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The truth about U.S. foreign "aid" (p. 6).



China's Solidarity with Mongolia

Chinese people celebrate the 38th anniversary of the victory of the Mongolian people's revolution and observe "Mongolia Day" (p. 9).



Postal and Telecommunication Services Grow



Kwangtung's Epic Battle Against the Flood

> How the people of Kwangtung won the fight against the worst flood menace in living memory (p. 13).

Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme on Democratic Reform in Tibet

SAGA OF RESISTANCE TO JAPANESE INVASION

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(BELJING ZHOUBAO)

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July 14, 1959

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"KWACA" in Africa

News from Africa continues to highlight the fact that the colonialists and racists have run into stormy weather. In East Africa, the more than five million people of Uganda are stepping up their struggle against British colonial rule. Responding to the call of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Council, people's organizations in many parts of the world observed July 5 as the day of solidarity with the Uganda people. The Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity issued a statement (see p. 22) voicing the Chinese people's support for the freedom fight there. In South Africa, there have been mass demonstrations of tens of thousands of Africans against rampant racism.

These events assume added importance against the vast background of awakening Africa. 1959 opened with mass uprisings in the Congo, the tightly secluded Belgian colony in the heart of the continent. These were soon followed by anticolonialist outbursts no less intense in Britain's Central African colony, Nyasaland. In the north, Algeria is waging a fierce fight against the French colonialists. To the west, the Kamerun is seething with popular opposition to British and French rule.

Africa is either smouldering or aflame wherever colonialism remains in power. And U.S. imperialism, which is trying to replace the older colonialists, is being recognized by more and more Africans as a dangerous foe of their freedom and independence. The colonialists are running into trouble in all directions while for the Africans it is *kwaca* (daybreak), as the slogan of the Nyasaland demonstrators aptly put it.

The scourge of colonialism and racism must be ended. Under the heading "The Creeping Tragedy of South Africa," an article published in the British weekly New Statesman some time ago noted that the infantile mortality rate for Africans is officially estimated as 200-300 per 1,000 and that only 50 per cent of all Africans born in the Union of South Africa reach the working age of 16. In Uganda, too, 40 out of every 109 Africans die before the age of 15 because of dire poverty and unchecked diseases. It is the same tragic story in all of Africa where the colonialists and white supremacists still rule. This is a disgrace to mankind, a disgrace to our era which must be swept clean from the face of the earth without further delay.

We in China can readily understand the sufferings and aspirations of the African people despite the enormous geographical distance separating us from Africa. As Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois, the noted American Negro scholar and respected champion of African independence, said earlier this year in Peking: "Recall when lordly Britishers threw the rickshaw money on the ground to avoid touching a filthy hand. Forget not, the time when in Shanghai no Chinaman dare set foot in a park which he paid for. Tell this to Africa..." The memories of imperialist outrages are still fresh in Chinese minds. That is why every call to support the African people finds immediate popular response in this country.

With keen interest and profound sympathy, the Chinese people are following the progress of the national-liberation movements in different parts of Africa. With firm conviction in the righteousness of their cause, we are looking forward to their ultimate victory. All colonial repression and chicanery, in the last analysis, will only spur the African people to a more determined fight and hasten the rise of a new and free Africa.

Present Tasks in Tibet

Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, Vice-Chairman and Secretary-General of the Preparatory Committee for the Autonomous Region of Tibet, reported last week to the Second Plenary Meeting of the Committee in Lhasa. His report, based on a full exchange of views with interested circles, cutlines the basic policies for the implementation of democratic reform in Tibet. First he showed how the reactionary clique of the upper strata in Tibet had courted its own ruin, how the forces of reaction are dying while the nascent forces of revolution are growing from strength to strength in the region. Then he focussed attention on the san fan and shuang jian (3 anti's and 2 reductions) campaign-anti-rebellion, anti-ula system and anti-slavery, and reduction of rents and interest charges-which constitutes the main task in the rural areas of Tibet at present.

Different Treatment. In accordance with the directive of the central authorities, Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme said, different manorial lords (feudal estate-holders) will be dealt with differently in the democratic reform. The dividing line is whether they took any part in the rebellion or not. The land owned by manorial lords who took part in the rebellion will be confiscated and the tillers of their land will enjoy the benefit of harvesting this year's crops without paying rents. For those who took no part in the rebellion the rents on the land they own will, after consultation, be reduced this year. The policy of redemption will be adopted when the time comes for land reform.

Rent Reduction. For those manorial lords who did not take part in the rebellion, Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme said that this year the crops will be distributed at an 80-20 per cent ratio. That is to say, the tillers of the land belonging to non-rebellious estate-holders will receive 30 per cent of the crops, with seeds deducted in advance, and 20 per cent will go to the manorial lords.

Interest Reduction. The usury imposed on the labouring people by the manorial lords was traditionally at such exorbitant rates that many debts could not possibly be redeemed for generations, said Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme. All debts owed by the labouring people to the manorial lords and to subletting landlords at the end of 1958 are now declared null and void, but commercial loans stand unaffected. For loans extended to labouring people in

1959 by manorial lords who had not taken part in the rebellion a one per cent monthly interest may be charged.

The Peasant Associations. When speaking of mobilizing the masses to press ahead with the san fan and shuang jian campaign, Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme declared that the existing committees formed to put down the rebellion and organize production, which are of a transitional character, will cease functioning upon the formation of the peasant associations. The latter will become the primary form of organization of the peasants to carry out the democratic reform and develop production. At a given period, he said, these peasant associations will assume the functions and powers of the primary level of government in the rural areas.

Formation of Herdsmen's Associations.

Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme said that the main tasks in the pastoral areas were to protect the livestock and promote animal husbandry. The herds owned by the rebels will be confiscated by the government and turned over to the herdsmen who tended them. A policy of nonredistribution of the livestock and mutual benefits between livestock-owners and herdsmen will be carried out but the "three anti's" campaign will be launched, he said. All the pastoral serfs emancipated in the campaign will become hired herdsmen and receive reasonable wages. Grazing taxes charged by the manorial lords and their agents for the use of grazing grounds will be abolished. Herdsmen's associations similar to peasant associations will be established to carry out the tasks facing the pastoral areas.

Changes in Administrative Divisions.

On the question of redrawing the administrative map of Tibet, Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme pointed out that the existing administrative division of Tibet into chikyab, dzong and chi suits the book of the manorial lords who wanted to carve up the land according to the ownership of manors by the three types of estateholders. It is extremely irrational and inconvenient for government. He said that it was therefore essential to make a rational redivision, taking into consideration terrain, transport facilities, economic conditions, defence and administrative requirements. The proposal before the meeting now is to divide the Tibet region into seven areas and one municipality, namely, Shigatse, Chamdo, Takun, Loka, Gyantse, Nagchuka, Ari and the municipality of Lhasa. The existing 147 dzong and chi will be turned into 80 counties.

Policy of Redemption. Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme said that the Central Government has decided to adopt a policy of redemption, similar to that adopted towards the national bourgeoisle in other parts of China, in dealing with those manorial lords and subletting landlords who did not take part in the rebellion. "This is an entirely correct policy," he said, "since first of all, politically speaking, there is a distinction between those who took part, and those who did not take part, in the rebellion. There is a line of demarcation, a clear distinction between right and wrong, when we confiscate the land of those who took part in the rebellion and adopt a policy of redemption towards those who didn't." He expressed the hope that all patriotic elements of the upper classes in Tibet will take the side of the people and identify themselves with the cause of the people to emancipate themselves completely.

Decisive Third Quarter

While China's heavy industrics have done well in the first months of the year, chalking up output increases as compared with the corresponding period of 1958, the next three months are decisive. Output targets for the third quarter are higher. The workers of the metallurgical, coal, chemical and other industries are making a determined bid to excel themselves and are challenging each other to achieve higher output and better quality with lower costs of production. The All-China Federation of Trade Unions has called on all workers and administrative staffs in the country to bring about a new upsurge in the drive for increased production and economy to greet the 10th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic.

In this drive to produce more and better, the country's miners are pressing ahead. Five of the biggest coal-mining areas in China—Chinghsi, west of Peking, Huainan, in east China, Fushun and Fuhsin, in northeast China, and Kailan, in north China—have challenged all miners in the country to overfulfil the quotas set for the third quarter. Among the conditions set for the challenge are fulfilment of the monthly tunnelling targets in underground mines, stripping the overburden at surface mines, and achieving an 8 per cent reduction in production costs over last year.

At the steel centre of Anshan in northeast China the workers during the first week of July produced 625 tons more steel products daily than the June average, which promises well for their effort to better their first and second quarter records.

New Highways

In the short space of five menths ending May this year, Chinese road builders completed the construction of nearly 12,000 kilometres of highways and rebuilt some 7,000 kilometres of old ones. Most of these new motorways have connections with the trunk roads and link up with the smaller cities and market towns in the rural areas, to form a wider network of motor transport. With these new and reconditioned highways in commission, the new industrial areas that have come into existence since the big leap of 1958 can now enjoy easier and quicker access to other parts of the counfrv.

The new network of highways in the Chilien Mountains gives a pretty good idea of this development. In this northwest China region, transport was too primitive for words in the old days. Now a fine system of highways has been built; there are roads between counties and between one people's commune and another. Where only caravan roads existed, now Jiefang lorries made in Changchun, northeast China, ply the new motor roads. The

Highway through the mountains (detail)

Woodcut by Feng Chung-tich

rich Tsaidam Basin, to the southwest of the Chilien Mountains, and practically inaccessible yesterday, is fast becoming one of China's most important oil centres with the development of motor roads speeding up connections with its neighbouring provinces.

In this heavy motor road building programme one of the striking features has been the cutting down of the number of terrics and the building of bridges in their stead. This facilitates the operation of lorry-trains, a higher efficiency transport method which came into vogue only recently.

Midsummer Rural Welfare

Hunan, one of the leading grainproducing provinces of China, gives a fair
idea of the efforts being made for the
peasants busy gathering in the crops and
planting new ones all at the same time
in this midsummer heat. Rural Communist Party organizations, acting on the
instructions of the provincial Party committee, are "grasping production with
one hand and welfare with the other," as
the current saying here goes. Every people's commune has assigned one of the
Party secretaries or a leading member of
the Party committee to the full-time job

of seeing to it that the commune members, hard at work in the fields these days, enjoy the best care the commune can provide.

of the community dining-rooms which were set up less than a year ago and. like their counterparts in other provinces, needed time to improve and consolidate, have introduced many improvements since May. After the day's work is done the commune members now come home to meals kept hot for them in the dining-rooms. Community baths have been built, too. All this may not seem very much to city people, but to the peasants enjoying these amenities so conveniently at their communes they are real "treats" indeed.

But more notable than any other improvement are the measures taken to keep the commune members fit and healthy. Mobile medical teams make the rounds of the fields every day and the spectacle of regular visiting doctors and nurses, complete with first-aid kits and other paraphernalia of the travelling doctor, was a very rare thing, if ever seen at all before, in the rural areas. The doctors and nurses also make frequent visits to the community kitchens to see that strict hygiene regulations are observed and they conduct courses to give the cooks and kitchen staffs special short-term training in hygiene. In addition, rural medical workers are given further training to help them do a still better job. In the Shaoyang area alone, some 230,000 people have received such training. Coupled with the improvement in housing and other welfare facilities, the general health of the commune members in Hunan Province this year has gone up, to the acclaim of all the commune members who sing their praises in dazibao.

Clumsy Canard

Many people who read the news story put out a few days ago by Chiang Kaishek's air force headquarters and the Kuomintang Central News Agency about five People's Liberation Army aircraft having been shot down by Chiang's airmen off Matsu Island, recalled similar clumsy canards during the revolutionary civil war period when practically all the leading generals of the people's army today had at one time or another been pronounced dead by the Kuomintang army spokesmen.

The facts of the present situation are as follows, as announced by a spokesman of the air force command of the People's Liberation Army: At 7 hours 13 minutes on July 5 four U.S.-made F-86 fighters of the Chiang Kai-shek air force intruded over Tangyu, northeast of Nanjih Island off the coast of Fukien Province. At 7 hours 14 minutes they made their way into the Foochow area from behind Pingtan Island. At 7 hours 21 minutes the Chiang Kai-shek planes encountered P.L.A. planes over the areas of Changlo, Mamoi, Kwantow and Minganchen, east of Foochow, and fled towards the sea after a brief skirmish. One of the P.L.A. aircraft, chasing the fleeing Chiang planes towards the Min River estuary at a low altitude, fell into the sea as a result of making too sharp a dive at high speed.

One plane fell into the sea and the Kuomintang claimed five shot down! This is like the old war communiques of the Chiang Kai-shek army which finished off the People's Liberation Army a long time ago, and according to which there would have been no need for Chiang and his army to flee to Taiwan and spend their last days under the protection of the U.S. imperialists.

The Foreign "Aid" of U.S. Imperialism

by KU I-CHI

FOREIGN "aid" is an important weapon of the U.S. imperialists to further their post-war expansion abroad. It is a new form of U.S. colonialism in action.

U.S. foreign "aid" methods evolved from the two world wars. In the initial stages of the two world wars, the United States did not directly enter the conflicts, but on both occasions it exported huge amounts of goods to the belligerents for military and civilian use. After it joined the wars, the United States further increased exports to its allied countries. When the financial resources of its allies were nearly exhausted and they were short of foreign exchange, the United States gave them financial "aid" so that they could continue to buy American goods for military and civilian use. During World War II, U.S. financial "aid" was dispensed on a large scale mainly on the basis of the Lend-Lease Act.

In the post-war years, so-called U.S. foreign "aid" was effected mainly on the basis of the "Mutual Security Acts" adopted by the U.S. Congress in 1951 and 1954 respectively. They include, among other things, "direct military aid," "defence support," "technical aid," "development assistance," "the President's contingent fund," etc., to the tune of \$4,000 million to \$5,000 million per annum, and as much as \$7,000 million during the war of U.S. aggression against Korea. Other items of a similar nature are loans for, or "grants" of, surplus U.S. farm products amounting to more than a thousand million dollars a year. In addition, loans made by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund should also be recognized as items within the category of U.S. imperialist foreign "aid," as both organizations are controlled by the United States and are instrumental in the implementation of U.S. foreign policy. "Aid" extended through these two organizations totalled approximately \$6,000 million between 1947 and the end of June 1958. Adding these three categories together, U.S. foreign "aid" appropriations between July 1945 and June 1958 amounted to a total of more than \$84,600 million.* This is equivalent to the total value of U.S. exports during the past five years (1954-1958), or 2.28 times as much as the export of private American capital up to the end of 1957.**

Tool of Aggression and War

Although there are many names for the various kinds of U.S. foreign "aid," they all directly serve the policy of aggression and war of U.S. monopoly capital. Under the so-called "mutual security" programme, direct U.S. military "aid" totalled \$20,500 million between 1950 and June 1958.* This covered the expenses for the supply of various types of arms, of equipment for munition plants, for the training of military personnel, subsidizing the construction of ground installations as well as bases for ground, naval and air forces. From this sum, the United States exported 40,000 tanks and various types of armoured cars, 1,300 warships, 57,000 artillery guns, 10,000 aircraft and 2,200,000 fire-arms of various descriptions.

More than 40 countries are recipients of such "aid." Most of them have been dragged into the military blocs knocked together by the United States. From 1949 onwards the United States has organized such military blocs as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the Australia-New Zealand-United States Pact, the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization, the Bagdad Pact, etc. At the same time it has concluded bilateral military agreements with many countries. Soon after it received U.S. military "aid," Yugoslavia formed a military alliance with Greece and Turkey at the instigations of the United States and indirectly joined the NATO bloc.

In the countries receiving U.S. military "aid," the United States, as stipulated in the treaties concluded, maintains military missions which enjoy diplomatic privileges. These missions, in the light of the plans drawn up by the Pentagon, determine the military budgets and structures of these "allied" countries, control and train their troops. The United States regards the military forces of these countries as a part of its "defence" forces. As Eisenhower boasted in January this year, with this military "aid" the United States has set up for the "free world" an army of 4,900,000 men, a naval force with 2,500 warships and an air force with 30,000 planes. It must be noted, however, that most of the military equipment which the United States has provided to its followers is of the type that has to be replaced in the course of armament drives. Often the supply of equipment does not satisfy the wants of the recipients; what they want is in short supply while what is not wanted is given in great quantities. The supply of spare parts, especially, is in a mess. All this has naturally reduced the actual military effectiveness of such "aid" to a considerable extent.

Apart from direct military "aid," there is "defence support" which is a kind of indirect military "aid." At present, such "aid" is given mainly to south Korea, south Viet-nam, the Chiang Kai-shek clique, Turkey, etc. All

^{*}Including \$6,200 million not yet used up to June 30, 1957.

^{**} According to the statistics of the U.S. publication Survey of Current Business, September 1958, private American investments abroad totalled \$37,000 million at the end of 1957.

^{*}Eisenhower's message to the U.S. Congress on the "mutual security" programme, January 28, 1959.

these hangers-on of the United States often face the danger of financial break-down because their military expenditures are extremely large. To avert this danger, the United States offers them non-military consumer goods and financial "aid." A greater part of the commodities it offers is surplus farm products. The money the recipients get from the sale of these commodities is again used to cover their military expenses. According to the "mutual security" programme for 1958, such "aid" amounted to approximately \$700 million, or more than one-third of the direct military "aid."

There is also the so-called technical "aid." Under the pretext of providing the recipient countries with "technical knowledge," the United States has sent large numbers of "technical missions" to those countries to prospect the resources and gather information, thus laying the groundwork for the export of U.S. monopoly capital.

Another kind of "aid" is known as "development assistance." In the past it was mainly carried out in the form of grants; since 1957 it has been renamed the "development loan fund" with loans as the principal form of "aid." This is used as bait for the countries that have not yet joined military blocs. By means of this fund, the United States also undertakes to exploit the strategic materials it needs in these countries.

The "mutual security" programme also includes the so-called "President's contingent fund." This is a kind of contingent "aid" not subject to the restrictions of law so that the U.S. President can answer unexpected "needs." The military "aid" used to support the right-wing elements in Jordan to subvert the Nabulsi cabinet in 1957 came from this source.

Dollar Shackles

One of the shackles which the United States puts around the necks of the countries receiving its "aid," choking their economies, is the "counterpart fund." According to U.S. law, the recipient country is obliged to deposit, in local currency, in a special account known as the "counterpart fund," a sum equivalent to the proceeds taken from the non-military (including the "defence support") supplies given by the United States and sold on the market of the recipient country. Ten per cent of the "counterpart fund" is put at the disposal of the U.S. Gov-

ernment and the rest, 90 per cent, at the disposal of the recipient country, subject, however, to the approval of the United States.* The United States has imposed restrictions on the allocations of the "counterpart fund," specifying that it may only be used for military purposes or important economic installations related to "defence." It should be pointed out that in the U.S. foreign "aid" programme the money that goes out as "grants" but actually becomes the "counterpart fund" is a considerable sum which the United States can manipulate in the recipient country. With this money the United States can interfere directly in the economic and even the political life of the recipient country. That is because the allocations of the "counterpart fund" must tally with the provisions of U.S. law, and these provisions, in many ways, are direct violations of the sovereign rights of the recipient countries.

U.S. "aid" in the form of surplus farm products is administered in pursuance of two Acts. First, the "Mutual Security Act" which stipulates that in making appropriations on the basis of the "Mutual Security Act" a part of it should be used to export surplus farm products and that the proceeds from these surplus farm products should be dealt with in accordance with the Act. The value of such exports of surplus farm products based on the "Mutual Security Act" totalled \$2,037 million for the period between July 1, 1953 and the end of July 1958. Secondly, the "Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act" of 1954. By the end of March 1958 the total value of farm products dumped abroad in accordance with this Act reached \$5,774 million of which \$3.824 million worth went as loans to foreign countries.** The prices charged for the surplus farm products are higher than those prevailing on the world market. Moreover, these goods, as stipulated, must be carried in American bottoms and American freight charges are higher than the usual international rates. The recipient countries therefore suffer considerable losses. When the surplus farm products are sold, the United States often uses the proceeds from the sales as loans extended in local currency to the countries receiving "aid." In this way one American dollar renders double exploitation. Up to March 1958 there were 10

^{**} Operation Report of the International Co-operation Administration, ending on March 31, 1958, p. 14.







Cartoon by Hua Chun-wu

^{*} The U.S. "Mutual Security Act of 1954."

countries which had received loans exceeding \$100 million under the "Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act." India headed the list with \$362 million, Yugoslavia came next with \$293 million, and Spain followed with \$253 million.* In February 1957 the U.S. Congress passed the Cooley Amendment to this Act which stipulates that 25 per cent of the foreign currency taken from the proceeds of surplus farm products sold should be turned over to the American Export-Import Bank for loans to American private enterprises operating abroad. In this way, the hand of the American enterprises in the recipient countries is strengthened.

Even the U.S. imperialists themselves do not try to conceal the fact that the "Mutual Security Act" directly serves the U.S. policy of aggression and war. The Act itself openly proclaims that it aims "to maintain the security and to promote the foreign policy of the United States by authorizing military, economic and technical assistance to friendly nations to strengthen the mutual security and individual and collective defenses of the free world." The Act further declares that developing the resources of these countries is also for "the national interest of the United States and to facilitate the effective participation of those countries in the United Nations system for collective security." The "Mutual Security Act" brazenly asserts that to be eligible for military "aid," a country has to fulfil "the military obligations which it has assumed," contribute its manpower and resources to the "development and maintenance of its own defensive strength and the defensive strength of the free world." and "take all reasonable measures which may be needed to develop its defense capacities," etc.

From this it can be seen that U.S. "aid" is a special form of export of state capital and is even more aggressive in nature than the direct investments of monopoly capital in general. Under the pretext of opposing the so-called "menace of communism," the United States is trying to hitch the countries receiving "aid" to its war-chariot and thus enslave them.

The Scourge of "Aid"

U.S. foreign "aid" is brutal plunder imposed on the recipient countries. More often than not the recipient countries find it impossible to extricate themselves from the quagmire.

To obtain military "aid" from the United States, the recipient countries have to defray a huge amount of military expenditures for militarization and make appropriations several times greater than the amount of U.S. "aid" for arms expansion. From 1950 to 1958, the military "aid" given by the United States to its "allies" amounted to \$20,500 million while the military expenditures of its "allies" reached \$130,000 million.** In 1952, Britain obtained U.S. military "aid" amounting to \$160 million, but its own military expenditures exceeded \$3,800 million. U.S. military "aid" accounted for only 4.2 per cent of

Britain's military expenditures. The military expenditures of France in 1952 were seven times as great as the U.S. military "aid" it received. This not only imposed a heavy burden on these countries, but, as a result of the militarization of their economies, production for civilian consumption and for export trade was so adversely affected that their national economies as a whole were thrown out of gear. From 1946 to 1951, the unfavourable balance of foreign trade incurred by the Western European countries averaged \$6,500 million annually, totalling \$40,000 million in six years. The result was: runaway inflation, currency devaluation, drastic reduction of foreign exchange reserves and soaring costs of living.

U.S. military "aid" has imposed even heavier burdens on the under-developed countries. For instance, from October 1950 to June 1957, Thailand obtained U.S. military "aid" amounting to \$274.6 million and economic "aid" amounting to \$137.3 million, the grand total being \$411.9 million. But Thailand's direct military expenditures alone amounted to \$720 million during the 1950-1957 period, or 1.75 times as much as the total amount of U.S. "aid." By March 1959, the U.S. military "aid" granted to Pakistan had reached \$235 million, but Pakistan's military expenditures in 1958 alone amounted to \$170 million. The Christian Science Monitor wrote: "However, even if self-sufficiency in food production is quickly achieved, Pakistan must remain dependent upon American aid for a long time to come. A principal reason is the staggering cost of its military forces. Exclusive of direct American aid, the armed services each year soak up no less than 69 per cent of the Pakistani budget."

But the disasters brought to the recipient countries go far beyond this. As a result of the dumping of American goods, their industrial and agricultural production has declined rapidly. From March 1948 to June 1957, the value of non-military goods exported by means of U.S. foreign "aid" appropriations totalled \$17,100 million, of which raw materials and semi-finished products accounted for more than \$6,100 million; food grains and fertilizers, \$5,000 million; and fuels, \$2,300 million; while machines and vehicles combined accounted for only \$2,800 million. This means that more than five sixths consisted of consumer goods. The proportion of surplus farm products in the consumer goods dumped by the United States has gone up from year to year. It was one-eighth in 1955, one-fifth in 1956 and one-half in 1957.

Serious Havoc Wrought

The dumping of the farm products and other consumer goods by the United States has subjected the countries receiving "aid" to exploitation and enslavement in many ways and has played serious havoc with their industrial and agricultural production. The countries which traditionally depended on the export of agricultural products are now witnessing daily decreases in their exports. In south Korea, the yearly output of food grain is now one-third less than what it was before the U.S. occupation. The principal markets of such rice producing countries as Burma and Thailand have also been grabbed by the United States. Since Thailand began to receive U.S. "aid" in 1950, its rice exports have declined by over 25 per cent, timber by 30 per cent, and tobacco by 50 per cent. As

^{*}Operation Report of the International Co-operation Administration, ending on March 31, 1958, p. 70.

^{**} Eisenhower's message to the U.S. Congress on the "mutual security" programme, January 28, 1959.

U.S. foreign "aid" materials are dumped in these countries, their industrial production falls daily. Three-quarters of the textile mills in Thailand have closed down. The level of industrial production in south Korea now is not half as high as it was under Japanese colonial rule, and the number of unemployed and semi-employed there has reached 6,600,000.

Washington has also been using its "aid" as a lever for political blackmail against the recipient countries. By means of such "aid," it has supported the assumption of power by reactionary cliques in a number of recipient countries and fostered their growth into U.S. puppets. The events in Iran, masterminded by Nelson Rockefeller and others, exemplified this. In 1952, when Premier Mohammed Mossadegh adopted a policy independent of the United States, Washington stopped its "aid" to Iran and engineered the subversion of the Mossadegh government. Following the overthrow of the Mossadegh government, the United States extended support to the pro-Washington government headed by Zahedi in the form of U.S. "aid." In this way it not only acquired oil interests but also compelled Iran to join the Bagdad Pact bloc. In 1953 the United States took advantage of the food shortage in Pakistan, refused to aid the Nazimuddin government of that time and secretly plotted for the rise of Mohammed Ali to power. As soon as this aim was accomplished, the

United States provided the Ali government with one million tons of wheat and stepped up U.S. "aid" in other ways. In the following year Pakistan joined SEATO.

In short, the so-called foreign "aid" given by the United States "aids" the recipients only in name but hurts them in practice. To the United States itself, however, such "aid" is a highly profitable business. As the U.S. magazine Fortune (February 1957) bragged: "The U.S. has had a hand in making and unmaking several governments since World War II. U.S. Ambassadors are today 'running' more countries than the record will ever show. Through U.S.I.A., Americans are laboring not only to 'make friends' but to mold the group and individual minds of millions to U.S. ends. Officially and unofficially, Americans around the world are working to build anti-Communist unions and smash pro-Communist unions. They instruct and indirectly command foreign armies. They manage and sustain national economies." This passage summarizes in a nutshell the ambitions and designs of the U.S. monopoly capitalists.

(The concluding section of this article, which appears in the current issue of Hongqi, No. 13, July 1, 1959, will be published in our forthcoming issue. Subheads are ours.—Ed.)

China's Solidarity with Mongolia

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

O N July 10, more than 1,000 representatives of various circles in Peking gathered to observe "Mongolia Day" and also to celebrate the 38th anniversary of the victory of the Mongolian people's revolution. The meeting was held in response to the call of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Council to observe July 11, 1959, as a day of solidarity with the Mongolian people and to demonstrate support for the right of the Mongolian People's Republic to be admitted to the United Nations. Burhan Shahidi, Vice-Chairman of the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, opened the meeting. Chang Chih-hsiang, President of the Sino-Mongolian Friendship Association, Mongolia's new Ambassador to Peking Sharab, and Natsakorzhi, head of the visiting delegation of the Mongolian-Chinese Friendship Association, also spoke at the meeting.

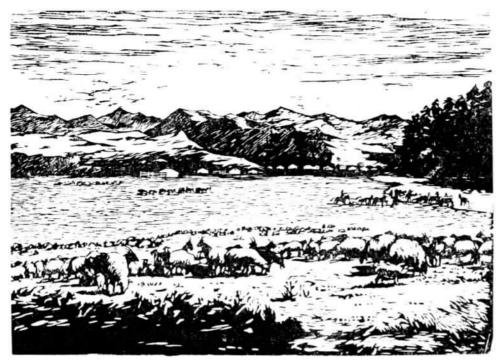
Both Burhan Shahidi and Chang Chih-hsiang in their speeches warmly congratulated the Mongolian people on their great achievements in every field of national construction. As Chang Chih-hsiang noted at the meeting, the Chinese people have admired these Mongolian successes; they have always evinced the keenest sympathy for and supported the Mongolian people in their revolutionary struggles and at the same time have drawn constant inspiration from the victories of their revolution.

Mongolia's Revolutionary Path

The Mongolian People's Republic blazed a new trail in revolutionary development. Thirty-eight years ago it was in a state of extremely backward nomadic feudalism; today it is building a prosperous socialist society. Renmin Ribao in its editorial of July 11 noted how the Mongolian people had proved in practice the truth of Lenin's prediction that with the help of the proletariat of the most advanced countries the backward countries could skip over the stage of capitalism, and advance to socialism and then communism. The editorial hailed the victories gained by the Mongolian people as "another clear example of the incomparable superiority of the socialist system over the capitalist system. They give added glory to the flourishing socialist world."

Bordering on the Soviet Union in the north and China in the south, Mongolia occupies an area in the heartland of Asia seven times as large as Great Britain. It became fully independent as a result of the victory of the national revolution in 1921. In 1924, it adopted its first Constitution and proclaimed a people's republic. In the ensuing years, under the leadership of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, feudalism was uprooted throughout the country and in 1940 Mongolia announced the conclusion of the democratic revolution and the opening of a new stage — the stage of socialist transformation and socialist construction.

Liberation has brought Mongolia not only a booming economy and a flourishing culture, but also a vigorous increase in the formerly dwindling population. It now has



Pasture

Woodcut by B. Natsagdorzh

a population of nearly a million, almost double the 1921 figure.

Booming Economy

Animal husbandry, the Mongolians' main occupation, has developed very swiftly since the revolution. Today there are 23.5 million head of livestock in the country. That is an average of around 27 head per capita, the highest in the world. The widespread application of modern technology and science to animal husbandry and the institution of a comprehensive, free veterinary service have led to the virtual elimination of many highly infectious animal diseases, such as anthrax and cattle plague.

This spring witnessed the victorious completion of the socialist transformation of agriculture and animal husbandry in Mongolia. Practically all *arats* (peasants and herdsmen) have joined co-ops. Besides stepping up production, the co-ops are also helping the rural population to establish modern settlements.

Very little land was cultivated hitherto in Mongolia, but great progress has been made in this sphere too in recent years. According to the newly revised Three-Year Plan (1958-60), by 1960 over a quarter of a million hectares will be sown to various crops. By 1961 Mongolia will produce enough wheat to satisfy the needs of the whole population. The Soviet Union is supplying Mongolia with a great number of tractors and combines, and sending experts there to help open up virgin lands.

In the old days Mongolia had no industrial enterprises whatsoever. Today it has a thriving national industry. It is making its own building materials, has coal and metal ore mines, metal and wood-working plants, food processing plants, a growing light industry, etc. Industrial output increased by 69 per cent during the years 1952-57. Dozens of new enterprises were commissioned during the past eighteen months. The value of Mongolia's industrial production is almost equal to that of agriculture and animal husbandry.

Illiteracy has been wiped out and compulsory education is being successfully implemented. All citizens enjoy free medical services, including free hospitalization.

During the last five years, the real wages of workers and employees have risen 40 per cent, while the retail prices of a great number of industrial and consumers' goods have been substantially reduced. The life of the arats has improved considerably, too. Today it is a common sight to find radio sets or sewing machines, and other modern appliances in the gers (Mongolian felt-covered tents).

Right to U.N. Membership

As Burhan Shahidi pointed out in his speech at the meeting, the Mongolian People's Republic has not only

achieved great successes in socialist construction, but by its peaceful foreign policy has played a positive role in international affairs. During World War II, Mongolia stood with the Allies and made a valuable contribution to the anti-fascist struggle. It now maintains diplomatic relations with 15 countries—the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China, Czechoslovakia, Poland, India, Indonesia, Burma and others. These countries represent more than half of the world's population. Mongolia has always sought to establish friendly contacts with all countries and emissaries from the peoples of many lands have visited the country in recent years. In the last three years, Mongolia's annual foreign trade has increased in value by 60 per cent.

The Mongolian people have taken an active part in the world peace movement. They have consistently given sympathy and support to the oppressed peoples of Asia and Africa in their struggles for national independence.

With such a record in international affairs. Burhan Shahidi said, the Mongolian People's Republic has won the support of all peace-loving countries and peoples and has every right to be a member of the United Nations. Burhan Shahidi expressed the full support of the Chinese people for Mongolia's rights. He pointed out that U.S. obstruction of Mongolia's admission to the United Nations is an integral part of its policy of hostility to the socialist countries and its sabotage of world peace. He expressed the conviction that with the support of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union, the countries of Asia and Africa and all the peoples of the world, the just demand of the Mongolian people to have their country admitted to the United Nations will certainly be realized.

In fact, the shameless acts of the United States to bar Mongolia from the United Nations have met with universal condemnation and ever-growing opposition. At the Tenth Session of the U.N. General Assembly in 1955, the proposal to admit Mongolia was adopted with an overwhelming majority of 52. It was only due to the U.S.- instigated "veto" of the Chiang Kai-shek gang, unlawfully occupying China's seat in the U.N. Security Council, that this proposal was shelved.

Dealing with this question, the Mongolian Ambassador to Peking in his address said that the Mongolian people were clated at the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Council's decision because it shows that the peace-loving people all over the world are of the opinion that the independent Mongolian People's Republic should have its rightful seat in the United Nations Organization.

Unbreakable Friendship

All speakers at the meeting dwelt on the unbreakable friendship between the Chinese and Mongolian peoples. Both Chang Chih-hsiang and the Mongolian Ambassador Sharab recalled the close friendship forged between the two peoples during the anti-Japanese war and the mutual support and co-operation between them in the socialist construction of their respective countries.

The existence and growth of the Mongolian People's Republic is a reality which no one can deny. The U.S. imperialists, in their stubborn refusal to face the facts and base attempt to prevent Mongolia from joining the U.N., are like the people in the Mongolian proverb who try to "block the light of the sun with their palms." The Mongolian People's Republic will continue to flourish despite U.S. imperialist hostility, and it is certain eventually to take its rightful place in the United Nations.

Posts and Telecommunications

The Mail Goes Through—Fast

by WANG YU-PU

A FAR-FLUNG national posts and telecommunications network is shaping up in China. You can send a letter by mail teday from any place in China to any other place and be sure it will get there. If you want to make doubly certain, register it. But China's postmen take it as a matter of pride to "get the mail through." If you're in a hurry you can get through on the phone to any county town in the country. Millions of peasants who never saw a telephone before liberation are using them today. Virtually all the people's communes and more than half the people's communes' production brigades are on the phone.

It wasn't so before liberation. In old China, postal agencies were few and irrationally distributed. Most were concentrated in the urban areas. What meagre facilities there were in the countryside were mostly in the coastal areas. For instance, while each of the seaboard provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Kwangtung boasted over 1,000 rural postal agencies, provinces in the hinterland, such as Shensi, Kansu, Yunnan and Kweichow, had barely 100 such agencies each. Sinking, the vast northwestern province (now the Uighur Autonomous Region), had only one such agency. A telephone was a rare thing in the countryside. If there was one in a village, more likely than not it belonged to some rich and influential landlord or a foreign missionary. As to the ordinary peasant, when he wished to send a letter or a parcel, he would usually have to walk a score or more kilometres to the nearest post office or agency. And most of the rural postal agencies did not handle remittances or parcels.

Posts and telecommunications in old China mainly served the interests of the imperialists, bureaucrat capitalists (who had their strongholds in the big cities and the coastal areas) and the landlords. Little attention was paid to the needs of the people.

Rapid Growth

With liberation, the whole character of the posts and telecommunications service changed. It is now geared to the needs of the people and national development and has grown rapidly.

The number of post and telegraph offices increased 2.5-fold from 26,000 in 1949 to more than 67,000 in 1958. Postal routes were extended to 3.39 million kilometres — 4.6 times the figure for 1936, the peak year before liberation. Special motor postal routes were opened to serve remote areas which had no modern transport facilities before.

There has been a big extension of airmail services. By 1958, airmail routes were extended to more than 40,000 kilometres, a 28-fold increase since liberation. Recently many airmail routes have been opened within provinces to speed up local mail deliveries. The growth of airmail services is particularly important in a vast country like China. From Peking it takes more than ten days for surface mail to reach Sinkiang in the northwest or Yunnan in the southwest. Air delivery cuts the time to one or two days.

Telegraph and telephone services have also expanded rapidly. The capacity of local telephone exchanges, for instance, has increased more than 2.3-fold since liberation and there has been a more than 6-fold increase in the number of radio stations.

But this is only part of the story. The greatly increased facilities are also more rationally distributed and much better services are being provided. The most far-reaching changes took place in the countryside. The total length of the rural postal routes reached 2.95 million kilometres in 1958. These "township routes" link the county seats with the people's communes and the communes with the production brigades and the primary postal service points.

In 1958, nearly 87 per cent of the post and telegraph offices were in the rural areas. There was an average of some 30 post and telegraph offices per county. This gave virtually every people's commune its own post and telegraph office while more than 25,000 post and telegraph offices directly served the production brigades. A large number of postal service points are also operating in the villages. This is a great convenience to the commune members, who can post a letter or a parcel without leaving their own villages. They can also subscribe to papers right in their homes when the postman calls. In China today distribution of papers and magazines is one of the services supplied by the post and telegraph offices.

By the end of 1958, more than half a million telephones were in actual use in the countryside.

Areas inhabited by the national minorities were neglected more than most before liberation, so it is natural that they have seen the fastest developments. In the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, where mail was carried by motor vehicles only between Urumchi and Hami before liberation, mail-carrying motor vehicles today go as far as Ili and Huocheng in the west, Hotien (Khotan) in the south and the Altai in the north. Motor postal routes had grown more than 16-fold from some 600 kilometres to about 10,000 kilometres.

In Chinghai Province where Tibetans, Huis, Mongolians and Kazakhs account for a large proportion of the population, there was only one office at which a telegram could be sent. The number increased to more than 120 in 1958; the milage of telecommunication lines increased scores of times and the number of local telephone lines rose more than 100-fold. In the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, there was an 8-fold increase in the total length of postal routes. Since liberation, thousands of kilometres of motor postal routes have been opened in Tibet.

Quick transmission of messages is not only a welcome convenience to the people; it is a key contribution to national unity and economic development.

Better Service

More and better equipment is being steadily introduced into the services. Here again, there was not much of a foundation to start with. At the time of liberation except for a few offices in the large coastal cities, the equipment was out-of-date and operations were mainly manual. The postal service had only about 400 mail-carrying motor vehicles, many dating back to the 1920s. The railways had no special mail cars for sorting mail en route. All long-distance telegraph lines and telegraph equipment were old-fashioned and inefficient.

There has been a big and rapid change since liberation. The amount of carrier telegraph equipment, carrier telephone equipment, teletype, facsimile- and phototelegraphic equipment has increased many fold.

During the big leap forward in 1958, research work and trial manufacture were started on many types of modern equipment such as high-frequency multi-channel carrier equipment, radio-telegraph relay equipment, the cross-bar system local telephone exchange, etc.

Effective measures have been taken to speed up mail deliveries. Schedules of trains and omnibuses are coordinated with the dispatch of mail. Since 1954, special mail cars are being introduced on railway trunk lines so that mail can be sorted en route to save time.

Many ingenious innovations in administration and operations have greatly improved the quality of services. As a general rule, all mail going out from Peking today reaches the provincial capitals linked with the capital by rail within three days—two days less than the usual time before liberation. Since the end of 1958, 62.3 per cent of the counties and municipalities receive provincial papers on the day of publication. As all mail is delivered quickly, express mail has been abolished. This means in fact that people pay ordinary postage and enjoy the benefit of express mail. The average time for delivering an ordinary telegram has been reduced from 12 hours in the early days of liberation to two. "Faster delivery, better services," is the watchword of China's socialist post and telecommunication system.

Forthcoming

Postage Stamps of the People's Republic of China

Every serious stamp-collector will want a copy of this book. It is an illustrated catalogue of all stamps issued in New China from October 1949, when the Chinese People's Republic was founded, to March 1959. Each stamp is printed in its original size in a frame slightly larger in size than the stamp itself. This is for the convenience of collectors wishing to superimpose real stamps on the illustrations. Each stamp is fully catalogued with its description, index and serial numbers, denomination, colour, printing, perforation, and date of issue. In addition, there are four pages of coloured illustrations and one miniature sheet of a recent issue.

An introduction provides a short sketch of the history of Chinese stamps. It covers a period of about two thousand years, from the Han dynasty (206 B.C.-220 A.D.) to the birth of New China. Its historical references and interesting illustrations will give readers in general and philatelists in particular an illuminating glimpse into the development of China's postal services and a deeper appreciation of Chinese stamps.

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Kwangtung's Epic Battle Against the Flood

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

P OLO County, along Kwangtung Province's East River, is now free of flood waters. But there are still tangible reminders of Nature's blow: washed-out rice stalks hanging limply on telegraph and electric wires ten or a dozen feet high, uprooted eucalyptus trees flat on their sides, and trees that defied the torrent caked with thick layers of silt at their tops. But these are only echoes; the predominant scene everywhere is rehabilitation. Government and Communist Party cadres and officers and men of the People's Liberation Army are working shoulder to shoulder with the peasants draining and re-cultivating the fields, gathering in what rice escaped damage, clearing the débris in the villages to put up thatched cottages for the time being until more permanent homes can be built again after the autumn harvest.

Polo and the three other counties—Tungkuan, Huiyang and Tsengcheng — on the lower reaches of the East River, which were the hardest hit in the worst flood within living memory, are rolling up their sleeves to obliterate its aftermath. The people are confident in their ability to do it, and in a relatively short time too, because they know they are not alone and unaided.

The Rain Came

From the very first day, when there was no escaping the fact that a heavy rainstorm would break over the province, the Provincial Communist Party Committee and People's Council both gave the matter priority attention. At first the chief concern was to save the crops since there was no question of any threat to people's lives or to their property at the time. Since liberation much had been done in the way of water conservancy and many more trees had been planted than in any period of Kuomintang rule, and no threat to the dykes was envisaged.

But the rain poured, and poured. In a few days, many places collected as much as one-quarter of the usual annual rainfall, and some even as much as one-third. Between June 11 and 14, when the rain was at its heaviest, Hoyuan County on the upper reaches of the East River was drenched with a concentration of 578 mm, of rainfall; on the lower reaches of the river 480 mm. of rain fell in Huiyang County, 500 mm. in Tsengcheng and 305 mm. in Tungkuan. On June 15, the East River at the county town of Huiyang swelled to a height of 17 metres, as compared with the peak water mark of 16.09 metres in 1947; and to 12.6 metres at Tsengcheng, as compared with the previous highest level of 11.7 metres recorded in 1354. The river kept rising rapidly. Finally it overflowed the banks: the worst flood of a century engulfed much of the land on its lower reaches, despite all that had been

done in the years following the liberation, and the great effort in the previous week or so.

Before the rains actually came on June 11 some 300,000 people turned out at the suggestion of the Communist Party to inspect and man the dykes in one district near Canton alone. This figure soon ran into millions in various districts as the flood menace increased.

Rescue work was organized, as soon as the rain assumed menacing proportions, to save the people from the raging waters. There were many moving stories of heroism and self-sacrifice, of P.L.A. men and officers who went far beyond the call of duty to accomplish seemingly impossible tasks, of New China's women pilots who persisted and succeeded in their airlift missions against tremendous odds.

The air force in Canton sent out large numbers of officers and men to join in the rescue work. From June 16 to 20 it kept up a continuous air-drop over the flooded areas in the East River valleys, bringing 206,000 kilogrammes of food, clothing, medical supplies and radio equipment to people marooned in isolated spots. The navy dispatched vessels and rubber boats. In one place alone, Tsengcheng County, on June 16 and 17 the sailors brought 1,650 people to safety, together with water buffaloes and other animals.

The big stories were of people risking their own lives so that others might be saved. A little but revealing story which first made the rounds of Kwangtung is now known far and wide in the country.

The Name Is "Army Born"

On the night of June 15 Polo County came under water. As the flood raged a peasant family was expecting the birth of a baby. Only an old couple and their three-year-old grandchild were with the expectant mother. The water was rising higher and higher all the time, submerging the courtyard, and there was no sign either of their son returning or of finding any midwife to deliver the baby. Just when they despaired of rescue the splash of a rowing boat was heard. Grandma let out a cry: "A boat! A boat's come for us!"

Two P.L.A. men, led by a woman of the village, rowed up. The village Communist Party secretary had asked the army to go to the rescue. The whole family was safely taken to a P.L.A. outpost on a hill and the expectant mother soon afterwards gave birth to a big baby boy under the care of the army. The traditional ceremonies attending birth were observed: the officers presented the mother with typical Chinese brown sugar. biscuits, etc. The nurse then nudged Grandpa and whispered

that General Hu, the commanding officer of the area garrison, was paying his respects. Overwhelmed with emotion and gratitude to his rescuers, the old man grasped the General's hand and said: "Thank the Communist Party and Chairman Mao for all this and please give my baby grandson a name. Give him a name so that he will remember it all his life. So that he will always remember who made the blessed life of our family possible for us!"

The General thought for a few moments and said: "How about 'Chun-sheng' (meaning 'Army Born')? The little fellow was born in the army and we're all so fond of him. Let his name be 'Army Born'!"

The old man nodded his approval. His daughterin-law softly but full of emotion called out to the little creature, her second baby: "Chun-sheng—my 'Army Born'!"

The Triumph

While rescue work was in progress the rain continued relentlessly. The Pearl River Delta and the city of Canton were now menaced by the flood waters coming down from the North and West Rivers. Kwangtung faced a twin task of supreme urgency—rescue work in the east and an intensified struggle to preserve the 120-li Great Northern Dyke which guards the safety not only of Canton



Waterfront

Woodcut by Tsut Kuan-chang

but of the estuary of the Pearl River as well. The indefatigable Tao Chu, First Secretary of the Kwangtung Provincial Communist Party Committee, Governor Chen Yu and their associates worked day and night to organize the struggle. All available hands, means of transport, materials for building and securing dykes, and non-perishable foods were concentrated for the fight against the flood. On the Great Northern Dyke and along the West and North Rivers a 24-hour vigil was maintained. Extra electric lights were installed at strategic points on the dyke. Walkie-talkies kept the command posts informed amidst myriads of hurricane-lanterns a few paces away from each other. The entire dyke was a beehive of activity. By June 25 the worst was over. The united effort of the people had triumphed: the dyke held and Canton and the fertile Pearl River Delta were saved. Your reporter, who is Cantonese, remembers clearly the years before liberation when there was hardly a summer without many of the streets in western Canton coming under water. Now, notwithstanding the greatest flood menace in history, the city remained free of water!

As soon as the critical hour had passed the Provincial Communist Party Committee turned its attention to the worst hit areas along the East River. It sent working parties to bring moral and material comfort to the people who had been through so much. There, they discussed with the peasants how best to recoup their losses. The central authorities allocated extra funds and food grains as a measure of relief for Kwangtung and the provincial government earmarked a regular supply of staples. Medical teams, with more than a thousand doctors and nurses, were dispatched to the rural areas to administer to the needs of the peasants.

As part of the relief measures the provincial authorities decided to exempt the seriously-flooded areas from the agricultural tax and the sale of their quota of grain to the state. The state will not supplement deficiencies by increasing the quota of grain delivery of other parts of the province not affected by the flood. Where grain is inadequate in the flood-areas the state will see to it that the people receive a regular supply. And there were a host of other measures designed to help them over their temporary difficulties.

The solicitude, care and practical assistance of the government, the Communist Party and the People's Liberation Army, not as personal favours to a few individuals, but as a collective measure to old and young, men and women, peasants and artisans alike, have evoked a chorus of praise and simple, sincere expressions of gratitude. Quite a few of the literate peasants turned to the columns of the press to put their feelings into print. They compared the floods they had been through and the difference in the two periods—the Chiang Kai-shek days and the people's rule of today. The following is typical.

Chen Ching-chuan is a member of a people's commune in Polo County. When the flood threatened to submerge his village, the village Party secretary, Pan Hanhua, urged the villagers to move to a place of safety but without much success, because the peasants were naturally reluctant to abandon their homesteads. But the flood got worse. Pan and his comrades came with a boat

to rescue them. Not a single life was lost in their village. The villagers were without food, so the Party sent them food. When the flood waters subsided, the Party leadership helped them rebuild their homes and plant a second crop. They also arranged for a doctor and nurse to give these commune members a medical check-up and all the care they needed. In a few days, life, a little harder at first, gradually returned to normal.

Two Floods, Two Systems

Chen recalled quite a different world in 1947 when Kwangtung was ruled by Hsueh Yuch, one of Chiang Kai-shek's most trusted generals. A flood came, but on a much smaller scale than this year's. Fourteen people in the village were drowned or starved to death. When the flood subsided, people had no homes to return to and fled the impending famine. Most of those who remained were reduced to beggary or managed to keep alive by working for landlords, enduring their exploitation and abuse. Chen was seventeen years old that year and there were nine in the family. The flood caught them; they yelled for help in vain. Grandma was killed when the house collapsed. There was no way of feeding themselves except to subsist on wild herbs. Father died for want of nourishment and medical care. The family was forced to sell two of his sisters to a landlord and Chen himself ended up working as a hired farm hand for another landlord.

In 12 years, Chen's mother said to his son when they were comfortably settled down again with the help of the village Party comrades, they had been through two floods. It's like two worlds, she said to her son. Yes, two worlds. But it is more exact to say two social systems, one the system of Chiang Kai-shek rooted in the exploitation of the many by a few, and the other the system of the people's rule led by the Communist Party in which the interests of the masses reign supreme. This explains why throughout this year's struggle against the flood, whether in the early stages or afterwards, when measures of rehabilitation were taken, the guiding and helping hand of the Communist Party was always there.

At present, the 38 million people of Kwangtung are working as one to try and secure an exceptionally rich harvest later in the year to make up for the losses - "to wrest from Nature what it has taken from us," as Tao Chu said some days ago. The pace of construction at the Hsinfengchiang Reservoir in the East River valley is now being rushed so as to put it in service next year. When completed, this big water project will go a long way to controlling the flow of the East River. Plans are under way too to launch a flood-detention project at Tunghu in Huiyang County and build a reservoir upriver at Hoyuan. With these water conservancy works completed the people in the East River valleys will have no fear even if flood waters should exceed this year's magnitude and ferocity. Kwangtung, its hands firmly on the present, looks and plans for the future.

Pest Control

How Scientists Help a Commune

by CHU YI-FAN

THIS is a story of science at the grass-roots level indicative of the new ways of work of China's scientific institutions. It involves a field team sent out by the Institute of Entomology of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. This team of some 20 people specializing in combating insects harmful to the cotton fields went out to do field work last year in Honan Province. Then the team moved on to Chiangling County in southern Hupeh Province and established its headquarters in a production brigade of the Tanqiao People's Commune in this county. It is in a cotton-growing area that used to suffer much from cotton pests.

Members of the team went out to the fields in the commune and talked with the peasants to gather all the information they could about the local pests. The scientists hunted and examined eggs or any traces of harmful insects in woods, bamboo forests, shrubs, and grasses. Some of the findings were taken back for further study in their headquarters equipped for the necessary experiments.

They studied the habits and life-cycles of cotton aphids, bollworms and other pests and their ways of tiding

over the winter. All this proved valuable for plant protection. The team issued timely prognoses and indications on the cotton pest situation in the locality. Such information, also issued by other observation centres throughout the country, is not only of practical use to the local communes but sometimes alerts other regions.

When the willow twigs in Chiangling turned green, the peasants started to prepare the spring sowing. But it was also the time the cotton pests, responding to the warm weather, were beginning to stir. Young cotton aphids would soon be hatched from eggs on the wild pepper trees and hibiscus trees, and take wing to the cotton fields. Red spiders, hidden under clusters of weeds, were ready to lay eggs too. Some other larvae would go underground to turn into pupae and later into moths.

The First Encounter

These changes, minute and hard to follow, were detected by the team of scientists and duly reported to the nation. After joint discussion with the team, the production brigade of the Tanqiao People's Commune decided in the middle of March to wage the first battle

against insect pests. The idea was to kill them before they got to the cotton fields.

The new preventive method was not fully understood by everyone in the brigade. Some thought the insect problem should be put on the agenda only after the cotton plants would be up in the fields. To them, the decision seemed to put the cart before the horse. Some asked: Since we have less manpower than we need to prepare the spring sowing, how can we spare people for killing insects now? Some others just couldn't see the use of wiping out worms at such an early date.

The doubtful had to be convinced by facts and reasoning. The team helped the brigade arrange two exhibitions which displayed cotton aphid eggs and red spiders hidden under weeds. They showed how the pests live through the winter. Small-scale exhibitions of a similar nature were also held for the production teams. Members of the team explained during the exhibitions how much manpower and expense could be saved by wiping out the harmful insects rather than in the later stages. They also compared the effectiveness of dealing with the problem in two different periods. A female bollworm can lay 500 eggs and in about four months there will be four generations of offspring. The peasants grasped the significance of these facts and saw the point of fighting the pests at that time.

Some 1,600 commune members in the brigade were temporarily transferred to the job of wiping out the worms and several hundred school children and old members volunteered to join the ranks. During the four-day campaign, they cut down over 550,000 hibiscus trees, wild pepper trees and other plants—all favourite hosts of harmful insects. A combined area of about 4,000 mu was cleared of weeds and fallen leaves that were later used as manure. Preventive steps were taken in the cotton bins and the timber trees were washed with lime water. Village streets and grounds around the houses were all swept clean and neat.

One Million in a Week

Based on their careful investigation, the scientists foresaw the appearance of cutworms in huge numbers in middle April.

Their moths would come out to lay eggs. The team suggested that the Tanqiao People's Commune took immediate action to eliminate the moths by using syrup bait and the commune agreed to try this method.

Many peasants wondered how the method could work since the moths go out only at night and there was no moonlight in those days. The team set an example by putting plates containing syrup bait—a mixture of brown sugar, spirits and vinegar—on simple racks in the fields in the evening. Since this is what the cutworm moths like to feed on when

they are going to lay eggs, each plate on the average trapped 15 or 16 noctuid moths overnight. In one of the following days, the average once jumped to over one hundred. The team displayed the plates to the peasants and convinced them of the bait's effectiveness.

Some 100,000 plates with syrup bait were used by the commune. In a week, the brigade alone caught about one million cutworm moths. Peasants were elated and said, "If all these moths were allowed to live and multiply, what a great threat to our future tiny cotton plants they would create!"

Taking Root in the Masses

When the team first arrived, some peasants wondered what it was all about — collecting insects and apparently keeping them as pet animals. But after the two campaigns to wipe out insects, the scientists won the unanimous praise of the peasants.

Now visitors constantly come to the headquarters of the team to learn a little more about how to kill worms or just to have a look at its experiments. Once an old peasant caught a dozen big cutworms and personally sent them to the team, saying "They may be of some use for your study, I hope." Peasants in distant places often made phone calls and reported to the team the discovery of "strange" worms in their localities. Leading personnel of the commune frequently consulted with the team on its plant protection work and ways to prevent and wipe out harmful insects were mapped out jointly.

One of the team's tasks was, in close co-operation with the local authorities, to help the peasants eliminate destructive cotton pests on large tracts of land. This, of course, is not limited to one commune or one county. Actually most of its suggestions have been accepted in the whole of the Chingchow Special Administrative Region which has several million mu of cotton fields. Recently the Agricultural Department of Hupeh Province called a conference at the Tanqiao People's Commune and spoke highly of the commune's steps in dealing with cotton pests. Its experience has been recommended for general adoption throughout the province.





SIDELIGHTS

The Story of a Red Army Veteran. On the operating table, Old Man Ho's mind focussed on one question: Would he be able to regain his sight after eighteen years? When the bandage was taken off, he glanced around, dazed and bewildered. But only for a moment. Then he caught both hands of the dark, smiling doctor in his own with wordless thanks. As in many difficult eye operations before this, Yi Ting-fan had once again come through with flying colours. What Old Man Ho didn't know, however, was that Yi Ting-fan, son of a poor peasant and for many years a soldier in the Red Army who had taken part in the Long March, had only had three years of regular schooling under a village tutor in his youth. His road to eminence as a surgeon was through perseverance and study, motivated by the single desire of serving the people. When only fourteen years old, the ragged peasant lad pestered the Red Army into accepting him. The revolutionary ideals for which the Communist Party was fighting - the emancipation of the poor, the building of a new, happy society for all-attracted him like a magnet. He became firmly convinced that his only course in life was to follow the revolution, to serve the people in any way he could. As a medical orderly, his capacity for learning was astonishing. Throughout the most difficult parts of the March across the Snow Mountains and the swampy Grasslands, he spent his time doggedly studying various prescriptions, their long Latin names and uses. When he had a chance to study in a medical school in 1939, he finished the pre-medical courses in ten months. Assiduous study enabled him to learn the fundamentals of surgery when he was barely twenty-one. When his commanding officer called him in one day in 1946 and told him the army needed an eye specialist and had decided to send him to study at an eye hospital, he rolled up his bedding and went without a word of dissent. A few years later, he made his name as a top-notch eye specialist. This was the start of a new life's work. When he is not in the hospital, he spends his time studying medical treatises, improving his skill and thinking up ways to lessen the suffering of the patients. During his years of service in the people's army he was several times cited as a model doctor. Now, in peace time as in war, he continues to be a model doctor -an example of the Long March heroes

who are today serving the revolution with the same steadfast loyalty as ever.

When Artists Meet. From the usually hushed halls of the Huafangchai Studio -a Chinese style building inside Peking's Beihai Park where art exhibitions are held - came sounds of unusual animation one night last week. Many of China's top artists of the traditional Chinese school who live in Peking met at a tea party with renowned colleagues from Shanghai, Sian, Canton and other places who happened to be in the capital. For all of them it was a long-hoped-for meeting of old friends and new, and the present and future of traditional Chinese painting in all its aspects were discussed as the artists gathered in twos or threes. But they didn't just talk. Chen Pan-ting, one of China's foremost traditional painters famed for his painting of flowers and birds, asked for brush and paper. A lotus flower, blossoming in all its splendour, was the impromptu product. Not to be outdone, visitors Kuan Shan-yueh and Shih Lu, well-known landscape artists, countered with a twilight scene - a cowherd crossing a river. Then Cheng Shih-fa, a portrait painter, took up the brush. A couple of circles, a horizontal line underneath, had everyone guessing. A few more strokes, and the face of Chung Kuei, a legendary upright mandarin of Tang times, emerged. The artist had seen an opera about Chung Kuei the night before. . . .

Health Network in South Kansu Tibetan Autonomous Chou. Since the people's communes were set up last year in the South Kansu Tibetan Autonomous Chou, Tibetan herdsmen and peasants in the area receive medical care and treatment right in their own villages. Every commune in the chou now has its own small hospitals, health clinics, and maternity wards, most of them set up in the villages. In the chou as a whole, there

are more than 30 larger scale hospitals and mother-and-child-care centres. This is a great boon to the Tibetan people here among whom endemic diseases not only cost many lives before liberation but ruined many families financially as well. The entire chou then had only two so-called health centres, and the families of the sick first had to expend scores of silver dollars to get quack doctors to exorcise evil spirits and little if any medical treatment. Since liberation large numbers of mobile medical teams before this had already brought much needed relief to the people.

Mammoth Elephant Fossil Unearthed. Workers building a new dyke along the Weiho River in Chienhsien County, Shensi Province, unearthed the fossil of a mammoth elephant about 66 feet underground. Fairly well preserved, the fossil is 23 feet long and 16 feet high. One of its tusks is 9.2 feet long and weighs over 200 lbs. The average height of the Asiatic elephant today is usually from 8 to 10 feet. Judging from the stratum in which it was found and other relevant data, the Shensi Provincial Cultural Relics Committee estimates that the huge elephant was washed up here by floods one million years ago. It is now housed in the Shensi Provincial Museum.

Fenjiu Wine Distillery Expanded. Expansion of the 1,400-year-old Fenjiu Wine Distillery in Fenyang County, Shansi Province, was recently completed. An international prize winner in 1916, fenjiu wine is distilled from sorghum. It has a crystal-clear colour and a mellow flavour. The famous chuyiehching wine made from fenjiu is an excellent spirit which is very popular. With the completion of the new distillery, production this year will go up to 2,800 tons, a 145 per cent increase over last year. Daily output is now 30 times the pre-liberation peak.

Green Summer Day

Poem by Chen Wu-cha Drawing by Chen Chi-feng

Tea blossom fragrance in the air,

Tung trees shading the slopes,

Our commune members are everywhere,

Brewing the green of a summer day.



THEATRE

Aesop

The first Latin American play to appear on the Chinese stage, Guillermo Figuereido's Aesop, had its premiere on the evening of July 1 at the Shoudu (Capital) Theatre. This play by the eminent Brazilian poet and dramatist is rich in spirit and in wit. Theatre-goers are enjoying it not only for its dramatic interest and biting sarcasm but also as a vivid reflection of the Latin American people's struggle to shatter the fetters imperialism. Without straining credulity Figuereido draws modern meanings out of an ancient situation.

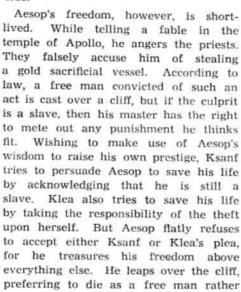
The name of Aesop is well known in China. His famous fables were translated into Chinese more than a century ago, and are very popular among Chinese readers. Figuereido's play is based on the life story of this fable teller of ancient Greece. The intricate plot is woven around six characters: Acsop. the slave who, having won his freedom, would rather die as a free man than remain alive as a slave; Ksanf, Aesop's master, a mean, hypocritical and stupid philosopher; Klea, Ksanf's wife; Agnotos, a captain of the guards; Melita, Ksanf's slave girl; and Ethiop, another of his claves

The curtain rises on a room in Ksanf's mansion on the island of Samos. Returning from a journey, Ksanf brings his wife Klea a queer present - an ugly slave by the name of Aesop. Klea is horrified at the slave's ugliness, but she soon discovers that he is an extremely sagacious person and, by and by, she is drawn to him by his wisdom. Out of admiration and sympathy, she urges him to run away when Ksanf is not at home; but this Aesop refuses to do, knowing very well that freedom thus gained is not genuine freedom. Aesop continues to serve his master Ksanf, but his determination to win his freedom never wavers.

Carousing with Agnotos, the captain of the guards, Ksanf makes a drunken wager with the captain: he'll drink up the sea or forfeit his entire property, house, slaves and all. Disgusted with these goings on, Klea leaves her husband.

When he comes to his senses, Ksanf is alarmed to find his wife gone. He begs Aesop to help him, promising to set him free if he can get his wife back. Aesop succeeds in his mission, but the shameless slave-owner refuses to keep his word. Soon another difficulty confronts Ksanf: Agnotos comes to claim his property unless he can fulfil his

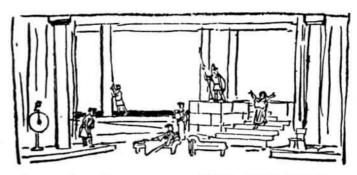
pledge to drink up the sea. Ksanf again seeks Aesop's help and promises to set him free if he can get him out of this fix. Aesop thinks up a way by which Ksanf can outwit his opponent. His property saved, Ksanf once again tries to go back on his word. But this time, the people force him to set Aesop free.



The Peking People's Art Theatre's production of this play well conveys the playwright's message. Guillermo Figuereido has written many poems, novels and plays; the main theme in most of his works is the freedom and dignity of man, and the liberation of the "common people" with their boundless wisdom and creative energy. In metaphor and simile, he scathingly exposes the iniquities of capitalist rule and the real nature of present-day colonialism.

than continue to live as a slave.

Lu Chi, as Aesop, gives a convincing portrayal of this clever, upright and courageous slave who, though ground down by toil and humiliated at every turn, struggles ceaselessly for freedom. He is not only seeking his own individual freedom; he wants all bondslaves to be free. Aesop tells many of his fables in the play; they expose his master's ignorance, hypocrisy, greed and His barbed meanness. sarcasm directed at the slave system and the rulers of slave society. His last cry as he leaps to his death is: "Everyone has the strength to get his freedom. . . . I am a free man. Damned be this accursed slavery!" Aesop kills himself but his example is an inspiration and source of strength to all the exploited and oppressed.



A scene from Aesop

Sketch by Yeh Chien-yu

Melita, the girl-slave, stands in sharp contrast to Aesop. She also wants freedom, but instead of struggling for it, she tries to change her fate and social position by climbing up the social ladder of the very society which keeps her in a subhuman state. She tries to win her master's love, hoping against hope that she will be able to enjoy a rich and happy life by becoming Ksanf's wife. Aesop warns her: "Poor Melita! You have not yet found the true road that will lead you to freedom!"

Aesop has been performed with great success in many Latin American countries, and in the Soviet Union, Poland and Czechoslovakia. It has won recognition as an outstanding play with a penetrating humour and far-reaching impact. Its performance in China, furthermore, has a double significance: as an introduction to Brazilian creative art and a contribution to a better understanding of the struggles for freedom now being waged by the Latin American peoples.

-CHANG SEN

MOUNTAINEERING

33 Climb Muztagh Ata

A new page in mountaineering history was written on July 7 by 33 young Chinese mountaineers when they successfully reached the top of Mount Muztagh Ata in the Pamirs. This is the first time so large a group has scaled such a height —7,546 metres above sea level. Of the 33 climbers, eight are women, four of them Tibetans.

In 1894, Sven Hedin, the Swedish traveller, made four unsuccessful attempts to conquer Muztagh Ata. He gave up after reaching a point 6,800 metres above sea level. In 1947, E. Shipton, the British climber, reached a height of around 7,000 metres, but he was defeated by the severe cold. It was only in 1956 that a joint Sino-Soviet team of 31 climbers succeeded in getting to the top of the "Father of the Icy Mountains."

The Chinese climbers succeeded in their attempt under extremely difficult conditions. They reached the foot of the mountain on June 13 and later made their base camp at a place 4,500 metres above sea level. The attempt on the summit began on July 2. The first day the team pitched its first camp at the 5,500-metre level. On the second day, they fought the wind and heavy snow to scale a steep ice-slope before making their second camp at the 6,200-metre level. A violent snowstorm prevented any movement on the third day. That night their tents were nearly buried under snow. In the morning they had to hew their way out of the tents, and continued their way up in the teeth of a violent windstorm.

They camped at a point 6,800 metres above sea level. The climb on the following day became steadily more difficult because of the rarefied air; they were completely exhausted when they camped for the night at a place 7,200 metres above sea level. The sixth day, that is July 7, turned out to be fine. They began the last lap to the peak at 11:15 hours Peking time. Seven hours five minutes later all the 33 members of the team reached the summit.

PALAEONTOLOGY

The Discovery of Liukiang Man

by Woo Ju-kang

Institute of Vertebrate Palaeontology, Chinese Academy of Sciences

The discovery last year in Kwangsi, south China, of the earliest fossil remains of modern mankind in East Asia is of major importance to the study of the origins of modern man.

In the middle of last September, workmen of the Hsinhsing Farm were digging for phosphorus fertilizer in the Tungtienyen Cave of Liukiang County in the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region when they discovered a fossil human skull and a part of a skeleton. They immediately informed the local authorities and it was not long before the Institute of Vertebrate Palaeontology had its scientific workers surveying the site.

The cave is in a hill located about 16 kilometres southeast of Liuchow, by the west side of the Liuchow-Shilung Highway. The human fossil was found near the entrance of the cave, close to the place where a complete skeleton of Ailuropoda (the Giant Panda) was discovered. The skull was embedded in deposits of unconsolidated breccia which is markedly different from the hard yel-

lowish deposits containing abundant vertebrate fossils usually found in the caves of Kwangsi. The geological age of the skull is calculated to be Late Pleistocene. No artifacts were found in the cave.

The skull is nearly complete except for parts of the zygomatic arches on both sides. The mandible is missing. The axial skeleton found consists of the lower four thoracic vertebrae, all the five lumbar vertebrae to which are adhered five segments of ribs of different lengths, and also the sacrum. All are of grayish white colour and moderately fossilized. The appendicular skeleton is composed of a fairly well-preserved right hip bone intact except for the pubic portion, also of grayish white colour, and two fragments of the right and left femur bones which are of a darker colour than the other human fossils found in that area.

The skull is of medium size. It is ovoid in shape when viewed from above. It is 189.3 mm. long, 142.2 mm. wide; the cranial index (75.1 mm.) is mesocranic. The basion-bregma height (134.8 mm.) is medium. It has fairly big brow-ridges and a slightly receding forehead. The glabella region is thick. Neither frontal nor parietal tuberosities are marked. The muscular ridges are weak. The mastoid portions are massive but with small mastoid processes. All the main sutures are moderately closed. The teeth are wellworn. On the whole, the skull appears to have belonged to a male individual of about 40 years of age.

The vertebrae are relatively small. The sacrum is of medium width. The hip bone is also small and smooth. The femur fragments are slender.

As the axial skeletons and the hip bone were found together with the skull, and their colour and state of fossilization are quite similar, it may be assumed that they all belong to one and the same individual.

The Liukiang skull as described above would seem to have required a more robust vertebral column than that found with it, but it should be noted in this

connection that Rhodesian Man of South Africa also had a big skull with a small sacrum.

The face is broad and short with correspondingly broad and low orbits. It is interesting to note that most of the Upper Palaeolithic specimens found in many parts of the world, such as the Keilor skull of Australia, the Wadjak skulls of Java, the Cro-Magnon skulls of Europe, the Asselar skull of Africa and the Upper Cave skulls of Choukoutien are

characterized by a broad, low face with correspondingly low, broad orbits. In Neanderthalians, the faces are generally high and the orbits are correspondingly so. However, according to Weidenreich's reconstructions, Java Man (Pithecanthropus) and Peking Man (Sinanthropus) both had short faces and low orbits.

On the whole, the Liukiang skull clearly shows Mongoloid racial affinities though these are combined with many primitive features.

The cheek bones are fairly large and prominent. The nasal bones are flat and broad. The nasal bridge is slightly concave and there is no depression at the root of the nose. The lower borders of the nasal aperture are not sharp but guttered. The prenasal fossae are shallow. Alveolar prognathism is moderate. The upper incisors are shovel-shaped. All these are Mongoloid features.

The femur of Liukiang Man has a much thicker wall and narrower medullary canal than those of modern man and approaches the condition of the Neanderthalians.

Judged from its morphological features, the Liukiang skull represents an early form of *Homo sapiens*, more primitive than the Upper Cave people of Choukoutien and the Tzeyang Man of Szechuan. Liukiang Man is thus the earliest fossil representative of modern mankind so far found not only in China, but also in East Asia.

The above analysis also leads inescapably to the conclusion that Liukiang Man was a primitive form of *Homo sapiens* of an early type of evolving Mongoloid.

This new discovery of the Liukiang skull with such primitive Mongoloid features in Kwangsi, south China, coupled with the Tzeyang skull discovered in 1951 in southwest Szechuan Province seems to indicate that south China may be a part of the area where the Mongoloid race originated, and also that the Mongoloid group was already in process of formation and differentiation in Late Pleistocene times.



The Liukiang skull (left side view)

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

Free Glezos!

Ever since the Chinese newspapers reported that the Greek Resistance hero Manolis Glezos had been transferred to Athens for a military trial the press has been filled with the protests of the Chinese people addressed to the Greek authorities. Many cables have been sent by various Chinese people's organizations to Athens protesting against the persecution of the Greek patriot.

In a cable to the King of Greece on July 3 the China Peace Committee describes Manolis Glezos as a faithful son of the Greek people, a popular national hero, and a staunch champion of world peace and progress. Hailing the brilliant example he has given in the struggle to defend world peace, resist fascist aggression and safeguard Greek independence and freedom-an example which has won the respect and affection of all those in China and throughout the world who cherish peace and freedom-the Committee protests against the action of the Greek authorities and calls on them to heed the voice of the world's peoples, cease the persecution of this patriot and set him free.

Liu Ning-I, Chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, has cabled the Greek Trade Unions on behalf of Chinese workers backing the Greek people's struggle and demand for the immediate and unconditional release of Glezos and other patriots.

The All-China Journalists' Association in a cable to Constantine Karamanlis, the Greek Premier, the Chinese jurists' organization in a cable to the Greek King, and organizations of Chinese students, writers and youth in cables to the Greek authorities similarly protest against the persecution of Glezos.

Renmin Ribao declares in its editorial (July 9) that Glezos is innocent. His activities, it recalls, have been devoted to his nation's independence and his people's happiness. It was he who tore down the swastika flag from the Acropolis in Nazi-occupied Athens. At the risk of his life he greatly encouraged the Greek people in their anti-fascist struggle. After the Second World War, Glezos together with the progressive forces of Greece has carried on a staunch struggle to safeguard Greek independence, freedom and the cause of peace.

The editorial points out that the persecution of Glezos by the reactionary

clique is not directed against him alone; it is a vicious attack on all democratic and patriotic forces in Greece. Economically, Greece is facing increasing difficulties because the reactionary authorities there follow a policy that harms the national interests. In associating themselves still more closely with the United States and the aggressive NATO bloc, they are prepared to consent to the establishment of U.S. rocket bases on Greek soil. This, of course, cannot fail to arouse strong discontent and firm opposition among the Greek people. These are the circumstances under which the Greek authorities are intensifying their persecution of Glezos. They apparently hope to divert the attention of the people from the rocket bases and other acute political questions while, by means of terrorist activities, trying to suppress the struggle of Greek patriotic and democratic forces for the security of the motherland and national independence and freedom.

The people of Greece are waging an active struggle to defend Glezos and their own democratic rights, says the editorial. In Europe, Asia and throughout the world, peoples of all lands, too, are going into action in order to end the Greek authorities' persecution of Glezos and to protect this outstanding champion of peace. Lovers of justice throughout the world are demanding: "Stop persecuting Glezos! Set Glezos free at once!"

U.S. Intervention in the Caribbean

Condemning aggressive U.S. activities in the Caribbean area, Renmin Ribao's Commentator (July 10) writes that on July 2, at a meeting of the council of the "Organization of American States" held in Washington, the representative of the pro-U.S. Trujillo dictatorship in the Dominican Republic was egged on by the U.S. to accuse Cuba of "violating its territory" and demand intervention by the OAS. Meanwhile the U.S. Congress has appropriated a large sum for active steps to set up an OAS "police force," and the Trujillo regime is busy organizing a so-called "anti-communist foreign legion." All this goes to show that the U.S. imperialist plan of armed intervention in Cuba is creating an extremely serious situation in the Caribbean area.

Since the victory of Cuba's revolution in January this year, Commentator re-

calls, U.S. imperialism has regarded the revolutionary regime in Cuba as a thorn in its side. As the revolution in Cuba has progressed, U.S. attempts to strangle it in its infancy have become more and more blatant. This is because the overthrow of the Batista dictatorship, the suppression of the Batista criminals and the agrarian reform in Cuba have dealt direct and heavy blows against the U.S. imperialists. Not only that, the victory of the Cuban people has given a big impetus to the national and democratic revolutionary movements throughout Latin America, and first of all in the Caribbean countries. The armed struggle against the dictatorships in Nicaragua and the Dominican Republic is a portent of the collapse of U.S. imperialist rule in Latin America. This, of course, has caused panic among the ruling clique in the U.S.; they are more than ever anxious to get rid of this "thorn in their side."

It must be noted, Commentator continues, that the U.S. plan of aggression and intervention in the Caribbean situation is also directed against Nicaragua and the Dominican Republic. Washington is plotting armed intervention in these two countries once the pro-U.S. dictatorships there meet the same fate as Batista. But, as The New York Times recently admitted, the time when the U.S. could send its marines to the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Cuba and other Central American countries at will, is over; today in carrying out its aggressive plots it must hide itself behind the OAS.

This shameless interference by the U.S. imperialists, Commentator notes, has already aroused angry condemnation in Latin American countries. The govern-



No right of way!

By Ying Tao

ments of Cuba, Venezuela, Honduras and Chile have all formally voiced opposition to the U.S. plot to intervene in the Caribbean area by means of the OAS. The Cuban people in no uncertain terms have expressed their determination to resist any intervention and defend their revolution.

The peoples of Cuba and the other Latin American countries are engaged in a struggle to safeguard the peace of the Caribbean area and the whole of Latin America; all those throughout the world who love peace and are against aggression, support them, Commentator declares.

I.M.F.-Tool for U.S. Plunder

Under the title "Economic Stabilization Plans Are a U.S. Instrument to Plunder Latin America," an article in Renmin Ribao (July 6) writes that in the past year, the U.S. through the International Monetary Fund has used so-called "economic stabilization plans" as one of its main means of carrying out its policy of expansion and control over the Latin American countries.

In December last year, the article says, the U.S. forced the Argentine Government to accept a so-called economic and financial stabilization plan worked out by the I.M.F. This plan involved cancellation of foreign exchange controls, devaluation of the peso; cancellation of all foreign trade controls; wage cuts; ending controls on commodity prices; reducing the number of employees in the various government departments; increased taxation; raising petroleum prices and electricity charges and fares on trains and city transport.

In addition to these measures which hit at the Argentine people, the plan also imposed certain political obligations on the country both domestic and foreign.

Chile and Bolivia have also been carrying out the so-called "economic stabilization plans" imposed by the I.M.F. The I.M.F., meanwhile, is active in Uruguay and other Latin American countries trying to force them to sign loan agreements and carry out similar plans which benefit the U.S. monopoly capitalists and harm the national interests and standards of living of the peoples of these countries. The real aim of such "economic stabilization plans" is to nullify the limited protective measures taken by these countries with regard to their foreign exchange rates and foreign trade; it also aims to crush the already feeble state-owned enterprises and national industries in the Latin American countries and to provide more favourable conditions for the export of U.S. capital and commodities so

--- THE PASSING SHOW --

A Dog's Life

A luxurious 12 million yen apartment house for dogs has been erected in Tokyo. It is a two-storey building accommodating ten dogs in modern "flats" complete with lavatories, sun baths and other modern conveniences. At the same time, reported Nihon Keizai Shimbun, over 10 million unemployed and semi-employed in Japan—11 per cent of the population—are trying to keep house and home together.



Won't It Be a Lovely War!

Maj. Gen. Creasy, U.S. Army, retired, has a new line in selling war to the American people. The next war, according to him in *This Week*, can be fought with weapons that will deliver towns to the U.S. Army "unharmed, self-supporting and even profitable . . . without having to bury the dead, tend the wounded and feed the hungry."

No, the guns won't exactly be loaded with coca-cola. They'll be using the "psychochemical agents" which the general was helping the U.S. Chemical Corps to develop. "Such gases," he declares, "make the victim prone to terror." Soldiers will "scatter . . . and hide from each other in cellars."

The only catch is that the darned thing "tends to reverse a person's usual behavior patterns" so that "the timid would get belligerent." Presumably, since those who normally dislike fighting vastly outnumber those who do, taking those cities might not be so easy after all.

as to rake in more profits and exercise a still more rigid control over these countries. The result will be that while the U.S. monopolists and the big native landlords and capitalists in the Latin American countries will be making more money, the bulk of the people will inevitably be thrown into the abyss of greater poverty and want.

Catastrophic results have already followed on some of these Latin American countries being forced to adhere to these "economic stabilization plans." In Argentina, the national production index is steadily declining. There was a drop of four per cent in May this year compared with the corresponding month of last year, or a cut of 10 per cent compared with 1952. In Chile, the industrial production index declined 10 per cent in the years 1955-1958. In these countries, inflation has not been held in check but, on the contrary, is being intensified. In Argentina, 1,054 million pesos were issued in a single week between March 15 and 23. In Chile the currency issue increased from 106,100 million pesos in 1955 to 266,400 million pesos by February this year. In Bolivia, the bolivar depreciated by 53 per cent between 1956 and March this year.

With the decline of production, inflation and repeated currency devaluations,

commodity prices in these countries have skyrocketed. According to official statistics published in Argentina, the cost of living in that country went up by 65 per cent in the first five months of this year, or an increase of 124 per cent compared with May 1958 when Frondizi assumed power. Notwithstanding, the wages of the working people in the country are frozen at last year's level. In Chile, costs of living soared by 12.93 per cent in the first quarter of this year, an increase of 36.7 per cent between March 1958 and March 1959. In Bolivia, the cost of living in January this year was up by 154 per cent compared with 1956.

Implementation of these "economic stabilization plans" has aroused strong opposition among the people of these countries. Throughout the Latin American countries the people are opposing with ever greater determination and on an ever wider scale the enslavement plans of the International Monetary Fund. The U.S. imperialists on their part are demanding that severer measures be taken against the people. But with colonialism on the wane, the days when imperialism could ride roughshod over Latin American people, are gone for ever. The decision of the Brazilian Government to call off its talks with the International Monetary Fund is only one of many outstanding examples of this fact.

CHINA AND THE WORLD

Soviet Geophysical Rocket Praised

The successful launching of a Soviet geophysical rocket carrying animals into the upper layers of the atmosphere on July 2 was greeted with widespread praise in China. Many papers frontpaged the news with photos of the dogs and rabbit carried. Renmin Ribao captioned its report: "Soviet Union Makes Another Advance in Conquering the Cosmos."

Jaw Jeou Jang, Director of the Institute of Geophysics of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, in an interview with a Hsinhua correspondent, expressed admiration for the systematic investigation done by the Soviet Union in the upper layers of the atmosphere with the help of one-stage rockets. He noted that the weight of the equipment and animals carried by the rocket—over two tons—was a record, and that the arrangements that ensured the safe return of the instrument container were

a great contribution to solving the important problem of returning to the atmosphere in space flight.

Pai Sitsan, Director of the Institute of Biophysics of the Academy, hailed the event as another great achievement of the Soviet scientists for peace. The three successful space flights of the dog "Otvazhnaya" showed that it was already accustomed to rocket flight; the new scientific data obtained will lay a firmer foundation for further studies on the necessary conditions for space flight, he noted.

China, U.S.S.R. Exchange Data

The Sino-Soviet Committee for Scientific and Technical Co-operation, meeting in Moscow early this month, has agreed on this year's programme for the exchange of scientific and technical information, dispatch of experts on inspection tours and joint research by the two countries.

According to a protocol signed at the session, the two countries will supply each other with large amounts of technical data free of charge. Heading the list of Soviet data will be designs for making steel-rolling, mining, metallurgical and power equipment; blueprints for trains, metal-processing lathes and cranes; production techniques for chemicals, excavators, heavy tip-lorries, boilers, etc. Chinese data include

designs for non-ferrous metallurgical, coal, chemical, building and textile industries and technical information on deep-ploughing in farming.

Chinese Delegations Abroad

To Guinea: A Chinese government representative, Pai Jen (China's Ambassador to Morocco), is currently visiting Guinea to convey the good wishes of the Chinese Government and people to the young African republic. He arrived in Conakry in the latter part of June and has been received by President Sekou Toure, Minister of Economic Affairs and Planning Louis Beavogui, and other Guinean officials. At the reception, both President Toure and the Chinese representative expressed hopes of seeing the further growth of friendship and co-operation between the two coun-

A shipment of five thousand tons of rice, a gift from the Chinese people to the Guinean people, had earlier arrived in Conakry.

To Cuba: The Chinese journalists' delegation touring Latin America has arrived in Cuba. In Havana, in a call on Senor Juan Orta, Chief Director of the Prime Minister's Office, Yao Chen, leader of the delegation, described the deep impression made on Chinese journalists by the Cuban revolution, and related how the Chinese people had held mass meet-

Chinese Support for Uganda

The Chinese people have responded with enthusiasm to the call of the Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Council for the observance of a day of solidarity with the Uganda people. On July 5, the day chosen, Peking papers carried many articles and commentaries describing the struggle of the Uganda people for freedom and exposing the cruelty of British colonial rule. They featured the July 4 statement of the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity which reads:

"The Chinese people fully support the just struggle of the people of Uganda against colonial rule and for national independence, and express their highest esteem for the heroic people of Uganda.

"The British colonialists have long enslaved and oppressed the people of Uganda. Recently the colonialists declared a 'state of emergency' in Uganda, adopted measures of terrorism and intensified their cruel repressions against the people of Uganda. They are attempting to obstruct the ever-growing struggle of the people of Uganda for national independence and threaten the national independence movement of the East and Central African peoples. The Chinese people solemnly condemn and protest against these savage acts

of the British colonialists which are directed against the free will of the people of Uganda and the broad masses of the African people; they resolutely demand an immediate end to the criminal rule of the British colonialists in Uganda.

"We are happy to see that the Uganda people's struggle against colonialist rule has made great progress recently as a result of their protracted and undaunted efforts. The struggle of the people of Uganda demanding an end of colonial rule, and the rising national independence movements in Africa, are gathering into a torrent that cannot be checked. The Chinese people, once bitterly oppressed by imperialism, have always sympathized with the just struggle of the people of Uganda, and will always stand together with them and all the peoples of Africa in the common cause against imperialism and for peace. We firmly believe that today, when the world forces of peace are unprecedentedly strong and the Asian and African peoples are awakening to an ever greater extent, the people of Uganda, as long as they strengthen their unity and persist in their struggle, are bound to end colonialist rule and gain final victory in their national liberation."

ings in support of the Cuban people and their revolution. Senor Orta expressed Cuban gratitude for this support.

Later the visitors had a most cordial meeting with Angel Fernandez Vila and other leaders of the Havana Provincial Committee of the July 26th Movement during which their hosts asked many questions about the Chinese revolution, land reform, the life of the people and industrial construction in China.

During their stay in Hayana, the journalists held a press conference at the Cuban National Association of Journalists.

The journalists had earlier made a 15-day tour in Brazil, where they visited Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Santo Andre, the steel plant at Volta Redonda and Brasilia, the future capital of Brazil.

They met many Brazilian political figures, businessmen and journalists.

Visitors to China

From Africa: Several more African visitors have arrived in Peking. These include the Vice-President of the Union of the People of Kamerun (UPC) Ernest Ouandie: James Ochwata of Kenya, former General-Secretary of the East Africa Federation of Trade Unions, and the Kamerunian writer Benjamin Matip. Ouandie has been received by Vice-Premier Chen Yi.

From Cuba: A delegation of Cuban peasant women is coming to China. It is headed by Violeta Casal, well-known radio announcer of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces, and consists of women from all six Cuban provinces. The delegation will study the agricultural situation in China.

U.S. Naval Intrusions

On several occasions this month U.S. naval vessels have violated China's territorial waters.

A U.S. warship intruded into the Pingtan and Paichuan areas of Fukien Province from 3:44 to 4:09 hours and from 19:00 to 20:00 hours on July 4. A third and fourth intrusion took place in the same area from 3:00 to 4:40 hours on July 5 and between 22:38 hours on July 5 and 9:05 hours on July 6.

A spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry was authorized on July 5 and 6 to issue the fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth warnings against these military provocations.

WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

- Highlights of Current Entertainment, Exhibitions, etc. -

Programmes are subject to change. Where times are not listed consult theatre or daily press.

PEKING OPERA

THE GENERAL RECONCILES THE PRIME MINISTER A famous Peking opera set in the period of the Warring States. When the Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Chao sees that a quarrel be-tween himself and a general who crivies him will play into the hands of the enemy state of Chin, he ends the quarrel for the sake of the common cause. Produced by the Peking Opera Company of Peking. July 14, 7:30 p.m.

Music Hall in Zhongshan Park

SU WU TENDS THE SHEEP Su Wu. a high official and envoy of the Han emperor. is detained by the King of the Huns who wants to enlist his services. But Su Wu, a wants to enlist his services. But Su Wu, a patriot, prefers to be exiled to the northland rather than turn traitor. There he marries a Hun girl, exiled because she refuses to become a concubine of the Hun King. Later, the Han emperor defeats the Huns and rescues Su Wu, but the Hun King prevents his wife from going back with him and in despair she commits suicide. Produced by the Peking Opera Company of Peking. Peking.

July 15, 7:30 p.m. Landong Theatre

SZECHUAN OPERA

THE GHOST SEEKS REVENGE dary tale about a scholar, who after gaining wealth and position, deserts his wife, driving her to suicide. A river god learns about her cruel fate and helps to avenge her. Produced by the China Szechuan Opera Troupe.

July 14, 7:30 p.m. Renmin Theatre

PINGJU OPERA

▲ MISSION IN THE ENEMY REAR ▲ MISSION IN THE ENEMY REAR A new opera produced by the China Pingju Opera Theatre. Yang Hsiao-tung, a political commissar of the Eighth Route Army, is sent to an enemy-occupied area in 1943 to carry on underground Party activities there. He successfully carries out his mission, rousing and uniting the masses and dividing the enemy forces.

July 14-17, 7:30 p.m. Da Zhong Theatre

MODERN OPERA

▲ THE RED ROCK Set in 1935, this opera describes the indomitable struggle waged by the people in the revolutionary base on

the Szechuan-Shensi border. Despite White terror and incredible difficulties, they keep the red flag flying. Produced by the Central

Experimental Opera Theatre,
July 18, 7:30 p.m., 19, 1:30, 7:30 p.m.,
Tiangiao Theatre

PUPPET THEATRE

UPROAR IN HEAVEN Adapted from a popular folk-tale. Monkey Sun Wu-kung steals the fairy peaches from the heavenly orchard. The king of heaven sends the gods of thunder and lightning and other celestial deities to arrest him. But Monkey defeats them by his magic. Produced by the China

na Puppet Art Theatre. July 14, 7:30 p.m. Dong Si Theatre

THEATRE

TSAI WEN-CHI Kuo Mo-jo's latest his-ical play. Tsao Tsao, Prime Minister of torical play. Tsao Tsao, Prime Minister of the Han Kingdom, sends two envoys to ask Tsai Wen-chi, who is married to a sk Tsai Wen-chi, who is married to a Hun noble, to return home and continue her scholar-father's work. One envoy threatens the Huns; the other accomplishes threatens the Huns; the other accomplishes Tsao's aim by winning their friendship. On their return his life is saved by Wenchi when he is falsely accused by the other of treachery. On the death of her husband, Wenchi marries the loyal envoy, is happily reunited with her children, and continues her father's work. Produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre.

July 14-17, 7:30 p.m. Shoudu Theatre

A THE TEMPEST The famous play by great Russian dramatist. A.N. Ostrovsky

July 14-17. T.30 p.m. Strong Theory

A THE TEMPEST The famous play by
great Russian dramatist, A.N. Ostrovsky.

Produced in Chinese by the Experimental
Theatre of the Central Drama School.

July 14-19, 7:30 p.m. Peking Workers' Club

↑ NAMELESS ISLAND Adventure on the Pukien front: how the People's Liberation Army foils the enemy. Produced by the China Youth Art Theatre.

July 15-20, 7:30 p.m. China Youth Art Theatre

FILMS

THE CUCKOO SINGS AGAIN film produced by the Tienma Film Studio. A country girl finds out that the young man with whom she falls in love and is man with whom she falls in love and is just going to marry is a selfish, narrow-minded fellow; he wants her to be his "tame" wife and prevents her from be-coming a tractor driver. He gets his just

July 15-17. Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong, Guang An Men, Zhongyang July 20-22. Peking Workers' Club

THE NEIGHBOUR and IN THE NAME OF THE PEOPLE The first is an Iraqi feature film about a primary school teacher in Bagdad and his friendship with his neighbours. The second is a documentary on the trial of the traitors after the July Revolution before the People's Court in Iraq. With Chi-

sie subtitles, July 14-20. Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Xin Jie Kou, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema. Shoudu Cinema

ore Adapted A MILLION POUND NOTE from Mark Twain's same title. An En short An English film dubbed in Chinese

July 14-20, Guang An Men, Zhongyang, Peking Workers' Club

CITY OF LIBERTY describes the heroism of Polish postal workers defending their native city against the fascist invaders at the start of the Second World War. A Polish film dubbed in Chinese.

July 17-20, Shoudu Theatre, Peking Theatre

A THREE MUSKETEERS Adapted from Dumas' famous novel. Jointly produced by French and Italian film workers, dubbed in THREE MUSKETEERS

July 15-20, Xin Zhong Guo, Guang He Theatre

EXHIBITION

A PEKING'S FIFTH EXHIBITION OF TRADITIONAL CHINESE PAINTINGS Over 200 pictures by Peking artists. Sponsored by the Peking Research Society of Chinese Painting. Open daily (except Mon.) 8:00—12:00 a.m., 2:30-7:00 p.m.

At Beihai Park

At Beihai Park

SPORTS

BASKETBALL MATCHES The Hungarian State Men's Basketball Team is now visiting Peking and will compete with following teams:

ns; July 14 v. "Peking" Men's Team July 16 v. P.L.A. "August 1" Men's Team July 18 v. Chinese State Men's Basketball Team

At Peking Gumnasium

SWIMMING

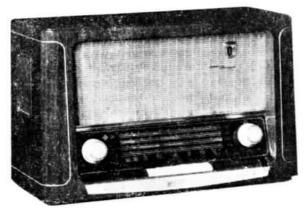
OUTDOOR SWIMMING POOLS The Tao Ran Ting Swimming Pools Mon.-Sat. 12:00 a.m.-2:00 p.m., 1:00-3:00 p.m.,

2:00-4:00 p.m., 3:00-5:00 p.m. in. 9:00-11:00 a.m., 12:00 a.m.-2:00 p.m.,

3:30-5:30 p.m.

The Shi Cha Hai Swimming Pools
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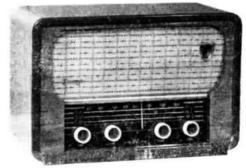
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