



1893 — 1970

“... Every Communist working in the mass movements should be a friend of the masses and not a boss over them, an indefatigable teacher and not a bureaucratic politician. . .”

## The role of the Chinese Communist Party in the National War

*[ In the backdrop of restoration of capitalism in the U.S.S.R and in east European countries brought about by the revisionists in direct collusion with the imperialists, particularly the USA, and their attack on Marxism-Leninism with renewed vigour, the Central Committee of our party decided to publish the writings of the great Marxist authorities in order to inculcate their teachings again and again.*

*This year being the birth centenary year of Comrade Mao Zedong we have published some of his writings in this organ. On the occasion of the 9th of September, his 18th anniversary of demise, we hereby reprint the portion of his works titled "The Role of the Chinese Communist Party in the National War". Though the speech was delivered by Comrade Mao Zedong in October 1938 in the Chinese perspective when the whole party was engaged in a bitter struggle against Japanese imperialism, it still remains an inspiring lesson for the communists the world over of how to judge a particular perspective, to bring together other forces against the common enemy, to be worthy of the situation by fighting all bourgeois and petty bourgeois trends and left and right opportunism and elevate their communist standard and consolidate the party. —Editor, Proletarian Era ]*

Comrades, the prospects ahead of us are bright. Not only is it necessary for us to defeat Japanese imperialism and build a new China, but we are certainly capable of achieving these aims. However, there is a difficult road ahead between the present and the bright future. In the struggle for a new China, the Chinese Communist Party and the whole people must fight the Japanese aggressors in a planned way and can defeat them only through a long war. We have already said a good deal about the various problems relating to the war. We have summed up the experience gained since its outbreak and appraised the present situation, defined the urgent tasks confronting the whole nation and explained the reasons for sustaining a long war by means of a long-term national united front against Japan and

the methods for doing so, and we have analysed the international situation. What problems then remain? Comrades, there is one more problem, namely, what role the Chinese Communist Party should play in the national war, or how Communists should understand their own role, strengthen themselves and close their ranks in order to be able to lead this war to victory and not to defeat.

### PATRIOTISM AND INTERNATIONALISM

Can a Communist, who is an internationalist, at the same time be a patriot? We hold that he not only can be but must be. The specific content of patriotism is determined by historical conditions.

There is the "patriotism" of the Japanese aggressors and of Hitler, and there is our patriotism. Communists must resolutely oppose the "patriotism" of the Japanese aggressors and of Hitler. The Communists of Japan and Germany are defeatists with regard to the wars being waged by their countries. To bring about the defeat of the Japanese aggressors and of Hitler by every possible means is in the interests of the Japanese and the German people, and the more complete the defeat the better. This is what the Japanese and German Communists should be doing and what they are doing. For the wars launched by the Japanese aggressors and Hitler are harming the people at home as well as the people of the world.

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# In wars of national liberation patriotism is applied Internationalism : Mao Zedong

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China's case, however, is different, because she is the victim of aggression. Chinese Communists must therefore combine patriotism with internationalism. We are at once internationalists and patriots, and our slogan is, "Fight to defend the motherland against the aggressors." For us defeatism is a crime and to strive for victory in the War of Resistance is an inescapable duty. For only by fighting in defence of the motherland can we defeat the aggressors and achieve national liberation. And only by achieving national liberation will it be possible for the proletariat and other working people to achieve their own emancipation. The victory of China and the defeat of the invading imperialists will help the people of other countries. Thus in wars of national liberation patriotism is applied internationalism. For this reason Communists must use their initiative to the full, march bravely and resolutely to the battle front of the war of national liberation and train their guns on the Japanese aggressors. For this reason, our Party issued its call to resist the Japanese aggressors by a war of national defence, and later proposed a national united front against Japan, ordered the Red Army to reorganize as part of the anti-Japanese National Revolutionary Army and to march to the front, and instructed Party members to take their place in the forefront of the war and defend the motherland to the last drop of their blood. These are good patriotic actions and, far from running counter to internationalism, are its application in China. Only those who are politically muddle-headed or have ulterior motives talk nonsense about our having made a mistake and abandoned internationalism.

## COMMUNISTS SHOULD SET AN EXAMPLE IN THE NATIONAL WAR

For the above reasons Communists should show a high degree of initiative in the national war, and show it concretely, that is, they should play an exemplary vanguard role in every sphere. Our war is being waged under adverse circumstances. National consciousness, national self-respect and national self-confidence are not sufficiently developed among the broad masses, the majority of the people are unorganized, China's military power is weak, the economy is backward, the political system is undemocratic, corruption and pessimism exist, and a lack of unity and solidarity is to be found within the united front; these are among the adverse circumstances. Therefore, Communists must consciously shoulder the great responsibility of uniting the entire nation so as to put an end to all such undesirable phenomena. Here the exemplary vanguard role of the Communists is of vital importance. Communists in the Eighth Route and New Fourth Armies should set an example in fighting bravely, carrying out orders, observing discipline, doing political work and fostering internal unity and solidarity. In their relations with friendly parties and armies, Communists should take a firm stand of unity for resistance to Japan, uphold the programme of the united front and set an example in carrying out the tasks of resistance; they should be true in word and resolute in deed, free from arrogance and sincere in consulting and co-operating with the friendly

parties and armies, and they should be models in inter-party relations within the united front. Every Communist engaged in government work should set an example of absolute integrity, of freedom from favouritism in making appointments and of hard work for little remuneration. Every Communist working in the mass movements should be a friend of the masses and not a boss over them, an indefatigable teacher and not a bureaucratic politician. At no time and in no circumstances should a Communist place his personal interests first; he should subordinate them to the interests of the nation and of the masses. Hence, selfishness, slacking, corruption, seeking the limelight, and so on, are most contemptible, while selflessness, working with all one's energy, whole-hearted devotion to public duty, and quiet hard work will command respect. Communists should work in harmony with all progressives outside the Party and endeavour to unite the entire people to do away with whatever is undesirable. It must be realized that Communists form only a small section of the nation, and that there are large numbers of progressives and activists outside the Party with whom we must work. It is entirely wrong to think that we alone are good and no one else is any good. (Emphasis ours) As for people who are politically backward, Communists should not slight or despise them, but should befriend them, unite with them, convince them and encourage them to go forward. The attitude of Communists towards any person who has made mistakes in his work should be one of persuasion in order to help him change and start afresh and not one of exclusion, unless he is incorrigible. Communists should set an example in being practical as well as far-sighted. For only by being practical can they fulfil the appointed tasks, and only far-sightedness can prevent them from losing their bearings in the march forward. Communists should therefore set an example in study; at all times they should be pupils of the masses as well as their teachers. Only by learning from the people, from actual circumstances and from the friendly parties and armies, and by knowing them well, can we be practical in our work and far-sighted as to the future. In a long war and in adverse circumstances, the dynamic energy of the whole nation can be mobilized in the struggle to overcome difficulties, defeat the enemy and build a new China only if the Communists play an exemplary vanguard role to the best of their ability together with all the advanced elements among the friendly parties and armies and among the masses.

## UNITE THE WHOLE NATION AND COMBAT ENEMY AGENTS IN ITS MIDST

The one and only policy for overcoming difficulties, defeating the enemy and building a new China is to consolidate and expand the Anti-Japanese National United Front and mobilize the dynamic energy of the whole nation. However, there are already enemy agents playing a disruptive role within our national united front, namely, the traitors, Trotskyites and pro-Japanese elements. Communists must always be on the look-out for them, expose their criminal activities with factual evidence and warn the people not to

be duped by them. Communists must sharpen their political vigilance towards these enemy agents. They must understand that the expansion and consolidation of the national united front is inseparable from the exposure and weeding out of enemy agents. It is entirely wrong to pay attention only to the one side and forget the other.

## EXPAND THE COMMUNIST PARTY AND PREVENT INFILTRATION BY ENEMY AGENTS

To overcome the difficulties, defeat the enemy and build a new China, the Communist Party must expand its organization and become a great mass party by opening its doors to the masses of workers, peasants and young activists who are truly devoted to the revolution, who believe in the Party's principles, support its policies and are willing to observe its discipline and work hard. Here no tendency towards closed-doorism should be tolerated. But at the same time, there must be no slackening of vigilance against infiltration by enemy agents. The Japanese imperialist secret services are ceaselessly trying to disrupt our Party and to smuggle undercover traitors, Trotskyites, pro-Japanese elements, degenerates and careerists into its ranks in the guise of activists. Not for a moment must we relax our vigilance and our strict precautions against such persons. We must not close our doors for fear of enemy agents, our set policy being boldly to expand our Party. But while boldly enlarging our membership, we must not relax our vigilance against enemy agents and careerists who will avail themselves of this opportunity to sneak in. We shall make mistakes if we only pay attention to the one side and forget the other. The only correct policy is: "Expand the Party boldly but do not let a single undesirable in."

## MAINTAIN BOTH THE UNITED FRONT AND THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE PARTY

It is only by firmly maintaining the national united front that the difficulties can be overcome, the enemy defeated and a new China built. This is beyond all doubt. At the same time, every party and group in the united front must preserve its ideological, political and organizational independence; this holds good for the Kuomintang, the Communist Party or any other party or group. In inter-party relations, the Principle of Democracy in the Three People's Principles permits both the union of all parties and groups and the independent existence of each. To speak of unity alone while denying independence is to abandon the Principle of Democracy, and to this neither the Communist Party nor any other party would agree. There is no doubt that independence within the united front is relative and not absolute, and that to regard it as absolute would undermine the general policy of unity against the enemy. But this relative independence must not be denied; ideologically, politically and organizationally, each party must have its relative independence, that is, relative freedom. Also, the general policy of unity against the enemy would

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# Studying Marxism-Leninism is not merely a matter of learning terms and phrases but of learning it as science of revolution — Mao Zedong

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be undermined if this relative freedom were denied or voluntarily abandoned. This should be clearly understood by all members of the Communist Party as well as of the friendly parties.

The same is true of the relationship between the class struggle and the national struggle. It is an established principle that in the War of Resistance everything must be subordinated to the interests of resistance. Therefore, the interests of the class struggle must be subordinated to, and must not conflict with, the interests of the War of Resistance. But classes and the class struggle are facts, and those people who deny the fact of class struggle are wrong. The theory which attempts to deny this fact is utterly wrong. We do not deny the class struggle, we adjust it. The policy of mutual help and mutual concessions which we advocate is applicable not only to party relations but also to class relations. Unity against Japan requires an appropriate policy of adjustment in class relations, a policy which does not leave the labouring people without political and material safeguards but also gives consideration to the interests of the rich, thereby meeting the demands of solidarity against the enemy. It is bad for the War of Resistance to pay attention only to the one side and neglect the other.

## CONSIDER THE SITUATION AS A WHOLE, THINK IN TERMS OF THE MAJORITY, AND WORK TOGETHER WITH OUR ALLIES

In leading the masses in struggle against the enemy, Communists must consider the situation as a whole, think in terms of the majority of the people and work together with their allies. They must grasp the principle of subordinating the needs of the part to the needs of the whole. If a proposal appears feasible for a partial situation but not for the situation as a whole, then the part must give way to the whole. Conversely, if the proposal is not feasible for the part but is feasible in the light of the situation as a whole, again the part must give way to the whole. This is what is meant by considering the situation as a whole. Communists must never separate themselves from the majority of the people or neglect them by leading only a few progressive contingents in an isolated and rash advance, but must take care to forge close links between the progressive elements and the broad masses. This is what is meant by thinking in terms of the majority. Wherever there are democratic parties or individuals willing to co-operate with us, the proper attitude for Communists is to talk things over with them and work together with them. It is wrong to indulge in arbitrary decisions and peremptory actions and to ignore our allies. A good Communist must be good at considering the situation as a whole, good at thinking in terms of the majority and good at working with his allies. We have had serious shortcomings in this respect, and we must still give the matter attention.

## CADRES POLICY

The Chinese Communist Party is a party leading a great revolutionary struggle in a nation several hundred million strong, and it cannot fulfil its historic task without a large number of leading

cadres who combine ability with political integrity. In the last seventeen years our Party has trained a good many competent leaders, so that we have a framework of cadres in military, political, cultural, party and mass work; all honour is due to the Party and to the nation for this achievement. But the present framework is not yet strong enough to support the vast edifice of our struggle, and it is still necessary to train capable people on a large scale. Many activists have come forward, and are continuing to come forward, in the great struggle of the Chinese people. We have the responsibility for organizing and training them and for taking good care and making proper use of them. Cadres are a decisive factor once the political line is determined. Therefore, it is our fighting task to train large numbers of new cadres in a planned way.

Our concern should extend to non-Party cadres as well as to Party cadres. There are many capable people outside the Party whom we must not ignore. The duty of every Communist is to rid himself of aloofness and arrogance and to work well with non-Party cadres, give them sincere help, have a warm, comradely attitude towards them and enlist their initiative in the great cause of resisting Japan and reconstructing the nation.

**We must know how to judge cadres. We must not confine our judgement to a short period or a single incident in a cadre's life, but should consider his life and work as a whole. This is the principal method of judging cadres.** (Emphasis ours)

We must know how to use cadres well. In the final analysis, leadership involves two main responsibilities: to work out ideas, and to use cadres well. Such things as drawing up plans, making decisions, and giving orders and directives, are all in the category of "working out ideas". To put the ideas into practice, we must weld the cadres together and encourage them to go into action; this comes into the category of "using the cadres well". **Throughout our national history there have been two sharply contrasting lines on the subject of the use of cadres, one being to "appoint people on their merit", and the other to "appoint people by favouritism". The former is the honest and the latter the dishonest way. The criterion the Communist Party should apply in its cadres policy is whether or not a cadre is resolute in carrying out the Party line, keeps to Party discipline, has close ties with the masses, has the ability to find his bearings independently, and is active, hard-working and unselfish. This is what "appointing people on their merit" means.** (Emphasis ours) The cadres policy of Chang Kuo-tao was the exact opposite. Following the line of "appointing people by favouritism", he gathered personal favorites round himself to form a small clique, and in the end he turned traitor to the Party and decamped. This is an important lesson for us. Taking warning from it and from similar historical lessons, the Central Committee and the leaders at all levels must make it their major responsibility to adhere to the honest and fair way in cadres policy and reject the dishonest and unfair way, and so consolidate the unity of the Party.

**We must know how to take good care of cadres. There are several ways of doing so.**

**First, give them guidance. This means**

allowing them a free hand in their work so that they have the courage to assume responsibility and, at the same time, giving them timely instructions so that, guided by the Party's political line, they are able to make full use of their initiative.

**Second, raise their level. This means educating them by giving them the opportunity to study so that they can enhance their theoretical understanding and their working ability.**

**Third, check up on their work, and help them sum up their experience, carry forward their achievements and correct their mistakes. To assign work without checking up and to take notice only when serious mistakes are made that is not the way to take care of cadres.**

**Fourth, in general, use the method of persuasion with cadres who have made mistakes, and help them correct their mistakes. The method of struggle should be confined to those who make serious mistakes and nevertheless refuse to accept guidance. Here patience is essential. It is wrong lightly to label people "opportunists" or lightly to begin "waging struggles" against them.**

**Fifth, help them with their difficulties. When cadres are in difficulty as a result of illness, straitened means or domestic or other troubles, we must be sure to give them as much care as possible.** (Emphasis ours)

This is how to take good care of cadres.

## PARTY DISCIPLINE

In view of Chang Kuo-tao's serious violations of discipline, we must affirm anew the discipline of the Party, namely:

- (1) the individual is subordinate to the organization;
- (2) the minority is subordinate to the majority;
- (3) the lower level is subordinate to the higher level; and
- (4) the entire membership is subordinate to the Central Committee.

Whoever violates these articles of discipline disrupts Party unity. Experience proves that some people violate Party discipline through not knowing what it is, while others, like Chang Kuo-tao, violate it knowingly and take advantage of many Party members' ignorance to achieve their treacherous purposes. **Hence it is necessary to educate members in Party discipline so that the rank and file will not only observe discipline themselves, but will exercise supervision over the leaders so that they, too, observe it, thus preventing the recurrence of cases like Chang Kuo-tao's.** (Emphasis ours.) If we are to ensure the development of inner-Party relations along the right lines, besides the four most important articles of discipline mentioned above we must work out a set of fairly detailed Party rules which will serve to unify the actions of the leading bodies at all levels.

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# Only by learning from the people, from actual circumstances can we be practical in our work and farsighted as to the future

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## PARTY DEMOCRACY

In the present great struggle, the Chinese Communist Party demands that all its leading bodies and all its members and cadres should give the fullest expression to their initiative, which alone can ensure victory. This initiative must be demonstrated concretely in the ability of the leading bodies, the cadres and the Party rank and file to work creatively, in their readiness to assume responsibility, in the exuberant vigour they show in their work, in their courage and ability to raise questions, voice opinions and criticize defects, and in the comradely supervision that is maintained over the leading bodies and the leading cadres. Otherwise, "initiative" will be an empty thing. But the exercise of such initiative depends on the spread of democracy in Party life. It cannot be brought into play if there is not enough democracy in Party life. Only in an atmosphere of democracy can large numbers of able people be brought forward. Ours is a country in which small-scale production and the patriarchal system prevail, and taking the country as a whole there is as yet no democratic life; consequently, this state of affairs is reflected in our Party by insufficient democracy in Party life. This phenomenon hinders the entire Party from exercising its initiative to the full. Similarly, it has led to insufficient democracy in the united front and in the mass movements. For these reasons, education in democracy must be carried on within the Party so that members can understand the meaning of democratic life, the meaning of the relationship between democracy and centralism, and the way in which democratic centralism should be put into practice. Only in this way can we really extend democracy within the Party and at the same time avoid ultra-democracy and the *laissez-faire* which destroys discipline.

It is also essential to extend democracy in our Party organizations in the army to the degree necessary to stimulate the initiative of the Party members and increase the combat effectiveness of the troops. However, there cannot be as much democracy in the Party organizations in the army as in the local Party organizations. Both in the army and in the local organizations, inner-Party democracy is meant to strengthen discipline and increase combat effectiveness, not to weaken them.

The extension of democracy in the Party should be seen as an essential step in its consolidation and development, and as an important weapon enabling it to be most active in the great struggle, to prove equal to its tasks, create fresh strength and surmount the difficulties of the war.

## OUR PARTY HAS CONSOLIDATED ITSELF AND GROWN STRONG THROUGH THE STRUGGLE ON TWO FRONTS

Broadly speaking, in the last seventeen years our Party has learned to use the Marxist-Leninist weapon of ideological struggle against incorrect ideas within the Party on two fronts — against Right opportunism and against "Left" opportunism.

Before the Fifth Plenary Session of the Sixth Central Committee, our Party fought Chen

Tu-hsiu's Right opportunism and Comrade Li Li-san's "Left" opportunism. It made great progress thanks to the victories achieved in these two inner-Party struggles. After the Fifth Plenary Session there were two further historic inner-Party struggles, namely, the struggles at the Tsunyi Meeting and in connection with the expulsion of Chang Kuo-tao.

The Tsunyi Meeting corrected serious errors of a "Left" opportunist character—errors of principle committed in the fight against the enemy's fifth "encirclement and suppression" campaign—and united the Party and the Red Army; it enabled the Central Committee of the Party and the main forces of the Red Army to bring the Long March to a triumphant conclusion, to advance to a forward position in the resistance to Japan and to carry out the new policy of the Anti-Japanese National United Front. By combating Chang Kuo-tao's Right opportunism, the Pasi and Yen-an Meetings (the fight against the Chang Kuo-tao line began at the Pasi Meeting and ended at the Yen-an Meeting) succeeded in bringing all the Red forces together and in strengthening the unity of the whole Party for the heroic struggle against Japan. Both kinds of opportunist mistakes arose during the revolutionary civil war, and their characteristic was that they were errors related to the war.

What are the lessons which have been derived from these two inner-Party struggles? They are:

- (1) The tendency to "Left" impetuosity, which disregards both the subjective and the objective factors, is extremely harmful to a revolutionary war and, for that matter, to any revolutionary movement—it was among the serious errors of principle which were manifested in the struggle against the enemy's fifth "encirclement and suppression" campaign, and which arose from ignorance of the characteristics of China's revolutionary war.
- (2) The opportunism of Chang Kuo-tao, however, was Right opportunism in the revolutionary war and was a combination of a retreatist line, warlordism and anti-Party activity. It was only with the overcoming of this brand of opportunism that large numbers of cadres and Party members in the Fourth Front Army of the Red Army, men of intrinsically fine quality and with a long record of heroic struggle, were able to free themselves from its toils and return to the correct line of the Central Committee.
- (3) Striking results were achieved in the great organizational work of the ten years of the Agrarian Revolutionary War in army building, government work, mass work and Party building. Had it not been for the support rendered by such organizational work to the heroic fighting at the front, we could not have kept up the bitter struggle against Chiang Kai-shek. However, in the latter part of that period serious errors of principle were made in the Party's policy concerning cadres and organization, errors which showed themselves in the tendency towards sectarianism, in punitiveness and in the policy of ideological struggle carried to excess. They were due both to our failure to eliminate the vestiges of the

former Li Li-san line and to the political mistakes in matters of principle committed at the time. These errors, too, were corrected at the Tsunyi Meeting, and the Party was thus able to make the turn to a correct cadres policy and to correct organizational principles. As for Chang Kuo-tao's organizational line, it violated all Party principles, disrupted Party discipline and carried factional activity to the point of opposition to the Party, the Central Committee and the Communist International. The Central Committee did everything possible to overcome Chang Kuo-tao's iniquitous and erroneous line and to frustrate his anti-party activity, and also tried to save Chang Kuo-tao himself. But as he stubbornly refused to correct his mistakes and resorted to double-dealing, and subsequently even betrayed the Party and threw himself into the arms of the Kuomintang, the Party had to take firm measures and expel him. This disciplinary action won the support not only of all Party members but of all people loyal to the cause of national liberation. The Communist International also endorsed the decision and denounced Chang Kuo-tao as a deserter and renegade.

These lessons, these achievements, have furnished us with the prerequisites for uniting the whole Party, for strengthening its ideological, political and organizational unity, and for successfully waging the War of Resistance. Our Party has consolidated itself and grown strong through the struggle on two fronts.

## THE PRESENT STRUGGLE ON TWO FRONTS

From now on, it is of paramount importance to wage a political struggle against Rightist pessimism in the War of Resistance, although it is still necessary to keep an eye on "Left" impetuosity. On questions of the united front and of Party and mass organization, we must continue the fight against the "Left" tendency towards closed-doorism if we are to achieve co-operation with the various other anti-Japanese parties and groups, expand the Communist Party and broaden the mass movement. At the same time, we must take care to combat the Right opportunist tendency towards cooperation and expansion which are unconditional in character, or otherwise they will both be hindered and be turned into capitulationist co-operation and unprincipled expansion.

Ideological struggle on the two fronts must suit the concrete circumstances of each case, and we must never approach a problem subjectively or permit the bad old habit of "sticking labels" on people to continue.

In the struggle against deviations, we must give serious attention to opposing double-faced behaviour. As Chang Kuo-tao's career shows, the greatest danger of such behaviour is that it may develop into factional activity. To comply in public but oppose in private, to say yes and mean no, to say nice things to a person's face but play tricks behind his back—these are all forms of double-dealing. Only by sharpening the vigilance of cadres and Party members against

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such behaviour can we strengthen Party discipline. (Emphasis ours)

## STUDY

Generally speaking, all Communist Party members who can do so should study the theory of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, study our national history and study current movements and trends; moreover, they should help to educate members with less schooling. The cadres in particular should study these subjects carefully, while members of the Central Committee and senior cadres should give them even more attention. No political party can possibly lead a great revolutionary movement to victory unless it possesses revolutionary theory and a knowledge of history and has a profound grasp of the practical movement.

The theory of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin is universally applicable. We should regard it not as a dogma, but as a guide to action. Studying it is not merely a matter of learning terms and phrases but of learning Marxism-Leninism as the science of revolution. It is not just a matter of understanding the general laws derived by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin from their extensive study of real life and revolutionary experience, but of studying their standpoint and method in examining and solving problems. Our Party's mastery of Marxism-Leninism is now rather better than it used to be, but is still far from being extensive or deep. Ours is the task of leading a great nation of several hundred million in a great and unprecedented struggle. For us, therefore, the spreading and deepening of the study of Marxism-Leninism present a big problem demanding an early solution which is possible only through concentrated effort. Following on this plenary session of the Central Committee, I hope to see an all-Party emulation in study which will show who has really learned something, and who has learned more and learned better. So far as shouldering the main responsibility of leadership is concerned, our Party's fighting capacity will be much greater and our task of defeating Japanese imperialism will be more quickly accomplished if there are one or two hundred comrades with a grasp of Marxism-Leninism which is systematic and not fragmentary, genuine and not hollow.

Another of our tasks is to study our historical heritage and use the Marxist method to sum it up critically. Our national history goes back several thousand years and has its own characteristics and innumerable treasures. But in these matters we are mere schoolboys. Contemporary China has grown out of the China of the past; we are Marxist in our historical approach and must not lop off our history. We should sum up our history from Confucius to Sun Yat-sen and take over this valuable legacy. This is important for guiding the great movement of today. **Being Marxists, Communists are internationalists, but we can put Marxism into practice only when it is integrated with the specific characteristics of our country and acquires a definite national form. The great strength of Marxism-Leninism lies precisely in its integration with the concrete revolutionary practice of all countries.** (Emphasis ours.) For the Chinese Communist Party, it is a matter of learning to apply the theory of Marxism-Leninism to the specific circumstances

of China. For the Chinese Communists who are part of the great Chinese nation, flesh of its flesh and blood of its blood, any talk about Marxism in isolation from China's characteristics is merely Marxism in the abstract, Marxism in a vacuum. Hence to apply Marxism concretely in China so that its every manifestation has an indubitably Chinese character, i.e., to apply Marxism in the light of China's specific characteristics, becomes a problem which it is urgent for the whole Party to understand and solve. Foreign stereotypes must be abolished, there must be less singing of empty, abstract tunes, and dogmatism must be laid to rest; they must be replaced by the fresh, lively Chinese style and spirit which the common people of China love. **To separate internationalist content from national form is the practice of those who do not understand the first thing about internationalism.** (Emphasis ours) We, on the contrary, must link the two closely. In this matter there are serious errors in our ranks which should be conscientiously overcome.

What are the characteristics of the present movement? What are its laws? How is it to be directed? These are all practical questions. To this day we do not yet understand everything about Japanese imperialism, or about China. The movement is developing, new things have yet to emerge, and they are emerging in an endless stream. To study this movement in its entirety and in its development is a great task claiming our constant attention. Whoever refuses to study these problems seriously and carefully is no Marxist.

Complacency is the enemy of study. We cannot really learn anything until we rid ourselves of complacency. Our attitude towards ourselves should be "to be insatiable in learning" and towards others "to be tireless in teaching."

## UNITY AND VICTORY

Unity within the Chinese Communist Party is the fundamental prerequisite for uniting the whole nation to win the War of Resistance and build a new China. Seventeen years of tempering have taught the Chinese Communist Party many ways of attaining internal unity, and ours is now a much more seasoned Party. Thus we are able to form a powerful nucleus for the whole people in the struggle to win victory in the War of Resistance and to build a new China. Comrades, so long as we are united, we can certainly reach this goal.

[ This report was made by Comrade Mao Zedong to the Sixth Plenary Session of the Sixth Central Committee of the Party. The session endorsed the line of the Political Bureau headed by Comrade Mao Zedong and was a very important one. In discussing the question of the role of the Chinese Communist Party in the national war he helped all comrades clearly to understand and conscientiously to shoulder the Party's great and historic responsibility of leading the War of Resistance Against Japan. ]

At the call of the Assam State Committee of the SUCI hundreds of volunteers comprising men and women on 16th August staged road blockade on G.S.Road in front of the Janata Bhawan and Bhangagarh near Guwahati Medical College Hospital demanding immediate resignation of the Congress (I) Government of the state for its criminal neglect in protecting lives of hundreds of poor people, immediate withdrawal of the newly imposed levies in medical college hospitals, and immediate halt to indiscriminate killings of ULFA workers under the pretext of encounters and negotiated settlement of the ULFA problems, protesting against the moves of privatisation of public sector industry in Assam and Election Commission's conspiracy to disenfranchise lakhs of genuine Indian citizens belonging to minority communities violating High Court orders.

The police in a bid to break the blockade resorted to severe lathicharge and largescale arrest injuring many peaceful squatters many of whom were women. As a result many persons had to be hospitalised. Comrades Kantimoy Dev, Prof. Bhupen Kakati, Prof. Chandralakha Das, all members of the Assam State Committee who were in front of those two blockades, sustained serious injuries. The police also did not spare 2 MLAs Comrades Joyanal Abedin and Nazmul Haque, who were also at the forefront, were mercilessly beaten up. Comrade Haque had to be sent to the C.M.C.Hospital with serious injury.

## WB UTUC (LS) warns working class

Comrade Sankar Saha, Secretary, West Bengal State Committee of the UTUC (LS), issued the following statement to the Press on 25th August, 1994,

"Reports appeared in a section of the press yesterday that the Indian Representative of US-based Multinational George Soros, participating in the State Government Tata-George Soros Joint Venture Haldia Petrochemical Complex, had a prolonged meeting with CPI(M) leaders at their State headquarters on 22nd August '94 where Mr. Jyoti Basu was also present. The decisions emerged from the meeting, among other retrograde steps, indicate that there would be no labour movement in the complex, government sponsored CITU Union will be formed in advance and the recruitment will be closely monitored by CITU-CPI(M) outfit so that no new entrants with divergent views take entry to form another Union there. From this meeting it is clearly evident that right to form Trade Union is left not to the choice of the workers themselves but to the choice of the Government-Monopoly Capital-Multinational combine — a much hated fascist scheme now championed by those who still call themselves Left.

**At the call of 56 mass organisations  
Against New Economic and Industrial Policy and the GATT  
Observe  
All India Rail Roko on 20th September  
All India Industrial Strike on 29th September**

## US imperialism, hands off Haiti

On August 1, 1994 the UN Security Council, in a resolution empowered the United States of America to lead a multinational military mission against the Caribbean state of Haiti, ostensibly to oust the present military junta headed by Maj.Gen.Raul Cedras and install the democratically elected government of Mr.Jean-Bertrand Aristide who was overthrown in a coup d'etat in 1991 and since then is living in exile in the USA. The UN resolution is unprecedented and pathbreaking in the sense that it removed the veneer of neutrality that people in general associate with this international body. That the United Nations is used more and more as a mere rubberstamp and adding respectability to the manoeuvres of imperialist powers was never so clear before this resolution, even though the ostensible object is to restore democracy after removal of a military dictatorship.

But the moot point remains: why the United States of America, of all, is bothered about democracy, that too in Haiti? In fact, it is known to every student of history that the USA is the main stumbling block in the path of blooming of democracy in the Caribbean region in general and in Haiti in particular. The United States has been instrumental in the subversion of establishment of democracy if it digresses in any way from its own model through military interventions, propping up oppressive dictatorships and engineering coups against democratically elected governments. The modern history of Haiti is proof enough of how these US policies have deterred the empowerment of the common masses in Haiti.

### HISTORY

The history of Haiti, after Christopher Columbus discovered the island of Hispaniola in 1492 on the western part of which Haiti is situated, is a history of a series of revolts by the oppressed people followed by periods of severe repressions, which almost always had been supported by the ruling class of the United States.

By the end of the eighteenth century, Haiti, then a French colony, became the most prosperous colony of the entire America and almost two-thirds of the overseas investments of France was in Haiti. This prosperity was however attained at the expense of the sweat and blood of African people forced to live as slaves, who constituted almost 95% of the population. In 1791 the enslaved masses rose against their colonial rulers and defeated the colonial army specially sent by Napoleon to suppress the revolt. In the war of independence which lasted till 1804, when independence was declared, half of the population was decimated by the colonial army. Haiti, after the United States, became the second colony to overthrow the European rulers. The freedom of Haiti was real in the sense that it was the first country in America to abolish slavery. In comparison, it took as long as almost 100 years from its independence for the USA to abolish slavery. The people of Haiti, inspired by the lofty ideals of the French revolution, helped morally and materially other oppressed people of South America in their struggle for independence from colonial rule under the leadership of Simon Bolivar.

### U.S. INTERVENTION

The ruling class of the USA, though, took sixty long years to recognise Haiti as an independent state. By that time the USA had declared the infamous Monroe Doctrine claiming

all of central and south America as well as the Caribbean region including Haiti as its economic domain. In 1914, acting under the doctrine to protect US investments, the US marines on the pretext of a humanitarian mission landed in Port-au-Prince, the Haitian capital and looted gold deposits of the National Bank of Haiti and transformed the same to the National City Bank of New York. In 1915 the USA began direct military occupation of Haiti which lasted till 1934. The USA rewrote the constitution of Haiti, disbanded the national army, disarmed the popular masses who from the days of war with Napoleon's army were carrying arms and formed a National Guard under US officers. Big agri-business companies of the USA with active help from the occupying army evicted small peasants from their holdings and established giant banana and sugarcane plantations. As many as



15,000 people died in resisting the American occupation. The occupation ended in 1934, but the USA left behind enough mechanism through the National Guard to control subsequent governments. From 1935, when the USA withdrew its army from Haiti, till 1957 three elected governments were successively overthrown by the National Guard with tacit understanding with the US ruling class.

### PUPPET PAPA DOC AND BABY DOC

Military despotism finally culminated in the regime of Francois Duvalier (Papa Doc) who declared himself as life president. After his death he was succeeded by his son Jean-Claude (Baby Doc) Duvalier in 1971, who following the footprints of his father, also declared himself as president for life. The brutality of the regimes of the Duvaliers surpassed all past cruelties. In Duvaliers' Haiti to be a communist was a capital offence. The United States which now is so eager to restore democracy in Haiti propped up the regimes of Papa and Baby Docs through the National Guard. Not only in Haiti, the National Guards set up with active US help were the main prop of hated dictatorship of Anastasio Somoza (overthrown in the Sandinista Revolution) of Nicaragua and of Rafael Trujillo of the Dominican Republic.

While the number of US corporations setting up assembly line production units in Haiti to exploit the cheap labour grew to 154 during the Duvalier period, gross economic inequalities, political repression and corrupt administration continued unabated.

### FRESH REVOLTS

The Haitian people once again rose in revolt. Through a series of popular uprisings during 1985 and 1986 Jean -Claude Duvalier fled Haiti, with

active US assistance, for France. The military again took power in its hand till March 1990 when following rising popular protests the rulers were forced to hold elections. The elections, termed as the fairest in the history of Haiti, saw the victory of a Christian priest Jean-Bertrand Aristide over the nominees of the military and the US imperialists. Haiti of 1990 was not Cuba of 1959; neither was Aristide's election a radical transformation towards a revolutionary goal. Why then Aristide was overthrown? The US imperialists want to see democracy only when it is in the US mould and serve its imperialist design. Any shift cannot be tolerated, more so if the shift takes place in its neighbourhood. Because, for the US imperialists the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine is still living. This was the reason why the USA militarily intervened and overthrew a progressive and anti-imperialist government in Grenada (a tiny island country in the Caribbean) which came to power through a popular uprising. When the government declared that 'it would make people's social needs top priority', the US administration labelled Grenada a 'national security threat'. This is the reason why the USA is continuing with the economic blockade against socialist Cuba for almost three decades now.

### U. S. GAME

The continuation of Aristide as president would have been an impediment towards US economic interests in Haiti for Aristide was proposing to implement some pro-people policies. Absolute control over the strategically located Windward passage on Haitian west coast which determines access to Europe must be retained. Moreover, the example of a pro-people government, that too, in the neighbourhood of Cuba could not be allowed to spread in the Caribbeans. So, Aristide must go. It has since been reported that the blueprint to overthrow Aristide was prepared inside the US embassy in Port-au-Prince.

It may well be asked why the United States government which engineered the overthrow of Aristide suddenly became interested in his reinstatement. The restoration of the presidency to deposed Aristide is a mere facade. The United States needs again after 1915 to occupy the country to safeguard its own commercial and strategic interests. This need has become paramount in the context of far-reaching changes in correlation of class forces in Haiti.

### CORRELATION OF CLASS FORCES

Previously, the ruling class of Haiti was composed of big capitalist landowners and the urban bourgeoisie, the economic base of the latter being the export of agricultural products and import of manufactured goods. These two classes have always fought among themselves for political supremacy in Haiti. During the US occupation of Haiti from 1915-34, the Americans, as their prime interest was then in agri-business and plantations, supported the landed oligarchy through the military, created and trained by them. In recent years there has been a distinct shift in US interests from agri-business to assembly line manufacturing due to availability of cheap labour in Haiti. A sizable portion of the old indigenous urban bourgeoisie became a partner of the US multinationals. Though the landed oligarchy still controls the army, it is becoming more and more incompatible to the aspirations of the new urban bourgeoisie based on manufacturing and to the interests of the US

(Contd. on page 7)

## To rule supreme with its nuclear warheads

# The USA on the plea of nuclear-free Korean peninsula wants to destabilise Socialist Korea

The US conspiracy to blockade North Korea has failed. Strong world public opinion and unflinching anti-imperialist role of North Korea have compelled US imperialists to retreat, although temporarily. US imperialism at present, undoubtedly, is the deciding factor on question of war and peace due to the setback of socialism. But the fact is that it can be thwarted in a particular situation when world public opinion rises strongly against it and contradictions among the imperialist countries are handled properly in favour of peace. This very truth has been brought home once again with its retreat in North Korea. And let this be an eye opener to those who thought that for the debacle in socialism, it was impossible to fight imperialism any more.

For sometime past the socialist North Korea has been the target of the USA, which has been crying hoarse that its nuclear plant is a grave danger to world peace. But before judging this wild accusation let us consider first what is its own role in this regard. Can anybody forget its heinous conspiracy and crime since World War II of starting war in different countries on the plea of containing communism? How it has dislodged elected governments, instigated political destabilisation, engineered coup d'état and perpetrated political murders one after another is now a part of history. The murder of Patrice

Lumumba in Congo, murder of Salvador Allende in Chile for example, have not been erased from public memory. What was the US role in Vietnam? They bombed the whole country and turned Vietnam into ashes. Bertrand Russell, the humanist philosopher, condemned the US government as war criminal. And now as possibilities of resistance have been minimised owing to the present weakness in socialist system, this aggressive attitude of imperialist bloc has multiplied manifold. The USA is spreading the idea of 'unipolar world' which means that their wish is the new international law. In this new system all countries of the world will have to kneel and beg peace and sovereignty from the USA. Any nation refusing to accept the US version of peace and sovereignty will mean reeling under US onslaught. In this game, the UN is its rubber stamp, which has sanctioned the US design to crush Iraq, Libya and Somalia. The USA has imposed sanction against Cuba stopping foodstuff and even medicine to enter the tiny country. Haiti has refused to comply with the US dictate and so the USA is about to invade the country. Everywhere the USA is trampling all international norms and canons to establish its overwhelming domination. And now, it is the turn of the socialist Korea.

The US administration has accused North

Korea of "irregularities" regarding its nuclear programme. It has also said that socialist Korea is creating a war situation in Asia. And is it not the sacred duty of USA to free Korean Peninsula of nuclear danger, which the 'war maniac' North Korea refuses to do?

In the backdrop of this US propaganda let us come down to bare facts. It is this very North Korea which has been strongly demanding to build up Asia and the Pacific Ocean area as the nuclear free zone. North Korea not only has declared again and again that it will limit its nuclear plant to only research for peace, it has demanded at the same time that all US nuclear armaments installed in South Korea must be immediately removed and simultaneously the entire US army, deployed in the same country, must be withdrawn if the entire zone is to be freed from nuclear danger. The USA cared little to pay any heed to this legitimate and reasonable demand and instead continued to strengthen its military base in the zone and intensify its patrol of nuclear warships in the sea along the coast of North Korea. Even in March last year it staged a joint military exercise, namely Operation Team Spirit. It has stationed on the coastal waters of North Korea one squadron of Apache helicopter and have piled up in South Korea 1,000 nuclear (Contd. on page 8)

## HANDS OFF HAITI

(Contd. from page 6)

imperialists. The popular movements which brought Aristide to power was an alliance between the Haitian masses and the old merchant bourgeoisie, thereby undermining the power of the landed oligarchy. But, simultaneously by the election of the Aristide the aspirations and the agenda of the new urban bourgeoisie and that of the US imperialists also suffered a setback. The US imperialists, for tactical reasons, had kept the alliance with the military even though it is organically linked to the landed oligarchy to repress the popular masses and oversee its interests because it had no other organized body within Haiti on which it can rely to protect its interests. The election of Aristide put paid to American hopes to find new allies other than the military, as the pro-western candidates were miserably defeated. Aristide soon after his election was denounced in the US media as a communist and a threat to US interests. The predicament of the US imperialists has been described by Ben Dupuy, Aristide's former Ambassador-at-large in an interview during November last year by the following words: "I think that the United States can't really rely on the military, who have represented the (landed) oligarchy, but don't want the oligarchy to remain in power. My feeling is that the United States would like to restructure the army; in that case, their goal would be some form of occupation of the country".

During its earlier occupation the US imperialists created a military which oversaw their interests for almost sixty years. Now under changed circumstances they want to again occupy the country to restructure the military in 'accordance with the change in correlation of class forces in Haiti'.

As far as Aristide is concerned the USA is using his name to legitimise its own designs. The trade embargo which the UN imposed on the military dictatorship of Haiti was never implemented stringently. While common people suffered for want of bare necessities of life the military was allowed to smuggle in commodities for its own use. Moreover, the USA is biding time for the intervention and wants it to be delayed so that there would not be much time left in the five-year term for which Aristide was elected. After his term is over, fresh elections, in all probability, would be held during the occupation, when it would be easier to get a puppet regime elected which can go hand in glove with the restructured military. That the US is also not bothered for the common people of Haiti is proved when the USA administration refused entry to thousands of Haitian refugees, fleeing the country in the face of severe military oppressions.

### NEW WORLD ORDER

The trend that is disturbing is that the US ruling clique, after restoration of capitalism in the Soviet Union and the east European countries, is extending the scope of the Monroe Doctrine to cover the whole world and more and more under the cover of the United Nations. The USA, without the deterrence that the socialist bloc used to put, is literally hijacking the international body to serve its own ends. The United States with tacit understanding with other imperialist countries — both traditional and aspirant — is out to give legitimacy to a trend which is even worse than the gunboat diplomacy of yore. The world is rapidly drifting towards a situation where such imperialist brigandism would be the order of the day. In fact, the United Nations has already given legality to such a policy when it recently allowed imperialist countries to maintain 'peace' in areas which they had traditionally controlled or are within the domain of their dominance. This explains the French military intervention in

Rwanda or the Russian intervention in Georgia. That the imperialist powers are indulging in such nefarious acts in close collaboration with each other became obvious when the Yeltsin government made it quite explicit that it would lend support to the UN resolution giving sanction to US military intervention in Haiti provided the USA endorses its own intervention in Georgia.

### CALL OF THE HOUR

This new international order must be challenged. This brigandism of a few imperialist powers cannot be allowed. All peace-loving and right-thinking people of the world must forge a unity to oppose these designs. This is all the more necessary in the present juncture in the absence of the socialist bloc which used to give effective deterrence to the manoeuvres of the imperialists.

It is heartening to note that the USA is facing opposition from most of the countries for its plan of intervention in Haiti and is virtually isolated. Except for Argentina and a handful of small Caribbean countries others have refused to send troops to be led by the USA. Domestic opposition inside the USA against the intervention is growing by the day. Students, working people and citizens have joined hands to create public opinion against the Clinton administration's design.

As far as Haitians are concerned they do not have to look elsewhere for inspiration. The people who had defeated Napoleon's army, forced the US marines out of this country and successfully stood against successive despotic regimes can do it this time also, for who else knows better than the Haitian people that history is created not by imperialist interventionists, neither by military rulers but by popular masses, by the oppressed masses, by the man on the street. History has been witness to the victories of the oppressed Haitian people against tremendous odds. It will witness another one.

## NORTH KOREA

weapons of different variety. All these were done violating the armistice signed between North Korea and USA in 1953. North Korea then strongly protested it. But the protest went unheeded. It may be mentioned here that North Korea signed the highly discriminatory Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) only on condition that America would withdraw lock, stock and barrel its military base from the Korean Peninsula. And when the USA thus has been going on violating all conditions, and on the contrary threatened North Korea of war and is about to intervene there, only then North Korea withdrew from the NPT.

To cover its crime, the US imperialists are trying to mislead world public opinion with its overwhelming propaganda barrage that North Korea is unwilling to allow the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to inspect its nuclear plants and it is the US administration which is rather compelled to come on the scene only to protect the internationally accepted rights of IAEA.

But this is a blatant lie. From time to time in the past IAEA had inspected different nuclear plants of North Korea and according to regulation it has filmed the fuelling of all nuclear reactors. Rather, in matters of inspecting, IAEA itself has committed many mistakes. Many a time it has happened that despite appeals by North Korea, the IAEA authority, by attaching least importance to them has unnecessarily delayed the fuelling. Sometimes it so happened that IAEA experts left the country keeping incomplete the inspection and did not complete it despite repeated requests. So it is not North Korea that violated international norm regarding nuclear research, rather it is the IAEA, that has not discharged its responsibility properly.

This year in March during inspection of the 5-megawatt nuclear reactors in Pyongyang the IAEA experts accused that a good number of nuclear fuel rods have been removed. They accused that those rods might be used for making nuclear bombs. But in this case also the views of North Korea was clear. North Korea asserted that these rods have been preserved observing the international regulations, these have not been removed and neither these are being used in making a bomb. The IAEA experts could not but accept this explanation. It was also decided in the discussion between the IAEA experts and the Government of North Korea that if any difference crops up, those will be resolved on the basis of mutual discussion. But even after this agreement the IAEA stopped discussion all of a sudden and charged in the UN Security Council about "irregularities". The USA too at once started putting pressure on the Security Council to impose sanction against North Korea. Simultaneously, all-out war preparation started making South Korea as the launching pad. And

President Bill Clinton discarded all possibilities of discussion with North Korea. The 660000 strong army of South Korea, was put on alert. The entire reserve army below 50, was ordered to join the largest ever military exercise. At Seoul, the capital of South Korea, an emergency reserve of food and other necessary goods was built up for 1 crore and 20 lakh people. Raising the bogey of danger of war, South Koreans were asked to preserve 15 days' food. 48 US Patriot missiles were installed in South Korea. An atmosphere was created as if North Korea might attack South Korea any moment. Simultaneously, a worldwide propaganda offensive was being made that North Korea was "war maniac", "autocrat", "blood sucker", etc. America threatened in these words "If contrary to our expectations the Security Council proves unable to act on the issue, we are prepared to form a coalition outside the Security Council and pursue it because of the seriousness we attach to the issue." So, this is the USA, which thus exposes how much it cares the UN. But how far is America really anxious about nuclear proliferation? Why the US rulers and IAEA are silent about Japan and Israel? Even, recently the IAEA authority found 70 kg plutonium powder while inspecting nuclear reactor about which the Japanese government failed to provide any satisfactory answer. But the IAEA, let alone accusing Japan in the Security Council, only tried to cover it up. From this incident alone it can be well understood that organisations like the IAEA is in reality mere tools to fulfil US interest, which is being used by the USA to start war against North Korea. By this, America tried to prove before the world that its words are the ultimate.

But even this USA had to retreat at last. This could happen primarily because of the courageous and determined anti-imperialist role of North Korea. Despite the US threat that North Korea would be wiped out from the earth, it strongly declared that any attempt to blockade it would be considered as a declaration. This bold step taken by North Korea thwarted the US bid. Secondly, on this question world public opinion vehemently opposed the American policy of overlordship.

The USA was most dependent on Japan and South Korea in blockading the Socialist North Korea. But people of both the countries strongly opposed this US move. People of South Korea burst in protest against installing US Patriot missiles in their country. In Japan too, people and the Opposition there warned that violating the nation's Constitution the government cannot participate in war conspiracy against another country. This beside, the Japan government had also to keep in mind the possible reaction of over 3-lakh Korean citizens staying in Japan. People's resistance is not limited to South Korea and Japan alone. Even people of America strongly opposed its involvement in another war centring Korea.

US rulers could not muster the entire capitalist-imperialist countries behind it on the question of North Korea, which they did

during their aggression against Iraq. During Gulf war the way China and Russia remained silent in the Security Council and thus helped the US proposal to get passed did not happen this time. The attempt to form a coalition outside the Security Council to take punitive measures against North Korea could not materialise. Another factor is that Japanese imperialism did not like very much the increasing US military presence close to its territory.

As a result, in the face of so many factors like opposition of world public opinion at home and abroad, bold and determined anti-imperialist step taken by North Korea, cold response of capitalist-imperialist friends in the US war design, the reservation of China and Russia about the move to blockade North Korea, when US imperialism felt that its war manoeuvre in North Korea will only harm its own interest, only then it sent Jimmy Carter to save face and retreat.

It retreated, but it is only temporary and there is nothing to believe that the USA has finally desisted from its design against North Korea. Without doubt, the USA will continue its all-out conspiracy to create chasm in the friendship between people of North and South Korea.

Let us judge the role of Indian capitalism in this connection. To be precise, India government's role is worst. It is clear to all that despite various contradictions, the US imperialists and the Indian capitalists are moving hand in glove. That is why the Government of India has remained completely silent about the naked US role in North Korea and thus it has discharged its duty towards its imperialist big brothers.

On the occasion of the 46th Anniversary of Democratic People's Republic of Korea, that falls on 9th of September '94, we, on behalf of our party and the Indian working class, convey our heartfelt congratulation to the people, the party and the government of North Korea for their consistent uncompromising struggle against imperialism and for victory and consolidation of socialism in their country.

While extending our support to the anti-imperialist people of North Korea, it is a historic necessity that the peace-loving people of the whole world gather at an international forum to unleash a united struggle for preservation of world peace. It is a reality that as more days will pass, imperialism, desperate to extend its grip over the shrunk capitalist market, will try to impose another war on the world. Today's local and partial wars will take the shape of another devastating world war. Capitalism-imperialism is desperately trying to survive this way and it must do it at the cost of humanity. It's our duty, the great duty of the world working class, to build up resistance against this enemy of civilization. History has devolved on the revolutionary class this great task.

**Make All India Plenum of the SUCI a grand success**

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**Reception Rally: Balijatra Maidan : 4th October 3 p.m.**

**Delegate Session : Barabati Stadium : 5th—9th October**

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