

# PEKING REVIEW

29

July 21, 1972

北  
京  
周  
報

**Government Delegation of Arab Republic  
Of Yemen Visits China**

**The Masses Are the Makers of  
History**

**Dollar Crisis — Sign of U.S. Imperialism's  
Decline**

# PEKING REVIEW

北京周報

Vol. 15, No. 29

July 21, 1972

Published in English, French, Spanish,  
Japanese and German editions

## CONTENTS

<b>THE WEEK</b>	<b>3</b>
11th Anniversary of Sino-Korean Treaty of Friendship	
Premier Chou En-lai Meets Vietnamese Comrades	
Kuwait National Assembly Delegation	
French National Day Celebrated	
Iraqi National Day Greeted	
Shanghai Dance-Drama Troupe in Japan	
Health Campaign in Major Cities	
<b>ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS</b>	
Government Delegation of Arab Republic of Yemen Visits China	5
The Masses Are the Makers of History — Tien Chih-sung	7
Communique on the Visit of the Government Delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the People's Republic of China	12
Dollar Crisis — Sign of U.S. Imperialism's Decline	13
Western Foreign Exchange Markets in Turmoil — U.S. Dollar Hit Hard Again	14
Reporter's Diary: Mexico in Development — Hsinhua Correspondent	16
Traditional Chinese Painting — Fan Tseng	18
<b>ON THE HOME FRONT</b>	<b>20</b>
Selection of New Songs	
Veterinaries in Tibet	
<b>ROUND THE WORLD</b>	<b>21</b>
West Germany: General Elections Ahead of Time	
Cuba and Peru: Diplomatic Relations Resumed	
Asia: Armed Struggle Roundup	

Published every Friday by PEKING REVIEW Peking (37), China  
Post Office Registration No. 2-922  
Printed in the People's Republic of China

## 11th Anniversary of Sino-Korean Treaty of Friendship

Hyun Jun Keuk, Ambassador of the D.P.R.K. to China, on July 11 gave a banquet to mark the 11th anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance.

Present at the banquet were Yeh Chien-ying, Yao Wen-yuan, Li Teh-sheng, Kuo Mo-jo, Chi Peng-fei and Wu Teh.

Ambassador Hyun Jun Keuk and Comrade Li Teh-sheng spoke on the occasion.

The Ambassador said: "The signing of the Korea-China Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance was an epoch-making event which has brought the traditional friendship between the people of the two countries and their relations of mutual assistance and co-operation to a new and higher stage." He pointed out that the treaty had contributed enormously to opposing the policies of aggression and war of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, defending the security of Korea and China and the fruits of victory of socialism and safeguarding Asian and world peace.

"The Joint Statement of North and South Korea published on July 4 represents a valuable fruit won by our people in the sacred struggle for the reunification of the fatherland," the Ambassador said. "This is of tremendous historic significance for ending the 27-year-old partition and antagonism between the north and the south and promoting the reunification of the fatherland—the greatest aspiration of the nation."

"The continued division of our fatherland and the consequent national misfortunes and sufferings that befall our people are all the result of the forcible occupation of south Korea by U.S. imperialism and its policies of aggression and war," the Ambassador noted.

"U.S. imperialism," he stressed, "must immediately stop its interference in our internal affairs, withdraw its troops that fly the flag of 'United Nations forces,' and disband the 'United Nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of Korea.' Should the U.S. imperialists ignore our repeated warnings and continue their stupidities in south Korea, they are bound to meet with even more disastrous defeats."

"It is high time for the Japanese militarists, too, to change their attitude towards our country," the Ambassador declared. "They must immediately stop their new aggressive activities in south Korea and abandon their policy of hostility towards our Republic."

Comrade Li Teh-sheng said that the Governments of China and Korea signed the Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. "The signing of this treaty," he said, "fully embodies the great friendship forged by the Chinese and Korean people in the protracted struggles against the common enemies, demonstrates their firm determination to fight in unity for the common cause, and has further consolidated and developed their traditional friendship and friendly co-operation between the people of the two countries."

"Of late," he added, "south and north Korea held high-level talks in Pyongyang and Seoul and issued a joint statement on July 4, thereby the two sides reached agreement on the three principles for national reunification laid down by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, and on a number of other questions. This is a tremendous victory for the line concerning independent peaceful reunification of the fatherland pursued by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean Government."

Comrade Li Teh-sheng said that the Chinese Government and people will,

as always, strive for the constant development of the militant friendship between the two peoples and the friendly co-operation between the two countries. "The Chinese people will stand till final victory by the side of the fraternal Korean people in their just struggle against interference of outside forces and for independent peaceful reunification of their fatherland," he declared.

## Premier Chou En-lai Meets Vietnamese Comrades

Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council, on July 15 met Ngo Thuyen, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to China.

During the meeting, the Ambassador gave the Premier a copy of the appeal issued by D.R.V.N. President Ton Duc Thang on July 14 on the occasion of the 18th anniversary of the signing of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam. The Ambassador condemned the crimes of U.S. imperialism in violating the Geneva agreements and expressed the determination of the entire Vietnamese people and armed forces to surmount every difficulty to completely defeat the U.S. aggressors.

Premier Chou said: It is U.S. imperialism that has thoroughly violated the Geneva agreements in the past 18 years. The Communist Party of China, the Chinese Government and people support President Ton Duc Thang's appeal. We will, as always, firmly support the Vietnamese people in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation until complete victory.

Comrades Chou En-lai, Chang Chun-chiao, Keng Piao, Han Nien-lung and Li Chiang on July 12 met Le Duc Tho, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of Viet Nam Workers' Party and Spe-

cial Adviser to Minister Xuan Thuy, Head of the Delegation of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to the Paris Conference on Viet Nam; Ngo Thuyen, D.R.V.N. Ambassador to China; Ly Ban, D.R.V.N. Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade; and Nguyen Van Quang, Ambassador of the Republic of South Viet Nam to China. Hosts and guests had a very cordial and friendly conversation.

Comrade Le Duc Tho stayed in Peking for three days (July 11-13) on his way to Paris.

## Kuwait National Assembly Delegation

Yousuf K. Al-Mikhliid, Vice-Speaker of the Kuwait National Assembly, and his wife, and the Kuwait National Assembly Delegation he led arrived in Peking on July 14 for a friendship visit to China at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

That evening, Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, gave a banquet in their honour.

N.P.C. Vice-Chairman Kuo Mo-jo and Vice-Speaker Yousuf K. Al-Mikhliid spoke at the banquet.

Vice-Chairman Kuo Mo-jo spoke highly of the Kuwait Government and people for their unremitting efforts to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and protect national resources. In international affairs, he said, they support the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in their struggle against imperialism and Israeli Zionism.

More than a year ago, the Vice-Chairman said, our two countries established diplomatic relations through friendly talks between the two Governments and thus advanced the traditional friendship between our two peoples to a new stage. There are broad prospects for the development of friendly relations and co-operation which are based on the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence between our two countries.

Vice-Speaker Yousuf K. Al-Mikhliid said that Kuwait strongly con-

demns all attempts by imperialism and colonialism to extend their domination over nations. "The Kuwait people support all peoples still subjected to the yoke of colonialism or racial discrimination," he said, "in order to enable them to continue their courageous struggle till they achieve complete liberation."

"I seize this opportunity," said the Vice-Speaker, "to express our sincere thanks to the Chinese people and Government for their stand on our first cause: the cause of Palestine. Our people, who highly appreciate your attitude, hope that your support will continue and remain convinced that the Zionist movement which is backed by world imperialism under the leadership of the U.S.A. will fail to achieve its aims of aggression, as long as peace-loving peoples continue to co-operate closely for defending their liberty."

On July 15, Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Chairman Kuo Mo-jo met Vice-Speaker Yousuf K. Al-Mikhliid, and his wife and all members of the delegation. They had a cordial and friendly conversation.

Qasim Omar Al-Yagout, Charge d'Affaires a.i. of the Kuwait Embassy in Peking, gave a banquet on July 16 in honour of the visiting delegation.

Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Chairman Kuo Mo-jo attended the banquet.

Both hosts and guests talked cordially and repeatedly toasted the growing friendship between the Chinese and Kuwait peoples and to new victories of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in their just struggle against Israeli Zionist aggression.

The delegation left Peking for Shanghai on July 17.

## French National Day Celebrated

French Ambassador to China and Mme. Etienne Manac'h gave an evening reception at the Embassy on July 14 to celebrate the National Day of the Republic of France.

Present at the reception were Li Hsien-nien, Chi Peng-fei, Chiao

Kuan-hua, Pai Hsiang-kuo, Huang Chen and other leading members of the departments and organizations concerned.

In his speech, Ambassador Manac'h recalled the development of friendly relations between France and China and pointed out that the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries had been propelled by General de Gaulle and Chairman Mao Tsetung. In spite of the difference in social systems, he said, there were many things to bring France and China close. "Countries with ancient cultures, we are equally attached to our national personality and our independence," he declared. "France will never allow her future to be decided by an external force in her absence."

Referring to M. Maurice Schumann's recent visit to China, the Ambassador said it was the first time a Foreign Minister of the Republic of France had visited the country that was, as General de Gaulle put it, "older than history."

He thanked the Chinese authorities for the hospitality extended to M. Schumann. "I need not say that the conversations were amicable," he added. "We thank Chairman Mao Tsetung for receiving our Minister."

Ambassador Manac'h concluded his speech with a toast to Chairman Mao's health.

In his speech, Vice-Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua said that the French people are a great people with a glorious revolutionary tradition. "We resolutely oppose the hegemonism and power politics of the super-powers," he stated. "We hold that relations between countries with different or identical social systems should all be based on the Five Principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. We are glad to note that China and France have

(Continued on p. 17.)

Peking Review, No. 29

# Government Delegation of Arab Republic of Yemen Visits China

**T**HE Government Delegation of the Arab Republic of Yemen headed by Mohsin Ahmed Al Aini, Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, arrived in Peking by special plane on July 16 on an official visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

Members of the delegation include: Colonel Mohamed Al Eriani, Deputy Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces; Abdul Jabar Al Mujahid, Minister of Agriculture; Mohamed Ghaid Aghbari, Minister of Health; Brigadier Mujahed Abou Shawareb, Governor of Hajja Province; Abdul Aziz Abdu Al Ghani, Governor of the Central Bank; Dr. Abdul Karim Al Eriani, Head of the Central Planning Board; Saleh Mohamed Abas, Secretary-General for the Council of Ministers; Ghalib Ali Gamil, Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Abdul Wahabu Mahamoud, Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Economy; Ali Abu Al Rejal, Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Public Works; and Colonel Abdullah Sabra, Director of the Prime Minister's Office of Military Affairs.

Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei, Vice-Minister of National Defence Wang Shu-sheng, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Peng Shao-hui, and other leading members of the departments concerned welcomed the delegation at the airport. Tens of thousands of people in Peking lined the streets to greet the visitors.

On July 17, Premier Chou and Foreign Minister Chi held talks with Prime Minister Aini which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The same evening, Premier Chou gave a grand banquet in the Great Hall of the People in honour of the distinguished guests from the Arab Republic of Yemen.

## Premier Chou on Superpowers' Arms Race

Speaking at the banquet, Premier Chou extended a warm welcome on behalf of the Chinese Government



Prime Minister Aini greeted by Premier Chou, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei at Peking Airport.

and people to Prime Minister Aini and the other distinguished guests from Yemen. He said that Yemen is a country with a tradition of opposing imperialism and its people are an industrious and brave people who waged valiant and undaunted struggles for a long time against imperialist and feudal rule and oppression before finally winning national independence and liberation.

Noting that the international situation is developing in a direction increasingly favourable to the people of the world, he said that the three Indochinese peoples are winning continuous new victories in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation; the struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples against Israeli Zionist aggression is developing in depth; and the trend of the people of the whole world opposing aggression, subversion, control and interference by the two superpowers and rising in defence of their state sovereignty and national independence is irresistible.

"But," he said, "the people of the world are well aware that the road of advance is by no means level. The superpowers have not ceased their expansion and aggression against other countries, and the international situation is far from truly relaxed. What calls for attention is the fact that, while mouthing 'disarmament' and 'the strengthening of international security,' in reality they are continuing to step up arms expansion and war preparations. In order to contend for world hegemony, they are engaged in an arms race not only in nuclear armaments, but also in conventional armaments, each trying its utmost to gain superiority."

"The agreements they reached not long ago on the so-called limitation of strategic nuclear weapons," Premier Chou pointed out, "were by no means 'a step' towards curbing the arms race as they boasted, but marked the beginning of a new stage of their arms race. The fact is that the ink on the agreements was hardly dry before one announced an increase of billions of dollars for military expenditure and the other hastened to test new-type weapons, clamouring for seizing nuclear superiority. 'Disarmament' is out of the question, let alone 'international peace and security,' in the circumstances when the superpowers continue to intensify their arms expansion and war preparations, to set up military bases of all descriptions and to station armed forces in other countries and to direct nuclear blackmail and nuclear threats against the people of all countries!"

"In the face of such a situation," he said, "people throughout the world and a great number of small and medium-sized countries have become increasingly aware that they must continue to heighten their vigilance, unite more closely and persevere in struggle against aggression and oppression by the superpowers. It is certain that the people of the world will surely win even greater victories in their anti-imperialist revolutionary struggles."

Premier Chou said that the Chinese and Yemeni peoples have forged a profound friendship in their pro-

tracted struggles to oppose imperialism and build up their own countries and, since the two countries established diplomatic relations, the friendly relations and co-operation between them have steadily developed on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. He expressed sincere thanks to the Yemeni Government and people for their contribution towards the restoration of China's legitimate rights in the United Nations and all its bodies and related agencies.

Concluding his speech, Premier Chou pointed out that Prime Minister Aini's visit at the head of the Yemeni Government Delegation would further enhance the fraternal sentiments between the Chinese and Yemeni peoples and the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries.

### **Prime Minister Aini's Speech At the Banquet**

The Yemeni Prime Minister said: "The relations between the Arab Republic of Yemen and the People's Republic of China are not newly born but were started right after the victory of the great Chinese revolution led by Chairman Mao Tsetung, and they are based on the heritage of the ancient civilizations of the two peoples and on the common struggle they waged in modern history to oppose their common enemies represented by the imperialists and the colonialists and to win freedom, sovereignty and progress."

"The Yemeni people," he said, "are proud that they are one of the first peoples to stretch out their hand of friendship to the great Chinese people. The relations between our two friendly peoples have borne fruit in many fields of co-operation and are concretely manifested in the position taken by the People's Republic of China on our struggle for consolidating the republican system and safeguarding the fruits of revolution."

"The Arab Republic of Yemen and the People's Republic of China agree on many international questions," he said, "both being opposed to military blocs and to imperialist policies and hegemony in their different forms and supporting the national liberation causes in Asia, Africa and Latin America."

After giving a brief account of the struggles of the Yemeni people and their aspirations, Prime Minister Aini said that the Government of the Arab Republic of Yemen also attaches importance to the issue of development. "In this respect," he said, "we are advancing. We firmly believe that the political independence of our country will be strengthened when she has got a solid basis for development. The Government and people of the Arab Republic of Yemen, proceeding from the conviction that the Arab nations share a common national destiny, support the Palestinian people in their just struggle until they secure all their legitimate rights.

"The Palestinian people have been subjected to the migration colonialism of the tool of world imperialism (Israel). It is the need of the common struggle of the

Asian, African and Latin American peoples to render warm support and solidarity to the Palestinian people's struggle against migration colonialism, because the Palestine revolution is an inseparable part of the world revolution against imperialism and its buttresses, and its victory will be a victory not only for the Arab people but also for all the fighting peoples.

"The Arab Republic of Yemen and her people highly appraise the firm stand of the People's Republic of China in supporting the Palestinian people under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization and the people of Arab countries whose territories have been occupied since 1967, in their struggles against the Zionist colonialist aggression supported by the United States of America."

Prime Minister Aini pointed out that the Government of the Arab Republic of Yemen consistently supports the struggles of the Indochinese peoples, the Korean people and the people of other countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

"Other important international issues also attract our wide attention," he said. "We demand that these issues be solved in conformity with the international interests, peace and security so as to bring about prosperity for all mankind."

"These issues are:

"(1) put an end to the arms race between nations and use the huge amounts of money spent in this regard for peaceful development to meet the needs of all mankind;

"(2) practise democracy in international relations;

"(3) put an end to the policies of plunder and oppression of developing countries pushed by imperialist countries;

"(4) support the African cause of freedom and support the peoples of Zimbabwe and Angola in their struggles against racism and colonialist rule."

Concluding his speech, the visiting Prime Minister said: "On account of the victories they have won and are winning, the great Chinese people have become a base for the struggles of the peoples of the third world. The Chinese people, particularly since they regained their deprived rights and entered the world organization, have been carrying on the struggle for liberation together with the other peoples of the third world. They will certainly be able to recover that part of their territory which has been seized from them and which we consider a part of the territory of the People's Republic of China, that is, Taiwan."

# The Masses Are the Makers of History

by Tien Chih-sung

**W**HO makes history? The heroes or the slaves? This is a basic question underlying the long-continued struggle between the idealist and the materialist conceptions of history.

To preserve their reactionary rule, the exploiting classes have for thousands of years invariably resorted to reversing history by propagating the idealist conception of history, the conception that history is made by heroes. A few heroes belonging to the exploiting classes have been referred to by them as "talents by natural endowment" or identified with "god's will" and as makers of history. On the other hand, the masses have been branded the "mob" who can only put themselves at the mercy of the heroes, or, worse still, "inert matter" holding back historical progress.

From this reactionary fallacy it follows that, in a society under the dictatorship of the exploiting classes, the development of history is decided by the will of a handful of rulers representing the interests of the exploiting classes, whereas the exploited and oppressed working masses must succumb to the rulers, put up with slavery and do nothing but appeal to heaven and look forward to the advent of the "saviour." This idealist

conception of history is the very spiritual shackle that keeps the labouring people in bondage.

## Reversing the Reversal of History

The emergence of Marxism brought to light for the first time the objective laws governing the development of mankind's history; it scientifically proved the great truth that history is made by the slaves. Reversing the history the exploiting classes have reversed, Marxism thus brought about the utter bankruptcy of the idealist conception of history and uprooted the theoretical basis of thousands of years of reactionary rule by the exploiting classes. Chairman Mao in leading the Chinese revolution has from time to time educated all Party members and cadres, the proletariat and other working people in the basic viewpoint of historical materialism, i.e., the masses are the makers of history. He has at the same time waged a protracted struggle against historical idealism of all descriptions. In addition to the mass line he has worked out for our Party, Chairman Mao's teachings that "**the masses have boundless creative power,**" that "**we must have faith in the masses and we must have faith in the Party**" and that "**the masses are the real heroes, while we our-**

selves are often childish and ignorant” are all pointed criticisms of the idealist conception of history, which the slave-owner class, the landlord class and the capitalist class have long spread to deny the fact that history is made by slaves.

All exploiting classes, however, will by no means make their exit from the stage of history of their own accord. Nor will they easily give up their reactionary theories after being overthrown by the revolutionary people. That Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers like him have used idealist apriorism as their anti-Party theoretical programme and propagated the idealist conception of history, the conception that history is made by heroes, is yet another clear reflection of the struggle between the two classes and the two lines in the course of China's socialist revolution. And when this fallacy was mercilessly exposed and forcefully repudiated by the people throughout the country, they again produced another fallacy that “history is made jointly by both heroes and slaves.” Their vain attempt was to use dualist sophistry to negate the basic principle of Marxism.

In philosophy dualism postulates that spirit and matter are two independent and paralleled principles of the universe; the “theory of history being made jointly by both heroes and slaves” which Liu Shao-chi and his kind propounded regards heroes and masses as two independent and paralleled motive forces in the making of history.

But does this mean that this so-called “theory” really acknowledges the role of the masses in the making of history? Not at all. In the eyes of Liu Shao-chi and those like him, the common people are only concerned about “getting rich and leading a happy life” and that all workers want is to “work less and earn more.” As they see it, the masses are just money-hungry rabble who have nothing to do with the making of history. The representatives of the exploiting classes, on the other hand, are said to be “men with foresight and prescience,” and, so they say, a nation “owes its existence, its revival after decline and its rebirth after ruin to them.” Comparing their praise of the representatives of the exploiting classes and slander of the masses, one can see clearly that the preposterous theory of “history being made jointly by both heroes and slaves” is only the idealist conception of history in disguise.

If one denies that slaves or the masses are the makers of history, one inevitably acknowledges that heroes make history. But Liu Shao-chi and his like, in trumpeting the “theory of history being made jointly by both heroes and slaves,” reconciled the two diametrically opposed viewpoints to each other so that there are both heroes and masses in the making of history. It sounds most impartial. Characteristic of all political swindlers, it is, however, plausible sophistry.

Ever since the dissolution of the primeval communal ownership of land, as Engels pointed out, all history has been a history of class struggle, “of struggles

between exploited and exploiting, between dominated and dominating classes at various stages of social development.” (*Manifesto of the Communist Party*, “Preface to the German Edition of 1883.”) The mode of production of the social material means is the material basis for historical development. In all societies, the contradiction between the forces of production and the relations of production is the fundamental contradiction. The development of the productive forces brings about a change in the relations of production, advancing the replacement of one mode of production by another and the development of a social system from lower to higher stages.

“The greatest productive power is the revolutionary class itself.” (Karl Marx: *The Poverty of Philosophy*.) In class society, the contradiction between the productive forces and the relations of production is manifested in the struggle between the revolutionary classes standing for the development of the social productive forces and the reactionary classes which want to preserve the old relations of production; here, the masses are the decisive force in the class struggle. All social change is the outcome of revolutionary struggles by the masses. All advanced thinking and theories are the epitome of these struggles and mirror the revolutionary will of the masses; all science and technology are the crystallization of the practical experience of the masses; all progressive culture and art stem from the life of the people which is full of struggle. Without the masses' struggle for production, a society cannot possibly exist, still less can history develop. In class society, without the class struggle of the masses, the development of history is also out of the question. “The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history.” This is an irrefutable truth.

### The Role of Heroes

What, then, should be the proper approach to the role of heroes? Can it be that historical materialism negates their role in history? Absolutely not. Marxism has never denied this. On the contrary, it holds that their role is quite a big one. The crux of the matter is: What is meant by heroes? How to assess their role in its true light? And what should be the approach in handling the relationship between the role of heroes and the masses who make history? It is these questions on which we fundamentally differ from Liu Shao-chi and his ilk and where an acute struggle exists.

In class society, heroes have a nature pertaining to their own class; there is no such thing as a hero who transcends classes. Each class has its own conception of heroes. To the proletariat and other working masses, heroes are outstanding figures who can only emerge from the people's revolutionary struggles, who represent the interests of the masses, and who, in line with the direction in which history develops, help propel history forward. The emergence of such heroes is exactly a manifestation of the making of history by the masses. In contrast, the exploiting classes regard those



exponents who can best preserve the interests of their own classes and the system of exploitation as "heroes." The reactionary ruling classes certainly do not recognize the heroes of the proletariat. And the proletariat and the masses certainly do not accept the exponents of the reactionary ruling classes as heroes. For instance, in modern Chinese history, Hung Hsiu-chuan, a leader of the Revolutionary Movement of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom<sup>1</sup> who fought imperialist aggression and Ching Dynasty feudal rule, is acknowledged as a hero by the proletariat and other working people. But the reactionary ruling classes curse him, calling him a "traitor." At the same time, they laud Tseng Kuo-fan<sup>2</sup> who, in collaboration with imperialism, suppressed the Revolutionary Movement of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom, as a "hero." But the proletariat and the masses take him for what he was: a lackey, a traitor, who was dead set on preserving the reactionary rule of the landlord class.

In the opinion of the proletariat, as Chairman Mao has said: **"To die for the people is weightier than Mount Tai, but to work for the fascists and die for the exploiters and oppressors is lighter than a feather."** This fundamental opposition between conceptions about heroes is determined by the fundamental opposition of interests between the exploiting and exploited classes. An exploiting class has its periods of ebb and flow; because its place in history varies in different periods, the role in history of its exponents in different periods is also not the same.

Heroes do not come from nowhere; they are the outcome of history in progress, of class struggle. Marx pointed out: **"Every social epoch needs its great men, and when it does not find them, it invents them, as Helvetius says."** (*The Class Struggles in France 1848-1850*.) The history of mankind has fully borne out this scientific thesis. Hailed by Karl Marx as the most spectacular man in ancient history, Spartacus of ancient Rome was an ordinary slave by origin. The revolutionary storm of the slave-insurgents, however, made him a hero, who, with thousands of men under his command, made an onslaught against the slave system. At the close of the Chin Dynasty, Chen Sheng and Wu Kuang came from the ranks of ordinary peasants. But aggravated class contradictions and large-scale peasant uprisings compelled them to rise in rebellion and thus became leaders of these uprisings.

Even in bourgeois revolutions, there were quite a few outstanding persons who came from the masses. Many talented generals of the French Revolution were, before the revolution, ordinary men, or an actor, a typesetter, a barber, a dyer, a pedlar, a subaltern, all of whom were looked down upon. But for the revolution, how could such people turn out to be outstanding military commanders? **"A symptom of every real revolution,"** Lenin said, **"is a rapid, tenfold and even hundredfold increase in the number of the toiling and oppressed masses . . . who are capable of waging the political struggle."** (*"Left-wing" Communism, an Infantile Disorder*.) This kind of thing is even more common and more

obvious in a proletarian revolution. All this testifies to the fact that heroes in various periods are those who come to the fore to answer the needs of the struggles of the masses; that every time history presents a new task of struggle, heroes who lead the masses in it are bound to emerge.

### Heroes Are Born of the Masses

Marxism holds that the reason why heroes can play an important part in history is that, in the last analysis, they represent the interests of the revolutionary classes and the progressive forces, because they mirror the people's demands and, therefore, have their support. Whoever he is, any hero or great man draws his strength only from the masses. He who fails to reflect the demands of the masses gets nowhere. **"It is man's social being,"** said Chairman Mao, **"that determines his thinking. Once the correct ideas characteristic of the advanced class are grasped by the masses, these ideas turn into a material force which changes society and changes the world."**

It is imperative that a hero should represent the advanced class, rightly reflect the objective demands of social development, and engage in the concrete revolutionary practice of transforming society and the world. This is at the core of the question. The fallacy that "history is made jointly by both heroes and slaves," however, denies this fundamental question of principle, the question of which class is to be represented. This is, of course, idealist sophistry vainly trying to combine the two classes, the revolutionary class and the reactionary class, into one.

Heroes of the proletariat and the revolutionary masses are founders of revolutionary ideas or their disseminators; they are also organizers of revolutionary struggles. Compared with the rank and file, they aim higher and are more far-sighted. Whether they are able to concentrate the wisdom of the masses or not and whether their leadership is correct or not have much to do with the success or failure of their struggles. As has often been the case in history, although there is every possibility of a struggle succeeding and winning victory, it fails in the end because its leaders are not good at making use of these possibilities. This shows that heroes exert a considerable influence on quickening or slowing down the making of history by the masses. However, they can only affect the tempo but not change the direction of historical progress. Heroes are born of revolutionary struggles, and can play their roles only when they are with the masses. Advanced ideas and theories are a reflection of the demand of the masses for revolution and an epitome of their experience in struggle; they will become a material force advancing history only when they are grasped by the masses.

In his article *The Bankruptcy of the Idealist Conception of History*, Chairman Mao pointed out with penetrating insight: **"The reason why Marxism-Leninism has played such a great role in China since its introduction is that China's social conditions call for**

it, that it has been linked with the actual practice of the Chinese people's revolution and that the Chinese people have grasped it. Any ideology — even the very best, even Marxism-Leninism itself — is ineffective unless it is linked with objective realities, meets objectively existing needs and has been grasped by the masses of the people. We are historical materialists, opposed to historical idealism." These words have completely exploded the idealist conception of history.

There have been many heroes in history who at first made revolution and indeed became quite influential; they later became divorced from the masses and eventually suffered defeat or lapsed, only to be forsaken and forgotten by the masses.

Among the bourgeois revolutionaries, such heroes are quite many. During the French Revolution Robespierre was in the limelight for a time. The Jacobins he represented, with a view to rallying the strength of the masses for their own use, tried at the beginning of the revolution somewhat firmly to satisfy some of the popular demands (the peasants' demand for land, for instance). They were thus able to enlist popular support and, with revolutionary spirit, sent Louis XVI to the guillotine. But Robespierre was after all a bourgeois revolutionary. No sooner was the revolution won than he started to ignore the interests of the masses and, even worse, he suppressed them. The result was he lost their support and became powerless in withstanding the forces of reaction that struck back. He himself was finally sent to the guillotine by the reactionary forces. Then there was Chang Tai-yen<sup>3</sup>. During the Chinese Revolution of 1911<sup>4</sup> he was hunted down seven times and thrice thrown into prison, but his revolutionary will never subsided. For a time he was able to play a big role in the revolution, having a strong influence among the people. But, after the revolution, he secluded himself from the times and the people, lost his revolutionary vitality and soon faded out of the memory of the majority of the people.

This characteristic of bourgeois revolutionaries is determined by their class nature. Even during the period of struggle against feudalism, although the bourgeoisie were at one, in part and temporarily, with the working masses in opposing the feudal system, the two basically opposed each other as far as their class interests were concerned. In the course of revolution, bourgeois revolutionaries, confined to their narrow class interests, are afraid of the masses; they often waver, appease the enemy and even betray the people. Their antagonism to the masses, which is fundamental, becomes obvious daily after the seizure of political power. This accounts for the fact that, although the bourgeois revolutions in the 18th and 19th centuries were led by representatives of the bourgeoisie, the masses remained the principal forces of the revolution.

If the task of the bourgeois democratic revolution is to be fulfilled relatively completely, it is necessary to rely on the masses to overcome its leaders' proneness to conciliation which is reactionary in nature; it is also

necessary to rely on the masses to wage repeated struggles and frustrate the attacks and attempts at a comeback by the reactionary forces. In the course of proletarian revolution there are also many fellow-travellers who, when the revolution develops to a certain stage, draw to a halt, drop out of the revolution and even become turncoats. These people are in essence bourgeois revolutionaries. As to those reactionary ring-leaders who act counter to the historical current and set themselves against the people, they are obstacles to the progress of history. The masses will have to topple them if history is to continue its advance.

All this speaks well for the fact that it is not the heroes who make history but the other way round, and that history, instead of being "made jointly by both heroes and slaves," is made by the slaves alone.

### Role of Proletarian Leaders

Proletarian leaders represent mankind's most revolutionary and most advanced class. There is a difference in principle between them and the outstanding historical figures of other classes. Representing the fundamental interest of the proletariat and other working people, they consistently maintain the closest ties with the broad masses and penetratingly sum up the experience of the masses in struggle. Proficient in the laws of historical development, they have mastered the science of Marxism and applied it in revolutionary practice. They, therefore, are most far-sighted and most thoroughgoing in revolution, and do not have the kind of class limitations which the outstanding historical figures of other classes cannot overcome. Proletarian leaders, for these reasons, are able to bring into play, to the greatest extent possible, the role of the masses as the makers of history. They enjoy high prestige among the masses, prestige built up in prolonged revolutionary struggles. This big historical role of proletarian heroes makes all heroes of the past pale beside them.

Is it correct then to come to the conclusion that, in the period of proletarian revolution, "history is made jointly by both heroes and slaves"? The answer is still no. Proletarian leaders are leaders and organizers of the activities of the proletariat and the masses in the making of history. Their emergence and the establishment of their thought constitute a very important part of the process of history-making by the proletariat and the masses, and are the product of that process having developed to a certain stage, not something isolated from this process. Chairman Mao has pointed out explicitly in *On Practice* that Marxist theory of revolution was created at a time when practice in revolutionary struggle by the proletariat had developed into its second period, "the period of conscious and organized economic and political struggles."

The Marxist viewpoint that the masses are the motive force in the making of history has, therefore, fully confirmed the great historical role of the revolutionary leaders as representatives of the advanced class. Liu Shao-chi and his like, in propounding the

fallacy that "history is made jointly by both heroes and slaves," regard "heroes" as something outside and above "the people" so as to distort and degrade the leaders of the proletariat and build up their own image. Herein lies the essential difference between the two.

Marxism holds that the masses are the makers of history. This does not imply in the least the cult of the spontaneity of mass movements. Liu Shao-chi and his like, while propagating the idealist conception of history, the conception that history is made by heroes, also propagated the fallacy that any mass movement is "naturally rational." This is a variation of the "theory of spontaneity" which Marxism strongly repudiated long ago. It has nothing in common with the historical materialist principle that history is made by the masses. Any mass struggle, without correct leadership and a correct line to follow, can neither last long nor achieve any result. The proletarian revolution is a great earth-shaking revolution aimed at wiping out the system of exploitation. No revolution in the past can be compared with this revolutionary struggle in depth and extent. Thus it needs all the more to be armed by advanced thinking and the strong leadership of its own leaders and vanguard organization; guidance by a correct line also becomes more important. **The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything.** The history of the Chinese revolution is a history showing how Chairman Mao's correct line has struggled against and defeated the "Left" and Right opportunist lines at different times. Without the correct line which Chairman Mao has worked out for us, there can be no victory for the Chinese revolution. To propagate the "theory of spontaneity" during the period of proletarian revolution is to oppose directly Marxist leadership over the mass movement and to deny the decisive importance of a correct ideological and political line to the success of the revolutionary cause; it is only an attempt to lead the mass movement astray.

\* \* \*

In making history the masses have traversed a course of gradually developing from being unaware to being aware. The founding of the Marxist materialist conception of history showed the objective laws of the development of society and history, bringing the role of the masses in making history to a new stage and opening up a broad avenue for mankind to leave the realm of necessity in which man is blindly at the disposal of history and enter the realm of freedom in which man will consciously handle history. As Chairman Mao has put it, **"The epoch of world communism will be reached when all mankind voluntarily and consciously changes itself and the world."** So that this day will come the proletariat and revolutionary people still need to go through arduous and tortuous struggles, which must be led by a proletarian political party if it is to win victory. The mass line formulated by Chairman Mao for our Party requires us to have faith in the masses, to rely on them, respect their initiative, learn wholeheartedly from them and, at the same time, to indefatigably educate them in Marxism-Leninism, steadily raise their level of political consciousness and

lead them to forge ahead. Lenin said: **"A party is the vanguard of a class, and its duty is to lead the masses and not merely to reflect the average political level of the masses."** (*The Extraordinary All-Russian Congress of Soviets of Peasants' Deputies.*) Uphold the Marxist principle that the masses are the makers of history and adhere to the Party leadership — this is the only way to ensure that our revolutionary cause will continue to move ahead victoriously along the correct path.

<sup>1</sup>The Revolutionary Movement of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom took place in the mid-19th century. It was a revolutionary war waged by Chinese peasants in opposition to the Ching Dynasty feudal rule and against national oppression. In January 1851, leaders of this revolution, including Hung Hsiu-chuan and Yang Hsiu-ching, staged an uprising at Chintien Village in Kueiping County in Kwangsi and proclaimed the founding of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom. Proceeding northward from Kwangsi in 1852, the peasant army marched through Hunan, Hupch, Kiangsi and Anhwei and captured Nanking in 1853. A part of its forces then continued the drive north and pushed to the vicinity of Tientsin. However, the Taiping Army failed to build stable base areas in places it had occupied; moreover, after establishing its capital in Nanking, the leading group in the army committed many political and military errors. This accounted for its inability to withstand the combined onslaught of the counter-revolutionary forces of the Ching government and the British, U.S. and French aggressors, and it was finally defeated in 1864.

<sup>2</sup>Tseng Kuo-fan (1811-1872) was leader of the Hunan Army in the late Ching Dynasty and an arch representative of the reactionaries in modern Chinese history. A mandarin at the Ching court, he organized in his native province Hunan in 1853 a local legion which later became the main force in suppressing the Revolutionary Movement of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom. Tseng Kuo-fan was defeated again and again in his battles with the Taiping Army, and he only succeeded in putting down the revolutionary movement when he finally collaborated with the British, U.S. and French aggressors in launching a joint offensive. The Ching court regarded him highly for his service in suppressing the people.

<sup>3</sup>Chang Tai-yen (1869-1936) of Yuhang County, Chekiang Province, was a democratic revolutionary and scholar in modern China. In his early manhood, he energetically advocated and took part in the struggle against the Ching government and was often persecuted by the reactionaries. Though he published statements now and then against warlord rule after the Revolution of 1911, he gradually fell back and lost his revolutionary zeal. From 1924 on he devoted the rest of his life to academic discourses. A prolific writer, he produced many works in his lifetime.

<sup>4</sup>The Revolution of 1911 was an old-type democratic revolution by the Chinese bourgeoisie. On the initiative of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and under his leadership, the revolutionary organization Tung Meng Hui was founded in the early part of this century with the call to overthrow the Ching Dynasty's feudal autocratic rule and establish a bourgeois democratic republic. There were many anti-Ching armed uprisings after its founding, but none succeeded. October 10, 1911, however, saw the victory of the Wuchang Uprising which immediately obtained nationwide response and pushed the Chinese bourgeois democratic revolution to a high tide. Crushed by this revolutionary storm, the reactionary rule of the Ching Dynasty collapsed, bringing an end to the feudal monarchial autocracy which had reigned over China for more than 2,000 years. But because the reactionaries yielded to the pressure of imperialism and the feudal forces in China, political power was usurped by the Peiyang warlords represented by Yuan Shih-kai.

# Communique on the Visit of the Government Delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the People's Republic of China

July 17, 1972

At the invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of China, the Government Delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen led by His Excellency Abdul Fattah Ismail, Member of the Presidential Council, President of the Provisional People's Supreme Council and Secretary-General of the Central Committee of the National Front of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, paid an official friendly visit to the People's Republic of China from July 8 to 17, 1972.

Members of the delegation were Abdul Aziz Abdul Walli, Minister of State for the Affairs of the Council of Ministers and Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the National Front; Ali Salem Al-A'war, Member of the Central Committee of the National Front Responsible for Foreign Relations; Abdulla Aboda Hamam, Charge d'Affaires a.i. of the Embassy of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen in China; Major Ahmed Saleh Hajeb, Military Adviser to the Council of Ministers; and Abdulla Hasson Al-Alem, Director of the Economic Department of the Foreign Ministry.

The delegation visited Peking, Shanghai, Talien and Shenyang, saw factories, a people's commune, a college, an army unit, scenic spots and places of historical interest and was accorded warm and friendly reception by the Chinese Government and people.

Premier Chou En-lai of the State Council of the People's Republic of China met Head of the Delegation Ismail and all the members of the delegation, and the two sides had cordial and friendly conversations. Vice-Premier of the State Council Li Hsien-nien, Minister of Foreign Affairs Chi Peng-fei, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Ho Ying, Vice-Minister of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries Chen Mu-hua and responsible members of the departments concerned held talks with His Excellency Ismail.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that since the visit to China by His Excellency Salem Robaya Ali, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the friendly relations and co-operation between the People's Republic of China

and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen in the political, economic, cultural and other fields established on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence had greatly developed and the militant friendship between the two peoples had been further strengthened. The two sides expressed their determination to continue to strengthen the friendly relations and co-operation between the Governments and peoples of the two countries and concluded a new agreement on economic and technical co-operation. The two sides expressed deep satisfaction with the fact that the People's Republic of China and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen had always sympathized with and supported each other in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and in defence of national independence and state sovereignty.

The two sides strongly condemned the disruptive and scheming activities on the part of imperialism. They reiterated: They firmly support the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in their just struggle to recover their national rights and the lost territories and safeguard their national independence and state sovereignty; they firmly support the three Indochinese peoples in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation; they welcome the joint statement of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and south Korea issued on July 4, 1972 and firmly support the Korean people in their just struggle for the independent peaceful reunification of their fatherland; and they firmly support the national-liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America and the Afro-Asian people's cause of unity against imperialism and hold that disputes between Afro-Asian countries should be settled through peaceful consultations.

The two sides pointed out with satisfaction that the current visit to China by the Government Delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen led by His Excellency Ismail had made a useful contribution towards further consolidating and developing the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries and strengthening the militant friendship between the two peoples. This visit has been crowned with complete success.

# Dollar Crisis – Sign of U.S. Imperialism’s Decline

**A**LTHOUGH the dollar was devalued from 35 dollars an ounce of gold to 38 dollars in mid-December last year — the first dollar devaluation since 1934 — the dollar crisis has continued to develop since the beginning of this year. Frequent drops in the dollar parity have repeatedly touched off gold rushes and hectic dollar sales in the many storms that have hit Western money markets.

While the dollar outflow and U.S. trade deficits go on unabated, contradictions between the United States and its “allies” on the questions of international trade, money and finance steadily sharpen. The deepening dollar crisis reflects the rapid decline of the “dollar empire,” the United States.

## From Dollar Scarcity to Dollar Surplus

The capitalist world’s international monetary system with the dollar as its mainstay was built on the economic strength U.S. imperialism had gathered in two world wars. In 1944, through the International Monetary Fund which it controlled, the United States forced other countries to accept the system in which gold was tied to the dollar, while the latter in turn was tied to other currencies. In other words, a parity was fixed between the dollar and gold, while the parity between the dollar and each of the other currencies was determined by the latter’s gold content. No currency other than the dollar could be converted into gold. Thus, it became the equivalent of gold, with both enjoying the privileged position of an international reserve currency.

When U.S. imperialism was at the height of its power and seemed unrivalled in the world, our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: “**The war boom in the United States of America was only temporary. The strength of the United States of America is only superficial and transient.**” Subsequent developments have proved that the process of the United States using the dollar to establish world economic hegemony is also the process of the dollar moving from its privileged position to the opposite.

In 1950, when U.S. imperialism launched its war of aggression against Korea, the dollar began losing ground. And deficits first took place in U.S. international payments that year. Registered annually afterwards until 1957, they totalled 10,700 million dollars in the eight years beginning from 1950. With foreign dollar holdings snowballing, the dollar scarcity in West European countries gave way to a dollar surplus. In 1958 when France, West Germany, Italy and some other West European countries founded the Common Market, competition in international trade intensified. For the United States, further reductions in its favourable trade balance and drastic increases in capital exports resulted in big international payments deficits, large outflows of gold and a sharp drop in its gold reserve. In 1949, the gold reserve had been 3.2 times U.S. short-term foreign debts. Ten years later, the two were almost equal. While the gold reserve kept dwindling, the dollar crisis, which first erupted in 1960, has grown more and more acute.

The big U.S. international payments deficits are the inevitable result of the feverish policy of global expansion pursued by U.S. imperialism.

Wild expansion abroad and wars of aggression have caused large dollar outflows. There are more than 2,000 U.S. military bases and installations around the world. At the end of 1970 more than one million U.S. troops were stationed overseas. According to official U.S. figures, overseas military spending amounted to 28,197 million dollars in the seven years between 1964 and 1970, averaging over 4,000 million dollars a year. Direct U.S. military expenses totalled more than 1,200,000 million dollars from fiscal year 1946 to 1971. The ten-year-old war of aggression in Viet Nam has cost the United States more than 300,000 million dollars. Frequent wars of aggression, thousands of overseas military bases and about one million troops stationed abroad have resulted in colossal overseas military expenses for the U.S. Government which directly affect its international payments balance. At the same time, the lop-sided development of the arms industry, along

---

*Western Foreign Exchange Markets in Turmoil*


---

## U.S. Dollar Hit Hard Again

Confidence in U.S. currency, whose position was already unstable, received another harsh blow in mid-July as a result of a massive selling of dollars which had been brought on by continued upheavals in Western foreign exchange markets. Worried by their growing dollar holdings, some West European countries made strenuous efforts to prevent the dollar inflow by adopting a series of foreign exchange control measures on different occasions. They have now introduced new measures for the same purpose. All this reflects a further loss of confidence in the dollar and the instability of the capitalist world's monetary system.

**Storm of Massive Selling Dollar.** Heavy selling of the dollar for European currencies was reported from all major West European foreign exchange markets on July 13. West European central banks were obliged to buy some 1,100 million dollars that day to maintain the floor price of U.S. currency.

The next day's heavy selling became more intensified and turned out to be the most frantic this year, driving the price of the dollar down to its floor level in most West European markets or even below the floor rate on some exchanges. West European central banks were forced to take in still more dollars: West German, about 800 million; Swiss, 400 million; and Dutch, 225 million—total central bank support in one day amounted to some 1,500 million dollars, the highest figure this year. Confidence in U.S. currency was at its lowest this year. Western news agencies noted "the worldwide dollar weakness," saying that it is "unwanted" everywhere and "international money managers did not want to hold dollars."

The latest foreign exchange upheaval in the West and heavy selling of the dollar began in late June. The British decision to float the pound announced on June 23 immediately touched off dollar sales and led to the closing of West European exchange markets. Instability continued in the markets after they reopened; massive dollar sales followed again and again, forcing the West German Central Bank to buy more than 500 million dollars on July 2 and 3. The current increased tempo in selling dollars

shows that the dollar is so discredited that people no longer believe in maintaining the currency parities fixed in Washington last December.

**Foreign Exchange Controls.** France strongly advocates strengthened foreign exchange controls to cope with hot dollars. It had taken measures during last year's financial crisis. A two-tier system was announced in August. While the official parity rate of the franc against the dollar is being kept for foreign trade, the French Central Bank has ceased to intervene with the franc to peg the dollar on money markets. This means that by refraining from supporting the falling U.S. currency, France has been able to prevent the influx of dollars in huge amounts. On July 13, the French Central Bank announced measures to further control the influx of foreign currencies.

After a lengthy discussion, the West German cabinet also announced, on June 29, "controls aimed at stemming the flow of millions of dollars into German banks." These controls include restriction of purchases of West German securities by foreigners and the freezing in the Central Bank without interest of half of all loans over 500,000 marks borrowed from abroad by West German enterprises. On July 13, the West German Central Bank announced that, beginning August 1 the minimum amount of reserve for commercial banks raising funds at home will be further increased (that is, commercial banks must deposit a certain amount of funds raised at home into the Central Bank to be frozen and interest free).

At the end of June, Swiss President and Finance Minister Nello Celio publicly blamed the United States for encouraging inflation in West Europe. An order was given concerning overall restrictions on the inflow of foreign capital, including a ban on foreign purchases of Swiss securities and immovable property. On July 4 and 5, the government took further measures by imposing a negative interest tax equivalent to an annual eight per cent penalty on foreign funds in the country and restraining Swiss companies from borrowing money abroad. AFP said that this demonstrated that the Swiss Government "has decided to defend its frontiers against a wave of 'hot' dollars."

---

with the relative shrinking of civilian industry and inflation, has made U.S. commodities less and less competitive in the international market and thus aggravated the international payments deficits.

A means of seeking foreign expansion and world hegemony, big U.S. capital exports in the postwar period have been another cause of the weakening of the dollar. Statistics show that private U.S. capital

exports from 1946 to 1970 amounted to about 110,000 million dollars. The United States provided huge amounts of "foreign aid" after World War II through the "Marshall Plan," "Mutual Security Programme" and "foreign aid programme." It is reported that U.S. foreign "aid" (including "military aid" and "economic aid") from 1945 to 1971 totalled as much as some 150,000 million dollars. Through these channels, U.S. monopoly capital has subjected recipient countries to political and economic control. But this has caused dollars to flow out of the United States in large amounts, far greater than can be honoured by U.S. gold reserves.

### **From Refusal to Devalue to Being Forced to Devalue**

The United States sought to maintain the dollar's special position in every crisis, preventing devaluation by adopting such selfish measures on different occasions as the establishment of "the international gold pool" and the creation of "special drawing rights." On the other hand, to solve the recurring economic crisis, the U.S. Government has long resorted to the policy of inflation, trying to stimulate economic activity by putting more currency in circulation, increasing credit, and reducing bank interest rates. The result was the constant growth of financial deficits and the steady fall in the purchasing power of the dollar. To make up for its huge deficits, the U.S. Government indiscriminately issued banknotes, averaging more than 10,200 million dollars annually in the three years 1969-71. The resultant soaring prices and increased production costs have greatly weakened the competitiveness of U.S. exports; the usually favourable U.S. foreign trade balance became an annual deficit of 2,046 million dollars in 1971, the largest in U.S. history. The U.S. Government lowered bank interest rates many times from the end of 1970 to the first three months of 1971. As a result, large amounts of short-term capital flowed abroad in search of higher interest.

As big military expenses, capital exports and trade deficits accelerated the growth of the U.S. international payments deficits, the dollar crisis became more and more grave. U.S. international payments deficits totalled 49,000 million dollars from 1950 to 1970. According to the U.S. Department of Commerce, the 1971 deficits came to a record figure of almost 22,000 million dollars. This led to a drastic drain on the U.S. gold reserve, which has decreased from 24,600 million dollars in 1949 to about 10,000 million now, while dollars circulating abroad at present stand at around 60,000 million. To retain the limited amount of its gold reserve, the United States announced last August the temporary suspension of the dollar's convertibility into gold, bringing greater chaos to the capitalist world's monetary and financial system.

As a result of the operation of the law of uneven economic and political development, some West European countries and Japan have grown relatively stronger

in economic strength while the United States has become less and less able to dominate the capitalist world economically. Fierce struggles have raged in the political, economic and other fields between some West European countries which oppose U.S. control and the United States which tries to hold on to its control. This also applies to monetary and financial issues. The United States has left no stone unturned in trying to protect the privileged position of the dollar as an international reserve currency whereas the West European countries have done everything in their power to put an end to it. The United States was forced to announce the dollar devaluation after long and bitter wrangling.

Simultaneously with the U.S. agreement to devalue the dollar, some other members of the "Group of Ten" (the United States, Britain, France, West Germany, Japan, Italy, Canada, Holland, Belgium and Sweden) also made some concessions in consideration of their own interests and their relations with the United States. Some countries, such as West Germany and Japan, revalued their currencies in varying degrees. They feared that since the shadow of a new worldwide economic crisis was looming large, the outbreak of a monetary and financial crisis would mean catastrophe for them.

### **Continuing Dollar Crisis**

But the dollar crisis is an incurable disease arising from the contradictions inherent in the capitalist system.

The dollar remains unstable because the United States still refuses to convert it into gold after the devaluation, and this has posed a serious threat to the capitalist world's monetary and financial system. Moreover, U.S. foreign trade deficits in the first quarter of this year reached 1,500 million dollars and international payments deficits shot up to 3,200 million dollars. While inflation grew worse, the U.S. Government continued to push the policy of low interest rates and lessening restrictions on credit. The result was that the much higher interest rates in the West European market induced the dollar to continue to flow abroad, further worsening the dollar surplus situation in Western Europe and Japan. All this has made the dollar extremely unstable. Any event, grave or not, brings heavy pressure on the dollar in the foreign exchange market and causes a drop in its parity with gold. The recent war escalation by the U.S. Government against north Viet Nam aroused fear that the U.S. financial and monetary crisis would become more intensified, and so would the dollar crisis.

Further development of the dollar crisis means the continuation of the struggle between the United States and other principal capitalist countries over the focal point of whether to preserve or to abolish the dollar's privileged position. This also means that chaos will continue to dominate the capitalist international monetary and financial system. All this will hasten that system's inevitable collapse.



Reporter's Diary

# Mexico in Development

WHILE accompanying the Delegation of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade on a visit to Mexico from May 16 to 30, I was fortunate to share many of the members' experiences as guests of the Confederation of National Chambers of Commerce of Mexico and the National Chamber of Commerce of Mexico City. We were able to see the progress this fertile and beautiful country, whose culture goes far back into history, has made in developing its national economy independently.

The delegation was received by Secretary of Industry and Commerce Carlos Torres Manzo the day after its arrival. He told the delegation the importance he attached to the development of trade between both countries and that he was sure such trade would truly be equal and of mutual benefit.

The Chinese guests were received warmly by the Governors of Puebla, Jalisco and Mexico when they visited those states. They discussed the possibilities of closer trade and economic ties with members of the Institute of Foreign Trade and met over 300 Mexican businessmen. Visits to factories and commercial centres and tours of scenic spots and places of historical interest were on their itinerary. They and I myself saw the efforts being made by the Mexican people, people with a glorious revolutionary tradition, in safeguarding national independence and developing their national economy and culture. The Mexican people's profound friendship for the Chinese people was high on our list of impressions.

## Glorious Revolutionary Tradition

In the northern part of Latin America, Mexico abounds in cotton, wheat, maize, sugar, coffee, fruit, vegetables and other farm produce. Its rich mineral resources include zinc, copper, iron, petroleum and

uranium. For centuries until 1965, Mexico had been the chief source of the world's silver, and her deposits of fluorspar and sulphur ranks among the first in the world.

Barbarous wars against this country have been launched repeatedly by old and new colonialists ever since the 16th century.

The history of Mexico over the last few hundred years has been one of slaughter and plunder by aggressors against whom its great people have incessantly struggled heroically for national liberation. From this protracted life-and-death struggle emerged a galaxy of national leaders and heroes such as Miguel Hidalgo, Morelos, Benito Juarez, Emiliano Zapata, Pancho Villa, and Lazaro Cardenas. Benito Juarez led a revolutionary reformation movement and resisted foreign aggression between 1855 and 1872 in struggling for national independence. He became the first Indian President of Mexico. In the capital and other cities, we saw many copper statues of Juarez, and streets named after him.

July 18 this year was the 100th anniversary of his death. The Mexican Government and people, resolved to carry forward his militant tradition of safeguarding national independence and dignity, have named this year the "Year of Juarez" and held a number of large-scale celebrations.

## Progress in "Mexicanization"

We were deeply impressed by the people's determination to develop their national economy and protect and advance their national culture. We saw much evidence that this determination is bearing fruit. Most of the 20-odd enterprises we visited had been established mainly with national capital. They include a motor-car factory with a daily output of 250 cars, a plant manufacturing electric wires and cables, a textile mill,

transistor radio factory, shoe factory and a brewery. Our hosts told us that to protect the development of the national economy, the Government had issued a decree providing that no foreign investment in any newly established enterprise should exceed 49 per cent of the total investment.

We went to small and medium-sized plants built completely with national funds. One of them, the hand-made carpet factory in Toluca State, has 125 workers, most of them Indian women, judging by their colourful dresses. Instructors are specially engaged to ensure that new workers preserve the traditional folk art in carpet-making. It takes about six weeks for a newcomer to master the basic technique. Rich in colour, the attractive designs are both traditional and new.

Following up the nationalization of such key branches of the economy as oil, railway and electricity, the Mexican Government took further measures to develop the national economy. Carrying out a "Mexicanization" programme, it decreed that financial holdings in the steel, cement, fertilizer and other basic industries must be mainly in the hands of national capital. On the third day of our stay in Mexico, we learnt of the complete take-over by the state of the Pan-American Sulphur Company, the country's biggest sulphur enterprise long controlled by U.S. capital. We were thus able to share the jubilation of our Mexican friends in recovering one of the country's most important resources.

From what our Mexican friends proudly told us, the country has made outstanding progress in the development of the national economy. Output of electricity, petroleum and manufactured goods has mounted rapidly. Taking the 1950 figure as the index (100), industrial output value was 409.8 in 1969, and it rose



another 8.5 per cent in 1970. In foreign trade, where the deficit had been going up for a long time, there is marked improvement. The 1971 trade deficit was 11.5 per cent lower than in 1970, exports having risen 5.1 per cent and imports reduced by 2 per cent. The trade deficit in the first four months of this year again showed a decrease, 16.1 per cent less than that for the same period of 1971.

The country is now exporting more industrial and less primary products than ever. While in 1960 manufactures accounted for 18.3 per cent of the total exports, last year they reached 44 per cent, more than double that of 11 years ago.

Mexico's foreign trade was long dominated by the United States, and as recently as 1970, 63.6 per cent of its import and 60.9 per cent of its export trade was with the United States. President Luis Echeverria called for a diversification of foreign markets to change this state of affairs. Last year Mexican exports went to more than 70 countries and areas.

### Rich Cultural Heritage

Mexico is one of the centres of the ancient Maya and Aztec civilizations. Our hosts said that if we didn't see Mexico's ancient culture we hadn't seen Mexico yet. So we were taken to the huge pyramids and the Anthropological Museum which is famous

for its fine collection. We soon found that the Mexican people were justifiably proud of their rich inheritance.

Though many pyramids were built in Mexico, only a few have been uncovered and restored. The Spanish colonialists tried to wipe out all ancient relics which might keep alive the national pride of the Mexicans. Unable to level the pyramids, they covered them with earth and built Spanish churches on top of the mounds.

The Mexican pyramids are different from those in Egypt. They are crowned with stone temples or palaces which are generally used as altars. We visited two of them, scores of miles from Mexico City. They were said to have been built 200-100 B.C. The Pyramid of the Sun is 75 metres high and the Pyramid of the Moon, 65 metres. Their imposing dimensions and superb sculptured ornamentation show that the ancient Mexicans had brought their art to a high level of perfection.

For a long time, many valuable cultural objects were smuggled out of the country by foreigners, mainly Americans. A recent new law on archaeological monuments classifies historical relics as state property and prohibits their theft, sale and export. Important archaeological sites are now under government protection, and there is strict border and port control. In April, Mexico recovered

5,000 invaluable cultural objects and caught three American criminals trying to smuggle over 570 of them to the United States.

### Grounds for Friendship

We found friendship everywhere we went in Mexico. Our hosts arranged a rich programme of tours for us. In some factory workshops we saw the national flags of Mexico and China and banners bearing words of welcome. The workers we met greeted us enthusiastically. Hotel employees supplied our every need. Our three Mexican drivers became our good friends, and people in the streets and in other public places waved to us in friendly fashion. We learnt that more and more Mexican people want to understand China, admire her achievements under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao and want to see China for themselves.

What is the common ground for the friendship between the peoples of China and Mexico? The answer probably lies in a Mexican friend's remark: Both of us are peoples with a long history. We have had the common experience of suffering, and both have been subjected to foreign aggression and plunder. Today both are developing countries with much in common to do. Hence, we need mutual understanding and mutual help and further development of friendship between our two peoples.

*(Hsinhua Correspondent)*

*(Continued from p. 4.)*

much common ground on these major questions of principle."

Vice-Foreign Minister Chiao Kuanhua proposed a toast to the health of President Pompidou at the end of his speech.

### Iraqi National Day Greeted

Premier Chou En-lai sent a message on July 13 to Ahmed Hassan Al-Bakr, President of the Republic of Iraq, expressing congratulations on

the 14th anniversary of the National Day of the Republic of Iraq.

Aref M. Ali Karim, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Iraqi Embassy in Peking, gave a reception on July 16 to celebrate Iraq's National Day.

Among the guests were Kuo Mo-jo, Chi Peng-fei, Fang Yi, Pai Hsiang-kuo and Wang Hsin-ting.

Speaking on the occasion, Charge d'Affaires a.i. Karim said: "The point of departure of the foreign

policy of the Revolutionary Government is to support the world's liberation movement and the anti-imperialist as well as anti-colonial struggles of the countries and peoples that have already won their liberation."

"Iraq holds that armed struggle and the people's war of liberation are the sole means for recovering all of the Arab Palestinian people's rights," he went on. "All formulas put forward at the conference table for a

*(Continued on p. 22.)*

# Traditional Chinese Painting

by Fan Tseng

**P**AINTINGS in the traditional Chinese style are one genre of art which is attracting much attention in the present upsurge of creative art by the masses. Many contain new motifs, and advances have been made and new trails blazed in the application of colour and in the way of presentation.

The current National Art Exhibition in Peking has a number of works in the traditional style which breathe the new life of the socialist era.

A *Newcomer* is an impressive portrayal of the younger generation of miners. Veteran painter Kuan Shan-yueh's *Oil City in the South*, which deals with the new oil city Mouming, has brought forth the fine traits of traditional Chinese painting quite successfully. A thriving scene of the rural people's communes is presented in the *Bamboo Harvest*, while an example of China's scenery is found in *New Fields in a Valley*.

## Traditional Way of Painting

Through the accumulated experience of numerous folk painters and artists over thousands of years, painting in the traditional style is our invaluable cultural heritage.

A painting on a silk piece was unearthed in a tomb of the Chu State in central China's Changsha in spring 1949. As far as is known, this precious 2,300-year-old work of art is the first Chinese painting. Clear-cut and vividly drawn with elegant lines, it portrays a girl praying for the phoenix to defeat the vicious *kuei lung* (a legendary dragon-like animal) and reveals the characteristics of the art of portrayal and presentation of traditional Chinese painting.

Generally speaking, traditional paintings use line-drawing as their base. The varied qualities and inner mood of the objects painted are presented through the ink tones of the lines — thick or diluted, dry or watery — and the way the lines are drawn, gently or forcefully, with a

running or slow brush, while colour and ink washes are used as auxiliary means. Excluding the influence of outside light, the painter conveys the structure and individualized spirit of his objects, emphasizing the different original shades of colour of the objects themselves. Therefore, before delineating an image, the painter invariably observes and studies his object for a long time in order to achieve complete penetration of the motif. While painting, he can aptly give likeness to figures, birds, animals, mountains and streams without looking at them. Such painters oppose the naturalistic method of copying the outer likeness. Instead, they stand for expressing the essential vitality of the painted object through more sharply defined and intense artistic images.

Hsu Pei-hung (Ju Peon, 1895-1953) became famous for his paintings of horses. A serious student of horse dissection, he did more than a thousand sketches in producing his spirited equines. To break with conventions and evolve a style of his own, the 17th century landscape painter Shih Tao journeyed to well-known mountains and streams throughout the country. These show the realistic attitude of Chinese painters towards their creative works.

Many painters of the traditional school are good calligraphers. With this advantage, they wield their facile brushes more eloquently in outlining their objects.

Traditional Chinese paintings have their own characteristics when it comes to perspective. The painter's eye moves with the scenery; like a photographer's camera on an aeroplane. Very rich content can thus be expressed. *Scenery of a Thousand Li* now kept in the Palace Museum was done by 18-year-old Wang Hsi-meng in the 11th century during the



The Newcomer. by Yang Chih-kuang

Sung Dynasty. He painted a magnificent scene of a long and misty river and rolling hills on a 12-metre-long scroll. This would not have been possible if the painter had only a fixed eye. *River Scene During Ching Ming Festival* by another Sung Dynasty painter Chang Tse-tuan shows a bustling crowd engaged in various handicraft and commercial activities along the banks of a river in the then capital Pienliang (Kaifeng today). This, too, would be unimaginable if focal perspective is used.

## Subjects and Styles

Subjects of traditional Chinese paintings fall into three categories: The human figure, landscape and flowers and birds.

The art of painting figures matured quite early in China. The distinguished 4th century painter Ku Kai-chih advocated that the relationship between figures and their feelings should be emphasized. In the Tang Dynasty (618-907) and the Sung

Dynasty (960-1279), many painters transmitted the inner reality and personal characteristics of their models.

Landscape painting was first placed in the background of figure compositions, giving the impression of a design with no proportion to distance. It was not until the Sui Dynasty (581-618) that it became an independent genre. *Rambling in the Spring* by Chan Tzu-chien represented this development. His painting of people on a country excursion with a lake and mountain landscape awakening to spring is now in the Palace Museum. Everything in it is well-proportioned.

Flower-and-bird paintings first appeared in the 2nd century and were seen as ornamental designs bordering the famous Tunhuang murals in northwest China in the 7th century. These reached a high level of development only after the 10th century. The first of its kind, Huang Chuan's *Rare Birds* is now in the Palace Museum. Done in the 10th century, it subtly grasped the liveliness and vitality of over ten kinds of insects and birds.

There are many schools in traditional Chinese paintings. But generally speaking there are two styles. One is *kung pi* (fine brushwork characterized by meticulous attention to detail and an outline technique). The other is *hsieh yi* ("idea-writing," a special kind of bold, sweeping stroke, a kind of freehand, expressionistic brushwork). Many painters incorporate both to create works with their own individual style.

### New Development

There has been new development in this field under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on art and literature since liberation. In accordance with the principles "Let a hundred flowers blossom; weed through the old to bring forth the new" and "Make the past serve the present and foreign things serve China," both professional and amateur artists have admirably carried on the fine tradition of the past, combining revolutionary realism and revolutionary romanticism to portray heroes and magnificent scenes of

construction in the socialist era. Many of the paintings they have done vividly present new ideological content with a national flavour.

The new development in traditional Chinese paintings is a result of continuous efforts by both professional and amateur artists who follow Chairman Mao's teaching, that is, to discard the dross and select the essential from the national cultural heritage.

For example, quite a number of painters in the feudal era expressed their despondency and desire to escape from reality by painting desolate scenes, withered branches and leaves, and showed their aloofness and conceit by painting pine trees and plum blossoms. Most of their works dealt with emperors, kings, generals and ministers or scholars and beauties, and they seldom portrayed ordinary labouring people. These obviously are like square pegs in round holes in the socialist era.

While inheriting the old tradition, contemporary artists of traditional painting and amateur artists spare no effort trying to find new mediums to express modern revolutionary subjects. Their landscape paintings reflect the vigour of the new era and evoke the people's love for and pride in the motherland. Many painters have done scenes of revolutionary historical sites since the Great Cultural Revolution got under way. Though pine trees and plum blossoms are still favourite subjects of the artists, the difference is that they now use these to symbolize the revolutionaries' dauntless integrity and militant aspirations.

Working people have become the main object of painting. Large numbers of works are about ordinary workers, peasants and soldiers or heroes and heroines devoting themselves to the communist cause. To represent their inner world better, artists go deep into the midst of the people's struggle and life. Meanwhile, they enrich and develop the traditional technique.

While paying attention to the basic principles in the traditional style of painting (giving full play to line-drawing in modelling, paying attention to harmony and shades of colour

in brushwork and ink washes and to the special characteristics of perspective), artists also absorb other ways of painting from foreign countries as something which can benefit the national style.

Every fine art institute in China has a faculty of traditional Chinese painting. Students are trained to draw living objects in different traditional styles and copy good pieces handed down by history. They also study Western-style sketches, water-colour techniques and the theory of anatomy and perspective. They often go to the factories, countryside and army units to experience life there. Besides, they have opportunities to study the famous paintings of other countries.

Academies of traditional Chinese painting are to be found in Peking, Shanghai, Nanking, Kwangchow and other cities where teachers and students paint and study the theory of China's national paintings. Following the orientation that art and literature should serve the workers, peasants and soldiers as well as socialism and implementing the principle "Let a hundred flowers blossom; weed through the old to bring forth the new," artists in the academies have produced a number of new works. In addition, they help train the younger generation.



Pandas.

by Wu Tso-jen

## ON THE HOME FRONT

### Selection of New Songs

A SELECTION of 82 songs by professionals and amateurs since the Cultural Revolution began was published in May to commemorate the 30th anniversary of Chairman Mao's *Talks at the Yen-an Forum on Literature and Art*.

Among those in praise of the Chinese Communist Party, Chairman Mao and the socialist motherland, *Red Guards From the Grasslands Meet Chairman Mao*, a Mongolian song, *We Wish Chairman Mao a Long, Long Life*, a Tibetan duet, *Great Peking*, a Uighur solo, and others are full of warmth and feeling, each with unique national flavour.

Most of the songs stem from the struggle and life of the workers, peasants and soldiers. One lusty male chorus brings out the heroism of lumbermen felling trees to "select quality sleepers for the locomotive of the times and good pillars for building up the motherland." The militant aspirations of women oil drillers are expressed by a female chorus in these words: "With the blue sky above our heads and a vast wilderness under our feet, we battle the earth!"

Many songs extolling the rural people's communes are lively and cheerful and have a local tang. *Women Masons Along the Yenho River* is about city-bred girls who have settled on the outskirts of Yen-an to build a reservoir and dam. *Picking Medicinal Herbs* praises young commune nurses of the Pai nationality who "dare to climb dangerous precipices and travel all over the green hills to find herbs."

The rest include songs characterizing life in P.L.A. units and expressing the children's love for Chairman Mao and socialism and showing the determination of the Chinese people and the world's revolutionary people, full of proletarian internationalism, to support each other and fight together.

A successful effort to break new ground, *People of the Chuang Nation-*

*ality Sing the Praises of Chairman Mao* draws on the strongpoints of Kwangsi folk-songs and brings out well their national and local characteristics. By critically using coloratura soprano techniques in Western music, the soprano solo *Iron Trees Blossom* brings forth the innermost feelings of deaf-mutes who have regained their ability to speak after acupuncture treatment.

Apart from new songs, the selection also includes ten revolutionary songs and five folk songs, popular during the periods of revolutionary wars in the 20s-40s, which were revised during the Cultural Revolution.

The selection begins with four of the most popular songs in recent years. They are: *The East Is Red*, a song eulogizing Chairman Mao by a peasant of the Northern Shensi Revolutionary Base Area in the 40s; *The Internationale* by Pottier; *The Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention* (a song based on the discipline worked out by Chairman Mao for the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army in the late 20s. This and *The Internationale* are part of the material used recently to carry out education in ideology and political line among the masses) and *Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman*, a pre-Cultural Revolution piece in praise of Mao Tsetung Thought.

With a big number of song lovers in factories, rural people's communes, P.L.A. units and schools, the publication of this selection of new songs has helped spur mass activities in singing these revolutionary songs.

### Veterinaries in Tibet

ON the average more than 5,000 metres above sea level, Kaitse County is half-way up Kangtisz Mountain in northern Tibet. The county has about half a million head of livestock on its 70,000-sq.-km. plateau. Dwellings are scattered and communications are poor.

In the old days of feudal serfdom there wasn't even one veterinary

worker here. After the 1959 democratic reform, the state sent veterinary personnel to Kaitse from the interior, along with large quantities of veterinary medicines and medical equipment. Knowledge on preventing and curing livestock diseases was spread over a wide area.

Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, people's communes were formed throughout Kaitse County in 1970, each of which had a veterinary station. A "three-in-one" veterinary group made up of herdsmen, veterinaries who regularly take part in productive labour and grass-roots cadres was set up in every production team.

In the last two years, the county has run five training classes in which young Tibetan herdsmen who were good in political thinking and had a certain amount of education were enrolled. Such students have received education in socialism and at the same time learnt how to prevent and treat common animal diseases. Each production team now has three veterinaries who take part in herding livestock and give medical treatment at the same time.

After the democratic reform the Party organization sent Yisichientse, a Communist Youth League member from a Tibetan serf family, to a veterinary school in the interior. Since returning to the county, he has been doing veterinary work in the pastoral areas. He also has trained a number of veterinaries there. Many Han veterinaries have done the same as this young Tibetan.

Herdsmen-veterinaries have spread veterinary knowledge among the emancipated serfs. More than 90 per cent of the county's herdsmen have mastered simple methods of treating common lamb diseases.

Helped by professional veterinary workers, the herdsmen-veterinaries and masses of herdsmen in Kaitse County prevent and cure livestock diseases with herbs they collect. Using local methods, they make simple medical equipment and build dispensaries. Many have learnt how to artificially inseminate sheep and have crossbred fine-wool Sinkiang sheep with local breeds, the first generation of which now numbers 3,000.

# ROUND THE WORLD

## WEST GERMANY

### General Elections Ahead of Time

West German government circles announced on July 9 that general elections will take place ahead of time on December 3 this year. This was agreed to by the ruling Social Democratic and Free Democratic Parties and the opposition Christian Democratic Union — Christian Social Union. Earlier, Chancellor Willy Brandt had announced a partial government reshuffle.

According to West Germany's constitution, general elections take place every four years. The next elections were scheduled for autumn 1973. However, because the ruling parties' majority in the Lower House has steadily dwindled and they got exactly the same number of votes as the opposition in recent voting, it has become virtually impossible for the government to get a budget or other important legislation passed in the Lower House. Thus, the ruling parties consulted the opposition and advanced the date for elections. A Deutsche Presse Agentur July 9 dispatch reported: "General elections have become necessary because the Social Democratic — Free Democratic government of Chancellor Willy Brandt has lost its majority."

The agreement between the parties has to be followed by a series of legal procedures before elections are held. Constitutionally, the West German Chancellor has no right to dissolve parliament and call general elections. Only when the Chancellor in office loses a vote of confidence and when the opposition refuses to nominate a new candidate or its nominee fails to get majority support can the President dissolve parliament and call for new elections within sixty days.

Two days before the date for the new elections was decided. Chancellor Brandt announced a government reshuffle. Defence Minister Helmut Schmidt was appointed Economics

and Finance Minister and Minister of Transport and Telegraph Georg Leber became Defence Minister. Minister for City Construction and Housing Lauritz Lauritzen is concurrently Minister of Transport and Telegraph.

The government shake-up was a result of former Economics and Finance Minister Karl Schiller's resignation. He had differed with other government ministers on financial, monetary and tax policies for some time. Schiller handed in his resignation after the government adopted measures to tighten foreign exchange control on June 29 despite his opposition.

## CUBA AND PERU

### Diplomatic Relations Resumed

In a joint communique on July 8, the Governments of Cuba and Peru announced the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries effective from that date.

This is a blow to U.S. imperialism which throws its weight about in the inter-American system and interferes in the affairs of Latin American countries at will.

At the Organization of American States meeting in July 1964, the United States manipulated a 15-vote majority to ram through a resolution demanding that O.A.S. members break diplomatic relations with Cuba and carry out "sanctions" against it. At the time only three Latin American countries voted against the resolution. Mexico, adhering to the principle of non-interference, refused to comply with the resolution and has all along maintained diplomatic relations. After President Salvador Allende took office, Chile resumed diplomatic relations with Cuba in November 1970. Though other Latin American countries have also wanted to normalize relations, they have been held in check by the U.S.-imposed resolution.

But things are changing now that U.S. imperialism's hegemony in Latin America is tottering. At the O.A.S. Permanent Council meeting in June this year, the vote on a Peruvian proposal for every O.A.S. member state to be free to normalize relations with Cuba saw 7 countries voting for the proposal, with 3 abstaining and 13 against. The Peruvian Foreign Ministry pointed out that the 13 votes against did not constitute the required two-thirds majority, therefore the 1964 "sanctions" were no longer valid and the Latin American countries were free to act as they wished. Peruvian Foreign Minister Miguel Angel de la Flor referred to the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between Peru and Cuba as "a clear manifestation of our restored independence."

## ASIA

### Armed Struggle Roundup

**South Viet Nam:** According to the South Viet Nam Liberation Agency, the armed forces and people of south Viet Nam have won new victories in recent successive attacks against the enemy.

The Liberation Army of Quang Tri Province launched a fierce attack on July 8 on the 7th and 11th paratroop battalions and a puppet army marine unit on Highway 1, killing and wounding more than 600 enemy troops. On July 9 and 10, the Liberation Army killed and wounded nearly 650 puppet paratroopers and marines in the My Chanh area, brought down one helicopter, destroyed 8 artillery pieces and captured a quantity of weapons. On July 11, U.S. helicopters airlifted one puppet marine battalion north of the My Chanh area where the Liberation Army shot down 8 helicopters and inflicted heavy casualties on the airdropped enemies.

The Liberation Army of Kon Tum, Binh Long and My Tho Provinces also mounted continuous attacks and wiped out over 1,000 enemy troops.

**Laos:** According to the Pathet Lao Radio, Lao patriotic armed forces and people wiped out more than 1,200 enemy troops in June, the first month of this year's rainy season, in coun-

ter-attacks in many areas of Luang Prabang, Vientiane, Xieng Khoang, Savannakhet and Saravane Provinces against enemies invading the liberated areas. They also shot down 7 aircraft and captured or destroyed a large quantity of military supplies.

**Thailand:** According to the "Voice of the People of Thailand," in 15 days, from June 9 to 23, the patriotic armed forces and people in Chiang Rai Province, northern Thailand, engaged reactionary troops and police on 22 occasions, killed or wounded 84 enemies and captured a quantity of munitions and military materiel. The patriotic armed forces and people of Nakhon Phanom and Sakon Nakhon in northeast Thailand and Nakhon

Srithammarat in south Thailand, were also very active in the battle against the enemy. Nearly 40 enemy troops were put out of action.

**Malaya:** According to the "Voice of the Malayan Revolution," in celebration of the 24th anniversary of the Anti-British War for National Liberation which fell on June 20, a unit of the Malayan National Liberation Army ambushed an armoured convoy of the enemy's police field forces on the heavily guarded highway between Pedu Dam and the Muda Dam in central Kedah State in daylight on June 16, killed 10 enemy troops, including 2 officers, and wounded 9, captured 1 sub-machinegun, 3 automatic rifles, 2 carbines and military supplies.

**Palestine:** According to military communiques issued in Damascus by the General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces. Palestinian guerrillas have recently launched attacks on Israeli military establishments, patrols and semi-military settlements in the Golan Heights, the western bank of the Jordan River and in other Israel-held areas, inflicting casualties on Israeli aggressor troops. On July 3, Palestinian guerrillas used heavy rockets to shell the town of Baniyas in the northern part of the Golan Heights and hit several Israeli military establishments there. At the end of June, Palestinian guerrillas bombarded armed Israeli settlements in the Golan Heights five times, destroying several military vehicles and wiping out a number of enemy troops.

(Continued from p. 17.)

political settlement can only be capitulationist formulas designed to sacrifice the Palestinian people's rights to their land and destiny."

"We Iraqi people and the entire Arab people are grateful to the People's Republic of China for her resolute support to the just and legitimate cause of the Arab nation and, in particular, for her stand on the Palestinian cause," he declared.

Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei in his speech said that the Chinese Government and people express their appreciation of Iraq's just position in international affairs. "An increasing number of small and medium-sized countries," he said, "are fighting in defence of national independence and state sovereignty and against aggression, subversion, control or interference by the superpowers."

"In the Middle East, the struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples against the aggression committed by Israeli Zionism with the connivance and support of imperialism is developing in depth. Although the Israeli aggressors are for the moment strutting arrogantly, although the struggle will be long and

complicated, and the Palestinian and other Arab peoples will encounter difficulties of one kind or another on their road of advance, we are firmly convinced that, by upholding unity, persisting in struggle and heightening their vigilance against the disruptive schemes of the enemy, the Palestinian and other Arab peoples, with the sympathy and support of all the peoples of the world, will surely be able to surmount all difficulties and win final victory in their struggle," he said.

### Shanghai Dance-Drama Troupe in Japan

Receiving a warm welcome from over 2,000 Japanese friends of various circles and patriotic overseas Chinese, China's Shanghai Dance-Drama Troupe headed by Sun Ping-hua arrived in Tokyo on July 10 for a friendly performance tour of Japan at the invitation of the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association and the *Asahi Shimbun*.

A big cocktail party was held in honour of the troupe on July 12 in Tokyo by the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association and the *Asahi Shimbun*. Over 1,700 people work-

ing for Japan-China friendship from different parts of Japan attended.

Among them were Kenzo Nakajima, Director-General, Bon Shi-raishi and Kinkazu Saionji, Standing Directors, of the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association; and Tomoo Hirooka, Director, and Kenichi Hasegawa, Standing Manager, of the *Asahi Shimbun*.

Yasuhiro Nakasone, International Trade and Industry Minister of the Japanese Government, was also present.

Kenzo Nakajima pointed out in his speech at the party that it was unprecedented in the annals of cultural exchanges between Japan and China for such a big cultural and art troupe like the Shanghai Dance-Drama Troupe to visit Japan, and that this was a great victory for the unity and friendship between the Japanese and Chinese peoples.

In his speech, Tomoo Hirooka said: This performance tour is not merely a cultural exchange but also of far-reaching significance for the development of friendly relations between Japan and China; friendship between Japan and China is a historical trend which no force can hold back.

Sun Ping-hua said that to develop friendly relations between the Chinese and Japanese peoples and restore diplomatic relations between the two countries at an early date was the common aspiration and popular feeling of the Chinese and Japanese peoples and an irresistible trend. The troupe, he declared, was determined to contribute to strengthening friendship between the people of the two countries through its tour.

On July 14, the troupe gave its premiere, which was preceded by an opening ceremony, at the Nissei Theatre.

The modern revolutionary ballet *The White-Haired Girl* and the piano concerto *The Yellow River* which were presented to a packed theatre that evening were enthusiastically received by an audience of more than 1,200.

Present at the opening ceremony and premiere were Kenzo Nakajima, Bon Shiraishi, Kinkazu Saionji, Tomoo Hirooka and Kenichi Hasegawa.

Takeo Miki, State Minister Without Portfolio, and his wife, and Yasuhiro Nakasone, International Trade and Industry Minister, of the Japanese Government, were also present.

Enthusiastic applause broke out repeatedly during the performance. When the words "Long live the friendship between the Chinese and Japanese peoples" were flashed on the red backdrop at the end of the performance, the whole hall burst into warm applause again. Representatives of the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association and *Asahi Shimbun* presented a basket of flowers to the artists to congratulate them on their successful performance.

Baskets of flowers were also presented by 20 political parties and organizations including the Japanese Socialist Party, the Komei Party, the Democratic Socialist Party, the Headquarters of the Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox), the Japanese Association for the Promotion of International Trade, the Matsuyama Ballet Company, the Higuruma Theatre, the General Council of

Trade Unions of Japan and the Dietmen's League for Promoting the Restoration of Japan-China diplomatic relations.

Comrade Masayoshi Fukuda, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan (Left), attended the troupe's second performance on July 15.

## Health Campaign in Major Cities

An extensive summer campaign for better sanitation centring around elimination of pests and diseases is in full swing in Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin and other major cities. The campaign includes such activities as cleaning up houses and their surroundings, preventing and treating recurrent summer diseases, improving labour conditions, popularizing hygiene and carrying out physical check-ups.

A component part of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on public health work, this mass campaign, which goes back to the days of the revolutionary base areas before liberation, has been organized regularly since the founding of New China. Guided by the principle of "putting prevention first," these activities are brought to new highs several times a year, including on the eve of New Year's Day and National Day. Known as the "Patriotic Health Movement," it plays an important role in preventing and eliminating diseases and building up the people's health.

This summer's campaign has brought good results. Municipal Party committees and revolutionary committees across the land regard the successful carrying out of this work as an important link in the well-being of the masses. Since mid-June, large numbers of cadres, medical workers and students in Peking have been sent to workshops, fields, shops and residential quarters to propagate Chairman Mao's directives on public health work and to pass on general knowledge on preventing diseases. Eight hundred thousand people saw *Prevent Diseases Originating in the Mouth*, a science and

educational documentary. Many cities have given universal inoculations against contagious intestinal diseases. Three million people in Tientsin alone have had physical check-ups.

Apart from cleaning up at home, people are mobilized to sweep streets and yards, dredge sewers and improve general sanitation to prevent the breeding of flies and mosquitoes. In Shanghai, over 3 million people, both leading cadres and rank and file, took part in a week-long general clean-up. In Tientsin, 2 million people have done the same since summer began. More than half a million people in Sian have turned out in three successive campaigns over the last two months. Peking's dustmen collect over 2,700 tons of garbage a day and send it to suburban communes as compost after it is treated. The Shanghai figure is 600 tons more.

Both revolution and production have continued to make headway in industrial and mining enterprises during the summer heat, thanks to the effective measures taken. Drawing on experience gained in Shanghai, the Peking No. 3 Cotton Mill has lowered workshop temperature 2 to 3° C. by pumping in deep-well water stored in winter.

## NEWS BRIEFS

▲ Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua and others on July 14 met all members of the visiting group of Chinese-born American scholars and the visiting team of Chinese American scientists who have come to China for a visit and to see relatives.

▲ Yao Wen-yuan, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Keng Piao, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, on July 13 met Li Hwa Jong, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Socialist Working Youth League, and all members of the K.S.W.Y.L. Delegation he is leading.

CHINESE PHONOGRAPH RECORDS

## PIANO CONCERTO

*The Yellow River**Yin Cheng-chung, piano solo**Accompanied by Central Philharmonic  
Symphony Orchestra**Li Teh-lun, conductor**Composed by the Central Philharmonic  
Society*

This work is based on "The Yellow River Cantata" by Comrade Hsien Hsing-hai. With the War of Resistance Against Japan as historical background and the Yellow River as the symbol of the Chinese nation, the concerto expresses the revolutionary heroism of the proletariat, praises the lofty aspirations and militant spirit of the Chinese nation. It extols the great victory of Chairman Mao's concept of people's war.

- SIDE 1.* 1. Prelude: The Song of the Yellow River Boatmen  
2. Ode to the Yellow River
- SIDE 2.* 3. The Yellow River in Wrath  
4. Defend the Yellow River

*One disc**25 cm. in diameter**33 $\frac{1}{3}$  r.p.m.*Manufactured by: **CHINA RECORD COMPANY**, Peking, ChinaDistributed by: **GUOZI SHUDIAN** (China Publications Centre), Peking, China*Order from your local bookseller or write direct to the***MAIL ORDER DEPT., GUOZI SHUDIAN, P.O. BOX 399, PEKING, CHINA**