POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

1958—1962

SUPPLEMENT TO CHINA RECONSTRUCTS, OCTOBER 1963
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CHINA RECONSTRUCTS
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This booklet is compiled from the stamp columns carried in each issue of China Reconstructs. It is a continuation of Postage Stamps of the People’s Republic of China, 1949-1957, distributed as a supplement with the July 1958 copy of the magazine. Together, the two supplements make up a complete catalogue of China’s postal issues from the liberation to the end of 1962.

A full listing of stamps issued from 1949 to 1957 is included for the convenience of philatelists who do not possess the first book.

Readers who wish to buy stamps should write for information to the China Philatelic Company, Peking, which also sells specially designed first-day covers with commemorative cancellations and other items of interest to collectors and dealers.
FOREWORD

This booklet is prepared in accordance with the statement of China's Foreign Ministry. It is a continuation of the last issue of China's Foreign Affairs, a supplement to the People's Republic of China's foreign affairs statement. Together, these two supplements will provide a complete picture of China's foreign policy from the 19th to the 20th century. A brief history of China's foreign relations from 1980 to 1990 is included for reference.

The purpose of this booklet is to provide a summary of China's foreign relations and to illustrate the country's position and stance on various international issues. It is intended for general readers and students of international relations.
COMMEMORATIVE ISSUES

1958

KARL MARX COMMEMORATIVES

(Index No. & 46; Serial Nos. 163-164)

A new set of stamps marking the 140th anniversary of the birth of Karl Marx (May 5, 1818) was issued on that day, 1958. Marx's theory on scientific socialism as later developed by Lenin and applied to China by Mao Tse-tung, brought about the victory of the Chinese people's revolution. Marx was the author of many articles on Chinese problems. Just a century ago, writing of the anti-feudal, anti-imperialist rising of the Taipings, he predicted "the effect the Chinese revolution seems likely to exercise on the civilized world" (New York Daily Tribune, June 14, 1853).

The designs for the two stamps are based on drawings by the Soviet artist N. N. Zhukov.

Stamp 1, 8 fen, sepia, is a portrait of Marx.

Stamp 2, 22 fen, bronze-green, pictures Marx explaining the "Communist Manifesto" to a meeting of the Workers' Educational Association in London in the early 1850's.

On May 1, 1958, a monument to the heroes of the people's struggles for freedom was unveiled at the south end of Peking's Tien An Men Square, and a stamp picturing it was issued. Against a carmine background, the 8 fen domestic postage issue shows the front of the 40-metre high monument with eight characters in the handwriting of Chairman Mao Tse-tung carved on a monolith of granite. They read: "The Heroes of the People Are Immortal!" In relief on the four sides of the base are scenes depicting the great people's struggles between the Opium War in 1840 and the liberation in 1949. The foundation for the monument was laid on September 30, 1949, just before the People's Republic of China was proclaimed, and the actual building began in 1952.


On May 30, 1958, a miniature sheet of the size 88 × 182 mm. bearing a reproduction of this stamp was issued.

CHINA'S EIGHTH TRADE UNION CONGRESS

Two gear-wheels in the shape of the figure "8" form the design of a commemorative set issued on May 25, 1958, marking the Eighth All-China Congress of Trade Unions, which met in Peking in December 1957. At the Congress, Chinese workers were called upon to step up the output of steel and other essential products.

In the design for the two stamps, 4 fen, turquoise-blue and 8 fen, bright purple, a symbolic silhouette of China's growing industry forms the background. The legend reads: "Eighth All-China Congress of Trade Unions."

WOMEN'S FEDERATION ISSUE
(Index No. 49; Serial Nos. 168-169)

Marking the Fourth Congress of the Women's International Democratic Federation held in Vienna on June 1, 1958, are two stamps issued on that date. Both are in denominations of 8 fen, ultramarine and 20 fen, blue-green. They show the dove of peace, bearing an olive branch, flying over the globe. The nine Chinese characters written across the globe give the name of the Women's International Democratic Federation. The legend below reads: “Fourth Congress, 1958.”


DRAMATIST KUAN HAN-CHING
(Index No. 50; Serial Nos. 170-172)

Marking China's celebration of the 700th anniversary of the dramatic career of Kuan Han-ching, famous playwright of the Yuan dynasty (1279-1368), a set of three stamps was issued on June 20, 1958.

Kuan Han-ching was probably born in 1210 near present-day Peking. He wrote altogether 66 plays, of which 18 have been preserved, and has been called the father of Chinese drama. His attacks on feudal tyranny of the Mongol rulers and his sympathy for the problems of the common people have made his plays popular down to the present.

Stamp 1, 4 fen, bronze-green, is taken from a woodcut of the Ming dynasty (1368-1644) of a scene from his play Dream of Butterflies. Seated behind the desk is Prefect Pao. The court has decreed that a widow must choose one of her three sons to pay with his life for avenging their father's murder. But the Prefect remembers a dream he had in which the butterflies illustrate the mother's sacrifice, and,
like a model official, he pardons the young man.

Stamp 2, 8 fen, chocolate, is a portrait of Kuan Han-ching as conceived by Li Hu, a present-day artist.

Stamp 3, 20 fen, black, is from the Ming woodcut of the play *The Riverside Pavilion*.

It shows beautiful Tan Chi-erh confronting Lord Yang, who has framed her husband and plans to execute him in order to marry her. Disguised as a fisherwoman, she enters the pavilion and by her resourcefulness takes the imperial mandate for the execution and saves her husband's life.

The inscription on the stamps reads: "700th Anniversary of the Dramatic Career of Kuan Han-ching." All three stamps are engraved on yellow-tinted paper. Size: 31.5 × 41 mm. Perf. 14.

A miniature sheet carrying these three stamps was issued on June 28, 1958.

"COMMUNIST MANIFESTO" ISSUE

(Index No. 51; Serial Nos. 173-174)

1958 marks the 110th anniversary of the publication of the "Communist Manifesto," the initial programme for the struggle for the liberation of the working people of the world. Two stamps marking it were issued on July 1, 1958, the 37th anniversary of the birth of the Chinese Communist Party.
Following 1920, when the Manifesto became the first Marxist document to be translated into Chinese, it was a guiding influence on the activities of China’s first Marxist study groups, which at a gathering at Shanghai formed the Chinese Communist Party in 1921.

Stamp 1, 4 fen, purple, features portraits of the authors of the Manifesto, Marx (left) and Engels.

Stamp 2, 8 fen, deep bluish green, shows the cover of the first edition of the Manifesto, published in German in London in February 1848. Prominent in the designs of both stamps are roses, the symbol for peace and happiness. The inscription on both stamps reads: “110th Anniversary of the Publication of the Communist Manifesto, 1848-1958.” Both stamps measure 30.5 × 42 mm. Perf. 14. Engraved.

MOSCOW POST CONFERENCE ISSUES

(Index No. 52; Serial Nos. 175-176)

The wild goose, China’s symbol for the post, and a broadcasting tower form the design of two stamps issued on July 10, 1958, marking the Conference of Ministers of Posts and Telecommunications of Socialist Countries. Meeting in Moscow in December 1957, it discussed how these countries could extend cooperation in these fields.

The inscription reads: “Moscow Conference of Ministers of Posts and Telecommunications of the Socialist Countries.” Denominations are 4 fen, ultramarine and 8 fen, green.


MARKING THE PEACE CONGRESS

(Index No. 53; Serial Nos. 177-179)

The Congress for Disarmament and International Cooperation which met in Stockholm July 16-22, 1958, is commemorated with a set of three stamps on July 20.

Stamp 1, 4 fen, vermilion, pictures a peony, which in China symbolizes peaceful construction, surrounded by five peace doves.
In the lower left is Tien An Men, the Gate of Heavenly Peace in Peking.

Stamp 2, 8 fen, emerald, shows against a traditional Chinese cloud design an olive branch bound with a tri-coloured ribbon, signifying that people of all races are united in the struggle for peace.

Stamp 3, 22 fen, red-brown, portrays the symbol for atomic energy over China’s new factories, suggesting the desire of the Chinese people to use atomic energy for peaceful purposes. The inscription on all three stamps reads: “Congress for Disarmament and International Cooperation, 1958.”

All three stamps are 28 × 35.5 mm. Perf. 14. Engraved.

**MARKING I.U.S. MEET**

*(Index No. 54; Serial Nos. 180-181)*

The Fifth Congress of the International Union of Students met in Peking from September 4 to 15, 1958, on the invitation of the All-China Students' Federation. Attended by delegates from 70 countries, the Congress discussed the promotion of international cooperation among students and their role in maintaining peace, the struggle against colonialism and defence of their own rights.

To greet the Congress, on September 4, 1958, a set of stamps in two values was issued. The design of both stamps bears a large figure “5” which encircles the emblem of the I.U.S. Below is a silhouette of Peking’s Tien An Men, with the date 1958. Be-
fore the gate on September 7, the students had an opportunity to join the Chinese people in the largest demonstration in that city's history in support of the liberation of Taiwan. After a vote in its general session, the Congress sent a cablegram to the United States government protesting its war provocations in the Taiwan area.

The legend on the stamps reads: "Fifth International Union of Students Congress." The stamps come in denominations of 8 fen, lake and 22 fen, green, both on a white background.


1958 INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION
(Index No. Ⅱ 55; Serial Nos. 182-184)

On October 1, 1958, ninth anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, a set of three stamps was issued marking the opening, two weeks previously, of the National Exhibition of Industry and Communications in Peking. With 50,000 items on display, the Exhibition was one of the biggest ever staged in China.

Stamp 1, grey-green, shows the emblem of the Exhibition, made up of a gear-wheel, a pair of dividers and the numeral "5" (signifying the First Five-Year Plan). The legend above the emblem reads: "National Exhibition of Industry and Communications." Beneath are two lines of script—taken from the handwriting of Premier Chou En-lai—summarizing the General Line in the words: "Build socialism by going all out, aiming high and getting greater, faster, better and more economical results." The lower part of the stamp shows microscopes, testing instruments for the chemical industry, and a forging-plate.

Stamp 2, carmine, depicts a dragon breasting the waves. On its back stands a line of people—worker, peasant, in-
tellectual, medical worker, artist and others—with a red flag at their head and a drummer in the rear.

On Stamp 3, red brown, a cavalcade of horses gallops through the clouds, typifying the leap forward in production. Mounted on the first group are a worker carrying a big gear-wheel and a peasant bearing a sheaf of grain to show the simultaneous development of industry and agriculture. Behind comes a textile weaver with a piece of cloth and below her a peasant-innovator with a T-square, while in the upper right-hand corner is an intellectual holding both a book and a plough. The lower part of the design contains an observatory, a television tower, a blast furnace, some workshops, a tractor, a dam and a steamship.

All three stamps are of 8 fen denomination—the domestic postage rate. Size: 35 × 32 mm. Perf. 14. Engraved.

**TELEGRAPH BUILDING SET**

*Index No. 56; Serial Nos. 185-186)*

Peking's new Telegraph Building was completed, and a set of two stamps was issued to mark the event, on September 29, 1958. Both stamps carry the same design. The denominations and colours are 4 fen, bronze-green and 8 fen, carmine.

Located on West Changan Boulevard, Peking's main thoroughfare, the building was finished three months ahead of schedule. Topped by a four-sided clock tower, it has facilities for domestic and international telegraph services, long-distance telephone calls, radio-photography, radio-telegrams and a “telephone-conference” room.


**VOLUNTEERS LEAVE KOREA**

*Index No. 57; Serial Nos. 187-189)*

The last group of the Chinese People's Volunteers left Korea on October 3, 1958. On November 20, a set of three stamps was issued to commemorate their victorious return to the homeland.
The Volunteer units first entered Korea to join hands with the Korean People’s Army on October 25, 1950, to fight against the U.S. imperialist invaders. The Chinese Volunteers helped the Korean people to drive the invaders back across the 38th Parallel, where the war had been launched. The aggressors were forced to accept an armistice in July 1953.

On February 8, 1958, the government of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea issued a statement on the peaceful unification of Korea, proposing the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the country. The withdrawal of the Chinese Volunteers is proof of the sincere desire of the governments of Democratic Korea and China for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

All three stamps of this issue are of 8 fen denomination. The drawings are imprinted in colour against the background of a red flag. The legend on all three reads: “Triumphant Return of the Chinese People’s Volunteers.”

Stamp 1, maroon, indicates the solidarity between the peoples of China and Korea and their armies in the common battle for peace and against imperialist aggression. It shows a member of the Volunteers (left) shoulder-to-shoulder with a member of the Korean People’s Army. In the lower right corner are advancing tanks and soldiers.

Stamp 2, chestnut, indicates the friendship that grew up between the two peoples during war and reconstruction. A Korean mother bidding a Volunteer farewell illustrates the statement frequently made by representatives of both groups that “We have been like members of one family.”
Stamp 3, carmine-red, shows a Chinese Young Pioneer presenting flowers to a returned Volunteer and a scene of the people welcoming the forces back home to participate in China's socialist construction.

All three stamps measure $30 \times 42$ mm. Perf. 14. Engraved.

1959

ACHIEVEMENTS IN STEEL INDUSTRY

(Index No. 58; Serial Nos. 190-192)

The quick development of China's steel industry in 1958 is celebrated by three commemorative stamps, two of which were issued on February 15, 1959, and the third one on May 25 the same year.

Stamp 1, 4 fen, vermilion, shows people marching forward bearing implements for steel-making on their shoulders, with a blast furnace in the background. They are carrying a long ribbon banner which reads: "Fight for 10.7 Million Tons of Steel." A huge red flag bearing a medallion-portrait of Chairman Mao Tse-tung with the year 1958 flies overhead.

Stamp 2, 8 fen, bright purple, depicts people working at blast furnaces of various types.

Stamp 3, 10 fen, vermilion, shows a mass parade before Tien An Men celebrating the victory achieved in the steel industry. In the background, furnaces of various types shoot sparks across the sky. The legend on the upper part of the stamp reads: "The 1958 Celebration of the Achievement of 11.08 Million Tons of Steel."

Size of all three stamps is $31.5 \times 38.5$ mm. Perf. 14. Engraved.
INTERNATIONAL WORKING WOMEN’S DAY ISSUE
(Index No. 59; Serial Nos. 193-194)

International Working Women’s Day, March 8, 1959, was marked by a set of two stamps.

Stamp 1, 8 fen, emerald, shows five women: a steel worker with goggles and furnace rod, a peasant with a sheaf of grain, a salesgirl with a piece of flowered cloth, a student with books and a model of an atom, and a member of the people’s militia with a rifle.

Stamp 2, 22 fen, purple, shows women of various countries marching together and waving long ribbons which form the numbers “3” and “8” above, meaning March 8.

The legend below the flowers at the foot of the design of each stamp reads: “March 8, International Women’s Day.”


1958 BUMPER HARVEST COMMEMORATIVES
(Index No. 60; Serial Nos. 195-198)

The bumper harvest of 1958 was commemorated in a set of four stamps issued on April 25, 1959. The five-starred flag of China forms the background for the main crops portrayed separately on the four stamps—ears of wheat, rice, cotton and oil-bearing plants (peanuts, soya beans, rape-seed and sesame). Below the five stars is the legend: “1958 Bumper Agricultural Harvest.”

The stamps, printed in sets of...
four, are all vermilion, 8 fen denomination. The size of each stamp is 34 × 25 mm. Perf. 14. Engraved.

MAY DAY COMMEMORATIVES
(Index No. 61; Serial Nos. 199-201)

A set of three stamps was issued to mark May Day, 1959, the international day of labour.

Stamp 1, 4 fen, blue, shows Chinese men and women workers marching under an emblem bearing portraits of Marx and Lenin. The workers each carry a book on the teachings of Marxism-Leninism, signifying that the Chinese working class is advancing under this banner.

Stamp 2, 8 fen, vermilion, depicts a red flag held on top of a globe by three hands of different colours, denoting three races. Large characters on the flag read: "Workers of the Whole World, Unite!"

Stamp 3, 22 fen, emerald, shows workers of different trades (steel, coal, agriculture and others) parading on May Day, symbolized by two large numerals, "5" and "1", meaning "the first
day of the fifth month”, carried aloft by the paraders. Etched lightly in the background are a sea of flags and a bouquet of flowers.


MAY FOURTH MOVEMENT

(Index No. 62; Serial Nos. 202-203)

Commemorating the fortieth anniversary of the May Fourth Movement, a set of two stamps was issued on July 1, 1959. The May Fourth Movement was an anti-imperialist, anti-feudal movement and marked the beginning of China’s new democratic revolution led by the working class. It takes its name from the demonstration of 3,000 Peking students before Tien An Men on May 4, 1919, protesting against the injustice done to China at the Paris Peace Conference, then in session.

Stamp 1, 4 fen, sepia on light sage-green, shows young people marching forward under the banner of Marxism-Leninism. They represent different walks of life: two workers, a scientist, a peasant and a salesgirl. All carrying books, they symbolize “attacking the fortress of science”. The background, depicting the original May Fourth demonstration, was adapted from an oil painting by well-known artist Chou Ling-chao.

Stamp 2, 8 fen, sepia on light bistre, features young people, also of various occupations, advancing under the banner of Mao Tse-tung. The background portrayal of the original meeting is one from the series of sculptures depicting great revolutionary struggles on the Monument to the People’s Heroes in Peking.

The banner on both stamps is in vermilion. The legend at the top of both reads: “Fortieth Anniversary

PEACE MOVEMENT COMMEMORATIVES

(Index No. 63; Serial Nos. 204-205)

A set of two stamps marking the tenth anniversary of the First World Congress for Peace held on April 20-25, 1959, in both Paris and Prague was issued on July 25, 1959.

Stamp 1, 8 fen, dull purple, shows the portrait of Frederick Joliot-Curie, the late well-known fighter for peace and one of the world’s leading atomic scientists. In the design, the peace dove surrounded by the symbol for atomic energy represents the work by Joliot-Curie for the peaceful use of atomic energy.

Stamp 2, 22 fen, violet, shows the busts of persons of the three races united by a dove and an olive branch, the symbol for peace.

The legend at the top of both stamps reads: “World Peace Movement, 1949-1959.” The size of both stamps is 26 × 31 mm. Perf. 11.5. Engraved.

PIONEERS’ TENTH ANNIVERSARY

(Index No. 64; Serial Nos. 206-211)

The tenth birthday of the Chinese Young Pioneers, an organization for boys and girls between the ages of nine and fifteen, was celebrated in October 1959. Marking the event, a set of six stamps was issued on November 10, 1959.

There are Young Pioneers’ Clubs in almost all primary and junior middle schools in China. Every member wears a red scarf, symbolically a corner of the revolutionary red flag. The stamps show the aims of the organization, which are to provide opportunities
for physical and moral training in the communist spirit and the "five loves": for country, labour, the people, science and public property.

Stamp 1, 4 fen, vermillion and greenish yellow, pictures the emblem on the Young Pioneers' flag, a star symbolizing the leadership of the Communist Party and a torch signifying progress toward the light, against a red background representing revolution. The legend at the top reads: "Tenth Anniversary of the Founding of the Chinese Young Pioneers."

Stamp 2, 4 fen, prussian blue and red. Bugler at a Pioneer summer camp.

Stamp 3, 8 fen, brown and red. Schoolgirl.

Stamp 4, 8 fen, blue and red. Girl using a rain-gauge. Many Pioneer clubs have their own activities.

Stamp 5, 8 fen, green and red. A boy going out tree-planting. This is one of the many projects of national construction in which the Pioneers participate.

Stamp 6, 8 fen, purple and red. Skater, symbolizing the sports and games activities of the Young Pioneers.

All the stamps measure 26 × 31 mm. Perf. 11.5. Photogravured.
NEW STAMP-PRINTING PLANT
(Index No. ± 65; Serial No. 212)

The new modern plant for printing China's postage stamps went into operation in May 1959. The event is celebrated by a commemorative issued on August 15, 1959. Located in Peking, the plant was built with aid from the Czechoslovak Republic under an agreement on scientific and technical cooperation signed in 1954.

The stamp, in 8 fen denomination in deep bluish-green, shows a view of the front of the printing plant. At the top the characters read: “Sino-Czechoslovak Technical Cooperation in Post and Telecommunications” and at the bottom in smaller characters, “The Peking Postage Stamp Printing Plant.”

Size: 40 × 30 mm. Perf. 11. Engraved.

DORTMUND TABLE-TENNIS MEET
(Index No. ± 66; Serial Nos. 213-214)

The Twenty-fifth World Table-Tennis Championships, which were played in March and April 1959 in Dortmund, Germany, are marked by a set of two stamps issued on August 30, 1959. It was at this meet that China's 21-year-old Jung Kuo-tuan captured the St. Bride's cup, symbol of world supremacy in men's table-tennis singles. This is the first time since the competition began in 1927 that the cup has gone to a Chinese player.

Bearing the design of a player making a smash, the stamps come in denominations of 4 fen (light blue and black) and 8 fen (vermilion and black) on a white background. The legend in the upper left-hand corner reads: “25th World Table-Tennis Championships.” Size of both stamps is 33 × 28.5 mm. Perf. 14. Offset.
THE TENTH NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY

(Index No. 67; Serial Nos. 215-217)

On October 1, 1959, five commemorative sets of stamps were issued to mark the tenth anniversary of the founding of the People’s Republic of China. The inscription on each of the 19 stamps reads: “Tenth Anniversary of the Founding of the People’s Republic of China.” The first set of three stamps bearing a red banner symbolizes the principles guiding the Republic.

Stamp 1, 8 fen, yellow-brown, features a portrait of Mao Tsetung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and great leader of the Chinese people. Under it is a picture of Tien An Men.

Stamp 2, 8 fen, indigo, symbolizes the fact that Marxism-Leninism, as applied to Chinese conditions by Mao Tse-tung, has guided the new Chinese state. At the top are portraits of Marx and Lenin. Below, the Kremlin is flanked by twelve flags, representing the twelve socialist countries. Its theme is the unity of the socialist camp.

Stamp 3, 22 fen, blue-green, shows the dove of peace bearing an olive branch, and a globe held aloft by hands representing the world’s three great races. It symbolizes China’s unity with the peoples of the world in defending peace.

All three stamps measure 30 × 40 mm. Perf. 11. Photogravured.
THE NATIONAL EMBLEM
(Index No. 68; Serial Nos. 218-221)

The national emblem forms the main design for all four stamps of the second set commemorating the tenth national anniversary. The red and gold design of five stars over Tien An Men inside a frame of wheat and a cogwheel symbolizes the people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants.

The emblem appears against a different coloured background for each denomination: 4 fen, turquoise-green; 8 fen, grey; 10 fen, grey-blue; and 20 fen, yellow-brown.

All stamps measure 33 X 51 mm. Perf. 14. Offset.

ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS
(Index No. 69; Serial Nos. 222-229)

Eight stamps of the third set commemorating the tenth national anniversary, all in 8 fen denomination, depict the economic achievements of the People's Republic. Within a chocolate-coloured frame, a different economic aspect is represented on each stamp.

Stamp 1, vermilion, a modern steel plant.

Stamp 2, drab, a large coal mine.

Stamp 3, yellow-brown, a huge planer.

Stamp 4, blue, first bridge over the Yangtze River at Wuhan, with a main span of 1,155 metres. It was completed in 1957.
Stamp 5, yellow-orange, a combine harvester.
Stamp 6, olive-green, a hydro-electric power station.
Stamp 7, blue-green, a spinning machine.
Stamp 8, violet, a chemical fertilizer plant.

All the stamps measure 30 × 40 mm. Perf. 11. The main design is photogravured while the frame and characters are engraved.

NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATION
(Index No. 70; Serial Nos. 230-232)

The three stamps in the fourth set of national anniversary commemoratives, designed in the style of the traditional Chinese new
year pictures, show the people celebrating and looking forward to still greater achievements. All the stamps are printed in multicolour against a cream background.

Stamp 1, 8 fen, has people of different nationalities dancing before Tien An Men. In the foreground the traditional lion dance is being performed.

Stamp 2, 10 fen, depicts the theme of industrial development.

Stamp 3, 20 fen, features the people's communes and agricultural production.

All the stamps measure 47 × 35 mm. Perf. 14. Offset.
an oil painting by the famous artist Tung Hsi-wen, it depicts Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the new Republic, proclaiming its inauguration from Tien An Men in Peking. Behind him on the platform facing Tien An Men Square are other leaders of the government.


**FIRST NATIONAL GAMES**

(Index No. 72; Serial Nos. 234-249)

A set of sixteen stamps picturing popular sports in China was issued on December 28, 1959 to commemorate the First National Games held in September that year. Participating in the meet were more than 10,000 athletes selected from fifty million competitors all over the country. All the stamps are in the 8 fen denomination, printed mainly in black and yellow-brown against backgrounds of different colours.

The size of all stamps is 33.5 × 28.5 mm. Perf. 14. Offset.

Stamp 1, buff, sportsmen and track circuit.

Stamp 2, blue, parachuting.

Stamp 3, chestnut, shooting.

Stamp 4, emerald, swimming.
Stamp 5, blue-green, table-tennis.

Stamp 6, grey, weight-lifting.

Stamp 7, light blue, high-jumping.

Stamp 8, turquoise-blue, rowing.

Stamp 9, yellow-orange, track.

Stamp 10, bluish violet, basketball.

Stamp 11, olive-green, wu shu, traditional Chinese boxing.

Stamp 12, bright blue, motorcycling.
An exhibition showing ten years of achievement in industry and communications was one of the highlights of the tenth national anniversary year. A set of two stamps marking it was issued on December 1, 1959. They feature the emblem of the exhibition: a giant steel ladle, a cogwheel within which is a figure of a ship's screw propeller. The first stamp, 4 fen, deep blue, with the design of a radio antenna, a steamship and an electric train crossing a bridge, is dedicated to transport and communications.

The second stamp, 8 fen, vermilion, with a background of factory chimneys and two silhouetted lathes, stresses industry.
The legend at the bottom of the stamps reads: "National Exhibition of Industry and Communications." Both stamps measure 26 × 31 mm. Perf. 11.5. Engraved.

1960

TSUNYI CONFERENCE ANNIVERSARY

(Index No. 74; Serial Nos. 252-254)

1960 is the twenty-fifth anniversary of the historic enlarged session of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party at which Chairman Mao Tse-tung's leadership was established. Marking the occasion, on January 25 a set of three stamps was issued.

The meeting, held in January 1935 at Tsunyi in Kweichow province while the Chinese Red Army was on its 12,500-kilometre Long March, was a turning point in the history of the Chinese revolution.

Stamp 1, 4 fen, slate-violet, shows the building in which the meeting took place. Today it is a museum.

Stamp 2, 8 fen, brown, vermillion, yellow and blue, portrays Chairman Mao Tse-tung against a background of red flags.

Stamp 3, 10 fen, grey-green, shows the Red Army after it left Tsunyi crossing the Chinsha (Golden Sand) River, the tumultuous upper course of the Yangtze in Yunnan province.
The legend on all three stamps reads: "25th Anniversary of the Tsunyi Conference, 1935-1960." The stamps measure 40 × 30 mm. Perf. 11. Stamp 2 is photogravured while the other two are engraved.

SINO-SOViet ALLiance: FIRST DECADE

(Index No. № 75; Serial Nos. 255-257)

February 14, 1960, is the tenth anniversary of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance. A set of three commemoratives was put on sale in post offices throughout the country.

Stamp 1, 4 fen, sepia, shows a Chinese and a Soviet worker standing together against a background of banners, factories, construction cranes and a rocket ascending the sky.

Stamp 2, 8 fen, in different shades of red and yellow. A design incorporating the Chinese and Soviet flags over banked flowers, celebrating unity based on Marxism-Leninism.

Stamp 3, 10 fen, blue, shows a Chinese and a Soviet soldier with a peace dove. In the background are Tien An Men and the Kremlin tower.

50 YEARS OF WOMEN'S DAY

(Index No. 76; Serial Nos. 258-261)

A set of four stamps, marking the 50th anniversary of International Working Women’s Day, was issued March 8, 1960. All are photogravured, with a gray hatched frame enclosing a white background on which the designs appear. The colours as given below are those of the main design.

Stamp 1, 4 fen, blue, black and brown. Clara Zetkin, the German woman working-class fighter, at whose suggestion March 8 was named International Working Women’s Day.

Stamp 2, 8 fen, magenta, green, blue, black, red. Mother and child with peace dove.

Stamp 3, 10 fen, red, yellow, blue and black. Girl tractor-driver, symbolizing Chinese women’s participation in production and acquisition of technical skills.

Stamp 4, 22 fen, brown, yellow, magenta, green, black. Three women from different continents, symbolizing all women standing together.

Across the top of all stamps appear the words: “Fiftieth Anniversary of March 8, International Working Women’s Day, 1910-1960.” Size: 30 × 40 mm. Perf. 11.
LENIN BIRTHDAY COMMEMORATIVES

(Index No. 77; Serial Nos. 262-264)

It is the theory of Marxism-Leninism, integrated with the concrete situation in China, that has guided our people in their great victories in revolution and construction. This world-changing science, as Chairman Mao Tse-tung has said, was brought to China by the salvos of the great October Socialist Revolution in Russia. V.I. Lenin, leader of that revolution and the founder of the world’s first socialist state, occupies a special place in the hearts of the Chinese people. April 22, 1960, the 90th anniversary of his birth, was celebrated throughout the country. Besides observances of all types, it was marked by the nationwide study of important documents issued on the occasion, in which the principles of revolutionary Leninism were defended against revisionist distortion and their full applicability to the present world situation was clearly shown.

Illustrated here are the three commemorative stamps issued on the anniversary day. Their designs, from paintings by the Soviet artist P.V. Vasiliev, show Lenin in active revolutionary work.

Stamp 1, 4 fen, dull purple, Lenin speaking.
Stamp 2, 8 fen, black on orange-red, portrait of Lenin.
Stamp 3, 20 fen, Lenin in the Smolny Institute in Petrograd (now Leningrad), headquarters of the Bolshevik Party during the revolutionary uprising of October 1917, with a Red Guard and a sailor of the cruiser Aurora.

Printed on each stamp is the legend, “Ninetieth Anniversary of the Birth of V.I. Lenin”, and the dates 1870-1960. All are engraved. Size: 30 × 40 mm. Perf. 11.
HUNGARY'S LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY
(Index No. 78; Serial Nos. 265-266)

On April 4, 1960, two commemorative stamps were issued to mark the 15th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary.

Stamp 1, 8 fen, vermilion, blue-green and maroon, the national flags of China and Hungary in full colour, with silhouettes of Tien An Men of Peking and the Liberty Statue in Budapest, are prominently shown against a light yellow background.

Stamp 2, 8 fen, blue, black and vermilion, shows the Parliament Building of the Hungarian People's Republic with the red flag hoisted high above it.


CZECHOSLOVAK LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY
(Index No. 79; Serial Nos. 267-268)

On May 9, 1960, the Czechoslovak people celebrated the 15th anniversary of their liberation from occupation by Nazi Germany. On that date two commemorative stamps were issued by the Chinese Post Office.

Stamp 1, 8 fen, features the flags of China and Czechoslovakia in red, white and blue against a light yellow background. In the lower right corner are Young Pioneers of the two countries.

Stamp 2, 8 fen, green, reproduces a photograph of the Prague skyline with
the famous 14th century Charles Bridge in the foreground and the St. Vitus' Cathedral rising in the background.


ENGELS BIRTH ANNIVERSARY
(Index No. № 80; Serial Nos. 269-270)

A commemorative set of two stamps issued on November 28, 1960, marks the 140th anniversary of the birth of Frederick Engels (1820-1895). With his close friend Karl Marx, he founded scientific socialism, which opened up a new day for the working class of the world and guides the proletarian revolution.

Throughout his lifetime Engels was deeply concerned with events in China, and wrote articles for newspapers and periodicals in support of the Chinese people's anti-imperialist struggles. For example, after the Opium War broke out in 1840, he condemned the British aggressors for their pirate-like behaviour and upheld the Chinese people in their just struggle for national defence.

Stamp 1, 8 fen, engraved in chocolate colour, shows Engels speaking at a conference of the First Communist International, held at the Hague in 1872.

Stamp 2, 10 fen, is a photogravured portrait of Engels in shades of bluish grey and flesh tones against a white background.

The pictures on both stamps were taken from paintings by the Soviet artist N. N. Zhukov.
The legend on both reads: "140th Anniversary of the Birth of Engels, 1820-1960." Size: 30 × 40 mm. Perf. 11.

CONGRESS OF LITERARY AND ART WORKERS
(Index No. 81; Serial Nos. 271-272)

The Third National Congress of Literary and Art Workers, held in Peking from July 22 to August 13, 1960, was an important event in China’s cultural life. It was attended by 2,300 delegates from all over the country. Its reports and discussions reviewed the important achievements made, and experience gained, since the last congress in 1953. They further defined the path of development of our socialist literature and art and laid down tasks for the coming years. To commemorate the congress, a set of two stamps was issued on July 30.

Stamp 1, 4 fen, red on light sage green. The red flag, with the heads of a worker, peasant and soldier, is based on the emblem of the congress. It symbolizes the correct path for China’s literature and art — service to the workers, peasants and soldiers — as pointed out by Chairman Mao Tse-tung in his Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art in 1942.

Stamp 2, 8 fen, red and ochre on faint blue. The seal (in red), surrounded by a floral design in ochre, is inscribed in eight antique characters meaning “a hundred flowers bloom; a hundred schools contend”. This is a Marxist-Leninist policy for our art and literature laid down by Chairman Mao and the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party in accordance with actual conditions in China. It has led, in the past few years, to an unprecedented outburst of creation.

Both stamps measure 30 × 40 mm. Perf. 11. Photogravured and engraved.
KOREAN LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

(Index No. 82; Serial Nos. 273-274)

The 15th anniversary of the liberation of Korea took place on August 15, 1960. The widespread celebration in China included the issue of two commemorative stamps.

Stamp 1, 8 fen, red, blue, turquoise green and yellow, features the flags of the People's Republic of China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea over a bowl of many-coloured flowers. This design symbolizes our friendship, not only rooted in tradition but sealed by the blood shed in the great joint struggle to resist U.S. imperialist aggression.

Stamp 2, 8 fen, bright blue, slate and red. The design, a worker riding a flying horse, is a symbol of the Chunrima (thousand-li-horse) movement for the swift construction of socialism in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Below, beneath white clouds, is a silhouetted industrial landscape.

Both stamps carry, in small characters, the inscription "Greeting the 15th Anniversary of the Liberation of Korea", and the date 1945 - 1960. Size: 30 × 40 mm. Perf. 11. Photogravured.

VIET NAM NATIONAL DAY ANNIVERSARY

(Index No. 83; Serial Nos. 275-276)

A set of two stamps was issued on September 2, 1960, to commemorate the 15th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.
Stamp 1, 8 fen, red, yellow, ochre and black on white, shows the flags of the People’s Republic of China and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam against a stylized floral background, with the heads of two Young Pioneers in red scarves, symbolizing the amity of the two lands.

Stamp 2, 8 fen, emerald, turquoise, black and slate on white, depicts the Ho Hoan Kiem Lake and Tortoise Pagoda, a famous scenic spot in Hanoi, capital of Viet Nam. A red flag flies over the pagoda. This is the place where the Vietnamese people celebrate the festivals of their new life with fireworks and rejoicing.

Both stamps are inscribed, “Greet the Fifteenth Anniversary of the Founding of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam” and bear the dates 1945-1960. Size: 30 × 40 mm. Perf. 11. Photogravured.

COMMEMORATING DR. NORMAN BETHUNE

(Index No. 84; Serial Nos. 277-278)

In November 1939 Dr. Norman Bethune, a Canadian Communist who had come to China, gave his life in the cause of her liberation. The anniversary of the death of this great friend of the Chinese people is commemorated by a set of two stamps issued on November 20, 1960.

Dr. Bethune’s whole life was one of proletarian internationalism. In 1936 he went to Spain as a volunteer to take part in the Spanish people’s struggle against fascism. The next year, after the outbreak in China of the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression, he led a volunteer medical group made up of Canadian and United States citizens to China’s liberated areas. He spent two years there, working with devotion and utter selflessness and
under extremely difficult material and medical conditions, saving
the lives of countless armymen and civilians. He also helped
establish a model hospital and a medical college. While operating
on a wounded soldier, he contracted an infection which brought
about his death a few days later.

Stamp 1, 8 fen, portrait of Dr. Bethune in grey, black and red
on white. Photogravured.

Stamp 2, 8 fen, sepia and brown, shows Dr. Bethune
operating on a wounded soldier. Engraved.

The designs of both stamps are based on contemporary photographs.
Size: 30 × 40 mm. Perf. 11.

PARIS COMMUNE COMMEMORATIVES
(Index No. № 85; Serial Nos. 279-280)

On March 18, 1961, the 90th anniversary of the founding of the
Paris Commune, a set of two stamps was issued, both valued 8
fen, in commemoration of the event.

With the overthrow of the city's bourgeois government on
March 18, 1871, the Paris Commune became the first dictatorship
of the proletariat in history. This event was of great significance
to the world proletarian revolution. As Karl Marx pointed out at
the time, "With the struggle in Paris the struggle of the working
class against the capitalist class and its state has entered upon a
new phase." This was because the Commune marked the first
heroic attempt of the revolutionary proletariat to rise and smash the
bourgeois state machine. The experience of the Paris Commune
shows that the dictatorship of the proletariat is the most funda-
mental question of the proletarian revolution, the essence of the
Marxist theory of the state.
of the Paris municipal headquarters.

At the top of both stamps appear the dates 1871-1961 in red, with characters reading “90th Anniversary of the Paris Commune”. Size: 30 × 40 mm. Perf. 11. Engraved.

WORLD TABLE-TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS
(Index No. 86; Serial Nos. 281-284)

To mark the 26th World Table-Tennis Championships held in Peking from April 5 to 14, 1961, a set of four commemorative stamps and a miniature sheet containing the four stamps were issued on the opening day. The nine-day competition revealed a universal rise in playing standards as well as the emergence of a large number of youthful newcomers. In the seven major events China won first place in three: men’s team, men’s singles and women’s singles, and also the runner-up in three events: women’s team, women’s doubles and mixed doubles.
Stamp 1, 8 fen, features the emblem, which consists of five table-tennis bats of different colours with their handles pointing to a ball in the centre. On the ball is the numeral “26”. This motif is shown against a branch of forsythia, signifying that the tournament took place in spring.

Stamp 2, 10 fen, shows a table-tennis bat and ball. Red streamers are tied to the handle of the bat. Peking’s famous Temple of Heaven appears in the background, signifying that the championships were held in Peking.

Stamp 3, 20 fen, pictures a men’s singles match.

Stamp 4, 22 fen, features the newly built Peking Workers’ Gymnasium, site of the championships.

On the upper left corner of each stamp are the characters: “26th World Table-Tennis Championships.”

All are photogravured in colour against white backgrounds. Size: 54 × 20 mm. Perf. 11.

COMMEMORATING A PATRIOTIC ENGINEER

(Index No. ☞ 87; Serial Nos. 285-286)

April 26, 1961, marked the 100th anniversary of the birth of Chan Tien-yu, China’s outstanding railway engineer. A set of two stamps was issued on June 20, 1961, to commemorate it.

At the beginning of the 20th century, China’s railway-building rights were monopolized by the imperialist powers. Chan Tien-yu cherished the hope that his own people could construct railways without foreign capital or technical help. In 1905, British imperialists planned to build a 200-kilometre line from Peking to Chang-chiakou. Faced with the people’s strong opposition, the Ching government was forced to make it a Chinese enterprise and appointed Chan Tien-yu chief engineer. The railway was completed in 1909.

Stamp 1, 8 fen, olive-green and black, is a portrait of Chan Tien-yu.
Stamp 2, 10 fen, brown, shows the Pataling section of the Peking-Chang-chiakou line. Climbing the steep, craggy mountains north of Peking, this section also goes through a long tunnel, an engineering feat which constituted the most difficult construction work of the entire line.

At the top of both stamps are the characters meaning “100th Birth Anniversary of Chan Tien-yu (1861-1961).” Size: 30 × 40 mm. Perf. 11. Photogravured.

40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY
(Index No. 88; Serial Nos. 287-291)

July 1, 1961, marks the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China. On this day a set of five commemorative stamps was issued. The designs of buildings show the various historical periods of the Party. The pictures are placed on a gold background; to their right are three red flags on which are superimposed the numerals: “1921-1961.” On the top of the pictures are the characters which mean “40th Anniversary of the Founding of the Communist Party of China”. The values, main designs and their colours are as follows:

Stamp 1, 4 fen, maroon, site of the First Congress of the Communist Party of China, which was held in Shanghai on July 1, 1921, marking the birth of the Party.

Stamp 2, 8 fen, deep bluish green, the “August First” Building in Nanchang, Kiangsi province.
Armed uprising broke out in Nanchang on August 1, 1927, giving birth to the revolutionary army led by the Party. This building was formerly the headquarters of the uprising.

Stamp 3, 10 fen, orange-brown, original site of the Provisional Central Government of the Soviet Republic of China in Juichin, Kiangsi province. From 1929 to 1934 this was the centre of the Central Revolutionary Base.

Stamp 4, 20 fen, violet blue, Pagoda Hill in Yenan, Shensi province. From the time when the Central Red Army reached northern Shensi in October 1935 after the 12,500-kilometre Long March until 1947, Yenan was the home of the Central Committee of the Party. It was from this place that the Party gave leadership to the people of the country during the anti-Japanese war and the War of Liberation.

Stamp 5, 30 fen, orange-red, the Tien An Men in Peking. Here on October 1, 1949, Chairman Mao Tsetung proclaimed the birth of the People's Republic of China.

All stamps are photogravured and measure 52 × 31 mm. Perf. 11.5.
MONGOLIAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY
(Index No. & 89; Serial Nos. 292-293)

On July 11, 1961, a set of two stamps was issued to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the Mongolian people’s revolution, which falls on that date.

Stamp 1, 8 fen, vermilion, bright blue, heliotrope and yellow, has the flags of China and Mongolia as the motif, representing the friendship between the two countries. Below the flags are a row of factories, a dam and a combine harvester, symbolizing their common cause of socialist construction.

Stamp 2, 10 fen, orange, black and greenish yellow, shows the Mongolian Central Government building in Ulan Bator. On the left is a statue of the late Sukhebator, one of the leaders of the revolution and a founder of the Mongolian People’s Republic. Mounted on horseback, he points toward the east and the rising sun, which forms the background of the picture. Below are the years 1921 and 1961.

At the top of both stamps are the characters which mean: “Commemorating the 40th Anniversary of the Mongolian People’s Revolution.” A floral design decorates the lower half.

Both stamps are photogravured. Size: 40 × 30 mm. Perf. 11.

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE 1911 REVOLUTION
(Index No. & 90; Serial Nos. 294-295)

On October 10, 1961, the 50th anniversary of China’s 1911 Revolution, which ended the feudal rule of the Ching dynasty, a set of two stamps was issued to commemorate the occasion.
On that day half a century ago, soldiers and lower-ranking officers in the imperial army, influenced by the democratic and revolutionary ideas of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, staged an armed uprising in the garrison at Wuchang, on the Yangtze River. Seizing the city, they set up a revolutionary government. Their act set off a chain of revolts throughout the country which brought down the tottering Ching regime.

The 1911 Revolution was a democratic one led by China's rising bourgeois class. It promoted the democratic spirit among the broad ranks of the people, but did not come to grips with the problems of feudal land ownership and imperialist aggression. Complete victory in China's democratic revolution came only in 1949 under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party.

Against a grey background, the first, 8 fen, shows a black and white relief. The design, representing the Wuchang Uprising, is taken from the carving on the Monument to the People's Heroes in Tien An Men Square. The second, 10 fen, is a portrait of Dr. Sun Yat-sen against an ochre background. The legend at the top of the stamps reads: "50th Anniversary of the 1911 Revolution, 1911-1961." Size: 40 × 30 mm. Perf. 11. Photogravured.

1962

LU HSUN COMMEMORATIVE

(Index No. 91; Serial No. 296)

September 25, 1961, was the 80th anniversary of the birth of Lu Hsun, China's great writer, thinker and revolutionary. To mark the occasion, a commemorative stamp was put on sale on February 26, 1962.
Lu Hsun (1881-1936) was the standard-bearer in the New Culture Movement begun in 1919. In his many short stories and essays he fiercely attacks the cannibalistic feudal ethics and ruthless rule of colonialism and feudalism, while deeply sympathizing with the people who were leading a miserable life. His well-known short story, *The Story of Ah Q*, and numerous other works have been translated into many languages.

The design features a sculptured bust of Lu Hsun by Hsieh Chia-sheng. Characters on the left of the stamp read “80th Anniversary of the Birth of Lu Hsun”; at the bottom are the numerals 1881-1961. The stamp, 8 fen, black and brownish purple, is photogravured. Size: 30 × 40 mm. Perf. 11.

**COMMEMORATING ANCIENT CHINESE SCIENTISTS**

*(Index No. 92; Serial Nos. 297-304)*

Our ancient scientists, whose achievements contributed greatly to the development of science and technology in China, are commemorated on a set of eight stamps issued on December 1, 1962. A previous set of stamps commemorating ancient Chinese scientists was issued in 1955 (Index No. 33).

Four of the set of eight bear portraits of these outstanding figures. All have light grey backgrounds with the name, dates and dynasties in which they lived on the left-hand side. The other four stamps illustrate their inventions or achievements.
Stamp 1, 4 fen, Tsai Lun (A.D. ?-121) in orange-red robe. A Han dynasty court official, he was the first in the world to produce paper from bark, rags and old fishnets. He completed his first successful experiment in A.D. 105.

Stamp 2, 4 fen, shows the processes developed by Tsai Lun: pulping the raw materials, spreading the pulp on finely woven matting to drain, and drying. The man in the centre rear carrying a piece of white paper is Tsai Lun. The two characters on the lower left read: “Paper-making.”

Stamp 3, 8 fen. Sun Ssu-mo (A.D. 581-682) in ochre robe. A well-known physician and pharmacologist of the Tang dynasty, Sun Ssu-mo refused several requests that he serve at court. Instead, he devoted himself to study, collection of herbs from the mountains, and learning from the working people whom he served. His 30-volume Chien Chin Yao Fang, written in A.D. 652, lists over 5,000 prescriptions, and in another 30-volume work, Chien Chin I Fang, written 30 years later, he described 800 kinds of drugs. These two great works enabled medical documents and data from early dynasties to Tang to be preserved. They were an invaluable contribution to Chinese traditional medicine. Sun Ssu-mo was also a great pharmacist, and his work, Tan Ching, describes how to prepare pills.

Stamp 4, 8 fen, shows Sun Ssu-mo with the equipment and some of the raw materials he used in the preparation of medicine. The two characters on the upper right read: “Medicine.”

Stamp 5, 10 fen. Shen Kuo (1031-1095), wearing a reddish-violet court robe, is holding a hu (a slightly curved piece of ivory) which all officials carried when going to an audience with the emperor. Born in a feudal bureaucratic family in the Sung dynasty, he was given an official post in Kiangsu province at the early age of 23. Later he became renowned for his achievements in the fields of astronomy,
physics, mathematics, geology and pharmacology. At 32 he passed the palace examination, won the title of Chin Shih (the highest honour given in imperial examinations) and became court astronomer. In response to an imperial order, he compiled a map of the regions and counties of China as they existed at that time. In his last years he wrote down in 29 volumes the extensive scientific knowledge he had accumulated. Thus the valuable data on the history of scientific development in the Northern Sung dynasty was preserved and became a precious heritage.

Stamp 6, 10 fen, shows Shen Kuo making a geological survey near the Taihang Mountains which border Shansi, Hopei and Honan provinces. From the shell fossils and conglomerates he collected on a cliffside, he came to the conclusion that the place had been on the seacoast in prehistoric times. This view has since been proved correct. The two characters in the upper left corner of the stamp read: “Geology.”

Stamp 7, 20 fen. Kuo Shou-chin, a Yuan dynasty scientist (1231-1316), wearing a prussian-blue robe. A man of wide knowledge, Kuo Shou-chin made a special contribution in the field of astronomy. His calculation of the solar year as 365.2425 days (only 26 seconds short of its actual length as established centuries later) was an as-
tonishing achievement at that time. The astronomical instru-
ments Kuo Shou-chin designed were particularly ingenious, precise
and simple. The famous Ching dynasty (1644-1911) observatory in
Peking was built according to the plan he made.

Stamp 8, 20 fen, shows the armillary sphere — now in Nanking —
which Kuo Shou-chin used for measuring the positions of the stars
in the constellations along the ecliptic. His average error was
only 4.5 minutes. The two characters in the lower left corner read:
“Astronomy.”

All stamps measure 30 × 40 mm. Perf. 11. Photogravured in
colours.

COMMEMORATING THE POET TU FU
(Index No. 93; Serial Nos. 305-306)

On May 25, 1962, a set of two stamps was issued to mark the
1,250th birth anniversary of Tu Fu (712-770), a noted realistic poet
in the Tang dynasty. Tu Fu produced a large number of poems,
of which about 1,400 have come down to us. Many of his poems
exposed the cruelty and arrogance of the ruling class and their
wars, and the wretchedness of the poor. They conveyed his deep
love for his country. His poems have been translated into more
than a dozen languages, including Russian, German, French, English,
Polish, Czech, Hungarian, Vietnamese, Rumanian and Japanese.

Stamp 1, 4 fen. In a bistre-coloured frame is a sketch of a
pavilion in Chengtu, Szechuan province, marking the site where
Tu Fu built a thatched cottage and lived from 760 to 765. This
pavilion and the stone tablet which it houses were placed there sometime be-
tween 1723 and 1799. A short distance away stands a commemorative lodge con-
structed in the 17th century. After the
liberation, the People’s Government re-
apaired the lodge and added several exhibition rooms. In 1952 it was opened as a
museum.

Eight characters in the lower left corner of the drawing state that this is the
pavilion on the site of Tu Fu’s home. The
characters on either side of the frame are
those from two scrolls written by Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of
the National People’s Congress, when he visited the place in February 1957. They read: “This thatched cottage will remain for generations to come, the works by the sage among poets will live for all time.”

Stamp 2, 8 fen. The turquoise-blue frame encloses a sketch of Tu Fu made after a rubbing from a stone tablet done in 1750. The characters on either side of the frame are from two scrolls written by the contemporary poet and historian Kuo Mo-jo. They read: “The ills of the world are portrayed by a sage among poets. The people’s woes are set forth by his flowing brush.” The legend in small characters immediately below the picture on both stamps reads: “1,250th Anniversary of the Birth of Tu Fu.” Both stamps measure 30 × 40 mm. Perf. 11. Photogravured:

**OPERA ARTIST MEI LAN-FANG**

*(Index No. # 94; Serial Nos. 307-315)*

August 8, 1962, was the first anniversary of the death of Mei Lan-fang, China’s leading dramatic artist. On that date the first four of a set of eight commemorative stamps entitled “The Stage Art of Mei Lan-fang” were issued. The remaining four were issued on September 1. On September 15, a miniature sheet with a large stamp was issued. The stamps, except the first which bears a portrait of the artist, show Mei Lan-fang in some of his most famous roles.

Stamp 1, 4 fen, buff background, portrait of Mei Lan-fang by Chan Chien-chun, a teacher in the Central Academy of Fine Arts. The characters “Mei Lan-fang”, in his own handwriting, are printed on the lower right above the years of his life, 1894-1961.

Stamp 2, 8 fen, Liang Hung-yu, a woman warrior in *Resisting the Tartars*, helps her husband, General Han Shih-chung, to defeat the Tartars in 1130. By staging this opera at the time the Japanese invaders oc-
occupied China’s north-east and the Kuomintang advocated non-resistance, Mei Lan-fang helped arouse the Chinese people to patriotic struggle. Picture shows Liang Hung-yu beating a war drum.

Stamp 3, 8 fen, Tu Li-niang in *A Young Girl’s Dream*, a scene from the classical play, *The Resurrection*, of the late Ming dynasty (1368-1644). The dream, in which Tu Li-niang and a handsome young man fall in love with each other, represents a young girl’s yearning for a happy life in defiance of feudal morality.

Stamp 4, 10 fen, Yu Chi, in *Hsiang Yu Bids Farewell to His Beloved*, is the favourite concubine of Hsiang Yu, King of Chu. In the third century B.C., Chu fought Han for domination of the country. As the Han army closes in on the Chu troops, Yu Chi, fearing the king will linger with her too long and thus jeopardize his state, does a farewell dance, at the end of which she kills herself by her own swords.

Stamp 5, 20 fen, Mu Kwei-ying, the famous legendary woman warrior of the Northern Sung dynasty (960-1127), in *Mu Kwei-ying Takes Command*. Although the wrong done by the Sung emperor had forced her to retire from military life 20 years before, Mu Kwei-ying puts patriotism above personal grievance and takes command of the army to fight the invading Tartars. Picture shows her holding aloft the commander’s seal.
The Female Deva Scatters Flowers

With graceful scarf-dance movements, the female deva, on instructions from Buddha, scatters flowers and preaches to Vimalakirti, a Buddhist devotee who has been ill. Picture shows the female deva on her way to the Buddhist's room.

Han Yu-niang, the patriotic wife in Everlasting Sorrow who, captured by the Tartars, marries a fellow-prisoner. She then persuades her husband to escape and return to his own country even though it means leaving her in a strange land. Picture shows her weaving during the long years of separation before the Tartars were defeated.

Chao Yen-jung in Beauty Defies Tyranny, a story of struggle against the feudal oppression of women. A Chin dynasty (221-206 B.C.) emperor takes a fancy to Chao Yen-jung, the daughter of his prime minister. Unwilling to enter the palace, yet not wanting to endanger her father, Chao Yen-jung feigns insanity to defeat the will of a tyrant.

Mei Lan-fang in The Drunken Beauty as Yang Kwei-fei, the concubine of Tang dynasty (618-907) emperor Ming Huang. The other figure on the stamp is one of the court eunuchs, which is a clown role in the opera.

On stamps 2—8, at the right of each of the stage figures are seven characters in red, in the form of a Chinese seal. They read:
“Stage Art of Mei Lan-fang.” The eight stamps each measure $30 \times 40$ mm. Perf. 11. For collectors, another set, identical but unperforated, has been issued. All the stamps are photogravured.

The miniature sheet measures $108 \times 142$ mm., the stamp itself, $53 \times 63$ mm. The stamp is photogravured within an aquagreen frame, with the figures in several colours against a raisin-brown background. The characters at the bottom of the stamp read: “The Stage Art of Mei Lan-fang.”

OCTOBER REVOLUTION, 45TH ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATIVES

(Index No. & 95; Serial Nos. 316-317)

To commemorate the 45th anniversary of the world-shaking Great October Socialist Revolution, on November 7, 1962, a set of two stamps was issued.

Stamp 1, 8 fen, drab, bears a reproduction of an oil painting by the Soviet artist Cheprakov, done in 1947. It shows Lenin speaking from the steps of the Smolny Institute in Petrograd, now Leningrad, after it had been taken by the people.
Stamp 2, 20 fen, grey-green, bears a reproduction of an oil painting made in 1938 by Sokolov-Skalya entitled “Storming the Winter Palace”.


Size: 52 × 31 mm. Perf. 11.5. Photogravured.

ALBANIAN INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY
(Index No. 96; Serial Nos. 318-319)

On November 28, 1962, which marked the 50th anniversary of the independence of Albania, a set of two commemorative stamps was issued.

Stamp 1, 8 fen. The statue of an anti-fascist fighter (colour drab brown) is superimposed on an outline map of Albania (prussian blue) against a light blue background.

Stamp 2, 10 fen. Standing in front of the Albanian flag—a black double-
headed spread eagle on a red field with a red star outlined in yellow above it—is a girl holding a bouquet of flowers, symbolizing the growth of the younger generation.

Written vertically on the left side of each stamp are the characters meaning: "50th Anniversary of Albanian Independence." To the side of the figures are the years 1912-1962. Size: 30 × 40 mm. Perf. 11. Photogravured.

**SPECIAL ISSUES**

**1958**

**FOUR ANCIENT PAGODAS**

*(Index No. 特 21; Serial Nos. 127-130)*

A set of four stamps featuring some famous pagodas which are outstanding examples of this form peculiar to old China’s architecture was issued on March 13, 1958. All are denominated 8 fen.

Stamp 1, olive drab, shows the Sungyu Temple Pagoda on Sung Mountain, Tengfeng county, Honan province. Built in A.D. 520, it is twelve-sided and has fifteen eaves. A gradual parabola leads from base to top, which stands over 40 metres high. This is the oldest brick pagoda still standing in China.

Stamp 2, slate-blue, presents the Chienhsun Pagoda of Chungs- sheng Temple in Tali county, Yunnan province, in the southwest. It was erected in the latter half of the Tang dynasty (A.D. 618-907), when Tali belonged to the State of Nanchao. It is about 60 metres high, square, with sixteen eaves, and is built of bricks.

Stamp 3, brown-purple, shows the
Sakyamuni Pagoda in Yinghsien county, Shansi province, a splendid example of a tower built completely of wood. It dates from 1056. Octagonal in shape, it has five stories and stands 66 metres high.

Stamp 4, grey-green, shows the Flying Rainbow Pagoda in Hungchao county, Shansi province. Built in 1515 in the Ming dynasty, it is octagonal and has 13 stories (total height more than 40 metres). The lowest story is surrounded by a circular gallery. The outer walls of this pagoda, which is of brick, are brightly glazed in green, blue and yellow.

All four stamps are 31 × 36 mm. Perf. 14. Engraved.

PALAEONTOLOGY SPECIALS
(Index No. 4 22; Serial Nos. 131-133)

A set of three issued on April 15, 1958, depicts some prehistoric animals of China. The lower part of each design shows the fossil remains discovered, the top a reconstruction of the complete animal in its environment.
Stamp 1, 4 fen, slate-blue. Legend on left: “Haoli Mountain
Trilobite.” This creature, a little less than 5 cm. long, was named
after the place where its fossilized remains were discovered in
Taitan county, Shantung province. A form of sea life, it dates from
the Palaeozoic era some 500 million years ago. Trilobite fossils
are found in the lower palaeozoic rocks of north and northeast
China.

Stamp 2, 8 fen, sepia. Legend: “Lufeng Dinosaur.” This giant
reptile lived some 150 million years ago in the Mesozoic era. Its
fossil skeleton was discovered in Lufeng county, Yunnan province.
Bigger specimens were over 30 metres long and weighed up to 40
tons.

Stamp 3, 16 fen, grey-green. Legend: “Sino-Megaceros.” This
was an ancient deer of the Cenozoic era having giant horns with
a 1.8 metre spread and thick, heavy bones. Fossil antlers were
found at Choukoutien, Peking, along with the remains of Peking
Man, with whom it was contemporary (both lived some 500,000
years ago) and for whom the deer served as food.

All three stamps measure 27 × 32.5 mm. Perf. 14. Engraved.

PLANETARIUM SPECIALS

(Index No. 23; Serial Nos. 134-135)

China’s first planetarium, which was just a year old in Octo-
ber 1958, is the subject of two special stamps issued on June 25,
1958.

Stamp 1, 8 fen, grey green, pictures the main auditorium. Be-
hind it (not shown) are two small meteorological and astronomical
observatories for special lectures and classes.
Stamp 2, 20 fen, indigo, shows the Zeiss planetarium projecting the stars above a silhouette of the Peking skyline.


METEOROLOGY SPECIALS
(Index No. # 24; Serial Nos. 136-138)

To publicize the role of meteorology in helping people to understand nature, a set of three special stamps was issued on August 25, 1958. This followed a national conference on meteorological work earlier in the summer which set as the object for this science the service of production and of agriculture in particular.

Stamp 1, greenish-yellow, represents China’s contribution to ancient meteorology. It shows a bronze weathervane in the shape of a bird made by the astronomer Chang Heng (A.D. 78-139). As early as 3,000 years ago, Chinese astronomers were inscribing on the oracle bones—China’s first written records—seasonal weather conditions as a guide for farming. The traditional drawing of the buffalo boy in the background of the design symbolizes service to agriculture, and the junk service to water conservancy, transport and fishing.

Stamp 2, blue, illustrates achievements since liberation. The radiosonde balloon for probing weather conditions at high altitudes, which is now being made in China, is used at many of the country’s meteorological stations.

Stamp 3, turquoise green, depicts how China’s meteorology serves all the people. A hurricane tower signalling an approach...
storm is superimposed on a weather map of Asia showing the complicated pattern of China’s conditions. Isobars on the map show that the area near Taiwan is under the influence of a typhoon, while over the northern part of the country a cold drift is moving in.

All three stamps are valued at 8 *fen* and engraved on coloured paper. Size: 26 × 36 mm. Perf. 14.

**SPUTNIK SPECIALS**

*(Index No: 4 + 25; Serial Nos. 139-141)*

Marking the anniversary of the launching of the first earth satellite by the Soviet Union on October 4, 1957, is a set of three stamps issued on October 20, 1958.

Stamp 1, 4 *fen*, scarlet, pictures the first Soviet sputnik passing over Peking. At the left is an ancient Chinese bronze astronomical instrument, the ecliptic armilla, constructed in 1674 and now kept at the open-air observatory on the Peking city wall.

Stamp 2, 8 *fen*, violet, shows the third Soviet sputnik, weighing 1,327 kg., which was launched on May 15, 1958, in its orbit about the earth.

Stamp 3, 10 *fen*, deep bluish-green, depicts the three Soviet sputniks in their orbits round the earth. In the background is the moon.

All three stamps measure 34 × 29 mm. Perf. 14. Engraved.
MING TOMBS RESERVOIR
(Index No. 特 26; Serial Nos. 142-143)

The Ming Tombs Reservoir, built between February and June 1958 by the collective labour of 400,000 volunteers in the Peking area, is the subject of a set of two special stamps issued on October 25, 1958. Chairman Mao Tse-tung and other Communist Party and government leaders joined in constructing the 18-metre-high dam on the capital's northern outskirts.

Stamp 1, 4 fen, sepia, illustrates the many types of labour that went into the project. It carries a picture of a worker spading the earth on one side and a modern excavator on the other. In the background is the construction site.

Stamp 2, 8 fen, prussian blue, shows the completed dam and a pylon of the power station. The project prevents the flooding of the Wenyu River which used to occur annually, and irrigates a vast area of farmland. The background design shows how, with new trees planted on the surrounding mountains containing the tombs of the emperors of the Ming dynasty (1368-1644), the reservoir has helped create one of the capital's scenic spots.

The five characters on the dam, in Chairman Mao Tse-tung's handwriting, read "Ming Tombs Reservoir". Both stamps measure 38 X 32 mm. Perf. 12. Engraved.

AFFORESTATION SPECIALS
(Index No. 特 27; Serial Nos. 144-147)

Afforestation is one of the big tasks emphasized in China's programme for agricultural development. A set of four special stamps on this subject was issued on December 15, 1958. The designs are
all taken from woodcuts by Huang Yung-yu, a teacher at the Central Academy of Fine Arts, Peking. All four stamps are of 8 fen denomination.

Stamp 1, blue-green, shows various types of trees against a background of mountains. Centred below the frame of the illustration are four characters reading “Forest Resources.”

Stamp 2, slate-blue, a forest patrol riding on horseback through tall trees. Fire control and other measures to protect the forests have been organized on a national basis since liberation. Legend: “Protecting the Forests.”

Stamp 3, violet, shows a lumberman felling a tree with a diesel-powered saw. Mechanization of the lumber industry has been developed to help fill the demands for timber. Legend: “Felling With a Diesel-Powered Saw.”

Stamp 4, deep blue, carries a picture of tree-planting. Since the liberation, timbered acreage has been increased greatly. Legend: “Turning the Country Green.”

All four stamps are 31 × 38 mm. Perf. 14. Engraved.
PEKING ATOMIC INSTALLATIONS
(Index No. 特 28; Serial Nos. 148-149)

An experimental reactor and cyclotron went into operation in Peking in September 1958. A set of two specials issued on December 30, 1958, features these pioneer installations.

Stamp 1, 8 fen, deep blue, shows the reactor with scientists at work.

Stamp 2, 20 fen, brown, shows the cyclotron.

Both stamps measure 42 × 32 mm. Perf. 14. They are recess printed, unwatermarked and ungummed.

AIR SPORTS
(Index No. 特 29; Serial Nos. 150-153)

Also issued on December 30, 1958, were four specials devoted to aeronautic sports, ever more popular in China. The National Physical Culture Commission and Chinese People’s Association of Sports for National Defence have a joint programme for their development. More than a dozen cities have parachute towers and parachute-jumping clubs. Glider and parachute-training schools also exist in many places; the first national contest for these sports was held in Peking in September 1958.

Stamp 1, 4 fen, carmine red, shows two
schoolgirls and a boy launching model planes.

Stamp 2, 8 fen, bronze-green, two gliders seen through trees.

Stamp 3, 10 fen, sepia, parachutists descending.

Stamp 4, 20 fen, slateblue, small monoplanes in mid air.

All four stamps, each of which is inscribed “Aeronautic Sports Movement” below the design, measure 28 × 33 mm., Perf. 14, recess printed.

PAPER-CUT SPECIALS
(Index No. 特 30; Serial Nos. 154-157)

Attractive paper-cuts by folk artists in northwest China are the theme of a set of four New Year 1959 specials. The stamps, designed by the well-known artist Chang Ting, are finely engraved in black against vivid-coloured backgrounds with no frames, strikingly national in flavour. All are of 8 fen denomination.

Stamp 1, black on violet, camel with a load.

Stamp 2, black on blue-green, pomegranate.

Stamp 3, black on vermilion, cock.

Stamp 4, black on bright blue, theatrical figure.

All measure 22.5 × 28 mm. Perf. 14. Engraved.
NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM SPECIALS
(Index No. 31; Serial Nos. 158-159)

A special set of two stamps issued on April 1, 1959, features the new Central Museum of Natural History, situated near the Tien Tan (Temple of Heaven) Park in Peking. It has been planned as a popular scientific educational centre. Exhibits include a large number of fossils and specimens collected by scientific institutions since liberation.

The design on both stamps consists of a view of the two-story museum building, which has a low Chinese-style cupola over its four-pillared centre entrance. China’s native flowers as symbolized by the chrysanthemum are outlined in the background, with her animals as symbolized by the panda in the right and left lower corners. Seven characters at the top of the stamps in the handwriting of Kuo Mo-jo, president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, read in translation: “The Central Museum of Natural History.”

The values are 4 fen, slate-blue on white, and 8 fen, sepia on white. Size: 34 × 27 mm. Perf. 14. Engraved.

THE FIRST 10,000-TON OCEAN-GOING FREIGHTER
(Index No. 32; Serial No. 160)

The first 10,000-ton ocean-going freighter built in China, the Yo Chin (Leap Forward), was commemorated by a special stamp issued on December 15, 1960. It was launched in 1958 from the Dairen Shipyards.

The stamp, 8 fen, blue, shows the vessel riding high on the waves at full steam. The legend below reads: “Chinese People's Postal Administration, First China-Made 10,000-Ton Ocean-Going Freighter.” Size: 26 × 31 mm. Perf. 11.5. Photogravured.
SPACE-ROCKET SPECIAL
(Index No. 特33; Serial No. 161)

The world's first man-made planet, launched successfully by the Soviet Union on January 2, 1959, was celebrated in a special stamp issued on September 10. In 8 fen denomination, the stamp pictures a soaring space rocket in scarlet against a prussian blue background, with the words “Chinese People's Post Office” below on a black band. Around a red dot representing the sun are shown the orbits of Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars as well as that of the new planet, which is marked in red. At its point nearest the sun, the orbit of the new planet is shown crossing the orbit of the earth at an angle of 15 degrees.

Size: 31 × 26 mm. Perf. 11.5. Photogravured.

PEKING AIRPORT SPECIALS
(Index No. 特34; Serial Nos. 162-163)

The biggest and most modern airport in the country was opened in March 1958 in Peking by the China Civil Aviation Administration. With an area of 1,100 hectares, it has facilities for safe take-off and landing for planes of all types, even under abnormal weather conditions. On June 20, 1959, two special stamps were issued featuring the airport.

Stamp 1, 8 fen, lilac, depicts the six-story passenger's building and control tower. Covering an area of 11,000 square metres, its
service units include a post office, bank, barber's shop, bath-house, clinic and restaurants. Among the waiting rooms is one especially for mothers with small children.

Stamp 2, 10 fen, light grey-green, shows a civil airlines plane loading on the runway.


PEOPLE'S COMMUNES SPECIALS

(Index No. 特 35; Serial Nos. 164-175)

A special set of twelve stamps featuring various aspects of the people's communes was issued on September 25, 1959, approximately a year after the movement for their formation began. All in 8 fen denomination, the stamps are designed in the simple, vigorous style of traditional peasant art.
Stamp 1, rose. Characters in the centre read: "People's Communes Are Good."
Stamp 2, chocolate. Commune industry.
Stamp 3, red-orange. Diversified farming and sideline production.
Stamp 4, grey-green. Trade and a better living standard.
Stamp 5, deep blue. Education for scientific production.
Stamp 6, olive-green. The militia of farmer-soldiers.
Stamp 7, indigo. The dining room.
Stamp 8, magenta. The nursery.
Stamp 9, dark grey. The home for elderly people without family.
Stamp 10, emerald. Health service.
Stamp 11, violet. Cultural and sports activities.
Stamp 12, scarlet. The commune shines brightly.
All 12 stamps measure 26 x 31 mm. Perf. 11.5. Engraved
CULTURAL PALACE OF NATIONALITIES

(Index No. 特 36; Serial Nos. 176-177)

A set of two stamps commemorates the new Cultural Palace of Nationalities opened in Peking in October 1959. It is a centre for recreation and cultural exchange for China's more than 50 nationalities.

Both stamps picture the building, a handsome structure in white and peacock-blue tile. The design, which includes a 13-story, 67-metre-high central tower in the form of a pagoda, was chosen by representatives of the nationalities. Housed in the building are a library, auditorium, recreation rooms, the Nationalities Museum with five exhibition halls, and many other facilities.

The main design of the stamps is engraved in black on white and surrounded by a coloured offset border. They were issued on December 10, 1959, in denominations of 4 fen, vermilion and 8 fen, blue-green. The legend at the bottom reads: "Cultural Palace of Nationalities."

Both stamps measure 36 × 30 mm. Perf. 14.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION CENTRE

(Index No. 特 37; Serial Nos. 178-181)

Among the many buildings completed in Peking before the country's tenth anniversary were those of the National Agricultural Exhibition Centre. A set of four special stamps devoted to the Centre was issued on December 31, 1959.

Covering a total area of about 52 hectares in an eastern suburb of the city; the Centre has four main groups of buildings with floor space of over 28,000 square metres. Designs representing four main fields are engraved in black over a coloured offset-printed silhouette of the Centre's four most important halls.

Stamp 1, 4 fen, a head of wheat against the General Agriculture Hall in red-orange.

Stamp 2, 8 fen, a weather balloon and instruments box against the Meteorology Hall in violet-blue.
Stamp 3, 10 fen, livestock against the Hall of Animal Husbandry in orange-brown.

Stamp 4, 20 fen, a fish design against the Hall of Aquatic Products in turquoise-blue.

All four stamps measure 38 × 26.5 mm. *Perf. 14.*

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**GOLDFISH SPECIALS**

*Index No. 特 38; Serial Nos. 182-193*

All domesticated goldfish in the world are descended from the *chi yu* (*Carassius auratus*), a grey carp-like fish native to China. Historical records show that as early as the 10th century the orange-coloured *chi yu*, which occur on rare occasions, were being kept in a semi-domesticated state by the Chinese people.

In the 16th century goldfish-raisin became popular among the common people, who kept them in earthenware tubs. Since then the fish have become shorter and rounder, gradually adapting themselves to swimming in a confined space. Conscious planned selec-
tion, practised since 1848, has resulted in a great many varieties in
colour and shape. Some of the better-known of these have been
pictured on a set of multi-coloured stamps issued on June 1, 1960.

Bouquet. Black-Backed Dragon-Eyes.

Bubble Eyes. Red Tiger-Head.

Pearl Scale. Blue Dragon-Eyes.
The first four of the stamps are of 4 fen denomination, while the rest are 8 fen. All measure $40 \times 30$ mm. Perf. 11. Photogravured.

Sky-Gazing Eyes.  
Red Cap.  
Purple Cap.  
Red Head.  
Speckled Dragon-Eyes.  
Red Dragon-Eyes.
SOVIET MOON-ROCKET SPECIALS
(Index No. ™ 39; Serial Nos. 194-195)

The first successful Earth-Moon flight, accomplished by the Soviet rocket Lunik II in mid-September of 1959, opened a new era in Man’s conquest of space by proving interplanetary travel within the range of possibility.

A few weeks later on October 4, with the aid of powerful rockets, Soviet scientists launched an automatic interplanetary station into orbit around the moon. It made and transmitted back to the earth the first photographs of the far side of the moon, never before seen.

In celebration of these achievements, a set of two stamps was issued on April 30, 1960.

Stamp 1, 8 fen, brown-red, shows the Soviet emblem and the spot on the moon where Lunik II landed.

Stamp 2, 10 fen, bluish green, shows the interplanetary station and part of the far side of the moon, which it photographed.

Both stamps measure 26 × 31 mm. Perf. 11.5 Engraved.

PIG-BREEDING SPECIALS
(Index No. ™ 40; Serial Nos. 196-200)

A national drive to encourage the raising of pigs is reflected in a set of five special stamps issued on June 15, 1960. The pig has been domesticated in China for four thousand years, but the strains had deteriorated and production was backward until the liberation. The new set of stamps, printed in dark grey and black against coloured backgrounds, have been designed to emphasize scientific pig-breeding.

Stamp 1, “Pig-Breeding”, vermilion. A sow suckling her piglets.
Stamp 2, "Disease Prevention", green. A white pig being inoculated.

Stamp 3, "Sites Full of Porkers", five fat porkers against a magenta background.

Stamp 4, "Pigs' Dining-Room", light olive-green.

Stamp 5, "Fat Pigs—Full Granaries", orange, stressing the value of pig manure.

All five stamps are 8 fen, perf. 11, and measure 40 × 30 mm. Photogravured.

GREAT HALL OF THE PEOPLE SPECIALS

(Index No. 特 41; Serial Nos. 201-202)

To mark the first anniversary of the completion of the Great Hall of the People in Peking, a set of two stamps with views of this building was issued on October 1, 1960.

Since its completion in only ten months, this majestic building with a floor space of 170,000 square metres has been the site of many important gatherings. Aside from the National People's Congress
which regularly holds its sessions here, outstanding workers in industry, agriculture, education and culture have met to discuss their part in the nation’s construction. In the resplendent banquet hall seating 5,000, and in chambers decorated in the style of different provinces, the Chinese people through their leaders and organizations have played host to tens of thousands of foreign guests from all parts of the world.

Stamp 1, 8 fen, buff, green and red, shows a sunlit front view of the Great Hall of the People from Tien An Men Square.

Stamp 2, 10 fen, buff, yellow-brown and sepia, gives a glimpse of the 10,000-seat auditorium.

Size: 52 × 31 mm. Perf. 11.5. Photogravured.

PEKING RAILWAY STATION SPECIALS

(Index No. 特 42; Serial Nos. 203-204)

Peking is changing its old aspect with remarkable speed through new construction. Its palatial new railway station, ultramodern in its facilities, was built in 1959. It is the theme of two special stamps issued August 30, 1960.
The "Patriotic Health Movement" specials were issued on September 10, 1960. The set consists of five stamps, each executed in two colours.

The mass health movement, started in China in the old revolutionary bases, came to be called the "Patriotic Health Movement" and assumed nationwide scale only after 1952, when U.S. imperialism resorted to the inhuman crime of bacteriological warfare during its aggression in Korea. Since then, the movement has become a regular part of the national effort for better health.

Stamp 1, orange and black, has the theme "Factory and Mine Health". The main design depicts a steel-worker. Behind him is a high-speed moisture-spray fan used in high-temperature workshops. The subsidiary design, below, incorporates silhouettes of mine and textile workers with ventilation and dust-prevention equipment.

Stamp 2, "Elimination of the Four Pests", slate-grey and dark green, is devoted to a nationwide movement to wipe out flies, mosquitoes, rats and bedbugs. It pictures a peasant with an insecti-
cide sprayer. Beside him is a glass fly-trap. The silhouettes below are of men and women, old and young, destroying the four pests in various ways.

Stamp 3, light blue and sepia, has the theme: “Health Practices.” Background, light blue. A woman is washing a window. The silhouettes show people sweeping and tidying-up, keeping food and drinks clean, washing and sunning clothes.

Stamp 4, “Disease Prevention”, maroon on buff, shows a child having a medical check-up. Silhouettes are of other activities illustrating the “Prevention First” policy of the Communist Party in medical and health work.

Stamp 5, “Physical Training”, turquoise-green and dark blue. An old man is practising Taichi Chuan, a traditional form of physical training widely popular in China. The silhouettes depict various sports activities.

All five stamps are of 8 fen value. Size: 26 × 31 mm. Perf. 11.5. Photogravured.

CHRYSANTHEMUM SPECIALS

(Index No. 44; Serial Nos. 210-227)

A set of 18 beautifully coloured stamps featuring the chrysanthemum, one of China’s most popular flowers, was issued between December 1960 and February 1961.

The chrysanthemum, which has been cultivated in China for nearly 3,000 years, is beloved by the people for its erect grace. Because it blooms during the frosty autumn when other flowers have withered, it is taken as a symbol of constancy. Many new varieties have resulted from hybridization, over 2,000 all told.

This set of photogravured stamps, depicting 18 of the best-known varieties, was designed by artists from the Peking Academy of
Chinese Painting. The flowers appear in their original colours, each against a contrasting background. Below we give values, background colours, names and the date of issue.

Stamp 1, 4 fen, grey-blue, Eighteen Yellow Petals, Feb. 24, 1961.
Stamp 4, 8 fen, prussian blue, Grand Sceptre, Jan. 18, 1961.
Stamp 5, 8 fen, emerald, Golden Curlicues, Jan. 18, 1961.
Stamp 6, 8 fen, purple, Golden Peony, Jan. 18, 1961.
Stamp 7, 8 fen, bistre, General’s Flag, Dec. 10, 1960.
Stamp 9, 10 fen, grey, Pink Lotus with Cassia Buds, Dec. 10, 1960.
Stamp 14, 22 fen, carmine, Cassia Buds on Ice, Jan. 18, 1961.
Stamp 15, 30 fen, sage green, Dark Lotus, Jan. 18, 1961.

All stamps measure 30 × 40 mm. Perf. 11.

1961

REVOLUTIONARY MILITARY MUSEUM
(Index No. 特 45; Serial Nos. 228-229)

On August 1, 1961, Army Day, two specials showing the Chinese People’s Revolutionary Military Museum were issued. The design is the front view of the museum. This splendid building was formally opened to the public on August 1, 1960. It has a collection of
over 20,000 items—relics, photos, pictures, etc.—which date from the founding of the Chinese Communist Party through all the revolutionary wars. They express the glorious victory won by the Chinese people through arduous struggle.

Stamp 1, 8 fen, slate, chocolate and bronze-green.

Stamp 2, 10 fen, light drab, black and bronze-green.

Both stamps are engraved and photogravured and measure 52 × 31 mm. Perf. 11.5.

**TANG DYNASTY FIGURINES**

*(Index No. 46; Serial Nos. 230-237)*

A set of eight special stamps featuring pottery animals was issued in November 1961. Such animal figures, made of beautifully coloured glazed pottery, were extremely popular in the Tang dynasty (A.D. 618-907). All those shown on the stamps were excavated in recent years from tombs in Sian, Shensi province, the Tang capital. They stand between 23.5 and 60 cm. high.

The technique of simultaneously applying several glazes on an object reached its height in the Tang period. Main colours included yellow, brown, green, blue and white. The figures on this set of stamps have up to four different colours.

Stamp values, background colours and a brief description follows:

Stamp 1, 4 fen, slate blue, donkey.
Stamp 2, 8 fen, dull green, donkey.
Stamp 3, 8 fen, dull purple, horse.
Stamp 4, 10 fen, prussian blue, horse.
Stamp 5, 20 fen, yellow-olive, horse.
Stamp 6, 22 fen, deep bluish green, horse.
Stamp 7, 30 fen, chestnut, camel with four musicians and a dancer.

Stamp 8, 50 fen, slate, camel with seven musicians and a dancer.

The stamps are photogravured. Size: 30 × 40 mm. Perf. 11.

SPECIALS ON TIBET
(Index No. 特 47; Serial Nos. 238-242)

A set of five special stamps on the new life of the Tibetan people was issued on November 25, 1961. They were based on sketches by the artist Pan Shih-hsun.

Democratic reform has now been basically completed in Tibet. Farm land has been distributed to the serfs. The great majority of
the peasant households have organized into mutual-aid teams for farm work. There has been a marked improvement in the standard of living.

All these achievements have been made since March 1959, when an armed rebellion by a handful of reactionary members of the upper class was put down. Ever since Tibet was liberated in 1951, these elements, through the former Tibetan local government which they controlled, had tried to block progress and maintain their brutal serf system.

After the rebellion, the Preparatory Committee for the Tibet Autonomous Region, which had been set up in 1956, took over the functions of local government. It is now preparing the way for regional autonomy.

Details of the stamps are given below.

Stamp 1, 4 fen, buff, shows members of a mutual-aid team singing on their way to work.

Stamp 2, 8 fen, turquoise green, depicts a woman sowing.

Stamp 3, 10 fen, greenish-yellow, pictures a celebration for a good harvest.
Stamp 4, 20 fen, rose, features two former serfs as peasant representatives.

Stamp 5, 30 fen, light blue, illustrates the new educational opportunities with a picture of two primary school students.

All stamps are photogravured. Size: $30 \times 40$ mm. Perf. 11.

1962

FEATURING THE CRANE

(Index No. 特48; Serial Nos. 243-245)

Cranes, birds long admired by the Chinese people for their beauty and elegance, are featured for the first time on a special set of three stamps issued on June 10, 1962.

In Chinese this kind of crane (*Grus japonensis*) is called “red crown” or “white” or “immortal”. Most of the plumage is snowy white. The head is bald except for a patch of red papilllose skin on top—hence the name “red crown”. The throat is brown and the end wing-feathers are black. The birds stand 1.34 metres high and the contrast of red, white and black makes them strikingly beautiful.

They nest in the marshes along the Amur and Usuri rivers on China’s far northeastern border during late spring and early summer. As autumn approaches the families gather in great flocks. They rise high into the air and, emitting their peculiar penetrating cries, fly southward to the Yangtze valley, Korea and Japan.

People of ancient times regarded these long-living cranes as symbols of longevity and good fortune, as companions and bearers
of immortals. The good-tempered birds are often tamed when young and reared to beautify traditional Chinese gardens. Throughout the ages they have figured prominently in Chinese poetry, painting, art crafts and architectural decoration.

This set of stamps was designed in 1961 by Chen Chih-fu, the late vice-director of the Nanking Art Institute. The birds are pictured against a background of clouds and waves, pines and bamboos, subjects often used in Chinese traditional paintings.

Stamp 1, 8 fen. A pair of cranes stand on a shoal beside turquoise-green bamboo against a light drab background.

Stamp 2, 10 fen. Two cranes fly among buff-coloured clouds in sky of cobalt blue.

Stamp 3, 20 fen. The branches of an old pine are silhouetted against a light ochre background. A solitary crane stands on rock against which waves are breaking.

The stamps measure 30 × 40 mm. Perf. 11. Technicolour photogravure.

CHINESE FOLK-DANCE SPECIALS
(Index No. 特 49; Serial Nos. 246-251)

The gay and varied folk dances of the Chinese people are featured in three sets of specials, each with six stamps, the first of which was issued on October 15, 1962.

Each stamp shows a couple in the colourful costume of one of China’s many nationalities, performing the movements of what is generally a group dance. Since the Chinese Communist Party formulated the policy for art and literature of “a hundred flowers
bloom; develop the new from the old”, the folk dances of the various nationalities have been revived and elaborated. Mainly performed on holidays and at special festivals, the dances reflect the happiness, optimism and courage of the working people.

Stamp 1, 4 fen, Flower-Drum-Lantern Dance of the Han people, the majority nationality. Popular among the peasants along the Huai River in Anhwei province at temple fairs, festivals or in the off-farming season, it involves quick and lively movements and is usually done by men through somersaults and other acrobatic feats and by the women through the handling of a fan or handkerchief.

Stamp 2, 8 fen, Mongolian Ordos Dance. Various movements of arms and shoulders are combined with the striding steps of these herdsmen from the Ordos in the Ikhju League of Inner Mongolia.

Stamp 3, 10 fen, Chuang Shrimp-Catchers’ Dance. Done in the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region in south China, this is a courting song-and-dance in which girls who catch shrimps in a river sing alternate couplets with young men who are fishing.

Stamp 4, 20 fen, Tibetan Fiddle Dance. A favourite with Tibetans, especially those living along the banks of the Chinsha River in west Szechuan province, it is performed during festivals in forests by young men and women in their long-sleeved robes, who dance from sundown to midnight to the accompaniment of a special kind of fiddle.

Stamp 5, 30 fen, Yi Friendship Dance, also known as the Four-Stringed-Fiddle Dance. The smooth, graceful movements are performed by the people of the Oshan Yi Autonomous County in Yunnan province, who dance in a circle to the accompaniment of a four-stringed fiddle.
Stamp 6, 50 fen, Uighur Drum Dance. The quick, lively steps of this dance are done by a girl, while her partner beats out the rhythm on a drum carried in the left hand.

All stamps measure 28.5 × 38 mm. Perf. 12.5. Multi-colour offset against a light buff background.

CHINESE BRIDGES SERIES
(Index No. 特 50; Serial Nos. 252-255)

A set of four stamps featuring drawings of some of China's famous bridges was issued on May 15, 1962. Known throughout the world, China's ancient bridges were of many different types. Those on the stamps were chosen to illustrate four of the main forms. The names of the bridges appear in the lower margin of each stamp.

Stamp 1, 4 fen, lavender, shows the Anchi Bridge, more popularly known as the Chaochow Bridge, spanning the Chiao River some 300 kilometres south of Peking. Built by an engineer named Li Chun between A.D. 605 and 616 in the Sui dynasty, it is the oldest stone-arch bridge in China which is still in good condition. It is often cited as the most perfect example of its type, the single-arch construction.

Stamp 2, 8 fen, green, shows the Paotai (Jewelled Belt) Bridge, out-
standing among the many bridges in Soochow, the city of waterways south of the Yangtze. Built in A.D. 806, and stretching for over a hundred metres across Tantai Lake, the bridge has 53 arches and is a model of the multiple-arch type of construction. Three of the arches in the middle rise higher than the rest to permit water traffic to pass beneath them.

Stamp 3, 10 fen, brown, pictures the Chupu Bridge in Kwanhsien, Szechuan province, most famous among China’s bamboo cable suspension bridges. It spans the Min River at the end of the Tu Chiang Yen Dyke, a water conservation project built by engineer Li Pin during the Chin dynasty (221-206 B.C.). The bridge itself is of unknown date. Weathered parts of the bridge are replaced regularly; it is still in exactly the same form as when it was first built.

Stamp 4, 20 fen, blue, features the Chengyang Bridge in Sanchiang, Kwangsí, a traditional-style wooden cantilever structure built in 1917. The bridge, over 80 metres long and 3.84 metres wide, rests on five stone piers, each of which is topped with an exquisite pavilion with a four-tiered roof. In addition to the beauty and dignity which they impart, these pavilions, by adding weight, steady the structure. The entire bridge is covered with a tiled roof protecting it against rain and weathering.

This set of stamps measures 54 × 20 mm. Perf. 11. Two-tone photogravure.

SPECIALS ON CUBA
(Index No. 51; Serial Nos. 256-258)

To mark the Chinese people’s resolute support for the heroic struggles of the Cuban people for independence and peace and against imperialist aggression, a set of three stamps was issued on July 10, 1962.

Stamp 1, 8 fen. Against a brown-red and rose Cuban flag, the figure of an insurgent Cuban soldier, a gun in his hands, symbolizes the victory of the revolution.

Stamp 2, 10 fen. Sage-green sugar-cane provides background for a happy Cuban peasant reaping the fruit of his toil. The theme signifies that the Cuban peasants have become their own masters.

Stamp 3, 22 fen. The outlines of a Cuban city are shown against
a background of violet-blue. An armed Cuban militia man and woman, epitomizing the Cuban people’s great vigilance, guard it against threatened invasion.

The characters at the top of all three stamps mean "Support Heroic Cuba". Size: 30 × 40 mm. Perf. 11. Two-tone photogravure.

SPECIALS ON ALGERIAN STRUGGLES
(Index No. 52; Serial Nos. 259-260)

Also issued on July 10, 1962, was a set of stamps to show China’s support for Algeria’s struggle for independence and against imperialism.

Stamp 1, 8 fen, pictures a flaming torch and a map of Algeria in orange-red against chocolate. The thirteen characters on the map read: "Support Algeria’s National Liberation Struggle!"

Stamp 2, 22 fen. The background is the brown and buff Algerian flag. The soldiers represent the Algerian people’s armed forces fighting for their national liberation. The characters at the top are the same as those described in Stamp 1.

Size: 30 × 40 mm. Perf. 11. Two-tone photogravure.
FAVOURITE FLOWERS

A new set of regular stamps showing three of China's most popular flowers—the peony, the lotus and the chrysanthemum—was issued on September 25, 1958. Printed in single colours on a white background, the reproductions use the folk-art form of paper cutouts.

Peony cultivation has a history of over 1,400 years in China. Grown in all parts of the country, there are over 500 varieties in a wide range of colours including red, yellow, blue, white, black, purple, green and pink. The root is used as a medicinal herb in the treatment of rheumatism and other diseases.

Lotuses grown in a tub or pool are an indispensable part of a Chinese garden. Through fossils, the history of this plant has been traced back almost 145 million years. There are many varieties, the most common being the Pink Lotus with a blossom about 15 cm in diameter. The root and seeds are both eaten raw and cooked.

Chrysanthemums, a denizen of China for several thousand years, were first used as a medicinal herb. They became a garden favourite in the third century. Autumn chrysanthemum shows are a popular event in city parks.

Stamp 1, Peony (*Paeonia suffruticosa* Andr.), 1½ fen, rose.
Stamp 2, Lotus (*Nelumbo nucifera* Gaertn.), 3 fen, blue-green.
Stamp 3, Chrysanthemum (*Chrysanthemum sinense* Sab.), 5 fen, orange-red.

All three stamps measure 18 × 20 mm. Perf. 14. Lithographed.
NEW REGULAR ISSUES

On July 20, 1961, the eleventh set of regular stamps was issued. There are altogether four designs in this set of twelve stamps. They show buildings and scenes of historic significance in the Chinese people's revolution. Each design has three values, differentiated by their colours. The values, colours and designs are as follows:

Stamp 1 to 3: 1 fen, bright blue; 1½ fen, claret; and 2 fen, deep bluish green, the "August First" building in Nanchang, Kiangsi province, headquarters of the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army during the 1927 uprising.

Stamp 4 to 6: 3 fen, violet; 4 fen, emerald; and 5 fen, sage-green, the building where Chairman Mao Tse-tung worked in Shachoupa, Juichin, Kiangsi province, centre of the Central Revolutionary Base from 1929 to 1934.

Stamp 7 to 9: 8 fen, olive green; 10 fen, bright purple; and 20 fen, prussian blue, depicts Pagoda Hill in Yenan, Shensi province.

Stamp 10 to 12: 22 fen, chocolate; 30 fen, light blue; and 50 fen, rose-red, a view of Tien An Men in Peking.

All stamps are engraved and measure 27 × 22 mm. Perf. 11.

ANOTHER SET OF NEW REGULAR ISSUES

Beginning January 1962 eight regular stamps, similar designs to those issued in 1961, were successively issued. The colours were the same as in the earlier set, but the designs in each case were slightly modified and more finely drawn.
Stamp 1 to 2: 1 fen and 2 fen. The “August First” building faces to the left, and the trees on both sides of the building are thicker.

Stamp 3 to 4: 3 fen and 4 fen. The leaves of the trees are shaded differently, and the houses in the background look more distant.

Stamp 5 to 7: 8 fen, 10 fen and 20 fen. There are groves of trees at the foot of the Pagoda Hill, which stands out more strikingly.

Stamp 8: 30 fen. The Tien An Men is seen with four flags on either side of its building and five gates at its front. A reviewing stand at left and street lamp at right, are shown more clearly.

The characters at the bottom: “Chinese People’s Postal Administration” are smaller than in the 1961 set.

All stamps measure 21 x 25 mm. Perf. 13. Offset.
APPENDIX

NOTE ON CHINESE CURRENCY:

1. As a result of the nationwide currency unification, the issue of special values for the northeast was discontinued from the end of 1950.

2. In March and April, 1955, the currency hitherto in use in China was exchanged for new currency at the rate of 10,000 old yuan for one yuan, which contains 100 fen or cents. The internal postage rate changed, at the same time, from ¥800 (old) to 8 fen (new). The Chinese characters for these currency units are 圆 yuan and 分 fen. Since then all stamps have been in the new denominations.

A. COMMEMORATIVES （紀）

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Index No.</th>
<th>Year of Issue</th>
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<th>Serial Nos.</th>
<th>Denominations</th>
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<td>1-4</td>
<td>¥30, ¥50, ¥100, ¥200.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. 1</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>Ditto, for northeast China</td>
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<td>C. 2</td>
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<td>People’s Political Consultative Conference (2nd set)</td>
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</tr>
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<td>C. 2</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>Ditto, for northeast China</td>
<td>13-16</td>
<td>NE¥1,000, NE¥1,500, NE¥5,000, NE¥20,000.</td>
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<tr>
<td>C. 3</td>
<td>1949</td>
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<tr>
<td>C. 4</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>Inauguration of the People’s Republic of China</td>
<td>23-26</td>
<td>¥800, ¥1,000, ¥2,000, ¥3,000.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C. 4. 1950 Ditto, for northeast China 27-30 NE¥5,000, NE¥10,000, NE¥20,000, NE¥30,000.
C. 5. 1950 Defend World Peace (1st set) 31-33 ¥400, ¥800, ¥2,000.
C. 5. 1950 Ditto, for northeast China 34-36 NE¥2,500, NE¥5,000, NE¥20,000.
C. 6. 1950 1st Anniversary of the Founding of People's Republic of China 37-41 ¥100, ¥400, ¥800.
C. 6. 1950 Ditto, for northeast China 42-46 ¥1,000, ¥2,000.
C. 7. 1950 1st All-China Postal Conference 47-48 NE¥2,500, NE¥5,000, NE¥10,000, NE¥20,000.
C. 7. 1950 Ditto, for northeast China 49-50 ¥400, ¥800.
C. 8. 1950 Ditto, for northeast China 54-56 NE¥2,500, NE¥5,000, NE¥20,000.
C. 10. 1951 Defend World Peace (2nd set) 60-62 ¥400, ¥800, ¥1,000.
C. 11. 1951 15th Anniversary of Death of Lu Hsun 63-64 ¥400, ¥800.
C. 12. 1951 Taiping Revolution Centenary 65-68 ¥400, ¥800, ¥800, ¥1,000.
C. 13. 1952 Peaceful Liberation of Tibet 69-72 ¥400, ¥800, ¥800, ¥1,000.
C. 14. 1952 International Conference in Defence of Children 73-74 ¥400, ¥800.
C. 15. 1952 International Labour Day 75-77 All ¥800.
C. 16. 1952 15th Anniversary of War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression
C. 17. 1952 25th Anniversary of Chinese People's Liberation Army
C. 18. 1952 Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions
C. 19. 1952 2nd Anniversary of Chinese People's Volunteers in Korea
C. 20. 1953 35th Anniversary of Great October Revolution
C. 21. 1953 International Working Women's Day
C. 22. 1953 135th Anniversary of Birth of Karl Marx
C. 23. 1953 7th All-China Trade Union Congress
C. 24. 1953 Defend World Peace (3rd set)
C. 25. 1953 Four Giants of World Culture
C. 26. 1954 30th Anniversary of Death of V. I. Lenin
C. 27. 1954 1st Anniversary of Death of J. V. Stalin
C. 28. 1954 Exhibition of Economic & Cultural Achievements of USSR at Peking
C. 30. 1954 The Constitution of People's Republic of China
C. 31. 1955 50th Anniversary of the Founding of China Red Cross Society

78-81 All ¥800.
82-85 All ¥800.
86-89 ¥400, ¥800, ¥800, ¥2,500.
90-93 All ¥800.
94-97 All ¥800.
98-99 Both ¥800.
100-101 ¥400, ¥800.
102-103 ¥400, ¥800.
104-106 ¥250, ¥400, ¥800.
107-110 ¥250, ¥400, ¥800, ¥2,200.
111-113 ¥400, ¥800, ¥2,000.
114-116 ¥400, ¥800, ¥2,000.
117 ¥800.
118-119 ¥400, ¥800.
120-121 ¥400, ¥800.
122 8 fen

C. 33. 1955 Scientists of Ancient China 125-128 All 8 fen.

C. 33. 1956 Ditto, miniature sheet 125-128

C. 34. 1955 85th Anniversary of Birth of Lenin 129-130 8 fen, 20 fen.


C. 38. 1956 90th Anniversary of Birth of Sun Yat-sen 138-139 4 fen, 8 fen.

C. 39. 1957 1st All-China Workers' Athletic Meet 140-144 4 fen, 4 fen, 8 fen, 8 fen, 8 fen.

C. 40. 1957 1st Batch of China-made Motor Trucks Off the Plant 145-146 4 fen, 8 fen.

C. 41. 1957 30th Anniversary of the People's Liberation Army 147-150 4 fen, 4 fen, 8 fen, 8 fen.

C. 42. 1957 4th W.F.T.U. Congress 151-152 8 fen, 22 fen.

C. 43. 1957 Completion of the Yangtze Bridge 153-154 8 fen, 20 fen.

C. 44. 1957 40th Anniversary of the October Revolution 155-159 4 fen, 8 fen, 20 fen, 22 fen, 32 fen.

C. 45. 1957 Fulfilment of the 1st Five-Year Plan 160-162 4 fen, 8 fen, 16 fen.

B. SPECIALS (特)

S. 1. 1951 National Emblem 1-5 ¥100, ¥200, ¥400, ¥500, ¥800.
| S. 2. | 1952 | Land Reform | 6-9 | ¥100, ¥200, ¥400, ¥800. |
| S. 3. | 1952 | Tunhuang Murals (1st set) | 10-13 | All are ¥800. |
| S. 4. | 1952 | Gymnastics by Radio | 14-53 | All are ¥400. |
| S. 5. | 1952 | National Construction (1st set) | 54-57 | All are ¥800. |
| S. 6. | 1953 | Tunhuang Murals (2nd set) | 58-61 | All are ¥800. |
| S. 7. | 1953 | Ancient Inventions | 62-65 | All are ¥800. |
| S. 9. | 1954 | Archaeological Treasures | 74-77 | All are ¥800. |
| S. 10. | 1954 | Anshan Steel Mills | 78-79 | ¥400, ¥800. |
| S. 11. | 1954 | Workers’ Inventions | 80-81 | ¥400, ¥800. |
| S. 12. | 1955 | Super High-Tension Transmission Line | 82 | ¥800. |
| S. 13. | 1955 | Strive for the Fulfilment of the 1st Five-Year Plan of Construction | 83-100 | All are 8 fen. |
| S. 15. | 1956 | Peking Views | 104-108 | 4 fen, 4 fen, 8 fen, 8 fen, 8 fen. |
| S. 16. | 1956 | Pictorial Reproductions from Bricks of East Han Period | 109-112 | 4 fen, 4 fen, 8 fen, 8 fen. |
| S. 17. | 1956 | Saving Promotion | 113-114 | 4 fen, 8 fen. |
| S. 18. | 1957 | International Children’s Day | 115-118 | All are 8 fen. |
| S. 19. | 1957 | Yellow River Control Scheme | 119-122 | 4 fen, 4 fen, 8 fen, 8 fen. |
| S. 20. | 1957 | Agricultural Cooperation | 123-126 | All are 8 fen. |

**C. REGULAR ISSUES (普)**

| R. 1. | 1950 | Regular issue: Tien An Men (1st issue) | 1-9 | ¥200, ¥300, ¥500, ¥800, ¥1,000, ¥2,000, ¥5,000, ¥8,000, ¥10,000. |
R. 2. 1950 Regular issue: Tien An Men (2nd issue) 10-12 ¥1,000, ¥3,000, ¥10,000.
R. 3. 1950 Regular issue: Tien An Men (3rd issue) 13-19 ¥100, ¥200, ¥300, ¥400, ¥500, ¥800, ¥2,000.
R. 4. 1950-1951 Regular issue: Tien An Men (4th issue) 20-29 ¥100, ¥200, ¥300, ¥400, ¥500, ¥800, ¥1,000, ¥2,000, ¥3,000, ¥5,000.
R. 5. 1951 Regular issue: Tien An Men (5th issue) 30-35 ¥10,000, ¥20,000, ¥30,000, ¥50,000, ¥100,000, ¥200,000.
R. 6. 1953 Regular issue: Production, etc. 36-41 ¥50, ¥200, ¥250, ¥800, ¥1,600, ¥2,000.
R. 7. 1954 Regular issue: Tien An Men (6th issue) 42-49 ¥50, ¥100, ¥200, ¥250, ¥400, ¥800, ¥1,600, ¥2,000.
R. 8. 1956-1957 Regular issue: Labourer, Farmer & Soldier 50-58 ¥1/2 fen, 1 fen, 2 fen, 2 1/2 fen, 4 fen, 8 fen, 10 fen, 20 fen, 50 fen.

**D. AIRMAIL ISSUES** (航)

A.1. 1951 Air Mail Stamps. 1-5 ¥1,000, ¥3,000, ¥5,000, ¥10,000, ¥30,000.
A.2. 1957 Air Mail Stamps. 6-9 16 fen, 28 fen, 35 fen, 52 fen.

**E. POSTAGE DUES** (欠)

D.1. 1950 Postage-due Stamps. 1-9 ¥100, ¥200, ¥500, ¥800, ¥1,000, ¥2,000, ¥5,000, ¥8,000, ¥10,000.
D.2. 1954 Postage-due Stamps. 10-14 ¥100, ¥200, ¥500, ¥800, ¥1,600.
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