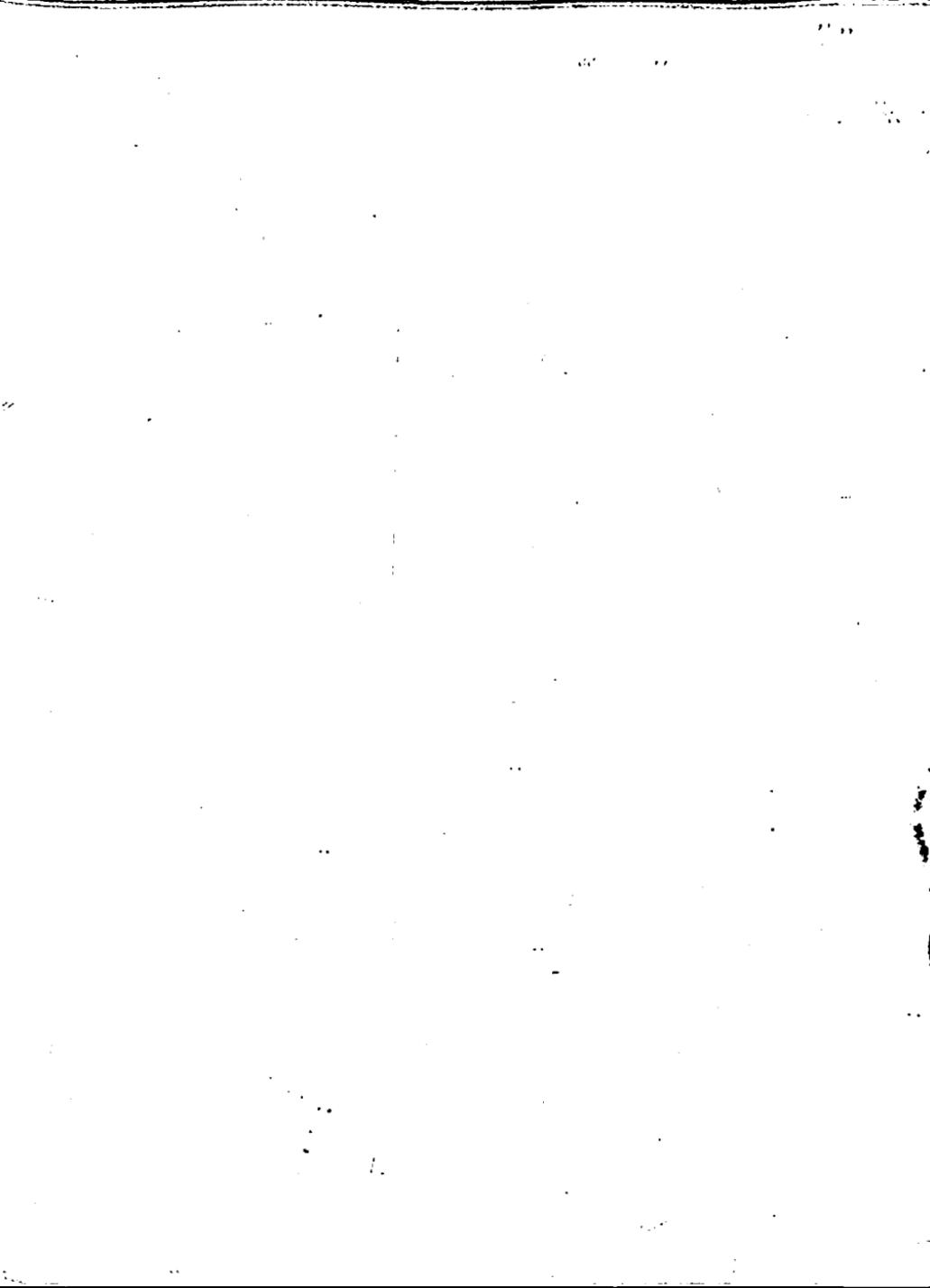


STRIVE FOR NEW VICTORIES

*In Celebration of the 23rd Anniversary of the Founding
of the People's Republic of China*

FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS
PEKING



STRIVE FOR NEW VICTORIES

In Celebration of the 23rd Anniversary of the Founding
of the People's Republic of China

Editorial by *Renmin Ribao (People's Daily)*, *Hongqi (Red Flag)*
and *Jiefangjun Bao (Liberation Army Daily)*

(October 1, 1972)

FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS
PEKING 1972

Printed in the People's Republic of China

Twenty-three years have passed since the founding of the People's Republic of China. Over these years the Chinese people, led by the great leader Chairman Mao, have fought victoriously along the revolutionary road of socialism. The people of all nationalities of China are filled with joy as they celebrate the glorious festival today in an excellent domestic and international situation.

The world has witnessed great changes in the past year. There have been new developments in the revolutionary struggles of the people of various countries. People's struggles to achieve national liberation and safeguard national independence are deepening and surging higher in Indochina and the Middle East, and throughout Asia, Africa and Latin America. It has become the common demand of the people of various countries to oppose the power politics and hegemony of the superpowers. More and more countries in the first as well as the second intermediate zone are joining forces in different forms and on a varying scale to engage in struggles against one or two superpowers. The third world is playing an increasingly important role in international affairs. Even some countries under fairly tight control by Soviet revisionism or U.S. imperialism are striving to free themselves from their dictate. Egypt's announcement of the sending away of Soviet military experts and part of the Soviet officers and men, the enlargement of the West European Common Market, the formation of the

17-nation free trade zone, and the new diplomatic moves of Japan and some other countries — all this shows that international relations are undergoing new readjustments and changes.

During the past year, China has continued to carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs in an all-round way. We have further developed our relations of friendship, mutual assistance and co-operation with the other socialist countries. We have firmly supported the people of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, and supported the people of other Asian, African and Latin American countries in their just struggles to achieve and safeguard national independence and defend state sovereignty. We insist on peaceful coexistence with countries having different social systems on the basis of the Five Principles and strive for the relaxation of international tension. This is what we have done towards Asian, African and Latin American countries as well as towards countries in the second intermediate zone. Even if a country previously adopted a policy hostile to China, we would hold talks with it for the improvement of relations between the two countries when it indicates its readiness to change that policy. We uphold our principle and, at the same time, adopt a flexible attitude which is permissible and necessary for carrying out our principle. Our foreign policy has won ever wider sympathy and support in the world. Our friendly exchanges with other peoples have increased. We have finally regained our legitimate rights in the United Nations after being deprived of them for more than 20 years, and the Chiang Kai-shek clique has

been driven out of this world body. Twenty more countries have established or restored diplomatic relations with China in the past year. Heads of state and government, foreign ministers and government delegations from many countries have visited our country. After relations between China and the United States had been suspended for more than 20 years, U.S. President Richard Nixon visited China last February, and the leaders of the two countries held earnest, frank and beneficial talks on Sino-U.S. relations and world affairs. The gate to friendly contacts between the people of the two countries is now open. Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka has just visited China on invitation, and the leaders of the two countries held friendly talks and reached an important agreement on the question of normalization of Sino-Japanese relations. The termination of the state of war and the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Japan have fulfilled a long-time desire of the Chinese and Japanese people and opened a new page in the relations between the two countries. This will exert a positive influence on the relaxation of tension in Asia and the safeguarding of world peace. As a result of the great achievements of Chairman Mao's line in foreign affairs, the policy of those who dreamt of isolating China has gone bankrupt and the still extant counter-revolutionary schemes to encircle China are falling apart.

The world today is far from peaceful. U.S. imperialism is still waging a bloody war in Viet Nam and the rest of Indochina. It has not yet withdrawn all its aggressor troops and those of its vassals from there, but instead has been reinforcing its naval and air forces

engaged in the bombing and blockading of Viet Nam. The situation remains tense in the South Asian subcontinent, the Middle East and other areas as a result of contention between Soviet revisionism and U.S. imperialism. Though the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, have conducted negotiations and concluded certain agreements, their superficial compromise and ease-off only serve to prepare for a new fight. The Soviet Union and the United States signed in Moscow an agreement on the so-called limitation of strategic nuclear weapons, but before the ink was dry one stepped up the testing and manufacturing of new nuclear weapons and the other increased its military expenditures enormously. Thus they entered a new stage of nuclear arms race. While maintaining a no-war-no-peace situation in the Middle East, they have stepped up open and covert struggles to increase their control over Arab countries and suppress the Palestinian revolutionary movement. Soviet revisionism has exerted itself to play up the so-called European security question only to pinpoint Europe as the main area of its contention with U.S. imperialism.

In the course of this contention, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has further revealed its true colours of social-imperialism. With a growing appetite, it is reaching out its hands everywhere. It is even more deceitful than old-line imperialist countries, and therefore more dangerous. Social-imperialism is, as Lenin pointed out, **“Socialism in words, imperialism in deeds, the growth of opportunism into imperialism.”** While obviously pursuing a policy of military expansion, Soviet revisionist social-imperialism clamours for “peace” and

“security.” While obviously pushing neo-colonialism in a big way in Asia, Africa and Latin America, it advertises “support to the national-liberation movement.” While obviously stepping up its arms expansion and war preparations, it raises a hue and cry about “disarmament.” At the current U.N. General Assembly Session, Soviet revisionism has talked glibly about so-called “permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons,” just so much humbug with which it intends to avoid committing itself to the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons and to maintain its nuclear monopoly. But sham is sham. It may deceive some people for some time, but not for ever. Soviet revisionism is still being condemned for its military occupation of Czechoslovakia; by instigating India to launch a war of aggression against Pakistan, it once again revealed its expansionist ambitions; its schemes to control the Arab countries have been further exposed; its subversive activities in many countries have been frustrated one after another. These ugly facts have helped people to see things much more clearly. The aggression and expansion by Soviet revisionism has not only evoked stronger and stronger opposition from the people of various countries, but also aggravated its domestic crises, thus placing it in an increasingly difficult position both at home and abroad.

Chairman Mao teaches: **“With regard to the question of world war, there are but two possibilities: One is that the war will give rise to revolution and the other is that revolution will prevent the war.”** “The danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. But revolution is the

main trend in the world today." The prospects of the world people's revolutionary movement are bright, while the road has twists and turns. Victory in the revolutionary struggle of the people of a country depends mainly on the people themselves gradually raising their political consciousness and sense of organization in the course of struggle and gradually combining the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of revolution in their own country. We always support people's revolutionary struggles; we place hope on the people. The development of our relations with countries having different social systems on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the increase of our friendly exchanges with other peoples are not only conducive to the easing of international tension but are in the interests of the revolutionary struggles of the people of various countries. That is why the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence set forth by China have found their way ever deeper into the hearts of the people.

In this excellent international situation we should further implement in an all-round way Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs. We must unite with the other socialist countries and the working class throughout the world, with all oppressed people and oppressed nations and with all peace-loving countries and people who are against power politics, to firmly oppose the policy of aggression and war of imperialism and social-imperialism, especially to expose the Soviet revisionist scheme of sham relaxation but real expansion, and strive for the easing of international tension and the maintenance of world peace. Our doing

so conforms to the fundamental interests of the people of China and the world. And only by doing so can international tension be truly eased and world peace safeguarded.

Our domestic situation is also very good. Education in ideology and political line is being carried out on a larger scale, and the campaign to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work is deepening. The cadres and masses are conscientiously studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, and criticizing the counter-revolutionary crimes and reactionary fallacies of Liu Shao-chi and other swindlers. This helps enhance the ability of the cadres and masses to distinguish genuine from sham Marxism-Leninism, and raise their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines. Thus the victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has been consolidated and developed.

As the campaign to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work deepens, the Party's centralized leadership is further strengthened. Chairman Mao's proletarian policies are carried out in a still better way. The whole Party, the whole army and the people of various nationalities throughout the country are more united than ever. The Chinese People's Liberation Army is further strengthened politically and militarily. Our national defence is more powerful than before. The dictatorship of the proletariat is daily consolidated. The mass movements, **in agriculture, learn from Tachai and in industry, learn from Taching**, have achieved new successes. Fresh progress has also been made on the other economic fronts and the cultural and educational

fronts. Our great motherland is full of vitality, thriving with each passing day.

The new development of our socialist revolution and socialist construction and the new achievements on the diplomatic front are victories for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, victories for the line of the Ninth Party Congress. Past and present experience has repeatedly testified to the truth that **"the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything."**

Ten years ago, at the Tenth Plenary Session of the Party's Eighth Central Committee, Chairman Mao explicitly put forth the basic line of the Party for the whole historical period of socialism and issued the great call, **Never forget classes and class struggle**, lifting the curtain on the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Our struggle against Liu Shao-chi and other swindlers is fundamentally a struggle between keeping to this basic line of Chairman Mao's and altering it. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, we ferreted out these deep-hidden bourgeois careerists, smashed their schemes to restore capitalism, and repudiated their revisionist line. This is a great victory. However, class struggle and the struggle between the two lines will continue for a long time to come. We must bear in mind the rich experience in class struggle over the past decade, firmly grasp the Party's basic line and continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and **unite to win still greater victories.**

It is still our cardinal task to deepen education in ideology and political line and do a really good job of

criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work. We should make full use of such teachers by negative examples as Liu Shao-chi and other swindlers and further criticize revisionism politically, ideologically and theoretically. In order to deepen the criticism of revisionism and the rectification of the style of work, it is essential to read and study seriously, be good at linking study with practice and continually sum up experience and draw lessons. We must assiduously study works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works and raise our understanding of Marxist-Leninist theory to a higher level. We should follow the principle of linking theory with practice that Chairman Mao always advocates, persist in revolutionary mass criticism and make a clear distinction between the correct line and the erroneous line, so that struggle-criticism-transformation in all spheres of work will continue to progress soundly.

The excellent international and domestic situation urges us to quicken our pace in socialist construction. Comrades on every front must go all out, aim high and strive to do their work well. We must rely wholeheartedly on the working class and its most reliable ally — the poor and lower-middle peasants. We must continue to implement in an all-round way Chairman Mao's proletarian policies, including the policies towards cadres and intellectuals and the economic policy, so as to unite all the forces that can be united and bring into play all positive factors. We must unswervingly carry out the general principle of taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor for the development of the national economy, and fulfil the national economic

plan in an all-round way. We must do a good job of the revolution in education, literature and art and other spheres of ideology and culture. We should encourage people to be **both red and expert** and, under the command of proletarian politics, to study vocational skill and technique and raise their educational level for the sake of the revolution. We must continue our efforts to build up the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the militia, strengthen army-government and army-civilian unity, and keep to the concept of all-time preparedness and **heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland**. We express deep concern for our compatriots in Taiwan, who are our own flesh and blood. We are determined to liberate Taiwan Province, the sacred territory of the motherland!

In times of victory, we must remain modest and prudent and preserve our style of arduous struggle. We should promote proletarian integrity and correct unhealthy tendencies, and make this an important component of the campaign to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work. Chairman Mao has said: "**It is valuable to know oneself.**" Leading cadres at all levels should take note of this advice: "**Don't become dizzy with success, remind yourself often of your weak points, shortcomings and mistakes.**" They must adhere to democratic centralism and the mass line. They should be models in observing Party and state discipline, be concerned with the well-being of the masses, share weal and woe with them, and oppose any special privileges. We must carry out Chairman Mao's teaching: "**Our aim is to create a political situation in which there are both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom,**

both unity of will and personal ease of mind and liveliness, so as to facilitate our socialist revolution and socialist construction, make it easier to overcome difficulties, enable our country to build a modern industry and modern agriculture at a fairly rapid pace, consolidate our Party and state and make them better able to weather storm and stress. The general heading is the correct handling of contradictions among the people. The method is to use a practical approach and the mass line."

The future of our revolution is bright.

No force can stop the triumphant advance of our people.

Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, let us grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war, and build our socialist motherland into a still more prosperous country to make greater contributions to humanity!

夺取新的胜利
——庆祝中华人民共和国成立二十三周年

外文出版社出版（北京）
1972年（32开）第一版
编号：（英）3050—2476
00010
3—E—1293P



