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176 - CHINESE CADRES CARRY FORWARD THEIR STUDY OF MARXISM

Boston (NANS DAILY) July 28 - Hsinhua, dated July 8, 1973, carried the following article:

Responding to the call of our great leader Chairman Mao "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism", cadres throughout China have been assiduously studying the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and of Chairman Mao. Especially noteworthy are the efforts made by cadres working at or above the county level and at or above regimental level in the People's Liberation Army.

Such study is helping to raise the cadre's consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and is pushing forward the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Party committees at all levels have strengthened their leadership in this sphere over the past few years. Special study groups have been set up at and above county and regimental level and in large industrial enterprises to guide this work according to regular study plans. The leading cadres have systematically read "The Manifesto of the Communist Party", "Critique of the Gotha Programme", "The Civil War in France", "Anti-Duhring", "The State and Revolution", "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism", "On Practice", "On Contradiction", "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions among the People", "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?", "Speech at the Chinese Communist Party's National Conference on Propaganda Work" and other Marxist classics. Many cadres have also read books on Chinese and world history and the history of philosophy.

To meet the growing demand, China has translated and published in large numbers the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. Fiftyseven titles, including complete works, selected works and pamphlets, have been published in the past two years, amounting to a total of 210 million copies, in addition to Chairman Mao's works. Apart from this, more than 28 million copies of reference books on the classics have come off the press. Translations of Marxist classics in minority languages amount to 69 titles and nearly five million copies.

The emphasis in all this study is to obtain a good grasp of basic Marxist concepts and to criticize revisionist notions and assertions. The cadres have studied in particular the Marxist concepts that classes struggle and there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle in the historical period of socialism; that the dictatorship of the proletariat has to be consolidated and strengthened; that the masses of the people are the motive force in the making of history; that knowledge comes from practice. Among the revisionist notions and assertions which are being criticized are the ideas peddled by Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers -- including "the dying out of class struggle"; "history is created by geniuses and the masses are simply a mob"; "the theory of productive forces".

In this way, the cadres have improved their ability to distinguish sham Marxism from genuine Marxism and gained a better idea, theoretically, ideologically and politically, of what is Chairman Mao's Marxist-Leninist line and what is the revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers; what is the socialist road and what is the capitalist road; what is the materialist theory of reflection and what is idealist apriorism.

The cadres usually spend two half days or one full day a week in study, in addition to their spare-time study. The Party committees also run special short-term study classes for the cadres. During each term of study, the cadres concentrate on reading and grasping one or two Marxist classics in a period of one or two months. Then, on returning to their posts, they persist in self-study and at the same time help others in study.

A salient feature in all this study is the combination of theory with revolutionary practice. Especially, the cadres combine the study of the Marxist classics with the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, with the summing up of experience and with the transformation of one's world outlook.

While studying "The Manifesto of the
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Communist Party", the cadres in the P.L.A. Units in Peking, Nanking and Kwangtung drew on their experience in following Chairman Mao during the war years and during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. They took special note of the passage in the manifesto which says: "They (the communists) never cease, for a single instant, to instil into the working class the clearest possible recognition of the hostile antagonism between bourgeoisie and proletariat". They linked this with Chairman Mao's theory that throughout the historical period of socialism, classes, class contradictions and class struggle still exist. They then criticized the theory of the dying out of class struggle under socialism spread by Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers.

In the study of Marxist classics, leading members of the Party committee of the Kailun Coal Mines in Hopei Province have analyzed and criticized the idealist apriorism of Liu Shao-chi and company; and through their criticism, they have deepened their grasp of the concept that the masses are the real heroes and that practice comes before knowledge. In the course of their attack on conservative ideas, they have carried out investigations down in the pits and encouraged the workers to make technical innovations and tap production potentials in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work. As a result, the mines produced a record 17.8 million tons of coal in 1971, more than a million tons above the 1970 figure and 41 per cent above the designed capacity. Output continued to increase and broke the designed capacity again by 43 per cent in 1972. And in the first five months of this year they extracted an average of 9.9 per cent more coal daily than in the same period in 1972.

While studying the Marxist classics, the cadres often review their own stand, ideas and method of thinking as revealed in their work and closely combine the effort to transform the objective world with their effort to transform their subjective world. They study the concept of one dividing into two and criticize tendencies towards conceit. The main conclusion is: "Things are always changing, and so the search for truth will never end. Only by being on constant guard against arrogance and conceit, by ridding oneself of idealism in the transformation of one's world outlook and by maintaining close ties with the masses in revolutionary work, can we open up broader prospects for the recognition of truth and conscientiously implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line."

Chairman Mao always attaches great importance to the ideological development of the Party and has long called on Party members and cadres to study Marxism-Leninism in its integration with the Chinese revolution. In view of the sharp and complicated class struggle between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat in the course of the socialist revolution and socialist construction since the founding of new China, Chairman Mao has once again called on the cadres to conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism. Taking note of the

fact that Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers waved the flag of Marxism-Leninism while distorting the basic principles and revolutionary spirit of Marxism-Leninism, and spread revisionism and sabotaged the study of Marxism-Leninism among the cadres during the Cultural Revolution, Chairman Mao has issued the great call of the Party: "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism." The cadres have steadily raised their understanding of the importance of studying Marxism. End Item.

177 - ALBANIAN PAPER CALLS FOR STRUGGLE AGAINST ALIEN MANIFESTATIONS AND LIBERAL STANDS

Boston (NANS DAILY) July 28 - Hsinhua, dated July 6, 1973, carried the following article:

Zeri i Popullit, organ of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour, carried an editorial entitled "The Struggle Against Alien Manifestations and Liberal Stands -- Indispensable Condition for the Victory of Socialism" on June 30 on the recently-concluded Fourth Plenum of the Sixth Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour.

The editorial said: "The Fourth Plenum of the Sixth Central Committee of the Party analysed the problem which is a matter of life and death and of paramount importance to socialism and the defence of socialism, to the Party itself, to the struggle against alien influences of the bourgeois and revisionist ideology on all fronts under any circumstances, especially under the practical condition of the antagonistic encirclement by imperialism and revisionism against our country."

It continued: "The report delivered by Comrade Enver Hoxha at the Plenum makes a deep scientific Marxist-Leninist analysis of the problems and tasks facing our Party in various spheres of social life. He made a correct and powerful criticism on the various alien manifestations reflected in literature and arts, in culture, in certain behaviour and tastes of the people and in economy."

It pointed out: "Generalising the discussions, criticism and debates in the Party and among the masses about the problems raised in Comrade Enver Hoxha's recent speeches, the Plenum has drawn theoretical and practical conclusions which will certainly give a new impetus to the class struggle and to the irresistible march of socialism in Albania."

The editorial said: "Our Party, as a Marxist-Leninist Party, has had the struggle against alien influences, be they liberal, bourgeois-revisionist, conservative, or feudo-patriarchal, as one of its fundamental preoccupations. It has considered it as an indispensable condition for the deepening of revolution and defence of socialism, as a process during which our new man is educated and tempered. It has considered this struggle as an indispensability, on which its existence as a Marxist-Leninist Party depends, as a condition to carry out properly its national and international tasks. That is why our Party has constantly and forcefully stressed the need of a frontal struggle on the two flanks, both against the remnants

and traces of the past and conservatism and against liberalism and all the dangerous influences of the present day bourgeois-revisionist ideology. On the basis of this correct orientation, which was stressed by the Sixth Party Congress, we have carried out a deep class struggle, especially on the ideological front, against bureaucratism and technocratism, and for the complete emancipation of the Albanian women, for the further revolutionisation of our schools, and against religious prejudices, the petty-bourgeois ideology, etc."

The editorial pointed out: "The struggle against the influences of foreign ideology and the measures adopted in this respect is a significant step forward in the deepening of the revolutionisation of the whole state of life. Great successes have been won in this struggle and on the basis of these measures."

The editorial said: "But, we can in no way be satisfied with these achieved successes and we cannot think that the problems raised recently have already been fully solved. On the contrary, as it was stressed at the Plenum, it is indispensable to go still deeper in the class struggle to smash all the influences of foreign ideology, to strengthen the independence of our country, to develop the economy and culture, to incessantly carry out the revolution."

"The enemies have changed only the tactics, but they have not stopped the struggle against us. They have concentrated much more their attempts on the ideological front," it continued. "The world situation today induces and compels one to increase the revolutionary vigilance."

The editorial said: "The imperialist-revisionist pressure against our country in order to suffocate the revolutionary voice of socialist Albania in Europe." It added: "We also bear in mind that as a forerunner of every possible and direct military aggression is the ideological aggression of the enemies who through numerous and sophisticated means have us on the target of their attacks. In this life and death struggle as instructed by the Plenum, we should keep in mind that the ideological pressure is permanent, that against it one must fight and win every day, every month, every year."

The editorial said that the Plenum particularly discussed the current development of literature and arts in Albania. It stressed the need of the strengthening of the proletarian Party spirit in this field.

The editorial called on the Party and youth organisations, schools and cultural institutions to strengthen revolutionary education work among youth and carry on a resolute struggle against the influences of bourgeois-revisionist ideology.

In conclusion, the editorial said that the decisions made by the Fourth Plenum of the Sixth Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour "will raise higher the splendid revolutionary atmosphere that is created with us, will carry further forward the struggle of the Party in all fields, will strengthen the unity of the people around the Party and Central Committee with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, will further mobilise the masses to fulfil the great tasks of the

five-year plan that the Sixth Congress of the Party laid down, to raise ever higher the glory of the homeland, of our people and Party." End Item.

178 - MANCHESTER BY-ELECTION RESULTS: A NEW TREND IN BRITISH POLITICS

Boston (NANS DAILY) July 28 - Workers' England Daily News, dated June 30, 1973, carried the following article:

In the Manchester Exchange By-Election on Wednesday, June 27th, the voting was as follows:

monopoly capitalist parties....9,556 votes.
proletarian party, the Communist Party of England (Marxist-Leninist).....109 votes.

The voting for the monopoly capitalist parties decreased from 12,015 at the last General Election in 1970 to 9,556 at the By-Election, a drop of 20.5% The Communist Party of England (Marxist-Leninist), on the first occasion it has stood a candidate in the bourgeois elections received 109 votes.

The percentage of the poll was 1.1% for the CPE (M-L) and 98.9% for the monopoly capitalist parties.

The voting for the monopoly capitalist parties was divided as follows:

Labour	5,348
Liberal	3,525
Conservative	683

The bourgeois press and bourgeois parties have tried to read great significance into the result, talking of "Tories' headache", and "Liberal upsurge" etc., whilst the Liberal candidate claimed that it was a "discredit to all parties -- including mine".

However, the real significance of the result lay in the fact that the proletariat's own party, the CPE (M-L), standing its first candidate, gained 109 votes or 1.1% of the poll. Whilst the voting for the monopoly capitalist parties dropped yet again, 1 in every 100 voters voted for CPE (M-L) on the first opportunity they ever had to do so.

The voting for CPE (M-L) represents the new and growing trend of the proletariat of England uniting behind its party, the CPE (M-L) and marching towards the seizure of state power from the monopoly capitalist class. The drop in the vote for the monopoly capitalist parties represents their degeneration and increasing isolation from the working people.

Most recently the monopoly capitalists have become worried because too many people are aware that all their parties are the same, in so far as they all want to reform the capitalist system. Therefore, they have been doing propaganda for an "upsurge" and "revitalisation" of the Liberal Party with its "new" "community politics". Yet despite this propaganda of "new happenings" in the arena of bourgeois politics they were unable to increase the enthusiasm of the broad masses for the monopoly capitalist parties and were unable to prevent the fall in their votes.

The voting was a "discredit to all" monopoly capitalist "parties" but a great victory for the proletarian party, the CPE (M-L). As a result of the participation of the Communists in the Manchester Exchange

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By-Election the Marxist-Leninist political line has been widely disseminated amongst the working people of Manchester Exchange. The development of this trend is what the monopoly capitalists are most frightened of.
End Item.

179 - PEOPLE'S DAILY EDITORIAL: SAMDECH SIHANOUK'S TRIUMPHANT TOUR IN AFRICA AND EUROPE

Boston (NANS DAILY) July 28 - Hsinhua, dated July 5, 1973, carried the following article:

The People's Daily in its editorial on July 5 warmly greets Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's successful visit to eleven African and European countries. Entitled "The Cambodian People Have Friends All Over the World", the editorial reads as follows:

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and Madame Sihanouk, accompanied by a Special Envoy of the Interior Part of Cambodia Ieng Sary, is scheduled to arrive in Peking today after paying a friendly visit to eleven African and European countries. The Chinese people rejoice exultantly at the full success of Samdech Sihanouk's friendly visit and warmly congratulate the government and people of Cambodia on their tremendous achievements on the diplomatic front.

Bringing with him the profound friendship of the seven million Cambodian people, Samdech Sihanouk has undergone the hardship of travelling thousands of miles, visiting Senegal, Guinea, Mali, the Congo, Zambia, Morocco, Mauritania, Algeria, Albania, Yugoslavia and Romania at the invitation of these countries. The recent visit is a great event in the annals of the foreign relations of the Kingdom of Cambodia. Samdech Sihanouk's fruitful trip has made a positive contribution to the development of the friendly relations between Cambodia and these countries, the strengthening of the friendship and solidarity between the Cambodian people and the people of the world, and the support for the anti-imperialist struggle of the people of all countries.

In his eleven-state tour, Samdech Sihanouk was hospitably received and warmly welcomed from Dakar on the Atlantic to Bucharest on the Danube, and from the African hinterland to the Adriatic coast. Samdech Sihanouk held friendly talks and exchanged views with government leaders of these countries on mutual relations and the present international situation, and had friendly contacts with the people of these countries. Leaders of these countries have reaffirmed their resolute solidarity with the just struggle of the Cambodian people and emphasised that the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia is the sole legal government of Cambodia. All this shows vividly that the international prestige of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia under the leadership of Samdech Sihanouk is rising day by day and that the Cambodian people have friends all over the world.

Samdech Sihanouk's visit took place under the new situation brought about by the Cambodian people's great victories in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and after his successful inspection tour of the liberated areas of Cambodia. During his visit, Samdech Sihanouk sternly condemned U.S. aggression, interference and wanton bombing in Cambodia which cannot save the traitorous Lon Nol clique from its doom, and explained the 5-point just stand of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia on the settlement of the Cambodia issue. Samdech Sihanouk's solemn and just stand in defending national independence and state sovereignty has won the support of the governments and people of all countries upholding justice.

At present, the heroic Cambodian people under the leadership of the National United Front and Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia have firmly grasped the initiative on the battlefield and have won one signal victory after another in their sustained and vigorous offensives against the traitorous Lon Nol clique. Huddled in the isolated city of Phnom Penh, the traitorous Lon Nol clique is in dire straits. Its days are numbered. We are convinced that with the support of the people the world over, the Cambodian people are bound to win complete victory.
End Item.

180 - PAKISTAN EXPRESSES INDIGNATION OVER KILLING OF PAKISTANI P.O.W.'s BY INDIANS

Boston (NANS DAILY) July 28 - Hsinhua, dated July 10, 1973, carried the following article from Rawalpindi, Pakistan:

The Pakistan Government today expressed indignation over the killing of three more Pakistani prisoners of war yesterday by Indian armed guards, reported the Associated Press of Pakistan.

Commenting on the incident, a spokesman of the Pakistan Foreign Office said: "Such incidents are the direct result of the prolonged imprisonment of over 92,000 Pakistan soldiers and civilians in flagrant violation of the Geneva conventions".

The entire world condemn India for the inhuman treatment of the Pakistani P.O.W.'s, he said.

"The Government of Pakistan will demand an immediate enquiry into the incident and due punishment of the Indian authorities responsible for the murder of the Pakistani soldiers," he added.

Swiss Ambassador Jacques Mallet who is in charge of Indian interest in Pakistan was summoned to the Foreign Ministry late in the night and requested to convey immediately the protest of the Government of Pakistan to the Indian Government.

End Item.