

# PEKING REVIEW

34

August 24, 1962

## No "Two Chinas" Scheme Will Be Tolerated

*Renmin Ribao* exposes U.S.-Chiang Kai-shek intrigues in Laos and Indonesia to create "two Chinas" (p. 5).

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*Palaeoanthropology: Giant Ape or Giant Man?  
Books and Other Features*

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

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京  
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報



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# PEKING REVIEW

北京周報

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE  
NEWS AND VIEWS

August 24, 1962 Vol. V No. 34

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## ROUND THE WEEK

### Filling the Granaries

In spite of long dry spells in many parts of the country in the early months of the year, people's communes in many wheat-growing regions have harvested a good summer crop.

The early droughts in some parts did have adverse effects on the crops sown last winter and this spring, but effective counter-measures by the farmers and later timely rains reduced those effects in some places and eliminated them completely in others.

Having set aside enough grain for their home needs and seed for the next sowing and paid their taxes in kind, the farmers still had a good surplus from the summer crops to sell to the state. In six major wheat-producing provinces — Kiangsu, Anhwei, Hupeh, Szechuan, Hopei and Honan — the amount of winter wheat sold by the rural communes exceeded the state-purchasing plans. In Chekiang, Kiangsi, Kweichow and other provinces, the people's communes also overfulfilled the quotas set by the state plan.

State purchases of summer crops have now been completed in the main throughout the country's winter wheat belt. With a satisfactory harvest and with the selling and buying guided by the policy of fairly balancing the interests of the state, the collective and the individual, the commune farmers enthusiastically paid their taxes in kind and sold their surplus grain to the state. The new grain, which is of good quality, was garnered into the state granaries in no time.

### Water Pumps for Farms

The satisfactory harvests gathered this summer in many parts of the land were the result of persistent and successful efforts to offset the eccentricities of Nature. Irrigation and drainage equipment, power pumps especially, played no small role in this struggle. Pumping equipment fac-

ories everywhere have stepped up their output this year.

In Szechuan, southwest China's leading grain-producing province, drainage and irrigation machinery plants turned out pumping machines with a total capacity of some 10,000 h.p. in the first half of this year. By and large a hilly region, Szechuan today has a power pumping capacity 1,000 times greater than at the time of liberation. One of its modernized water pump factories in Chungking has supplied tens of thousands of pumps to the rural areas in the past four years. They have played a key role in protecting large tracts of land from both drought and waterlogging. This factory is now manufacturing pumps specially designed for the hill districts in the eastern parts of the province. Hardly any mechanically powered irrigation machines were used here before liberation.

In Kiangsi Province, south of the Yangtse, the large quantities of pumping machinery shipped to the rural people's communes this year already amounts to 43 per cent of all the pumping equipment the province got in the first eleven years since liberation. It includes many diesel engines which did much to offset drought this year and enable the rural communes to raise a good summer harvest.

Kiangsu Province on the east coast has further improved its irrigation facilities this year. In its rice-producing Soochow Special Administrative Area, 180 electric pumping stations have either been enlarged or newly built. The irrigation network has been greatly expanded, thanks to this newly installed pumping capacity. Over 70 per cent of Kiangsu's rice fields are now irrigated by various types of mechanically or electrically powered pumping machines.

In central China, the triple city of Wuhan on the Yangtse produced almost twice as many small diesel engines for irrigation purposes in the first seven months of this year as it did in the same span last year. These six



Selling Grain to the State

Papercut by Tzu Hsu

to eight h.p. engines are light, easy to carry and easy to operate. They are very popular in the rural districts, particularly in communes in the hilly regions.

The people's communes in the counties close to Wuhan are making good use of the electricity supply they get from the city for drainage and irrigation purposes. Since last winter, Wuhan workers have helped several nearby counties set up 50 kilometres of power transmission lines and built over 60 small and medium-sized electric pumping stations. They have already proved their worth. Torrential rain fell in Wuhan in July, and the fields of one of the communes on its outskirts were inundated. The commune farmers put their newly installed electric pumping station into operation and had their fields drained off within three days.

### Transplanting Late Rice

Farms in south and central China are hustling these days. In some, the early rice crop is being harvested at one end of the fields while late rice seedlings are being transplanted and set out at the other. Where field work was held up by drought, farmers are busy taking advantage of the recent rains to get the transplanting done in double-quick time.

Since early August, the people's communes in subtropical Kwangtung have concentrated their manpower on transplanting the late rice seedlings. Now that job has been practically

completed in most districts. Earlier, quite a large area of the Chankiang Special Administrative Area on the province's southwest coast was affected by a long spell of drought. It faced a tough struggle to get its rice seedlings transplanted and see them through the early stages of their growth. Hainan Island, just off the coast, was luckier. After an earlier dry spell, rain fell in August. This greatly facilitated the transplanting.

Farms in the provinces along the Yangtse River and just south of it have been commended for the careful, advance preparations they made for the transplanting of late rice—their second rice crop of the year. With their labour force properly organized, seedlings ready in the seedbeds, and adequate supplies of fertilizers on hand, they went straight ahead with transplanting as soon as they had gathered in the early rice crops. Now they are well over the half-way mark. The weather in these parts is very hot at present, but the transplanting is being pressed ahead with vigour and will be completed in a matter of days.

### Handicraft Goods for Minority Peoples

In Sinkiang and Inner Mongolia, two of the largest of China's national minority autonomous regions, handicraft co-operatives and factories are turning out increasing amounts of special popular consumer goods for the minority peoples there. They are

also producing a bigger variety of such goods to keep pace with the enhanced demands of the peoples whose living conditions are continuously improving.

In the first six months of this year, compared with the same period last year, Sinkiang craftsmen more than doubled their output of fur hats, embroidered skull-caps, felt boots and other special goods. One estimate has it that about two and a half times as many skull-caps were sold in hundreds of lovely designs and colours. The skull-caps are worn by the Moslem population. Every big town in Sinkiang prides itself on its local designs and the skill of its maidens in embroidering them. Sales of carpets, much favoured by the minority peoples as floor coverings and wall decorations for houses and yurts, increased 100 per cent.

Mongolians, Owenkes, Olunchuns, Huis, Tahurs and other minority peoples live on the Inner Mongolian grasslands and forest areas. Investigations made in many places show that, as far as articles of daily use are concerned, these peoples prefer those made in their own traditional style. Special efforts have therefore been made by handicraft departments to meet this demand. The output of carpets, yurt furnishings, riding-boots, saddles, shears, milk churns, hunting equipment and other popular goods in the first half of this year all outstripped that of the corresponding period last year, with increases ranging from 12 to over 100 per cent.

# No "Two Chinas" Scheme Will Be Tolerated

Following is a slightly abridged translation of the editorial published in "Renmin Ribao" on August 20, 1962, under the title "The United States and the Chiang Kai-shek Gang Will Not Be Allowed to Create 'Two Chinas' and Undermine Sino-Laotian Relations." Sub-heads are ours.—Ed.

SINCE the exposure of its intrigue to aid and abet the remnant Chiang Kai-shek gang in their plan to invade the Chinese mainland, U.S. imperialism has intensified its moves to create "two Chinas." Under U.S. pressure, the Chiang Kai-shek gang has lately become increasingly shameless: in an attempt to maintain its precarious existence as a protege, it has switched over from opposition to "two Chinas" to actively collaborating with the U.S. imperialists in their plot to create "two Chinas." Working hand in glove, U.S. imperialism and the Chiang Kai-shek gang are attempting to make of Laos, where a provisional government of national union has just been set up, their testing ground for the creation of a "two Chinas" situation.

## Only One Representative of China

As is generally known, the People's Republic of China has long since established diplomatic relations with Prince Souvanna Phouma's legitimate government. In April 1961, Souvanna Phouma, Premier of the Royal Laotian Government, visited China and the Chinese and Laotian Governments decided to establish formal diplomatic relations and exchange diplomatic missions at ambassadorial level. The Chinese Government has had an economic and cultural mission in the Kingdom of Laos and the two countries have set up their consulates-general at Phong Saly and Kunming respectively. After the establishment of the Laotian Provisional Government of National Union, the Foreign Ministers of China and Laos exchanged notes on June 23 and 25, 1962, expressing agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations and the exchange of ambassadors. Liu Chun, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in the Kingdom of Laos, presented his letter of appointment to the Acting Foreign Minister of the Laotian Provisional Government of National Union on July 12. Of far more importance is the fact that it is the delegation of the People's Republic of China that took part in the enlarged Geneva Conference for the Peaceful Settlement of the Laotian Question. It is also the People's Republic of China that has, together with other participants in the conference, undertaken the obligation to respect the independence and neutrality of Laos. It goes without saying that the representative sent by the People's Republic

of China is the sole and legitimate representative of China in the Kingdom of Laos.

## U.S. Plot in Laos

U.S. imperialism, however, using the pro-U.S. forces in Laos, has openly attempted to create a "two Chinas" situation there since the formation of the Laotian Provisional Government of National Union. U.S. imperialism and the pro-U.S. forces in Laos introduced a so-called "ambassador" of the Chiang Kai-shek gang into Vientiane and helped him to present his "credentials" secretly in Luang Prabang on July 19. On August 3, this so-called "ambassador" brazenly made his appearance at the Vientiane airport to welcome Premier Souvanna Phouma. In trying by every possible means to enable an "ambassador" of the Chiang Kai-shek gang who is not recognized by the Laotian Provisional Government of National Union, to carry out open activities in Vientiane, U.S. imperialism is not only aiming at creating a "two Chinas" situation and undermining the friendly relations between the Chinese and Laotian peoples, but is also trying to present the Laotian Provisional Government of National Union with a *fait accompli* in violation of Laotian sovereignty, and interfering in the domestic affairs of Laos.

## Role of the Chiang Gang

What warrants attention is the ignominious role the Chiang Kai-shek gang is playing in this U.S. imperialist plot to create "two Chinas." This gang has repeatedly professed its opposition to "two Chinas," but in fact, it is submitting to this plot in order to keep itself in the good books of the United States. On the eve of his departure for Vientiane, the "ambassador" of the Chiang Kai-shek gang said in Bangkok that for the Chiang gang "it was possible that a diplomatic retreat from Laos might be made as a strong expression of the firm stand against the fallacy of 'two Chinas.'" But on the very day the statement was released, the Kuomintang "Central News Agency" in Taiwan hurriedly came out with a correction by deleting the words "it was possible that a diplomatic retreat might be made." This shows clearly that the Chiang gang has not only accepted its master's scheme to create "two Chinas," but is making active efforts for its realization.

Another instance of the collusion between U.S. imperialism and the Chiang Kai-shek gang in the scheme to create "two Chinas" is found in the gang's recent attempts to worm its way illegally into the forthcoming Fourth Asian Games in Djakarta. As is well known, the People's Republic of China and Indonesia have long since established diplomatic relations. The Indonesian

Government has consistently recognized the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legitimate government representing the 650 million Chinese people. But the Chiang Kai-shek gang, under the direction of the U.S., is preparing to dispatch its so-called sports organization to this international sports meeting in Djakarta, in defiance of the strong opposition of the Indonesian people and public opinion. It is attempting to hoist its "national flag," play its "national anthem" and create a "two Chinas" situation on Indonesian soil as well as to sabotage the friendly relations between China and Indonesia.

### Wide Support for China's Stand

The Chinese Government and people have always resolutely opposed U.S. imperialism's scheme to create "two Chinas." We have long since declared in explicit terms that there is only one China in the world, that Taiwan is part of Chinese territory, that the Government of the People's Republic of China is the only legal government of China. The Chiang Kai-shek gang entrenched in Taiwan is a small remnant group of gangsters which was long ago repudiated and driven off the Chinese

mainland by the Chinese people. It has no right at all to represent China. The Chinese people will on no account tolerate the creation of a "two Chinas" situation in whatever place, condition or form.

The just stand of the Chinese Government and people in firmly opposing the U.S. imperialists' plot to create "two Chinas" has always won wide support from the peoples of the various countries and sympathy and respect from all governments which are willing to maintain and develop friendly relations with China. In a message replying to Premier Chou En-lai, Premier Souvanna Phouma of the Laotian Provisional Government of National Union said on June 13, "I am certain that the Laos of tomorrow will continue to strengthen the friendly relations now existing so happily between our two countries." The current vain attempt of U.S. imperialism to wreck the friendly relations between China and Laos by means of its scheme to create "two Chinas" cannot but arouse the firm opposition of all those who treasure these friendly relations. We hope that the Laotian Government will take effective measures to prevent a "two Chinas" situation in Laos, in the interests of the normal growth of the Sino-Laotian relations.

## Chen Yi on Current World Problems

- Supports Indonesia's struggle for the recovery of West Irian
- Backs proposal for the convocation of a second Afro-Asian Conference
- Castigates U.S. interference in Laotian internal affairs
- Condemns Thailand's aggression against Cambodia
- Greets restored unity among the Algerian leaders

VICE-PREMIER Chen Yi spoke at length on several international issues while addressing a national day reception given by the Indonesian Ambassador to China Sukarni Kartodiwirjo in Peking on August 17.

Extending warm greetings to Indonesia on its Independence Day, Chen Yi saluted the Indonesian people's victories in safeguarding their national independence and reconstructing their country. The Chinese people, he said, had always supported the Indonesian people's fight for the recovery of their territory of West Irian, and were very happy to see that they had now achieved great successes in this struggle. The Dutch Government had been compelled to agree to hand back the administration of West Irian to Indonesia. "This is the outcome of the prolonged and persistent struggle of the Indonesian people," he noted.

"The imperialist forces," he added, "will never give up their colonial interests easily; they will certainly continue to engineer all kinds of plots. The Indonesian people will still have to overcome various difficulties in taking back West Irian. However, we are sure that the great Indonesian people, under the leadership of President Sukarno, will sharpen their vigilance, carry on the struggle, defeat all imperialist schemes and win final victory."

Chen Yi voiced the Chinese Government's support for Indonesia's proposal to convene a second Afro-Asian Conference. The Chinese Government, he said, believed that the holding of this conference would help promote the Asian and African peoples' cause of independence, peace and friendship; together with the other Asian and African countries, China would do its part to make the conference a success.

Referring to the Laotian situation, the Vice-Premier called attention to those "fresh disquieting elements" which have emerged there causing concern to all peace-loving countries and peoples. Nearly a month after the signing of the Geneva agreement, he noted, "U.S. troops are still hanging on in Thailand, and the United States is creating various pretexts for keeping its military personnel in Laos. Worthy of special attention is the fact that the United States has recently been instigating the Savannakhet clique to obstruct by every means the functioning of the Provisional Government of National Union — it even goes to the length of sending aircraft to make continuous intrusions over the liberated areas and airdrop bandits and arms there."

"I wish to point out again," Chen Yi said, "that the countries participating in the Geneva Conference are duty bound to observe the international agreement and have

absolutely no right to interfere in Laotian internal affairs. We sincerely hope that the three sides in Laos will stay united and that Laos will smoothly take the road of peace, independence, neutrality, unity, democracy and prosperity."

Chen Yi took to task Thailand's unwarranted provocations against Cambodia, particularly its recent armed intrusions into the latter's territory. "Should Thailand continue its military aggression against Cambodia," he warned, "one can only conclude that it is executing the aggressive plans of U.S. imperialism to aggravate tension in Indo-China."

Chen Yi declared: "The Cambodian people's struggle to safeguard their national independence, peace and neutrality is a just one. The Chinese people's sympathies are with the Cambodian people. The Chinese Government fully respects and resolutely supports the Kingdom of Cambodia in its policy of peace and neutrality and in its just struggle to defend its national sovereignty and territorial integrity."

"The Kingdom of Cambodia is a peace-loving country. The policy of peace and neutrality pursued by Prince Sihanouk and the Royal Government of Cambodia ought to be respected by all countries. Thailand's provocation against Cambodia constitutes a serious violation of the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Cambodia," Chen Yi said.

As we go to press, news comes that Prince Sihanouk has cabled a message of gratitude to Vice-Premier Chen Yi for China's public expression of support for Cambodia. The message declares: "The Cambodian people and myself have full confidence in the constant and active friendship of the Chinese Government and people and in their noble determination to oppose the imperialist designs which are menacing peace in Asia and the world."

Referring to the situation in Algeria, Vice-Premier Chen Yi said that the Chinese people were just as pleased as their Algerian brothers that unity had been reached anew between the Algerian leaders. "Experience has shown," he stressed, "that a people united are invincible in their anti-imperialist struggle. We are convinced that the Algerian people, tested in struggle and united as one, will certainly be successful in upholding their national independence and reconstructing their country."

(The Chinese Government has just announced a gift of 9,000 tons of wheat, 3,000 tons of rolled steel for building purposes and 21 tons of medicine to the Algerian Political Bureau and Government to help the Algerian people reconstruct their country.)

Vice-Premier Chen Yi pointed out: "Ours is a new era in which imperialism is doomed to extinction, and the Asian, African and all enslaved and oppressed nations are determined to stand up. The Asian, African and Latin American peoples have won one victory after another in their fight against imperialism. But the imperialists are not reconciled to their defeat. They are continuing their desperate struggle. In Southeast Asia, the imperialists, headed by the United States, are in some countries still carrying on armed intervention against the people who are fighting to preserve their national independence, while in others they are engineering new political plots against the people. They are also attempting to incite disputes and antagonism between some Southeast Asian countries and undermine the solidarity of the Southeast Asian peoples so as to prolong their colonial rule in disguised form. However, these tricks will not help imperialism, but will only encourage the people to fight on. The Asian and African peoples will surely sharpen their vigilance still more, strengthen their unity, hold even higher the banner of the Bandung Conference, and press on victoriously till the total and complete destruction of colonialism and imperialism."

## Brilliant New Soviet Success in Space

**T**HE two Soviet spaceships *Vostok III* and *Vostok IV* have returned to Earth with their courageous pilots Nikolayev and Popovich after completing their epoch-making group flight in space. Launched within 24 hours of each other, Nikolayev orbited the Earth 64 times, travelling 2,600,000 kilometres and Popovich made 48 turns. They carried out a series of complex scientific tasks, not the least important of which was the establishment of direct radio communication between themselves and also with the Earth. This triumph testifies not only to the Soviet Union's immense potentialities in the exploration of space but its mastery of the advanced techniques required for such a flight. As the Soviet Party and government statement said, the day is near when Soviet cosmonauts will "take mighty cosmic ships to the planets of the solar system."

The Chinese people are elated by this unparalleled achievement of the socialist Soviet Union. Groups around the public displays of newspapers excitedly commented the news. Radio bulletins carried

the full story of the great flight. Meetings of citizens in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Canton, Shenyang and other big cities have joyously greeted the great achievements of the Soviet people. Night-shift workers at the Peking steel plant, still in their working clothes, held a flash meeting to greet the event when they heard the news. Workers at the Peking Planetarium were soon busy drawing charts and maps showing the orbits of the ships for public display. Scientists in Shanghai and Canton and democratic party organizations in many big cities held meetings hailing this great and happy event for the Soviet people and for all mankind.

### Greetings From Chinese Leaders

Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China, and Premier Chou En-lai of the State Council, sent a message to N.S. Khrushchov, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Chairman of

the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., and to L.I. Brezhnev, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., greeting them and the Soviet people, Party and Government as well as the two cosmonauts Major Nikolayev and Lieutenant-Colonel Popovich on the successful launching of the spaceships, their group flight and successful landing. The message says that this new victory of the Soviet people is "another great contribution to mankind's conquest of space. It is yet another testimony of the powerful might of the socialist camp and the matchless superiority of the socialist system and has greatly inspired the struggle of the people of all socialist countries and the people of the world against the war schemes of U.S. imperialism and for the defence of world peace and for human progress." "We sincerely wish the Soviet people new and still more brilliant successes in their grand cause of the conquest of space," the message concludes.

### U.S.S.R. Far Ahead of U.S.

Acclaiming the magnificent achievements of *Vostok III* and *Vostok IV* space flights, *Renmin Ribao* in its editorial of August 16 pointed out that the Soviet Union is far ahead of the United States in the conquest of the universe. "This has brought alarm and despondency to Washington," it said. In his radio-television speech on August 13 U.S. President Kennedy admitted himself that "we are behind and will be behind for a period in the future," the paper noted.

*Renmin Ribao* went on to say: "The brilliant successes achieved by the Soviet people in conquering the universe have further strengthened the might of the socialist camp and the peace forces of the world. They have greatly enhanced the confidence of the people of the socialist countries in building socialism and communism, and encouraged the people of the world in their struggles for world peace, national liberation, democracy and socialism. They are a telling blow to the policies of aggression and war of imperialism headed by the United States. They should serve to bring to their senses the U.S. imperialists who are crazily piling up arms and preparing for war."

Vice-Premier Chen Yi also paid tribute to this spectacular Soviet achievement. The successive great achievements of the Soviet people in the conquest of space were eloquent proof of the unmatched superiority of the socialist system, he said, speaking at a reception given by the Korean Ambassador Han Ik Soo on August 15 in celebration of the 17th anniversary of the liberation of Korea. "As determined by the law of historical development, socialism will eventually replace capitalism. This is an objective law independent of man's wishes," he stressed. "Despite the refusal of the imperialists to acknowledge it and their last-ditch struggle, they can by no means change this objective law and prevent the wheel of history from advancing. It is our firm conviction that capitalism will fall and socialism will assuredly prevail throughout the world."

## The Passing Show

# Who's Mooning Now?

Scene and action by the proprietors of *Passing Show*; Dialogue supplied by UPI, AP, Reuter, "The Scotsman" and others.

TIME: Evening in mid-August 1962.

PLACE: The club bar of the West.

DRAMATIS PERSONAE: Celebrities, famous or infamous; politicians, scientists, newsmen, pundits and other drinkers.

A TV-radio set is broadcasting a Reuter report.

TV VOICE: Russia's third spaceman went into orbit. . . .

The assembled company pauses in mid-drink, registering various appropriate expressions: surprise, chagrin, quiet melancholy, I-told-you-so and take-it-on-the-chin-and-carry-on.

UPI (buoyantly): This space shot falls short of earlier inspired rumours that Russia is readying a spectacular space move that would put at least two men simultaneously into orbit. . . .

TV VOICE: Russia today launched her second spaceman within 24 hours and for the first time two men talked to each other in space.

UPI, having temporarily passed out, is revived with a tranquilizer on the rocks. McNamara, U.S. Defense

Secretary, promptly goes into orbit and rebounds from the ceiling.

AFP: Another first for the U.S.S.R. in the space race! LOVELL (Director of Jodrell Bank Radio Astronomy Observatory, studying a milk shake and having just blasted the U.S. for exploding an H-bomb beyond the atmosphere): Really, this is the most remarkable development man has ever seen!

ROBERT GILRUTH (Director of U.S. "Mercury" man-in-space project dazed): How swell!

SHADE OF JOHN BIRCH: Communist subverters!

HARRY TRUMAN: I don't . . .

TV screen shows smiling faces of Soviet cosmonauts in space. Truman closes his mouth just in time to prevent himself from putting his foot into it. Relapses for the first time speechless.

LOVELL: I think the Russians have demonstrated that they are so far ahead in the technique of rocketry that the possibility of America catching up within this particular sphere in the next decade is now remote.





## SOVIET AND U.S. SPACE FLIGHTS

Spaceship Name	Weight of Craft	Flying Time	No. of Orbits	Distance (km.)	Landing	Notes
Vostok I (U.S.S.R.)	4,725 kg.	108 m.	1	40,000	in preset area	Man's first flight in space
Vostok II (U.S.S.R.)	4,731 kg.	25 hrs. 11 m.	17.5	703,143	"	First man to live a day in space
Vostok III (U.S.S.R.)	about 5 tons	95 hrs.	64 +	2,600,000 +	"	First man to live several days in space
Vostok IV (U.S.S.R.)	about 5 tons	71 hrs.	48 +	about 2,000,000	"	First group flight in space
Friendship 7 (U.S.)	1,347 kg.	4 hrs. 55 m.	3	129,000	far from preset area	Launching postponed 10 times
Aurora 7 (U.S.)	about 1.5 tons	4 hrs. 56 m.	3	129,000	400 km from preset area	Launching postponed 4 times

**THE SCOTSMAN** (*with typical Scotch understatement*): It suggests that in the space race the U.S.A. has neither caught up with Russia nor closed the gap.

**CHARLES CORDDRY** (UPI reporter, *with man-of-the-world air*): So, the Russian advantage in this accomplishment is at least a year and a half. The gap appears to be widening.

**DWIGHT EISENHOWER** (*offended*): There is no space gap between the United States and the Soviet Union! I don't admit the gap. I'm tired of that word!

**JAMES WEBB OF NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION** (*soothingly*): That's right. I think we'll make the manned lunar landing and return before the Russians. . . .

**ANONYMOUS INTERRUPTER**: . . . go to Venus!

**CHAPMAN PINCHER** (*Daily Express Science Correspondent*): I once put the odds at five to one against the Americans beating the Russians to a manned landing on the moon. After this weekend's Soviet space achievements, I lengthen the odds to ten to one. . . .

**NEW YORK TIMES COMMENTATOR** (*in anguished tones*): We're behind, more so than we thought and that not only tarnishes our image as the technologically most advanced country in the world but also weakens us in the battle for men's minds.

**GEORGE MILLER OF THE HOUSE SPACE COMMITTEE** (*rising from behind ten highballs*): Gentlemen, I believe

that the U.S. space programme is vigorous and that in the long run we will overtake Russia.

**ANONYMOUS SUPPORTER**: Why, we produce far more refrigerators than all the Russias combined. They can't play baseball. Besides we've got Kim Novak. And anytime we really want to hold them back we can let the CIA leak them some of our rocket secrets.

**A NASA OFFICIAL** (*gloomily*): It will probably take a miracle for us to beat them to the moon. We can't hope to match them for a number of years. You can quote that, but for goodness' sake, don't say that I told you so. . . .

*All turn apprehensively to President Kennedy who is sitting in a corner toying with a plum pie. He rocks himself slowly back and forth as he mutters: "We're behind . . . behind. . . ." Then suddenly brightens up as he sees their expectant faces.*

**KENNEDY**: Tonight I want to talk about our economy.

**PRESIDENTIAL PRESS SECRETARY SALINGER**: No! (*groans and faints away*)

*George Marshall Space Center workers at Huntsville, Alabama, immediately go on strike and the ex-Nazi rocket wizard Wernher von Braun tears his hair at "Peenemünde South." The latest firing of an Atlas-Agena rocket to carry a space capsule to Venus is postponed for the nth time. Stocks take a further plunge down. Senator Goldwater explodes on his pad. All surge towards the bar. The nylon curtain falls.*

### Behind the "Alliance for Progress"

# U.S. Neo-Colonial Policy in Latin America

by CHIANG JUI-HSI

**A** YEAR ago, the inter-American economic conference was held in Punta del Este. Stage-managed by Washington, it adopted on August 17 Kennedy's "Alliance for Progress," a neo-colonial programme directed against Latin America.

It is significant to note the background to the conference. The tide of the national and democratic movement was running higher than ever in Latin America. The Cuban revolution had just broken through the chain of U.S. rule there. It was in these circumstances that the "Alliance for Progress" programme was laid on the table. Promising "aid" to stimulate "economic and social progress" in Latin America, the programme is, in actual fact, nothing but a plan of aggression against the

revolutionary people in Cuba and elsewhere in Latin America, a scheme for economic plunder and a programme to maintain and consolidate U.S. colonial rule there. It is part and parcel of the Kennedy Administration's counter-revolutionary two-faced tactics in relation to Latin America.

### A Tool for Interference

"Aid" for the Latin American countries under the "Alliance for Progress" programme is conditional: a recipient must be anti-Cuban, anti-Communist and anti-people. Take Ecuador for instance. In March this year, a gang of reactionary militarists here, at the bidding of the U.S. army commander in the Caribbean, staged a

coup d'état forcing the Ecuadorian Government to turn Right, and later sever relations with Cuba in accordance with Washington's instructions. Soon afterwards, the United States granted Ecuador a loan of \$5 million. More new loans have been promised recently.

Argentina has had a similar experience. Under U.S. pressure, that country broke off relations with Cuba last February and on February 25, on the eve of the March parliamentary and provincial elections in Argentina, Washington announced that it was giving Argentina's reactionary government a loan of \$150 million as "aid" under the "Alliance for Progress" programme.

When the Chilean and Bolivian Governments approached the U.S. for loans under the "Alliance for Progress" programme, Washington did its best to force these two governments to cut off relations with Cuba, secretly threatening to withhold "aid" if they refused to toe the U.S. line.

The amount and distribution of loans approved by the Inter-American Development Bank, the U.S.-controlled financial centre in charge of the "Alliance for Progress" programme, is highly revealing as to how the U.S. interferes in these countries' internal affairs and brings pressure to bear on them to force them to sell out their sovereign rights. Towards the end of last year, those countries which take an independent attitude in their relations with Cuba, including Brazil, Mexico, Bolivia and Chile, and which make up most of the Latin American population, were granted a total of only \$139 million in "aid" while those countries which do Washington's bidding granted a total of \$155 million.

### The Hypocrisy of "Representative Democracy"

The Punta del Este Resolution, based on a U.S. draft, lays it down that "representative democracy" is a fundamental principle of the "Alliance" and that it is necessary to improve and strengthen democratic institutions by implementing the principle of national self-determination. The Kennedy Administration is forcing Latin American countries to put into practice this so-called "representative democracy" as a condition for "aid" because it hopes in this way to isolate what it calls the "tyranny" in Cuba. By this means it hopes to tighten its stranglehold over the Latin American countries. U.S. activities in the past twelve months, however, have shown clearly what this "representative democracy" really is.

In Brazil, last year's August coup was staged by pro-U.S. military men. Last May, U.S.-kept politicians tried to stage another coup aimed to overthrow the new Brazilian Government, which was chosen by the people and is pursuing an independent policy.

In Ecuador, the plots for a coup in November last year and again in March this year were instigated by Washington and had its support. They provide further proof that Washington's settled practice is to trample on the will of the people by instigating coups to impose on the Latin American countries a policy of surrender to the United States.

Events after the March elections in Argentina are typical of the grim farce of Kennedy-style "representative democracy." Argentina has been described by U.S.

officials as the "show case" of "representative democracy" and the "southern leader" of the implementation of the "Alliance for Progress" programme, but following the utter defeat of the reactionary pro-U.S. forces in the last elections, the diehard military men there immediately engineered a coup with the approval of U.S. officials. The military dictatorship which they established annulled the election results, took over the provinces where the opposition won the election, and intensified the oppression of the people. Since then, the United States has been pouring "aid" into that country under the "Alliance for Progress" programme in an effort to prop up its reactionary government.

### Fantastic Economic Plunder

The "Alliance for Progress" programme has been boosted as a plan for "economic aid and development." But like many other variously named U.S. "aid" projects, it only helps the U.S. to increase its economic plunder and tighten its grip on the economies of the Latin American countries. Many people in Latin America call it an "alliance stopping progress" — *Alianza para el Progreso*.\*

Recipients of "aid" under this programme must first of all accept a number of harsh conditions. These not only ensure that U.S. monopoly capital gets maximum profits but also make it possible for the U.S. capitalists to take out the wealth they have grabbed in the country.

In his July 5 statement of this year on a foreign aid bill, Kennedy emphasized the importance of the implementation of the "Alliance for Progress" programme in Latin America, and told the U.S. capitalists to bear in mind that (1) the U.S. loans in the name of economic "aid" "will have to meet our [U.S.] aid criteria and be repaid in dollars"; (2) "More than 80 per cent of the money appropriated for the foreign aid program will be spent here in the United States on goods and services supplied by American businesses and American workers, under new and tighter procedures which have been developed." In other words, the recipients must be prepared to subject themselves to a dual form of U.S. exploitation: the "aid" they get is on usurious terms and they must buy high-priced U.S. goods.

In addition to this key condition, the United States, under the "Alliance for Progress" programme, also demands that Latin American countries receiving "aid" guarantee that private U.S. investments are ensured "against the risks of inconvertibility and losses caused by expropriation, war, revolution or insurrection."

Under this programme, the United States has also signed agreements with many Latin American countries providing special loans to be allocated for specified purposes only. According to these agreements, the loans must be used to buy only U.S. raw materials and equipment; all engineering projects involved must be designed by U.S. technical personnel and built by U.S. firms; all materials needed must be carried in U.S. ships and customs duties on U.S. goods must be reduced. High rates of interest will be charged on these loans. These

\* By underlining the Spanish word *para*, its meaning is changed from "for" to "stops." — Ed.

harsh terms have aroused strong public opposition in Latin America.

### Myth of "Aid" and "Reform"

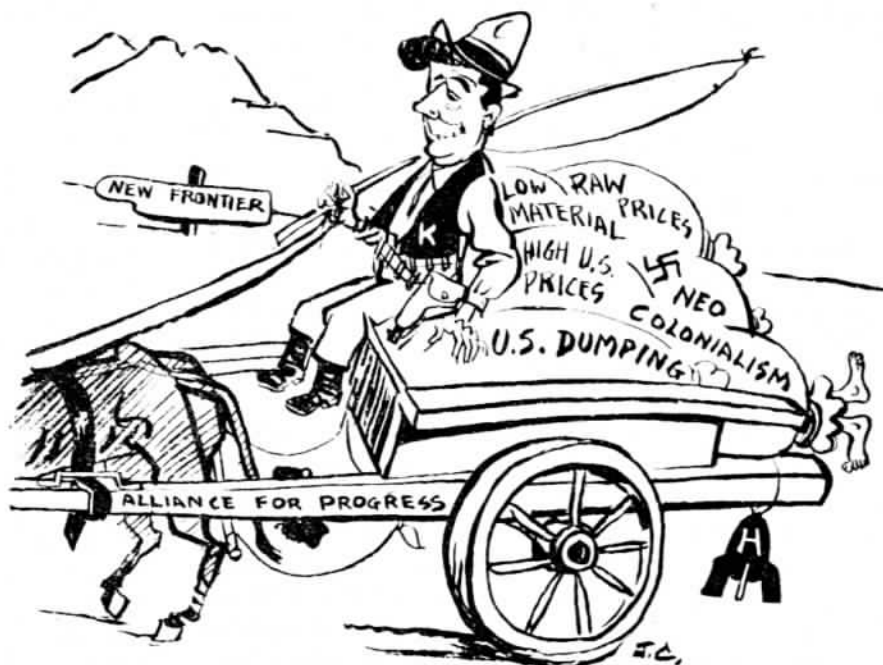
In forcing the Latin American countries to accept "aid" on conditions of a surrender of their national sovereignty and humiliations for their nation, how many dollars has the United States used in actual fact to "aid" these countries?

In August last year at the inter-American economic conference, Washington promised to supply half of the development fund of \$20,000 million for the "Alliance for Progress" in the next decade. It agreed to put up \$1,000 million in the first year. But in actual fact, as admitted by U.S. official sources, it paid up only one-fourth of this sum. The remainder will not be provided until a study has been made of various specific plans and the governments of the recipient countries have fulfilled the obligations stipulated in the "Alliance for Progress."

It is no easy matter for the Latin American countries to get even such a tiny amount of "aid." The Inter-American Development Bank, in charge of allocating "aid" funds, reveals that last year Latin American countries presented 142 applications amounting to a total of a little over \$830 million under the "Alliance for Progress" programme. But only 18 applications totalling about \$110 million were approved.

According to the "Punta del Este Charter," the aid fund of the "Alliance" is intended to help recipient countries with industrialization. But the facts are that no U.S. "aid" has ever been used to help these countries build up their basic industries. Two-thirds of the "aid" allocated was used to meet these countries' urgent needs: covering their financial deficits, stabilizing their currencies or meeting adverse balances of international payments. Only a third of the total sum advanced was spent on various engineering projects, transport, housing and equipment for the public health services. But there were catches even in this. First, it was required that these projects should be undertaken by U.S. enterprises. Secondly, as some Latin American economists pointed out, a considerable part of this "aid" is designed to create suitable and convenient opportunities and conditions for private U.S. capital investments. What is especially noteworthy is that the main beneficiaries of such loans are not the national enterprises of the recipient countries, but the U.S. companies entrenched there or enterprises connected with U.S. capital.

In view of the Latin American people's hatred for the feudal latifundia in their countries and the gulf between rich and poor, the "Punta del Este Charter" provides for so-called land reform and other reforms. But here again, as many Latin Americans have pointed out, there can be no genuine reform unless this encompasses the overthrow of the feudal oligarchies and deals a crushing blow to imperialism which colludes with and fosters those oligarchies. The fact is that, for all its loud talk about reform, the U.S. does not want to see the



New Frontier, Old Baggage and Nothing Wasted

By Jack Chen

special rights enjoyed by U.S. monopoly capital in Latin America nor the land ownership of the U.S. companies—great latifundists themselves—abolished, nor does it want a real end either to the latifundia as important props of U.S. rule and economic strength in Latin America, or to the semi-feudal and semi-colonial social structures of the countries there. Take for example the "land reform" initiated by the U.S. in Colombia, Chile, Argentina and other countries. A common feature of all of them is that they propose the reclaiming of wasteland by immigrants, leaving alone the land belonging to the latifundists, who are allowed to sell off their less fertile lands at high prices. In a nutshell, the latifundia system will be kept intact. In fact, Kennedy's vaunted "land reform" is simply a fraud designed to paralyze the militant will of the Latin American peasants.

### For Progress or Poverty?

On March 13 this year, the first anniversary of the U.S. announcement of the "Alliance for Progress" programme, Kennedy said that the end of the decade would "see the people of Latin America taking their place beside the United States and Western Europe as citizens of industrialized and growing and increasingly abundant societies." But hard facts have already taught the people that this beautiful prospect is a pure deceit. In the year since the "Alliance for Progress" came into existence, turmoil has reigned in Latin America, crisis has followed crisis. Many countries remain in a state of chronic political chaos and economic bankruptcy.

Latin America's backwardness and poverty is precisely the result of the frenzied plundering of this area by the United States. Victor Perlo, the noted U.S. economist, has calculated that in the past two years the U.S. has taken away from the Latin American countries 14 times as many dollars as the latter got from the U.S. U.S. companies alone reaped a profit of \$1,600 million from their investments.

While bragging about its "aid" to Latin America, the U.S. is ruthlessly stepping up implementation of its selfish trade policies in Latin America. It systematically engages in unfair trade practices, puts restrictions on imports, and dumps its exports on these markets. This has caused the Latin American countries losses amounting to hundred of millions of dollars year after year.

The task of "stabilizing prices of basic exports from Latin America" under the "Alliance for Progress" programme was laid down one year ago by the U.S. delegate to the inter-American economic conference. Twelve months later the U.S. is still marking time on this. No concrete measures have been worked out to achieve this goal. At a recent conference held in Brazil to discuss the "Alliance for Progress" programme, R. Campos, the Brazilian Ambassador to the U.S., drew attention to the fact that the average prices of Latin American exports to the U.S. have dropped 20 per cent as compared with 1953, while the prices of U.S. exports to Latin America have risen by 10 per cent. If Latin American exports to the U.S. in 1961 had been sold there at the 1953 prices, they would have brought the Latin American countries \$1,400 million more than the amount they actually did. This loss alone exceeds the total amount of U.S. "aid" to Latin America in 1961.

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HONGQI

# The Farce of Bourgeois Parliamentary Democracy

by CHANG YU-YU

*The following is a slightly abridged translation of an article carried in "Hongqi," No. 13, July 1, 1962. It will appear in our magazine in two instalments. Subheads are ours. — Ed.*

**B**OURGEOIS parliamentarism is a product of the victory of the bourgeois revolution. "Power is vested in the people," "the power of parliament is supreme," "freedom and equality": these are the much-advertised principles of bourgeois democracy. The laws of capitalist countries generally provide that their parliaments shall be elected by all citizens having the right to vote and "express the will of the citizens." This democratic institution of the bourgeoisie is undoubtedly an improvement on the caste system of the feudal landlord class. But the overthrow of the landlord class by the bourgeoisie merely means replacing the rule of one exploiting class with that of another. This determines that bourgeois parliamentary democracy can only be democracy for the bourgeoisie and nothing more. Bourgeois parliamentarism is a tool by which the bourgeoisie exercises its dictatorship over the masses of the working people.

The U.S. policy of forcing down coffee prices and restricting imports has resulted in extremely heavy losses to Brazil, Colombia and other Latin American coffee-exporting countries. In 1961 Brazil exported 360,000 tons of coffee more than in 1954, but its return in dollars was \$230 million less. The drop in the price of coffee caused Colombia a loss of \$1,200 million over the seven years ending 1961. This loss was three times the amount of all U.S. loans promised to it under the "Alliance for Progress" programme.

Such facts have thoroughly exposed the true features of the U.S. "Alliance for Progress." The progressives of Latin America angrily denounce this plan as "a U.S. neo-colonialist plan" or the "Alliance for Poverty." Many members of the national bourgeoisie, including members of parliament, professors and other intellectuals are also denouncing the criminal, predatory nature of the "Alliance."

The "Alliance for Progress" programme is playing a role as a teacher by negative example. The Latin American peoples are struggling more vigorously than ever before against U.S. imperialism and for national liberation and independence. This is precisely what Teodoro Moscoso, administrator of the U.S. "Alliance for Progress" programme, recently described as the most serious obstacle to its success.

The bourgeoisie, however, likes to cover up this class nature of its parliaments; it invariably tries to make them out to be deliberative bodies of the whole people, and so produce a false impression of "democracy for the whole people." To suit the wishes of the bourgeoisie, the revisionists, too, hail bourgeois parliamentary democracy as "genuine democracy." The old revisionist Kautsky, for example, once declared that bourgeois democracy, including parliamentarism, enables "all the adult members of a state... to have fully equal rights," and that it "protects" the opposition within the state. Historical facts, however, have given the lie to these assertions of the bourgeoisie and revisionists.

## Changes in Parliamentary Power

Very big changes have taken place in the role and powers of bourgeois parliaments between the times of laissez-faire capitalism and the era of imperialism.

Under laissez-faire capitalism, the proletariat had not yet grown into a powerful and organized political force, so the bourgeoisie resorted more frequently to the use of deceitful parliamentary democracy in ruling over the work-

ing people. At that time, too, free competition required the exercise of democracy within the ranks of the bourgeoisie and parliaments played an important role in resolving conflicts of interests among the bourgeoisie. Their role and powers were thus greater than in the era of imperialism. After examining the British state system, Frederick Engels pointed out that in England "the House of Commons does indeed promulgate the laws and govern through ministers who are merely its executive committee."\* This gave a true picture of the role and powers of a bourgeois parliament of that time.

In the era of imperialism, power in the capitalist countries has been gradually concentrated in the hands of the governments and parliaments have actually become subordinate to them. This has taken place because, in the era of imperialism, monopoly replaces free competition, and economic monopoly calls for a high degree of concentration of state power and for political monopoly. The monopoly capitalist groups which have tremendous wealth under their control, have taken care to subordinate parliament to the needs of the monopoly capitalist class. They have done this by extending the power of the military-bureaucratic machine while constantly reducing the role of parliament.

Out for maximum profits, the monopoly capitalist class intensifies its exploitation of the working people at home, and the peoples of the colonial and semi-colonial countries. As a result, the contradictions between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie in the capitalist countries and between imperialism and the people in the colonies and semi-colonies, become daily more acute, and the resistance of the people in the capitalist countries as well as in the colonies and semi-colonies grows steadily stronger. This is another reason why the monopoly capitalist class finds it necessary to expand its military-bureaucratic machine and to increase the power of the government so as to push forward more effectively its policies of aggression and war abroad, suppress the national-liberation movements, and, at home, put down the mounting resistance of the masses and smother the revolutionary movement of the proletariat. "The political structure on the new economy," Lenin pointed out, "on monopoly capitalism (imperialism is monopoly capitalism) is the turn from democracy to political reaction. Democracy conforms to free competition. Monopoly conforms to political reaction."\*\* Although in form the bourgeois parliament under monopoly capitalism still has the power to legislate and to supervise the government, its law-making power has more often than not been taken over by the government through so-called "delegated legislation" and emergency decrees, etc. Because the government controls the party or parties that have a majority in parliament, there can be only nominal parliamentary control over the government. As Lenin remarked: "Take any parliamentary country, from America to Switzerland, from France to England, Norway and so

\* "The Situation in England: The English Constitution," by Engels, from the *Collected Works of Marx and Engels*, Russian edition, State Publishing House for Political Literature, Moscow, 1955, p.624.

\*\* Lenin, "On a Caricature of Marxism, and Imperialist Economism," *Collected Works*, Russian ed., State Publishing House of Political Literature, U.S.S.R., 1950, Vol. 23, p.31.

forth—the real business of 'state' is performed behind the scenes and is carried out by the departments, chancelleries and the General Staffs."\* Even bourgeois scholars do not deny this; W. Ivor Jennings, a British bourgeois jurist, has noted with great frankness: "The element of control is indeed slight. . . . Though in one sense it is true that the House controls the Government, in another and more practical sense the Government controls the House of Commons."\*\*

### Two-Party System: A Fraud

The hypocrisy of parliamentary democracy becomes more obvious in the era of imperialism. In some imperialist countries the monopoly capitalist class has at times abandoned the form of parliamentary democracy altogether in order to exercise its dictatorship in openly fascist form. In other imperialist countries where parliamentary democracy is formally retained, parliament has become a mere tool for the monopoly capitalist class to resolve to some extent the contradictions in its own ranks, to deceive the working people and give a show of legality to its reactionary policies at home and abroad.

The two-party system, the multi-party system and the separation of powers, are all means by which the bourgeoisie hopes to cover up the hypocrisy of its parliamentary democracy. It says that the will of the people is reflected when two or more parties take turns in forming the majority in parliament. It also says that, through the separation of powers, parliament is in a position to keep the executive and the judiciary from acting arbitrarily as though, as the bourgeoisie pretends, its parliament is really a democratic body serving the "whole people."

Bourgeois political parties fight for seats in parliament through elections, and thus its members change from time to time. At first glance, M.P.s are chosen by the people. But in fact, all bourgeois political parties, by whatever names they may call themselves, are just the same so far as the working people are concerned, and it makes no difference which one holds the parliamentary seats. The United States is a country with a two-party system. Both parties, the Republicans and the Democrats, are faithful lackeys of the U.S. monopoly capitalists, whose policies they carry out no matter which forms the majority in Congress.

France has a multi-party system. In the postwar years, the French parliament has undergone many vicissitudes as regards the strength of the various bourgeois political parties, but in spite of the swings of the pendulum, it has from first to last been under the control of the bourgeoisie. The essence of the bourgeois parliamentary system is, as Lenin put it, "to decide once every few years which member of the ruling class is to repress and crush the people through parliament."†

\* Lenin, "The State and Revolution," *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow, 1952, Vol. II, Part 1, p.246.

\*\* W. Ivor Jennings, *Parliament*, Cambridge University Press, 1948, pp.7-8.

† Lenin, op. cit., p.246.

The quarrels among the bourgeois political parties, particularly, have been trumpeted by the bourgeoisie as exhibitions of democracy. In election campaigns, every bourgeois political party reviles and attacks its rivals while itself making all sorts of promises to the voters. When parliament is in session, these bourgeois political parties also indulge in a great deal of talk and attack each other, sometimes very heatedly. But in the last analysis, all such quarrels are nothing but a political reflection of the economic competition and squabbles among the various monopoly capitalist groups; they are merely differences about methods of exercising their dictatorship over the working people at home and carrying out aggression and expansion abroad. As to the promises the bourgeois political parties make to the working people during election campaigns, they are worth nothing no matter how attractive they may sound for once the election is over, the politicians simply forget all about them and, as often as not, do the opposite of what they have promised.

### **Separation of Powers: Another Fraud**

The bourgeoisie makes a boast of the separation of legislative, executive and judicial powers and also of the checks and balances among parliament, the government and the judiciary; but none of these can conceal the class nature of bourgeois parliaments.

The theory of separation of powers emerged in the course of the struggle of the bourgeoisie against feudal absolutism. It teaches that the power of the state should be divided into three parts, the legislative, the executive and the judicial, to be exercised respectively by the parliament, the government and the judiciary. The bourgeoisie then hoped through the parliaments which it controlled to limit the power of the executive organs which were still in the hands of the feudal forces and prevent the latter from being too arbitrary. This theory of separation of powers had a certain progressive content when the struggle was against feudal institutions. But after the bourgeoisie seized power, and when it came to control equally the legislative, executive, and judicial powers, all of which now served bourgeois interests, this separation of powers became quite meaningless. Today, between the bourgeois parliament, government and judiciary, there is merely a division of labour in exercising bourgeois class rule.

### **Election Restrictions**

The hypocritical nature of bourgeois parliamentary democracy is shown most clearly in parliamentary elections. To ensure its control over parliament, the bourgeoisie does all it can to exclude from that body the political party of the proletariat and the representatives of the other working people.

The bourgeoisie, to begin with, has made laws to define the qualifications of voters. The French Constitution of 1791, for instance, classified citizens into "active" and "passive" in accordance with the amount of property they owned; only "active citizens" had the franchise and, to be an "active citizen," the main condition was payment of a certain amount of direct tax. Of the 26

million inhabitants of France at that time, only 4 million were classed as "active citizens." After the middle of the 19th century, as a result of the prolonged struggles of the working people, the bourgeoisie made some concessions with regard to voting qualifications. France in 1848 and Germany in 1871 both put universal male suffrage on the statute books; and England in 1884 made new reductions in the direct property qualifications. Nonetheless, towards the end of the 19th century, only about 5 per cent of the inhabitants of most West European countries could go to the polls. In 1900 the number of electors in Britain was only 11 per cent of the population.

By the end of the 19th century or the beginning of the 20th century, most of the capitalist countries had abolished by law the direct property qualification for voters, but quite a few indirect property qualifications have remained. In some countries it is provided that a citizen, to be eligible to vote, must be resident in a certain constituency for a certain length of time, reach a certain educational standard, or pay a certain amount in tax. In the United States, for instance, many state and local laws require residence for a minimum of one to two years, or that voters must know English well or be able to "understand the Constitution correctly." The laws of seven southern states provide that citizens must pay a certain amount of tax before they can register as voters. In the United States, there are many migrant labourers who, frequently unemployed or semi-employed, roam the country in search of jobs. Many of them have no fixed residence, cannot afford an education and are naturally unable to reach the educational standard required of an elector. Having a low income, or none at all if they cannot get work, they naturally have no means of paying taxes. So some of the working people are still deprived of the right to vote by property limitations, even though direct property qualifications may have disappeared. Limitation of the right to vote by the indirect method is the more cunning way. According to *The New York Times*, 8 million citizens of the United States were deprived of the vote in the 1960 elections because of residential qualifications and another 12 million were excluded because of educational, tax and other limitations.

In some capitalist countries there are also racial limitations. Those imposed on the Negroes in the United States are most striking. The ruling clique in the United States has many methods for preventing Negroes from registering as voters. In the southern states, election officers often ask Negroes questions which only law school graduates are able to answer, and rule them ineligible to vote when they fail to answer or pronounce a difficult word properly. A report prepared by the U.S. civil rights commission in 1960 showed that in the southern states, only 25 per cent of the Negroes of voting age were actually registered.

The limitations described above in fact invalidate universal suffrage as formally proclaimed in bourgeois constitutions and electoral laws. They deprive most of the working people of the right to vote and form the first wall keeping the representatives of the proletariat and other working people out of the parliament.

*(To be concluded.)*

# Yu Chen-shan's Ready Reckoners

by LI CHENG-CHIEH

By manipulating two or three foot-rules together, carpenter Yu Chen-shan can solve at a glance many mathematical problems. With only three years' schooling, he worked out this calculating method in the early 1940s. Since graduating from a two-year college course in maths a few years ago, he has devised several new ready-reckoner methods.

MANY people find that they are "no good at maths" and long for some aid or machine to do their reckoning for them. Such ready reckoners have been devised — logarithmic tables, slide rules, adding machines and electronic "brains." These have been made by men who have mastered the workings of mathematical principles. But there are also many simple, handy aids to quick calculation devised by clever men who have learnt to calculate skilfully by "rule of thumb" without understanding the theoretical basis of what they do. Carpenter Yu is one of them. He is adept at putting his mathematical skill to practical use.

In the course of the War of Resistance Against Japan (1937-45), a detachment of Communist-led guerrillas came to the bank of the Tang River in southern Hopei Province. Anxious to cross over, its leader wanted to know the river's width at that spot. The detachment had no suitable measuring instrument, nor did any of its members have the slightest inkling of trigonometry or surveying. But Yu Chen-shan gave the answer in a few seconds.

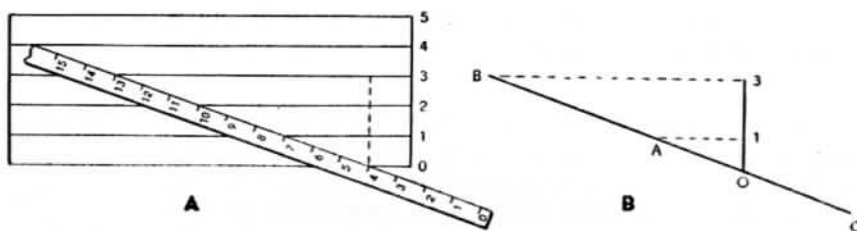
How did he get it? Very simply. He focused his eyes on a spot at the water's edge on the opposite bank of the river, then pulled down the visor of his cap till its centre was level with his eyes and the same spot. Keeping his head rigidly straight and level, he turned at right angles on his heel until his eyes faced along this bank of the river. Then he asked a comrade to step out the distance between him and the point at which his eyes, guided by the peak of his cap, were now focused. That gave the width of the river. In effect, he had made a simple practical application of the definition that all radiuses of a circle are equal in length. A rural carpenter with rich practical knowledge of rule of thumb reckoning, Yu used similar ingenuity to devise his rapid calculating method using simple foot-rules.

## Ready Reckoning With Rulers

He first applied this method in the early 1940s and gradually improved it as time went on, extending and adapting it to cover an ever wider number of problems. It calls for the use of two and sometimes three rulers marked in the ordinary way or with special graduations as circumstances demand.

Here is a simple illustration of how the method works. For convenience in reading off results quickly, one of

the rulers is made in the form of a wide rectangular base-board and its graduations, from zero upwards, extend across the board in parallel lines. Suppose we have a question like this: Two brothers are now 13 and 7 years old respectively, how many years ago was the elder one's age three times his brother's age? To get the answer, fix the 13 and 7 of the ruler in line with the 3 and 1 on the base-board, and then read off the answer on the ruler where it meets the zero line of the board (Diagram A). The answer is four years ago.



The underlying principle is not hard to explain. If we take  $x$  as the answer, then we can work out the following algebraic equation:

$$\frac{7 - x}{13 - x} = \frac{1}{3}$$

Yu's ruler method just skilfully solves this equation. Since the corresponding sides of two similar triangles are proportional, we know from Diagram B (derived from Diagram A):

$$\frac{OA}{OB} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Now } OA &= CA - CO = 7 - CO \\ OB &= CB - CO = 13 - CO \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Therefore, } \frac{OA}{OB} = \frac{7 - CO}{13 - CO} = \frac{1}{3}$$

Evidently  $CO$  is equal to  $x$ , that is the answer we are looking for.

This ruler method can also be used to make a lot of other calculations and give exact or approximate answers in the same simple way. When Yu first discovered the interesting mathematical properties of the rulers and was already teaching others how to make useful calculations with them, he had never seen a slide rule or even heard of its existence. Nor did he understand or know any of the underlying principles of his method of ready reckoning. This in itself is quite a story.

## An Old Ambition

Yu Chen-shan as a child was puzzled by the multiplication table. Because of his family's poverty he only got into the village school when he was 14 by working as a part-time janitor. At the same time he had to help

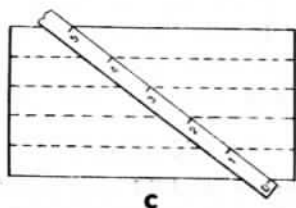
his father on the family farm and this left little time to master the intricacies of mathematics. One day he asked his teacher why there wasn't an instrument to help one make mathematical calculations quickly and easily. The understanding teacher did not brush away this innocent question, but suggested there was a possibility of devising such an instrument "if you try hard enough." The idea took root in the boy's mind.

In late 1937, Yu's native Chingyuan County in Hopei was overrun by the Japanese invaders. The Kuomintang forces fled away before the Japanese troops actually arrived, but the people wouldn't give in. Soon a guerrilla force led by the Communist Party was operating in this area. Yu Chen-shan, then 28 years old, joined it. In the ensuing years, he filled civil posts in his liberated village and joined the guerrilla detachment on their fighting operations until Japan's defeat in 1945. In those days he often had to do with calculations relating to the fields of fire; the amounts of grain, vegetables, oil and so on wanted for groups of fighters being billeted or stopping for meals in his village; or the amounts of such items needed for detachments going out on patrol or other operations.

As a matter of fact, such calculations are usually not very complicated. With the aid of an abacus, or pencil and paper they can be easily solved if you know how and have the time. But most of the rural cadres and fighters at that time were poor peasants and farmhands with little schooling. Anything beyond the simplest calculation taxed their limited mathematical knowledge to the utmost. It was this that revived Yu's ambition to contrive a ready reckoner for popular use. He made several attempts, all failures, but the local Party and government organs, keenly interested in the scheme, gave him eager support and encouragement.

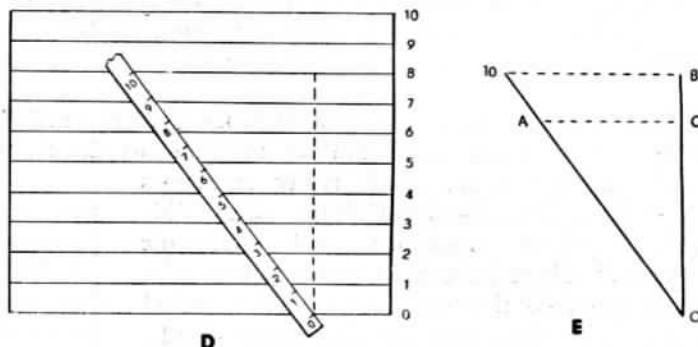
### Success

His first attempt was ambitious: a calculator geared with wooden cogwheels. It came a cropper. The fatal weakness in this project lay in his poor knowledge of mechanics. This sent him back to work with things he was really familiar with. As a carpenter he had used a rule of thumb method of dividing and cutting a plank into any number of equally wide strips. Suppose a plank or board was to be divided into five equal strips, he just put a ruler on it adjusting it so that the zero mark and the 5 stood on the two edges of the plank (Diagram C). Then the drawing of four parallel lines passing the points marked by 1, 2, 3 and 4 on the ruler completed the division. To those who know geometry, this is a simple, usual operation because the segments of any transversal across equidistant parallel lines are always equal. Yu, however, did not know this principle; he devised this method for himself.



Proceeding from this, using one ruler as an adjustable indicator and another as a base-board, he discovered a

whole series of relations between the scales on the ruler and the base-board. For instance, once he fixed the zero of the ruler on the zero line of the board and adjusted its 10 on the board's No. 8 line (Diagram D). He found that any number on the ruler (say, 8) has a corresponding number on the base-board, equal to the results of the ruler's number multiplied by 8 and divided by 10 (in this case 6.4). If the numbers on the base-board are raised tenfold when they are read, then a series of numbers, multiplied by 8 can be easily got. By reversing the operation, the quotients of a series of numbers divided by 8 can also be easily located. Yu used this discovery to work out his calculating method.



The underlying principle is the same as the one we mentioned above: corresponding sides of two similar triangles are proportional. From Diagram E (derived from Diagram D), we know

$$\frac{OC}{OB} = \frac{OA}{10}$$

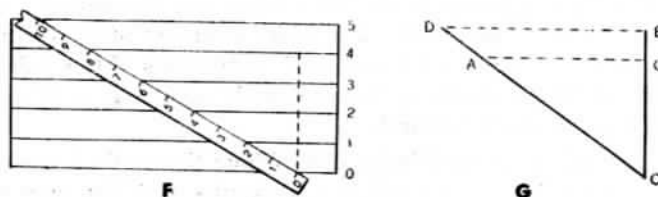
$$OC = \frac{OA \times OB}{10}$$

In the above illustration, OB is equal to 8. From the first equation, we get the following explanations for division.

$$OA = \frac{OC}{OB} \times 10 \quad OB = \frac{OC}{OA} \times 10$$

That is why division can be done by the ruler method in two different ways and the answers on the ruler are ten times as many as the true quotients.

The ruler method can be used to elucidate simple multiplication and division problems, as well as questions involving three numbers connected by multiplication and division. Here is a somewhat simpler example: what will be the result if 4 is divided by 8 and then multiplied by 6? You get the answer by adjusting the zeros of the ruler and the base-board on the same horizontal line, manoeuvring the 8 of the ruler on the 4 line of the base-board, then reading off on the base-board the number corresponding to the 6 on the ruler (Diagram F). The answer is 3.





By the aid of Diagram G (derived from Diagram F), the operation can be explained as follows:

$$\frac{OC}{OB} = \frac{OA}{OD}$$

$$\text{Therefore, } OC = \frac{OA \times OB}{OD}$$

In the simple multiplication and division examples, OD is equal to 10, a fixed number. Here OD can be any number. In this specific case, it is 8.

The ruler method has its shortcomings. For instance, it cannot handle operations involving long figures and in many cases the exact answers must be decided by the eyes' measuring ability. But its merits cannot be denied. Easy to learn and use, when popularized, it soon became a boon to the cadres and fighters in and around Yu's native county and was put to innumerable practical uses.

### Post-Liberation Advance

With the liberation, the People's Government was able to do more to help Yu perfect his method; in the autumn of 1949 it offered him a chance to study maths under expert instructors. Then 40 years old, he was accepted by a college in Tientsin and was given special coaching to overcome the gaps in his knowledge caused by his insufficient theoretical grounding in maths and lack of a systematic general education.

His studies were interrupted for 18 months when he left for the northeast in 1950 to help railway crews there master his ruler calculating method, but on his return, after having caught up on middle school maths, he enrolled in the two-year course of the Department of Mathematics in Nankai University. He graduated in 1955.

### Report From Tibet

## Story of a Himalayan Village

by TING KANG

RECENTLY I visited Drulpa Township, Lhuntze County, in the Loka Area of southern Tibet. In the past, the people of Drulpa were described as having "long arms in short sleeves"—they lived on relief and subsidies from the People's Government. But tremendous changes have taken place there since the democratic reform of 1959; the people of Drulpa now have "sleeves longer than their arms"—they are producing more grain than they can consume.

Drulpa Township is, in fact, a tiny village in a Himalayan valley 3,000 metres above sea level. Previously a penal colony, it is now inhabited by 60-odd families of former serfs and slaves who were mostly "ex-convicts" exiled by the former reactionary Tibetan local government. Their thatched huts and sheds built of stones are scattered among the rocks of the mountain side. A three-storey stone building was formerly the quarters of

Drawing on his new knowledge, Yu has since introduced new logarithmic and trigonometric scales on his rulers, so that the ruler method is now able to handle simple logarithmic and trigonometric equations. His search for better methods, however, has not ended here. While working in the Nanking Educational Apparatus Factory after graduation, he has kept the ready-reckoner needs of the masses firmly in mind. During a visit to the countryside in 1957, he found that the co-op farms had to tackle a number of calculations involving large figures which his original ruler method was not able to handle satisfactorily, and he set to work to find a way out for them.

After two years' thinking, tests and consultations with experts, he finally came up with a method of multiplying and dividing large figures with the aid of dice, which he later replaced by lines drawn on paper. This proved of great help to peasant accountants unable for the time being to make these calculations by ordinary arithmetical methods. Later he further simplified the process of calculation by combining the use of thin sticks (like knitting needles) and an abacus.

Many articles and pamphlets on Yu's ready-reckoner methods have been published. A book on his ruler method, first published in 1952, was reprinted five times in five years. Yu himself is in big demand as a lecturer and instructor on his various quick calculation methods. He also handles a large correspondence of enquiries about his methods.

In January 1961 he became a research member of the Department of Mathematics and Mechanics in Hopei University in Tientsin. This 53-year-old carpenter-mathematician is now working to improve his ready reckoners. He aims to make them simpler to understand and to operate and able to handle an even wider range of problems than they do now.

soldiers of the local government. Beside this building is a cave—the Scorpion Pit—where serfs and slaves, arrested on fantastic charges, were imprisoned to be tortured by bed bugs, lizards and scorpions. Geleg, the township head who showed me around, intimated that he himself had become a slave because of debts owed to a monastery which he could not repay. He was later exiled to Drulpa and would have been thrown into the Scorpion Pit had it not been for the peaceful liberation of Tibet in 1951 which came just in time to save him. At 38, Geleg is already bald above the forehead—a sign of a man who has long done hard work. For the people of Drulpa carry their loads on their heads.

### "Devil's Island"

The former serfs and slaves in Drulpa suffered the most savage exploitation at the hand of the serf-owners.

A poor serf who sowed a *khal* (a Tibetan unit of weight equivalent to about 12.5 kilogrammes) of seeds in spring had to deliver 2 *khals* of grain to the serf-owner after the autumn harvest. As soon as a yak grew horns, the serf who owned it had to pay his master two *jin* (one *jin* for each horn!) of butter every year thereafter. In addition to the poll-tax, there was a tax on virtually everything else — on cats, dogs, chickens and pigs. The mountain sides, water, pastures and woods were all under the control of the serf-owners' agents. Owing to lack of irrigation, much of the *qingke* (highland barley) that the serfs grew bore only empty husks. Barred from the pastures, the serfs' yaks got so skinny they could hardly work. The result was that the Drulpa serfs lived in the direst poverty. They clothed themselves in old sheepskins or leaves. Their household utensils were roughly shaped stone pots and bowls. Sometimes, without grain, they were reduced to feeding on wild herbs, fruits and roots or whatever else they could find edible. The people's health was ravaged by undernourishment. Many suffered from deficiency diseases. At the time of the democratic reform, it was found that out of 247 persons, 91 suffered from goitre, or were halfwits or deaf-mutes.

What is more, there was no route of escape from the area. Drulpa's only link with the outside world was the "Ladder to Heaven" — a tall ladder with 53 rungs leading down the sheer cliffside to a spot near the river flowing at the bottom of the valley. People only risked their lives using the ladder when under compulsion to perform *corvée* outside the village, to pay back loans to the monastery (a big serf-owner), or bring in grain from other places. Before embarking on the perilous journey, one would make his will and say farewell to his family. Not a few, weakened by undernourishment, fell from the ladder and met their death. The people of Drulpa, burning pine branches and lying prostrate on the earth, would pray to Buddha for a safer link with the outside world.

### "Road to Happiness"

Their dream came true only after the People's Liberation Army, having crushed the rebellion, arrived at Drulpa via the "Ladder to Heaven" in the spring of 1959. The first thing the P.L.A. men proposed to do was to help build a road. But when the project was about to be launched, some local people hesitated. They needed a road badly. But the job was so tough that they feared it would be a waste of time to try. Daba Tsering, a young Tibetan who had acted as a guide to the P.L.A., had learnt from experience, however, that the P.L.A. men mean what they say. So he started persuading the able-bodied to join the road-building squad. Soon he got together 50-odd people and the road was started.

The P.L.A. men did the dynamiting and all other work that involved any danger, and let the local people do safer jobs such as going to the woods to collect logs, etc. When building a bridge, the P.L.A. men waded in the chilly, fast-flowing river to drive the piles into the river bed. Seeing this, Daba Tsering called out to his friends: "The P.L.A. comrades have come all the way from their homes to help us build a happy life. How can we stand by with folded arms ourselves?" So they too jumped into the river and worked with zest. Some sceptics had predicted that the road would take at least six months. But the liberated serfs, inspired by and work-

ing in close co-operation with the P.L.A. men, completed the 40-kilometre road in 26 days.

A few days after it was opened, the district chief personally led a horse caravan into Drulpa, bringing cotton cloth made in Shanghai and Tientsin, sugar from Kwangtung and faraway Kirin, matches from Chengtu and Nanking, and also ploughs, shovels, aluminium pots, chinaware, tea, salt and butter. A supply and marketing co-op was then opened in the village. All Drulpa turned out to greet the caravan. Many of the people had never seen a horse before, let alone modern industrial goods. They said to the district chief: "The People's Government and the Communist Party have sent us things we didn't dare dream of. Let us call this new road the Road to Happiness."

"Quite right," said the district chief, "with this road opened, our life will steadily improve. But let us remember, to build a really happy life, we'll have to work hard, plant and reap more grain." As that was the first year of the quelling of the rebellion and Drulpa was still short of grain, the People's Government allotted it another 10,000 *jin* of relief grain together with 22 horses to be used as draught animals.

Encouraged by these early improvements, the people of Drulpa took heart in production. In the coldest winter days, people gathered around a log fire in the township office to discuss how to go about boosting farm production.

As soon as the grass turned green in 1960, the Drulpa people began to open up the wasteland. They reclaimed 82 *mu* on the mountain sides and planted them to *qingke*. In autumn that year, they gathered in more grain than ever before, but still not enough to make them self-sufficient.

### The Chute

Nyima Namdzom, the woman deputy district chief who led the production drive, consulted experienced peasants on how to raise yields further. The unanimous answer was: irrigation. There is a big river near by, but it skirts the foot of the mountain below the village and water could not be easily brought uphill to the fields. Together with members of the mutual-aid teams, Nyima Namdzom did try to carry water to the fields by hand. But this proved too laborious; a bucketful of water could only irrigate an area "the size of your palm." So Nyima again asked the old peasants about how the land was watered in the past.

"Talking of the past," said old man Rishod Doje, pointing at the rotten remnants of a wooden chute on the cliff, "a water channel and chute did get built here but it cost several lives and when the water finally came through it, the land of the serf-owners got the bulk of it. We serfs had to present *hata* (a white ceremonial scarf) and silver to the agent of the serf-owners in order to get some water to our fields. So the land of many serfs remained unwatered."

"But now things are different. When water comes, it'll belong to all of us. Let's build a new channel," Nyima suggested.

"Let's build a new channel" became the watchword of the Drulpa people. The People's Government supplied dynamite for blasting the cliffside and the P.L.A. sent

soldiers to help with the actual construction and act as technical advisers. Led by Geleg and Nyima Namdzom, the people felled trees to make the chute and charted the course of the channel from a stream tapped higher in the mountain side, along the rocky cliffs to their fields. To water the newly opened land as well as the rest, the new channel had to be longer than the old one and sections of it carried by the wooden chute had to be fixed onto the sheer cliffside. This job called for a skilled and daring young man and all agreed that Daba Tsering was just the one to do it. But would his father let him? Papa Daba had himself fallen from the cliff when building the old chute and was nearly killed.

Work started on the channel in the spring of 1961. While people were still worrying whether Daba Tsering would do the job, the young man himself appeared on the scene and started to tie around his waist a rope which had been thrown down from the top of the cliff. "Will your father agree to your working up the cliff?" someone asked. The youngster did not answer but merely indicated the direction from which he had come. Looking that way the people saw old Daba coming along with Nyima Namdzom. They then knew that the deputy district chief had obtained the old man's consent. People on top of the cliff began to pull Daba Tsering up the cliffside by the rope. Halfway up, supported by the rope, he managed to secure some sort of a precarious foothold, and started working. Nimbly, he fixed sections of the chute to the cliffside, telling his father not to worry. In a little more than a month, the 3.75-kilometre channel was completed, with parts of the chute hanging 10 metres above ground along the cliffside.

One day when old Daba was working in his field, he heard members of the neighbouring Norpu mutual-aid team yell: "The water is coming!" Sure enough, there came the life-giving stream, rushing into Norpu team's land, and then into his own field. Hands raised with joy, he cried:

"Long live the Communist Party!"

"Long live Chairman Mao!"

That was the way all the people of Drulpa felt about it. When the autumn harvest was brought in, the township's total yield came to 86 tons, 40 per cent more than in the preceding year. For the first time in its history, Drulpa had a grain surplus.

### She Was the Poorest

Bigger incomes naturally meant bigger demands for consumer goods. I saw for myself how people crowded the supply and marketing co-op, buying floral-printed cottons, rubber-soled shoes, sweaters, chinaware and aluminium utensils. The shop assistant told me that tea, salt and butter were the best-selling items.

"Fine, I am glad for the Drulpa people. But how do the poorest fare?"

"You want to see the poorest, eh? Go and visit grandma Trashii Lhame," the shop assistant suggested.

I had heard something about the old woman from Geleg. She became a house slave at the age of eight. As a "reward" for her hard labour, her food used to include a spoonful of *tsamba* for breakfast and a bowl of soup for supper. Twelve years later, she married an



Celebrating a Good Qingke Harvest

Woodcut in colour by Chao Tsung-tsao

exiled tailor. The couple began to till a small plot rented from a serf-owner. It was a bad year. The crop they brought in was not even sufficient to pay for the borrowed seeds. Besides, they had to pay rent. So they became slaves—victims of usury. The tailor died the following spring. The agent of the serf-owner, in collusion with the reactionary local government, took away all the widow's belongings and forced her to work once more as a house slave. Trashii Lhame did not have a home of her own until after the democratic reform when she was 78.

I went to see the old woman. Her room was not large. But it was neatly kept. On a wall hung a leg of mutton and an iron sickle. Tea was sizzling in an aluminium kettle. In a corner lay sacks, baskets and jars—all filled with grain. We sat down by the kitchen fire and chatted about the changes that had come about in her life.

In the land reform, the old woman received a small plot of good land. She was worried because she had been maimed by the serf-owner's agent and was too old to work on the land anyway. But members of her mutual-aid team took good care of it and last year she gathered in a crop which amounted to more than 500 *jin* of grain from her plot. She wanted to pay most of it to the team members for their work on her land, and keep for herself just enough to last out the year. So she got two bamboo baskets ready to go and collect the grain. But there was so much that she had to borrow three more yak-hair sacks in which to take it all home. That night she could not go to sleep. She thought to herself: had it not been for the Communist Party, her old bones would by now have been consumed by the crows. She got up before daybreak to prepare tea with a lot of sugar and invited the mutual-aid team members to her house to share her happiness.

As I bade farewell to Drulpa, I saw its fields bustling with people who were carting manure and watering the land. They are working for a still better crop this year.

# Palaeoanthropology

## Is the Kwangsi "Giant Ape" Man or Ape?

Is the "giant ape" (*Gigantopithecus*) which inhabited Kwangsi some 700,000 to 800,000 years ago, a man-ape or an ape-man? What were the characteristic features of its form and structure and what was its mode of life? Anthropologists hold very diverse opinions about all this. In his work *The Mandibles and Dentition of "Gigantopithecus,"* soon to come off the press of the Science Publishing House in Peking, the anthropologist Woo Ju-kang gives the latest view on this question. The monograph was written after a study of three fossil mandibles and more than a thousand separate fossil teeth uncovered in the last five years in three caves in Tahsin and Liucheng in Kwangsi.

The question whether this giant creature was a man or an ape was raised as far back as 1935. At that time the Dutch palaeontologist G.H.R. von Koenigswald found a fossil tooth of enormous size among a large number of fossils in Chinese drugstores and he believed it to have belonged to a giant ape never before known to which he gave the name *Gigantopithecus blacki*. Later, the American palaeoanthropologist F. Weidenreich was of the opinion that this giant had some affinities to man and suggested that it be called "giant man" (*Gigantanthropus*). He went further to assume that this "giant man" is the direct ancestor of Java Man of Indonesia and Peking Man of China.

Since 1956, a field team led by Professor Pei Wen-chung and sent to



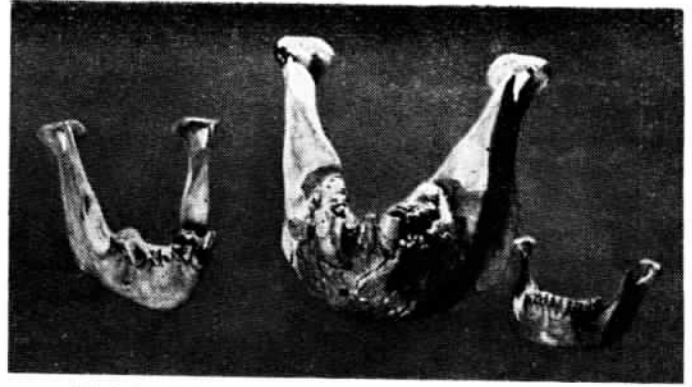
Fossil mandibles and fossil teeth of the Kwangsi "giant ape"

Kwangsi by the Institute of Vertebrate Palaeontology and Palaeoanthropology, has been conducting field work on the spot. Years of careful work have resulted in the unearthing of a large number of fossils the study of which has given Chinese scholars a clearer idea of the distribu-

tion of the "giant ape" in Kwangsi and the geological time these creatures lived in. But there is as yet no consensus of opinion as to whether they should be classed as men or apes.

Woo Ju-kang's comparative study of the Kwangsi fossils and fossils of the same category discovered elsewhere in the world show that the lower jaws and teeth of these "giant apes" have characteristics intermediate between Pongidae (apes) and Hominidae (men). But he is inclined to consider the *Gigantopithecus* as belonging to the Hominidae, the human family.

He bases his judgment on the following characteristics found in the fossils under study: The mandibles and teeth are large and strong. They are bigger than those of any great apes or men, fossil or modern, except the incisors which are smaller than those of modern great apes. The contour of the dental arcade and diastema are intermediate between pongids and hominids. The canines are in close contact with the incisors leaving, unlike the case with pongids, no interspace between them. Both upper and lower incisors are very small. The canines are relatively small, not so sharp pointed as those of pongids but bluntly pointed like those of hominids. The molars too have many features showing them to be far closer to those of hominids than pongids. These and certain other features have led this anthropologist to regard the *Gigantopithecus* as belonging to the human group; that



Models of the mandibles of ape, Kwangsi "giant ape," and man (from left to right)

it is, in fact, a prehominid type, but not yet a true man.

### Side Branch of Prehomininae

In recent years a number of scholars both here in China and abroad have subscribed to the idea that the family Hominidae should be divided into two subfamilies of Prehomininae and Euhomininae. According to these scholars, it took a long process of transition for the ape to develop into tool-making man. At one stage, the "apes" had already gradually acquired certain characteristics which distinguish them from the true apes. These are what some scholars propose to refer to as prehominids. They were semi-erect or fully bipedal, but had relatively small brains. They could use natural objects such as sticks, stones or bones for gathering food and for offensive and defensive purposes. They had no lithic (stone) culture as yet and accordingly no social organization. Woo Ju-kang calls this type of creature "biological man" as distinguished from the tool-making man whom he suggests may be called "social man."

The earliest prehominids evolved from pongids probably in the Miocene (about 28 million years ago) and continued to survive into Early Pleistocene or even the early part of the Middle Pleistocene (Pleistocene is now generally believed to be a million years from now) on the eve of the time that tool-making man made his appearance. They probably existed for more than 20 million years and were distributed over a considerable area covering a large part of the Old World including the greater part of Africa and Southern Asia and even a part of Europe.

*Gigantopithecus*, the Kwangsi "giant ape," according to Woo Ju-

kang, was probably a side branch of these prehomínids which became extinct at the end of the Early Pleistocene or in the beginning of the Middle Pleistocene. But further material must be uncovered. Woo points out, to ascertain more exactly the relation between the "giant ape" and the other prehomínids. Besides *Gigantopithecus*, the subfamily prehomíninae also includes the australopithecines from South Africa. Other forms, such as *Meganthropus africanus* from East Africa and *Meganthropus palaeojavanicus* from Java may also belong to this division.

### Morphological Pattern and Habits

Woo Ju-kang's forthcoming book also draws some inferences regarding the morphological pattern and manner of life of *Gigantopithecus*. The Kwangsi "giant ape" has a skull larger than that of the biggest modern orangutans. Its brain capacity would measure up to 700 to 800 cc. An interesting point to determine is what should be its height in proportion to such a big skull. Woo Ju-kang points out that the size of the skull and teeth is not in direct proportion to the overall height of the body as in higher primates. Peking Man (*Sinanthropus pekinensis*) who lived 200,000 to 300,000 later than *Gigantopithecus*, is cited as an example. Peking Man had much larger teeth than those of modern man, but he was shorter than average modern man. The same is true of the modern orang-utans; their enormous skulls and teeth are much larger than those of modern man, but they too are shorter. In so far as none of the limb bones of the Kwangsi "giant ape" have yet been discovered, Woo points out, it can only be assumed that this "giant ape" had a powerful trunk. It was probably as tall as modern man or a bit taller.

The small incisors and canines of the Kwangsi "giant ape" led the author to surmise that to a certain extent he was bipedal. His fore-limbs set free, he was able to make use of natural objects like sticks or stones as weapons thus relieving his canines of offensive and defensive tasks, and bringing about a change in the pattern of his teeth.

Many scholars, both in China and abroad, have thought that diseases of the teeth, a common affliction of modern man, was very rare among early men and apes. Contrary to this

view, the author found that some 10 per cent of the fossil teeth under examination were decayed. This leads him to surmise that the Kwangsi "giant apes" suffered from a lack of calcium and phosphorus in their diet. They seem to have depended mainly on vegetables and not on meat for their food.

## BOOKS

### "Selected Articles and Essays of Mei Lan-fang"

The Chinese Drama Publishing House has just put on sale the *Selected Articles and Essays of Mei Lan-fang*. All those interested in the artistic activities of that great Peking opera master will find it an essential work of reference. Edited by an editorial board set up by the Union of Chinese Dramatists, this volume contains a wealth of materials for the study of the Chinese operatic arts.

The selection comprises speeches, articles, essays and reminiscences written and published since the founding of the People's Republic of China. Several items appear in print for the first time. A great variety of subjects is dealt with. In such articles as "Dedicate All to the People and to the Brilliant Future," "A Decade of Tremendous Development in the Operatic Arts" and "Travel Notes on Tours in Kiangsi, Honan and Hupeh Provinces," the writer gives his understanding of the role of art and of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's teaching that literature and art should serve the people—workers, peasants and soldiers; they describe his experiences in carrying out the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom" and "weeding through the old to let the new emerge."

"I Perform A Walk in the Garden and a Strange Dream" (a fragment from *The Peony Pavilion*), "How I Rehearsed *Mu Kuei-ying Takes Command*" and other essays give vividly personal accounts of the great actor's experience in creating his stage roles. It is well known that Mei Lan-fang paid great attention to fostering the new generation of young actors. In his article "Be Keen in Your Discernment and Sound in Your Judgment" he gives young actors advice on studying hard and working diligently, and in his article "How to Take Good

Care of Your Voice" he passes on his own experience in voice training. He was always indefatigable in cultural exchange activities between China and foreign countries in the field of the theatre. From his writings "Commemorate Stanislavsky," "The Performances of the Japanese Kabuki Theatre" and "In Remembrance of Tagore" we can see how deeply he loved and admired the art and artists of the Soviet Union, Japan and India.

In commemoration of the first anniversary of his death, new editions of other Mei Lan-fang's works have appeared. They include *Mei Lan-fang: Forty Years of My Stage Life*, a memoir; *Mei Lan-fang's Stage Art* which discusses his art as exemplified in five of his masterpieces: *The Broken Bridge* (a fragment from *The White Snake*), *Beauty Defies Tyranny*, *Nymph of the River Lo*, *The Drunken Beauty* and *King Pa Bids Farewell to His Beloved*; *Selected Operas of Mei Lan-fang* presenting 11 of his best operas; *Japanese Travel Notes*, a selection of sketches written after the artist toured Tokyo, Nagoya and other Japanese cities in 1956.

### "Life-Line"

*Life-Line*, a book of reportage recently put out by the Writers' Publishing House in Peking, deals with one of the vital aspects of the War of Resistance to U.S. Aggression and Aid to Korea—to keep the supply lines open to our war fronts.

The U.S. invaders did everything they could to harass the railways and highways serving our fronts, dropping 200,000 bombs and dumping 100,000 tons of explosives on them in three years. This caused untold difficulties, but the defenders of these lines—the Railroad Engineering Brigade of the C.P.V.—victoriously kept up an uninterrupted flow of war supplies to the Korean and Chinese fighters. After the Korean war, the brigade returned to peaceful pursuits and was transformed into the present Northwest Bureau of Railroad Engineering, the staff of whose political propaganda department has written the present reportage.

The book gives a graphic description of how the defenders, with the help of their Korean brothers, overcame almost inconceivable difficulties. It brings home once more the important truth, supported by a wealth of facts, that U.S. imperialism is but a paper tiger.

# CHINESE PRESS OPINION

## **Sino-Ghanaian Treaty Anniversary**

August 18 was the first anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship between China and Ghana. The Chinese people together with the Ghanaian people warmly celebrated this occasion.

On the eve of the anniversary, Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai sent a message of congratulations to President Kwame Nkrumah. The message noted with satisfaction the encouraging development in friendship and co-operation between the two countries in the past year thanks to their joint efforts. It pointed out that the signing of the treaty was not only a milestone in Sino-Ghanaian friendly relations but also marked the growth of friendship between the Chinese and African peoples. It expressed confidence that, guided by the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the Ten Principles of the Bandung Conference, the solidarity and friendship between the two countries would be further consolidated and strengthened, thus making new contributions to the common cause of the Asian and African peoples in opposing new and old colonialism, fighting for and safeguarding national independence and defending world peace.

Greeting the anniversary *Renmin Ribao* in its editorial of August 18 noted the co-operation between China and Ghana in the economic, cultural and other fields. "What is most significant is the continued contributions made by the two peace-loving countries of China and Ghana towards the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the defence of world peace," it stressed.

The editorial mentioned that China had established diplomatic relations with many newly independent African countries and steadily developed cultural and economic intercourse with them. It was plain that these international relations based on the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the Bandung spirit constituted a new relationship of complete equality

which stood in sharp contrast to the enslaving, unequal treaties imposed by the imperialists and colonialists on the Chinese and African peoples in the past. It was for this reason that the Sino-Ghanaian treaty was of far-reaching significance for the friendship and solidarity between the African peoples and the Chinese and other Asian peoples.

The Chinese people shared common interests and were engaged in a common struggle shoulder to shoulder with the Ghanaian and other African peoples, the editorial stressed. "The Chinese people are sincerely grateful to the Ghanaian Government and people for their moral support on the question of restoring China's lawful seat in the United Nations and in opposing the imperialist plot of creating 'two Chinas.' Similarly, the Chinese people have sympathized with and resolutely backed up every effort made by the Ghanaian people to develop their national economy and culture and their just struggle for upholding national sovereignty and eradicating colonialist influences."

Referring to the recent criminal attempt made on the life of President Nkrumah, the editorial said that "contrary to the expectations of imperialism, this dirty plot has brought about a new upsurge in the Ghanaian people's anti-imperialist movement. There can be no doubt that the united Ghanaian people will defeat every imperialist intrigue."

## **Indonesian People's Important Success**

The Chinese people send their heartfelt congratulations to the Indonesian people on their important success in the struggle to recover West Irian and safeguard Indonesia's sovereignty and territorial integrity, says *Renmin Ribao* in its editorial of August 19 commenting on the Indonesian-Dutch agreement on the West Irian question.

West Irian has always been an inalienable part of Indonesian territory, the editorial states. Following the independence of Indonesia, the

Dutch colonialists, supported by U.S. imperialism, went back on their promise and continued to occupy West Irian which they turned into a base for subversion and threats against Indonesia. U.S. imperialism, too, has infiltrated into West Irian with a view to converting it into a base for intervention against Indonesia and for menacing peace in Asia.

The Indonesian people have waged a protracted and indomitable struggle in order to drive the imperialists out of West Irian. They conducted guerrilla warfare and scored a series of victories in West Irian, dealing telling blows to the Dutch colonialists. It was under these circumstances that the Netherlands was compelled to negotiate with Indonesia and that an agreement was reached. The agreement, therefore, was the result of the protracted struggle of the Indonesian people.

The editorial goes on to say that history has showed that it is necessary to wage a series of struggles in order to reach agreement in negotiations with imperialism; and it is also necessary to wage a series of struggles in order to compel imperialism to abide by the agreement reached. The old and new colonialists always try, by hook or by crook, to preserve their colonial interests and seize more. This is the experience of the Indonesian people and also the experience of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples. It is therefore, not difficult to see that in the process of recovering West Irian, the Indonesian people will yet meet with all sorts of difficulties and obstacles created by imperialism.

The Indonesian people's struggle to recover West Irian enjoys the sympathy and support of all the peace-loving peoples throughout the world. The Chinese people have always stood on the side of the Indonesian people, resolutely supporting their great struggle to recover their territory of West Irian; they hold that this struggle of the Indonesian people is also a contribution to peace in Asia and the world, the editorial concludes.

## **Mali Upholds Independence**

Welcoming the important measures recently taken by the Republic of Mali to safeguard its independence, *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator (August

18) states that the introduction of a new currency, the Malian franc, on July 1, 1962, and Mali's withdrawal from the French-sponsored "Monetary Union of West Africa" are undoubtedly of important significance in the development of Mali's national economy.

The old and new colonialists, whose interests are threatened by these measures, Commentator points out, have

plotted new subversive activities in an attempt to strangle Mali's independence. But the awakened Malian people who are vigilantly guarding the security of their motherland will never allow any colonialist scheme to succeed.

"The Chinese people wholeheartedly support every single measure adopted by Mali to safeguard its national independence. They rejoice at every step

forward taken by the people of Mali on the road to independent development. No imperialist intrigues will ever succeed in intimidating the Malian people, who have a glorious, militant tradition. It is our belief that the Malian people will win still greater victories in their struggle against imperialism and for safeguarding their national independence," Commentator concludes.

## WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

### HIGHLIGHTS OF CURRENT ENTERTAINMENT, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

The following programme scheduled for the coming week is subject to change.

#### PEKING OPERA

▲ **STEALING THE SILVER WINEPOT** In the time of the northern Sung Dynasty, Chiu Hsiao-yi steals a general's silver wine-pot to pay debts incurred during illness. When he learns that an innocent old man gets into trouble for it, he confesses his guilt and obtains the general's pardon, but not before he has been dared to steal the pot again, this time right under the general's own nose. China Peking Opera Theatre.

▲ **YANG YEN-HUI VISITS HIS MOTHER** A famous traditional opera. Yang Yen-hui, a general of the Sung Dynasty, is defeated and captured by the Liao invaders. He marries a Liao princess. For fifteen years he lives among the Liaos until one day he learns that his mother and brothers have come to fight against his adopted country. With the help of his wife, the princess, he has a dramatic and fateful interview with his mother. China Peking Opera Theatre.

▲ **FIGHT ON THE MELON PATCH** A Five Dynasties comedy. A young oil vendor who appropriates a melon not only becomes good friends with the melon's owner after a fight but also his son-in-law. Also on the programme **THE ROMANCE OF THE CUPBOARD**. A traditional opera. Peking School of Operatic Arts.

▲ **A MURDER CASE REDRESSED** A traditional opera. The spirit of Liu Shih-chang, a silk merchant robbed of his money and murdered in cold blood, appeals to Pao Cheng, the popular and upright Sung Dynasty magistrate, who brings the murderer to justice. China Peking Opera Theatre.

#### PINGJU OPERA

▲ **WU SHUANG** Beautiful Wu Shuang pledges herself to a playmate of her school-days. The emperor wants her and abducts her. She is taken to the palace, but escapes with the help of a potion which gives her the appearance of death for a short period. The scheme works; unlike Juliet, she marries her true love. China Pingju Opera Theatre.



▲ **THE COURTESAN'S JEWEL BOX** The lovely courtesan Tu Shih-niang gives her love to Li Chia and leaves with him to become his wife. On the way a merchant offers to buy her and avaricious Li Chia, ashamed of his courtesan bride, agrees. Learning the truth, Tu Shih-niang, heart-broken, before the eyes of her worthless lover, throws the valuable jewels from her jewel box — which he has not known about — into the river, then drowns herself. China Pingju Opera Theatre.

#### MODERN OPERA

▲ **EUGENE ONEGIN** Tchaikovsky's great opera. First presentation in Chinese. Central Opera and Dance-Drama Theatre.

#### MODERN DRAMA

▲ **WU TSE TIEN** A historical play written by Kuo Mo-jo. A dramatic chronicle of how Empress Wu Tse Tien, China's woman ruler of the early Tang Dynasty, brings peace and progress to the country by her wise statesmanship. Peking People's Art Theatre.

▲ **I AM A SOLDIER** (Also known as *Twin Brothers*) A comedy of mistaken identities. A pair of twins who look alike but are different in character both join the people's revolutionary army. This has some interesting and amusing results. Peking People's Art Theatre.

▲ **THERE'S A BIT OF FOOLISHNESS IN EVERY WISE MAN** One of A. Ostrovsky's plays staged in Chinese. Peking People's Art Theatre.

▲ **CABAL AND LOVE** Schiller's masterpiece staged in Chinese. China Youth Art Theatre.

▲ **THE YOUNG GUARD** Adapted from the novel of the same title by A. Fadeyev. China Children's Theatre.

▲ **CAMILLE** The famous classical play produced in Chinese by the visiting Modern Drama Troupe of Shenyang.

▲ **THE WEDDING MARCH** A satirical comedy by the playwright Chen Pai-chen. Set in Chungking during the War of Resistance Against Japan, it exposes how under the Kuomintang regime even a wedding, which should be the happy event for a young couple, causes no end of trouble. The Central Experimental Modern Drama Theatre.

#### FILMS

▲ **THE WONDROUS TRAVELS OF A MAGICIAN** China's first widescreen stereoscopic feature film. It tells of a Shanghai magician who has been abroad for more than twenty years, and who upon his return, finds Shanghai utterly transformed. With excellent juggling and acrobatics. Shanghai Tienma Studio.

▲ **KEEP THE RED FLAG FLYING** Adapted from Liang Pin's popular novel of the same title describing the struggles of three generations of a peasant family against landlord tyranny climaxing in the 1927 peasant uprising in central Hopei. Peking and Tientsin Studios' joint production.



▲ **TEMPEST OVER TAPIEH MOUNTAINS** A new feature about the struggle of the Communist-led guerrillas in the old revolutionary base of the Tapieh Mountains. Anhwei Film Studio.

▲ **A DREAM COMES TRUE** A Soviet colour film dedicated to the heroism and inventiveness of the Soviet technicians and workers who built the great Dnieper Hydro-Electric Power Station.

▲ **QUEEN OF SPADES** A Soviet colour film version of Tchaikovsky's great opera. In Russian with Chinese subtitles.

▲ **TAMANGO** A French feature film adapted from P. Mérimée's short story of the same title. An enthralling story of the Negroes' heroic struggle against the slave-traders.

▲ **A TRIP TO SANTIAGO** A Chilean feature film exposing the hypocrisy of capitalist parliamentarianism.

▲ **WIR WUNDERKINDER** (*Aren't We Wonderful!?*) A West German feature about how a notorious ex-Nazi official makes a comeback as a big industrial and political figure in Western Germany after World War II.

#### EXHIBITIONS

▲ **EXHIBITION ON MEI LAN-FANG'S LIFE AND ARTISTIC ACTIVITIES** Daily, 8:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m. till Aug. 31. At Wuying Hall in Palace Museum.

▲ **SOOCHOW ART HANDICRAFTS** Embroideries, red-wood carvings, national musical instruments, Chinese brushes, fans, etc. Daily, 8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. till Aug. 31. At the Round City, Beihai Park.

▲ **EXHIBITION OF HISTORICAL RELICS** 479 gifts donated to the state by the people of Peking. Daily (except Mon.), 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. At Tianwang Hall in Beihai Park.

#### SWIMMING

▲ **OUTDOOR SWIMMING POOLS**

\* The swimming pools at Shi Cha Hai, Workers' Stadium and Tao Ran Ting

\* Summer Palace

Daily, 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

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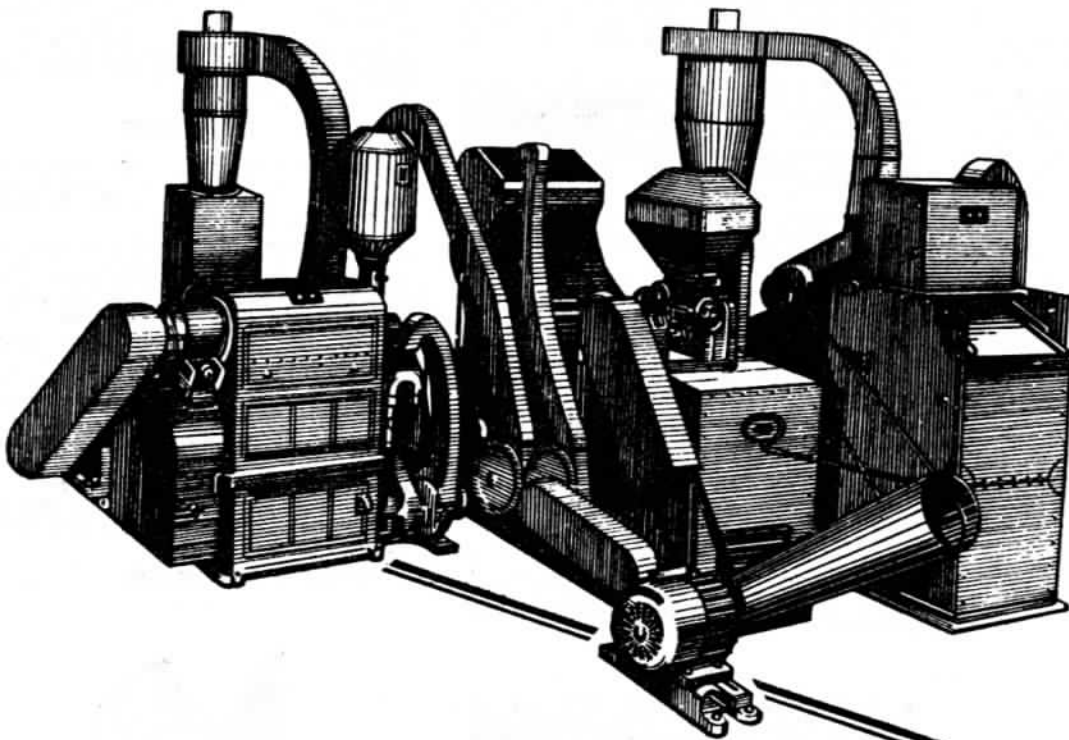
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