

CHINA

P I C T O R I A L

3 1974



Record Harvests in China

Photographs by Ju Sui-chu

IN 1973 China's harvests hit all-time highs for grain, cotton, sugar-bearing crops, bast plants and tobacco. Total output reached new levels.

Last year's grain output for 23 provinces,

municipalities and autonomous regions surpassed that of 1972, with the exception of only a few areas where grain output equalled or dropped a little. 16 gathered a record harvest. More than 600 counties and cities reached or surpassed the per-*mu* grain yield

targets set in the National Programme for Agricultural Development.

The good harvests were won despite natural calamities. Directed by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and stimulated by the movement to criticize Lin

On the threshing ground of Chienshawanchuang brigade, Laiyang County, Shantung Province.





A bumper harvest of soyabeans in Heilungkiang Province.

Sunning cotton in Chunghsing brigade of Haimen County, Kiangsu Province. Per-*mu* and total cotton output broke records in China last year. Average per-*mu* ginned cotton in Kiangsu Province's eight million *mu* of cotton fields was over 50 kilos, surpassing the National Programme for Agricultural Development figure.



Record Harvests in China

Piao and rectify the style of work, commune members throughout the country did a better job in **learning from Tachai** and built many water conservancy projects on their farms.

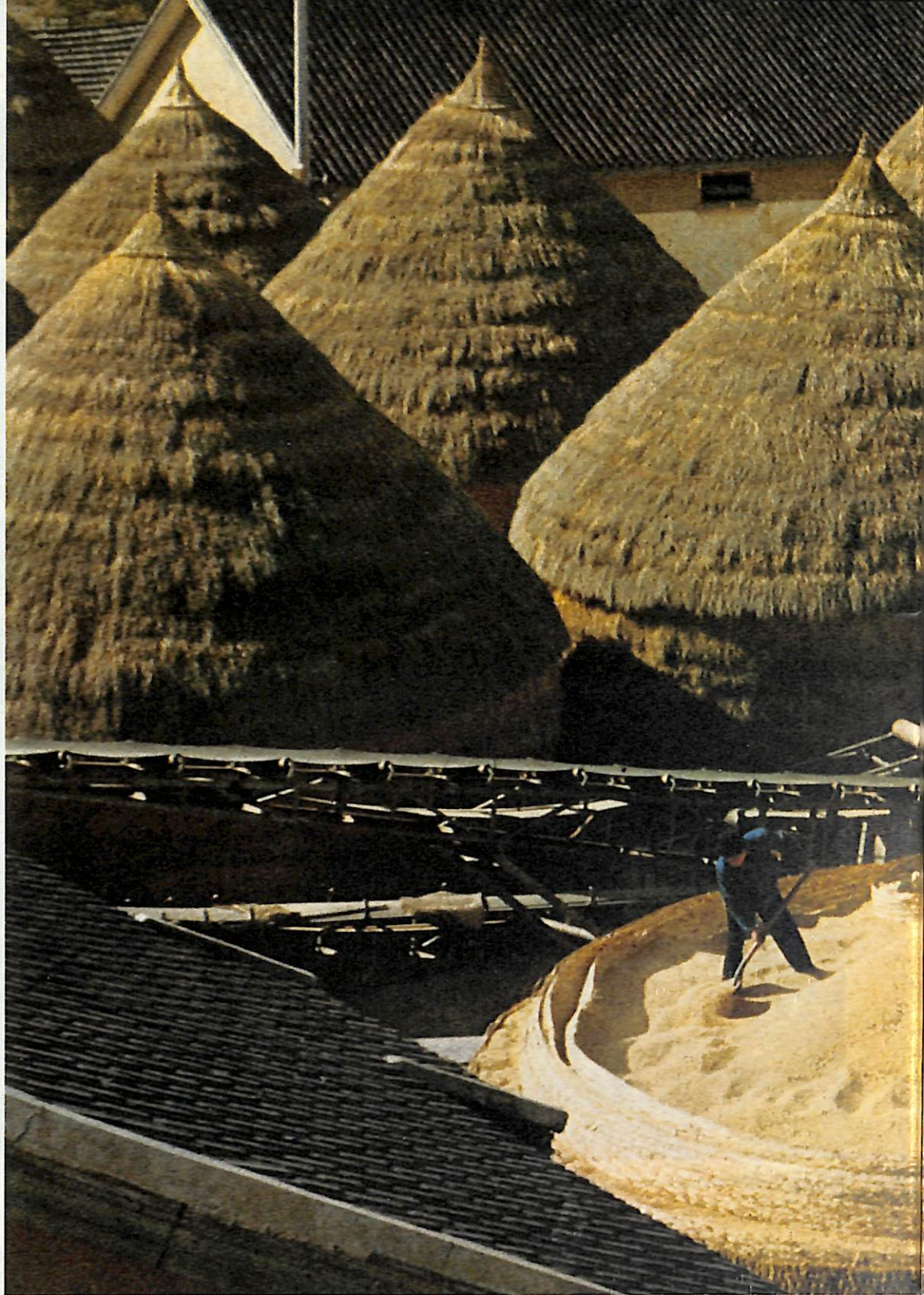
From the winter of 1972 to early summer in 1973 drought gripped northern China while excessive rain fell in the south. With hard work the people of Hsiyang County conquered a drought of 17 months and had good harvests. Total grain output was 1,400 tons over the record 1971 figure. Commune members throughout the country created more fields that gave stable, high yields irrespective of drought or water-logging, levelled 50 million *mu* of arable land, deep-ploughed 190 million *mu* and terraced or improved more than 10 million *mu*. 300,000 new pump wells were added in 14 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in northern China, bringing 21 million *mu* of fields under irrigation. The development of pump wells in 1973 was the most rapid since Liberation and attained the most effective results.

Mass scientific research activities in the countryside also increased last year. More good strains of rice and wheat were planted, and the acreage planted to hybrid maize was five times the pre-Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution figure. Much progress was made in tapping land potential, transforming farming systems and raising the land utility rate.

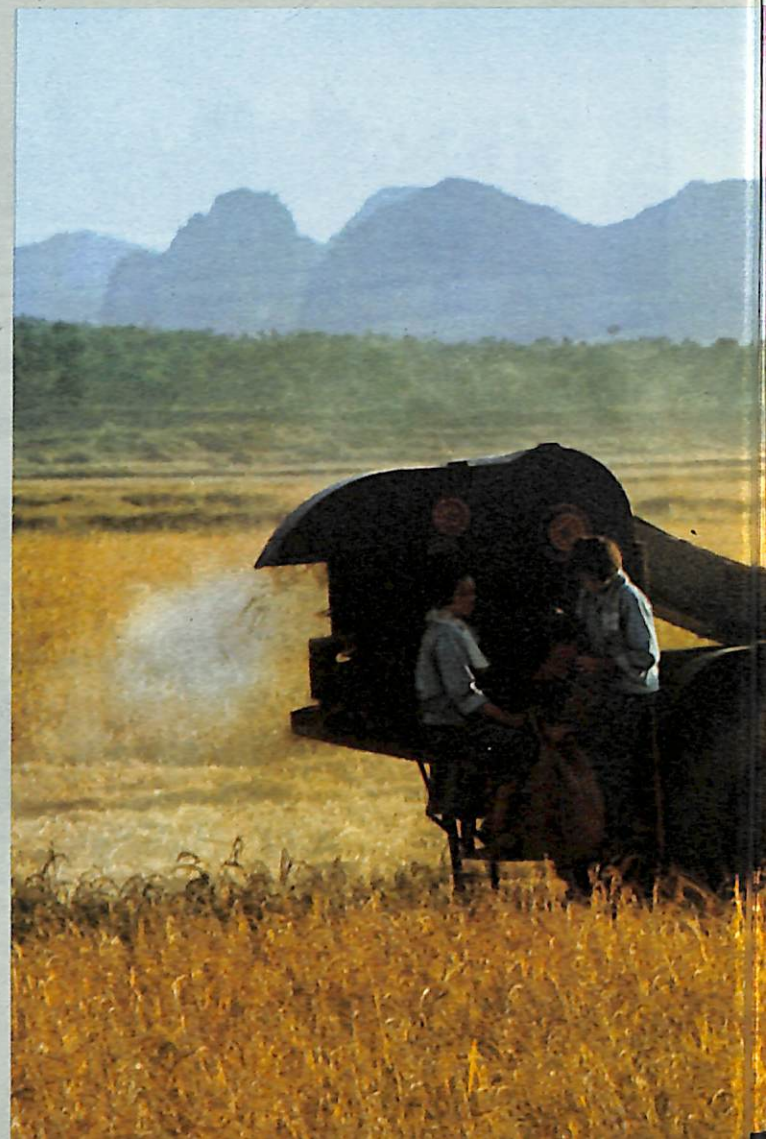
Nationwide excellent harvests have greatly improved the prospects for accelerating the development of China's agriculture. Today, advanced units with bumper harvests of grain and industrial crops are appearing by the dozen. In more and more counties and areas per-*mu* grain yield has been surpassing set targets. There are examples of large continuous increase of crops by entire provinces and municipalities.

China's agriculture has a great potential. The Chinese people are determined to win new achievements in agricultural production by carrying out the Party's basic line and policy for the entire historical period of socialism, strengthening political and ideological work, bringing into full play the advantages of socialist collective economy, actively spreading the experience of Tachai and mobilizing the masses to tap latent potentialities for increasing production.

Through the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, the cadres and masses in the countryside work harder for

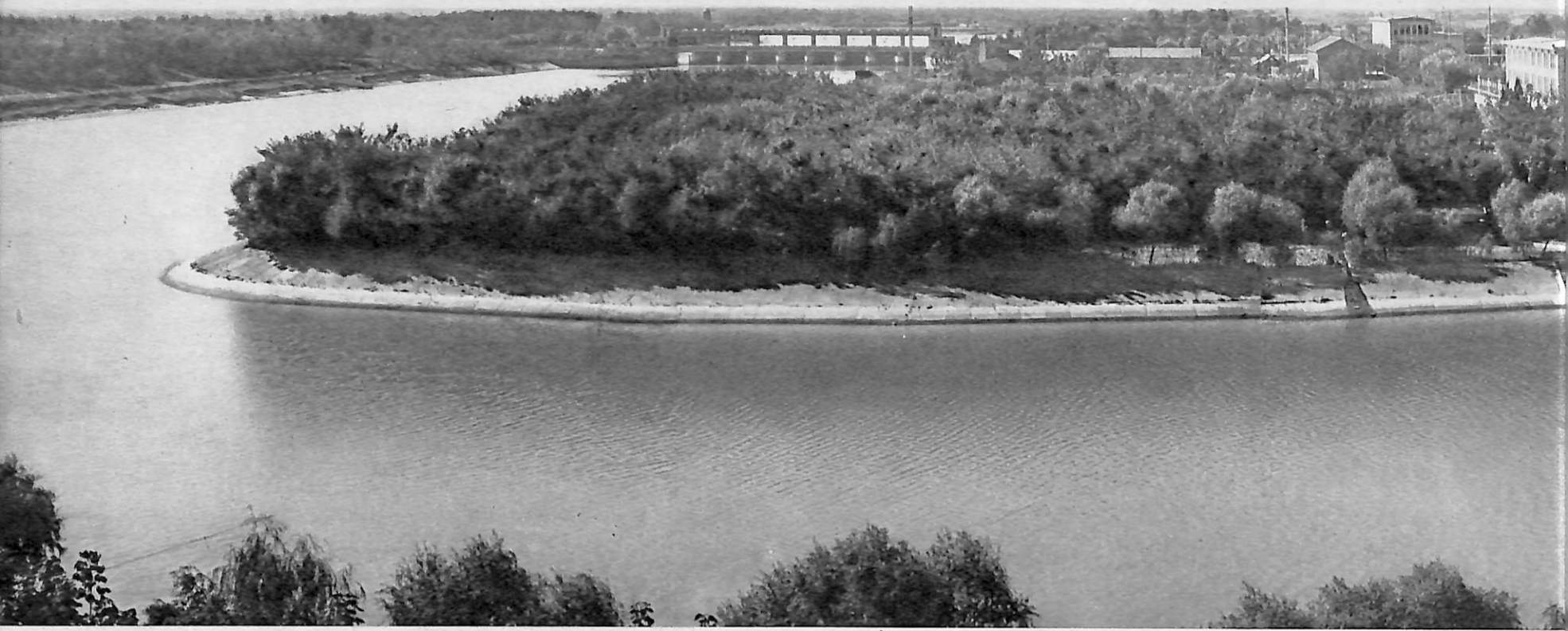


Storing grain in Hsinhua County, Kiangsu Province.



Harvesting rice in Wuming County, Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region.





The Kiangtu hydro-junction, a big drainage and irrigation station, in the northern part of Kiangsu Province. It plays a great role in fighting drought and water-logging and promoting agricultural production.

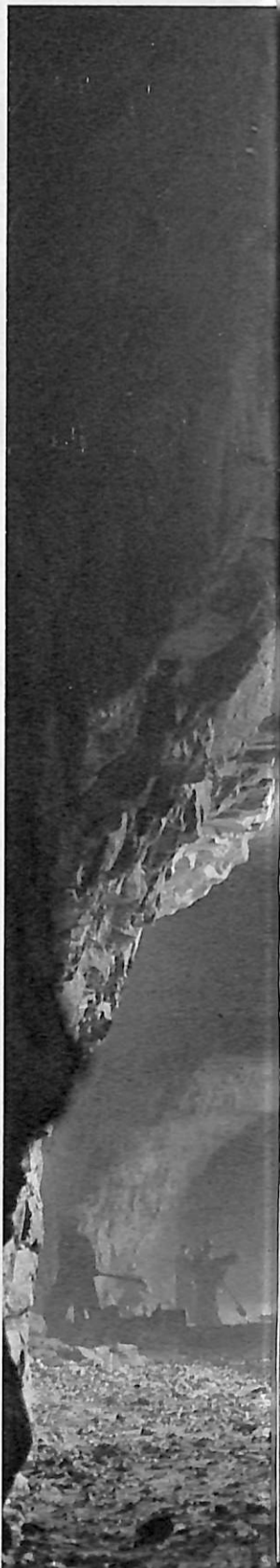
Commune members of Chuang nationality, Tienteng County, Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, building a water conservancy project. Small irrigation works blossom all over the country.

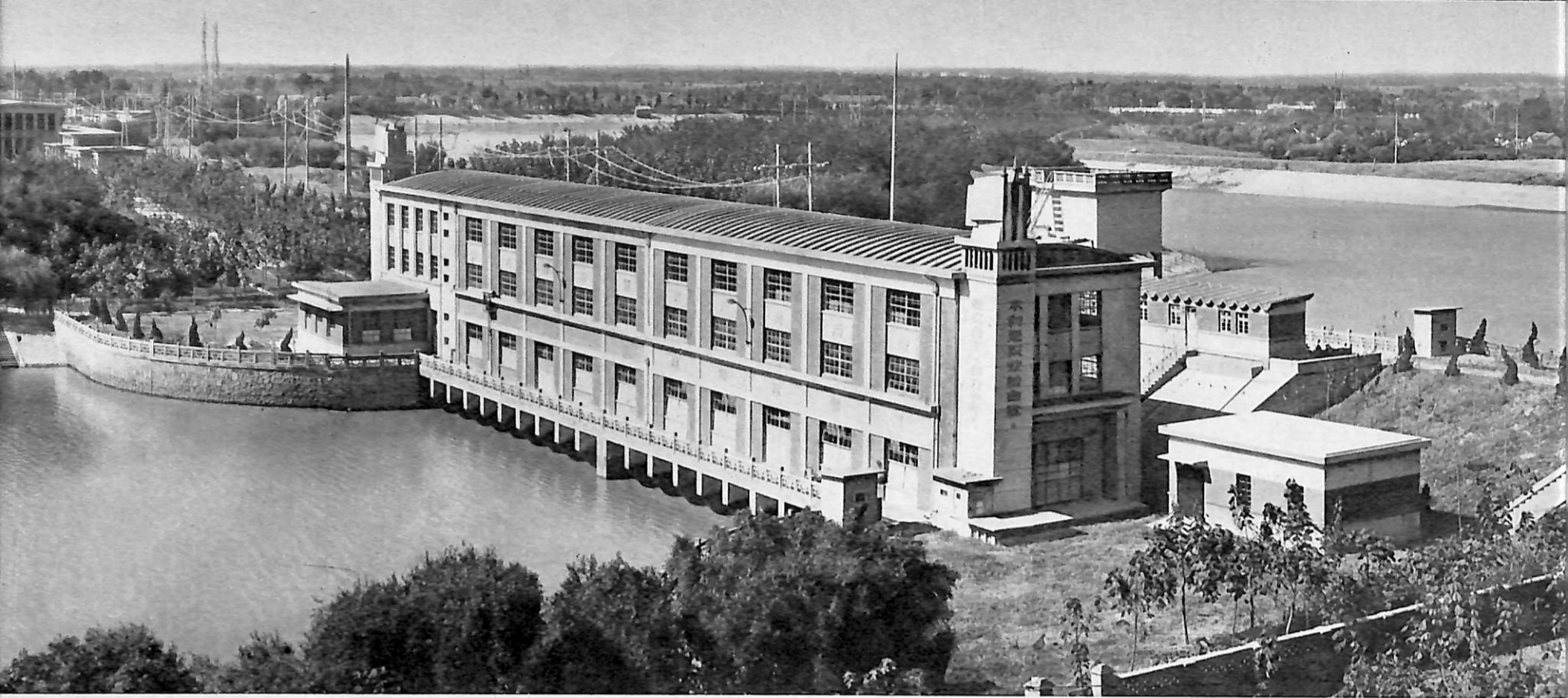


Record Harvests in China

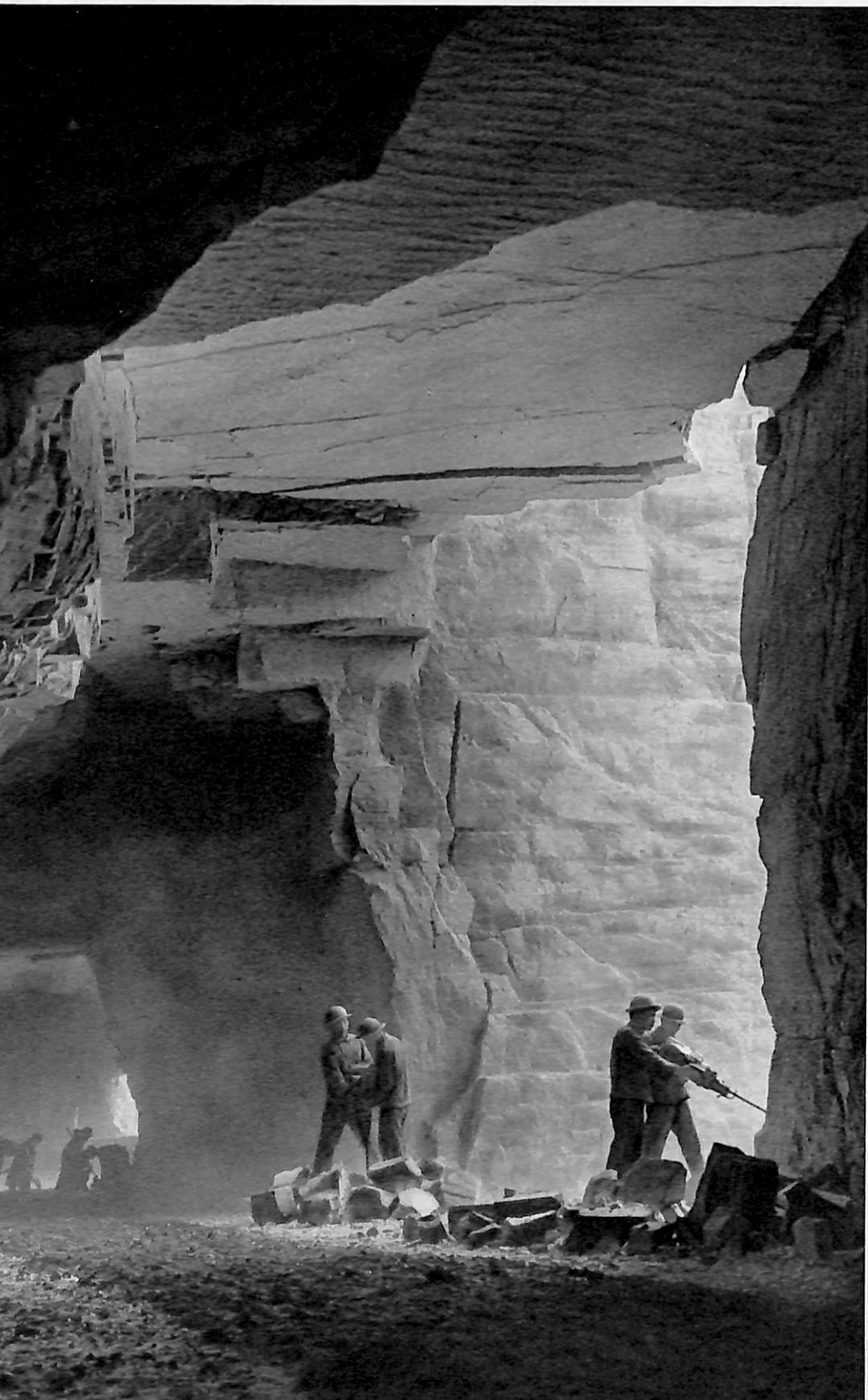
building socialism. Party committees at different levels conscientiously implement the policies of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" and "taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development." They are determined to go in for agriculture in a big way. Taking the development of the country's economy as a whole, they correctly handle relations between agriculture, light industry and heavy industry, and mass various forces to support agriculture. Under the leadership of Party committees at all levels, the movement to learn from Tachai is spreading to a wider extent. Many advanced counties, communes and brigades like Tachai have emerged throughout the country. Leading members at different levels come to the forefront of agricultural production and take an active part in doing labour, investigating local conditions and summing up good experience. Working hard with the masses, they are trying to win still better harvests so as to speed up the development of China's agriculture.

Note: Per-mu grain yield targets set down in the National Programme for Agricultural Development: 200 kilos for areas north of the Yellow River, Chinling Range, Pailung River and the section of Yellow River within Chinghai Province; 250 kilos for areas south of the Yellow River and north of the Huai River; 400 kilos for areas south of the Huai River, Chinling Range and Pailung River.

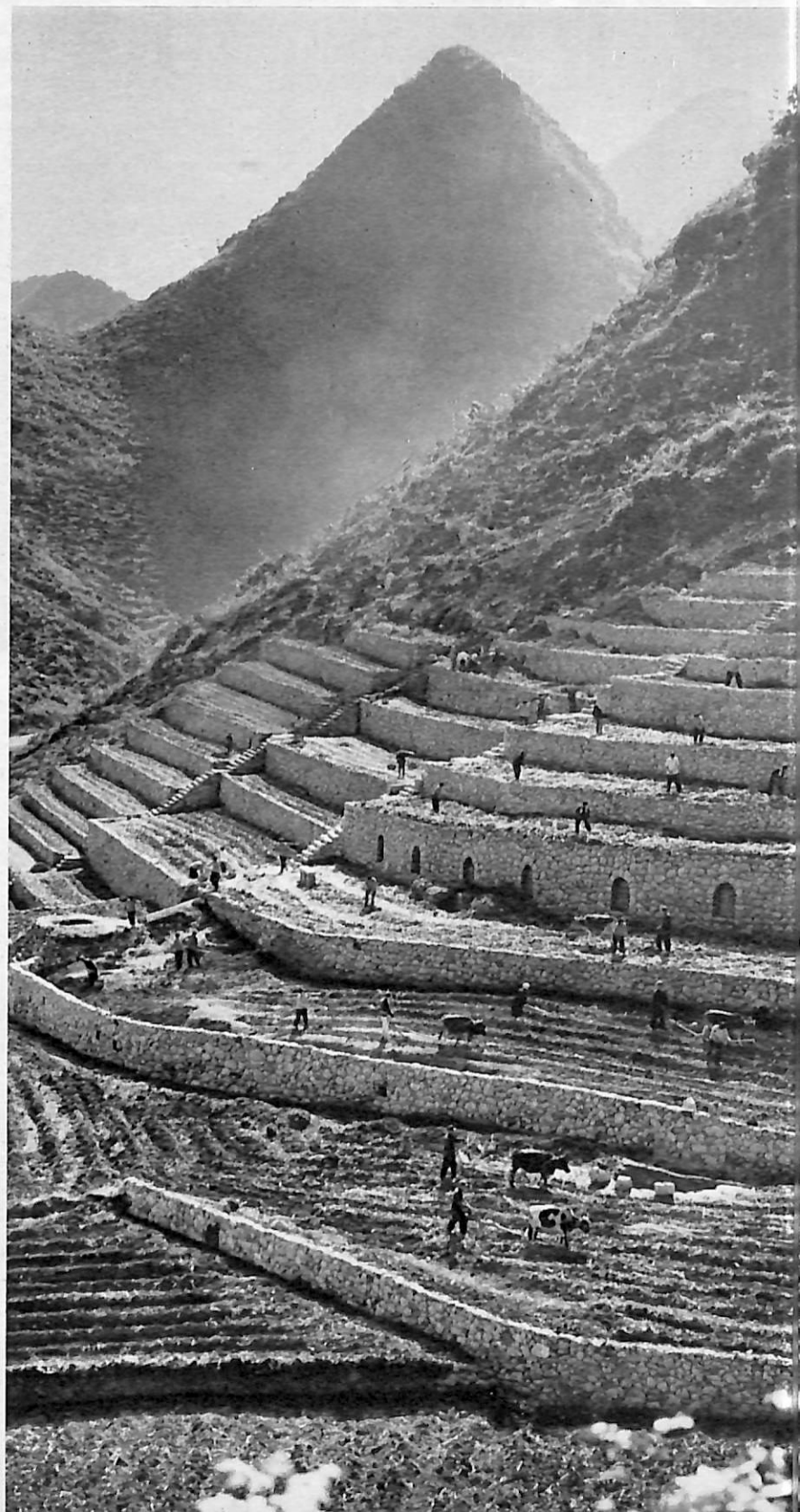


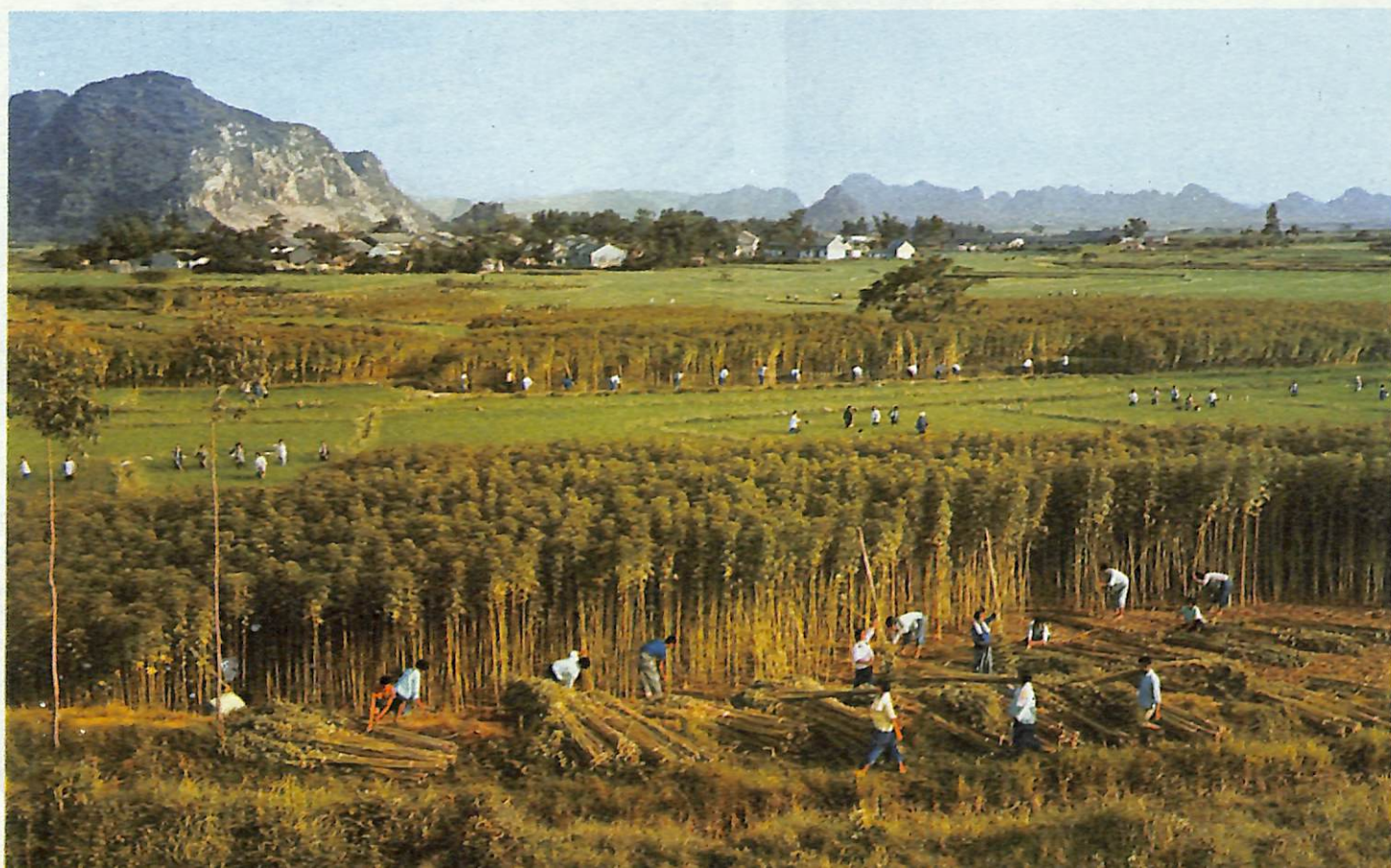


A water conservancy team digging a tunnel in Huihsieh County, Honan Province.



Building terraced fields. Cadres and commune members in the hill country of Kwangsi have fundamentally changed poor farming conditions by such projects.





Upper: Gathering in
sugar-cane.
Left: Reaping ambari
hemp.

Record Harvests in China



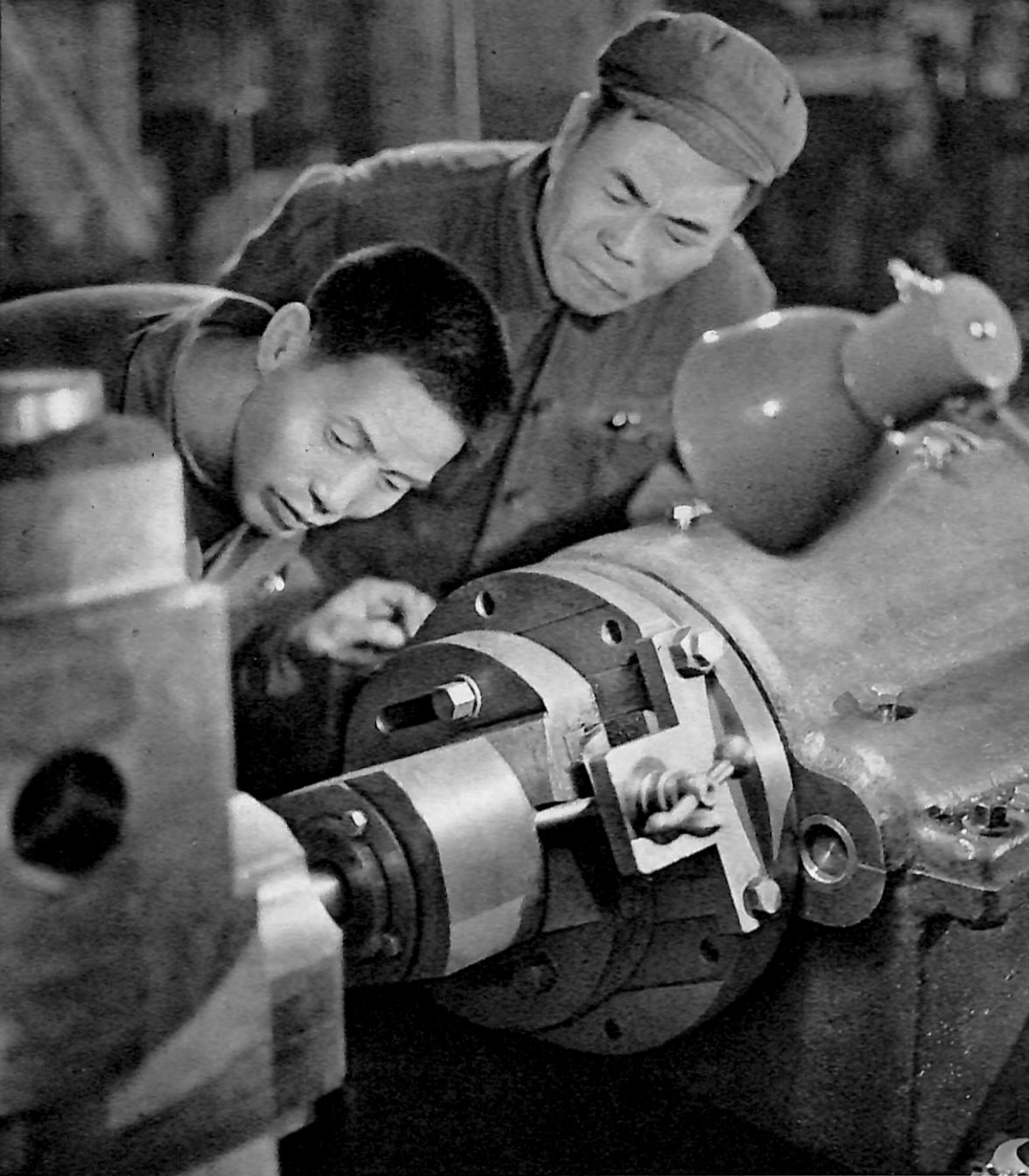
A tea garden on a formerly barren hill, the Shucha People's Commune, Anhwei Province. China's 1973 tea output topped all figures.



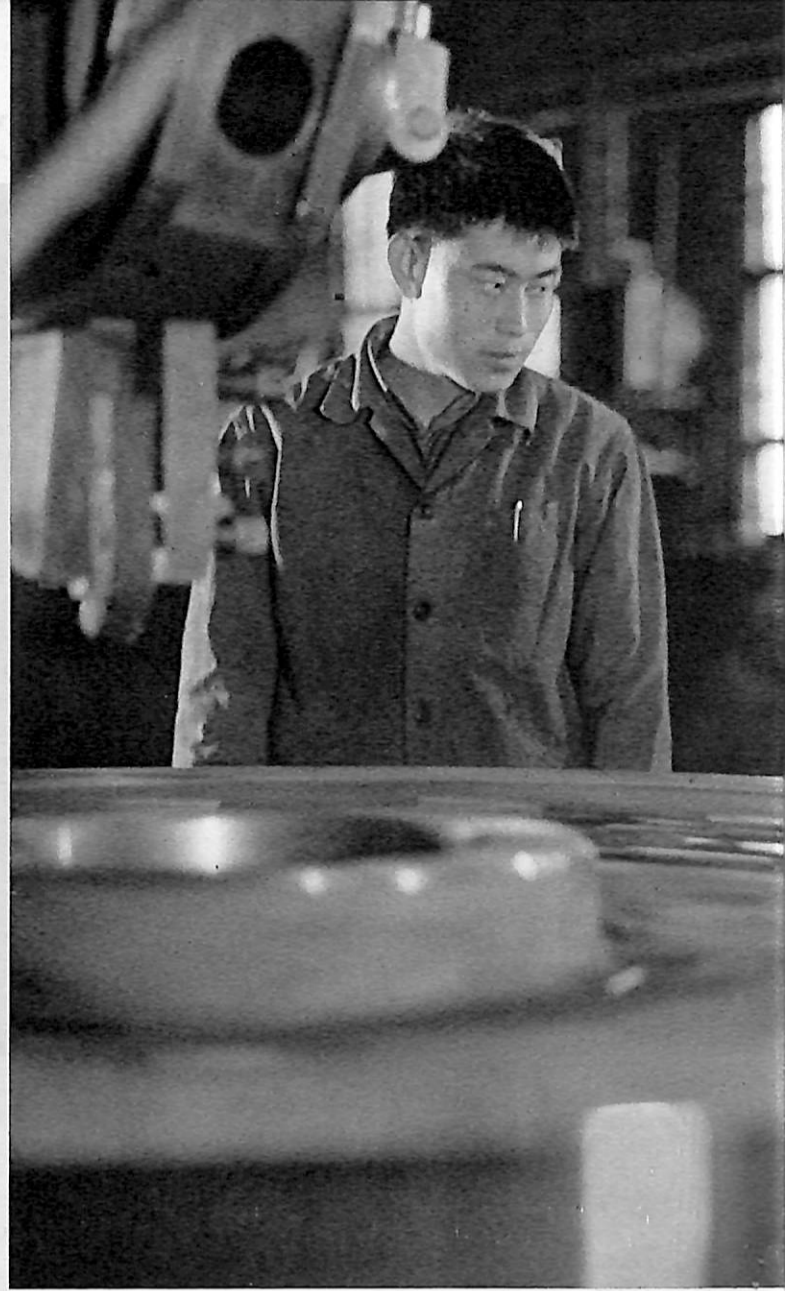
A good harvest of bananas.



Ducks and geese.



A thread miller produced through the joint efforts of executives, technicians and workers.



Kao Chieh (right), factory Party committee secretary, and Chang Cheng-shun (centre), vice-chairman of factory revolutionary committee. Chang has risen from the ordinary ranks.

This Factory Relies on Its

Article and photographs by Sun Kuei-chin

EVER since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the Lanchow General Machinery Plant, which manufactures equipment for the oil industry, has been increasing production by relying on its workers. State quotas have been overfulfilled one year after another. The 1973 output was 5.17 times over 1965.

Fifty-eight per cent of the members of the Party committee and revolutionary committee and over 90 per cent of the workshop leadership were ordinary workers. Every year, the factory management informs the workers of the demands of the oil industry. They then discuss and make the production plan. The quotas thus decided on tally with the actual situation and are capable of further tapping productive potential.

Fracturing unit trucks — essential equipment in oil extraction — came into serial production during the Cultural Revolution.





Mu Chin-kuei, a riveter, has made 60 technical innovations, aided by other workers and technicians. Here he is adjusting a component part of the oil pump with a 200-ton oil-pressure press designed by himself.



Assembler Shih Huai-yi (left) is one of the plant's pacesetters.



Workers

The factory also relies on the workers in fulfilling the plan. As a result, they do their best to increase output and improve quality. For example, they made two major reforms in producing oil pump rods and putting up a production line, raising production six times. The metal structure shop has made a number of machine tools for its own use. Riveter Mu Chin-kuei has to his credit over 60 technical innovations. One sixth of the factory equipment has been made by the workers themselves.

In order to enable all workers and staff members to take part in supervising administration, the Party committee and revolutionary committee call regular meetings to solicit suggestions and criticism. At one such meeting, a worker proposed that the factory should smelt its own steel and make its own castings. The idea was unanimously accepted. Leading cadres worked alongside with the workers. They produced the first batch of castings in a short period.

The factory leadership identifies itself with the workers and production has shot up. 1973 labour productivity was 90 per cent higher than 1965, the year before the Cultural Revolution. The plant's products are satisfying the growing needs of the oil industry.

Chang Yuch-ying, who came to the factory during the Cultural Revolution, is leader of an advanced group.



Tantung—A Thriving Light Indust



Tantung.

A small plant which formerly manufactured only enamel spoons now makes television sets.



The output of machine-made paper in Tantung in 1973 increased 66 per cent over that of 1965.



rial City



After technical improvement during the Cultural Revolution, the Tantung Chemical Fibre Plant has surpassed its designed capacity.



The Tantung Glass-Ware Factory making flower-carved vases. Before 1964 it could only manufacture bottles.



Picture made with feathers, a famous art craft of Tantung.



Tussah silk is a traditional Chinese product. Both output and variety have been increased.

More and better Hungchi watches were made by the Tantung Liaoning Watch Factory in 1973.



Tantung—A Thriving Light Industrial City

Article and photographs by Sung Hsueh-kuang, Ma Hou-yi and Tseng Hsiang-min

TANTUNG, in Liaoning Province, by the Yalu River had once been a consumer city. Socialist construction has turned this city into an important light industrial centre. The over 2,500 kinds of products it now produces including paper, silk, wrist watches, fountain-pens, television sets, canned foods and glass-ware supply not only Tantung but other places as well.

Before Liberation, there were only a few poorly equipped factories and workshops in Tantung putting out paper and silk. Articles for daily use were mostly from other cities. After Liberation workers refashioned their equipment and developed production. Installations and technical personnel moved in from Shanghai and other large cities. By 1973, the city's light industrial enterprises increased from 40 to 437, and the total output value of light industry grew to 16 times the early post-Liberation figure.



A great variety of balls have been produced in Tantung to meet the needs of the growing ranks of Chinese athletes.



Han Hsiu-fen (right), a labour heroine and vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the Tantung No.1 Silk Mill, discusses technique with a worker.

Cutting tapes.

Since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Tantung's light industrial output value has doubled and variety has increased 78 per cent. The Tantung Cloth Boards Factory, for example, was formerly a small neighbourhood-run workshop producing raw material for making shoe-soles and caps. The workers, after repeated experiments, have now succeeded in making magnetic tapes which have met with a ready sale in over ten provinces.

In order to improve quality and increase variety the factories' executives, workers and technicians often go to commercial centres where they work as shop assistants, and ask the customers' opinions of their products. They make improvements accordingly and create new products to meet demand.

The leading departments in Tantung attach considerable importance to the building of raw material bases for light industry. In developing the paper manufacture industry, they persuaded people to plant reeds in a large area near the sea-side. Workers in the canned foods factories and breweries joined commune members in reclaiming land on which strawberries and hops are now planted.



Parachute Jump

Photographs by Chang Hsiu

PARACHUTING as a sport began in China in 1954. Early jumping was from towers. Now it is done from balloons or aircraft.

These photos are of an exhibition given by a parachute team of a P.L.A. unit, over water.

This team includes 11 girls, aged 16 to 22, who joined the army not long ago. Some were silk filature workers, some are from rural communes. After a short period of intensive training they have become skilled parachutists.



Group jump.



Hand in hand.



Water landing.

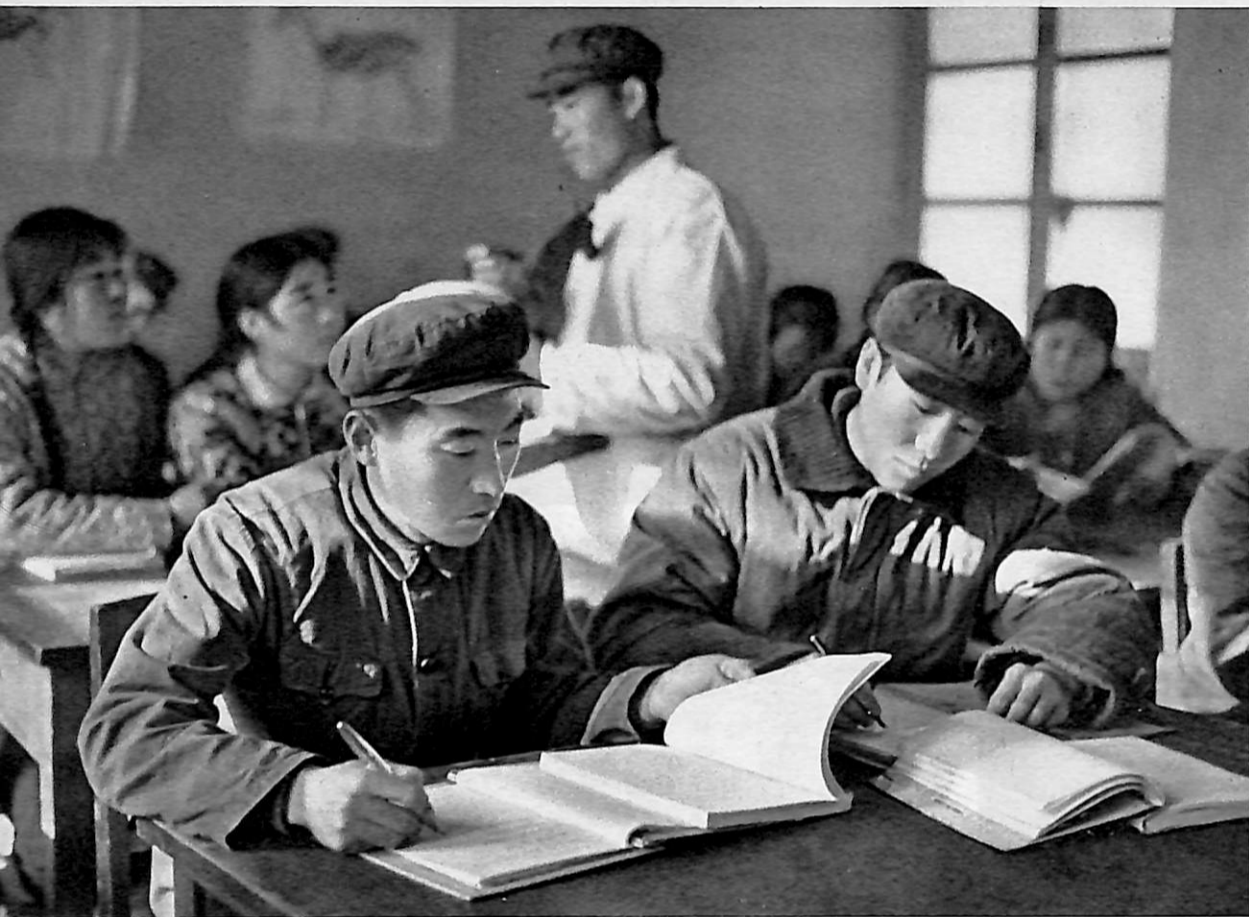


Jumping with a smoke pot.

Women parachutists.



College Student Of a New Type



Chang Tieh-sheng (left, front) in class.

He helps in erecting school buildings.



Photographs by Li Miao

ON July 22, 1968, during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, *Renmin Ribao* published a report entitled *The Road for Training Engineering and Technical Personnel Indicated by the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant* and Chairman Mao's directive, "Students should be selected from among workers and peasants with practical experience, and they should return to production after a few years' study." Accordingly, the old system of college entrance examination, which enrolled students exclusively from among middle school graduates and paid too much attention to grades, was repealed. Under the new system the university opens its door to the workers, peasants and soldiers. This is a revolution of far-reaching significance in China's educational history.

Anything new has to overcome opposition and obstruction and the new entrance exam system is no exception. There is the struggle between the bourgeois and proletarian ideologies and between the bourgeois and proletarian lines.

In July 1973, some colleges and universities again put grades in the first place. Chang Tieh-sheng, a middle school graduate who had gone to work in the countryside, wrote a letter which he attached to his entrance exam paper raising some important questions with regard to the educational system. What should be the criterion for admission? Should stress be placed on exams or on the applicant's usual behaviour in the course of class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment? Should it be on encouraging young graduates to receive re-education from workers and commune members of poor and lower-middle peasant origin, or should it be on encouraging them to prepare themselves for the exam behind a closed door? His letter strongly criticized an erroneous tendency.

Chang Tieh-sheng, going against the tide, received firm support from the Party. His letter was published in *Renmin Ribao* with an editor's note. Inspired by this revolutionary spirit tens of thousands of workers, peasants and soldiers, as well as youngsters who had worked for a few years on leaving middle school, entered socialist universities of a new type during the upsurge of the revolution in education that immediately followed. Chang Tieh-sheng was among them.

Chang Tieh-sheng, on graduating from junior middle school in 1968, went to work in the Chaoshan brigade of the Paita commune in the province of Liaoning, in China's northeast.



Chang Tieh-sheng speaking in a discussion of the educational revolution.

From the start he took a firm class stand, and showed a strong love for his comrades and hatred for his class enemies. He was also an enthusiastic worker and innovator.

Chang began by tending pigs for the brigade. He personally raised a donkey foal when its mother died. When a tract of low-lying land by the river became water-logged he suggested turning it into rice paddy. The brigade members agreed and set up an experimental plot. They ploughed the land and made a rice-seedling bed. Chang did other jobs during the day and tended the seedlings at night. He also helped look after the rice after the shoots were transplanted. The brigade gathered 335 kilos of rice on the one *mu* experimental plot that year, and their success inspired them to plant more rice in the same area.

Chang won the praise and trust of the brigade members of poor and lower-middle

peasant origin. In the spring of 1971 they elected him leader of the No.4 production team. The team had no fodder grass for their livestock at the time of spring ploughing. Rather than spend money to buy some, Chang decided the team would cut its own. But it was too early for grass in that area. A few old-timers suggested they rake up turf. They did, but the livestock wouldn't eat it. Chang discovered the reason was the roots were covered with mud. He cut, cleaned and dried the turf, and the animals ate it gladly. That spring he and his team members raked in 1,500 kilos of turf as fodder.

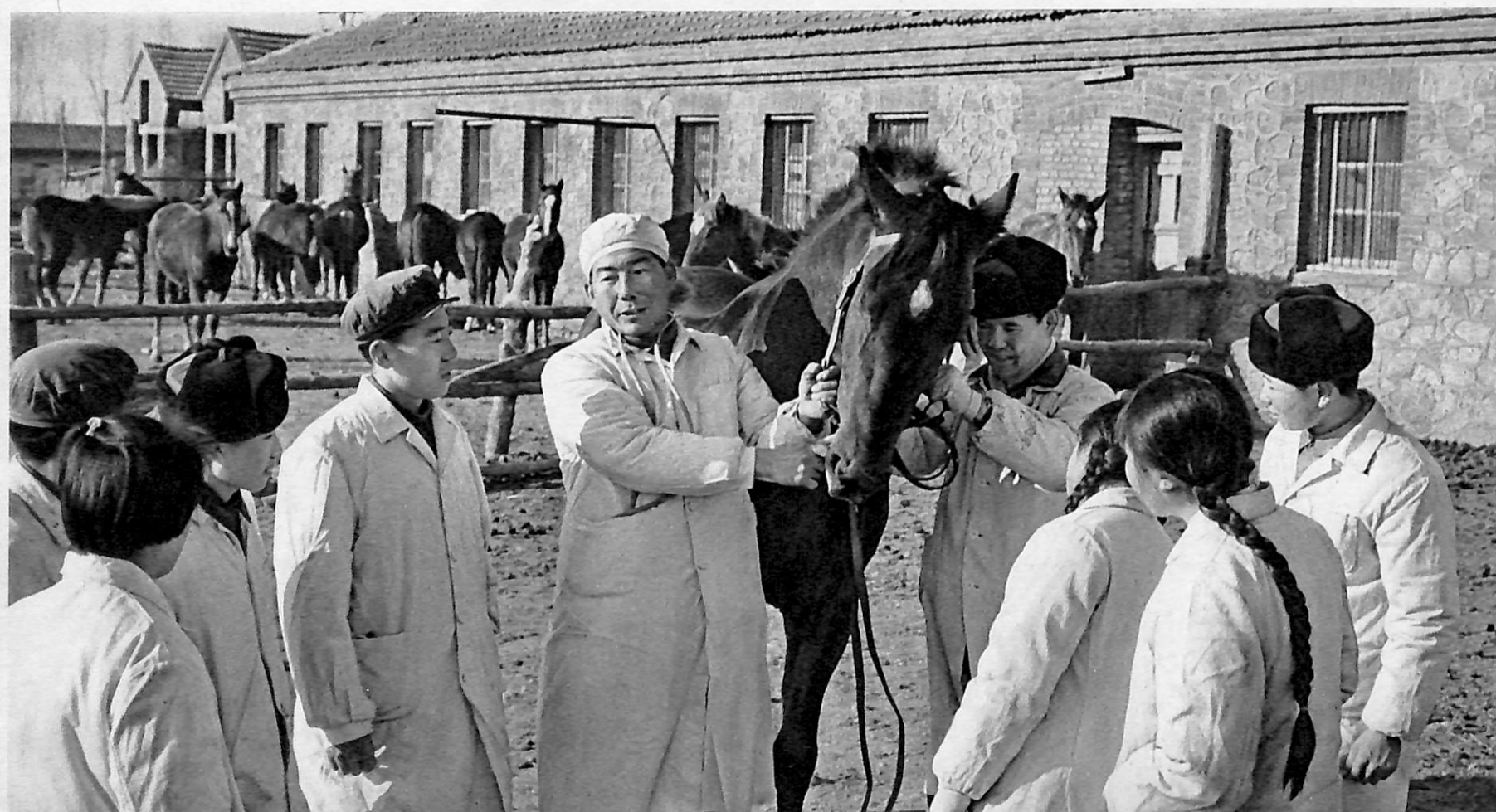
Chang put in 340 days of field work in 1972. In the spring of 1973, he and young team members planted more than 1,000 trees during their lunch hours. That summer he and his team reaped crops during the day and made compost — 100 carts of it — at night.

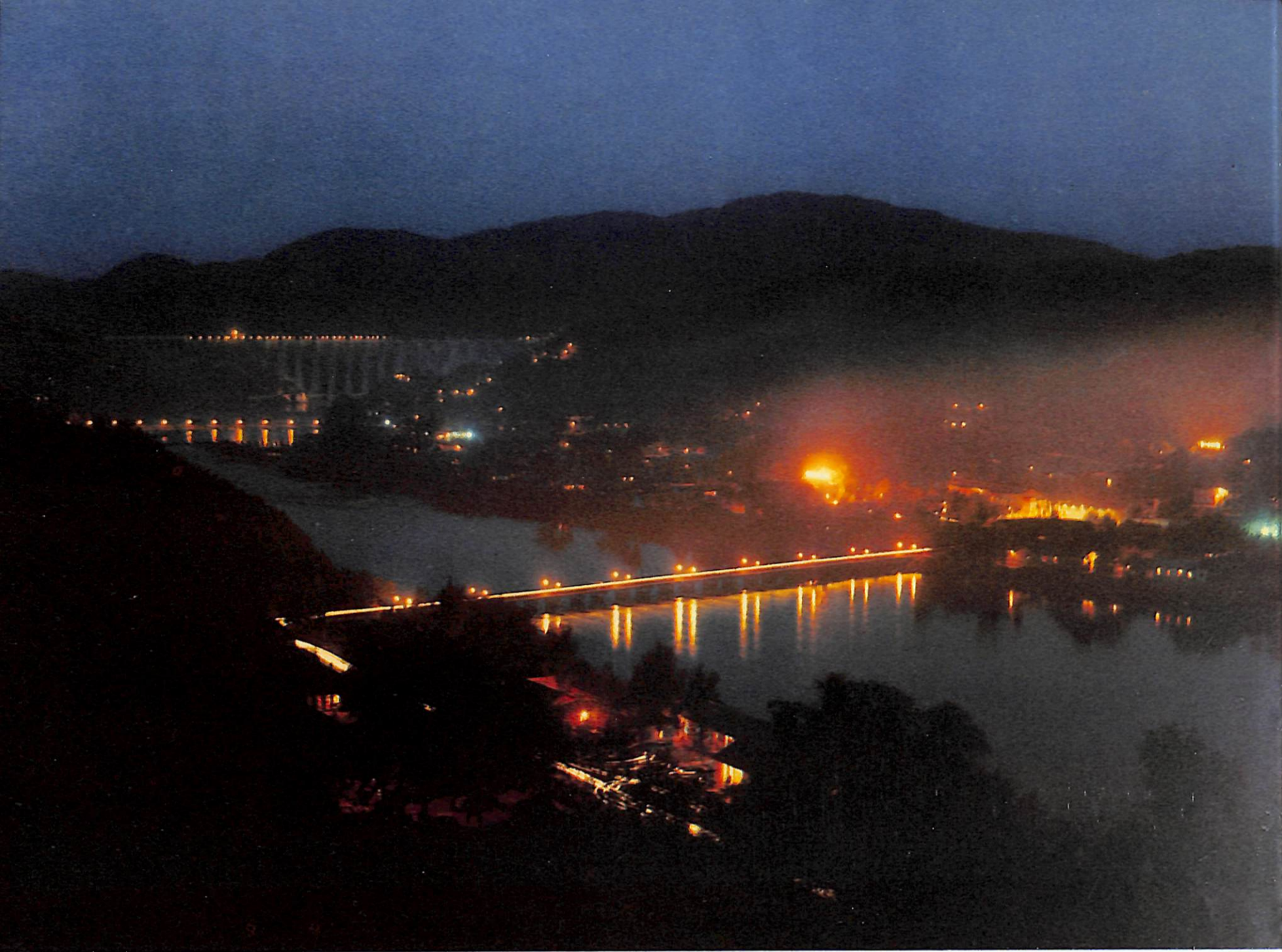
Under the leadership of the brigade Party branch, Chang and his team gathered a good grain harvest despite severe drought. Chang's ideological understanding improved steadily, and he acquired considerable practical experience.

In the summer of 1973, the Party organization and the commune members of poor and lower-middle peasant origin recommended Chang for college. On his application form he chose veterinary and water conservancy studies, determined to return to the countryside on graduation.

Since entering the Liaoning Agricultural Institute, Chang has been taking an active part in the educational revolution and is conscientiously studying political theory and professional technique. He is striving to be a worthy successor to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

Demonstration teaching on a livestock farm.





Meishan town at night.

Bumper harvest of early rice, Lungwan brigade, Shucheng County.



The Tapiéh Mountains in Western Anhwei

Article by Lu Tung
Photographs by Chang Hsiu
and Yu Peng-fei

THE rolling Tapiéh Mountains extend along the borders of Hupeh, Honan and Anhwei Provinces. Amid the heights are the old revolutionary bases of Chinchai, Huoshan, Shucheng, Liuan and Huochiu, in the Liuan administrative region.

As early as 1924, a Communist Party branch was set up in this region. Under the influence of the Autumn Harvest Uprising (1927) led by Chairman Mao, a large-scale peasant revolt took place in 1929. That year an armed force of workers and peasants was organized and a workers' and peasants' democratic government was founded. In 1934 when the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army began the well-known 25,000 *li* Long March to the north to resist the Japanese invaders, a Red Army unit remained in the Tapiéh Mountains. It co-ordinated with the local people and persisted in the struggle against the enemy right up to Liberation in 1949.

After Liberation, the people of western Anhwei, under the leadership of the Communist Party, changed their backward conditions. Construction in the towns went into full swing.



The Chinchai County highway.

Water transport.



Hand tractors manufactured by a farm machinery plant in Liuan.





The head gate of the Pi River main canal.



Ku Hsiao-tzu (second left), of peasant origin, became a technician during the building of the Pishihang water conservancy project.

Bamboo grove, Talin brigade, Huoshan County.



Near the Meishan Reservoir, in Chinchai County a new town, Meishan, arose in what originally was a thorn-covered gully where wild beasts roamed. Now blocks of buildings line the streets in the shade of verdant trees. A tower monument to revolutionary martyrs bears the inscription, "A single spark starts a prairie fire". To the right of the town, an arch dam spans two mountains to form a reservoir. High tension transmission lines march across peaks and valleys.

In 1951 Chairman Mao issued the great call: "The Huai River must be harnessed." Large reservoirs including the Fotzuling, Meishan, Hsianghungtien, Motzutan and Lunghokou were built in this area. They check the swollen waters in the rainy season and free the people in the lower reaches of the Pi and Shi Rivers (tributaries of the Huai River) and the Hangfu River (tributary of the Yangtze River) from the threat of flood. Since 1958 the people of Liuan region, in the Red Army's glorious revolutionary tradition of hard work, have fully demonstrated the superiority of the people's communes. They built a water conservancy project which comprehensively utilizes the Pi, Shi and Hangfu Rivers and brings ten million *mu* of farmland under irrigation. No longer do they have droughts nine years out of ten. Grain output has been rising year after year. Total grain output in the seven counties of Liuan region has increased by 800 million kilos in the past four years. Forestry, animal husbandry, side-line occupations and fishery have also developed rapidly.

Today, many reservoirs and irrigation canals greet the eye. Water transport is busy. Highways extend in every direction. A water and land transport network has been built with the county town of Liuan as the centre. Local bamboo, timber, tea, bast-fibre, medicinal herbs and silk cocoons

are shipped out while large quantities of industrial products are brought in. Through the exchange of goods between city and countryside, construction in the mountainous area is accelerated.

In the old days, the Liuan region had no industry. After Liberation, the people there, utilizing the rich natural resources of the Tapih Mountains, built steel mills, factories which produce farm machinery, electric motors and chemical fertilizer, paper, textile, and cement mills and a chemical industry.

At the headdrops of reservoirs and canals, more than 200 small and medium hydraulic power stations have been built, providing electricity for irrigation, lighting and the processing of farm and side-line products. Today, people living 1,000 metres above sea level have electric lights and can listen to radio broadcasts.

Tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution the Tapih Mountain people of western Anhwei are pushing ahead in high spirits.



Middle school graduates come to settle in the Pingkang Commune, Huochiu County.

The Chiangchunshan aqueduct in Shucheng County built during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. It links the counties of Shucheng and Liuan and connects the tributaries of the Yangtze and the Huai Rivers. It irrigates 400,000 *mu* of farmland in Liuan County, and accommodates boats up to 20 tons.



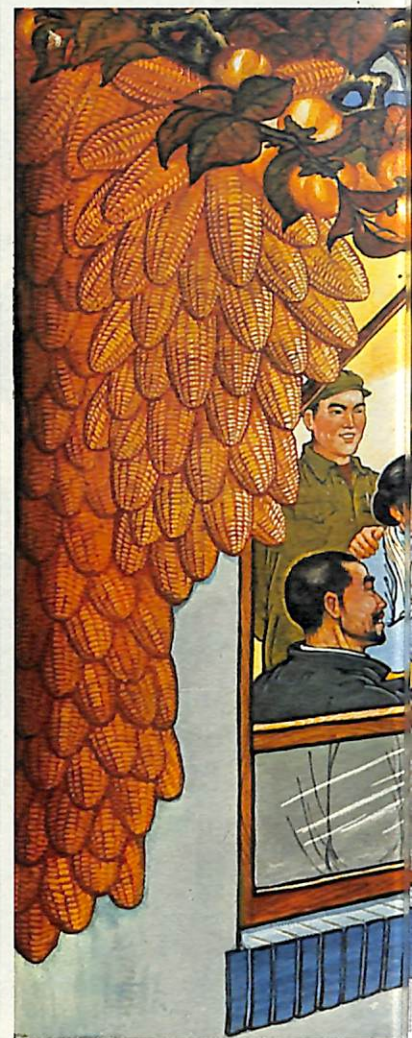


Veteran Secretary

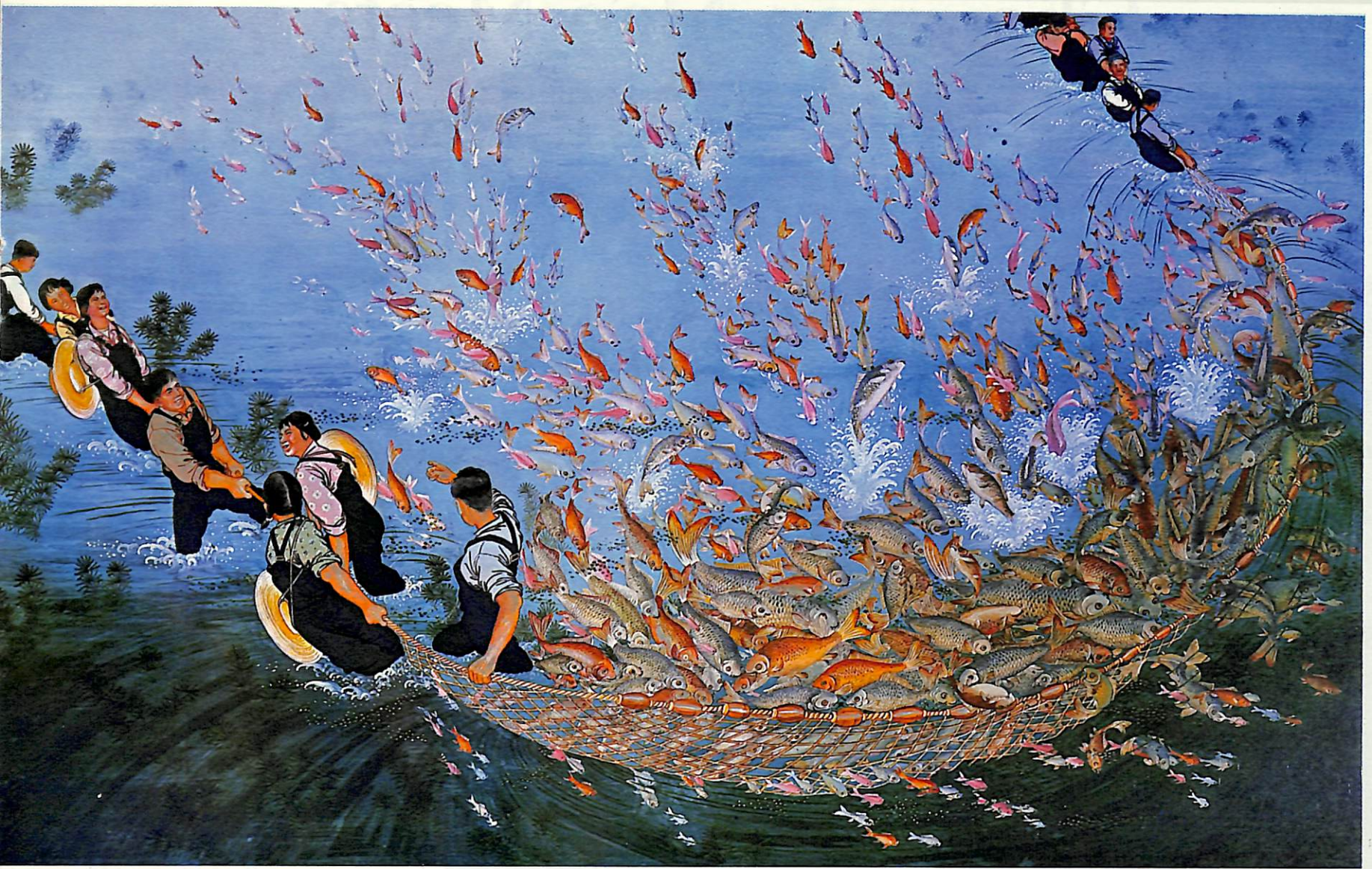
By Liu Chih-teh, Party branch secretary of No.3 brigade, Chintu commune.

A Commune's Fish-Pond

By Tung Cheng-yi, commune member of Nankuan brigade, Chengchiao commune.



Selected Paintings Created by the Peasants of Huhsien County



After a Rich Harvest

By Liu Chih-kuei, Party branch deputy secretary of the Chiaohsi brigade, Pangkuang commune.

On the Banks of the Laoho River

By Cheng Min-sheng, commune member of Wangweichun brigade, Chintu commune.



Chairman Mao Meets Japanese Foreign Minister Ohira



Chairman Mao shakes hands with Foreign Minister Ohira.

At the invitation of the Chinese government, Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs Masayoshi Ohira and his party made a friendly visit to China from January 3 to 6, 1974.

Chairman Mao Tsetung met with Foreign Minister Ohira on January 5. They had a friendly and wide-ranging conversation.

During the conversation, Foreign Minister Ohira conveyed to Chairman Mao the regards of Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka and wished Chairman Mao good health. Chairman Mao asked the Japanese Foreign Minister to convey his regards to Prime Minister Tanaka and Chief of the Cabinet Secretariat Susumu Nikaido. Chairman Mao presented Foreign Minister Ohira with a copy of the *Facsimile of Huai Su's Autobiographical Notes* (handwriting of Tang Dynasty calligrapher Huai Su).

Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Chairman Wang Hung-wen, who were present on the occasion, greeted the distinguished guest at the entrance to the reception hall. Premier Chou En-lai introduced Vice-Chairman Wang Hung-wen to the Foreign Minister, and they had a long handshake.

Also present were Assistant Foreign Minister Wang Hai-jung, and Lin Li-yun, Wang Hsiao-hsien and Tang Wen-sheng.

During the visit, Premier Chou En-lai met Foreign Minister Ohira. Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei had talks with Foreign Minister Ohira, and a China-Japan trade agreement was signed.

At the meeting.



On December 19, 1973, Chou En-lai and Wang Hung-wen, Vice-Chairmen of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Chang Chun-chiao, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; and Keng Piao, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, met and feted all members of the delegation of the Communist Party of Sweden led by Gunnar Bylin, Chairman of the C.P.S. Central Committee.



Yeh Chien-ying, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee, met all members of the Military Friendship Delegation of the People's Army of Albania on December 26, 1973. Leader of the delegation is Petrit Dume, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour and Chief of General Staff of the People's Army of Albania, and Deputy Leaders are Hito Cako, Member of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour and Chief of the Political Department of the Albanian People's Army, and Arif Hasko, Vice-Minister of People's Defence.

Important Events

On December 26, 1973, Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Vice-Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua met the Thai Trade Mission led by Chatichai Choonhavan, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs.



High Grain Yield on the Plateau

Article by Cheng Chin-tao
Photographs by Li Chun, Yen Yung-lung and Li Chen-ting

LAST year we paid a visit to the Pengpo Farm in the Tibet Autonomous Region. When we arrived, we saw stretches of wheat fields, golden and waving.

The farm lies on a vast plain north of the snow-capped Kuola Mountain 5,200 metres above sea level, 80 kms from the north of Lhasa. The plain extends 70 kms in a wide valley, averaging 3,850 metres above sea level. The land there is suitable for cultivation and livestock breeding. However, agricultural

production and animal husbandry were backward before Liberation. Only highland barley and peas were planted and their yields were low. After democratic reforms in Tibet, a P.L.A. production and construction unit set up the Pengpo Farm in 1960. Since then, farming and livestock breeding have developed quickly.

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the farm Party committee firmly implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They grasped revolution, promoted production and led all the members of the farm to learn from Tachai. They kept sum-

ming up their experience in planting winter wheat on the cold plateau. After repeated attempts, they were able to grow winter wheat in fields from 3,800 to 4,000 metres above sea level. The farm's 27,000 *mu* of winter wheat fields had a large yield in 1973. Average per-*mu* output was over 200 kilos. 349 *mu* were over 500.

When the farm was established in 1960, they planted winter wheat but without success. Some people concluded that it could not grow in such a high, cold area. Then they studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "If a man wants to succeed in his work, that

Pengpo Farm.



is, to achieve the anticipated results, he must bring his ideas into correspondence with the laws of the objective external world; if they do not correspond, he will fail in his practice.” Next, they summed up their experience and found the cause of their failure — they had not allowed for Tibet’s special conditions.

In 1966, they planted a good strain of wheat and adjusted their farming methods to the dry and windy weather in spring and winter and the short frost-free spell in summer. Finally they succeeded in trial-planting in the fields of No. 10 team, 3,820 metres above sea level. Still, some were not convinced.



Reaping wheat with China-made combine harvesters.



A good harvest of rape.



An advanced women’s production group.

They pointed out that the fields of No. 10 team were at a lower altitude than the other teams. The farm Party committee responded by planting wheat in the fields of No. 7 team, 4,000 metres above sea level. Though soil and water conditions there were bad, they gathered a good harvest despite a serious drought. In 1972 the farm had 9,540 *mu* of wheat fields, on 43 *mu* of which a record harvest of 519 kilos per-*mu* was reaped.

Facts proved that winter wheat can grow well on the vast Tibet Plateau and it can develop further in a big way. In the autumn of 1972, the farm Party committee called for the planting of more winter wheat and a higher yield in order to make a larger contribution to the country. In response, all the members of the farm and their families worked hard from the winter of 1972 to the spring in 1973. They built irrigation works and applied 2,500 kilos of farm-yard manure per *mu*.

As a result, though 20,000 *mu* of grain fields were used for growing fodder grass in 1973, total grain output was twice that of 1970.



The farm also raises livestock.



Farm head An Tso-fan (second left) discussing production problems with farm members.

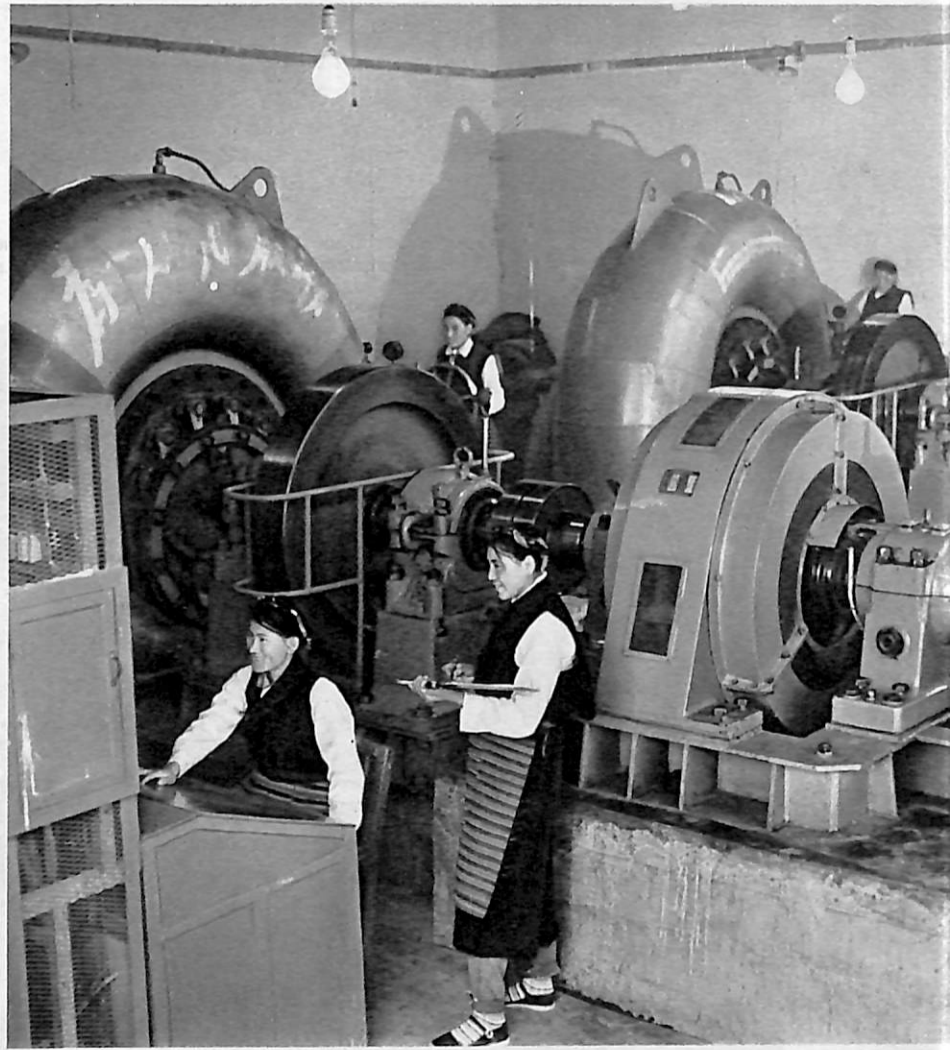


Working on a water conservancy project.

Getting ready for harvest.



The farm's electric power station.





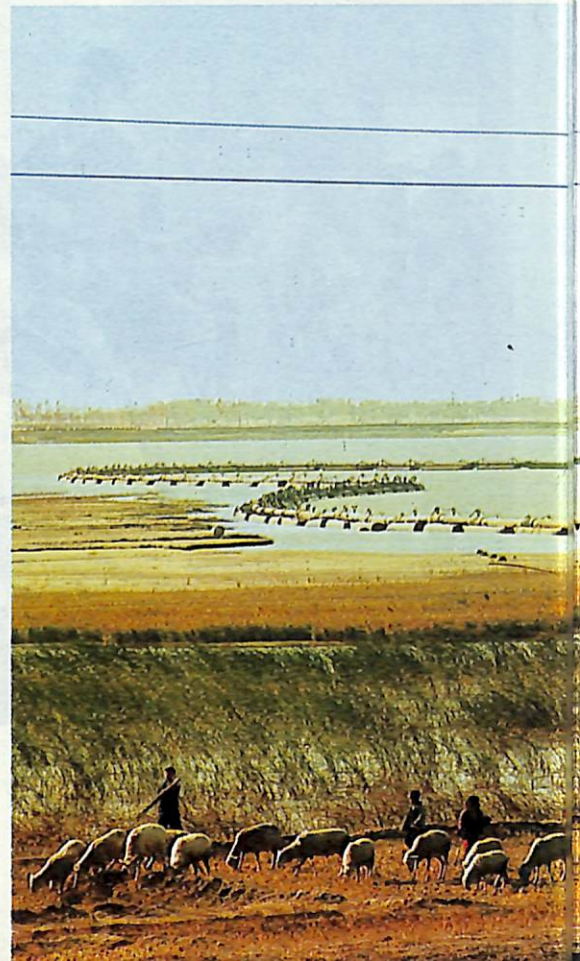
A corner of the industrial district of Loyang.

A Series of
Articles on the
Yellow River (9)



Three Noted Yellow

Huayankou, a town in the northern outskirts of Chengchow. Here in 1938, Kuomintang troops blew up the Yellow River dyke on orders from Chiang Kai-shek, causing serious flooding.





The Loyang Tractor Plant is contributing to the mechanization of agriculture.

River Cities

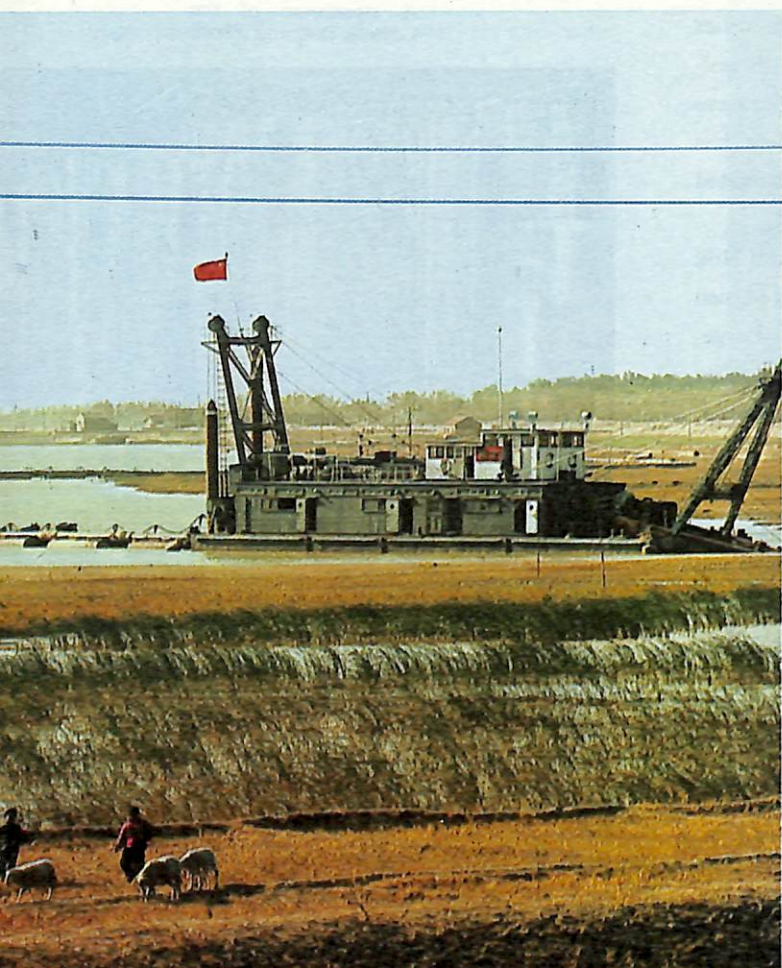
Photographs and article
by Jen Hua

Famous Cities in History

THE Yellow River valley is known as the cradle of ancient Chinese civilization.

As early as several thousand years ago, during the slave society period, cities appeared in this area. Honan, which the Yellow River runs through from west to east, was called the "Central Land". Along the southern

The city of Kaifeng used to be short of water. After Liberation a project was set up to conduct water from the Yellow River into the city. This pond is used to precipitate the silt.

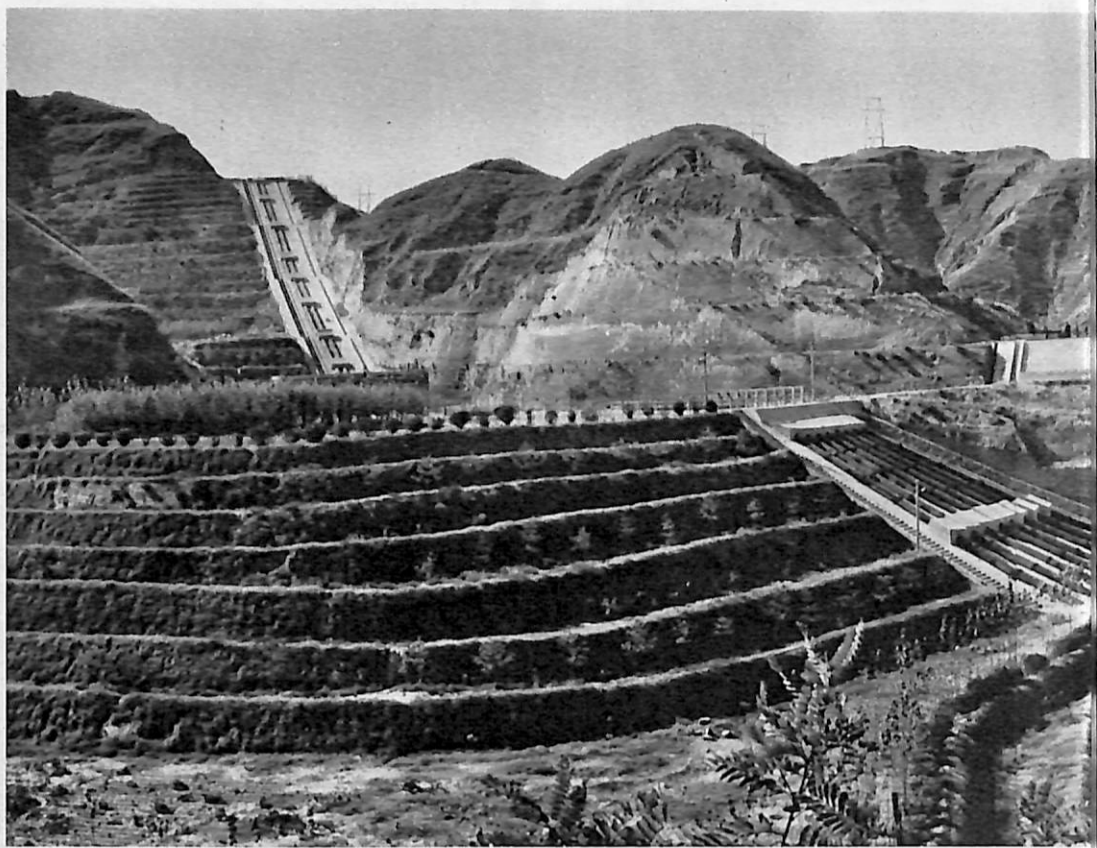


Verdant Chengchow. Before Liberation, it was a city of wind and sand.





Research workers on the Yellow River Water Conservancy Committee experiment on methods to reduce silt content, using a model of a key Yellow River project.



bank of the river, lie three noted cities Loyang, Chengchow and Kaifeng.

Loyang was at various times capital of nine different dynasties between the Eastern Chou (770-225 B.C.) and the Later Tang (923-936 A.D.) in the Five Dynasties Period. At the height of Tang Dynasty (618-907 A.D.) the emperors made it the Eastern Capital, parallel with Changan, the Western Capital. It was then inhabited by one million people.

Chengchow was already a city in the middle of Shang Dynasty (16th-11th century B.C.). Shang remains, excavated in 1955 at Chengchow, indicate that it was one of the earliest cities in the East.

Kaifeng is located 50 kms east of Chengchow. During the Warring States Period (475-221 B.C.), it was first made the capital of Wei State and called Taliang. Later in the Northern Sung Dynasty (960-1127 A.D.), the rulers again established their capital here and changed its name as Pienking. With traffic moving both over land and water, trade and handicrafts flourished. It was a large city area with busy, bustling streets. The scroll painting of Chang Tse-tuan of the Northern Sung Dynasty, *Chingming Festival on the Riverside*, provides us with a glimpse of Pienking at that time.

Rising Industrial Cities

By the eve of Liberation, the three cities had fallen into utter dilapidation. In Loyang, there were only 90,000 people and a

dozen workshops, the largest of which had merely 30 workers. Kaifeng, then the provincial capital, had no industry except for a little cotton textile manufacture and cigarette-making. Chengchow, junction of Peking-Hankow and the Lunghai railways, occupied an area of only five square kms and had five small factories with 400 workers. The whole city had only 40 dim bulbs to light the roads.

After Liberation, the ancient cities were rejuvenated and industry rapidly developed. Chengchow is now the capital and the political, economic and cultural centre of the province. It has over 600 factories with 160,000 industrial workers. Honan is rich in cotton. For this reason, Chengchow has developed into one of China's textile bases with cotton mills, printing and dyeing factories and textile machine building plants. Metallurgical and machine-building industries have also developed rapidly. The city area has expanded to 80 square kms, and is blanketed with 10 million luxuriant trees.

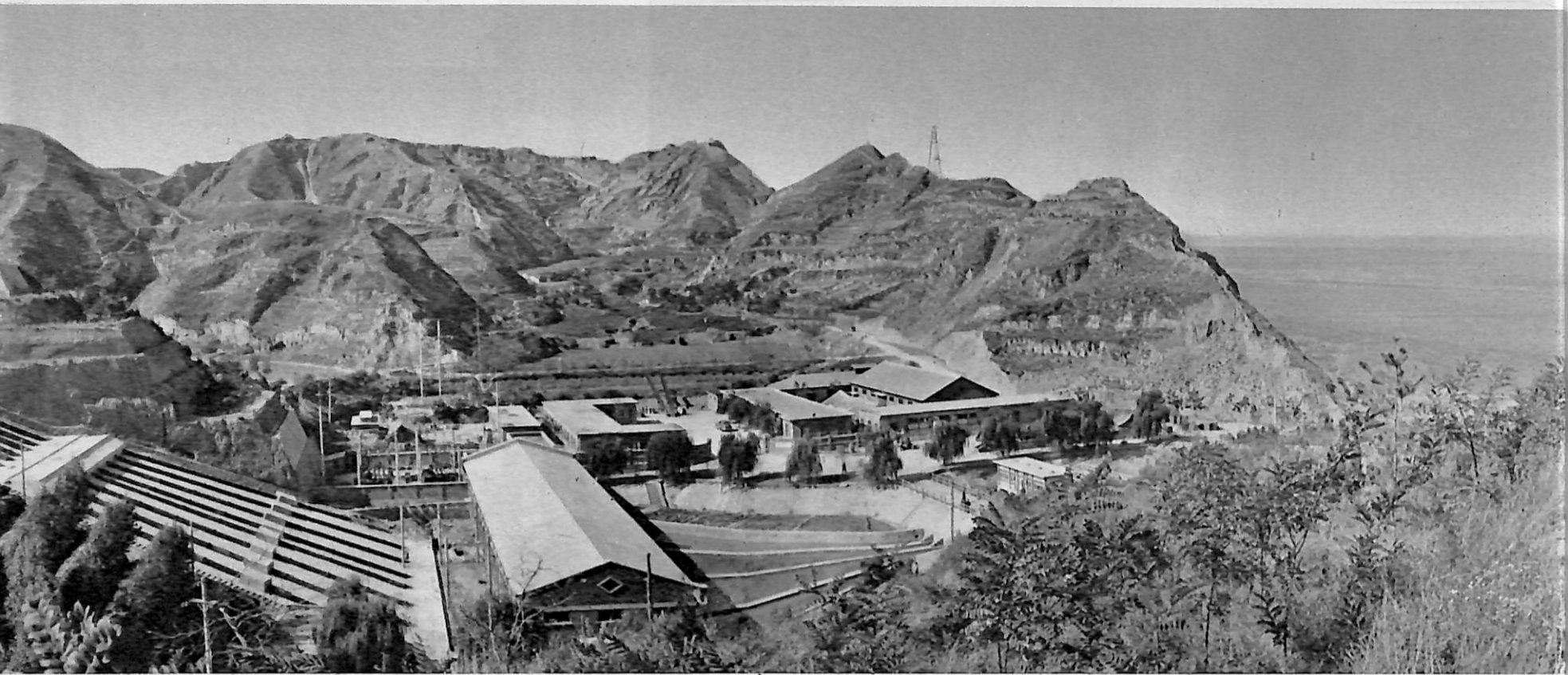
Loyang, at the foot of Mangshan Hill, traversed by the Yi, Lo, Chan and Chien Rivers, is of great strategic importance. Large-scale reconstruction started in 1954. City builders carried out surveys and investigations in co-ordination with archaeological personnel so as not to disturb ancient sites when erecting new factories. Many ancient treasures were brought to light while tall buildings and new streets appeared. Today Loyang is an important machine building city.

It turns out more than 4,000 industrial products. Viewed from Mangshan Hill, the city stretches wide with clusters of factory buildings, paved streets, and workers' communities nestled in the shade of green trees.

Kaifeng is famous for its chemical and farm machine industries. The combine harvester plant, set up in 1958 on the basis of a small machinery mill, is now in large-scale production. The medium-sized nitrogen fertilizer plant was designed by Chinese technicians and equipped with China-made installations. Kaifeng now has over 400 factories, 12 of which have more than 1,000 workers.

A storeroom of the Loyang Bearings Plant.





The Mangshan Pumping Station, built in 1972 in the outskirts of Chengchow, diverts the Yellow River water over Mangshan Hill to irrigate the land and supply the needs of industry and daily life.

The total output value of industry is 44 times that of pre-Liberation days.

The Lungmen Grottoes, the Iron Pagoda and the "February 7" Square

There are many scenic spots and places of historic interest in Loyang, Chengchow and Kaifeng.

The Lungmen Grottoes are 12 kms south of Loyang, near the Yi River which runs from south between green hills. The famous grottoes were cut into the cliffs along the banks, starting around 494 A.D. in the Northern Wei Dynasty. Large-scale carving continued for over 400 years up to the Tang Dynasty.

According to present statistics, there are about 2,100 grottoes and niches, housing a total of some 100,000 buddhist statues and images, plus over 3,600 inscriptions and carved stone tablets. The plunder of the imperialists before Liberation brought much destruction to this treasure house. After Liberation, the Lungmen Grottoes were put under the protection by the state as an important historical site, and are now in a good state of preservation.

In Kaifeng, the Yukuo Monastery Pagoda attracts many visitors. Because of the iron-grey colour of its glazed bricks, it is known as

the "Iron Pagoda". Octagonal in shape, it has 13 tiers, and was erected in 1049, the first year of Huang Yu's reign in the Northern Sung Dynasty. The pagoda has stood through 900 years' rain and shine, and remains intact, an outstanding example of the superb architectural craftsmanship of the ancient Chinese people.

In downtown Chengchow is the well-known "February 7" Square. On February 7, 1923, the railway workers of the Peking-Hankow line, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, founded their general trade union in Chengchow and called a strike

In the Chengchow No.3 State Cotton Mill.





The "February 7" Tower Monument was built during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.



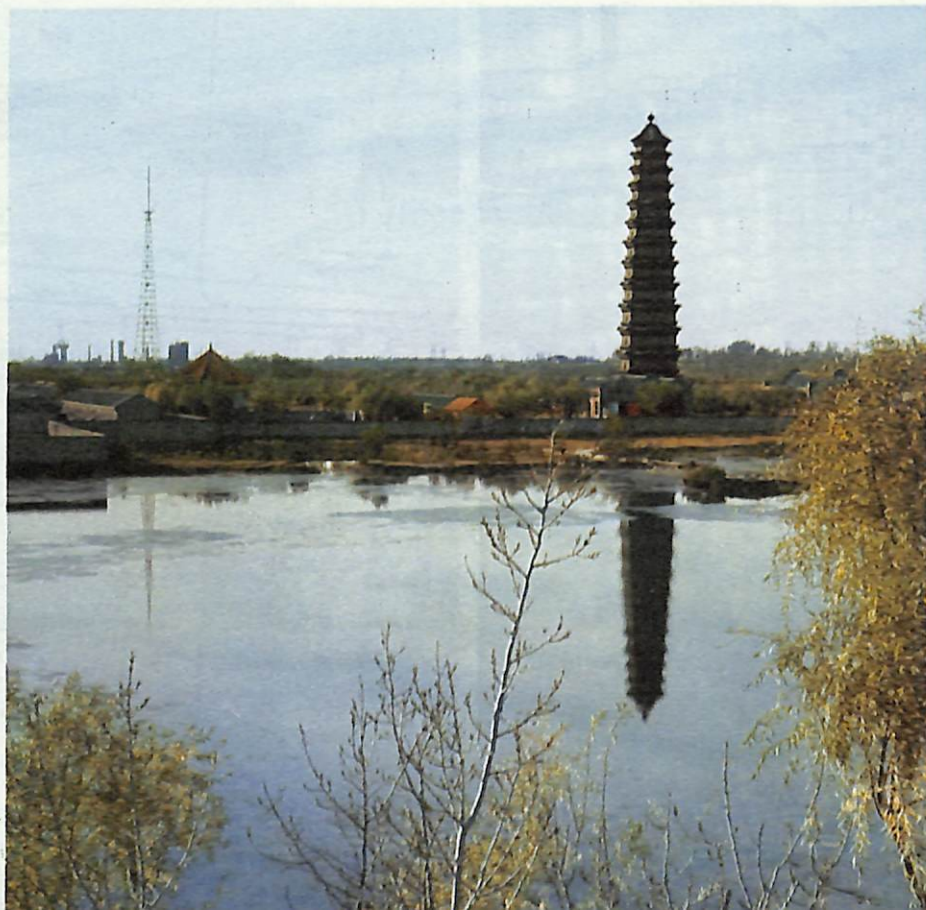
In the Kaifeng Embroidery Plant. This art has a long history in Kaifeng. The city was already famous for it in the Northern Sung Dynasty (960-1127 A.D.). An embroidery plant was set up in 1955 by the government. It now has more than 300 workers and turns out a great variety of products.

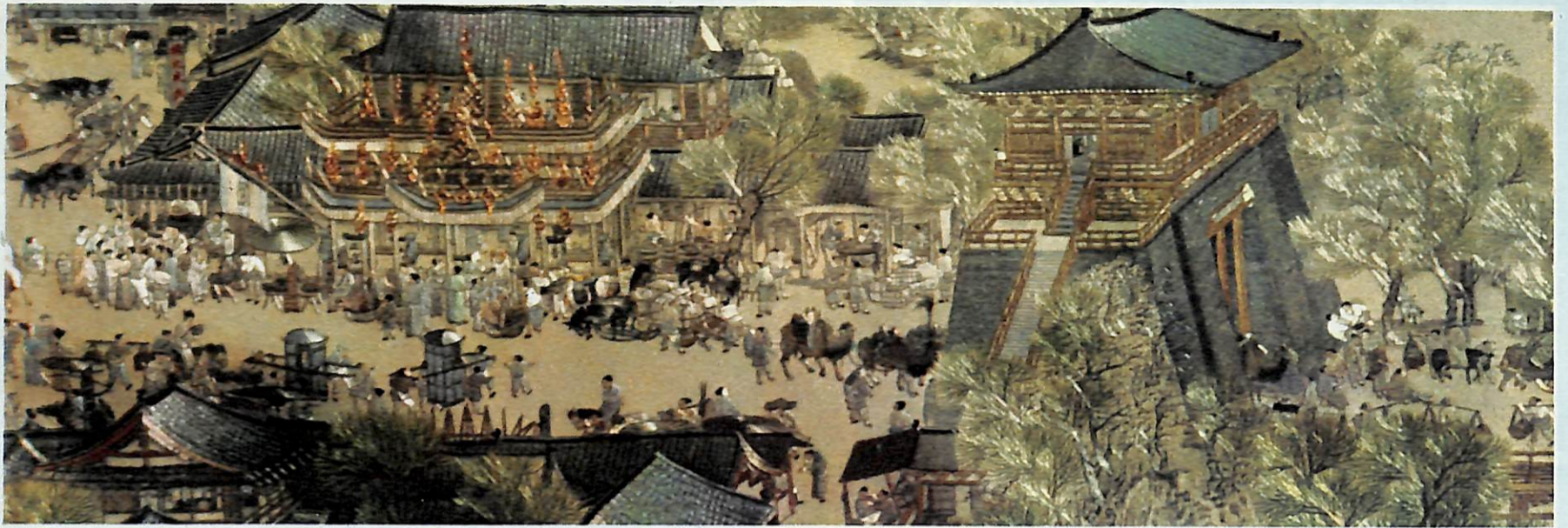
of the entire line. Since then, Chengchow has been known as the City of "February 7". In the centre of the square, which is decorated with flowers and grass, the "February 7" Tower Monument, built during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in memory of the revolutionary martyrs, pierces the blue sky. Their heroic deeds continue to encourage the Chinese people in their forward march.

The Lungmen Grottoes at Loyang.



The Iron Pagoda at Kaifeng.





Part of the *Chingming Festival on the Riverside* embroidered by the workers of the Kaifeng Embroidery Plant. It is based upon the ancient painting by Chang Tse-tuan of the Northern Sung Dynasty and depicts the springtime Chingming Festival in Pienking (Kaifeng). It took the embroiderers 800 workdays to finish the scene. Several new types of stitching were created.

The Kaifeng Chemical Fertilizer Plant.





Flood victims, Chingmingchiao Island, Nanhsien County, before Liberation.



Children in the old picture have become today's militiamen. From left: Chou Tung-wen (the baby held by the woman third from right, front), Wang Yang-chun (second right, sitting on the roof), Chou Yu-tsai (first right, second row) and Wang Yang-sheng (third right, sitting on the roof).

Free of Floods

Article and photographs by
Teng Yung-ching

AN old photograph of a serious flood on Chingmingchiao Island in Tungting Lake was found when clearing up the archives

of the Kuomintang reactionary government of Nanhsien County, Hunan Province.

It happened before Liberation. When floods struck the Tungting Lake area in July of 1949, the corrupt Kuomintang officials

forced some peasants to pose for the picture in front of a hut not completely submerged. Then they used the picture to get "relief" to line their own pockets. The flood victims in the picture received neither money nor

Wang Yang-hai (second right, and second left on the roof in old picture) is a Party member and accountant of the third production team.



Chou Yun-hsien (second right, and second left front in old picture) teaches a brigade apprentice diesel engine repair.





Team leader Chou Chih-wu (right, and left on the roof in old picture) and Chou Yin-lung (second left, and third left front in old picture) stripping early rice.



Party member Li Yuch-hsiang (second left, and left front in old picture) studying strains of early rice with team cadres.

grain. Among them one old man, two women and two children died of hunger or disease soon after this photo was taken.

After Liberation the People's Government paid great attention to relieving the people in calamity-affected areas and freeing them from the menace of death.

In the past 24 years both the people and the place in the old photo as elsewhere in China, have undergone tremendous changes.

After land reform, the Party and the government began leading the peasants towards collective farming. At the same time, a work force of 850,000 was mobilized to control Tungting Lake. Dykes were fortified, laying the foundation for resisting floods.

Since 1958, the state has been allotting large sums of money to put up transmission lines and electric power stations for irrigation and drainage in the Tungting Lake area.

Relying on the collective strength of the people's commune, many channels and ditches have been dug. Every production brigade has installed pumps and other equipment for irrigation and drainage. As a result their power to resist natural calamities was enhanced, and the threat of water-logging was overcome.

The Chingmingchiao Island of yesterday is today's Chingyu brigade of the Hohuatsui

Wang Lan-ying (the woman holding baby in second row in old picture) has a physical check up. Standing by is her son Ho Wang-yi (right front in old picture). He works in the commune's purchasing and marketing centre.

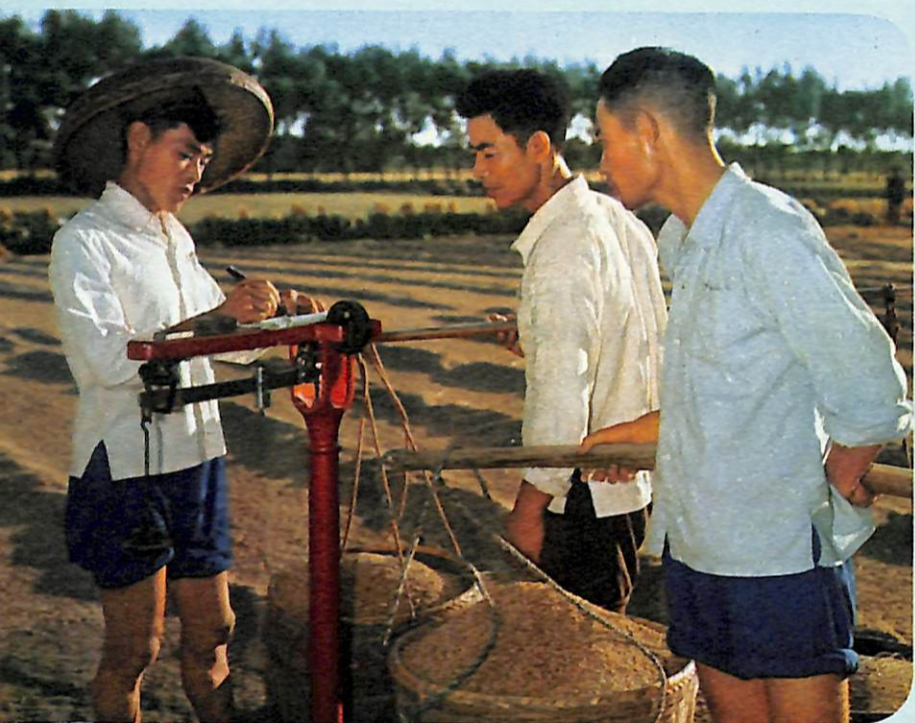


Free of Floods



Chatting. From left: Wang Nien-hsiu, Chou Ho-hsiu and Li Chin-lien (in the old picture third right front, second right front and third right rear, respectively).

Store-keeper of the third production team Chou Chi-chieh (second right rear in old picture) weighing newly-husked rice.



Electric power station for irrigation and drainage built during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.



People's Commune. Now 80 per cent of its 2,600 *mu* of cultivated land has become fertile fields which give good yields irrespective of drought or water-logging.

Between May and June of 1973, the Tungting Lake area was struck again by a severe flood. For 40 days in a row it was gloomy and drizzling, and heavy rains fell twice.

The rainfall amounted to 530 mm, one third of the average annual precipitation. This was much more than that of the flood period in 1949.

But today, the Chingyu brigade is under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party. Cadres and brigade members plunged into the battle against floods

and water-logging. The fortified dyke around the island held back the flood. Power and diesel pumps and the newly-built 38 km-long channels drained the accumulated water. A good harvest was wrested despite the flood. The flood victims in the old photo along with other brigade members are contributing to building a new socialist countryside.



This area was often flooded in the past.

Threshing ground.





High-speed mechanical tunnelling.
By Chang Chih-ming

Photos from Readers

Learning. By Bayinmenho





Welding anchor chains. By Li Sheng



Collecting medicinal herbs. By Wei Yung-ken

His Dream Comes True

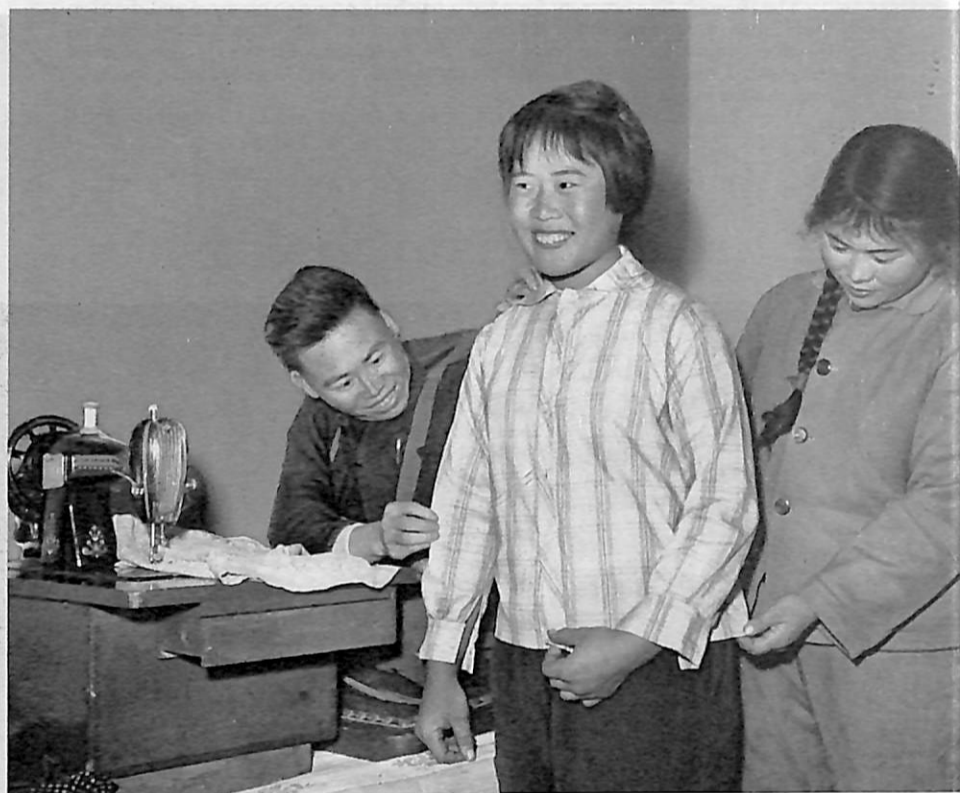
Photographs by Mao Chuan-ming

TEN Years ago, commune member Ma Chin-li, of poor peasant origin, suddenly fell ill. Both his legs wasted away in spite of all medical care. Finally he became paralysed. However, his crippled body hosts a strong mind. He kept on studying Chairman Mao's writings and resolved to do something for the country's socialist construction.

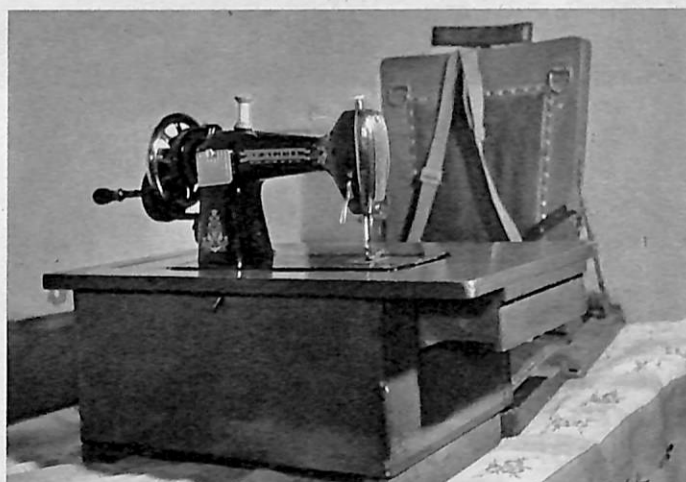
"I can't move around, but I can use my hands," he thought. "If I could have a special sewing machine, I could sew and patch for the commune members. They would have more time to work. In this way, I'd be useful to socialism."

On 12 May 1972, Ma wrote to the Peking Sewing Machine Factory, explaining his idea, and ordered a hand-operated sewing machine. The factory Party committee immediately sent a technician over to Ma's home, took his measurements and made a design. When the blueprint was brought back to Peking and the workers were told of Ma's noble spirit, a special-purpose sewing machine was immediately made for him.

On receiving the machine, Ma and his family were very grateful. Ma learned quickly. In the past year or more he has sewed and patched over 400 pieces of clothing. Ma Chin-li and the sewing-machine factory workers are often praised by the commune members.



Taking the measurements of a commune member.



The sewing machine made for Ma Chin-li.

National Minorities



Compatriots of Kaoshan Nationality from Taiwan Province in Peking

Tien Chung-shan, Lin Ching-chun and Lin Teng-hsien, teachers of Kaoshan nationality from Taiwan Province, have been working in the Central Institute for Nationalities, Peking, for 20 years. They were pressganged into the Kuomintang reactionary army in 1946 and forced to fight in the civil war on the continent. In 1947 they joined the People's Liberation Army. Soon after the founding of New China, they were sent to the institute to study.

The People's Government founded a teaching group to preserve and develop the Kaoshan language in 1956 in the institute with Tien Chung-shan as the chief. In the following years, under the leadership of the Party, they studied the Amis language of the Kaoshan people and wrote Amis teaching material and trained Amis cadres.

Tien Chung-shan (centre), Lin Ching-chun (right) and Lin Teng-hsien (left).

Youth

Long Distance Running

In Peking, 700,000 took part in a 12,500-km marathon between 15 November 1973 and 15 January 1974. Each team of 150 completed the whole course in this duration.

Sponsored by the Peking Municipal Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League, the marathon symbolizes the famous Long March taken by the Red Army during the Second Revolutionary Civil War period. It trained the participants physically and in the fine revolutionary tradition.

Picture: The team from the Peking No.28 Secondary School passing through Tien An Men Square.



Lunan Chemical Fertilizer Plant

The Lunan plant, putting out 110,000 tons of urea and 60,000 tons of synthetic ammonia every year, was built during the Cultural Revolution. It is the first large, modern fertilizer plant in Shantung Province.

The automatic installations made in China streamline all the processes. The plant caters to the needs of the Lunan region.

Night over the fertilizer plant.

Fruit-Tree Belt in Shensi

The northern slope of the Chinling Mountains, stretching from Fenghsien in the west to Tungkuan in the east, in Shensi Province, has become known for its orchards.

The tree belt began to appear on the barren land in 1955. During the past 20 years, it expanded to cover 220,000 *mu*, and includes half the fruit trees in the province. 1973 was another good year. Fenghsien, Meihsien, Chouchih, Changan and Paochi Counties gathered a total of six million kilos of apples.

Below left: Orchards in Meihsien,
Below: Apples.



Economic Construction





②



③



Cultural Relics



①

Weights and Measures of the Chin Dynasty

The First Emperor (259-210 B.C.) of the Chin Dynasty, an outstanding statesman of the then rising landlord class, unified the country into China's first centralized feudal state. Although a despot, he took measures to solidify the new power and to prevent the resurgence of the slave owners. He set up prefectures and counties, made uniform the monetary system, weights and measures, the written language and the length of cart axles. All this stimulated the country's feudal political, economic and cultural development and profoundly influenced China's history.

The weights and measures reproduced here are among dozens of Chin Dynasty artifacts unearthed. They usually carry an inscription which reads, "The First Emperor unified the whole country in the 26th

year of his reign. The people had peace. He assumed the title of emperor and ordered his prime ministers Wei Chuang and Wang Wan to unify the law and the system of weights and measures."

① Bronze pint. 12.4 cm long, 6.9 cm wide, 2.33 cm high. Capacity, 199.58 cu cm. (in the Shanghai Museum)

② Bell-shape bronze counterpoise. 7.2 cm high, diameter at the base 5.2 cm. Unearthed at Chinan, Kansu Province, 1967. (in the Kansu Provincial Museum)

③ Ceramic peck. 9.4 cm high, diameter at the top 20.4 cm. Ten pints make a peck. Unearthed at Tsouhsien, Shantung Province. (in the Shantung Provincial Museum)



New Optical Glass

A new optical glass with low refractive index and high degree of dispersion, is being produced at the Changchun Optical Instrument Research Institute, Kirin Province. It improves the transparency of lenses used in optical instruments.

After repeated failures, the researchers and workers worked out several innovations in formula and melting technique.

Picture: Researchers and workers checking quality.

Crabs from Lihsia River

The Kaoyu-Paoying region on the Lihsia, northern Kiangsu Province, is known for its crabs.

The juicy crab sometimes weighs half a kilo. In spring the female comes to the mouth of the Yangtse River to spawn. The young crabs return to the tributary, the Lihsia. Autumn, when the rice turns golden in the fields, is season for crabs.

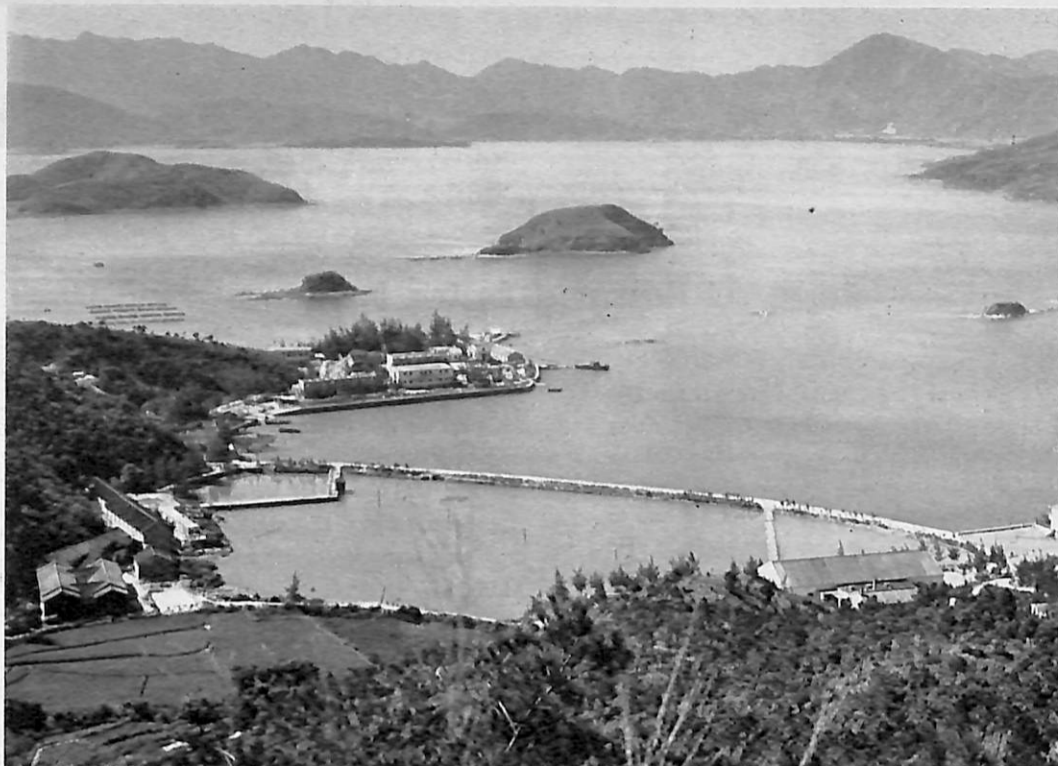
Locks and dams constructed in recent years near the estuary were blocking the way of the young crabs. A special channel was built for them through the combined efforts of the local people's communes under the leadership of the government. Artificial breeding of crabs is also succeeding.

Below: Catching crabs.

Below left: Crabs from the Lihsia River.



The Cultured Pearls



The Aotou Pearl Farm.

Inserting small shell-substance pellets into the oyster shells. Pearls will be formed when the pellets are encircled by the pearl essence which the oysters secrete.



Photographs by Sha Jen-wen

PEARLS are not only personal ornaments, they are also a medicinal substance used in fever reducing drugs, tranquillisers and skin fresheners.

After Liberation, many pearl farms were founded in coastal gulfs and in rivers, lakes and reservoirs. The Aotou Pearl Farm in Kwangtung Province is one of them.

The farm is located at Tayawan, arm of the South China Sea. Its three sides are embraced by mountains, protecting it from typhoons and cold waves. There is an abundance of zoo-plankton and phyto-plankton on which the oysters feed. The water temperature is also suitable.

In 1963 some demobilized army men, middle school students and graduates from the aquatic products school settled in Tayawan. Supported by the Kwangtung Aquatic Products Bureau, these young people, with no experience in pearl cultivating, decided to set up a pearl farm on the sea-bank. They had many difficulties, but they gathered oysters from the sea in baskets which they wove themselves and learned from other pearl farms how to raise them. In 1966 they harvested their first batch of cultured pearls. Inspired by the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, in 1973 they increased their pearl output to double that of 1966. After several years' practice they have succeeded in hatching young oysters. This offers good prospects for further enlarging the pearl production.

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Front Cover: Educated youth in Shishong Baanna, Yunnan Province.

Photograph by Kao Ming-yi and Cheng Chang-lu

Back Cover: Orange harvest of Lingshan County, Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region.

Photograph by Ju Sui-chu

Correction: The captions for pictures at bottom of page 28 and at upper left of page 29 of our No. 2 issue, 1974, should be interchanged.



Taking pearls out of the shells.



The pearl oysters are checked regularly.



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 3 期 (总 309 期) 英文版
本刊代号 2-903

