

Nixon's China Visit:

Leopard Hasn't Changed its Spots

The dramatic announcement by the Government of the People's Republic of China and the United States of America concerning the invitation by the Chinese Government and Nixon's acceptance of that invitation to visit China is bound to throw some sections of the Left into at least temporary confusion.

In order to assist the Comrades and friends in outlying areas in concretely analysing the unfolding of this very important page in history, we are presenting certain political points that should form a frame of reference.

Two questions have to be dealt with: 1) Why did Nixon ask for the invitation and 2) Why did the People's Republic of China extend such an invitation?

Concerning the first question, it must be stated that in no way has the imperialist leopard changed its spots. The strategy of U.S. imperialism to establish world wide hegemony and usher in the much heralded "American Century" remains. What has changed is the material base that determines the tactics which support that strategy. The strategy of the Communist Party of China of rendering direct and

material aid to the proletarians and toilers of the world in the battle to overthrow imperialism also remains. When the tactics of one force change the tactics of the opposing force must also change or else be defeated.

There is no question that the leadership of the CPC is strictly following a Leninist policy in the struggle to impose peaceful co-existence on the U.S. imperialists. A fundamental difference between the Leninists who lead the CPC and the muddleheaded revisionists and New Lefts in the U.S. is the insistence on the part of the Leninists that policy begin with a review and examination of the facts of any situation.

In 1919, Herbert Hoover favored a policy of "letting the gaunt hand of starvation deal with the Soviet power", in other words, they would let the Soviet people starve rather than trade with them. In 1933, this policy was changed to one of economic intercourse. The U.S. imperialists started out with a policy of arming and supporting Hitler when the main contradiction was one between the Socialist camp and Imperialism. However, this policy had to change to one of cooperation with the Soviet Union against Hitler, when economic interests developed to the point where inter-imperialist contradictions placed the contradictions within imperialism as the main contradiction.

"It is quite likely, of course, and we must not forget that no matter how solid the imperialist groupings may appear to be, they can be broken up in a few days if the interests of sacred private property, the sacred rights of concessions, etc., demand it." (1).

It is obvious that changing economic relations inevitably lead to changes in the

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imperialist alliances and in relationships of the imperialist powers to the socialist world.

Fundamentally, the decisive advantage given to U.S. imperialism by the destruction of European industry and the gigantic accumulation of finances and loans by World War II, is running out. The Marshall Plan tied the economy of Europe to that of the U.S.. This plan which made Anglo-European imperialism a junior partner to U.S. imperialism was workable only so long as the production of the imperialist nations did not outrun the national market. Today, capitalist Europe has definitely overcome the indescribable destruction of WWII and, led by France and West Germany, is striking out to reclaim their markets from U.S. imperialism. The basic reason why U.S. imperialism is so totally isolated in Europe is not because the Vietnamese adventure and the resulting crimes against mankind are repulsive to the European imperialists, but because they have, and are using this issue to isolate the U.S. imperialists and gain the sympathy of the masses in support of their own imperialism.

Nixon is an awkward, but loyal servant of imperialism and has been quick to understand the by-word of U.S. imperialism, "We have no permanent friends and no permanent enemies, only permanent interests". Nixon looks around him and he sees that the gold reserves have dropped from 76 thousand millions in 1949 to less than 10 thousand millions today--below the danger line of guaranteeing that the dollar can be converted to gold. He sees England joining the Common Market under such conditions that English economic strength is bound to be used by the Common Market to challenge U.S. imperialism. He sees Soviet imperialism breaking out of its awkward youth and challenging U.S. imperialism in a serious way. He sees Japan growing in such a way that war might again be the instrument of determining who controls the wealth of Southeast Asia. Nixon knows that basic inner and inter-monopoly relations have changed. In the interests of imperialism he is seeking an understanding with China in the same manner that Roosevelt was compelled to seek an understanding with the Soviet Union. Nixon knows that U.S. imperialism has to retrench because the dialectics are changing peace into war and war into peace. This is the era of the decline of imperialism--and Nixon knows that it is the internal contradictions of imperialism--the anti-imperialist wars and the inter-imperialist wars that will bring it down. It is from this imperialist point of view that Nixon asked for an invitation to visit China.



The second point is: Why did the Chinese state extend the invitation? Is it an indication of revisionism?

Lenin clearly set the policy of peaceful co-existence as early as 1919 when he wrote, "I am often asked, whether those American opponents of the war against Russia--not only workers, but mainly bourgeois--are right, who expect from us, after peace is concluded, not only resumption of trade relations, but also the possibility of receiving concessions in Russia. I repeat once more that they are right. A durable peace would be such a relief to the working people of Russia that they would undoubtedly agree to certain concessions being granted. The granting of concessions under reasonable terms is desirable also for us, as one of the means of attracting into Russia, during the period of the co-existence side by side of socialist and capitalist states, the technical help of the countries which are more advanced in this respect." (2)

Further, Lenin says, "We are decidedly for an economic understanding with America, with all countries but especially with America." (3)

It is obvious that it is the Socialist sector--not the imperialist sector that benefits from peace, and only the most backward phrasemonger would suggest that at this time and under these conditions that war between China and the U.S.A. would benefit the world revolution.

The Chinese Party knows full well that time is on the side of the revolution. It has been obvious since WWII that it will be the struggle for peace that will develop the class war.

In the face of the screaming of the phoney left in this country we announce our unqualified support to the Chinese Government. We will utilize this coming short period of populist democracy that must accompany an understanding with China to prepare for the inevitable onslaught of fascism in the U.S.A.

1. Page 37, Report on Foreign Policy Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow.
2. IBID Page 70
3. IBID Page 72

We Salute the Communist Party of China!

July 1 marks 50 years since the founding of the Communist Party of China. The C.P.C. was founded on the scientific teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Stalin and built on the rich experience of the Great October Revolution in Russia. Under its strong leadership, China has emerged from the pit of feudal and colonial oppression to become the world's stronghold of socialist revolution and national independence.

Guided by Chairman Mao Tse Tung's correct Marxist-Leninist line, the C.P.C. has steered the masses of Chinese workers and peasants through 50 years of combat, proving that a small movement can grow into a tidal wave of revolution when guided by the correct political line.

The victories of the Russian Bolshevik and Chinese revolutions teach a fundamental lesson, especially to the unorganized and spontaneous movement in the U.S. Their experience has shown that the seizure of power cannot be achieved or maintained without the leadership of a communist party. As Mao Tse Tung said, "A communist Party built on Marxist-Leninist revolutionary theory and in the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary style, an army under the leadership of such a party, a united front of all revolutionary classes and all revolutionary groups under the leadership of such a party--these are the three main weapons with which we can seize political power and consolidate it. It is precisely along this course that the Chinese revolution has advanced." (Peking Review #27, 1971)

The Communist League warmly congratulates the C.P.C. on its 50th anniversary. We are greatly indebted to the Chinese Communist Party because they are the bastion of proletarian revolution in the world today. Its unbending Marxist-Leninist line is the standard for all revolutionaries to follow.

We fully support the task layed out by the Ninth National Congress of the Party, "Unite to win still greater victories."

LONG LIVE THE C.P.C.!

LONG LIVE MARXISM-LENINISM
MAO TSE TUNG THOUGHT!

WORKERS OF THE WORLD, UNITE!