

Limit Rights Reserved Sale Ends Sat. JAN. 6th		<h1>DOUBLE S MARKET</h1>		Open 7 DAYS A WEEK	
2031 Revere Rd.		642-6003		Hours 9 AM to 8 PM	
Neck Bones 7 LBS. \$1		PORK Sausage or GROUND BEEF 3 LBS. \$1		Pig Feet 6 LBS. \$1	
PET CANNED MILK 6 LARGE CANS DANDY BUY \$1		 CABBAGE 5¢ POUND		 Potatoes 49¢ BAG	
AMERICAN BEAUTY Spaghetti 2 12 OZ. PKGS. 29¢		 Celery 7¢ BUNCH		SLICK MUSTARD Greens 7¢ BUNCH	
ALBER'S WHITE Corn Meal  5 POUND PACKAGE 49¢		SILK BATHROOM TISSUE 9¢ ROLL		HOW WE'VE CUT PRICES! Yams 13¢ LB.	

(AFRICA, from page 2)

THE FORMER IS BELIEVED to have been deeply implicated in the arms, money and propaganda traffic from Burundi into the eastern Congo, and probably in last year's abortive Army mutinies in Kenya and Uganda and a 1964 bribery attempt to disrupt the Malawi (formerly Nyasaland) government.

And the latter reportedly is arming and training rebels from half a dozen African countries for guerrilla action in Peking's campaign for "a stormy armed struggle for national liberation against American imperialism and its agents" throughout all the Black Continent.

Both Kao Liang and Kan Mai apparently started their careers in revolution in India. But after their arrivals there—Kan Mai in 1950 (through 1960) as military attache at the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi, and Kao Liang as a correspondent in 1956 (through 1960)—came the Red Chinese conquest of neighboring Tibet and the Chinese attack on India.

Did they help lay the groundwork for those assaults? Some of it undoubtedly.

Kan Mai apparently left India peacefully. But Kao Liang, in effect, was booted out. And it was his reporting, ostensibly, not his non-journalistic activities, which brought his expulsion.

After leaving New Delhi, Kan Mai became military attache at the Chinese Embassy in Katmandu.

A FEW MONTHS LATER, in April, 1964, the busy Kan Mai turned up as "acting charge d'affairs" of the Chinese Communist Embassy in Brazzaville. Not long thereafter, rebels started rampaging in the eastern Congo.

Kao Liang made one lengthy trip to Europe before going to Africa in mid-1961, appearing as a "correspondent" at the international convention on Laos in Geneva in the spring of the same year. Again, he spent more time contacting leftist Arabs and African—and bribing some of the latter with Swiss francs—than at his typewriter.

Kao Liang arrived in Dar Es Salaam in July, 1961, after trying to possibly stir up trouble in Mauritius. But upon landing on the island he was promptly expelled.

Kao flew to nearby Reunion Island, and caught

the next plane back to Mauritius. He was colared again, and expelled again the next day.

Kao Liang's crafty hand has been suspected in most of east Africa's troubles since his arrival in Dar Es Salaam. There are strong indications he routed arms and money to another Chinese Communist "correspondent," Sheikh Abdul "Babu" Rahman Mohamed of Zanzibar, during the 1964 takeover of that island by Peking leaning Cuban-trained rebels.

He also is believed to have slipped money to dissident groups in Kenya and Uganda, whose governments called in British troops last year to thwart incipient, Zanzibar-type "revolutions."

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