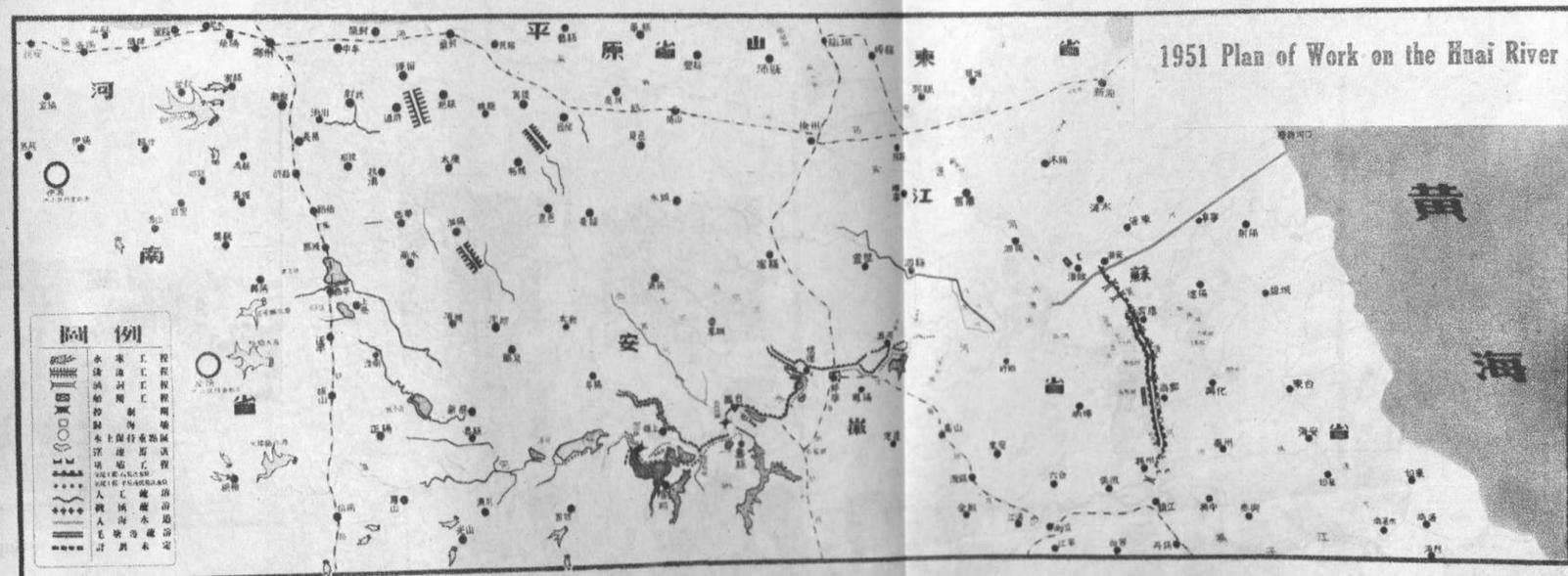
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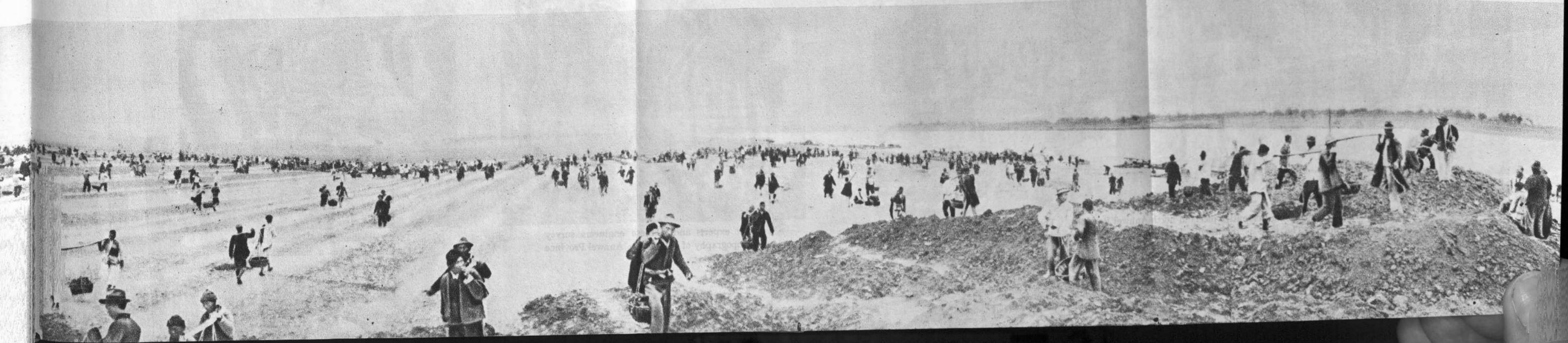
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More than a million peasants prepared the ground for the 1951 stage of the project. Handled like a military operation, this year's scheme involves shifting over 200 million cubic metres of earth. Over 500 technicians are on the job, and hundreds of medical and cultural workers have been assigned to look after the welfare of the peasants





es like this have been a frequent occurrence over the past
uries, leaving in their wake a trail of famine and despair



Many homes were submerged and some were swept away. It was
only the more fortunate who could take refuge in an upper story



A team of engineering surveyors study
a possible site for a new reservoir



Dredging work along a tributary of the
Huai River in north Anhwei Province



Combatting Jack Frost—age old method of breaking up
the frozen surface of the earth before work can commence



The Huai River Harnessing Committee meets in north Anhwei Province. The Chairman
makes his report. The plan is discussed. Then all leave for their appointed tasks



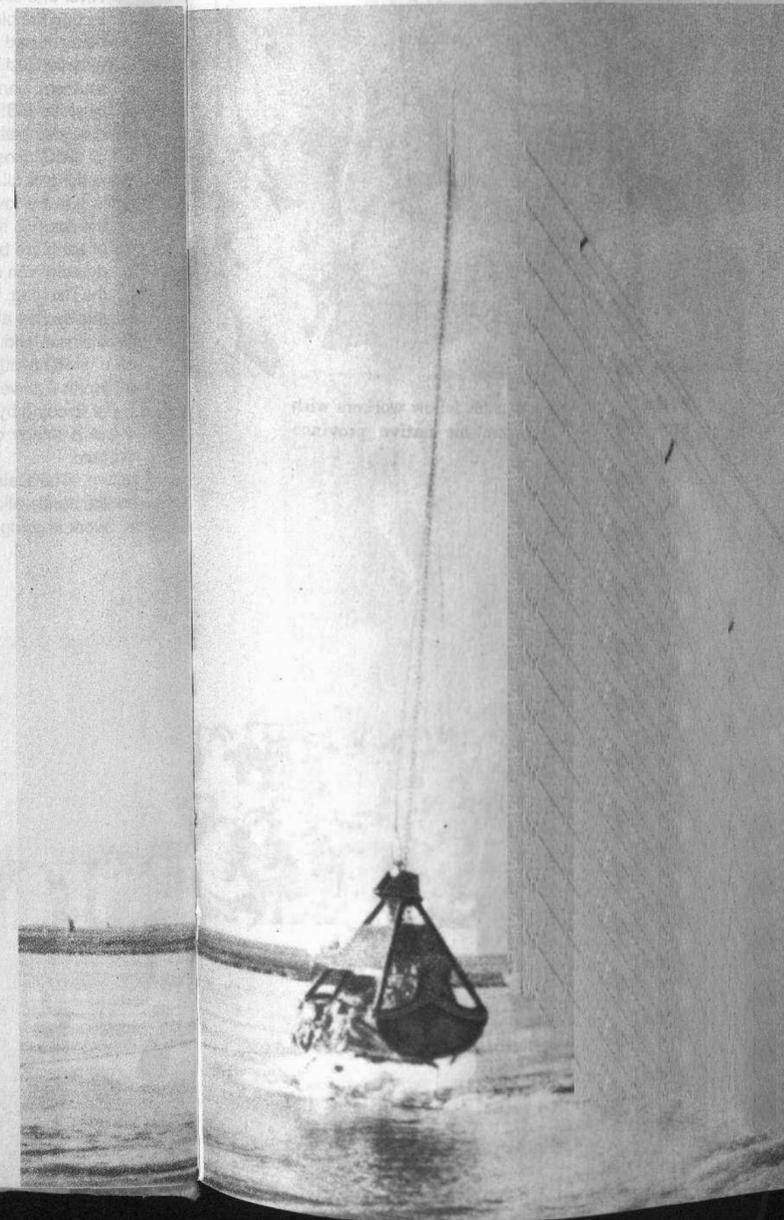
Supplies for the work and the needs of the workers are conveyed by water



Soviet experts and Chinese engineers survey
the topography of West Lake, Anhwei Province



Tseng Hsi-sheng, vice-chairman of the
Committee, takes a hand at digging



Dredging work in progress on

HARN



ing surveyors study
a new reservoir



Dredging work along a tributary of the
Huai River in north Anhwei Province



Combating Jack Frost—age old method of breaking up
the frozen surface of the earth before work can commence



Food supplies are unloaded—catering for one and a half
million workers is all part of the Committee's work

A massive display of
along the Huai River basi
army of over two million
the project to put the Hua
the most comprehensive
pleted in later years, chan
country, and put an end
yearly occurrence since
dyke at Hwayuankou, Ho
their homes in utter destit
will bring a life of unpre
million people of the regio
Along the entire leng
reservoirs in mountain go
repairing or erecting dy
kilometres of waterways.
Though the present si
problem, it will safeguard
hectares, or about half o
even if the flood level is a
In the river's upper
biggest tributaries—the Y
of three new reservoirs to



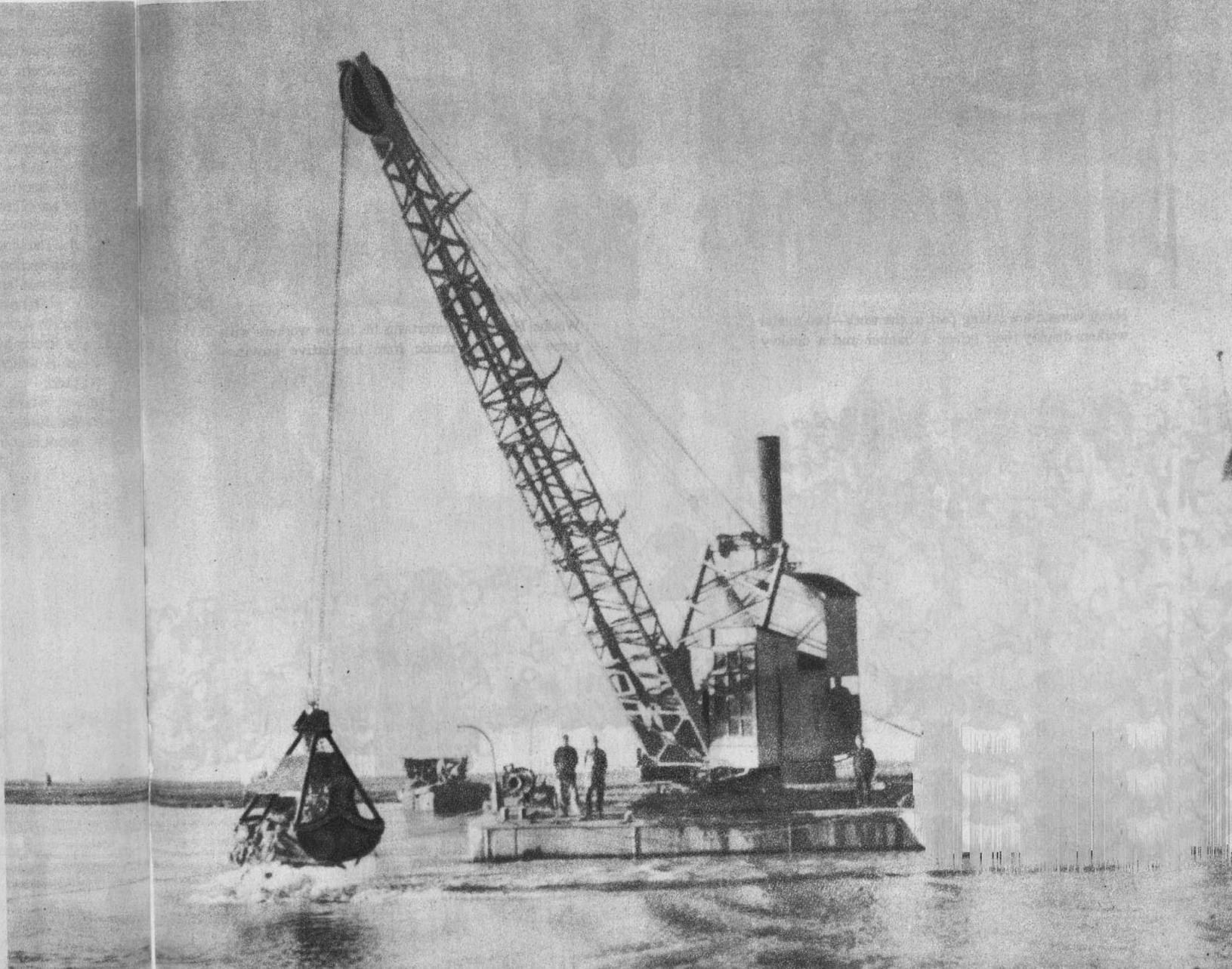
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e engineers survey
ce, Anhwei Province



Tseng Hsi-sheng, vice-chairman of the
Committee, takes a hand at digging



Dredging work in progress on a shallow section of the Huai River



Skilled stone-masons from Anhwei Province at work on the stone work for the reservoir



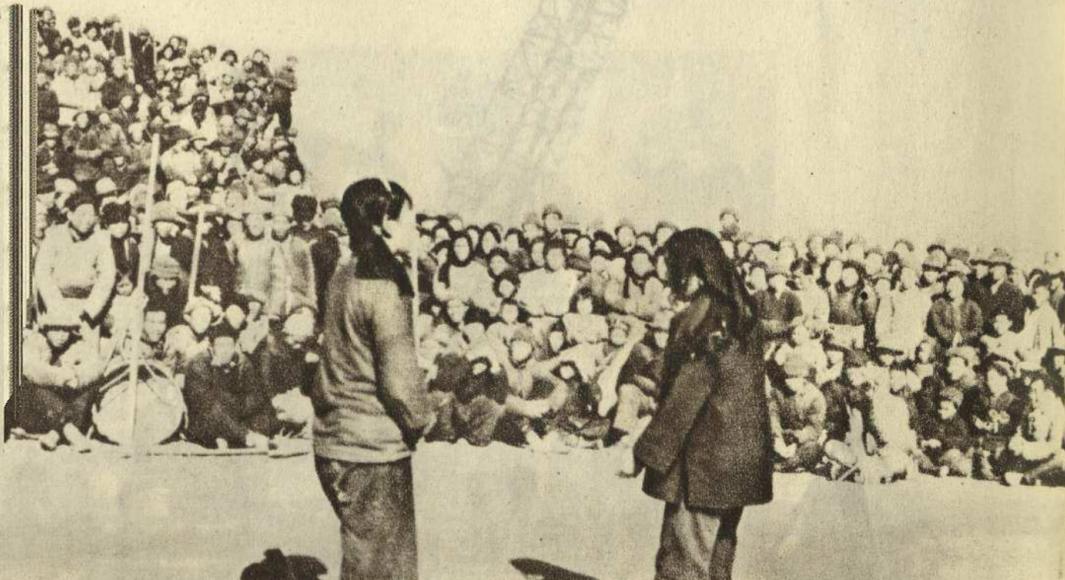
An injured worker receives immediate first-aid at one of the more than 600 medical stations



Many women are taking part in the work—two model workers display their prizes, a banner and a donkey



Worker Hsu Pu-fa entertains his fellow workers with some songs and music from his native province



Members of the North Anhwei Experimental Art Troupe perform a play for the workers



CONSTRUCTING A DAM

Coloured woodcut by Yang Hsi



Peking Library, the largest library in China which was built in 1931 for the benefit of a select coterie of scholars, is now a real institution of the people. Architecture is Ming, blends well with general style of Peking buildings

CHINA'S LARGEST PUBLIC LIBRARY

Custodian of Cultural Treasures—Servant of the People

Peking's famous public library has entered a new era. As the custodian of the rarest collection of manuscripts and prints in China it had become a world known centre for students and professional scholars. Responding, however, to the post-liberation cultural upheaval, its doors have been flung open to the students of all classes—workers, peasants, housewives, and children.

Increased financial allocations from the Government have enabled it to replenish and enrich its selection of literary, educational, and current reading material. Besides a spacious general reading room, the library now has a cultural room, a science room, a periodicals room, a children's reading room and a "New Culture" room. During last year nearly half a million citizens of Peking took advantage of these facilities and the demand is ever-increasing.

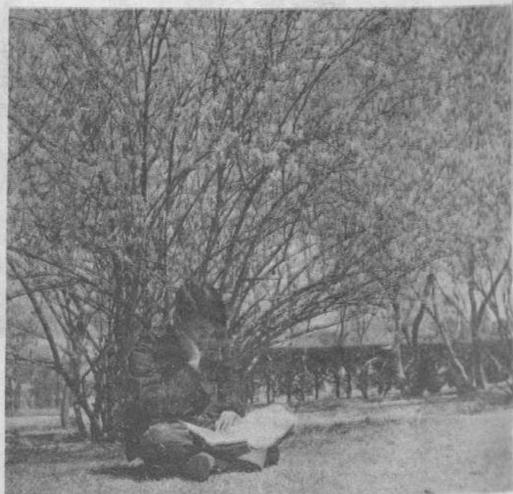
A circulation service has been established. Branch libraries in government offices, factories and universities serve as the life veins of the central library, reaching out to the mass of workers in greater Peking.

This world famous institution, which has in the past performed so well its role of custodian of cultural rarities, has now a higher role—one of building the new culture and spreading a full knowledge of our cultural heritage.

A reading-room for newspapers and periodicals



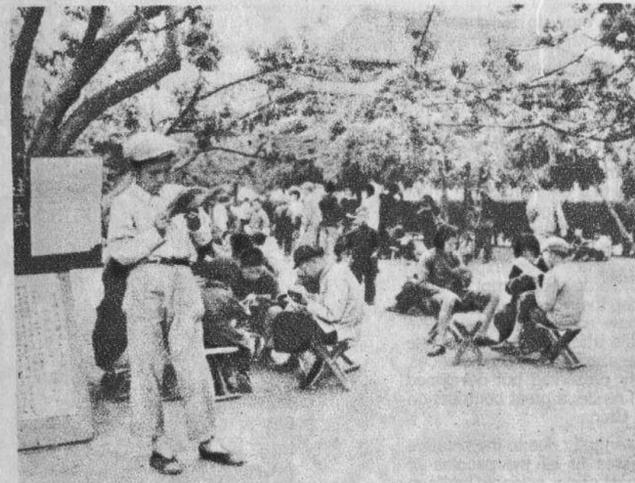
Peking is fond of its stone lions—these two date from 1730, were placed in their present position when the library was opened



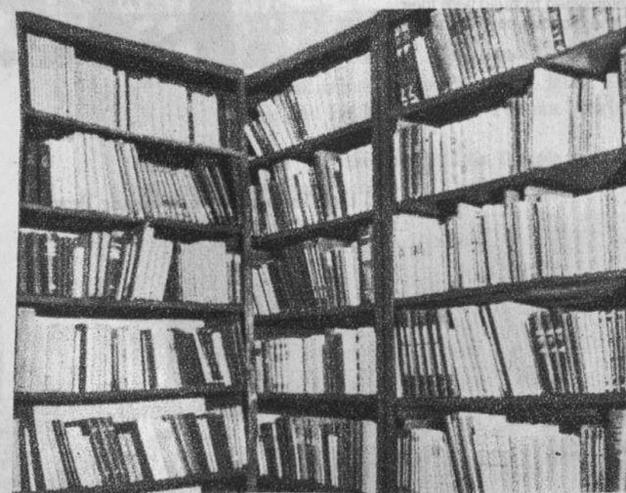
Besides the several reading rooms, the library is surrounded by lawns and shaded nooks where readers may take their books and periodicals



The library's largest reading room holds 276 people, and is patronised by workers, students, housewives and peasants



On Sundays and holidays every corner of the library is full to capacity—but there's usually a seat in the garden



An exchange system with the libraries of the Soviet Union and New Democracies bring an ever-changing supply of reading material

A PEOPLE'S LIBRARY



SAILOR Hu Chin-fu comes to the library to read through the periodicals and newspapers



STUDENT Fan Chu-fen is studying science, finds the library a good place for reference



ARMY MAN Ho Hsing-chih, on a visit from the South, studies the science of statistics



HOUSEWIFE Fang Ching finds time to keep up with current affairs

THE MINORITY PEOPLES OF SOUTHWEST CHINA

By Fei Hsiao-tung

"We all knew that the Red Army would return again, for when Commander Ho left us 15 years ago, he told us he would see us again in fifteen years time. And now here you are," were the words of greeting from an old man of Yunnan Province for the Government's goodwill mission.

The peoples of southwest China were already familiar with the Communist policy towards the national minorities, the policy of equality, mutual help, fraternal love and solidarity, for during the time of the Anti-Japanese War they had made friends with the men of the Red Army when the latter passed through the southwest provinces on their epic Long March towards the north. An indelible impression of love and sympathy was left with the people and their minds were inculcated with the doctrines of freedom and equality. The departure of the Red Army was deeply regretted, but they clung to the hope of a bright morrow. The oppressions and persecutions by the Kuomintang reactionaries further deepened their love for Chairman Mao and the men of the Red Army.

During a stay of six and a half months with the peoples of the southwest, the Government's goodwill mission travelled some 17,000 miles, carrying with them the message of friendship and collaboration on equal terms.

"We now stand on our own feet. We are no longer a people trodden upon, slighted and humiliated by other people." Such is the proud assertion of many a national minority. Everywhere one hears people saying "Chairman Mao is our sunlight", and "Chairman Mao is the saviour of the minority peoples", while the Tibetan "living buddhas" and lamas pray regularly for the health and long life of Chairman Mao.

This region of China is the home of many minority peoples whose exact number is still unascertained. It is known, however, that there are more than 100 various nationalities in Yunnan Province alone. Kweichow Province has probably more than 30, while Sikang Province has eight. A rough estimate of the minority population falls between 18 and 20 million.

The Tibetan people, inhabiting the whole of Tibet, and parts of Sikang, Yunnan and Szechuan provinces are probably the largest group with a population of four million people. The Yi people, scattered in groups throughout several provinces, number more than three million. The Miao people, with a population of some two million, are mainly dispersed among the other inhabitants of Kweichow and Yunnan provinces. In southeast Kweichow Province live the more than one million and a half Chungchia people. There are also about a million Moslems in the area. Smaller minorities range from the less than one million Nungchia and

Tais people of Yunnan Province to smaller nationalities with populations of only a few hundreds.

Owing to long years of oppressions most of the minority peoples have been driven to live on the most sterile lands in bleak and desolate regions. Their life is hard and their social progress is consequently very slow. Conditions and way of life differ widely among the various nationalities, ranging from the semi-primitive hunting life of some of the Yunnan peoples to the commercial monopolies of the Tibetan lamas and headmen and native officials of west Yunnan Province, with many other intermediate stages of nomadic, agricultural and industrial development.

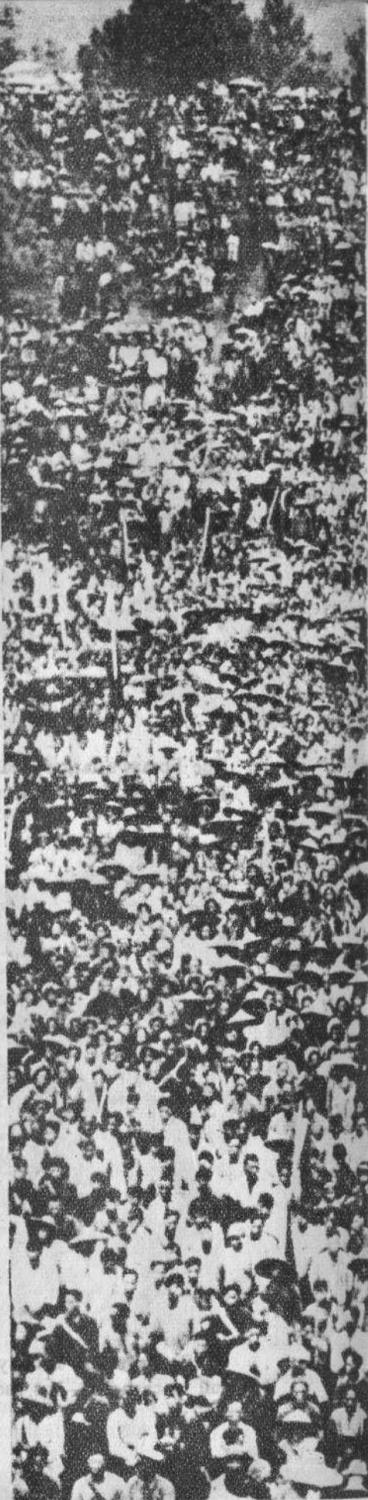
The extremely hard life of the minority peoples is clear evidence of the oppression and exploitation they have suffered at the hands of emperors, warlords, and the Kuomintang reactionaries. The Miao people of Kweichow were deprived en masse of their homes and forced to live on the nearby hills or wander about homeless. In the words of a folksong of these unhappy people:

"There's no tree for the crow to build his nest,
There's no place where the Miao people may rest."

These are the tragic results of the doctrine of racial superiority. Without a policy of equality and freedom for all nationalities, without unity of all peoples against the vicious rule of reaction, the minority peoples would eventually have been overtaken by total extinction.

Today, all peoples in China are free. The minority nationalities can look forward to a bright future. These peoples who are renowned for their industry and team work are now free to develop their native genius. Most of the farmlands in southwest China are the fruits of their cultivation, but have long since been expropriated by the grasping hands of landlords and corrupt officials. Their lot was to suffer under the yoke of all kinds of tyranny. No one knows how many times they have sacrificed their lives in futile attempts to emancipate themselves. Despite all these adverse circumstances, however, they have not only preserved but developed their folk cultures which will render a great contribution to the future culture of new China.

We now know that it is entirely due to the creative efforts of the labouring masses of all the peoples of China that we are able to boast of our splendid heritage of the past. None but the people, the broad masses of the people, could truly merit the title of the maker of our history. As they have created our culture in the past, so will they create our culture in the future. Today the broad masses of the people are rallied round the standard of Chairman Mao and are determined to build with their own hands a strong, united, and glorious new China.



National minorities of Sani, Asi, Miao, Sha, together with Moslems and Hans, in the areas of the Kuei and Hsi Mountains of Yunnan Province, gather to welcome the government goodwill mission

The living buddhas and lamas of the Lifa Temple in Sikang Province travel many miles to welcome the mission

"We will never forget Chairman Mao's concern for us," says a Miao woman of Kweichow Province

Even in the more remote areas, the goodwill mission receives a heartfelt welcome—from the Yi people in Sikang Province

— and the Tibetan people in Sikang Province





A gift for Chairman Mao is presented to the goodwill mission by a woman of the Miao people



A Nu national receives a souvenir badge from a member of the mission



An old local custom celebrates important events with a 'wine party'—since liberation, these parties have become 'emancipation' meetings



The Sani-Asi peoples of Yunnan Province welcome the mission with a national dance

Art troupe of the mission performs an Uighur dance for Tibetans of Sikang Province



Fei Hsiao-tung, leader of the third group of the delegation, takes a lesson on the reed-pipes

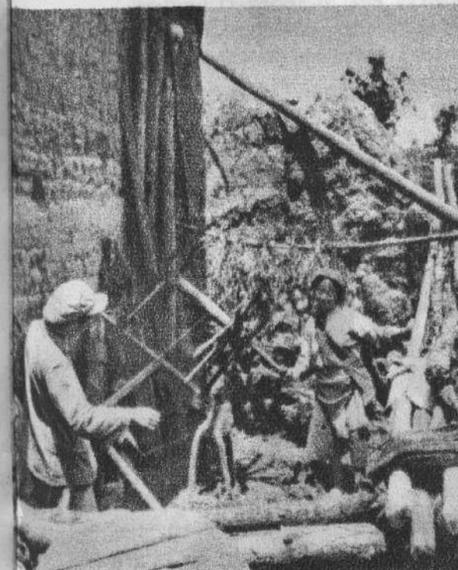


The Miao people of Kweichow Province welcome the mission with reed-pipe music and dances

Hsia Kang-nung, leader of one of the delegation groups, talks with a lama of Kweihua Temple, in Yunnan Province



Two Yi nationals, formerly enemies, are brought together by the goodwill mission. Altogether 581 such reconciliations have been achieved



A member of the mission visits the home of a minority national in Sikang Province





Young men and women of Yi nationality attend a new-style training class for government workers—when their studies are completed they will start work in the service of their people



Minority peoples celebrate the establishment of their own governments. People's Governments of the Tibetan Autonomous Region of Sikang Province (left), and of the Miao Autonomous Region of Kweichow Province (right), have been established through the assistance of the goodwill mission and the provincial people's governments

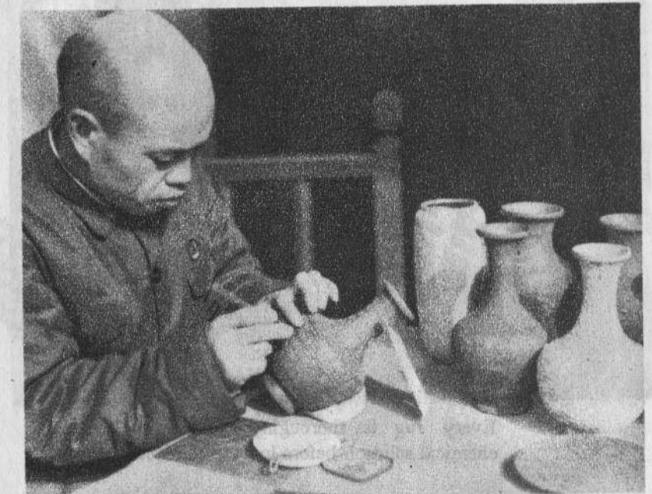
Minority people of Wuting County in Yunnan Province give a warm send-off to the goodwill mission



A crafts woman in the art of cloisone applies enamel powder before the article is subjected to heat



In a cloisone workshop—craftsmen give the finishing touches to a batch of metal vases



The design is then marked out with fine copper wire, laid on with strong vegetable glue



The final process—the cloisone is polished with diamond, and finally, by charcoal

Revival of Handicraft Industry

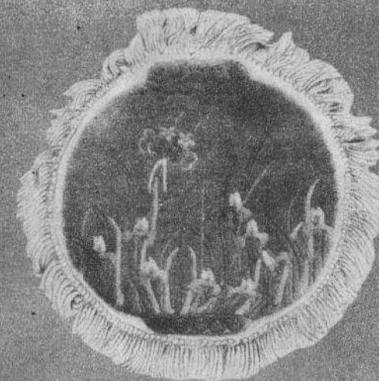
China's century-old handicraft industries have reversed their previous decline and are now facing a new era of development.

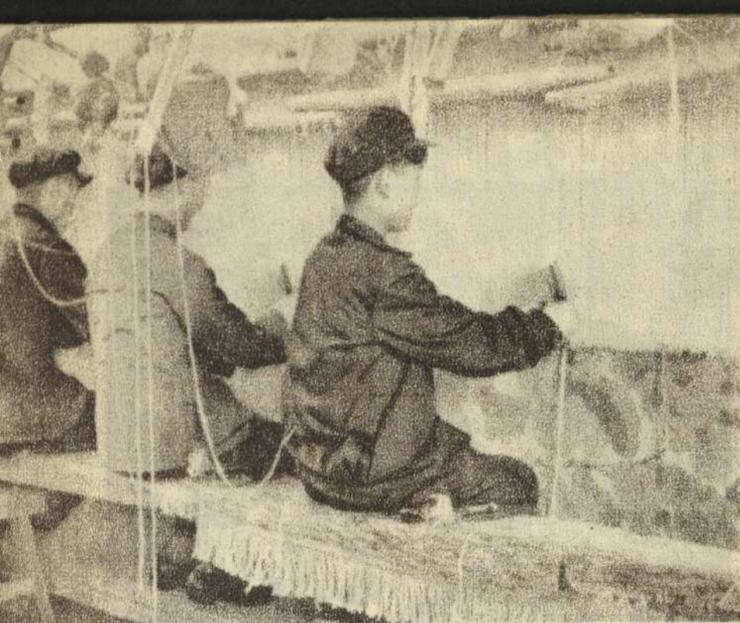
Cloisone and rug-making, the world renowned crafts of Peking, have made rapid recovery after languishing for the past 20 years under a falling export market and lack of home consumption.

A new and widening market in the countries of the New Democracies, and increasing home prosperity, is stimulating production and the introduction of new designs in both these industries.

Centuries of craftsmanship lie behind the manufacture of Peking cloisone. Today, the exquisite workmanship and rendering of colour are retained while articles of obsolete form have given way to goods of modern design for everyday use.

Similar developments have taken place in the rug industry, where simple designs are taking the place of the ornate patterns beloved of former ages.

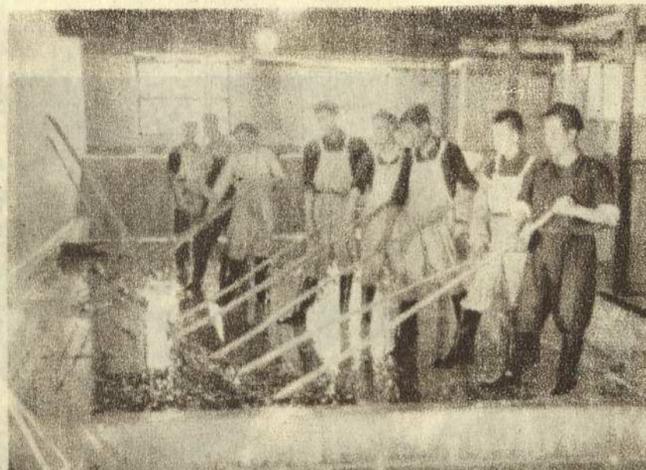




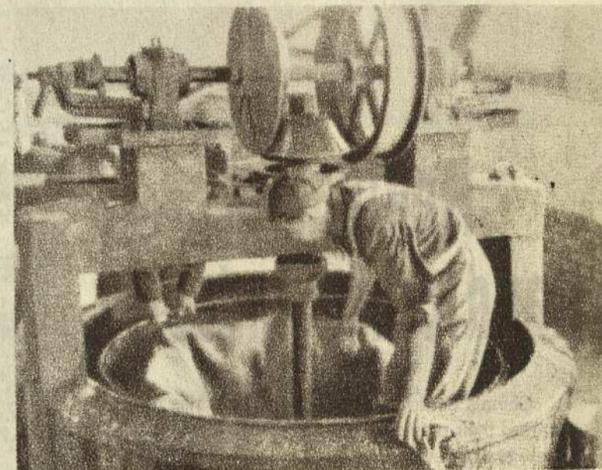
In a Peking rug factory—every inch of the rug is made by hand—the work is highly skilled and well paid



The modelled surface of Peking rugs is achieved with scissors—and skill



Every rug is thoroughly cleaned with chemical solution before leaving the factory



The heaviest part of the work—wringing the carpet dry after cleaning

Tapestry rugs—a new development for the Peking rug industry—are becoming increasingly popular



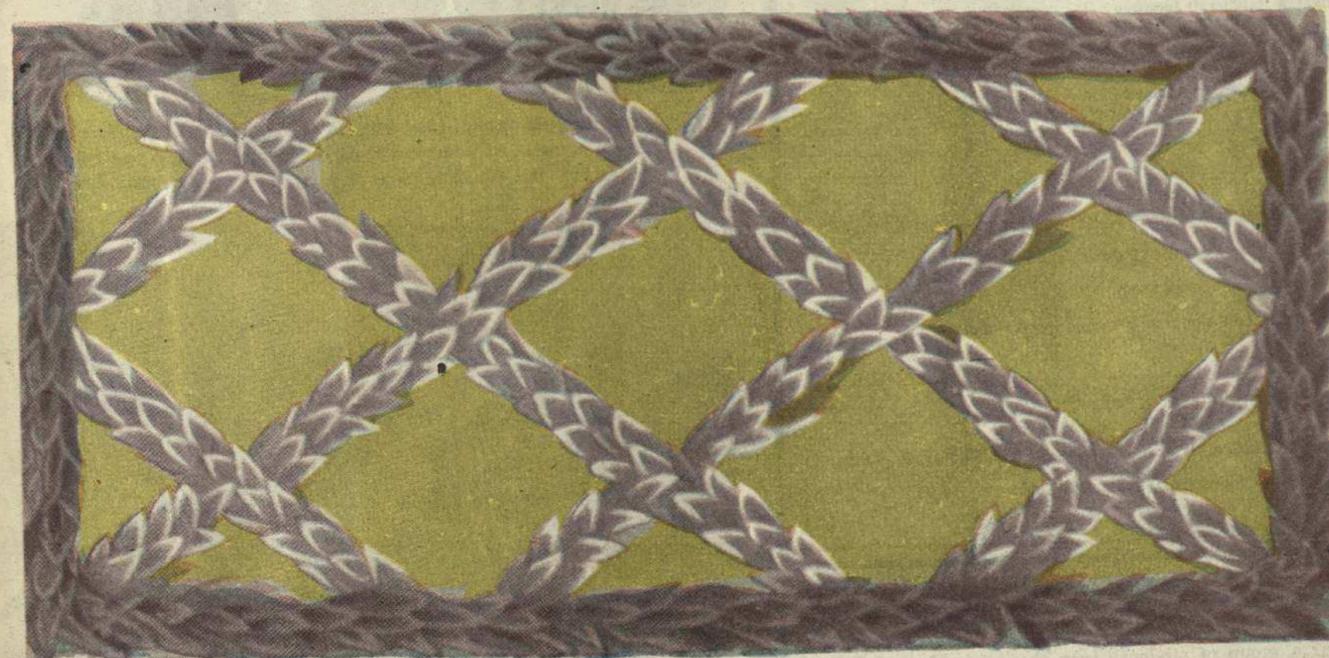
Cloisone Plate



Rug for a Chair Seat



Cloisone Table-lamp with Ash-tray



Peking Wool Rug

SO THIS IS CHARITY!

CHINA PICTORIAL

No. 4

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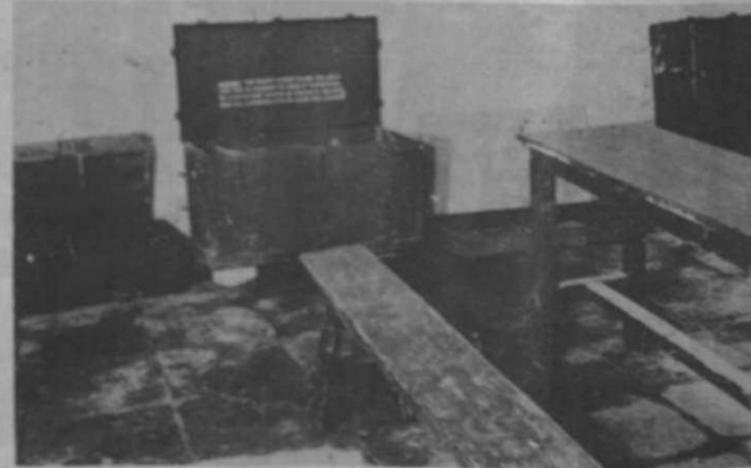
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This publication is printed in the Chinese, Russian, English,
Mongolian, Tibetan and Uighur Languages.

Li Lan-ting, (front cover), renowned throughout the country as the Chinese 'Nightingale' for her nursing services. She recently organised a group of students from the Army Medical College of Shanghai, and led them to the Korean front as a surgical team



The orphanage of the "Mission of Immaculate Conception" in Canton. Under the cloak of charity, money was collected but children were left to die of slow starvation



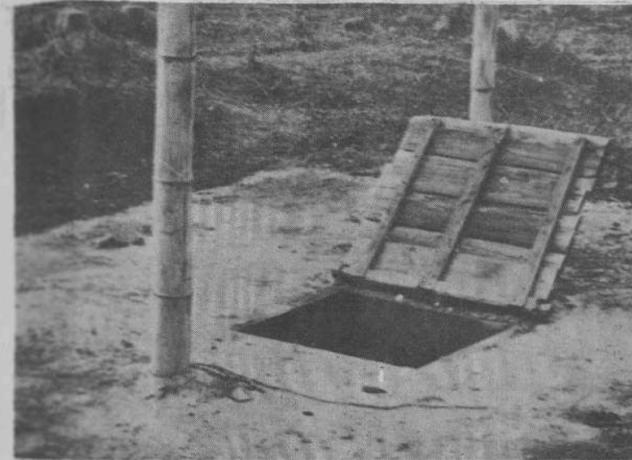
Babies when first admitted were placed in this cold and damp cellar. Those who survived this 'torture by ordeal' were baptised and formally accepted

The recent discovery of conditions in a Canadian orphanage in Canton has shocked public opinion throughout China, and entirely exposed the real nature of imperialist 'charity'. The orphanage was established by the Mission of the Immaculate Conception for the care of abandoned children, but was used as a camouflage for collecting funds both in China and from kindly disposed people in Canada.

While the five nuns in charge, all of Canadian nationality, lived in comfort and luxury, the children died from neglect and starvation. Of 2216 infants admitted to the orphanage between January 1950 and February 1951, only 48 below the age of two remained alive at the time the orphanage was taken over by the Canton People's Government.

Similar conditions have also been discovered in French and American institutions in Nanking. The Chinese people will not tolerate such inhumanities and are demanding that the responsible criminals be brought to justice.

One of the death-pits found by the Canton People's Government in the grounds of the compound. Orphans who died from maltreatment were dumped in the pit like so much garbage



Inside the death pit were found the corpses of infants and children, some naked, some wrapped in cloth. Nobody knows how many children were killed by these imperialist murderers in the name of "charity"



When the grisly facts became known, doctors and nurses were rushed to the orphanage to save the survivors

School-children visit the orphanage after the take-over to offer their sympathy and friendship to the young survivors



