

CHINA

P I C T O R I A L

1 1974



喜开原油流之流 一九七三年冬月



Chairman Mao Tsetung has a friendly conversation with Prime Minister Edward Gough Whitlam.

A Warm Welcome to Distinguished Australian Guests

AT the invitation of the Chinese government the Prime Minister of Australia E. G. Whitlam paid an official visit to the People's Republic of China from 31 October to 4 November, 1973. While in Peking, the Prime Minister, Mrs. Whitlam and his party were warmly welcomed and cordial-

ly received by the Chinese government and people.

Chairman Mao Tsetung met with Prime Minister Whitlam at Chungnanhai on November 2. They exchanged views on a wide range of subjects in a friendly conversation lasting more than one hour. At the end

of the meeting Prime Minister Whitlam said: "My countrymen will be very pleased with our meeting." "Thank you," replied Chairman Mao. He requested the Prime Minister to convey his regards to Mrs. Whitlam and the other distinguished Australian guests.

Australian Ambassador to China S. A.

Chairman Mao meets with Prime Minister Whitlam.



Fitzgerald also took part in the meeting.

Present on the Chinese side were Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Chairman Wang Hung-wen, Assistant Foreign Minister Wang Hai-jung, as well as Tang Wen-sheng and Shen Jo-yun.

Premier Chou En-lai and Prime Minister Whitlam held talks in a cordial atmosphere on a wide range of international problems and on the question of further developing the relations between the two countries. Two Australian ministers and other officials had separate meetings with responsible members of the Chinese government and exchanged views on expanding trade and strengthening exchanges in the cultural, scientific and technological fields. An understanding in principle was reached.

In the joint press communique, the two sides agreed that these talks and meetings were very helpful in deepening the understanding and friendship between the two countries and peoples, as well as in the continued efforts of the two countries for the improvement of the international situation. Both sides affirmed that all countries, big or small, should be equal. Every nation has the right to safeguard its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity against foreign aggression, interference, control and subversion.

The two sides affirmed that China and Australia, being situated in the Asian-Pacific region, were closely interested in the development of the situation in this region. Both expressed their opposition to the seeking of hegemony in this region by any country or group of countries. They stated that although the social systems of China and Australia are different, the two countries can and should develop relations on the basis of the Five Principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. This is not only in the interests of the two peoples, but will also contribute to an improvement in international relations. The two sides reviewed the development of bilateral relations between China and Australia and expressed satisfaction at the progress which had been made since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries on 21 December, 1972.

The visit to the People's Republic of China by Prime Minister Whitlam had strengthened the ties between the two countries and friendship between the two peoples. It was the first official visit to China by an Australian head of government and marked a new and important stage in the relations between the two countries.



On November 2, 1973, Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk at his official residence met with Australian Prime Minister Edward Gough Whitlam.

Australian Prime Minister Edward Gough Whitlam and Mrs. Whitlam arrived in Peking on October 31, 1973. Among those who met the Australian guests at the airport were Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Hsu Hsiang-chien, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and his wife Hsu Han-ping, and Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee Wu Teh.





Chairman Mao Tsetung warmly shakes hands with President Siaka Stevens.



At the suggestion of Chairman Mao, the leaders of the two countries have a photograph taken together at the end of the meeting.

A Warm Welcome to President Stevens

DR. Siaka Stevens, President of the Republic of Sierra Leone, paid a state visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese government from November 6 to 15, 1973. President Stevens brought the profound sentiments of friendship of the Sierra Leone people to the Chinese people. He and his party received a warm welcome from the Chinese people wherever they went. During their stay in China the distinguished guests visited Peking, Shanghai and Kwang-chow.

Chairman Mao Tsetung met President Stevens in a cordial and friendly atmosphere on November 7.

President Stevens is the fifth African head of state to visit China this year. When President Stevens and D.E.F. Luke, Minister of External Affairs, arrived at Chungnanhai, Chairman Mao warmly shook hands with them. President Stevens said: "We are very happy to be here." Chairman Mao said: "We are also very glad to meet you. We wish all of you in Africa further development. Your development will be beneficial to the whole world. The African people are bound to stand up."

At the suggestion of Chairman Mao, the leaders of the two countries had a photograph taken together at the end of the meeting.

Present on the occasion were Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Chairman Wang Hung-wen, Assistant Foreign Minister Wang Hai-jung, and Tang Wen-sheng and Shen Jo-yun.

Premier Chou En-lai and President Stevens had sincere and friendly talks. Satisfactory results were achieved.

The people of Sierra Leone are industrious and valiant. They have a glorious tradition of opposing imperialism and colonialism. Since 1968, under the leadership of President Stevens, the people of Sierra Leone have smashed the subversive schemes of imperialism one after another, safeguarded their national independence and state sovereignty, and worked tirelessly and achieved successes in developing their national economy and culture and building their country.

Externally, the government of Sierra Leone pursues a policy of non-alignment, opposes imperialism and colonialism, stands for equality of all nations, big and small, opposes the plunder and exploitation of small and medium-sized countries by big powers and resolutely protects Sierra Leone's national resources and 200-nautical-mile maritime rights. It stands for strengthening African unity and actively supports other African peoples in their just struggles against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for national independence, thus making valuable contributions to the African cause of unity against imperialism.

China and Sierra Leone are developing countries belonging to the Third World. Both have always sympathized with and supported each other in their common cause of opposing imperialism and building their respective countries. The formal establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Sierra Leone in 1971 has opened a new chapter in the development of friendly relations between the two countries. In the past two years and more, the fraternal ties between the two peoples have steadily strengthened, and friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries have developed satisfactorily. These have been further strengthened by the visit of President Stevens.



Premier Chou En-lai and President Stevens confer.



President Stevens drives to the Guest House in the company of Premier Chou En-lai. As the distinguished guests pass through Tien An Men Square, they are accorded a warm welcome by the people lining the streets.



President Stevens and other distinguished Sierra Leone guests, accompanied by Hsu Hsiang-chien, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Ma Tien-shui, Vice-Chairman of Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, visit the Sanlin People's Commune in the suburbs of Shanghai.

Secretary of State Kissinger In Peking

Chairman Mao Tsetung shakes hands with Secretary of State Kissinger.



Chairman Mao meets with Secretary of State Kissinger.



DR. Henry A. Kissinger, U.S. Secretary of State and Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, visited the People's Republic of China from November 10 to 14, 1973.

Chairman Mao Tsetung met with Dr. Kissinger at Chungnanhai on November 12, 1973.

Chairman Mao expressed welcome to Dr. Kissinger on his latest visit to China and had a wide-ranging and far-seeing conversation with him in a friendly atmosphere. Secretary Kissinger conveyed greetings from President Nixon, and Chairman Mao Tsetung sent his greetings to the President.

David Bruce, Chief of the Liaison Office of the United States of America in China, and Winston Lord, Director of Planning and Co-ordination Staff Designate, took part in the meeting.

Participating on the Chinese side were Premier Chou En-lai, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei, Assistant Foreign Minister Wang Hai-jung, and Tang Wen-sheng and Shen Jo-yun.

Secretary of State Kissinger and members of his party held talks with Premier Chou En-lai and others on promoting the normalization of relations between the two countries and on international problems of mutual concern.

Officials of the two sides conducted counterpart talks on bilateral issues of mutual concern and made good progress.

The communique published on November 14 said:

The two sides reviewed international developments since Dr. Kissinger's visit to the People's Republic of China in February, 1973. They noted that international relationships are in a period of intense change. They reaffirmed that they are committed to the principles established in the Shanghai communique and that disputes between states should be settled without resort to the use or threat of force, on the basis of the principles of respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states, non-aggression against other states, non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. In particular, they reiterated that neither should seek hegemony in the Asia-Pacific region or any other part of the world and that each is opposed to efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish such hegemony.

The two sides agreed that in the present circumstances it is of particular importance to maintain frequent contact at authoritative levels in order to exchange views and, while not negotiating on behalf of third parties, to engage in concrete consultations on issues of mutual concern.

Both sides reviewed progress made during 1973 in their bilateral relations. The U.S. side reaffirmed: The United States acknowledges that all Chinese on either side of the Taiwan Straits maintain there is but one China and that Taiwan is a part of China; the United States government does not challenge that position. The Chinese side re-

iterated that the normalization of relations between China and the United States can be realized only on the basis of confirming the principle of one China.

Both sides noted with satisfaction that the liaison offices in Peking and Washington are functioning smoothly. Both sides agreed that the scope of the functions of the liaison offices should continue to be expanded.

Exchanges have deepened understanding and friendship between the two peoples. Both sides studied the question of enlarging the exchanges between the two countries and

agreed upon a number of new exchanges for the coming year.

Trade between the two countries has developed rapidly during the past year. The two sides held that it is in the interest of both countries to take measures to create conditions for further development of trade on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

The two sides stated that they would continue their efforts to promote the normalization of relations between China and the United States on the basis of the Shanghai communique.



Premier Chou En-lai, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and Vice-Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua holding talks with Secretary of State Kissinger.

Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei gave a banquet in honour of Dr. Kissinger and his party on November 10, 1973. Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission Yeh Chien-ying attended the banquet and met with Dr. Kissinger and his party before the banquet started.



Azalea Mountain, a Modern Revolutionary

Ko Hsiang, Party representative of the Peasants' Self-Defence Guards on Azalea Mountain.



Peking Opera

Article by Chu Lan
Photographs by courtesy of
Hsinhua News Agency

IN the autumn of 1927 Chairman Mao led the Autumn Harvest Uprising, organized the first detachment of Workers' and Peasants' Red Army and set up the first revolutionary base in the Chingkang Mountains. This was in keeping with his strategy for the Chinese revolution — building rural bases, surrounding the cities by the countryside and ultimately seizing the cities.

Based on this background the opera *Azalea Mountain* develops. It is the spring of 1928, at the beginning of the Second



On the enemy's execution ground Ko Hsiang says that only Marxism-Leninism can save China and only the Chinese Communist Party can lead the workers and peasants to victory.

Disguised as a hunter, Lei Kang, leader of the self-defence guards, comes to the town of Sankuanchen to rescue Ko Hsiang.





Ko Hsiang tells the fighters her bitter family history.

Revolutionary Civil War. Ko Hsiang, a Communist, has been sent by the Party to the Azalea Mountain to find a Peasants' Self-Defence Guards unit which rose in rebellion under the influence of the Autumn Harvest Uprising. She is arrested on the way. The self-defence unit, having suffered three defeats in a row, is eagerly seeking Communist Party leadership. They rescue Ko Hsiang on the execution ground. Ko Hsiang becomes the Party representative of the guards. She works hard to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the Party's policies and patiently teaches the leader Lei Kang and other guards to distinguish friend from foe and treat correctly exploited class brothers, ordinary merchants and captives of the reactionary army. She

mobilizes the masses and expands the people's militia. The self-defence guards correct their shortcomings and make a fresh start.

The counter-revolutionary armed force of the landlord tyrants attacks the self-defence unit. Snake, the leader, arrests Mother Tu and colludes with Wen Chi-chiu, a hidden traitor, in an attempt to lure the guards down the mountain into a trap. Ko Hsiang sees through the enemy's scheme but Lei Kang, blinded by a thirst for personal vengeance, turns a deaf ear to her advice and rushes down the mountain. He is captured and thrown into prison.

Ko Hsiang remains cool and calm. Relying on the Party and the masses she leads a night raid and rescues Lei Kang and Mother Tu. The self-defence guards join the Work-

ers' and Peasants' Revolutionary Army and wipe out the enemy. They set out for the Ching Kang Mountains and Comrade Mao Tsetung.

Azalea Mountain is one of several new vehicles created under the guidance of Chiang Ching, Member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party, who is leading the reform and vitalization of Peking opera. It illustrates Chairman Mao's thesis that peasant armed uprisings cannot win victory unless they follow a revolutionary line and are led by a Communist Party.

The libretto combines revolutionary realism with revolutionary romanticism and uses various artistic methods to emphasize the proletarian heroic qualities of Ko Hsiang. The other characters all have their special



Ko Hsiang calls a meeting of the Party branch committee to discuss how to rescue Lei Kang, trapped by the enemy because he failed to heed her.

Lei Kang and Mother Tu in prison.

traits and enhance, positively or by contrast, Ko Hsiang's leading role.

The music, while preserving many of the traditional Peking opera themes, also makes many improvements. The style of singing breaks through the old strictures. A back stage chorus is introduced.

The spoken dialogue is rhymed colloquial. It is concise, rhythmic, expressive and lively. Dances, acrobatics, dramatic poses and decor are carefully incorporated to suit the characters involved.

Azalea Mountain confirms the correctness of Chairman Mao's line in army building. It is a rousing addition to China's new theatre.





Ko Hsiang thinks of the teachings of Comrade Mao Tsetung to rely on the Party and the masses. She determines to make every effort to smash the reactionary army.



Ko Hsiang leads a surprise attack across Yinchou ravine to save Lei Kang.



Li Shih-chien, member of the Party branch committee of the self-defence guards, fights fiercely against the enemy.

Ko Hsiang returns to Azalea Mountain after rescuing Lei Kang and Mother Tu. The self-defence guards in conjunction with the people's main forces wipe out the Snake. The guards become part of the Workers' and Peasants' Revolutionary Army and march off to the Ching kang Mountains and Comrade Mao Tsetung.

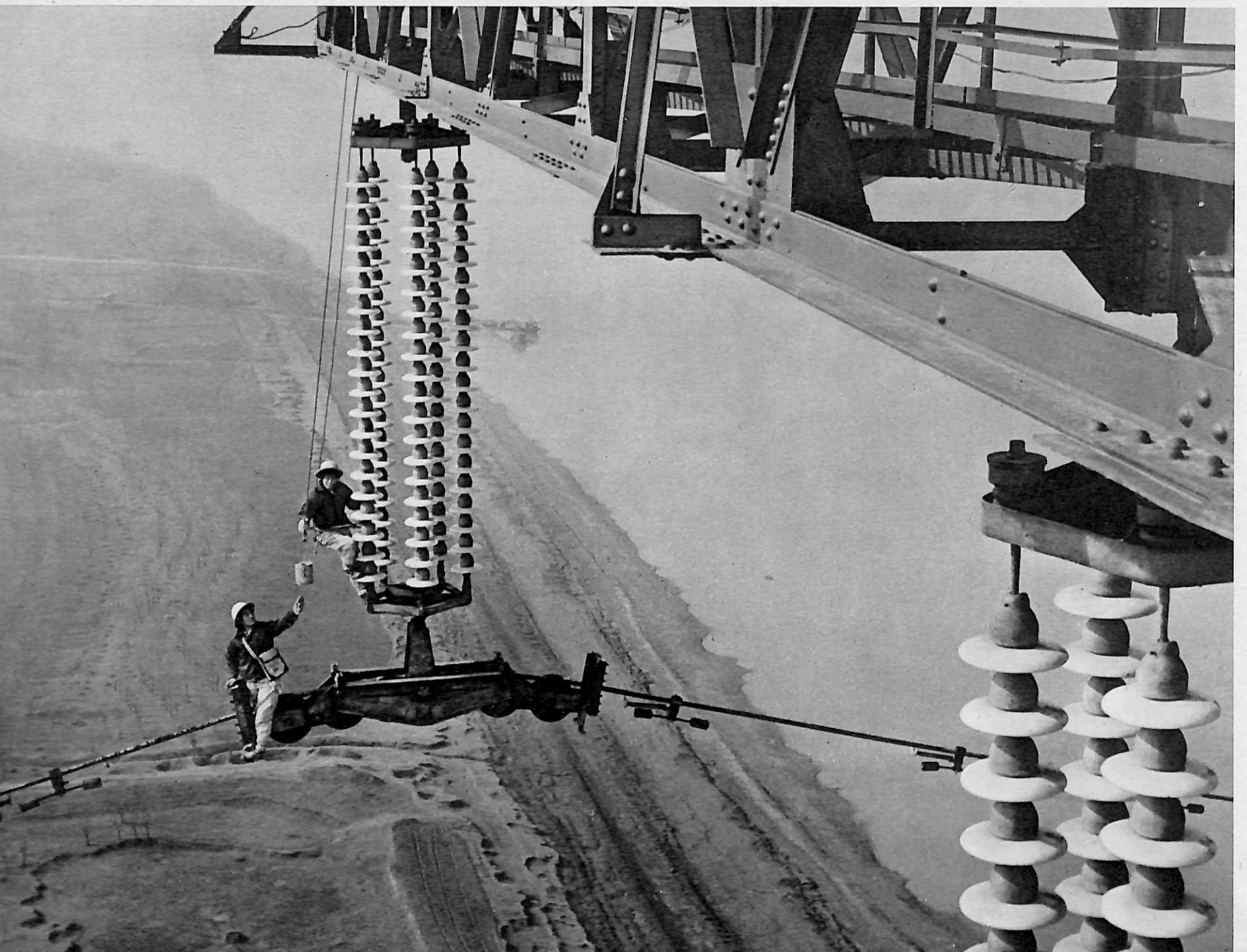




"Who says there's no coal south of the Yangtse!" By Hsia Chih-ming

Photographs Selected from the 1973 National Photographic Art Exhibition

Live-line maintenance By Li Yi-fang





Geese of a commune By Li Tzu-lin

Through the gorges By She Tai-ko





Fishing at dawn By Chu Li

On Sunghua Lake By Hsu Cheng





Oilpalm groves in Shishong Baanna By Han Chu-tse

The railway comes to Miaochia Village By Mao Kuo-pin



Young People in a Mountain Region

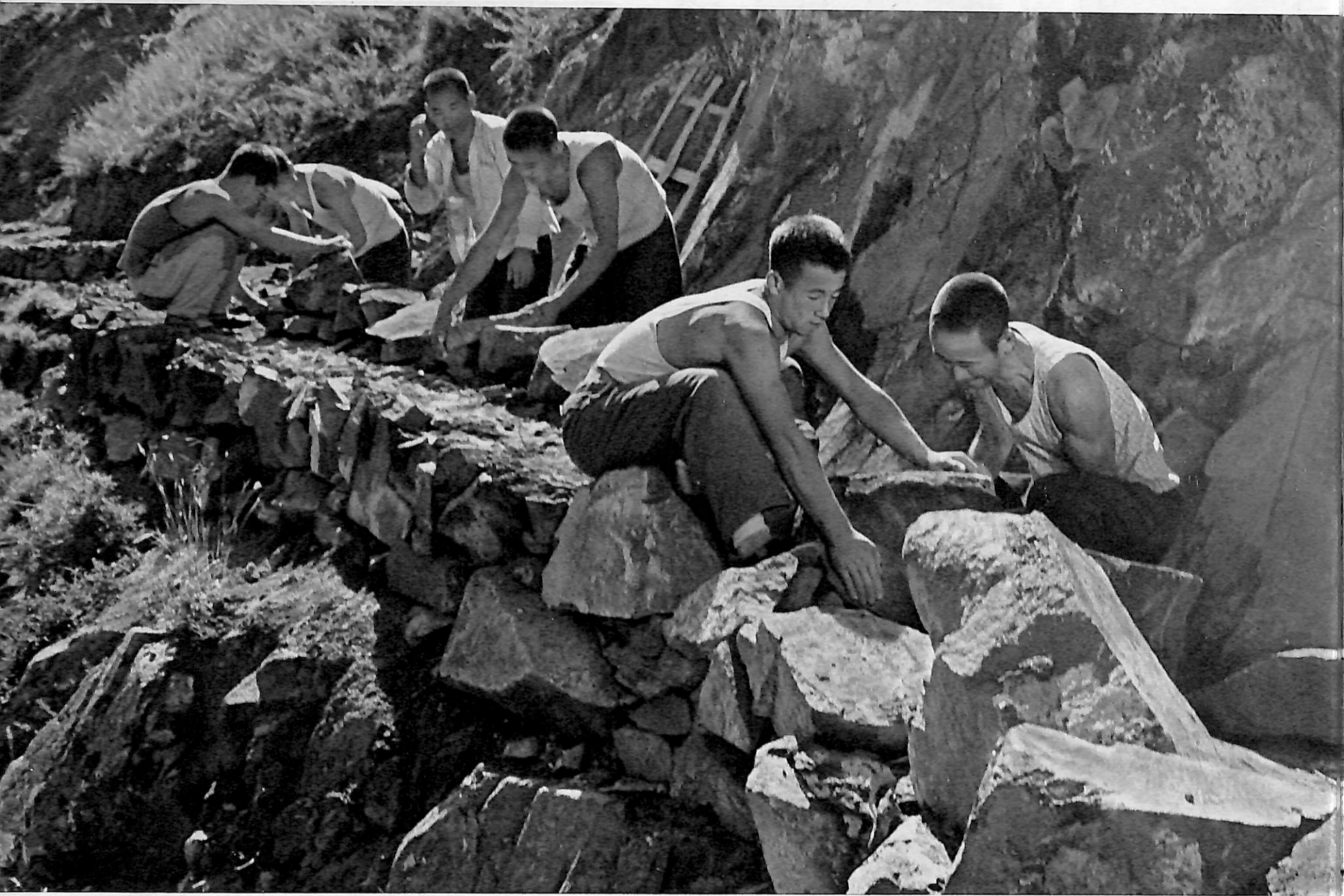
Article and photographs
by Li Miao

“It is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants”, Chairman Mao has said. In response, 30 graduates and a young teacher of the Tientsin Wantou Middle School, filled with revolutionary pride, settled down in the Maochia Mountain brigade of the Chinglan commune in Pinglu County, Shansi Province in December, 1968.

They worked together with commune members from morning till night, levelling arable land, carrying fertilizer and building terraced fields. Af-

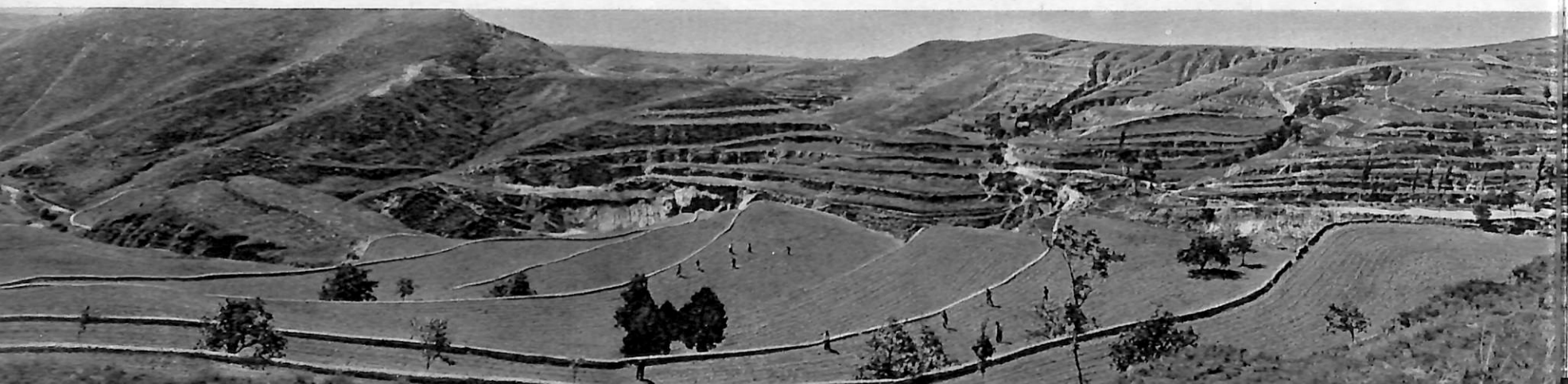
ter a day's work, they often helped commune members sweep yards and fetch water. The commune members of poor and lower-middle peasant origin all praised them, encouraging them to retain always the fine qualities they had learned from the working people and to temper themselves to become worthy successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

However, after a period of time, some young people slipped back in their thinking. They felt that the work in the countryside was too hard. Chen Sheng-li, for example, was very glad to graze sheep when he first



This stone-lined canal will bring water for irrigation.

Hillsides have been transformed into terraced fields.





In a reading and recreation room.



Chen Sheng-li learns sheep grazing from a commune member.

They have succeeded in trial-producing "5406" bacterial fertilizer.

came to the brigade. He thought it a wonderful job. On the mountain slopes with a whip in hand, he could sing songs and enjoy the beautiful scenery and the white clouds floating in the blue sky. But gradually he grew bored. The secretary of the Party branch asked former poor peasants to tell their family histories so that he could contrast past bitterness with present happiness. When Chen heard about their miserable life in the old society, and how, while grazing sheep for the landlord, they were always hungry and cold, he realized that he must get rid of his individualist thinking and do his best for the collective.

Most of the young people have responded very well. Chih Teh-fa, for example, deliberately seeks the most difficult jobs. He volunteered to carry water on a shoulder-pole to the fields when the weather was dry. When electricity came to Maochia Mountain he learned to be an electrician and repair motors.

Led by the brigade Party branch, the young people, together with commune members, worked hard all last winter. They built more than 70 *mu* of terraced fields and brought 200 *mu* of heavily eroded land under control.

In the past, no motor vehicle could reach Maochia Mountain because there were only narrow paths through the mountains. After the arrival of the young people, they and the commune members built a road five kilometres long, by levelling four peaks. They also strung a high-tension line seven kilometres long across four gullies and three peaks. Now Maochia Mountain has tractors working in the fields and electric lights sparkling in the night. Machines are used for grain processing.

Answering the brigade Party branch's call, the young people organized a shock team to dig canals to lead water into the fields. Together with commune members, after more than 300 days' hard work, they completed a 367-metre-long tunnel through the mountains. A winding canal 1,000 metres long half-way up the mountain is still under construction.

Today, Maochia Mountain is surrounded by verdant slopes. Hill-sides have been transformed into terraced fields. Grain output in 1971 doubled that of 1968. Trees have been planted over a large area, averaging 150 to each commune member, and orchards appear on once barren slopes.

The young people who have settled in the Maochia Mountain brigade have developed quickly. They realize that the countryside offers them wide prospects. They can learn many things and there is plenty of scope for them to make a real contribution to the revolution.



A tractor comes to Maochia Mountain.



The "Roebuck", an Advanced Fishing Commune



Building a fishing port.

Bigger catches from year to year.



Photographs by Cheng Yung-chi

IN the northern part of the Yellow Sea is a cluster of four islands. The largest of these is called "Roebuck". On it terraced fields climb up the hills and tiled houses stand in neat rows. Motorized boats dot the sea.

The "Roebuck" commune, known as "Tachai on the sea", is under the administration of Chang-hai County, Luta City, Liaoning Province. Its fishermen used to put to sea in small boats. Catches were small and operations unsafe. When the commune was established in 1958, the fishermen decided to change all this and support socialism. Shortage of money and equipment did not deter them. That winter, despite severe cold, everyone on the island, men and women, old and young, turned out to catch fish and dragnet mussels. They also panned more than a million *jin* of garnet grains, an important industrial raw material, from the beach, earning a large sum for the commune reserve. The next year they bought two motorized boats without asking the state for a single penny. From then on, by hard struggle, they quickened their pace towards motorized fishing. Today, they have 179 powered fishing vessels.

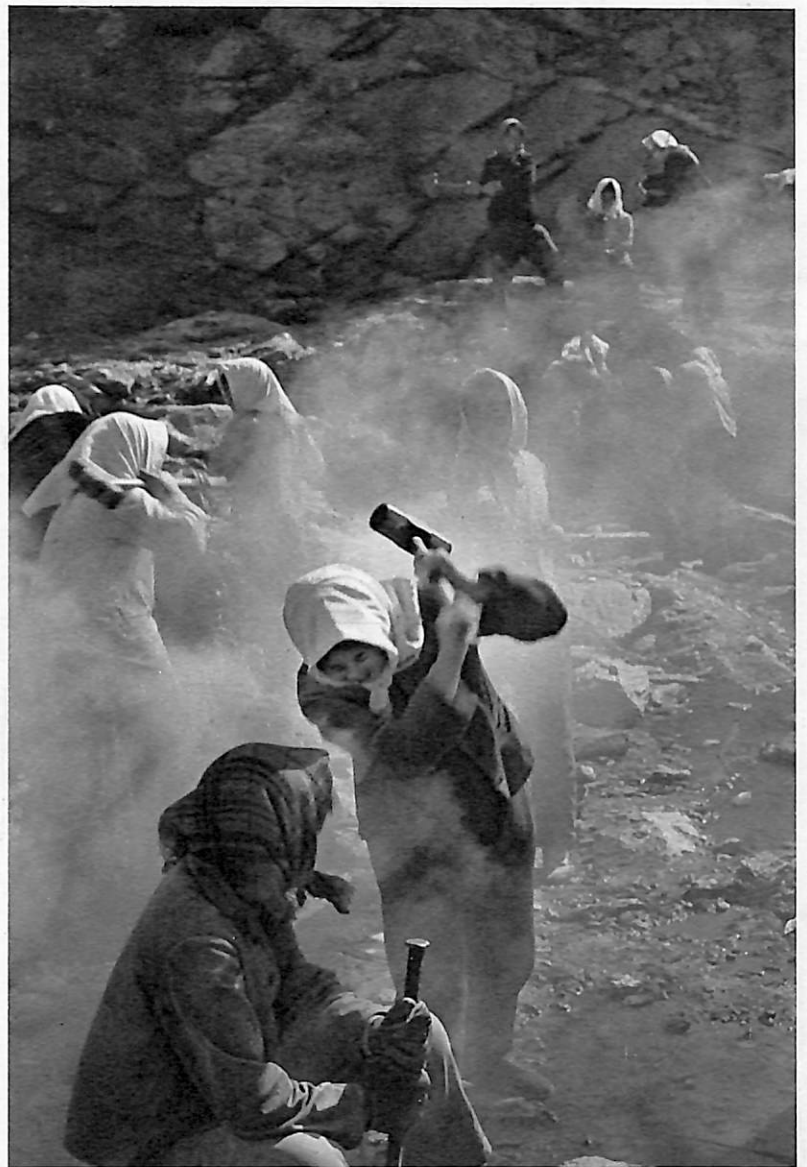
Since 1964, the fishermen of the "Roebuck" have been forming "united fleets" with boats of other fishermen. They help one another and exchange experience. Similar fleets have been formed in seven cities and counties of two provinces. This strengthens the bonds among the fishermen and increases the catch.

The "Roebuck" is also developing agriculture and side-line occupations. In the last four years, they have expanded their farmland by 416 *mu*, built 28 ponds and sunk 121 wells.



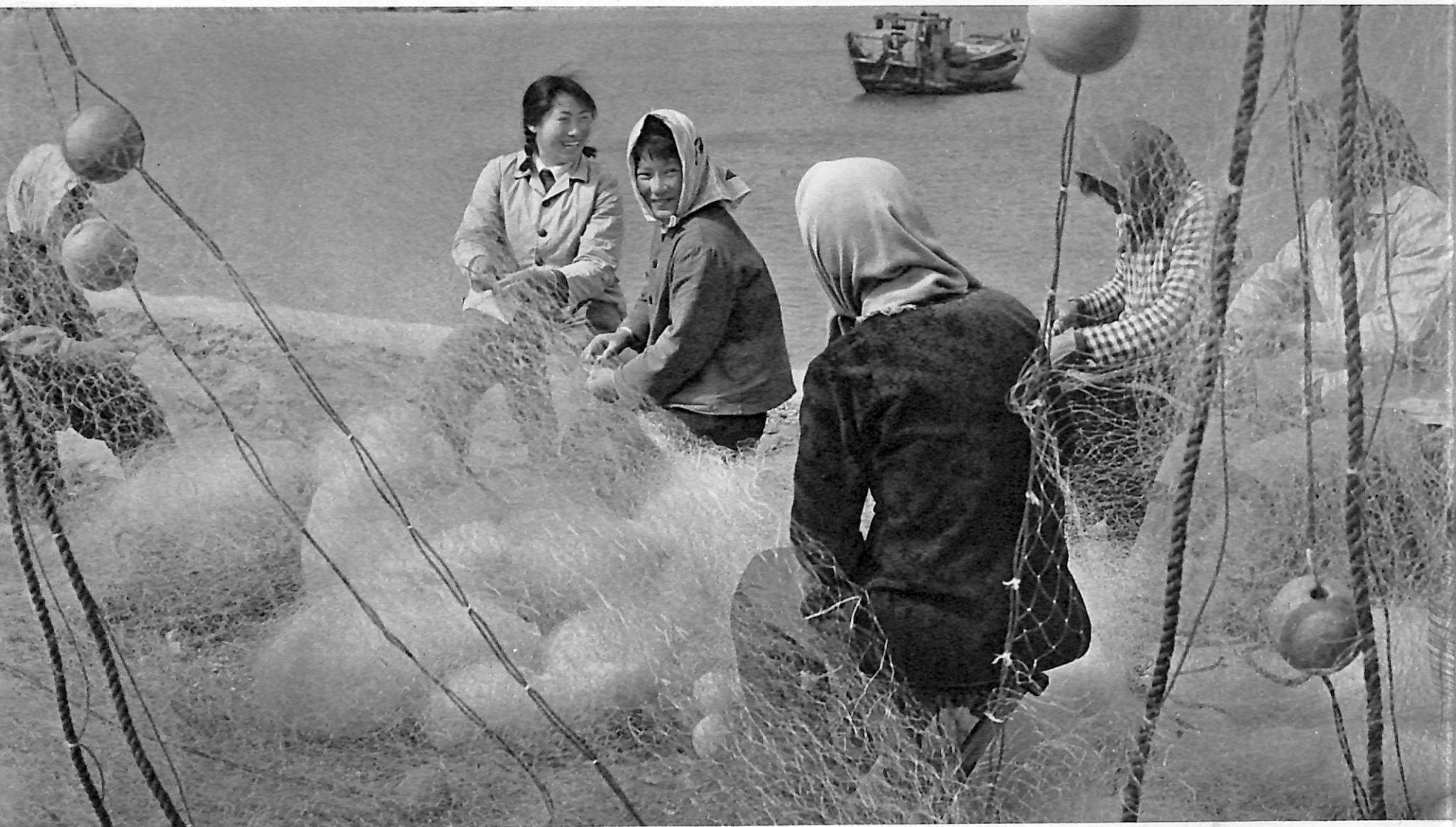
Sea island fields.

In normal years they harvest 1,000,000 *jin* of grain. They are now partly self-reliant in staple food and completely self-reliant in vegetables. They are currently raising more than 4,000 rows of kelp and have built a shipyard, a rope and net factory, an iodine producing shop and a husking mill.



Carving new fields out of a hillside.

Weaving nets.





Part of the areas irrigated by the Yehyuan Reservoir, built in 1958.

Drought As Before, But What

Article by Chang Lin
Photographs by Shih Pan-chi

LINCHU County lies in the northern foothills of Mount Yishan, an extension of Mount Tai, in Shantung Province. Of its total area of 2,100 square kms only a tenth is level land, the rest being hilly or mountainous. Though the annual precipitation amounts to 700 mm,

rain is heaviest in June and July, but fails to come when needed most for spring and autumn sowing.

Three rivers cutting across the county become swollen during heavy rains, but stop flowing soon after the high water season is over. The reactionary rulers in old China did nothing about water control, while the people, due to the cruel exploitation and oppression they suffered, were



This ancient well was the only water provider for Chuchiapo Village before Liberation. When it dried up in spring, people had to go a long way to fetch water. Today, water from the Sungshan Reservoir supplies the needs of the village.

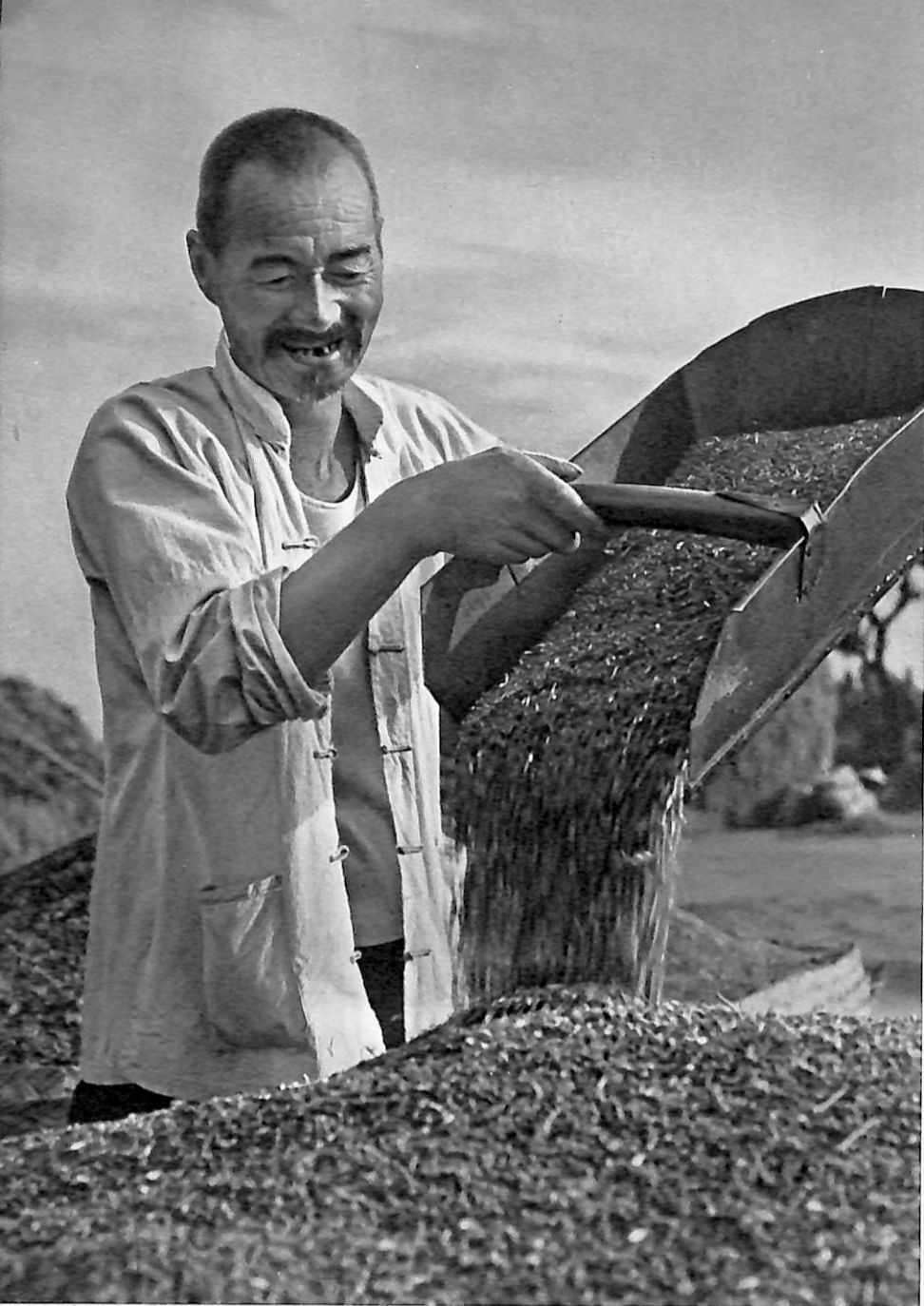
Rich wheat harvest for 1973. Chang Chen-chin (left) and Chang Ju-ting of the Watzu brigade making an appraisal of new strains. Their grandparents fled the land and went begging during the 1942 drought. Those of Chang Chen-chin died in the street.



a Difference!

powerless to build any water conservancy projects. Linchu had always been subject to droughts. In 1942, no rain of any proportion fell for eight months in a row. The fields were bare and village stoves lay cold. Of the 380,000 people in the county, 300,000 died of hunger or disease or left home to become beggars.

After Liberation, led by Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist



Former poor peasant Fu Shih-mou also begged for a living in 1942.

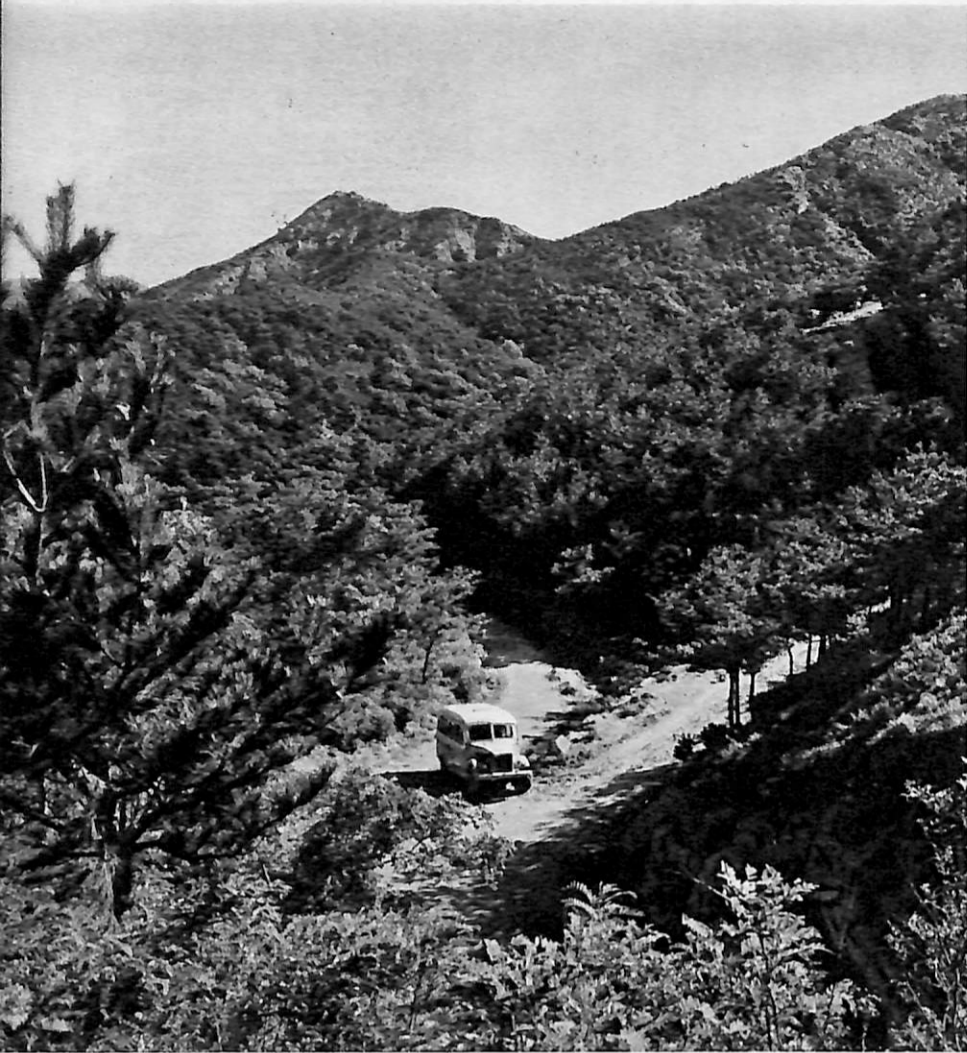
Party, the people of Linchu carried out land reform, then organized farming co-operatives and people's communes. In 1953, the People's Government allotted funds for the construction of a project at Dragon Gulf which would make use of the underground water for irrigation. Never having irrigated their land in this manner, the peasants feared that it would bring out the alkaline in the soil, thus affecting yield. The government promised the production brigades that it would make up their losses if output fell, but would let them keep the surplus if yield increased. The project was completed. As a result there was a net increase of 27 kilos for every *mu* of land irrigated. This heightened the people's enthusiasm.

In 1958, during the Great Leap Forward, 100,000 people in the county, working for 15 months, built the Yehyuan Reservoir with a storage capacity of 170 million cubic metres by damming the Miho River. In 1966, at the beginning of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, they constructed the Sungshan Reservoir. Over the past ten years and more, they have also dug a large number of tunnels, canals and wells, and built many aqueducts and pumping stations. Forty-five per cent of the 900,000 *mu* of cropland are now under irrigation.

A serious drought occurred between November of 1971 and July of 1972. Not a single drenching rain fell. During the summer, in some places seeds failed to sprout after five sowings. Led by the Party, commune members battled the drought with a will. They used their water sparingly and made the most of their water conservancy works. They helped each other and supported the hardest-hit communes. In the hilly regions which were too high to benefit from the water conservancy works, commune members carried water and irrigated each sprout individually.

The Dragon Gulf project, built soon after Liberation, can water more than 20,000 *mu* of land.





Trees were planted on the Yishan Mountains, covering an area of 230,000 *mu*.

The Chuchiakou brigade with 500 members carried 800,000 buckets of water for their seedlings, with the result that grain output exceeded the bumper harvest of 1971.

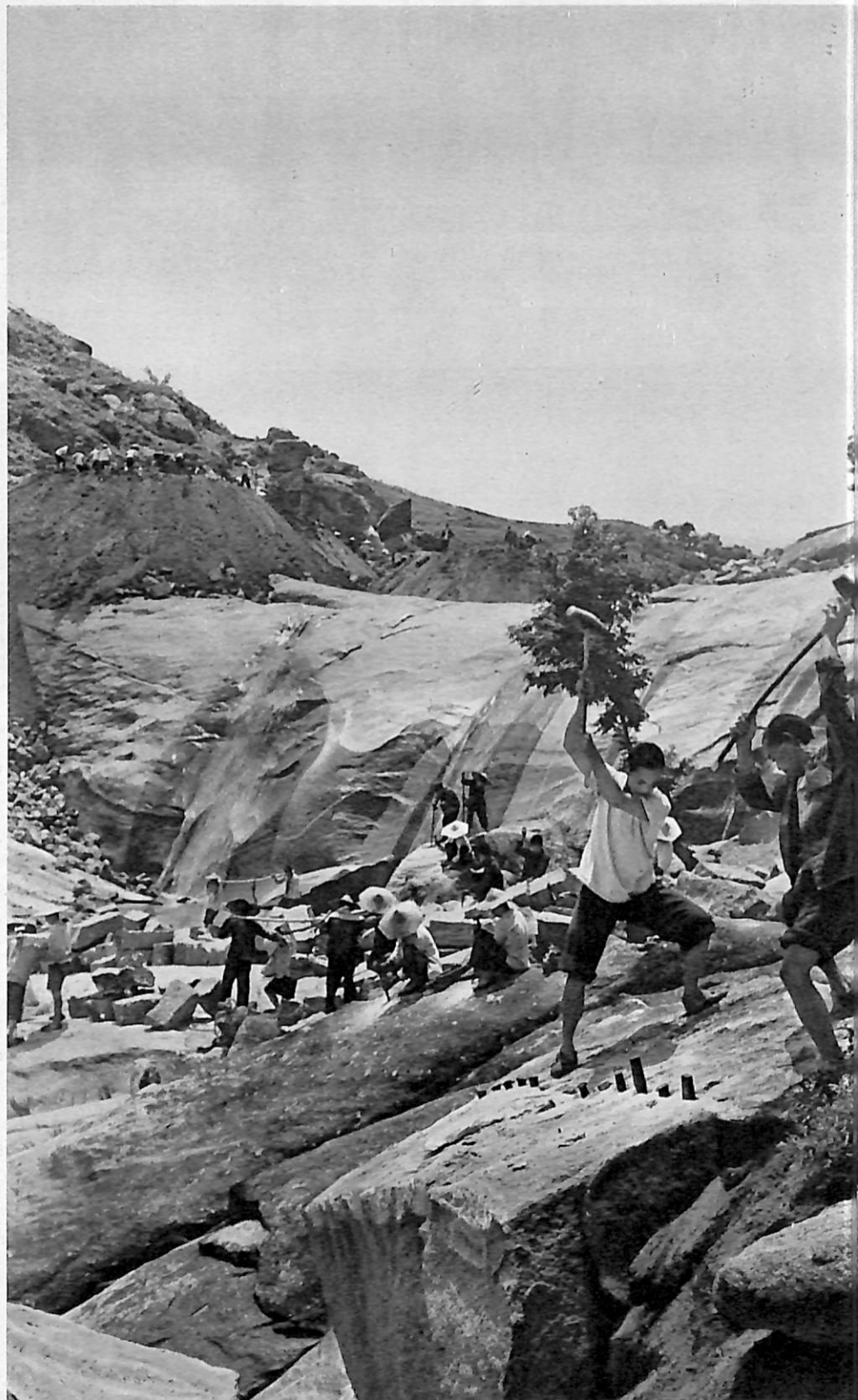
In the grievously affected areas, the county Party committee mobilized large numbers of people from government organizations, factories and schools to help. Trucks from various parts of the county were on the move round the clock, bringing water to the needy communes. After the rains came in late July, the members of the mountainous communes while doing their utmost to raise grain yield, augmented their income by the sale of dried and fresh fruits, and forest and sericultural products. The state also allotted them large quantities of chemical fertilizer and raw materials.

Two droughts, two different results. In 1972 the Linchu people emerged triumphant and achieved a rich harvest. Average per *mu* output in the irrigated regions topped the previous year's by 30 kilos, raising the mean figure for the whole county to 255 kilos. By balancing the loss of the hard-hit communes with the surplus of the better-off ones, grain supply of the whole county was assured. 28 million kilos of surplus and tax grain were delivered to the state. 5.4 million kilos was put away as public reserves. Income from tobacco, cocoons and other side-lines increased by one-fifth. The 1973 wheat harvest was 10 per cent higher than that of the year before. Autumn crops were also very good.



Young people of Fuchialichao Village. In 1942 the village was deserted.

Another mountain reservoir under construction.





Green Great Wall By Kuan Shan-yueh



斗風雪保羔羔
 五洲大書局
 畫者 官布

Protecting the Lambs on a Snowy Day

By Kuan Pu

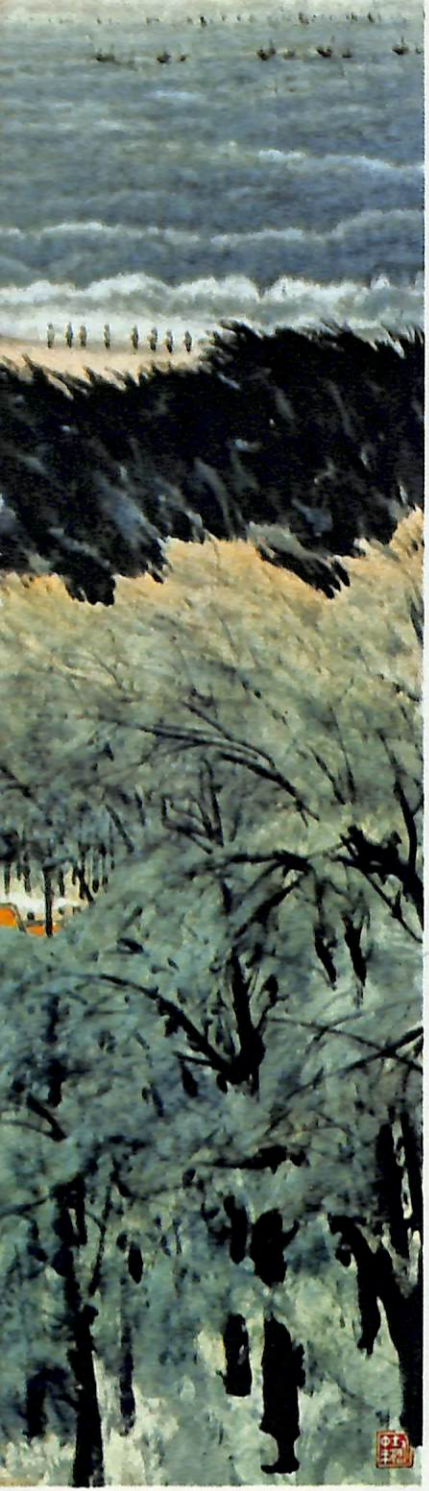


A Duck Farm By Lou Shih-pai

Paintings Selected from the Chinese Traditional Painting Exhibition

Date Trees Blossom in the Gobi Desert

By Liu Shao-tsung





Sets of equipment made by the workers for machining the air-gate lock plate.

After the Technical Innovation

Photographs by Chang Chang-chiang

THE air-gate lock plate manufactured by the gasoline engine shop of Peking General Internal Combustion Engine Plant formerly had to pass through six working processes, including cutting, milling and fitting, and involved ten workers. Then

the workers made innovations to accelerate production. They created three special sets of equipment. As a result production efficiency was raised 10 times and the quality became stable. Four workers now do the work of ten. The remainder have been transferred to new jobs.

In China, workers and staff members in all factories, mines and enterprises, often carry on mass campaigns to create technical innovations which increase production and cut costs. The technical innovation made by the Peking General Combustion Engine Plant is one example.



Chu Po-lin (right, front) has been recommended by the shop to study at the plant-run worker's college which includes foundry, machine tools and internal combustion engine departments. The period of schooling is two years. Tuition is free, and the worker-students continue to receive their wages.



Yang Shu-chin (left) is assigned to the bolt-and-nut group as its deputy head.



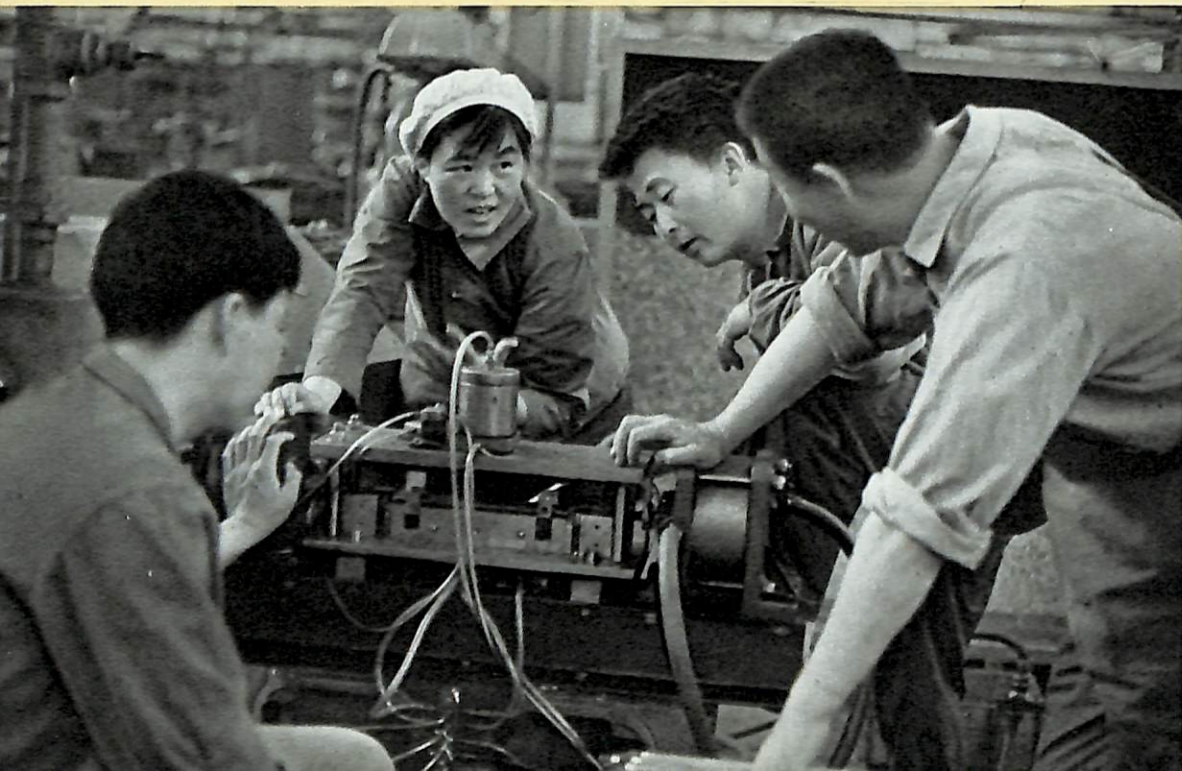
Hou Shu-fang, a veteran lathe turner is now also a planer. In recent years, new equipment has been added, requiring more highly skilled workers.



Chang Yu-mei (left), of the axle and pin group, helps a young worker operate a machine.

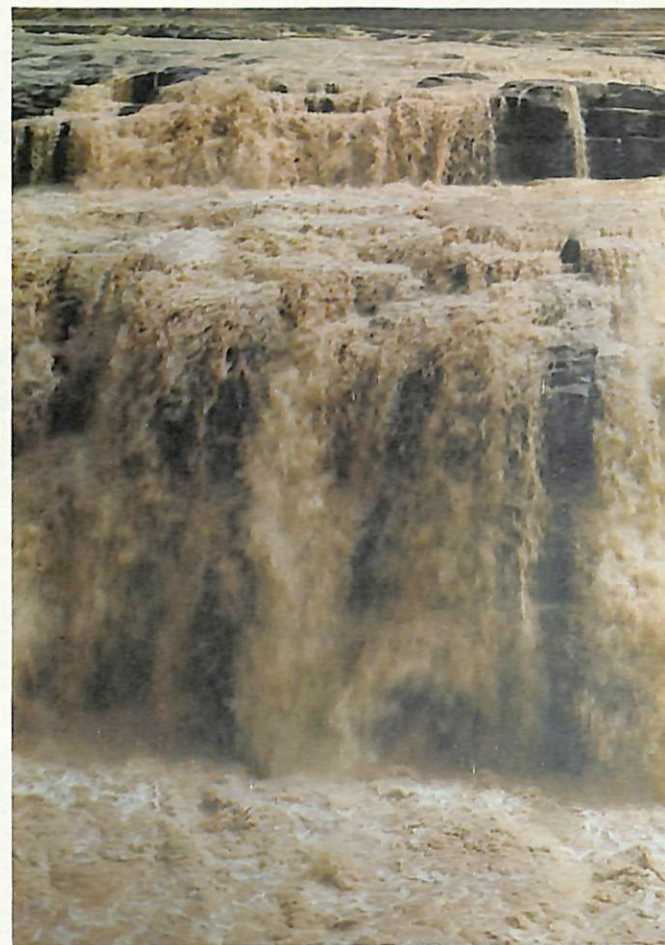
Kao Jui-yun (facing), a technician in the gasoline engine shop, worked in shifts with the workers for a long time before the technical innovation. She is now giving technical advice.

Tsui Shu-chin has a new job in another section. In the old society her father was a miner who was frequently unemployed. Tsui Shu-chin does not have to worry about a job. She always does her best on any assignment.





Article by Jen Hua
 Photographs by Jen Hua, Wang
 Jung-kuang and Yu Ho-hsing
THE Yellow River, threading through
 the rolling valleys and narrow gorges
 on the loess plateau, is squeezed into a ket-



The Hukou Waterfalls in the middle reaches. The Yellow River is rich in water resources.

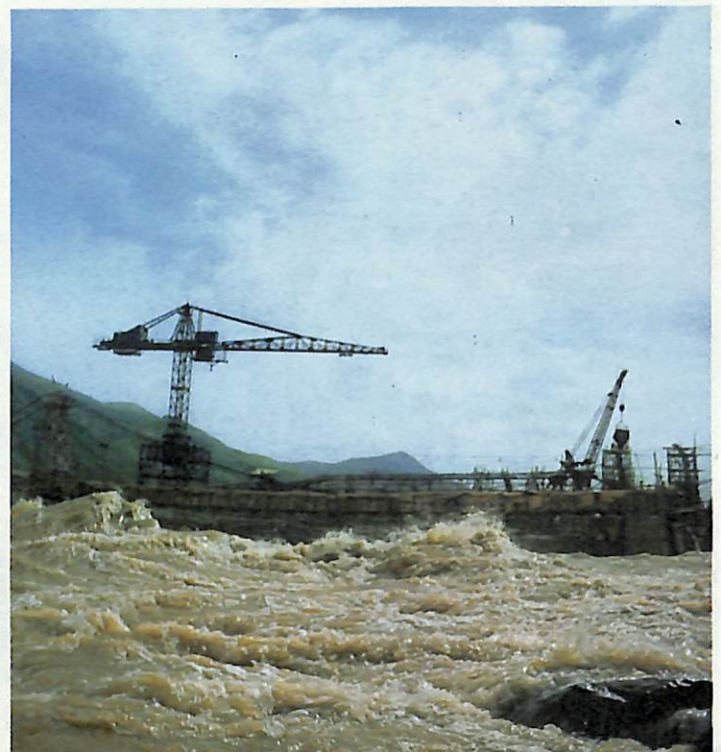
A power station builder at work. For many years he has fought heroically on the banks of the Yellow River.

A Series of
 Articles on the
 Yellow River (7)



According to the state plan, a number of big power stations have been built to exploit the water resources of the Yellow River.

One of the power stations under construction on the Yellow River.



Pearls on the Yellow River

tle-shaped valley, several hundred metres at its widest and only a dozen metres at its neck. The pent-up torrent gushes madly out through this chasm and thunders some thirty metres down a series of cascades known as the Hukou Waterfalls. After the

drop, the seething flow, running between steep cliffs, heads directly to the Gorge of Dragon Gate, 50 kms downstream, and widens suddenly beyond. The Dragon Gate is also called the Yu Gate. Legend tells that here the Great Yu (first king of the Hsia Dyn-

asty, about 21st century B.C.) clove the Dragon Gate Hill to divert the flood. The Hukou Waterfalls and the Dragon Gate (see China Pictorial NO. 6, 1973) are both famous scenic spots on the Yellow River.

Through the centuries, the story of the



A town, newly emerged with the setting up of the power station.

Traditional building methods plus mass participation create a new power station.

Another power station completed during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.





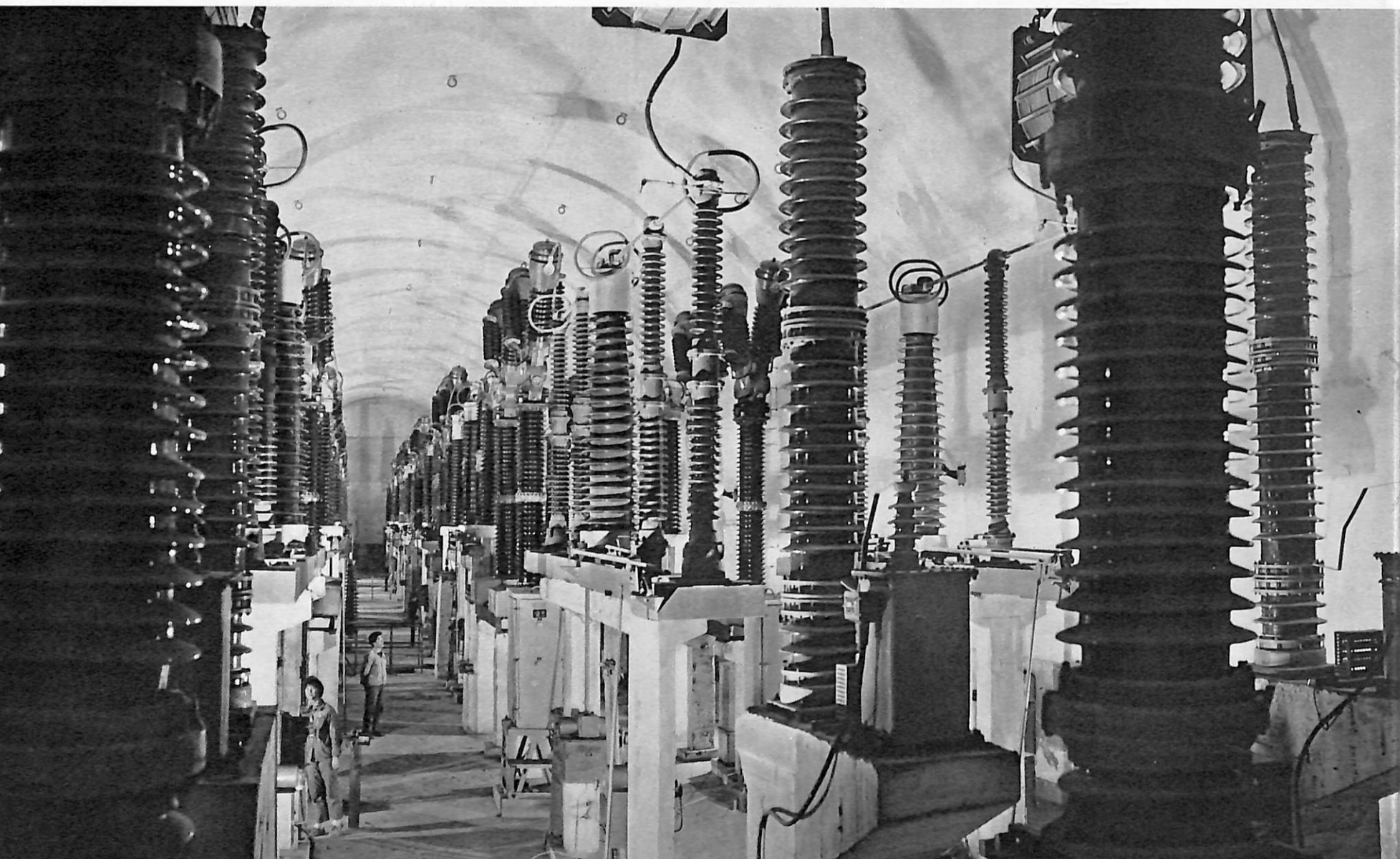
An engineer (right) of worker origin checking turbine rotation with other young workers.

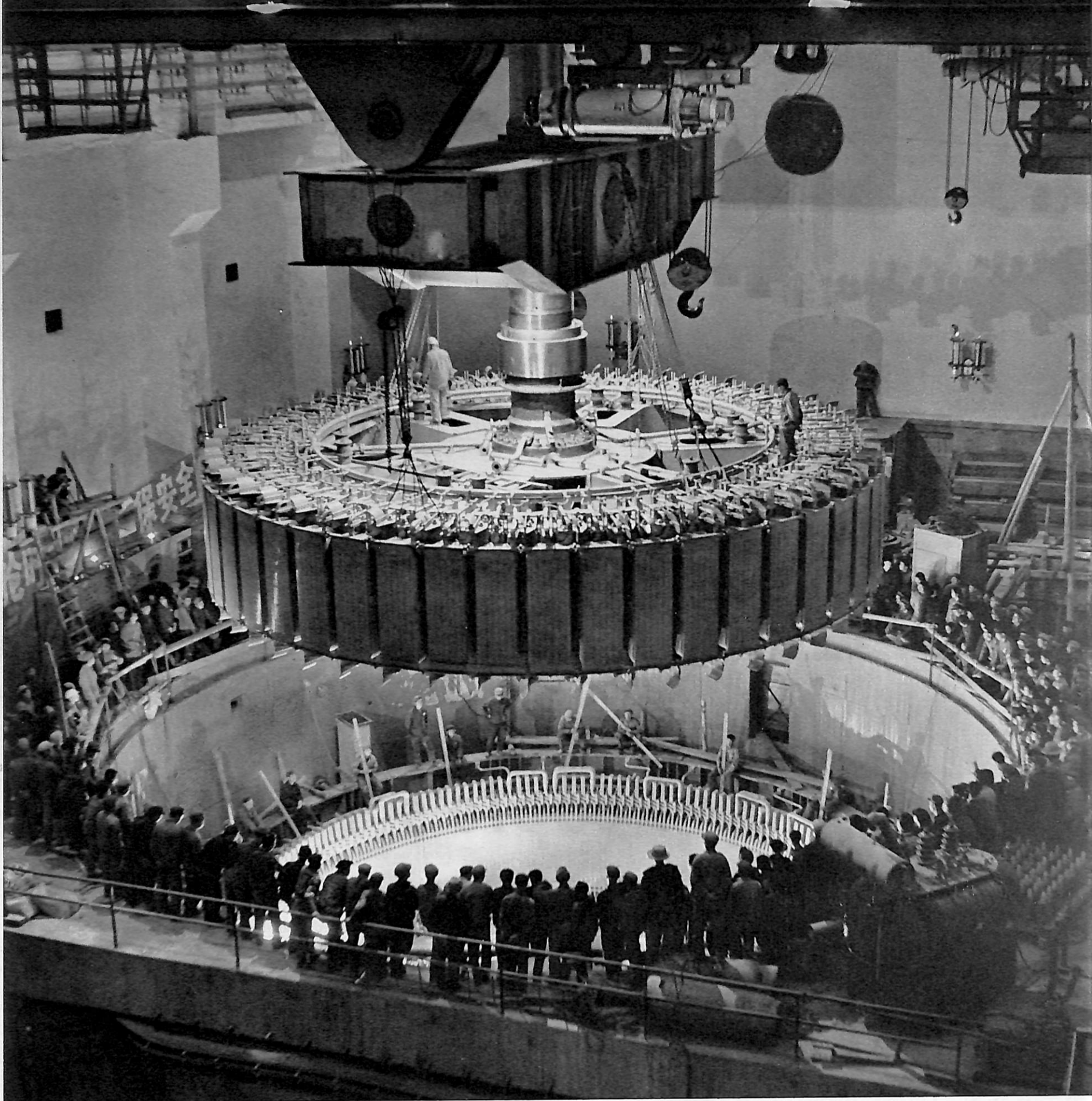
Great Yu's achievement of harnessing the floods spread widely among the Chinese people. The country had been hit by heavy rains, and all the rivers broke their banks and water submerged vast stretches of land. Yu was ordered to free the country from the menace of floods. Three days after his marriage, he set off, leaving his bride at home. For thirteen whole years he never returned, though three times he passed by his home. Everywhere, he led the people to fight the floods. Thanks to their hard work, the Dragon Gate was opened, nine rivers in the lower reaches of the Yellow River were dredged, and the torrents, which came from the loess plateau, were finally diverted to the East China Sea.

The tale reflects the strong wish of the ancient Chinese to control the Yellow River and their unswerving spirit in battling the floods. They fought again and again for thousands of years. Yet owing to the limits of social and technical conditions, they could only build dykes and wash away silt in the lower reaches by natural water flow.

Since the birth of New China, a policy of comprehensive harnessing of the river has been carried out. It aims at the permanent control of floods and full exploitation of water resources for irrigation, power generating and navigation, and thus to effect a fundamental transformation of the vast Yellow River basin.

In a switchgear room





Installing a huge China-made hydro-turbine generator.

The Yellow River is rich in water resources. For many years, its annual volume of flow has averaged 48,000 million cubic metres. The head waters are more than 4,000 metres above sea level. Many gorges in the upper and middle reaches, with their big headdrops, are ideal for power station sites.

But its silt content is among the heaviest in the world. This poses a severe problem to the power station builders. An experimental station is under construction in the heavily-silted middle reaches. Guided by the

Party and relying on the masses, the builders are carrying out large-scale investigations and scientific experiments, and obtaining considerable useful experience and data.

With the development of China's socialist revolution and socialist construction, several big power stations have already been built, with a total installed capacity of 1,300,000 kws, bringing electricity to a wide area. More are under construction. Linked like a cluster of pearls, they sparkle along the banks of the Yellow River.

This is part of the policy of "walking on two legs", whereby industries run by the central and local authorities and small, medium and large industries are developed simultaneously. These stations have greatly facilitated flood-control, power generating and irrigation, giving strong impetus to the development of industry and agriculture in these areas. The dream of changing the Yellow River, the scourge of thousands of years, into a useful force, is at last coming true.



Wang Hsiu-chin chatting with residents of West Nanhua Street.

The People's Police

Article and photographs by Chen Ho-yi

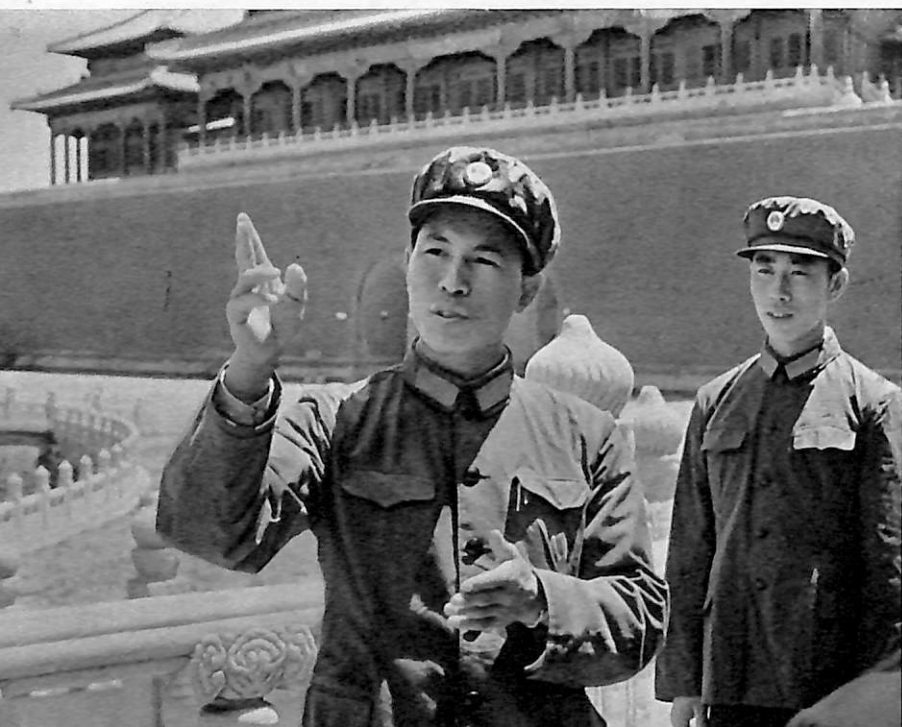
EVERYBODY in the West Nanhua Street, Peking, praises people's policewoman Wang Hsiu-chin.

By her considerate service she has won their hearts. In winter, she discusses with them how to prevent fire and coal-gas poisoning. In rainy

seasons she goes from family to family to check the state of their houses. She looks after sanitation and neighbourhood factory production. She has also learned acupuncture. When someone is unwell, she comes to the rescue.

Late one night, Granny Kuo was in a dangerous condition. When

Tsui Shang-hsing is a fireman in the former Imperial Palace.



Traffic policeman Liu Chuan-shun on duty. Not long ago, an old lady came from Shantung Province to see a relative in Peking, but lost the address. Liu Chuan-shun helped her find her kinsman.



Hsiu-chin heard the news, although she was tired she immediately rushed to Granny Kuo's house. Then she ordered a car and took the patient to the hospital. Granny Kuo was finally saved.

In Peking, one can find many other men and women like Wang Hsiu-chin on the police force. They consider it their duty to serve and safeguard the people. They do whatever the people require, regardless of difficulties.

Last spring, a mother from Hunan Province wrote a letter to Peking, asking the people's police to help her find her son Hao Ping-yueh whom she lost before Liberation. They hadn't seen each other in 31 years.

People's policewoman Chiao Hui-jung was assigned to the task. Peking is a large city with wide outskirts. Where should she look, she wondered. Hui-jung started her search. She visited five or six persons with the same name of Hao Ping-yueh, but none was the man she was seeking.

Should she give up and leave the mother disappointed? No, never! Hui-jung continued the search. One day she heard about a worker in the Peking Paint Factory who was also named Hao Ping-yueh. She at once set off and paid him a call. It turned out that this Hao Ping-yueh was the missing son. Soon, mother and the son were reunited in Peking. Chiao Hui-jung was invited to be their guest.

Sometimes, accidents may happen when a policeman is on duty. One day in early spring, Chen Tsai was making his rounds in Jade Pool, a park in western Peking. Crossing a bridge, he saw that a child had fallen into the water. He quickly pulled him out and carried him home to his parents.

The people's police go through fire and water to safeguard the people's property. One cold winter night, a school building caught fire. A strong north wind fanned the flames. Firemen, who are part of the people's police, rushed to the scene and began fighting the fire. To determine the cause and prevent the flames from spreading, Tsui Shang-hsing dashed into the burning west end of the first floor. Just as he finished his investigation and started to leave, the ceiling collapsed with a crash. Hemmed in by the fierce blaze and thick smoke, he could not open his eyes or take a breath. His clothes caught fire and his skin blistered. Tsui made his way to the window and escaped. His comrades beat out the fire on his clothes and urged him to rest. But he wouldn't listen. Hauling the nozzle of a hose, he climbed to the roof at the east end. His undershirt was soaked with sweat, his padded jacket was wet with water. The frigid wind froze them into a mass of ice. He was chilled to the marrow, his whole body numb. But Tsui Shang-hsing continued fighting until the fire was completely extinguished.

At the Lost and Found Department. Policemen send here everything they pick up so that owners can regain their belongings.



Chiao Hui-jung reading letters from the public.

A fire-fighting drill.



Letters of thanks to the people's police.

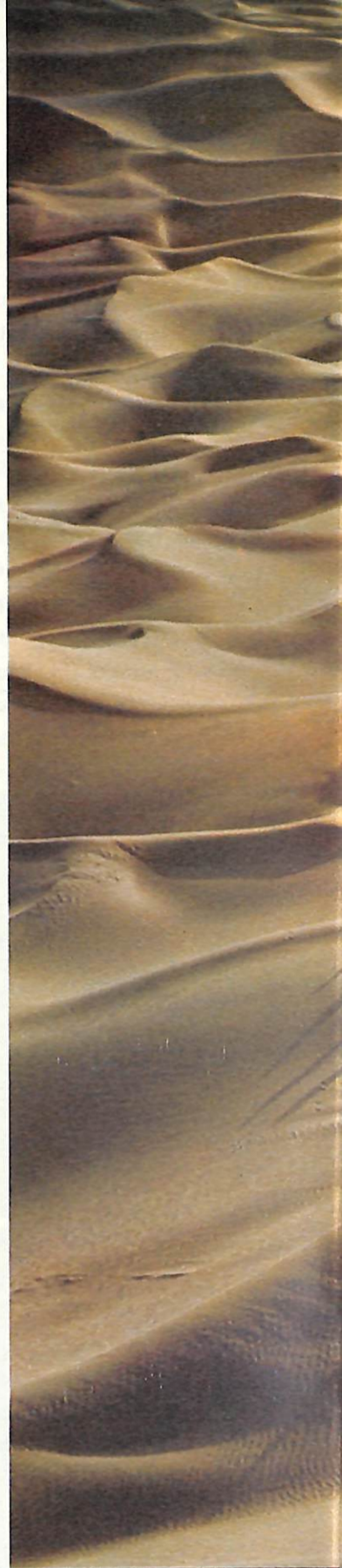


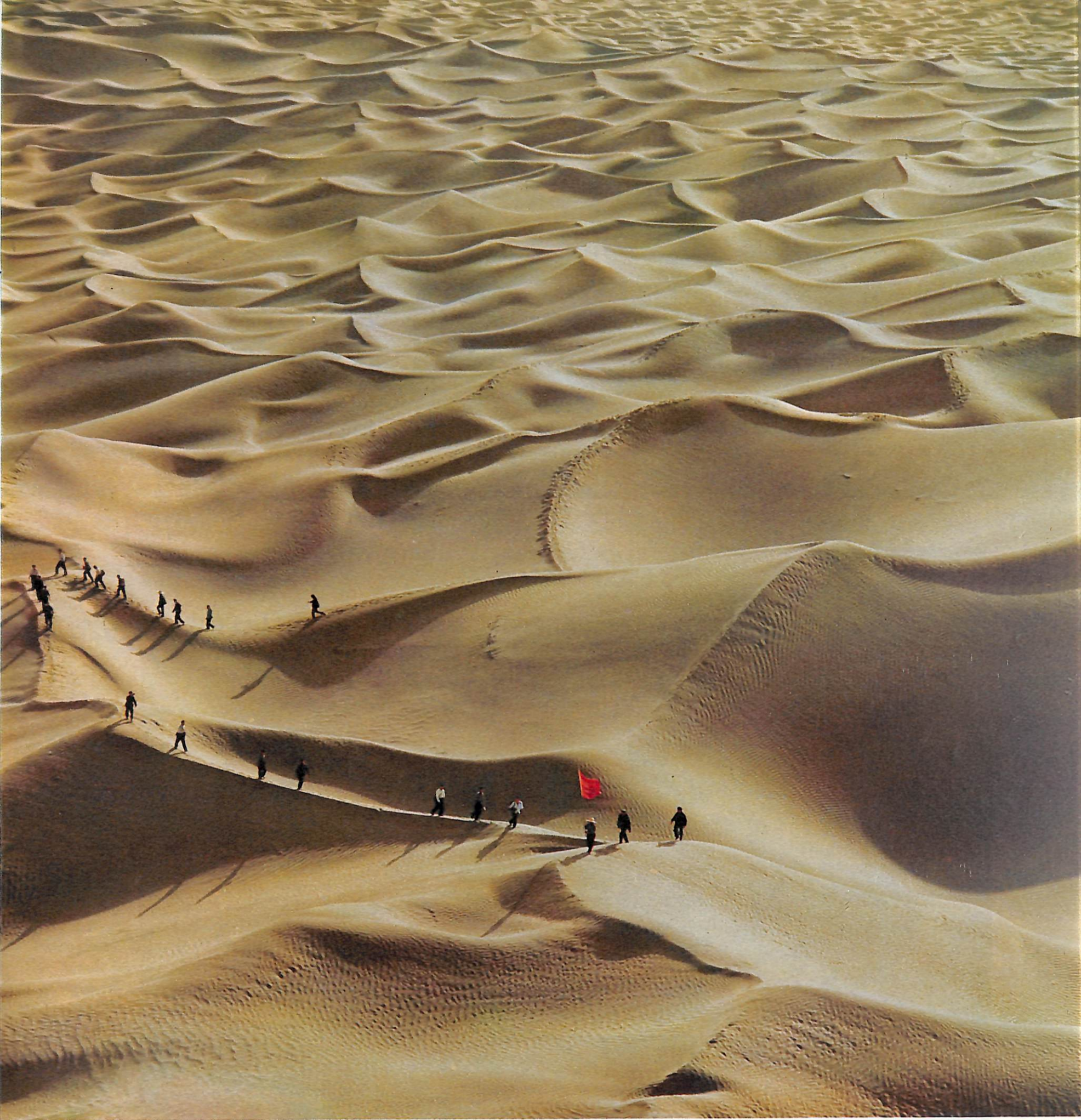
A Survey of The Takla Makan Desert

Local people talking of their experience in sand control.



Dune lakes, which are linked to the Tahsihaitze Reservoir.





A surveying team in the heart of the Takla Makan Desert.

Article and photographs by Chia Yu-chiang
THE Takla Makan Desert, the largest in China, is located in the centre of the Tarim Basin, the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region. For centuries there were many legends and myths about it. Travelers and explorers described it as a strange place, wonderful and mysterious. Some

said that living things could not exist there. The desert was a sea of death.

After Liberation, the Academy of Sciences of China, together with organizations concerned, sent teams to survey the Takla Makan Desert. They investigated and prospected its natural environment and resources. Scientific evidence needed to transform and

utilize the desert was acquired.

Occupying an area of 320,000 square kms, one-third of the total of China's deserts, the Takla Makan Desert has dunes in different shapes, crescent, chain-like or domed. Dunes can extend scores of kilometres and there are huge sand hills several hundred metres high. Where there are cross-winds,

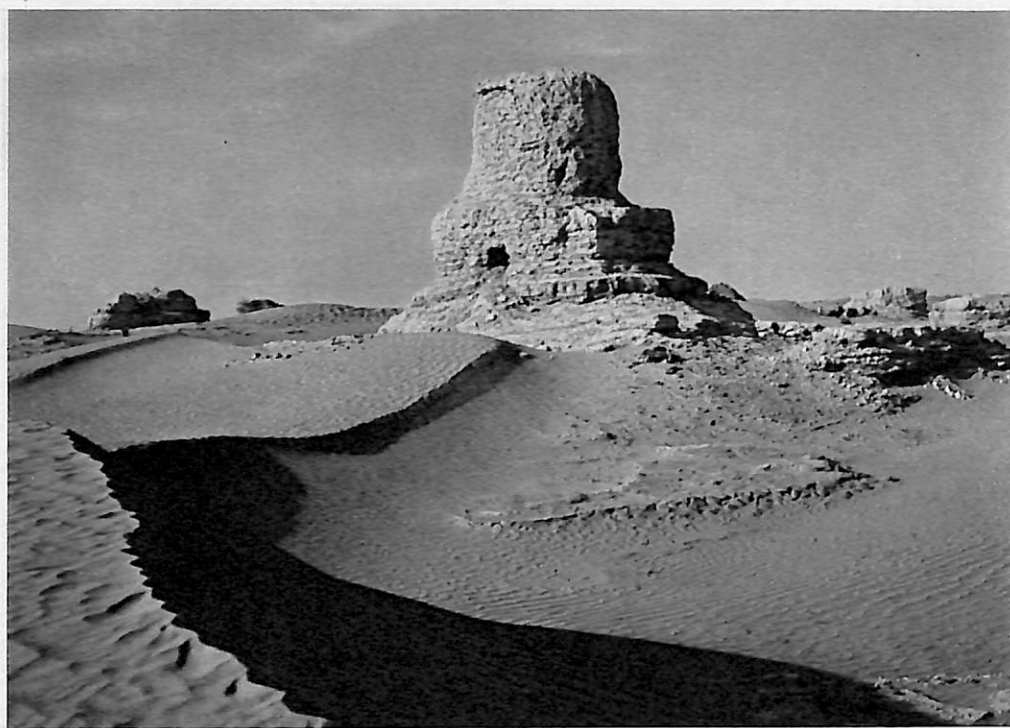


The Weitulake "pyramids" — sand hills in Yutien County now surrounded by transformed oases.

Below: The remains of Tuhuolo City, buried by shifting sand 2,000 years ago, in the southern part of the desert.

Bottom: Euphrates poplar trees are called the "heroes" of the desert. The tree in the foreground is over 100 years old.

A Survey of the Takla Makan Desert



the dunes are formed like a gridiron. Near the mountains and wherever the winds blow alternately in different directions, the dunes look like pyramids. In the eastern part of the desert there are depressions enclosed by sand hills. Some of these have become lakes because the underground water table is comparatively high.

After studying the source and formation of the desert, the surveying teams found that it was closely linked with the palaeogeography of Quaternary Period. The alluvial plain right beneath the dunes of the desert was deposited by the rivers coming from the surrounding Pamirs, Tienshan Mountains and Kunlun Mountains. Exposed to the dry weather, the sandy deposits were turned into dunes by wind. The gravel zones in front of the mountains became stone deserts encircling the Takla Makan Desert. In the depth of the desert the surveying teams discovered widely-distributed fossil river beds and deltas, as well as deposits which proved that lakes once existed here.

There are two wind systems in the Takla Makan Desert — northeast wind and northwest wind. In process of formation and alteration, the dunes therefore move southwest and southeast. The rate of march varies, depending upon the height of the dunes. Small dunes advance at about 20 metres a year, the big ones about one metre. As the dunes shifted southward and the rivers changed their courses, many ancient

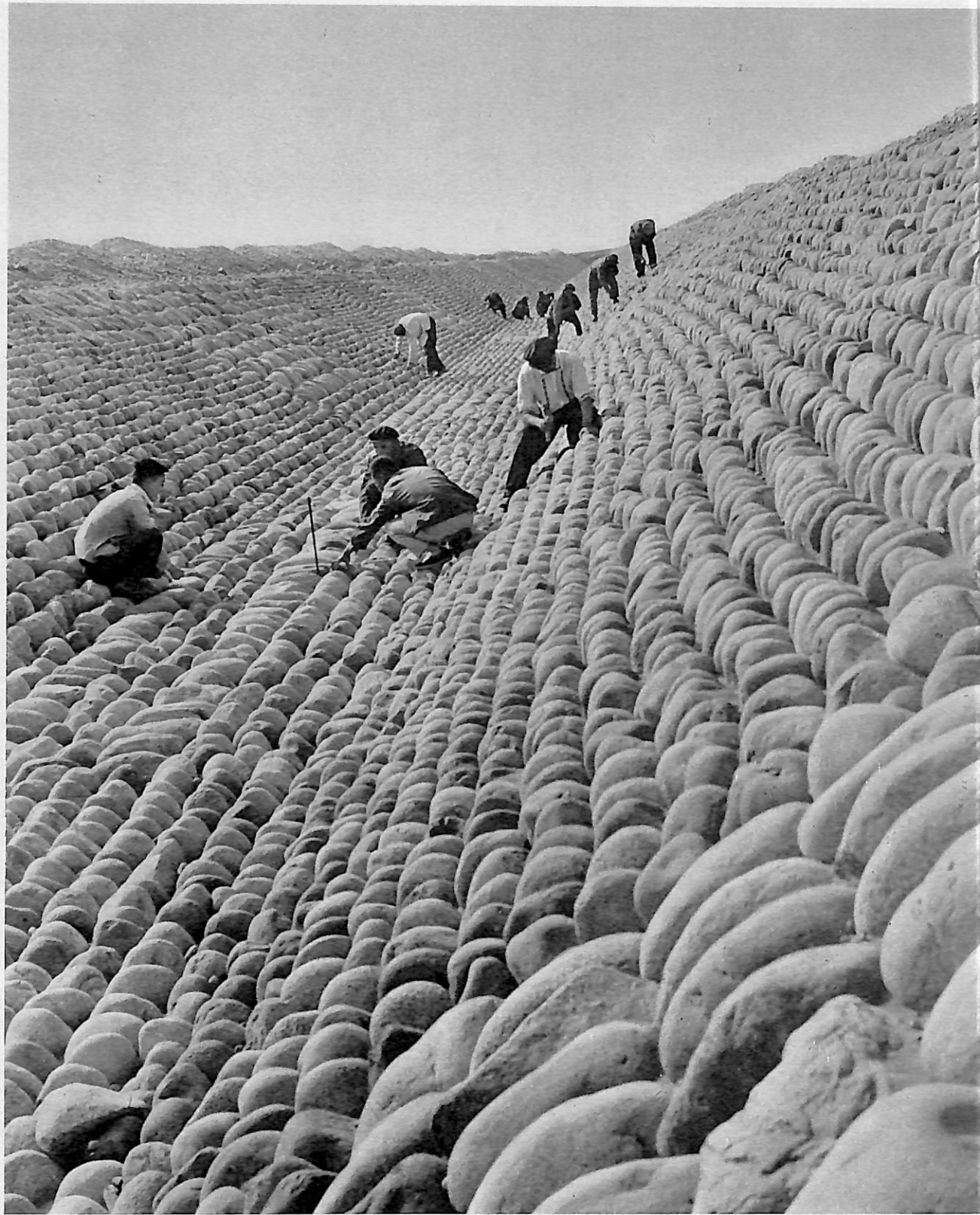
cities were buried. The surveying teams have found several remains of old settlements.

The weather in the desert varies. It is cool and fresh in the early morning. The hottest hour is at two p.m. The surface of the sand can reach a temperature of 70-80° C. At that time a whirlwind often rises because of the sharp movement of air. At night the air temperature drops quickly below zero. When the sand slides down along the slope of huge sand hill, it makes a strange sound. This is due to the friction, under external pressure, of electrically charged mineral grains in a hot, dry atmosphere.

The plants in the desert must adapt to a very dry climate. They play a role in fixing dunes and breaking the force of the wind. In order to grow in the dry weather and reduce evaporation, the leaves of the plants are small, thorny and stick-like. Some branches become white. There are many euphrates poplar groves. Of stubborn vitality, these trees grow to ten metres or more and have a life span of one to two hundred years. Their sap is a useful chemical.

Though the desert region is extremely dry, there are more than 40 rivers flowing into it from the surrounding mountains. The total volume of flow reaches 38,500 million cubic metres. But the rivers tend to vanish and re-appear. The Antierh River, for example, rises on the northern slope of the Kunlun Mountains. After entering the stone desert, it sinks into the ground. It travels ten kilometres beneath the surface, then pours out and forms a river more than 100 kilometres long. After that, it disappears again into the sand.

When the surveying teams came to the river valleys deep in the desert, they saw



A stone-lined canal dug by the people of Chiehmo County in the southern part of the desert. It leads the water of the Cheerhcheng River to irrigate the fields.

Fields and shelter belts of the Kulahama People's Commune, Tseleh County in the southern part of the desert.



A new grape orchard in the southern part of Chiehmo County.



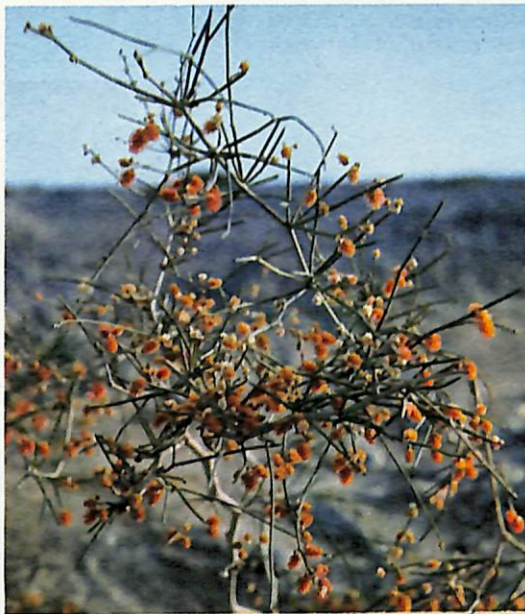


People of various nationalities in the desert region have built shelter belts to protect farmland.

Red deer have been domesticated.

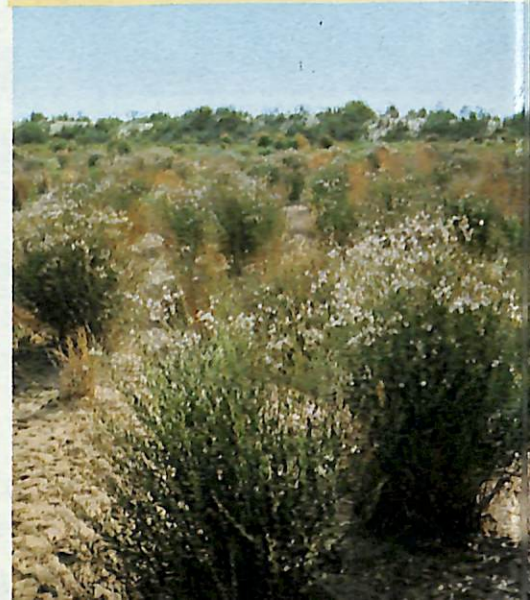


A Survey of the Takla Makan Desert



Calligonum Sp.

Apocynum hendersonii Hook. f.





A state pasture beside the Antierh River deep in the desert.

oases of virgin forests and verdant bushes. Birds, wild boars, antelopes and hares abound. The red deer is the most valuable animal in the desert. They are often seen in herds.

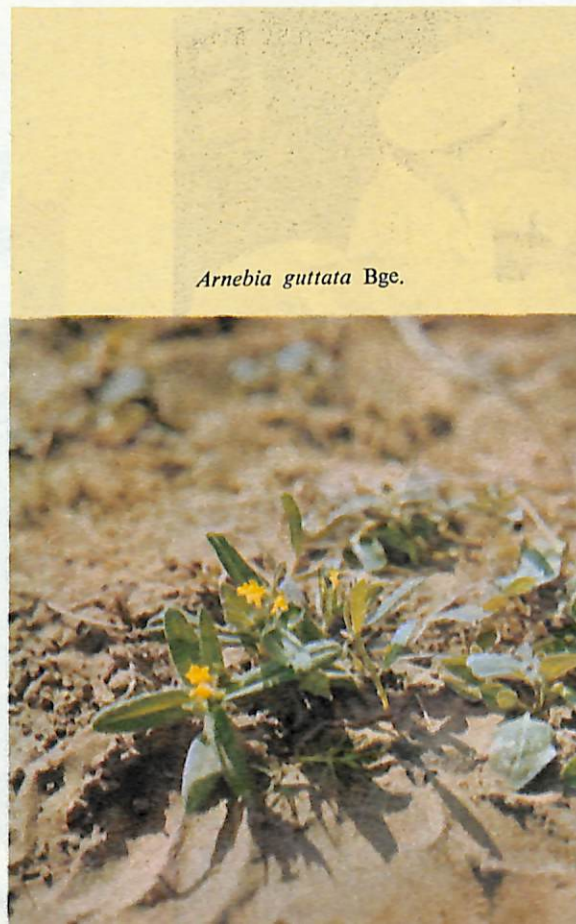
During the past ten years and more;

the land on the desert margins and along the rivers has been brought under cultivation. Surveying teams have toured all the oases. Scientific experimental stations have been set up in many places. In co-ordination

with production units concerned in the desert region they have summed up experience in sand control. Now, they are carrying on comprehensive scientific research aimed at a much broader transformation.



Cistanche salsa (C.A.M.) G. Beck., a medicinal herb.



Arnebia guttata Bge.



Tamarix chinensis, Lour.



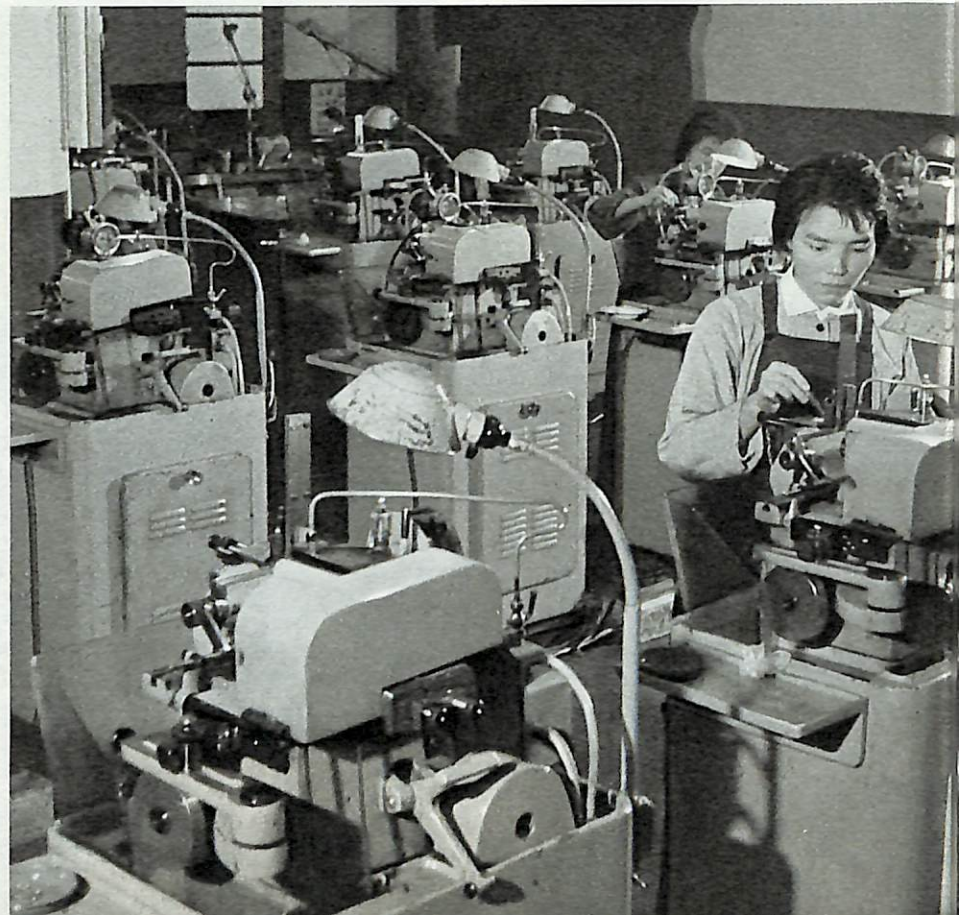
Assembling the watches.

Shanghai Watch Factory

An instrument made by the workers for examining the balances and hair springs.



A parts-producing shop.



Photographs by Sha Jen-wen

THE Shanghai Watch Factory is the largest in China's rising watch manufacturing industry.

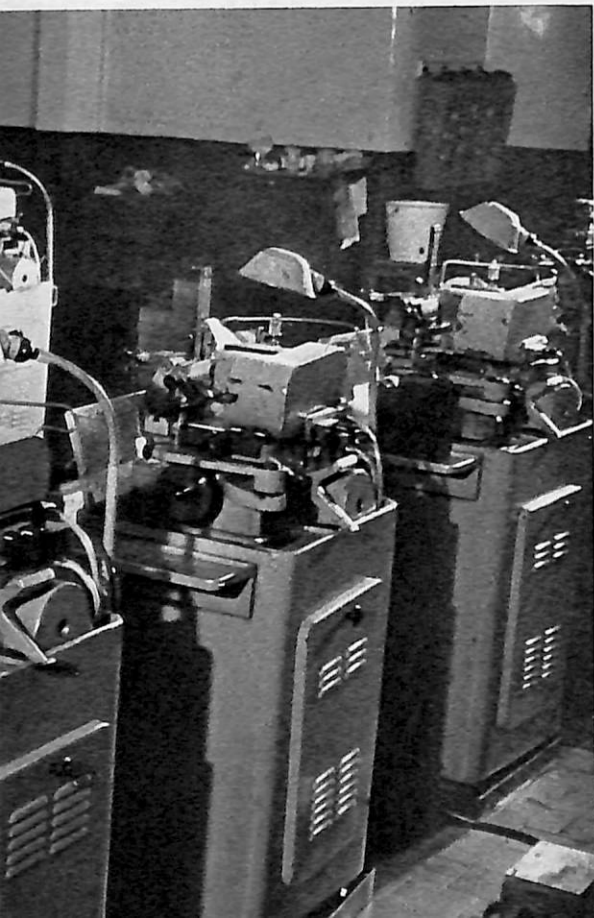
In the old society no such industry existed in China. In 1955, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's thinking on self-reliance, a few clock manufacture and repair workers in Shanghai got together and attempted to make watches. There were technical difficulties and a shortage of equipment and raw materials, but they managed to turn out a first batch. Though the quality was not good, it gave the workers confidence. They checked and re-checked the many parts and made constant improvements. They worked out technological standards. In 1958 they started regular production. When the first Shanghai watches appeared on the market, they won high praise from the working public.

Today, the Shanghai Watch Factory is much expanded. Executive and technical personnel work closely with the operators. Together they have designed and made a lot of special equipment for tooling the parts. Many of the machines are automatic.



Testing the waterproofing. Wang Chia-teh (left), one of the workers who made the first batch of watches is now a technician.

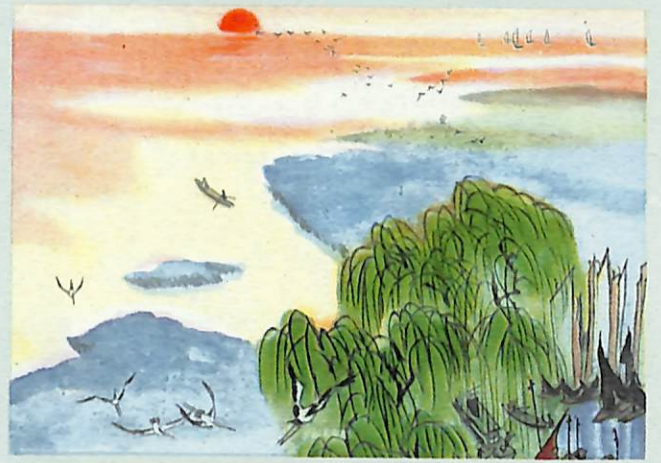
Every watch is strictly checked by electronic instruments.





Catching A Sturgeon

By Tu Wei



(1) One Sunday morning, the rising sun brightens Tungting Lake. Ling and her younger brother Lung go to the golden lake with a boat.



(4) "What a big one!" Lung cries with surprise. The fish, over a hundred kilos, is struggling in the water, entangled in the hooks. Ling cries, "Pay out the line quickly!"



(5) Lung does so. The fish sinks into the depths. All that remains is a huge eddy.



(8) Ling takes the line from the pole and ties on a float.



(9) Following the float they row towards the centre of the lake.



(12) Again, as it tires, they draw it into the shallows. Again and again. They have rowed many kilometres. Eight hours, nine . . .



(13) They grow hungry and weary. But when Ling asks, "Are you tired?" Lung retorts bravely, "No. We must fight on to victory."





(2) It is the best season for fishing. At dawn their father and other commune members went in sail boats to catch fish. Before he left, he told Ling and Lung to check the row of hooked lines the production team had set out.



(3) As they are doing so, the boat suddenly is shaken. A large sturgeon's dorsal fin shows above the water.



(6) How dangerous! If Lung hadn't loosened the line they would have capsized. They must figure out how to catch the sturgeon. Otherwise, it will snap the line and escape, taking all the hooks with it.



(7) "The hooks are collective property. We must preserve them. The sturgeon must be caught," Ling says to her brother in the serious manner of the Party branch secretary.



(10) The fish tires and stops. They pick up the float carefully and draw the fish into the shallows.



(11) Suddenly the fish turns and swims back quickly towards the centre. They loosen the line again and pursue it closely.



(14) At the centre of the lake the struggling fish is creating huge eddies, wildly rocking the boat.



(15) A large wave suddenly dumps Lung into the water.
(to be continued)



Members of the theatrical troupe always take part in field work and learn from commune members of poor and lower-middle peasant origin.



Coming to a remote village to perform.



Ballad *Man of Iron — Bearer of the Red Flag*.

Article and photographs by Li Miao
THE Tahsing County Theatrical Troupe, Peking, was formed in 1968 by young people from families of poor and lower-middle peasant origin and students from town who had settled down in the countryside.

The troupe follows Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in art and literature and persists in serving the former poor and lower-middle peasants. They make tours of the countryside carrying simple stage property, take part in production and coach amateurs.

For more than four years they have been giving performances in villages, in the fields and in homes, serving the people wholeheartedly. One distant production team has only a few families. But the troupe decided to entertain them and went 15 kms on foot to reach there. One day while they were heading for a village, a strong wind rose suddenly and brought the mercury down to 23 degree below zero. But they trudged on and gave their performances. When it rains or snows, they often entertain their audiences in the homes of commune members.

Each troupe member plays many parts. He or she writes, acts and plays an instrument. Since its formation, the troupe has created many songs, dances and skits showing the militant life of the commune members and singing the praise of advanced figures. The dance *Sunning Grain in Preparation Against War* was created while taking part in a summer harvest. It is a vivid depiction of the commune members delivering their best grain to the state. Accompanied by folk music, the unsophisticated dance expresses the people's joy over a good harvest and their lofty idea of farming for the revolution and supporting China's socialist construction and the revolutionary struggles of people all over the world. The ballad *Man of Iron — Bearer of the Red Flag*, praising Wang Kuo-fu who led the poor and lower-middle peasants in taking the socialist road, the dance *Nursing Seedlings* and other items were created in the same manner. All received as much applause at their hundredth performance as they did at their first.

The art troupe enjoys the full support of the commune members, who often refer to it as their own.

A Theatrical Troupe from the Countryside



Training amateurs for a production brigade.



Dance Model Pig Raisers.

Dance Sunning Grain in Preparation Against War.





A performance in the rain. By Hsu Yung-hui

After target practice. By Pien Chun-wen

Test of strength. By Wan Hsiang-lin





Tree-fellers. By Heh Chung-yun

Photos from Readers

Carrying goods to a remote village. By Liu Yi-kuan





A Salt Lake Changes

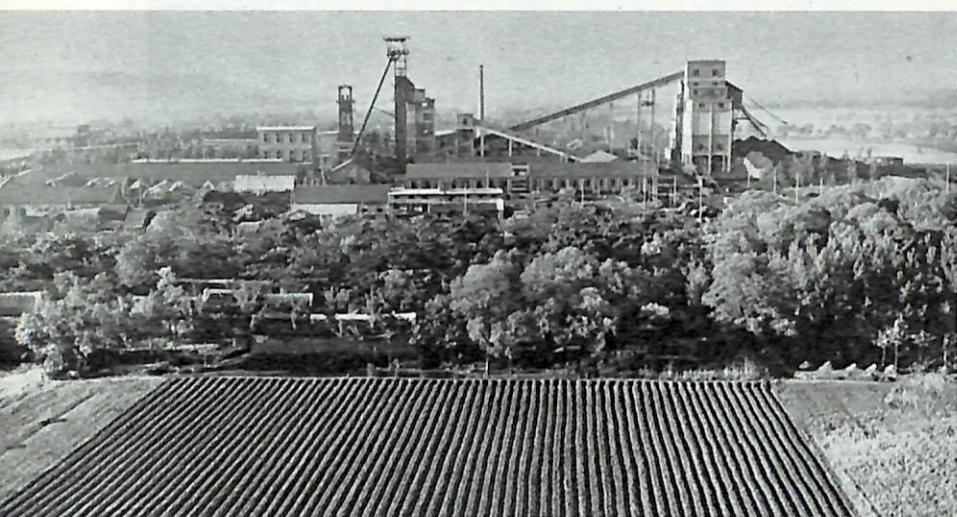
Kilantai Lake, in the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, is in the western part of the Ulanbuh desert. The extraction of salt from this lake of 120 square kms started early in 1812. The work was back-breaking, and done with cumbersome tools. Today machines replace human labour in extracting, refining and transporting. The daily output has surpassed annual output before Liberation. Roads and railways are connected to the salt lake. Left: Piling up salt. Below: Salt ready for shipment.

Economic Construction



New Coal City

Huaipei, Anhwei Province, during the Huai-Hai Campaign in the War of Liberation, was part of a battlefield. It has rich coal deposits. Since 1958, people from a dozen counties in the surrounding area have joined in coalfield construction with the same enthusiasm they demonstrated in their support of the War of Liberation. The coal centre now boasts of ten pairs of modern shafts and a large coal-washing plant. It supplies East China cities and provinces. Newly-built Yangchuang Coal Mine.



Cultural Relics

Yuan Porcelain Pillow

This porcelain pillow, now on exhibition in the Kwangtung Provincial Museum, is from the famous Tsuchow Kiln of the Yuan Dynasty (1279-1368).

It bears a picture depicting an episode from the famous pilgrimage of Tripitaka, a Chinese Buddhist. Mon-



A Lost Satchel Returned

On the eve of the Spring Festival last year, Wang Chien-ping, who had gone to the countryside after his graduation from middle school, was on his way back to Foochow on home leave. The bus was jammed, he could not get off with his luggage. A fellow traveller handed down what he thought was his satchel through the window. By the time he saw that it was not his, the bus had already gone. Wang followed it to the terminal. No one was there. He waited for an hour. No one came.

Wang returned home and opened the satchel. He found a small white parcel. Inside there were wads of banknotes, 13,000 yuan in all, but nothing to identify the loser. Wang was stunned. He recalled Chairman Mao's teaching, "Learn from Comrade Lei Feng". He said to himself: "This must be state money. Maybe it was loaned to some production brigade." Wang slung the bag across his shoulder and ran to the Public Safety Bureau.

The owner of the satchel was chairman of a credit cooperative in the outskirts. The money was the savings of commune members which he intended to deposit in the bank. But soon after he got on the bus he became car-sick and the satchel slipped under his seat. He mistook Wang Chien-ping's satchel for his own — the two were next to each other — and got off. He discovered his own error only when he got to the bank, and hastened to the Public Safety

CONTENTS

A Warm Welcome to Distinguished Australian Guests	Inside Front Cover
A Warm Welcome to President Stevens	2
Secretary of State Kissinger in Peking	4
<i>Azalea Mountain</i> , a Modern Revolutionary Peking Opera	6
Photographs Selected from the 1973 National Photographic Art Exhibition	12
48 Young People in a Mountain Region	16

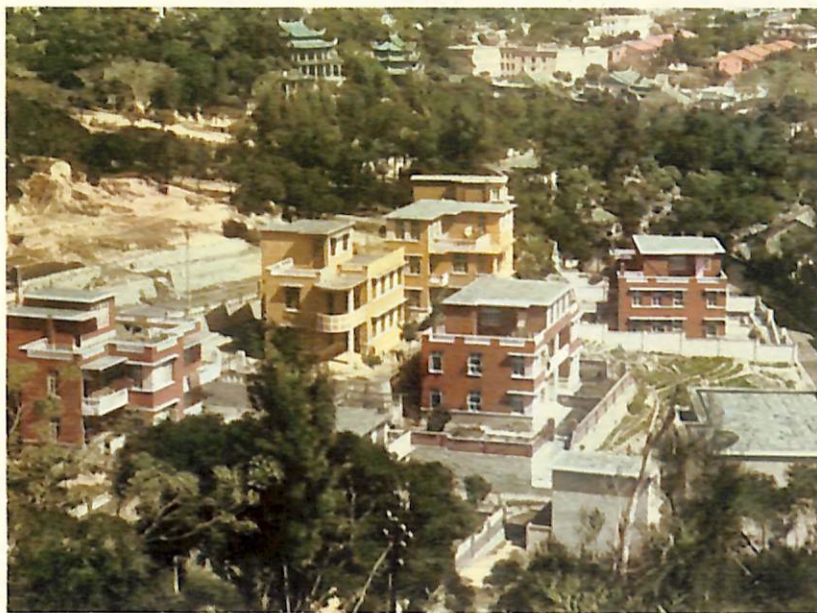
The "Roebuck", an Advanced Fishing Commune	18
Drought As Before, But What a Difference!	20
Paintings Selected from the Chinese Traditional Painting Exhibition	24
After the Technical Innovation	26
Pearls on the Yellow River — A Series of Articles on the Yellow River (7)	28
The People's Police	32
A Survey of the Takla Makan Desert	34

Shanghai Watch Factory	40
Catching a Sturgeon (Serial Pictorial Story)	42
A Theatrical Troupe from the Countryside	44
Photos from Readers	46
Miscellanea	48
Front Cover: <i>Listening to the Flowing Oil</i> (Selected from the Chinese Traditional Painting Exhibition) By Wang Hung-tao	
Back Cover: The Summer Palace, Peking. By Kao Ming-yi	

Home of Overseas Chinese

key, with the gold-hooped staff in hand, is in the lead, followed by Pigsy, carrying a rake as a weapon. On the horse back is Tripitaka, and Sandy brings up the rear, holding a canopy.

The story of Tripitaka is taken from Hsuan Tsang's gruelling trip to India in the Tang Dynasty (618-907) in search of the Buddhist scriptures. Handed down by word of mouth, it was magnified in due course with considerable imagination. Towards the middle of the Ming Dynasty, Wu Cheng-en (c. 1500-1582), a well-known author, wrote the novel *Pilgrimage to the West*, based on this story in folklore, chapbooks and dramas. Monkey, the hero of this brilliant work, symbolizes China's labouring people. He fights gods and demons in a fearless spirit. The porcelain pillow proves that the story of Tripitaka was complete in the main by the Yuan Dynasty.



The Overseas Chinese Estate at the foot of Wulao Peak, Amoy.

Bureau to report his loss. The money was already there waiting for him.

When he was told what had happened, he hurried to Wang's home to thank him. Holding Wang's hands tightly, he said, "I must learn from you! I must tell my kids to learn from you!" Wang replied, "I've done nothing special. All of us have to learn from Lei Feng."



At the Zoo

White-Lipped Deer

White-lipped deer, a rare Chinese animal, live in Tibet, Chinghai, Kansu and Szechuan in small numbers.

It is an unusual kind of deer. The underside of its mouth is white, hence the name. It has a large body, measuring two metres from mouth to tail and may weigh as much as 100 kilos. The neck is long, the tail is short and the nose is covered with a fine layer of hair. It has slender and pointed ears. It is tawny and its belly is light brown. The coarse hair on its spine grows in the opposite direction from the rest of its pelt. The buck has large antlers, which sometimes branch into eight tines.

The deer are found in the brush and grassland at 4,000 to 5,000 metres. They live in groups near water sources, each group led by a buck, and eat grass and tender leaves and twigs. Sometimes they travel great distances looking for food.

As they are in small number, it is forbidden to hunt them.



PUBLISHED MONTHLY IN CHINESE, KOREAN, RUSSIAN, ENGLISH, GERMAN, FRENCH, JAPANESE, VIETNAMESE, INDONESIAN, HINDI, SPANISH, ARABIC, SWEDISH, SWAHILI, ITALIAN AND URDU

Edited and published by CHINA PICTORIAL, Chegongzhuang Road, Peking 28, China. Cable address: Chinapic.

Subscription and distribution: GUOZI SHUDIAN, P.O. Box 399, Peking, China.

Printed in the People's Republic of China

人民画报 1974 年第 1 期 (总 307 期) 英文版

本刊代号 2-903

