Great Wrong Righted

By Michael Klowsky

A great victory has been won. A great wrong has been righted. The visit of our delegation to the Xizang Autonomous Region of Tibet left us with these positive conclusions.

Our delegation had the great privilege of being present in Lhasa to witness the triumphant return of the Dalai Lama. This event was a great victory for the unification of China and the four modernizations.

Thousands were on hand to greet the Dalai Lama at the Lhasa airport, almost all of them the Dalai’s former serfs and slaves. In keeping with the promises of the Chinese party and State, this property was returned to its rightful owner. He was welcomed home to his former residence, the Potala Palace. In obedience to the instructions of the Xizang Autonomous Region’s Reception Committee (see Beijing Review, Jan. 9, 1979), card had been taken of perishable property belonging to the Dalai, including his purses sewn of human ears and goblets made of servants’ skulls, which were returned to him intact. As the vice-chairman of Tibet’s revolutionary committee put it, “Returners who have difficulties will receive aid from the government. We always mean what we say, and we hope that the Tibetan compatriots now living abroad will cast away unnecessary misgivings.”

For many years some people in Tibet courageously fought the reactionary line imposed by the “Gang of Four.” In 1959 they revolted and attempted to fight this fascism which robbed the people of their traditional way of life. At that time they were defeated. But they continued to fight for their cause, and today these former lords and masters have once again stood up and assumed their rightful place in society. The whip they were so long deprived of has been returned to their hands. “Now I can rule again” were the words of one old man as tears of joy ran down his wrinkled davenport face.

The “Gang of Four” promoted a one-sided estimate of Tibet’s social system which fooled many people with its “Marxist” cover. Their line at first seemed very “Left.” But in fact it was rightist in nature. Being materialists, how can we fail to recognize that at a certain point in the development of society slavery plays a progressive role? Can’t it still play such a role in developing the four modernizations under the concrete conditions of Tibet today? To think otherwise would be far from Marxism. Isn’t it always better to unite more people?

We ourselves were taken in for a time to some extent, because we understood little about the matter and had to depend on what we read in the “Gang of Four” dominated press. Of course there are still many things that we still don’t fully understand. We don’t expect to understand the class struggle perfectly in China any more than we would expect communists in other countries to understand class struggle as well as we understand it. But the ability to set things right shows that the Communist Party of China is still a great communist party. We have great confidence and are very optimistic. From our meeting with the Dalai Lama, we were very impressed with his knowledge and style of work.

The contradictions in Tibet society, which the “Gang of Four” long worked to bring to a head, created conditions very favorable for Soviet meddling. This would have been very dangerous for Tibet and all of China. The future would have been dark. The return of the Dalai Lama, following the wise decision of China’s great leader Hua Guofeng (in close consulta-

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Deng on achievements of modernization in U.S. Black Belt South p. 6

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RCP Racist Anti-China Goons Slander Call

Recently the racists of the RCP sank to a new low in their anti-China crusade. Soon after their unprovoked assault on police officers during Deng Xiaoping’s visit (see Washington Post, January 30), these so-called “revolutionary” communists engaged in yet another provocation act by putting out a counterfeit issue of The Call, using some of the millions of dollars the bourgeoisie personally gave to Bob Avakian to carry out these slanders.

Their rag was done up to deliberately look like The Call, stealing the masthead and many of our articles and whole paragraphs from the Chinese press as well. While much of it appeared very “revolutionary,” there were actually subtle changes, imperceptible to many Call readers, done to try and embarrass the CPML and China. To back up their hysterics, they made up ridiculous scenarios like the disbanding of revolutionary communist parties in the facclity, or the Chinese government’s call for the return of the Dalai Lama to Tibet. They even claimed that Deng Xiaoping had called for the U.S. to intervene in Iran!

The reason for these China-baiters’ actions are obvious. As we have reported for over three years now, the RCP is on the verge of disappearing. They have only managed to stay aloft by recruiting wife beaters and Kron Kass Kramers, and worst of all, common riff-raff. The RCP thinks that just because they carry out noisy revolutionary work among the American people, they are the true vanguard party of the working class in this country. But in fact it is the RCP, but others, including our Party, who are serious about making communism acceptable to the mainstream of America.

The RCP’s actions in subjecting The Call to this abuse have caused widespread anger. There is no telling the harm it has caused the fightback movement. We urge our readers to close their eyes when they see this parody, to close their ears when they hear about it, and to refuse to speak when anyone influenced by the RCP might be around to make fun of The Call’s line.

Zaire writer writes

I used to hate even the word communism because I thought communists wanted to destroy everything I considered sacred. Now that I see that I was wrong—that there are some who carry this name with whom I have much in common. This is the feeling I have now that I have begun to read The Call. I feel hard for those of us who are carrying our mission here in Zaire. Sometimes after a long hard day with my men out in the bush, I can’t help wondering if it’s all worth it after all. But your paper gives us great inspiration, for it helps us see that it is not just for money that we are fighting. What we are doing is a part of the international united front against Soviet hegemonism. This is a problem that the Soviets have stirred up in Zaire is against France, and against America, which is very harmful to the unity of the First, Second and Third World. When I read the great stories in your newspaper, then I no longer feel like a murderer. Now, thanks to you, I know that I can emancipate my mind and strive to do still better in my chosen field.

Captaine Jacque Meronaire
Shaba Province, Zaire

‘Now I’m going to pursue such happiness too’

I am a student from the Midwest who went to the first CVO camp. The camp was an excellent way for new people to learn about the CVO. The atmosphere was friendly and informal. For many people who have always lived in the city, this was the first chance they got to see what it was like in the woods and in that respect it was a pretty special thing for them. It was a vacation as well as an educational experience.

When I arrived at camp I was very uplifted. I wanted to freely express my feelings for the wonderful people I was meeting there, but held back because I had thought that such things as I had in mind were bourgeois decadence.

The most liberating experience of my life was the night when one of the leading comrades of the CPML took me aside and told me how the Chinese people had liberated their minds and bodies and broken the shackles of Lin Piao and the “Gang of Four.” His tender concern for my development, in both theory and practice, has been a turning point in my life.

In the past I refused to think of falling in love. I thought such things would impede my progress in work and study. When I heard others talk about an “ideal” wife or husband or setting up a “happy family” I thought it was a backward idea, the pursuit of the bourgeois way of life. Now I’m going to pursue such happiness too. This need not conflict with efforts to make progress in work or study. The two complement each other.

D.C., Detroit, Ml.

Shouldn’t workers be free to choose?

Although I must confess that during a 1976 visit to the People’s Republic of China I “smuggled” in eight cans of Coca-Cola in my suitcase for personal consumption, I still must take exception to your analysis of the Coke-in-China deal.

The rationalization that China’s efforts to do away with backwardness in its soft drink industry by the introduction of the more “advanced” product Coca-Cola is a bit hard to swallow.

Study of the deterioration of the health of the Japanese people following the introduction of Western "junk" food (such as Coke) should be ample evidence for the Chinese to be more vigilant in the choice of products to be imported. In this case, I do not believe the Chinese have ascended the "truth from facts." True, Coca-Cola didn’t turn back the Chinese revolution. Neither will it benefit the health of the Chinese people or their tourist friends.

Letters

The Call responds: We appreciate the keen interest taken by our readers in the new trade policies of socialist China. While our writers seem to agree with the positive character of China’s industrial and capital imports trade with the West, they mainly take issue with things like Coca Cola and Western beauty styles as being “unnecessary” or “unhealthy.”

We would ask them, can’t the politically advanced people of a socialist country decide what to eat, drink or wear? It cannot be argued that Coke or other soft drinks are healthy, millions of people seem to enjoy them. The same can be said for sweets, cigarettes and alcoholic beverages. Our differences with your viewpoint expressed in your letter is, of course, a contradiction among the people. But others have counter-revolutionary motives. The RCP, in a typical racist attack, has blasted the China/Coke contract. This is a blatant attack on China’s right of self-determination and, besides, China’s soft drink industry is very underdeveloped, as any visitor to China who suffered under a steady diet of their orange pop will testify. Coke, on the other hand, has the most advanced process in the world.

It seems that the Chinese like all other working people who have become the masters of their own country, want no less than the basics. They want "bread and roses" too. If it feels good, shouldn’t they do it—yes?

Errata:

There is a photo caption error on page 4. The chimpanzees were in fact imported.

China Books Announces Its Annual INTERNATIONAL WOMEN’S DAY SALE

featuring the following new titles from China:

The All-color Chinese Cookbook
Chinese Women Take Up Needlepoint
Cooking, Kitchen, Kids—New Tasks of Chinese Women
Special Issue of China Reconstructs On Love and Romance
CPML-JCS Sign Joint Communiqué

The following is a joint declaration issued by the Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) of the United States and the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the U.S. Armed Forces.

On February 29, 1979, a meeting took place between the leadership of the Communist Party (M-L) of the United States and the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the United States, on matters of mutual concern.

The discussions were marked by a warm and cordial atmosphere. They involved the prospects of revolution in the U.S. and around the world and complete unity was reached on orientation. In addition, the meeting focused on the role of the Soviet Union in the world today, the People’s Republic of China and the “three worlds” theory. On all questions of principle the views of the two sides were in full accord, despite some secondary differences.

**ON THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION**

1. Russian imperialism represents the main enemy to the people of the world. The cardinal task at present is to unite all forces on a global scale who will oppose Soviet hegemonism.

2. The United States no longer occupies the same position in the world that it had following World War II. The Western bloc headed by the U.S. has ceased to exist. Both sides agree that this is a most serious situation.

3. Both sides view with alarm the developments in Iran. Both sides agree that the policy the U.S. should continue to pursue, as in the past, is a prosperous and independent Iran, Interfering in the internal affairs of Iran by all countries must cease.

4. Both sides welcome the victories won in China against the “Gang of Four” and warmly hail Hua Guofeng and Deng Xiaoping. Both sides agree that the U.S. must step up its economic, political, cultural and military ties with the People’s Republic of China so as to promote people-to-people friendship and preserve world peace.

5. Both sides note with satisfaction the strengthening of ties between the Second World countries and the Third World. Particularly worthy of support is the heroic action of the French Foreign Legion in coming to the aid of Zaire when that country’s independence was threatened. Both the CPML and JCS are proud that each, according to the different roles each must play, contributed to this self-sacrificing act.

**ON THE DOMESTIC SITUATION**

1. Both the CPML and the JCS view with alarm the tendency toward appeasement championed by certain circles within the U.S. For its part, the CPML congratulated the JCS for heading its earlier criticisms and combating the appeasers within its midst. However, the CPML holds that this struggle is yet to be brought to conclusion. For its part the JCS reiterates its position that the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, and the pursuit of detente with the USSR in no way hinders its efforts to maintain American military strength, and in fact is an indispensable part of this. Both sides agree to further study the position of each other on this question.

2. Both sides are alarmed at the decline of patriotism in the United States. The legacy of the divisive years of the Vietnam War must be discarded once and for all and the American people must come to understand that their government and armed forces are acting in their interests. Both the CPML and the JCS agree to carry out an educational campaign on this question, while recognizing that each group has its own role to play in this struggle. Both sides agree that the American flag must again come to occupy the cherished position it has held traditionally in American society.

3. Both sides vigorously condemn the actions of a small section of fanatics claiming to uphold Mao Tse-tung who disrupted Deng Xiaoping’s recent visit to the U.S. In particular, the alleged acts of violence against policemen must be condemned.

The Communist Party Marxist-Leninist and the Joint Chiefs of Staff recognize the different tasks and different responsibilities of the two organizations. For its part, the CPML states that while today it is a relatively weak organization and plays little role, by firmly uniting with the JCS and the correct political line it might be able to prosper and grow. By the same token, while the JCS recognizes today conditions might develop in such a way, as a result of revolutionaries and agents of foreign powers, that the JCS could not longer enjoy the respect, authority and love of the American people in this case, their strike, as it is, must continue.

Both sides recognize that the different responsibilities of the two groups will lead from time to time to occasional differences of opinions and perhaps even conflicts. Both sides agree to take a patient and understanding view of these things and keep firmly in mind that both groups are fighting for the same cause, even if occasionally in different ways. The CPML and the JCS are certain that by staying firmly to the path set out in this joint statement, differences that arise can be resolved, and each can make even greater contributions to the glorious cause of the struggle against hegemonism, supporting the status quo in this country, and marching together, arm in arm, throughout the world.

On the Line

New Orleans Militant Strike

Policemen in New Orleans continue to stand at the forefront of the labor movement in this city as their strike enters its fourth week. Refusing to be cowed by court injunctions or no-strike pledges, these cops are inspiring other workers in the city. The New Orleans strike is no isolated phenomenon. As we reported a few months back, police in Cleveland played a similar progressive role at the forefront of the city employees: Gone forever are the days when police break strikes, today they are waging them!

The striking New Orleans cops are beginning to take up political issues as well as economic. Many have been reading The Call on the picket line, and many expressed their appreciation for The Call’s support of their brothers and sisters in Washington, D.C., who were the victims of vicious attack by members of the Revolutionary Communist Party. The RCP sectionists have refused to unite with the striking cops, saying that they “are not workers” and calling them “servants of the bourgeoisie.”

One striking cop told a Call reporter, “If your newspaper is what communism is all about, you can count us in!”

Now You Can Own Gold!

and help the modernization of People’s China

Each set consists of four gold tokens, struck in the form of coins, with the designs of four scenic spots in Beijing, namely, the Forbidden City, the Great Wall, the White Dagoba of the Beihai Park (the Winter Palace), Qianian Dian (Pavilion of Prayer for Good Harvests) in the Temple of Heaven, and the Summer Palace. On the reverse side is a carved stone pillar. They are of 22-carat gold, each 27 mm. in diameter and containing 0.5 ounce of gold.

With the overthrow of the “Gang of Four’s” line that being well off (that is, having money in the bank) (in popular terms meant going capitalist, people all over China and the world are eager to become Socialist Rich Peasants). When you buy this coin, you not only give concrete aid to the Four Modernizations, but also show that you share these high aspirations.

Clip and send to: CHINA GOLD, c/o The Call, 1 IBM Plaza, Chicago, IL
REMEMBERING THE 1960s

What was the significance of the Black struggle of the 1960s?
This movement involved many demands and took many forms. But as materialists we have to look beneath the surface and pick out the essence. The living heart and soul of the Black movement of the 1960s was the struggle for reforms.

Of course, to many people this might not seem so revolutionary at first. And it is true that that movement had its negative aspects as well. For instance, it did not raise in a strong and significant way the demand for self-determination for the Black Belt nation, which our organization has all along emphasized as the central thrust of the struggle for Black liberation. But as communists, we recognize that there are many stages to this struggle. As Harry Haywood has taught us, in the final analysis, in the practical sphere, the struggle for self-determination manifests itself as the struggle for reforms.

This is why we have said so many times that Martin Luther King was a pathbreaker for Black liberation. After all, when Martin Luther King crossed that bridge in Selma, side by side with Hubert Humphrey, what was he concretely demanding but reform? When King jumped to the front of the Black people's movement to focus the 1963 march on Washington singly and without diversion on the demand that Congress pass Kennedy's Civil Rights Act, what was that but reform? When King wrote his famous letter from Birmingham jail telling Black people to practice non-violence and forgiveness, wasn't that an ideal tactic for carrying out the struggle for reforms?

Some people have raised that it was not Martin Luther King but Roy Wilkins, Bayard Rustin and Whitney Young who were really responsible for this movement. This is pure divisiveness—the work of racists. All these leaders deserve credit for their unifying efforts to try to keep the Black people's struggle on the steady course of winnable reforms and for fighting ultra-revolutionaries and others who give Black people a bad name.

Our orientation towards the Black liberation struggle gives us an unparalleled opportunity. We base ourselves on the analysis that what Black people need here and now is the completion of the bourgeois revolution, full payment on the bounced check of capitalist promises. By demanding what the capitalists have promised, we can expose them and take their place as the leaders of the people. Of course many others, including some who parade about as "revolutionaries" have included demands for reforms in their work. But can this really be said to be the essence of what they were promoting?

Only the completion of the bourgeois revolution can remove the stench of the plantation that hangs over the Black Belt. Those who argue against this viewpoint cannot understand that history moves through stages. Of course, for awhile during the 1960s, this orientation was lost, as many Black people, including forces under the evil influence of the ultra-"left" Cultural Revolution, took up hooliganism in many places such as Harlem, Watts and Detroit, thus alienating themselves from the leaders of the Black community. This polarization can only be said to have served the forces of white reaction who have long tried to split Black people.

Our orientation here is not particular to the Black national question. It guides all our work. It is an orientation we grasp even more strongly now after repudiating the "Gang of Four" and their mentor. Our basic line, which we've maintained all along, now enjoys a more sound theoretical basis than ever.

Iran trouble...
(Continued from page 1)

Soviet expansion in the region for fear of upsetting Moscow and the "detente" process. As Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping warned in his interview in Time magazine before leaving for the U.S.: "And now there is Iran, where there seems to be no end to the troubles. While we are concerned about the situation in Iran, we cannot do anything about it. We hope the United States will be able to do something effective in this field." In Japan, after leaving the U.S., Teng said he could more freely express his views. As is well known, in the past we sharply criticized the slogan "Down with the Shah" and the demand to end U.S. arms shipments to the Shah's government. Like many other third world leaders, the Shah has had two aspects—a progressive side and another one. The slogan "Down with the Shah" was undialectical because it did not take into account the Shah's good side as a force against hegemonism. To call for the Shah's overthrow would have confused friends with enemies.

During Chairman Hua Guofeng's historic visit to the Balkans and Iran last August, he firmly upheld this dialectical attitude. Under the leadership of his Imperial Majesty the Shahansha, the Iranian people have scored gratifying successes in safeguarding the country's independence and sovereignty, protecting their natural resources and building their country.

Now, of course, the situation has changed. To cling to a loser would be dogmatism, not Marxism. We, like our Chinese comrades and the most farsighted among the U.S. bourgeoisie, now have no other alternative open to us but to speak well of Bazargan and hope for the best. As we pointed out in The Call, Bazargan played a more progressive role in trying to arrange a compromise with Bakhtiar, the Shah's stand-in, to avert a civil war. Our task is to pressure the U.S. to encourage the anti-hegemonist forces there to help defeat all attempts to upset Iran's unity and stability.

The late beloved Premier Chou En-lai himself always paid conscientious attention to the situation in Iran. As the Shah's queen (Shabanou) herself pointed out during Chairman Hua's visit, Premier Chou in 1972 proposed the building of a Persian-style embassy in Peking as an expression of his high regard for Iran's royal family. However, owing to the interference of the "Gang of Four," little progress was made on this until the last year or two. The Shabanou herself expressed regrets to Chairman Hua that Premier Chou was not alive to witness the construction. And now, we can think of no more appropriate use of this building conceived by Premier Chou than to serve as shelter for the Shah and Shabanou during their present indefinite leave from Iran.