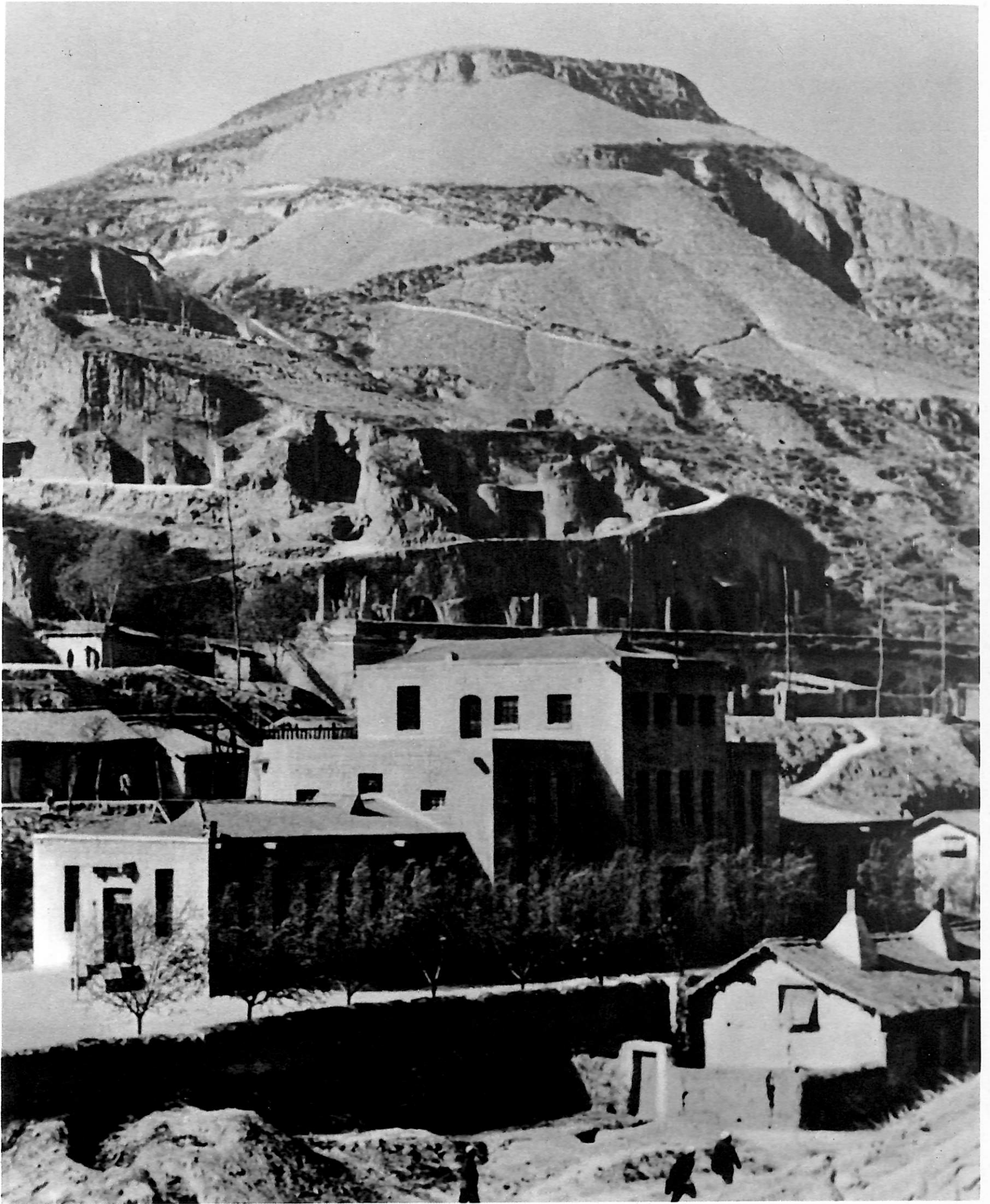


CHINA

P I C T O R I A L

1972 5





The General Office of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, where Chairman Mao issued his *Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art* in May, 1942. By Wu Yin-hsien



Chairman Mao in Yanan (1945). By Wu Yin-hsien

Paean



Upper: The dockers, spurred on by profound proletarian internationalism, work hard at Shanghai Harbour. (Scene One: "A Rush Shipment")

Below: Retired worker Ma Hung-liang has a heart-to-heart talk with Fang Hai-chen, Party branch secretary, on the excellent situation in socialist construction. Ma has just returned to Shanghai from the countryside. (Scene Two: "A Split Bag Is Discovered")

to Proletarian Internationalism

— Modern Revolutionary Peking Opera *On the Docks*

Fang Hai-chen, a proletarian advanced fighter. In the old society, she led a bitter life and as a coal-loader, took part in many strikes. After Shanghai was liberated, she joined in taking over the harbour with a P.L.A. group, and became the Party branch secretary of a dockers' brigade.





① Kao Chih-yang, leader of a loading group at the busy Shanghai Harbour, displays the enthusiasm and ambition of the Chinese working class. (Scene One: "A Rush Shipment")

② Finding some spilled wheat on the ground, Kao Chih-yang immediately calls on the group members to check. (Scene Two: "A Split Bag Is Discovered")

③ Discovering that the spilled wheat is mixed with glass fibre, Fang Hai-chen realizes it is not an ordinary accident. (Scene Three: "The Investigation")

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①

MAY 1972 marks the 30th anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's *Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art*. To welcome this anniversary, a more brilliant and grand performance of the model revolutionary theatrical work *On the Docks* was put on the stage of socialist art. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line on literature and art and the personal instructions of Comrade Chiang Ching, this theatrical work has been steadily improved by literary and art workers through sustained efforts and meticulous care.

On the Docks was created in the spirit of

Chairman Mao's *Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art* and in line with the orientation of producing literature and art for workers, peasants and soldiers. It is the first modern revolutionary Peking Opera which reflects the militant life of the Chinese working class in the period of socialist revolution and construction.

The story takes place in the summer of 1963. The docks by the Huangpu River in Shanghai are imbued with profound proletarian internationalism. Led by Fang Hai-chen, Party branch secretary, and Kao Chih-yang, member of the Party branch committee and head of the group, they are rushing to load rice strains to support

the African people. Dispatcher Chien Shou-wei, a hidden counter-revolutionary, is sabotaging the work. He covers up the weather station's forecast of an impending typhoon and schemes to organize dockers to load glass fibre, in an attempt to prevent the rice strains from being delivered to Africa in time for the sowing season. Before the thunderstorm strikes, he manages to have 2,000 bags of wheat for export moved out in the open on purpose. Taking advantage of his position he disrupts the transport lines while the dockers are busy loading the rice strains.

In dealing with the situation, Fang Hai-chen acts with high political responsibility. She leads the dockers to load the rice strains and to move the wheat into the warehouse before the typhoon and thunderstorm hit. Thus the scheme of the class enemy is frustrated.

While moving the wheat, young dockerman Han Hsiao-chiang, who does not like loading work,

is in low spirits. A wheat bag falls off his shoulder and is split. Seizing the opportunity, Chien Shou-wei thrusts some glass fibre into the split bag, and pretending it is a bag of rice strains, loads it on the barge. Then he puts a bag of rice strains together with the bags of wheat for export so as to cause an incident. His aim is to undermine the international prestige of the motherland.

Fang Hai-chen discovers some spilled wheat mixed with glass fibre on the spot. This, following a series of untoward happenings, arouses her suspicions. In the light of Chairman Mao's teaching "Never forget class struggle", she immediately realizes it is no ordinary accident. She mobilizes the dockers to search the warehouse that night to check the wheat bags. Others are sent after the barge. Finally the split bag of wheat is found. Then she patiently explains what took place to Han Hsiao-chiang, who learns



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The Communiqué of the 10th Plenary Session of the Eighth Party Central Committee inspires Fang Hai-chen to valiantly march forward amidst the storms of class struggle. (Scene Four: "Mobilized for Action")



Fang Hai-chen and the dockers make up their mind to search the warehouse for the split bag. (Scene Four: "Mobilized for Action")

Late at night, Kao Chih-yang rides a motor-boat against winds and waves to overtake the barge, and brings back the split bag. (Scene Five: "Searching the Warehouse at Night")

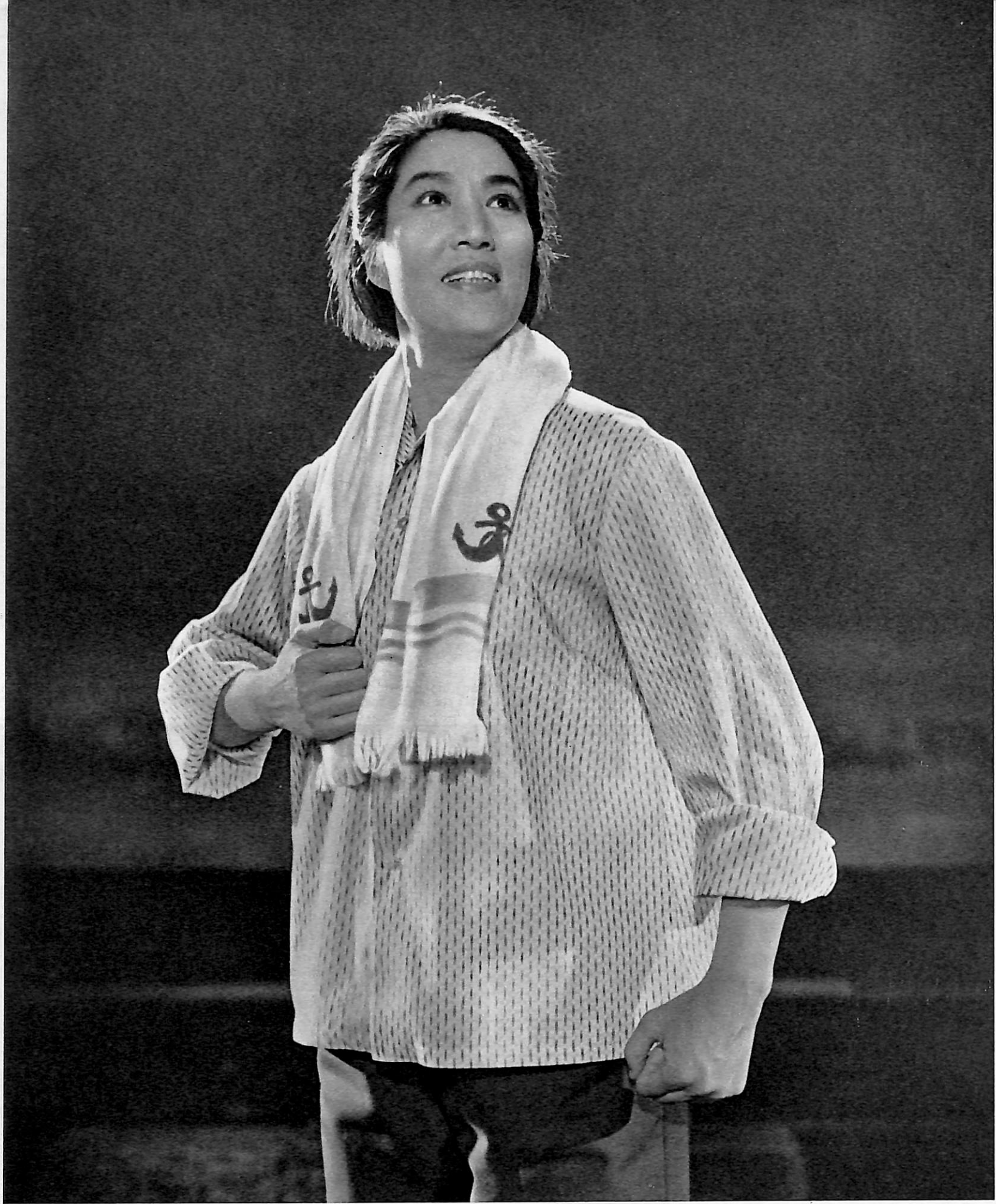
a lesson and tells the truth of the split bag. The whole incident is clarified and Chien Shou-wei, the insidious class enemy, is exposed.

By working hard the whole night, they successfully finish their task on time. The material to be shipped as aid to foreign countries is all loaded in good order. When the splendid morning sunlight shines over the banks of the Huangpu River, Fang Hai-chen and her comrades emerge victorious in both class struggle and the struggle for production.

Through the creative method of combining revolutionary realism and revolutionary romanticism, *On the Docks* reflects the sharp and complicated class struggle in the period of socialist revolution, and eloquently praises the proletarian internationalism of the Chinese working class. It portrays heroines and heroes such as Fang Hai-chen and Kao Chih-yang, who keep the interests of both the country and the world at heart and stick to their posts, whole-heartedly serving the people of China and the rest of the world. It reveals the characteristics of class struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat, that is, confronting the powerful dictatorship of the proletariat, the class enemy often uses concealed and dual tactics to carry out sabotage. This teaches us that we should strengthen our vigilance and our awareness of class struggle.

The magnificent strains of *The Internationale* run through the whole opera and give prominence to the theme. This modern revolutionary Peking Opera has made bold innovations and creations in script-writing, musical composition, the art of acting and stage settings. It is a paean to proletarian internationalism.





Upper: Fang Hai-chen is determined to get to the bottom of the incident, no matter how complicated it is, by relying on the masses. (Scene Five: "Searching the Warehouse at Night")

Left: Fang Hai-chen fights a battle of wits against the enemy. (Scene Five: "Searching the Warehouse at Night")



Chao Chen-shan, leader of the dockers' brigade, captures Chien Shou-wei's dagger as evidence that this class enemy while trying to escape stabbed him. (Scene Seven: "Morning on the Dock")

Fang Hai-chen and Ma Hung-liang educate the young docker Han Hsiao-chiang to serve the people at home and abroad whole-heartedly. (Scene Six: "Grand Ideal")





The brilliant morning sun is rising, and red flags are flying. Led by Fang Hai-chen, the dockers smash the sabotage of the class enemy and triumphantly complete their task of aid to foreign countries. (Scene Seven: "Morning on the Dock")





At the Construction Site.

By Hu Chun

Mosquito Craft.

By Chou Jung-fu



Selected Photographs



Freight.
By Wu Yin-hsien



A Kazakh Pupil. By Shen Yen-tai



Producing High-Grade Steel Tubes.
By Ju Sui-chu





Wheat Harvest in a People's Commune.

By Shih Shao-hua.

Selected Photographs

Chairman Mao's Message of Condolence to Mrs. Snow

Mrs. Lois Snow:

Please accept my deep condolences and heartfelt sympathy on the untimely passing away of Mr. Edgar Snow from illness.

Mr. Snow was a friend of the Chinese people. He exerted unremitting efforts throughout his life and made important contributions in promoting the mutual understanding and friendship between the Chinese and American peoples. His memory will live for ever in the hearts of the Chinese people.

Mao Tsetung
February 16, 1972



On October 1, 1970, Chairman Mao had a cordial talk with Edgar Snow on the Tien An Men rostrum. Right: First from right is Premier Chou En-lai and second from right, Mrs. Lois Snow.



Edgar Snow in the Northern Shensi Revolutionary Base Area in 1936.



Chairman Mao and Edgar Snow in Northern Shensi in 1936.

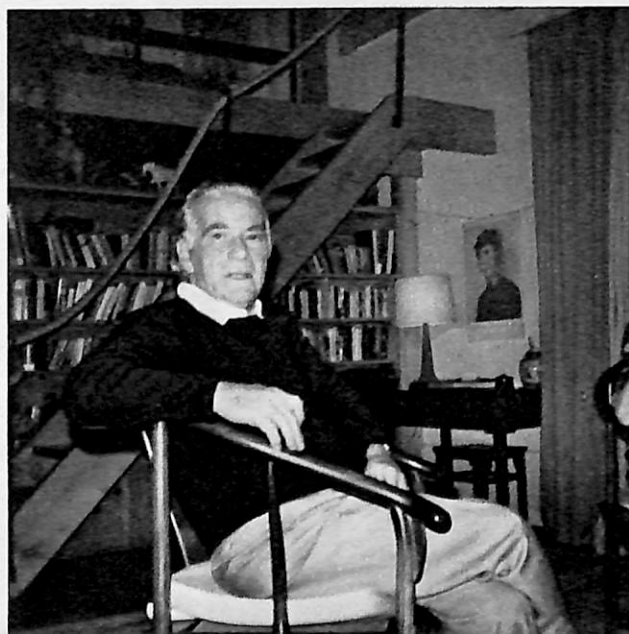
Works of Edgar Snow: *Red Star Over China* and other books on China.



Mr. Edgar Snow,

MR. Edgar Snow, well-known American writer, was an old friend of the Chinese people. Back in 1936 when the Chinese people were waging the national-democratic revolution, he broke through the numerous obstacles set by the reactionary regime of old China and visited the revolutionary base area in Northern Shensi. With great enthusiasm, he wrote *Red Star Over China*, which became famous both in China and abroad. In it, he introduced to the American and other peoples the Chinese people's revolutionary struggles and the 25 thousand *li* Long March of the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army, which were carried out under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung. After liberation, Mr. Snow revisited China

Edgar Snow in his study in Switzerland, photographed when he was already seriously ill.





Friend of the Chinese People

on three occasions, in 1960, 1964 and 1970. And again, with sincere, friendly sentiments for the Chinese people, he wrote a number of articles on our country's socialist revolution and construction led by Chairman Mao Tsetung. His objective reports have attracted great attention from the people of various countries the world over. Even during his serious illness, Mr. Snow never ceased turning his mind to working for better understanding and friendship between the Chinese and American peoples.

At a time when the Chinese people were waiting for another visit from him to China and for an early publication of his new works, Mrs. Lois Snow and her children Sian and Christopher, on February 15, 1972 sent messages to

Chairman Mao Tsetung, Soong Ching Ling, Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China, Premier Chou En-lai and Comrades Chiang Ching and Teng Ying-chao, informing them that Mr. Snow had unfortunately passed away from illness that very day. Chairman Mao, Vice-Chairman Soong and Premier Chou respectively sent messages to Mrs. Snow, extending their deep condolences on his death and their heartfelt sympathy to her.

Mr. Snow's old acquaintances and the people of various circles in the capital held a solemn ceremony in Peking to pay their last respects. Though Mr. Snow has passed away, the friendship between the Chinese and American peoples, for which he worked all his life, will surely grow daily.

On February 19, 1972, a solemn ceremony was held in Peking to pay last respects to Mr. Edgar Snow.

Chou En-lai, Chiang Ching, Li Fu-chun, Kuo Mo-jo, Tsai Chang, Teng Ying-chao and other leading comrades attended the ceremony.

Also present were Frank Coe, an American friend, and Djawoto, Secretary-General of the Afro-Asian Journalists' Association, as well as other foreign friends. The ceremony was presided over by Kuo Mo-jo. Chiao Kuan-hua delivered the memorial speech.



Photographs



Chairman Mao in Northern Shensi.



A view of Pao-an County (later Chihtan County), where the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party was located. The Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army triumphantly arrived at Northern Shensi after a 25 thousand *li* Long March.

Comrade Chou En-lai (left) in Northern Shensi.



A bugler in the War of Resistance Against Japan.

Taken by Edgar Snow in China in 1936



A get-together attended by armymen and people.



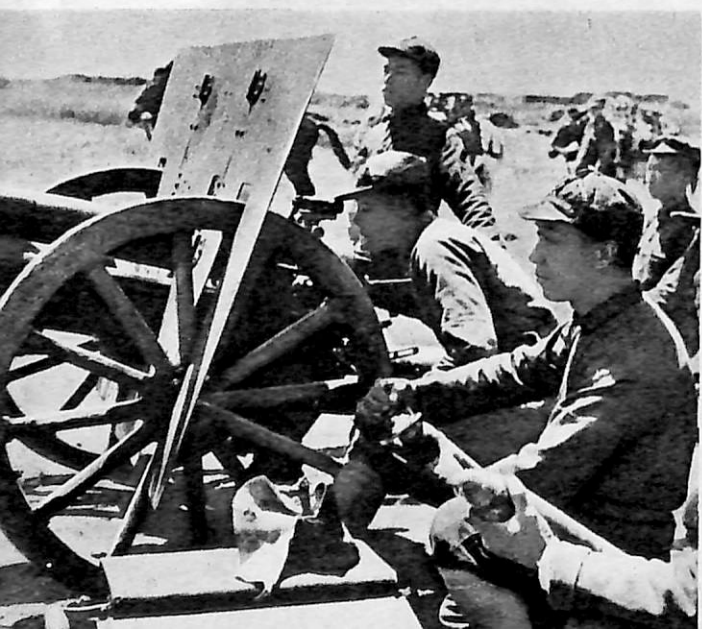
Red Army fighters.



Red Army cavalry.

Sports activities of Red Army fighters in Pao-an.

The Red Army equipped itself with weapons mainly taken from the enemy.





The Red Flag Canal. (traditional painting)

By the Peking Academy of Painting

New Works of Art

— Selected from the Peking Worker-Peasant-Soldier Fine Arts Exhibition

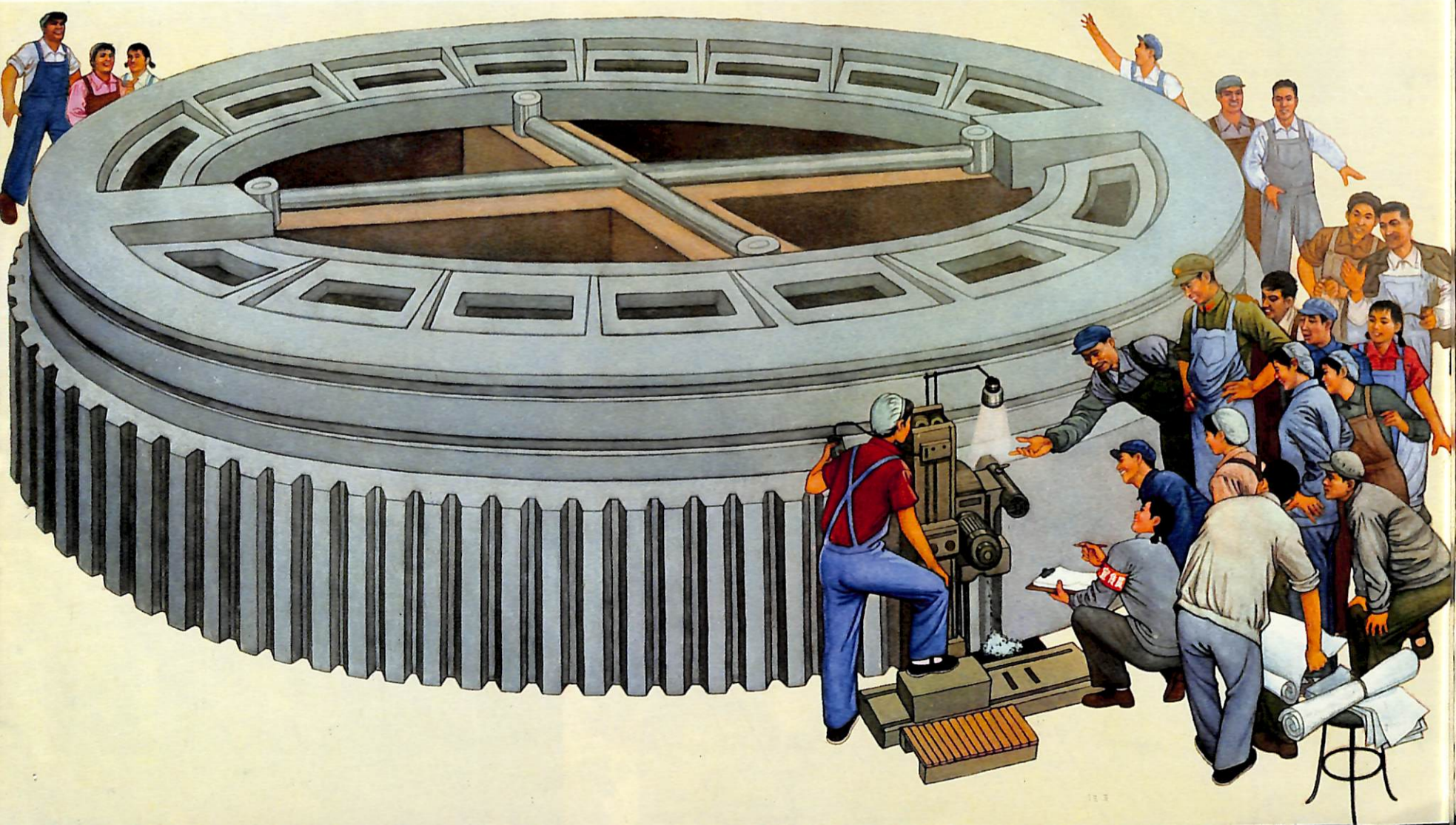
THE Peking Worker-Peasant-Soldier Fine Arts Exhibition was recently held at the Chinese National Art Gallery. On display were more than 330 works by both professional and amateur artists of the capital.

The pictures praise the heroes and heroines emerging from among the workers, peasants and soldiers who are battling on all fronts, describe the vigorous spiritual outlook of the people who have been tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, and record their great achievements in socialist revolution and construction. The exhibits represent new fruits of the art workers' efforts in carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian line on literature and art.



New Herdswomen. (oil painting) By Ma Teh-sheng and Chang Jui-lun

Processing a Big Part with a Small Machine. (traditional painting) By Ko Ching-lun





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New Works of Art



④

① *Building Fields on a Mountain Slope.* (oil painting)
By the Peking
Fine Arts Company

② *A Winter Morning.* (oil painting)
By the Fangshan County
Fine Arts Study Class

③ *Delivering "The Communist Manifesto" to a Worker.* (oil painting)
By Wang Hui

④ *Autumn Scene in a Mountain Village.* (oil painting)
By the Fine Arts Group
of the Mentoukou District of Peking



③



CULTURE

ON the vast Northwest China Plateau a cultural team, traversing snow-capped mountains, deserts and grasslands, goes deep into the border regions where the frontier fighters are stationed and into areas inhabited by minority nationalities. This is the Cultural Team of the P.L.A. Lanchow Units. Guided by the spirit of Chairman Mao's *Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art*, the team members learn from the masses of soldiers, peasants and herdsmen and give performances for them. This has earned them the love and appreciation of the masses.

It was not easy going in the beginning. The first time they came to a Tibetan grazing area, they were treated with great hospitality by the local people. The herdsmen vied to bring them buttered tea and food. But this did not suit the tastes of some of the team members, who declined. Since their ideas and feelings differed from those of the herdsmen, it influenced their performances. Seeing how perfunctorily they did their work, the team leaders organized them to go among the poor peasants and herdsmen to investigate how cruelly they were oppressed in the old days under the merciless rule of the feudal serf-owners.

They saw with their own eyes a bowl made of a serf's skull! A tobacco-pipe and a bugle made of a sixteen-year-old slave girl's leg-bones! They



The cultural team on tour.



AL TEAM ON THE PLATEAU



Performing a dance for Tibetan herdsmen.

At the home of a Tibetan herdsman.

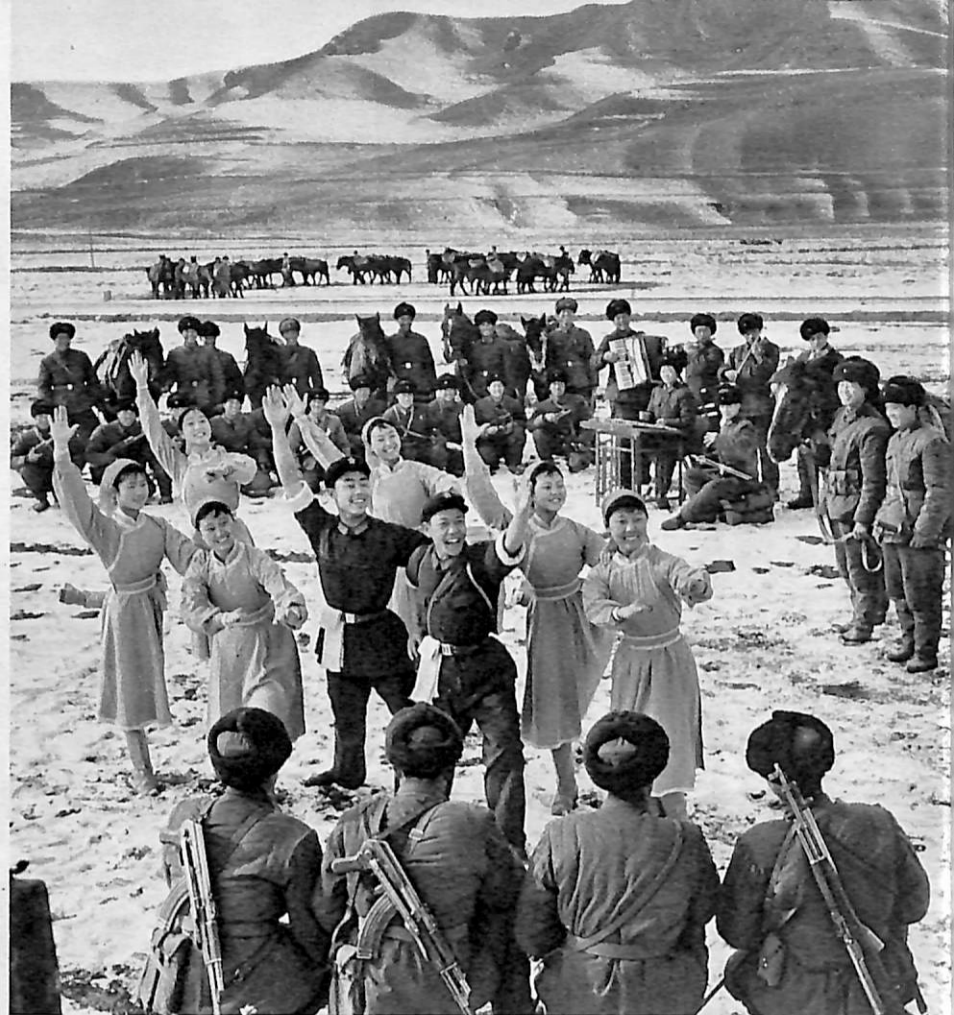


Collecting Tibetan folk music.





Learning modestly from frontier fighters.



A performance for soldiers on duty at an isolated post.

Help with chores.



were shown the luxurious robes of the reactionary rulers, and the tattered sheep-skin which had been worn for generations in a serf family. They found a large number of reactionary books which had been used to deceive the Tibetan people and poison their minds. After that, they held meetings to recall their sufferings in the old society. This enabled each member to see the relation between the bitterness suffered by the Tibetan people and his own family history of blood and tears. With this class education as a basis, the team members studied anew Lenin's teaching that literature and art should "serve... the millions and tens of millions of working people", and Chairman Mao's directive that literature and art should serve the workers, peasants and soldiers. This heightened their class consciousness and their desire to serve the people heart and soul. Since then, they have made great efforts to remould their world outlook and to share the feelings of the Tibetan people.

Once they set off in a lorry to perform in a Tibetan grazing area about 140 kilometres away. The route was bumpy and difficult. Midway, they ran into a storm, and soon the lorry got stuck in the mud. The team members, hungry and cold, struggled in the heavy rain until one o'clock in the morning to extricate it. Three of the girls fainted from altitude-sickness and exhaustion. Hearing of their plight, some Tibetan herdsmen came rushing to their assistance and together they succeeded in pushing out the lorry. Arriving at their destination, the team members staged a performance the next day regardless of their fatigue. This made a deep impression on the herdsmen.

As the stations on the frontier are scattered, every effort is made to serve the fighters at their posts. Once when the team visited a frontier unit, it not only performed for the fighters, but helped them feed the horses, cook and carry out their routine duties. There were still eight soldiers stationed on a distant mountain who had not seen the show. On hearing this the team suggested paying a special visit there. A leading comrade of the unit said, "It's a fairly long distance, and the trip is difficult. Wouldn't it be the same if we sent some comrades over to invite them here?" The art workers replied earnestly: In serving our fighters, we can't lay down conditions. The greater the difficulties, the more important it is for us to go. We would rather walk several dozen miles than let them come here! They started at once. Arriving at the mountain, some of the performers put on their items while others patched the soldiers' uniforms. When everything was over, the fighters grasped their hands and exclaimed enthusiastically, "You've really brought us 'fuel in snowy weather'!"

In their frequent contacts with the masses of peasants, herdsmen and frontier guards, the art workers were deeply moved by their lofty



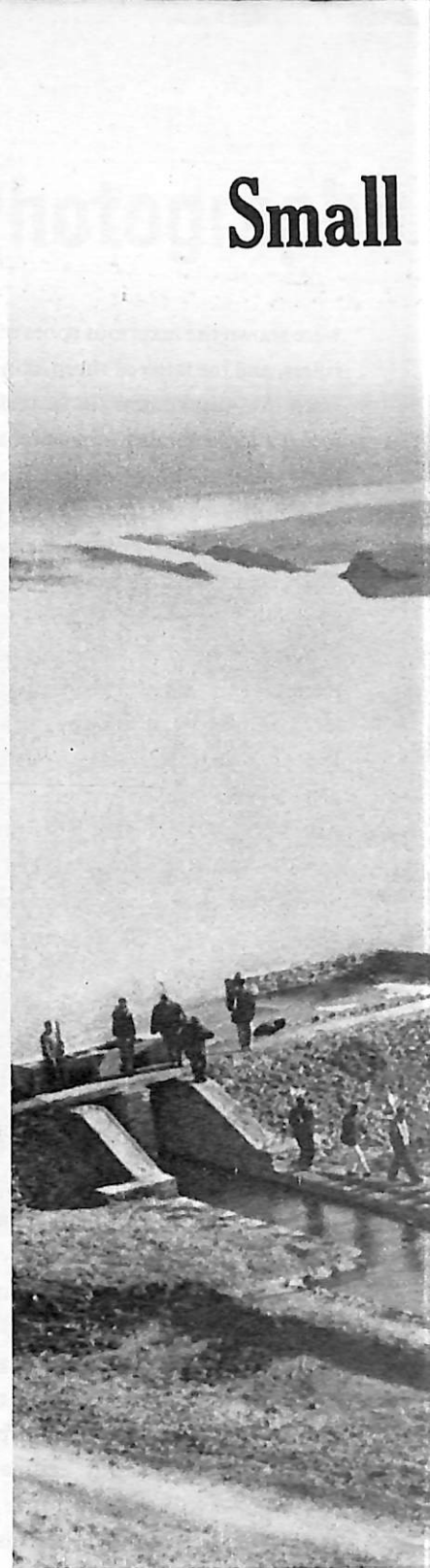
Physical labour together with a herdsman.



Learning from Tibetan amateur artists.

feelings of love for the Party and for the socialist motherland, by their revolutionary heroism in fearing neither hardship nor death and by their sterling quality of seeking neither wealth nor fame. They redoubled their efforts to remould their world outlook by modestly cultivating these qualities. They were inspired with even greater zeal to compose new items. Every time a performance ended, they went among the audience to solicit opinions on how to improve. At the same time, they gleaned material from the ad-

vanced deeds of the fighters, peasants and herdsmen and used it as a basis for creating new works. They also used the soldiers' wall newspapers and blackboard articles as a source as well as works created and acted by the fighters themselves. The new versions were then popularized among the masses. This is how they brought out *The Post Is My Home* (a song), *Polishing My Rifle* (cross-talk) and other items, all of which have been greatly appreciated by the soldiers.



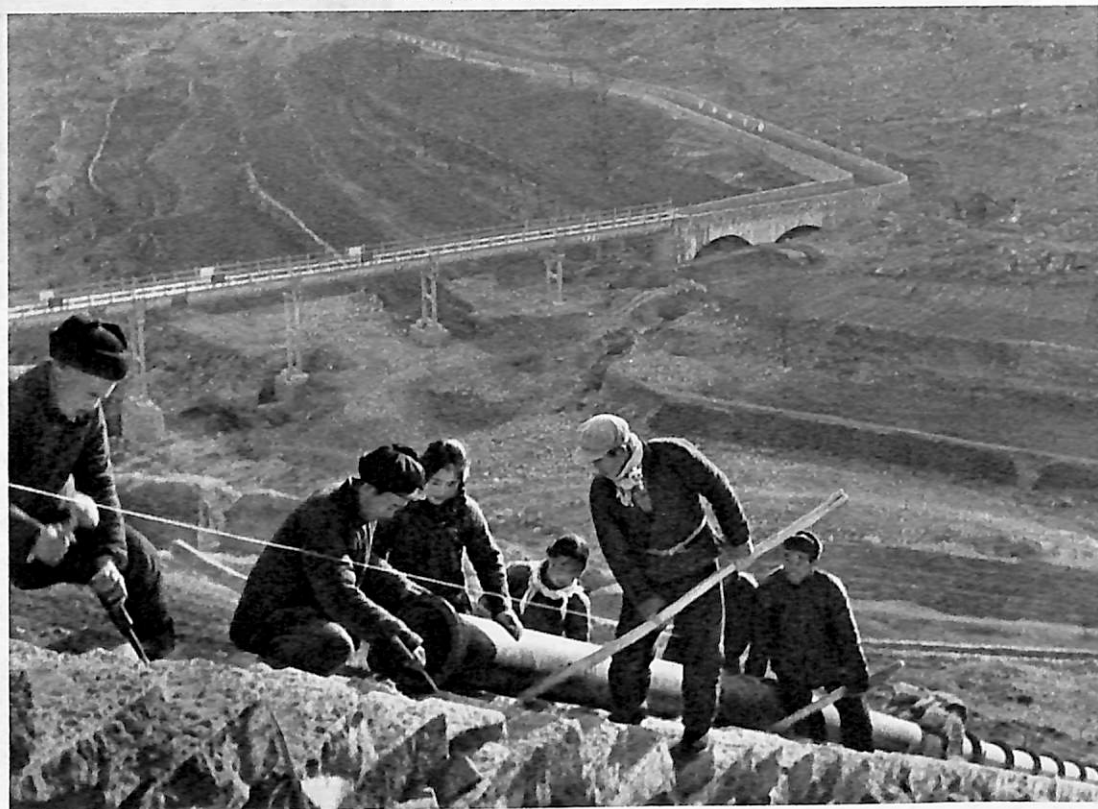
Cutting an irrigation channel on the mountain side. In line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "In agriculture, learn from Tachai", the commune members of Miao and Yao nationality of the Lungsheng Multi-National Autonomous County in the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region are determined to divert water up to the mountain.

Commune members laying pipes for a pumping station in the Yintu brigade of Wuching commune, Linchu County, Shantung Province.

EVERY winter masses of commune members engage in large-scale capital construction of water-conservancy works in China's rural areas. Since the nation-wide movement to form rural people's communes in 1958, especially since 1964 with Chairman Mao's call to the whole countryside: "In agriculture, learn from Tachai", the mass movement for building projects has grown in scope year by year and scored great achievements in resisting drought and waterlogging and developing agricultural production.

According to incomplete figures from 19 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions more than a million projects of various kinds have been completed since the beginning of last winter. Of these, the overwhelming majority were small and medium-sized ones built by brigades, communes and counties themselves.

The building of water-conservancy works was closely integrated with making whatever transformations were called for by local conditions, such as flood control, reclamation of mountains, afforestation and soil improvement. For example, the people of Hopei, Shantung, Honan, Kiangsu and Anhwei Provinces reclaimed large areas of low-lying alkaline land. In the Huimin Administrative Region of Shantung Province, commune members redoubled their efforts to dig branch channels and ditches to complete the system of drainage and irrigation. In addition, within about two months last winter while levelling the fields, they transformed 80,000 *mu* of alkaline land.



and Medium-Sized Water-Conservancy Works

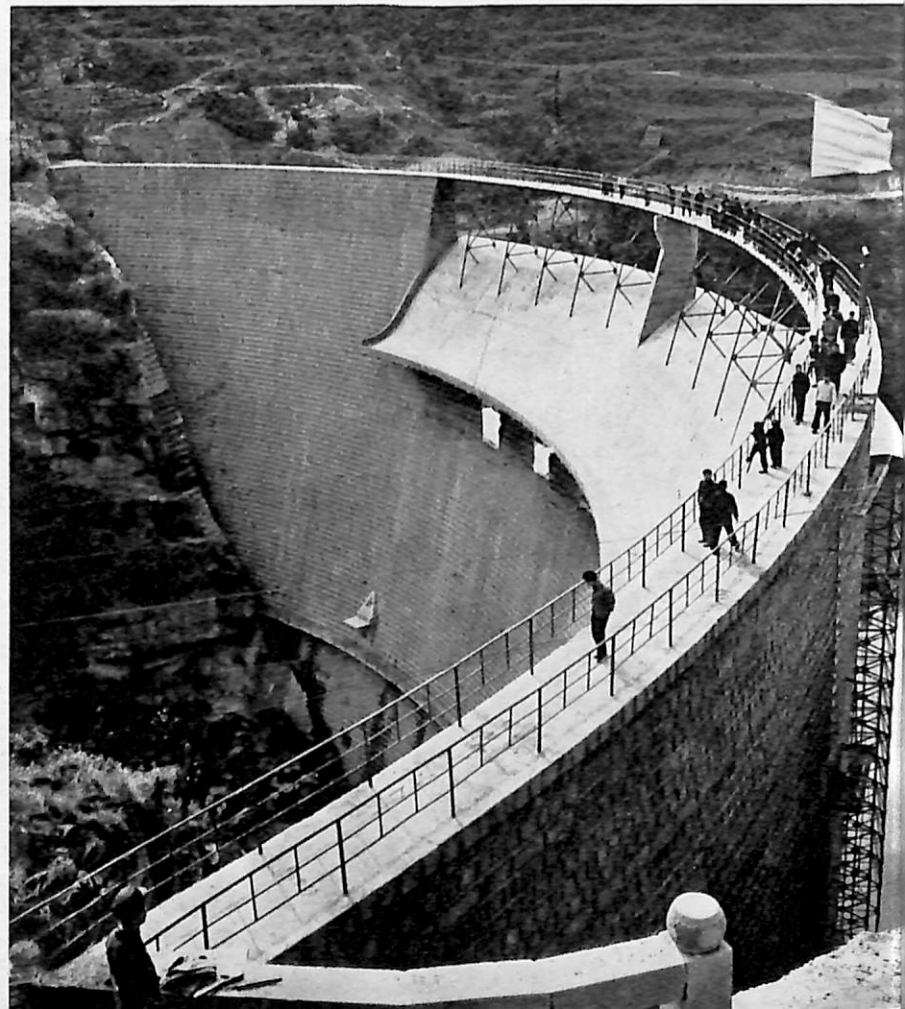


This dam 114 metres in length built by the members of Tangchih commune, Yingkou County, makes it possible to bring 6,000 *mu* of cultivated land under gravity irrigation. Maintaining the spirit of self-reliance, commune members throughout Liaoning Province have completed a number of small reservoirs, dams, wells and other projects.

Terraced fields of Shihchiachuan brigade, Chingchien County, Shensi Province.



Changshapa Reservoir dam 52 metres high, built of slab stone by the people of Tzukung City and Weiyuan County, Szechuan Province. The reservoir has a capacity of 38 million cubic metres.



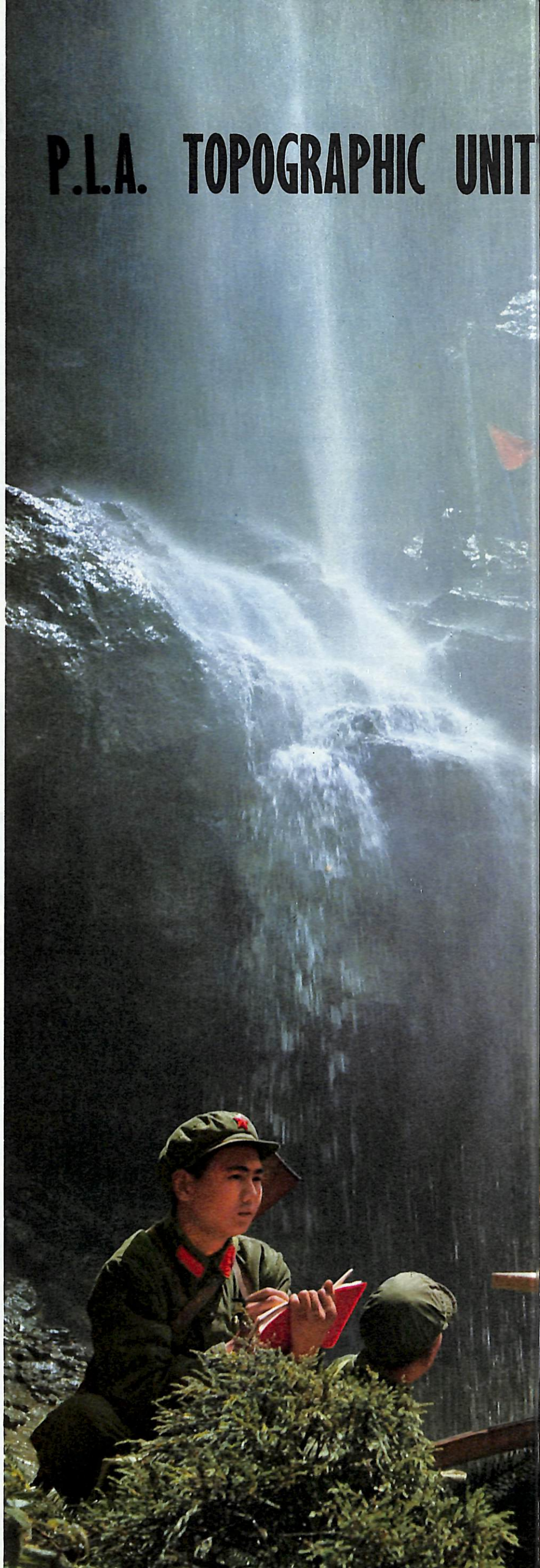


Up the snow-capped mountain. For a dozen years, a P.L.A. topographic unit has been conducting a survey over an extensive area on the Tibetan Plateau, and has completed its task with outstanding success.

Working in the changeable, inclement weather, surrounded by ice pyramids and snow peaks, the fighters are proud to endure hardships for the revolution. Often their meals consist of nothing but a hardtack or two, with an icicle to quench their thirst.



P.L.A. TOPOGRAPHIC UNIT



ON THE "ROOF OF THE WORLD"



Camping at the foot of the Himalayas.



P.L.A. surveyors and cartographers listen to the radio every day. The revolution both at home and abroad is their constant concern.

Drawing a map according to surveying data.



Profound Friend Armymen



P.L.A. uncles, come to our house!

After work.

THE 9th company is coming back! The stirring news spread quickly through the Sangyuan brigade. When the armymen entered the village, the commune members welcomed them as kinsmen, crowding around and cheering. The veteran Party branch secretary brought them some apples, while others offered them peanuts. They exclaimed joyfully, "Come on, have some! These are what we worked together to produce!" What a moving scene! Armymen and people could not help recalling how they had worked together and learnt from each other in the past. The brigade is now an advanced unit in learning from Tachai.

The 9th company of a P.L.A. armoured corps came to Mouping County, Shantung Province, in 1964, and remained stationed there for five years. Through frequent visits, the commanders and fighters established close relations with the members of the Sangyuan brigade, which is separated from the county seat by a river.



Friendship Between Army and People

Before liberation Sangyuan was a poverty-stricken mountain village with 71 families, of which 31 went out begging. After liberation the poor and lower-middle peasants became the masters. Following Chairman Mao's directives, they organized mutual aid teams, later a producers' co-operative and finally the people's commune. This enabled them to make steady headway in overcoming the backwardness of the locality. Later, because of interference by the revisionist line, the collective economy was seriously undermined.

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, under the leadership of the Party, the poor and lower-middle peasants rose up to repudiate this incorrect line, determined to continue following the socialist road. In active response to Chairman Mao's call "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" they redoubled their efforts to reclaim the bare mountain slopes and construct water-conservancy projects. By relying on their own efforts they consolidated and steadily developed the collective economy. The struggle between the two classes and two lines waged in Sangyuan brigade educated the armymen of the 9th company and the commune members. They set up a night school where they studied Chairman Mao's works together and carried out revolutionary mass criticism. Some of the brigade's cadres and members who had suffered bitterly in the old society and had deep class hatred, were often invited to tell their village and family histories so as to educate the armymen in class struggle and the two-line struggle. The brigade, for its part, often invited commanders and fighters to give lectures on the revolutionary traditions of the P.L.A.

The armymen frequently joined the commune members in the battle to transform nature. On their own initiative, they took up the work of reclaiming a stretch of stony land. Some of them worked so hard that their hands were covered with blisters. Within a few days they had dug out all the stones and spread a layer of good soil over the plot, turning it into fertile cropland. The poor and lower-middle peasants were greatly inspired. In another battle, the deputy-head of the brigade's No. 1 production team, Chu Jih-ling, worked wherever conditions were the most difficult and dangerous. The skin on his feet got chapped and split with cold, but he stopped only to apply a piece of sticking plaster over it. Good thinking and fine working styles were displayed on all sides, with armymen and commune members modestly learning from each other.

Struggling hard for five winters and springs, they laid out over 500 *mu* of good cropland and reclaimed more than 50 *mu* of high-yielding paddy fields from wasteland along the riverbanks. They transformed the Laocheng River by building seven reservoirs and ponds and diverting water up the mountain slopes to irrigate the fields. In addition, they planted large numbers of apple trees. Sangyuan Village is now set in a beautiful landscape of green hillsides and blue waterways.

Eventually the 9th company was transferred from Mouping County, but the armymen and villagers kept up contact and exchanged visits so as to continue learning from each other. Recently, acting upon Chairman Mao's teaching, "The whole nation should learn from the People's Liberation Army; the Liberation Army should learn from the people of the whole country", commanders and fighters of the 9th company happily got together with members of the Sangyuan brigade to renew their revolutionary friendship and exchange gains in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.



A fighter and a commune member study together.

Loudspeakers to transmit news of China and the world to commune members every day.



Painted



- ① *Advancing Together.*
- ② *Workers and Peasants Are of One Family.*
- ③ *Textile Workers.*
- ④ *Persimmons in Plenty.*
- ⑤ *Youngsters' Propaganda Team.*
- ⑥ *Haircut.*
- ⑦ *Delivering Coal on a Snowy Day.*

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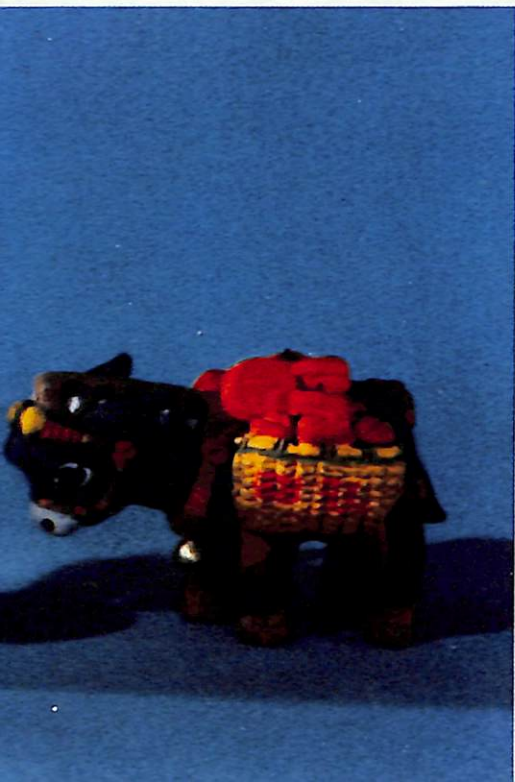
Clay Figurines

THE folk art of making painted clay figurines has a long history in China. Among archaeological finds there are quite a few of them which date back as far as the Western Han Dynasty (206 B.C.—24 A.D.).

Today the most outstanding painted clay models in the country are those made by "Clay Figure" Chang of Tientsin. The first folk artist to be given this nickname lived in the middle of the 19th century. His family continued working in this line and handing it down from generation to generation in the old society. The clay figurines they modeled, with their simple lines, warm colours and vivid expressions, were extremely life-like and highly praised by the masses. The same nickname was always given to those who made them.

After liberation the Party and the people's government supported the work of the Chang family. The veteran craftsmen of the third generation were appointed teachers in an art school to train new artists in this line, so that now their methods have been transmitted outside the family.

Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian line on literature and art, the new generation serves the workers, peasants and soldiers with its art and adopts themes for creative work from their militant life. They draw on the traditional craft of "Clay Figure" Chang, while seeking new ideas from folk toys and the like. Through smooth modeling, artistic exaggeration and bright colours, they have succeeded in reflecting the new people and life in the new society.



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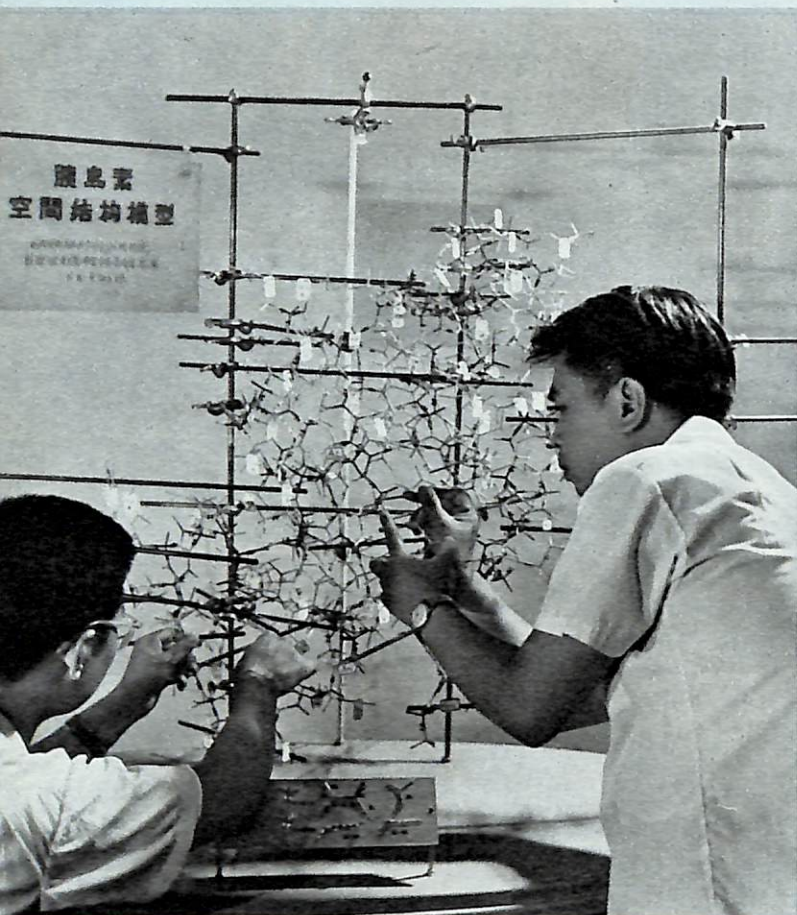
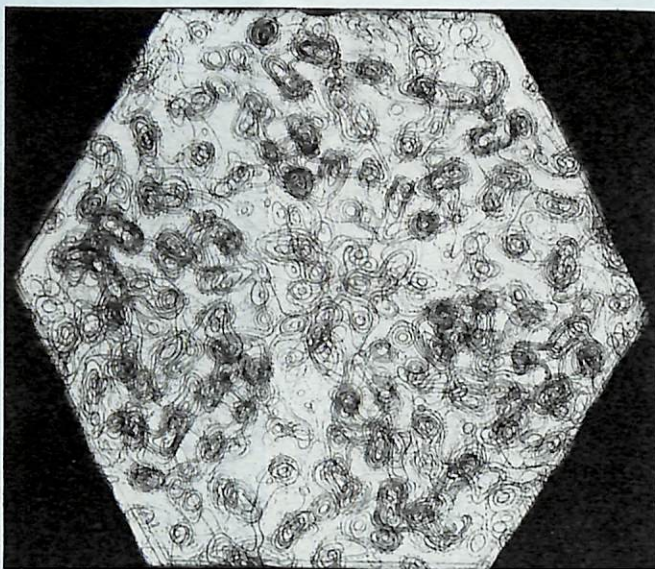
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Scientific Research

An Important Achievement in Determining Insulin Crystal Structure

Working for four years from 1967 to 1971, China's scientists succeeded in determining the spatial structure of a molecule of crystalline pig insulin by using the method of X-ray diffraction at a



resolution of 2.5 angstroms (one angstrom is a hundred-millionth of a centimetre). This is another important achievement in protein research by Chinese scientists following their successful production of the synthetic protein, crystalline bovine insulin, in 1965 for the first time in world history.

Protein is one of the basic substances of life. Various kinds of protein in a living organism have different complicated functions which are closely related to their spatial structures. The relation between the structure and function of protein is one of the most basic secrets of life. Insulin is a hormone protein secreted from islet-shaped cells in the pancreas of vertebrates. It can promote the synthesis of glycogen, fat and protein and regulate the level of sugar in the blood. Determination of the spatial structure of insulin is of great importance for finding out the basis of its role in regulating metabolism, research into the relation between the structure and function of insulin and creating more effective insulin medicines. But the structure of insulin is not easy to determine, because its molecule is no larger than a five-millionth of a centimetre, with over 700 atoms separated by a distance of about 1.5 angstroms. At present, it can be determined indirectly by the method of X-ray diffraction.

These are the results of determining pig insulin crystal structure at a resolution of 2.5 angstroms. Above: Part of the electron density map obtained by calculation. Left: A model of the spatial structure of insulin based on an analysis of the electron density map.

Ginseng Harvest in Fusung

With the steady development of China's medical and health work, the need for medicinal herbs keeps expanding. Fusung County in Kirin Province, one of the noted ginseng-growing districts, has increased its acreage year after year. In 1971 the county's total output reached an all-time high of a million jin.

Ginseng, one of China's most valuable medicinal herbs, acts as a sedative, a tonic for blood and "vital energy", and promotes the secretion of body fluids. Used together with other medicinal herbs, it can cure many illnesses.

Photo: Workers and staff members of the No.1 ginseng farm of Fusung County drying ginseng in the sun.



Gifts of Friendship

Visiting the Birthplace of Norman Bethune

Lin Hsi-meng (centre, front) and Chuang Chia-fu (centre, rear), coaches of the Chinese Table Tennis Team, during a friendly visit to Canada last September, stopped at the birthplace of Dr. Norman Bethune in Gravenhurst, Ontario.

Comrade Bethune was a member of the Canadian Communist Party and an eminent surgeon. After the outbreak of the War of Resistance Against Japan he came to China's liberated areas as the head of a medical team to help the Chinese people. He worked in the Shansi-Chahar-Hopei Border Area for two years. Unfortunately he contracted blood poisoning while operating on a wounded soldier, and gave up his life at his post. The article *In Memory of Norman Bethune* by Chairman Mao calls on the members of the Chinese Communist Party to learn from his internationalism and communist spirit.

In front of Comrade Bethune's birthplace, a photograph was taken of the Chinese Table Tennis Team coaches with the family now living in the house.



How Many Countries Established Diplomatic Relations with China in 1971?

In 1971 China established diplomatic relations with 15 countries from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe:

Nigeria	February	10
Kuwait	March	22
Cameroon	March	26
San Marino	May	6
Austria	May	28
Sierra Leone	July	29
Turkey	August	4
Iran	August	16
Belgium	October	25
Peru	November	2
Lebanon	November	9
Rwanda	November	12
Senegal	December	7
Iceland	December	8
Cyprus	December	14

Friendship



Statistics





Economic Construction



More Bank Savings in China's Cities and Countryside

The end of 1971 saw a large increase in urban and rural bank savings.

Total bank savings in cities and towns of various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities were 13.8 per cent higher than at the end of 1970. A distinguishing feature of this increase is the large number of new accounts opened, with 80 per cent of the total bank savings made up of fixed deposits. This is an indication of the stability of China's currency and the rising living standards of the people. In the countryside, collective bank savings of people's communes grew by 109 per cent and individual savings deposits by 32 per cent, their sum total 89 per cent higher than in 1965. The increase is the result of ten successive years' rich harvests in agriculture, the continuous consolidation and development of the collective economy of the people's communes and the steady improvement in the commune members' livelihood. (Photo) People of Tung and Han nationality of the Sanchiang Tung Autonomous County, Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, making deposits at their local savings bank.



Animals Presented by Korea and Romania on Exhibition in Peking

Last year Korea and Romania respectively presented our country with some animals as a token of the profound friendship of their people for the Chinese people. These gifts, now on display at the Peking Zoo, are a source of great interest and enjoyment. Left: Mandarin cranes presented by the People's Committee of Pyongyang City to the Revolutionary Committee of Peking Municipality, are among the nine kinds of animals, including leopards, gorals and river deer, from Korea. Below: Brown bears given by a Romanian leader.



A Coincidence

Sung Teh-mao works as an accountant for the Sungchuang No.1 team of the Huatien commune in Chiho County, Shantung Province. It suddenly occurred to him late one night that 30 carts of fertilizer heaped in piles in the field had to be spread, otherwise the tractor scheduled to plough the next morning would be held up. This in turn would affect the quality of autumn sowing. Jumping up, he seized his spade and rushed out.

At the edge of the village he saw a shadow moving ahead of him. He was puzzled. Why should anyone go out at this hour of the night? He hurried forward on tiptoe and reached him in two bounds.

"Who are you?" he shouted.



"It's me!" Deputy team leader Sung Teh-ching's voice.

Seeing the spade on each other's shoulder, they exclaimed at the same time, "Going to spread manure, eh!"

At the field they heard some muffled thumps. Striking out in the direction of the sound, they came upon a man spreading fertilizer. As soon as they saw who he was, they exclaimed in one voice, "Old team leader!"

The three spent the night spreading manure evenly over the field.

From left: Accountant Sung Teh-mao, team leader Sung Chi-chang and deputy team leader Sung Teh-ching.



At Spring Festival



Kwangchow Flower Markets

Flowers bloom the whole year round in Kwangchow and the many famous gardens in its environs. Every year during the Spring Festival markets are set up with potted plants and bouquets forming a vast sea of colour. Famous species from various parts of the motherland which bloom in different seasons are carefully cultivated by florists to blossom at this time for people to enjoy and buy.

The Fangtsun Flower Market at Spring Festival this year.

Round-the-City Race

The Spring Festival round-the-city race was held in Peking on February 26, 1972. Nearly 3,000 athletes from various fronts ran an 8,700-metre race starting and ending at Tien An Men Square.

This mass sports activity has won wide support among the workers, peasants and soldiers since the inauguration in 1956. There was a women's relay race this year as well as the usual men's individual event. Among the athletes taking part were old-timers over 60 as well as up-and-coming teen-agers.

The new champion Wang Fu-hsing, worker at the Fengtai waggon shed under the Peking Railway Administration, has practised long-distance running for a dozen years and has inspired many other people to join in.



“Half a Basket of Peanuts” (Shaohsing Opera)



Hsiao-hua's father, who dearly loves the collective.

HSHIAO-HUA, a pupil in a mountain village, does a good deed for the collective by gleaning half a basket of peanuts from a field which has just been harvested. She goes to the production team office, but the store-room keeper is not in, so she takes them home and goes out again.

Hsiao-hua's mother, thinking the peanuts have been picked for the family, prepares to cook them. The father is a commune member of poor peasant origin who loves the collective and studies Chairman Mao's philosophical works earnestly. Back home from work, when he sees the peanuts, his suspicions are aroused. How is it all these big peanuts have been left in the field? He goes out right away to investigate. He discovers that this was done intentionally by Wang Yu-tsai, a well-to-do middle peasant with capitalist tendencies. Wang had sent his son to the field to pick up left-over peanuts for their family, and to cover up his own selfishness, told him to get Hsiao-hua to go with him.

Hsiao-hua's father exposes and criticizes Wang for his dishonest behaviour in trying to benefit himself at the expense of the collective. At home, he holds a family discussion of the incident. All the members try to apply Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking to analyse the contradiction between public and private interests which the incident reflects. The whole family, particularly the mother, learns a lesson. Her consciousness raised, she gladly hands over the half-basket of peanuts to the collective.

Half a Basket of Peanuts is one of the new productions in the repertoire of Shaohsing Opera in Chekiang Province. Its portrayal of Hsiao-hua's father as a hero with communist spirit, as well as its dramatization of the new morality in China's countryside, are highly praised by audiences.

A New Dance: “Weaving Fish-Nets”





The whole family learn a lesson when Hsiao-hua's father cites the half-basket of peanuts as an example of the struggle between public and private interests.

WEAVING *Fish-Nets*, a new dance, has recently been staged in Chekiang Province. With graceful postures and exuberant spirit, it describes the activities of fishermen along the East China Sea Coast during the fishing season. They busily ready their boats, weave nets, set sail and go out to sea, in line with Chairman Mao's instruction of "grasping revolution and promoting production".



Serve the People Better

By Lin Chiao-chih

I have been practising medicine for over 40 years. In 1921, I left my native home in Fukien Province for Peking to enter the Union Medical College. It was a time of aggression by imperialists, brutal rule by feudal warlords and exploitation by landlords and comprador capitalists, when the Chinese people were sunk in an abyss of misery. Sympathy for my fellow countrymen and idealistic "kindness and love for all" prompted me to take up the medical profession to "save the world and the people". So in spite of the oppression and discrimination that women in general came up against in those times and notwithstanding the jeers and ridicule that were hurled at me, I burned the midnight oil to master the knowledge and techniques of

my profession.

But the grim realities I encountered in the old Union Hospital were so many lessons to me. The imperialist elements talked so glibly about "civilization" and "humanity", but made light of the Chinese people's lives, putting in-patients through various tests for the purpose of "medical research". In some cases the victims during convulsions ground their teeth, broke bones, tore at their flesh and died in agony. In the presence of these indescribably cruel scenes, how naive my fond dream of "saving the world and the people" appeared! No matter how adept I was at my calling, I could do nothing to change the miserable fate of the labouring masses.

Led by Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese people engaged in protracted revolutionary struggles, overthrew the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat capitalism and in 1949, founded the People's Republic of China. The rays of socialism penetrated into the old hospital and I too gained a new lease of life. The Party and the people placed great confidence and hope on me, an old intellectual. I was elected Deputy to the National People's Congress.

In 1958, inspired by the Great Leap Forward which was spreading throughout the nation, I left the hospital to join in the prevention and cure of diseases on a mass scale. With the help of the people, my colleagues and I conducted

Dr. Lin goes on rounds in the wards to examine and treat the patients.





Professor Lin Chiao-chih, noted gynecologist. She is currently head of the department of gynecology and obstetrics at the Capital Hospital under the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences and a Member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.



a general investigation on the incidence of cancer and tumours among women in Peking. We spotted cases in their early stages and gave prompt treatment. Meanwhile, a wealth of data was amassed for further research and prevention. This made me realize how deeply the Party and the state were concerned about the people's health. Such things could never have happened in old China.

In 1965, responding to Chairman Mao's call, I left the city for the first time in my life and toured the Hunan countryside, examining and treating commune members in their homes. Once I attended a woman in childbirth. The local young medical worker who accompanied me waited on the patient hand and foot as if she were a member of her own family. Fetching water, building the fire, washing — she had her hands full every minute. Such a scene was a real education to me, who used to be self-satisfied with relieving the suffering of the patient only. I realized there and then that although my young companion was not yet my equal professionally, she was head and shoulders

above me ideologically. We old intellectuals should humbly learn from the fine thought and qualities of the poor and lower-middle peasants.

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution enabled me to understand more deeply the revolutionary medical workers' orientation of integrating with the worker-peasant masses and serving the people whole-heartedly. In 1970, we removed a 25-kg. tumour from the abdomen of an elderly woman who had come all the way from a village in Shantung Province. After the operation I stayed at her bedside and attended to her needs, even arranging to have her favourite native food, pancakes, made for her. On discharge from the hospital, she held my hands with deep feeling and called me affectionately her "elder sister". She thanked us again and again for relieving her of pain and distress which had lasted 20 years.

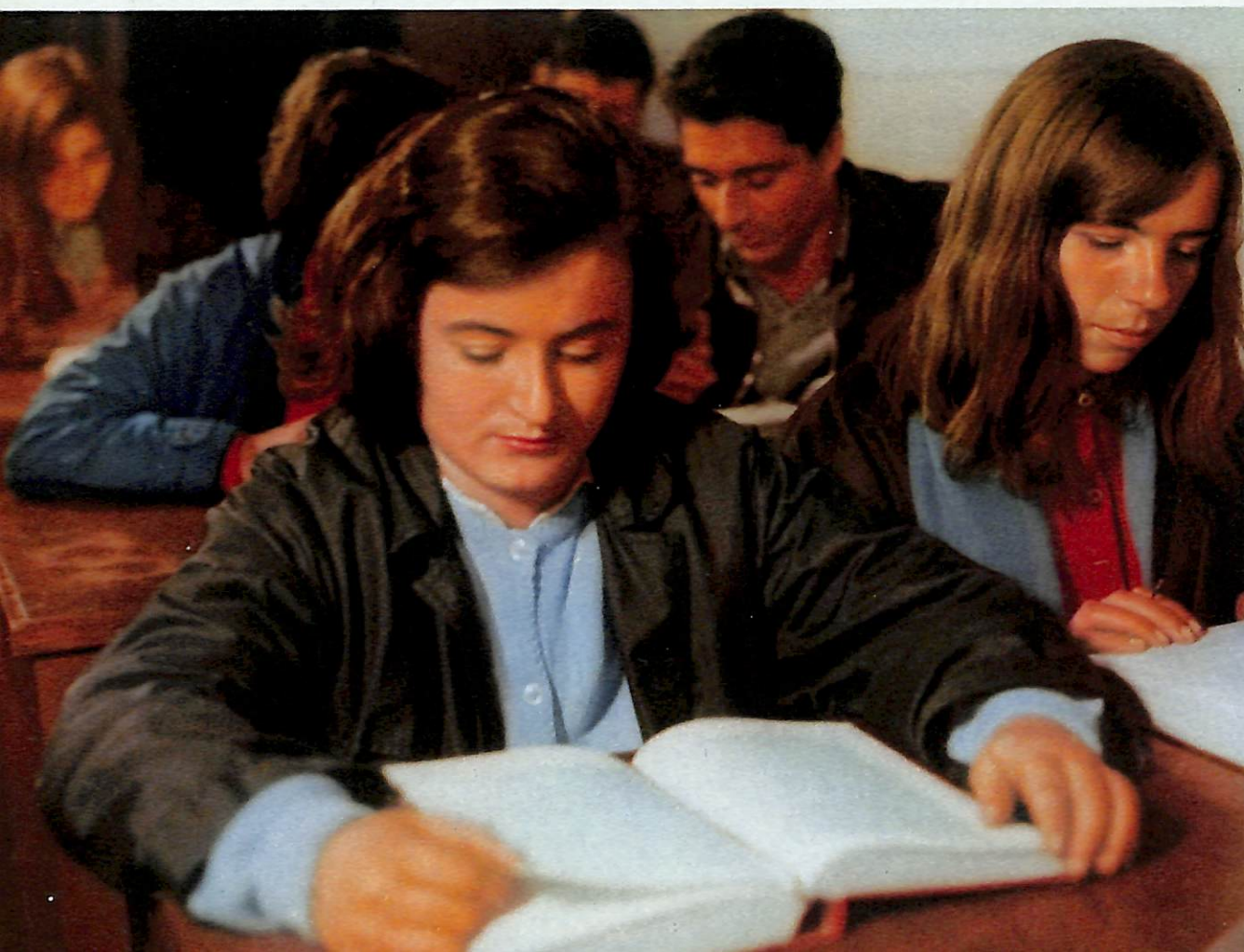
I have done very little for the motherland and the people. Although I am 70, I still feel full of vigour, and will go on studying so as to serve the people better.

HEROIC ALBANIA



A view of Scanderbeg Square of Tirana, capital of Albania.

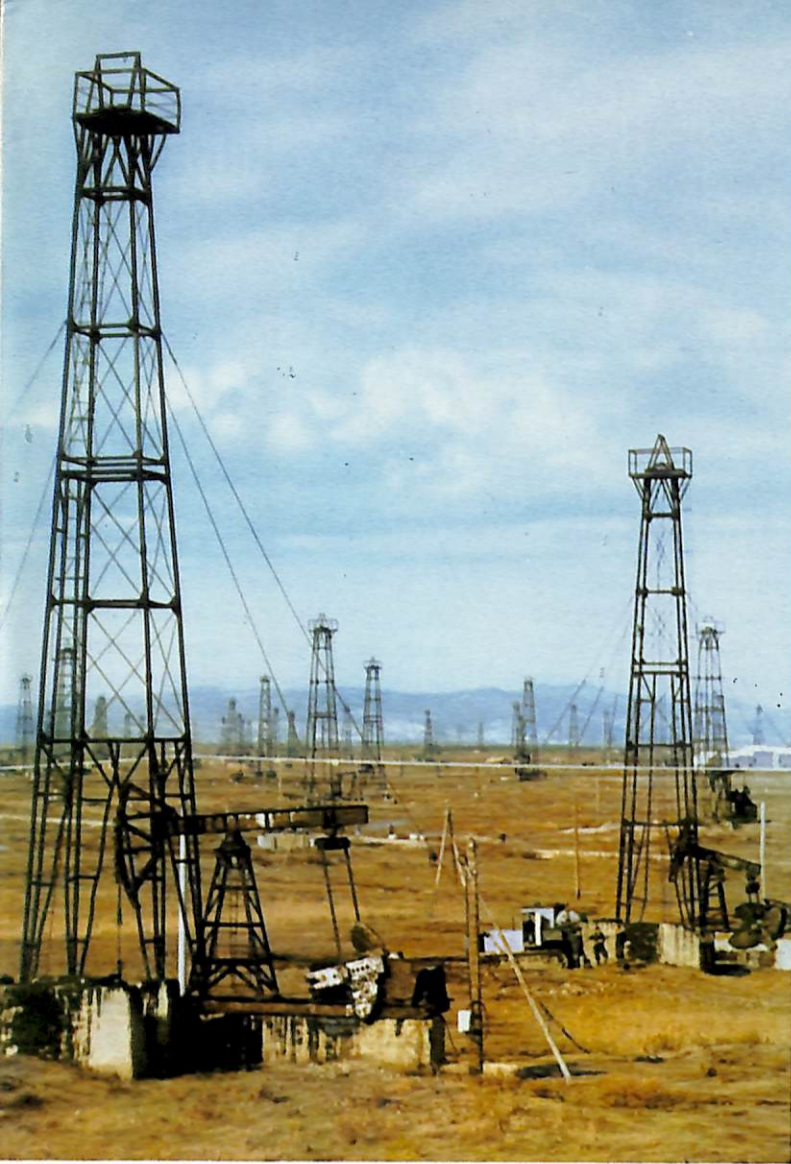
Workers studying the history of the Albanian Party of Labour.



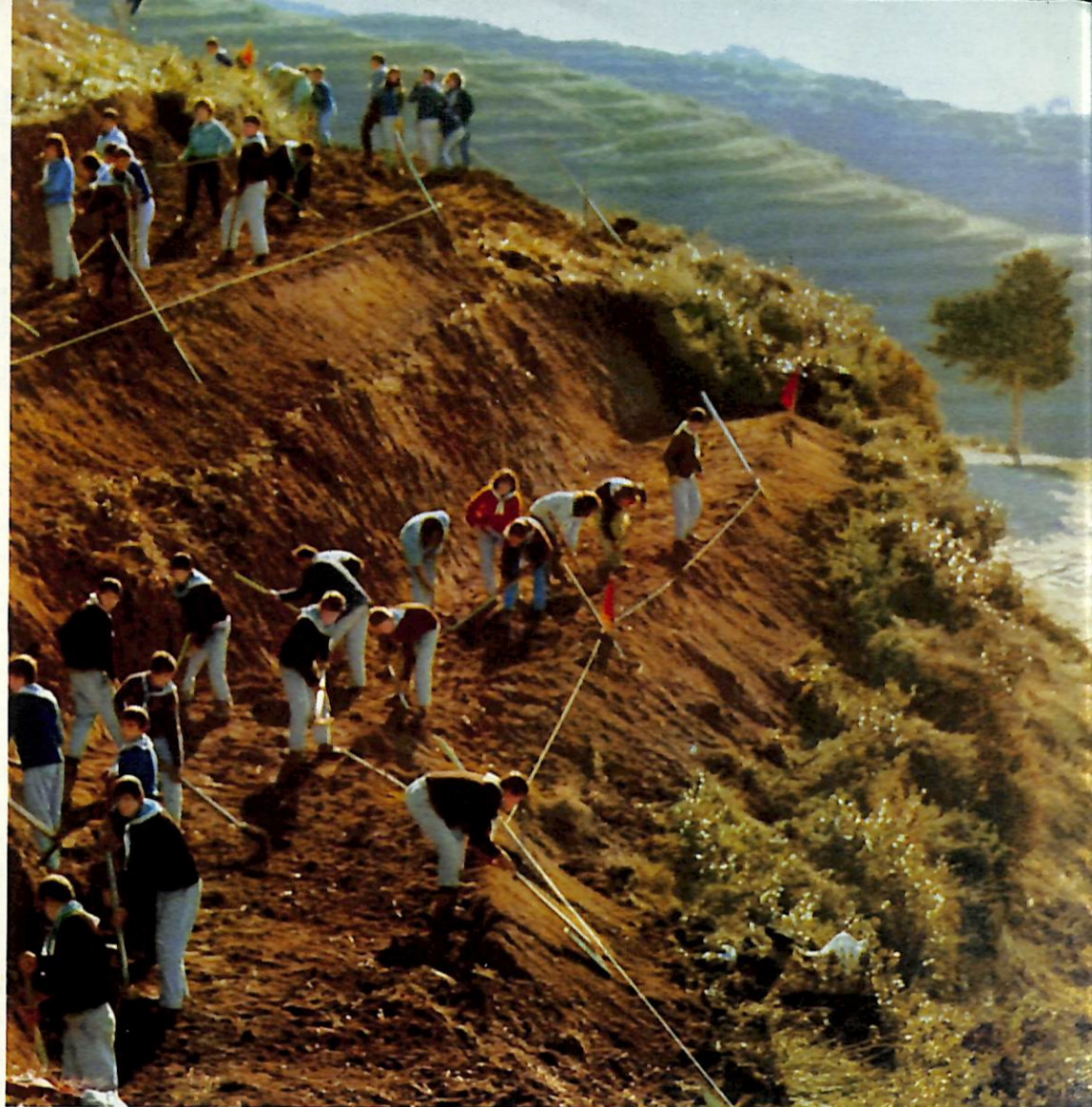
UNDER the leadership of the Party of Labour headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, Albania has made rapid progress in socialist revolution and construction. Before liberation in 1944, small-sized thermal power stations were set up in only a few cities. Since liberation hydro-electric plants and thermo-electric power stations have been built one after another. In 1970 the nation's output of electricity was more than 100 times that of 1938. Great achievements have also been scored in petroleum, machine-building, chemicals and other branches of industry.

Agriculture in Albania is advancing in triumph along the road of collectivization. Tremendous changes have been brought about, whether in the south, in the remote mountain district of Shkodra in the north, or in the Lushnja District in the central part where the country's first agricultural co-operative—the Krutja Agricultural Co-operative—was established. Large areas of marshland covered with thick reeds and teeming with flies and mosquitoes have been converted into rich granaries. Bare, rocky mountain slopes have been turned into terraced fields.

For the past several years a nationwide movement for the revolutionization of men's thinking has been sweeping the country. Cadres and masses earnestly study Marxism-Leninism, the history of the Albanian Party of Labour and works by Comrade Enver Hoxha. Leading cadres at various levels have forged close ties with the people by going to the grass roots and taking part in manual labour. Untiring efforts have been put into promoting revolutionization and modernization of the armed forces. With heightened vigilance, the heroic Albanian People's Army together with the people of the whole country are safeguarding their victories under socialism.



An oilfield.



Young volunteer labourers building terraced fields.

A tank unit of the Albanian People's Army.





Tien An Men Square in Peking.

The Peking-Tientsin Area

PEKING and Tientsin, two municipalities under the central authorities, are over one hundred kilometres apart, and together with the ten-odd counties of Hopei Province lying between them, make up the Peking-Tientsin Area, so called because of their close ties of long-standing in politics, economy and communications.

The area is situated in the northern sector of the North China Plain. To the west and north are the Hsishan and Yenshan Mountains of the Taihang Mountain Range, and in the southeast, the Pohai Sea. Drained by the Haiho River and its five tributaries, the terrain consists largely of alluvial plains lying less than 50 metres above sea level. Here, wheat, rice, maize, sorghum, cotton and sesame are cultivated. The Hsishan and Yenshan Mountains have coal, iron, copper, gold

and other mineral resources. Proximity to the sea makes possible the development of fishing and the salt industry. The area is a centre of communications for North China and an outlet to the sea. In addition, it has North China as a rich source of raw materials. These are favourable factors for the growth of agriculture and industry.

In old China, however, the development of industry and agriculture in this area was retarded. Peking, the capital off and on for more than eight hundred years, was a big consumer city. Articles of daily use were supplied by Tientsin and other places. Tientsin, purported to be an "industrial city", but actually a commercial port through which the imperialists plundered China's natural resources and dumped foreign merchandise, had only a few light industries mainly for

processing goods for export. Owing to cruel exploitation by the landlord class and frequent natural disasters, agriculture steadily declined.

In the last hundred years the people of the Peking-Tientsin Area waged valiant, unswerving struggles against the imperialist and feudal-comprador forces. The Yi Ho Tuan (Boxers of Righteous Harmony) Movement at the end of the 19th century dealt a telling blow at the invading forces of the "Eight-Power Allied Expedition". In 1919, Peking witnessed the outbreak of the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal May 4th Movement. The "Peiping-Tientsin Campaign" was one of the three famous campaigns of the People's War of Liberation.

Peking became the capital and the political centre of new China after the victory. In the last 20 years and more Peking and Tientsin, concentrating mainly on the machine-building, chemical and metallurgical industries, have become producer cities with large industrial complexes. Medium and small industries are thriving in various districts and counties. The products of light and heavy industry in the area are transported to other parts of the country through a convenient network of land and water routes.

Tientsin Hsinking Harbour, gateway to the capital, has been enlarged and can now accommodate many large ocean-going cargo ships in the 10,000-ton class. Freighters coming and going link China in trade with more than 100 countries of the world.

Peking is also the cultural centre of China. Here are the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Peking University, Tsinghua University and other scientific research institutes and colleges; here also are scenic places, buildings of historical interest and the remains of ancient structures

such as the Great Wall, the Palace Museum, the Summer Palace, the Ming Tombs and Choukoutien.

It was Chairman Mao who sent out the call: "The Haiho River must be brought under control!" In response, the people of the Peking-Tientsin Area, together with people from other parts of the valley, launched a massive campaign for harnessing the river and built a large number of water-conservancy projects. These include some reservoirs, and dykes adding up to 1,000 kilometres in length. Many new channels have been dug and rivers dredged. This has eliminated flood and waterlogging from large tracts of farmland, and enabled many alkaline fields to be transformed into good cropland. At the same time, by utilizing the ground water and developing electric-powered drainage and irrigation, they have turned the plain into farmland with high stable yields. Grain output of the districts and counties on the outskirts of Peking and Tientsin has surpassed the quota set in the "National Programme for Agricultural Development". The rich harvest won in the area again last year gave effective support to socialist construction.



The Tsaolinchuang junction project on the Taching River near Tientsin. Harnessing the river has freed farmland on the banks from flood and waterlogging.



Geography

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FRONT COVER: Fang Hai-chen, heroine of the modern revolutionary Peking Opera *On the Docks*. She is the Party branch secretary of a dockers' brigade.
by Hsinhua News Agency

BACK COVER: The Plateau Cultural Team of the P.L.A. Lanchow Units often goes deep among the workers, peasants, herdsmen and soldiers to learn from and serve them. It has arrived at Latzukou Pass, an important stronghold along the route taken by the Red Army during the Long March.



**A Modern Revolutionary
Peking Opera**

The Red Lantern

(Selected Songs)

1. No Difficulty in the World Can Daunt
a Communist
2. I Will Face the Enemy with Composure,
Firm as a Mountain
3. Brought Up by the Party to Be a Man
of Steel
4. My Spirit Storms the Heavens
Singer, Hao Liang

1. I Should Be Like Them
2. Hate and Rage Sprout in My Heart
Singer, Liu Chang-yu
1. Learn from Your Father His Loyalty,
Courage and Iron Will
2. A Debt of Blood Must Be Paid with Blood
Singer, Kao Yu-chien

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