The tempo is picking up in the arena of international relations, as the Soviet Union is being courted anew. And the Chinese revisionists, who established their rule just 3-1/2 years ago with the coup against Chiang Kai-shek, are more and more openly fighting with the American 'other'—and at the same time to actually prepare conditions for washing over the fence and nestling in among the other Soviet allies.

Gang Bang Chinese vice premier in charge of military affairs, arrived in Washington this week, full of griefs and hugs, to cement the agreements to ship "non-essential" military goods like computers and radar to China. At the same time, to put an edge on the bargaining, Teng Hsiao-ping appropriately uses Liu Shao-chi’s posthumous rehabilitation ceremony to continue a long drawn out game of footsie with the Soviets. Along with his other "merits," Liu is honored by Teng for his contributions to "the expansion of the international communist movement" (three guesses what other movement it is for his support for the Soviets). And in the background summers a too cold comfort that after all, the Soviet Union is "socialist" or not and whether China’s fraternal country or not—all of which takes place in a framework totally devoid of the other Soviet capitalist self-interest and the digesting neo-colonial belly-crawling of the revisionist for two, now one, another of the imperial bigs...

Turning the Screws

Since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the Soviet social-imperialists have stepped up their gamesmanship, playing up half their divisions along China’s northern border to full flight strength and avoiding new hardware in the other. The viso of global confrontation is tightening and you can see the beads of sweat popping off the brows of China’s rulers.

An article in the pro-Communist revisionist U.S. weekly The Call (May 19) by "free-leaf" mouthpiece David Kline sharply condenses the present Chinese views. It’s a big event for The Call, which has nothing but pro-U.S. "everything against the Soviets" views, for 2 weeks after May 1st. The article flatly states what nothing but pro-U.S. "everything against the Soviets" views week after week. First the article lists a long string of frustrations the Chinese feel with U.S. actions under Anti-Soviet Unity.

Apparently they feel the U.S. is not resolute enough in fighting the Soviets—baffling for a hand, and not single-mindedly confronting the Soviet “East Asia, on the other. Kline’s message: The Chinese don’t need “symbolic” aid, they need the real thing, and parents. Using Kline as a transparent analogy, Kline writes: "China was disappopinted with President Carter’s $400 million aid offer to Pakistan, a border country that China does not wish to see ascend to Soviet pressure." Finding words for the Chinese leaders, Kline quotes Pakistan leader Zia-ul-Ha:

"What do I buy with this but the hostility of the Soviet Union?" Zia asked.

Obviously the Chinese demanding major increases in aid before they will consider continuing to "buy Soviet hostility with a bomb." At least that is what Kline drops his bombshell in the open:

"Should the U.S. person in trying to enforce its will on the United States; ever—and should Beijing feel Washington is being used by him, then the CPML in continuing its efforts to buy a safe and domestic tranquility, that is, its political situation is so shoddy. Against its will, Beijing might be forced to lead membership of the new Soviet social system, the implications that has for China's foreign alignment has repeatedly broken out into the open. Under the guise of "nationalist" opinions, China is running to test Chinese realism for new turnabouts, and in the preposterous pretense of "socialism," the attempts to redefine the Soviet Union as "socialist" immediately bring up the multi-shocked of Chinese government into question—how can the Soviets be such farsea "hegemonic" as an "international socialist system is "socialist"? Perhaps it is only a "symbolic" policy which could "change" later on.

And obviously, powerful forces in the Chinese aegis are asking exactly that question because the Chinese are going to realign and join the Soviet imperial war bloc. A deceitful and intensifying debate is being formed in our national discussion of their domino "socialist" maquarade, fighting among themselves over which superpower to bow to.

Pro Soviet Wind Blows In Peking

AC/DC in Captivation

Unity.

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Edited with an Introduction by Raymond Lotta

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BATTLE OF THE FLAGS

Did May Day have an effect? "Not so," protests the ruling class. As Kao explains, "Method of protest too much." Following are two "uplifting" pieces:

Item No.1—One week before May First was Red Flag (International Day. Through the offices of the American Revolutionary Worker, the Revolutionary Communist Party and the National May Day Committees called for red flags to fly and for simultaneous singing across the country (115 P. F. Harris National Movement, the anthem of the international working class. And on that day, it was conscious. In Los Angeles people of this country joined their voices together in a powerful call for a launching pad for May 1st itself.

Item No.2—(Unrelated, in this issue) From the New York Times, May 10, 1980: Paint company president Lou Koerber of Baltimore has announced a new June 14th. Their concept is to have a simultaneous parade of those who are proud of being American led by President Carter at 2 p.m. (Flag Day)," says his hand on his heart as he speaks.

"We don’t see how he possibly can’t do it. He’s the only American president from Ford. McHenry," says Koerber, "coordinator of National Flag Day Parade in Baltimore, for the White House hasn’t commented on the idea. We’re asking for covers on Time and Newsweek." Koerber, 52, continued. He also wants newspapers "in every county, " and to get his flag on their front page.
Continued from page 13

At this point, the debate is being kept simmering in the background, while the leaders of the major imperialist powers engage in diplomatic negotiations, attempting to reach a compromise that would allow them to maintain their interests in the region without resorting to war. The potential for a conflict is high, as the leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union are locked in a bitter struggle for power and influence.

The debate is also being watched by the leaders of other major powers, including China and France. They are closely following the developments in the region, as they are concerned about the potential for a conflict to escalate and draw them into the conflict.

The United States and the Soviet Union are also engaged in a arms race, with both countries increasing their military spending and developing new weapons systems. This has led to tensions between the two countries, as each leader is trying to outmatch the other in terms of military strength.

The situation is further complicated by the presence of other major powers in the region, including Japan and India. These countries are also increasing their military spending and developing new weapons systems, in an attempt to maintain their influence in the region.

The leaders of the major powers are also trying to use the situation to their advantage, by attempting to use the conflict to gain support from other countries in the region.

The situation is a delicate one, and any miscalculation could lead to a full-scale war, with catastrophic consequences. It is crucial that the leaders of the major powers work together to find a peaceful solution to the conflict, in order to prevent a war that could escalate into a global conflict.

The United States and the Soviet Union are also trying to use the situation to their advantage, by attempting to use the conflict to gain support from other countries in the region. This has led to a complex web of alliances and rivalries, with each country trying to maintain its influence in the region.

The situation is a delicate one, and any miscalculation could lead to a full-scale war, with catastrophic consequences. It is crucial that the leaders of the major powers work together to find a peaceful solution to the conflict, in order to prevent a war that could escalate into a global conflict.