

PEKING REVIEW

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December 13, 1960

The Meeting of Representatives of Communist and Workers' Parties

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A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

Dec. 13, 1960 Vol. III Nos. 49-50

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ROUND THE WEEK

Peking Goes to the Polls

Peking was astir earlier than usual on December 4, though it was a Sunday, and rather chilly with light snowflakes dancing in the air. People were soon out on the streets in all parts of the city. Singly or in groups, and often whole families together, they headed for the nearest polling stations to cast their votes for deputies to the district people's congresses of Peking municipality. This is the fourth biennial primary election to be held in the country since liberation.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung, Premier Chou En-lai, Chairman Chu Teh of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Teng Hsiao-ping and other Party and government leaders voted along with Peking residents, in their own electoral divisions.

As in the past, the turn-out this year was heavy. Under Chinese electoral law, all citizens who have reached the age of 18 have the right to vote and stand for election, irrespective of nationality, race, sex, occupation, social origin, religious belief, education, property status or length of residence.

This year's list of candidates was made up mostly of outstanding persons who have distinguished themselves on various fronts of socialist construction during the past two years. Jointly nominated by the Chinese Communist Party, the various democratic parties and people's organizations, their qualifications have been thoroughly discussed by the electors during the preparatory stages of the election over the past month. Leading workers, cadres, teachers and professional people headed the list. Among those nominated were many outstanding women, former housewives, whose political consciousness and cultural and technical knowledge have made notable advances since the establishment of the urban people's communes.

The district people's congresses are the basic level of state power in such urban municipalities as Peking and Shanghai. Deputies to the congresses are elected by direct secret ballot. The congresses will in turn elect deputies to the municipal people's

congresses which will elect deputies to the National People's Congress. In the case of counties and other cities, their people's congresses will elect deputies to the people's congresses for the provinces or autonomous regions which will then elect the deputies to the National People's Congress.

Pardons List Announced

By order of the Chairman of the People's Republic of China, the Supreme People's Court on November 28 pardoned and released 50 war criminals who have really repented and turned over a new leaf. At the same time, 21 war criminals who have repented of their crimes have had their original sentences reduced.

The 50 are the second group of war criminals pardoned and released by the People's Government. They belonged to the Chiang Kai-shek clique, the puppet "Manchukuo" regime and the bogus "Inner Mongolian Autonomous Government." All had committed major crimes against the people. Taken prisoner by the People's Liberation Army, they were in prison for over ten years. Enlightened by the revolutionary humanitarian policy of the Chinese Communist Party and the People's Government — the policy of combining punishment with leniency and reform through labour with ideological education — and encouraged by the release of the first group of war criminals in 1959, they have shown that they have really repented and turned over a new leaf.

Among the 45 pardoned war criminals who belonged to the Chiang Kai-shek clique are: Li Hsien-chou, lieutenant-general, Vice-Commander of the Kuomintang Second "Pacification Zone"; Fan Han-chieh, lieutenant-general, Vice-Commander of the Kuomintang "Bandit Suppression Headquarters" in northeast China and concurrently Director of the Headquarters' Commanding Post in Chinchow; Lo Li-jung, lieutenant-general, Commander of the Kuomintang Third Army; Hu Lintung, lieutenant-general, Commander of the Kuomintang 41st Army; Chen Chin-cheng, lieutenant-general, Commander of the Kuomintang Reorganized 96th Army; Li Yi-kwang, lieutenant-

general, Vice-Commander of the Kuomintang Fifth Army and concurrently Commander of the Independent 50th Division; and Sung Jui-ko, lieutenant-general, Commander of the Kuomintang Reorganized 66th Division.

The four released who belonged to the puppet "Manchukuo" regime are: Chin Ming-shih, "Minister of Public Health"; Wang Tzu-heng, "governor" of the Pinkiang Province; Aisin Ghiorroh Puchieh, aide-de-camp of the "royal court"; and Genzirezab, major-general, Chief of Staff of the Tenth Military Zone of the puppet "Manchukuo."

Chen Shao-wu, major-general, Special Commissioner of the G-Two Department of the "Ministry of National Defence" of the bogus "Inner Mongolian Autonomous Government" was also pardoned.

At the meetings where their release was announced, the pardoned war criminals unanimously expressed their gratitude to the Communist Party and the People's Government and voiced their determination to continue to remould themselves so as to contribute to the building of socialism in the motherland.

Lhasa Conferences

A conference of outstanding groups and individuals from every important field of work in the Tibet region opened in Lhasa early this month. It is attended by more than 400 delegates, the overwhelming majority of whom are former serfs and slaves.

Chang Ching-wu, representative of the Central People's Government and Secretary of the Working Committee of the Chinese Communist Party in Tibet, addressed the conference on the region's achievements in the past year and more and the tasks that lie ahead. He described the victory of the democratic reforms in Tibet as ending once for all one of the most reactionary, obscurantist and barbarous systems of feudal serfdom, which was cherished and supported by imperialism. The million serfs who for generations suffered the most bitter enslavement and exploitation have risen to their feet, he declared, and under the leadership of the Communist Party, have established their own democratic state power — the people's government administrations at various levels and peasant and herdsman associations — thus affirming their right to be their

own masters and run the affairs of their own nationality.

The speaker noted that as a result of the movement against the rebellion, against unpaid forced labour and against human bondage, the campaign for the reduction of rents and interest rates and the land reform, the labouring people in Tibet now have their own land, herds and other means of production for the first time in history. The change in ownership of the means of production from the serf-owners to the peasants has freed the region's productive forces. For two years in succession, good harvests have been reaped, with a consequent improvement in the people's living standards.

The speaker also pointed out that profound changes are taking place in the people's outlook and there are ever more examples indicative of new ways of thinking and of a new morality among the labouring people of Tibet. There is a rapid growth of primary schools, evening classes and spare-time training classes for adults. These fundamental changes, he declared, are victories of the nationality policy of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

Referring to the tasks that face Tibet, Chang Ching-wu emphasized that the revolution in Tibet is in the stage of the democratic revolution; that it should concentrate its energies on carrying the democratic reforms through to their victorious conclusion, continue to consolidate the people's democratic dictatorship and the leadership of the proletariat, thoroughly wipe out the remnants of feudal serfdom and the ideological influence of the imperialists and foreign reactionaries, develop a new democratic economy and culture, rapidly raise the level of political consciousness of the people, train more Tibetan cadres and build up the Communist Party and Communist Youth League organizations.

Chang Ching-wu listed three major tasks ahead: to continue to consolidate the people's democratic dictatorship and to consolidate and extend the people's democratic united front; guided by the policy of taking agriculture as the base with industry playing the leading role in the economy, to energetically develop agriculture and livestock breeding and unfold a massive patriotic campaign for in-

creased production and economy; and to vigorously develop culture, education and public health.

Earlier, in November, the Tibet Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference held its second plenary session in Lhasa. It was attended by more than 340 delegates representing all nationalities, circles and social strata in the region.

On this occasion, Tan Kuan-san, Deputy Secretary of the Tibet Working Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman of the Tibet Committee of the C.P.P.C.C., spoke on the region's situation and its tasks. Chang Cheng-wu, head of the United Front Department of the Tibet Working Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, dealt with questions concerning the implementation of the policy of redemption. Namdon Kunga Wongchug, Vice-Chairman of the Tibet C.P.P.C.C., presented the views of its Standing Committee concerning the organization of political study among members of the middle and upper social strata.

Construction in High Gear

Chinese building workers are ending the year in grand style. Many construction companies built as much as or even more floor space in the third three-month period as they built in the whole first half of the year and they are keeping up this big leap tempo. The total area of floor space of building projects finished in the third quarter far exceeded that of either the first or second quarter. Especially good headway was made in metropolises like Peking, Shanghai, Sian and Shenyang where major construction is going on, and in Hunan, Honan, Shensi and Yunnan Provinces.

This new burst of high-speed construction has been made possible first of all by a vast concentration of manpower and materials. In line with the nation's stress on steel and grain pro-

Editor's Note

In order to bring to our readers as soon as possible the documents of the recent Moscow meeting of representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties, and other relevant material, Nos. 49 and 50 of *Peking Review* are published as a combined issue.

duction, clear-cut priority is given to projects in the mining, metallurgical and power industries, in transport departments, and in the chemical, fertilizer and tractor industries. In Peking, for example, projects at the Shih-chingshan Iron and Steel Plant and the Farm Machinery Plant are running at the top of the progress sheet in construction.

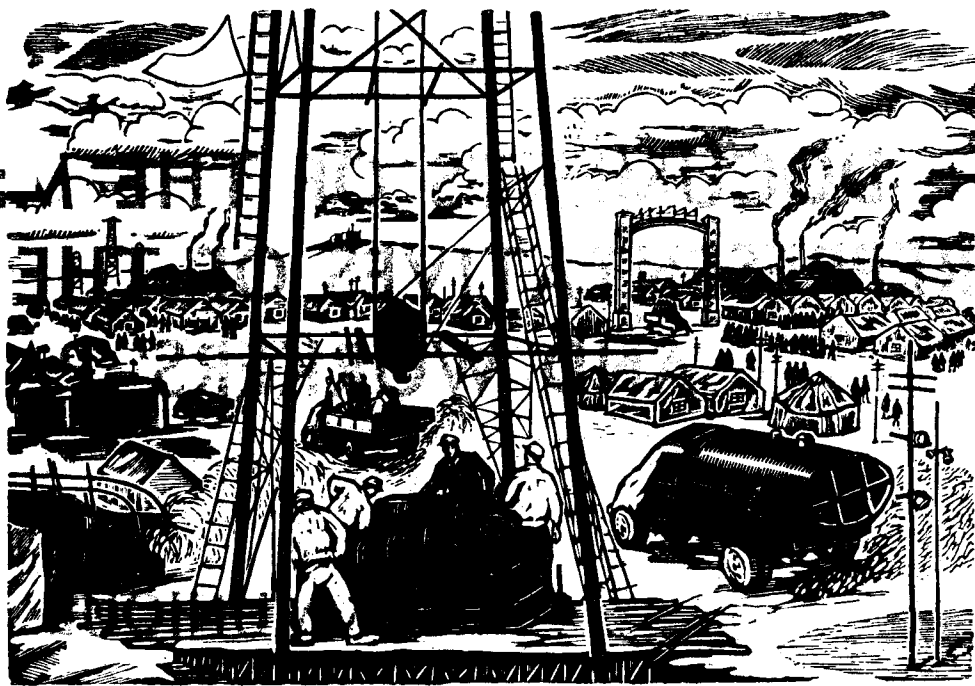
Still another reason for success is improved organization of work. They are going to the "frontlines" and practicing the "four shares" — working, living, eating and consulting together with the masses — cadres have been able to improve their style of work, quickly lay their fingers on production snags and sum up and popularize the latest and best experience. This has added wings to the workers' current emulation drive for a swifter tempo in construction.

Giving Help the Communist Way

Yumen Oilfield, Kansu Province, is supplying the country not only with first-rate petroleum products, but also with needed personnel and valuable experience for its young and fast-growing oil industry. Since the beginning of this year, it has transferred some 6,000 skilled workers and experienced technicians and executives to new oil centres in various parts of the country. These have included some of Yumen's best teams in drilling, maintenance and oil extraction, teams which are nationally-known. Fully staffed and equipped, they start up production as soon as they arrive on their new assignment.

As the country's first natural oil-producing base, Yumen itself has expanded tremendously during the past decade. As workers, demobbed soldiers, students and peasants and modern equipment poured in from all parts of the country, Yumen soon grew into a sizable industrial centre. While production shot up many fold, Yumen's derricks, exploratory and producing wells, refineries and attached scientific institutes have served as a university for the petroleum industry.

The big leap forward in 1958 witnessed a leap at Yumen too. Total output for the two years 1958 and 1959 almost equalled all output from 1950 to 1957. It was at this time too that to meet the needs of the rapidly expanding industry, Yumen began to play the role of a supplier of trained personnel and equipment on a large scale. In the last two years, it has "grad-



A Rising Oil City

Woodcut by Ma Yu-ming

uated" 13,000 skilled personnel and furnished some 18,000 tons of equipment to its younger counterparts in other areas.

Helping other oil centres has become a stimulant to Yumen's own growth. Under the slogan, "Let the technical revolution provide us with manpower, equipment and experience" Yumen's workers and technicians are relying mostly on a higher technical level to achieve bigger output. While the introduction of mechanization and automation is constantly saving manpower and raising efficiency, multipurpose utilization of raw and other materials makes it possible for Yumen to turn out an increasing amount and variety of petroleum and other products.

China's industrialization demands not only new plants but entirely new industries. In such a case, the process is to grow from small to big, from low to an advanced technical level. Yumen provides a fine illustration of this in petroleum, but its experience is duplicated no less brilliantly in other fields.

New Agricultural Almanac

Writing in *Renmin Ribao* recently, Liu Hsiao-ching, brigade leader of rural Chengguan People's Commune in Shansi, passed on an ingenious method by which its members plan their farm work.

Taking their cue from the popular traditional almanac (which used to give the 24 ancient festivals of the lunar

calendar and a mass of astrological and farming lore, and today gives useful scientific information on farm work, Liu's brigade devised an almanac of their own. By applying the "Eight-Point Agricultural Charter" to the concrete conditions of their area — such as climate, crops, soil and terrain — they mapped out in their almanac the key tasks for every season and month as well as the targets and measures to be adopted.

Since agricultural production is highly seasonal, this planning in concrete local terms helps the brigade even out its jobs between the busy and slack seasons and allocate its manpower accordingly. With what is to come known to all, cadres and farmers can always be well prepared for the next step or two.

Of course the new "almanac" has to be improved on and revised constantly. This is so not only because worthwhile experience is accumulated in the process of actual execution, but also because peasants working with extra zeal often get ahead of schedule. The "almanac" specified, for example, that January's work should centre around soil amelioration. Actually this had already been attended to in the last months of 1959.

The Chengguan brigade's "almanac" is a small but typical example of the talent of the Chinese peasant for "weeding through the old to let the new emerge." Little did the sages of old who compiled the first farmer's almanac imagine that one day it would be mobilized to build socialism.

DOCUMENTS OF THE MEETING OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PARTIES

COMMUNIQUE

IN November 1960 a conference of representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties who attended the celebration of the 43rd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was held in Moscow.

Taking part in the conference were delegations of 81 Parties: the Communist Party of Australia, the Communist Party of Austria, the Albanian Party of Labour, the Algerian Communist Party, the Communist Party of Argentina, the Communist Party of Belgium, the Communist Party of Burma, the Bulgarian Communist Party, the Communist Party of Bolivia, the Communist Party of Brazil, the Communist Party of Great Britain, the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Communist Party of Venezuela, the Party of the Working People of Viet Nam, the People's Unity Party of Haiti, the Communist Party of Guade Loupe, the Guatemalan Party of Labour, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the Communist Party of Germany, the Communist Party of Honduras, the Communist Party of Greece, the Communist Party of Denmark, the Dominican People's Socialist Party, the Communist Party of Israel, the Communist Party of India, the Communist Party of Indonesia, the Jordani Communist Party, the Iraqi Communist Party, the People's Party of Iran, the Irish Workers' League, the Communist Party of Northern Ireland, the Communist Party of Spain, the Italian Communist Party, the Communist Party of Canada, the Progressive Party of the Cypriot Working People, the Communist Party of China, the Communist Party of Colombia, the Korean Party of Labour, the Party of the People's Vanguard of Costa Rica, the Popular Socialist Party of Cuba, the Lebanese Communist Party, the Communist Party of Luxemburg, the Communist Party of Malaya, the Moroccan Communist Party, the Communist Party of Martinique, the Mexican Communist Party, the

Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the Communist Party of Nepal, the Communist Party of the Netherlands, the Socialist Party of Nicaragua, the Communist Party of New Zealand, the Communist Party of Norway, the People's Party of Panama, the Paraguayan Communist Party, the Peruvian Communist Party, the Polish United Workers' Party, the Portuguese Communist Party, the Communist Party of Reunion, the Rumanian Workers' Party, the Communist Party of Salvador, the Communist Party of San Marino, the Syrian Communist Party, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Sudanese Communist Party, the Communist Party of Thailand, the Tunisian Communist Party, the Communist Party of Turkey, the Communist Party of Uruguay, the Communist Party of Finland, the French Communist Party, the Communist Party of Ceylon, the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the Communist Party of Chile, the Swiss Party of Labour, the Communist Party of Sweden, the Communist Party of Ecuador, the Communist Party of the Union of South Africa, the Communist Party of Japan and other Parties.

The participants in the conference exchanged experience and familiarized themselves with each other's views and positions, discussed topical problems of present international developments and the communist movement in the interests of the joint struggle for the common aims — peace, democracy, national independence and socialism — and unanimously adopted a statement of Communist and Workers' Parties and also an appeal to all the peoples of the world.

The discussion of all questions took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship on the foundation of the immutable principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

STATEMENT

REPRESENTATIVES of the Communist and Workers' Parties have discussed at this Meeting urgent problems of the present international situation and of the further struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

The Meeting has shown unity of views among the participants on the issues discussed. The Communist and Workers' Parties have unanimously reaffirmed their allegiance to the Declaration and Peace Manifesto adopted in 1957. These programme documents of creative Marxism-Leninism determined the fundamental positions of the international communist movement on the more important issues of our time and contributed in great measure toward uniting the efforts of the Communist and Workers' Parties in the struggle to achieve common goals. They remain the banner and guide to action for the whole of the international communist movement.

The course of events in the past three years has demonstrated the correctness of the analysis of the international situation and the outlook for world development as given in the Declaration and Peace Manifesto, and the great scientific force and effective role of creative Marxism-Leninism.

The chief result of these years is the rapid growth of the might and international influence of the world socialist system, the vigorous process of disintegration of the colonial system under the impact of the national-liberation movement, the intensification of class struggles in the capitalist world, and the continued decline and decay of the world capitalist system. The superiority of the forces of socialism over those of imperialism, of the forces of peace over those of war, is becoming ever more marked in the world arena.

Nevertheless, imperialism, which is intent on maintaining its positions, sabotages disarmament, seeks to prolong the cold war and aggravate it to the utmost, and persists in preparing a new world war. This situation demands ever closer joint efforts and resolute actions on the part of the socialist countries, the international working class, the national anti-imperialist movement, all peace-loving countries and all peace champions to prevent war and assure a peaceful life for people. It demands the further consolidation of all revolutionary forces in the fight against imperialism, for national independence, and for socialism.

I

Our time, whose main content is the transition from capitalism to socialism initiated by the Great October Socialist Revolution, is a time of struggle between the two opposing social systems, a time of socialist revolutions and national-liberation revolutions, a time of the breakdown of imperialism, of the abolition of the colonial system, a time of transition of more peoples to the socialist path, of the triumph of socialism and communism on a world-wide scale.

It is the principal characteristic of our time that the world socialist system is becoming the decisive factor in the development of society.

The strength and invincibility of socialism have been demonstrated in recent decades in titanic battles between the new and old worlds. Attempts by the imperialists and their shock force—fascism—to check the course of historical development by force of arms ended in failure. Imperialism proved powerless to stop the socialist revolutions in Europe and Asia. Socialism became a world system. The imperialists tried to hamper the economic progress of the socialist countries, but their schemes were foiled. The imperialists did all in their power to preserve the system of colonial slavery, but that system is falling apart. As the world socialist system grows stronger, the international situation changes more and more in favour of the peoples fighting for independence, democracy and social progress.

Today it is the world socialist system and the forces fighting against imperialism, for a socialist transformation of society, that determine the main content, main trend and main features of the historical development of society. Whatever efforts imperialism makes, it cannot stop the advance of history. A reliable basis has been provided for further decisive victories for socialism. The complete triumph of socialism is inevitable.

The course of social development proves right Lenin's prediction that the countries of victorious socialism would influence the development of world revolution chiefly by their economic construction. Socialism has made unprecedented constructive progress in production, science and technology and in the establishment of a new, free community of people, in which their material and spiritual requirements are increasingly satisfied. The time is not far off when socialism's share of world production will be greater than that of capitalism. Capitalism will be defeated in the decisive sphere of human endeavour, the sphere of material production.

The consolidation and development of the socialist system exert an ever-increasing influence on the struggle of the peoples in the capitalist countries. By the force of its example, the world socialist system is revolutionising the thinking of the working people in the capitalist countries; it is inspiring them to fight against capitalism, and is greatly facilitating that fight. In the capitalist countries the forces fighting for peace and national independence and for the triumph of democracy and the victory of socialism, are gaining in numbers and strength.

The world capitalist system is going through an intense process of disintegration and decay. Its contradictions have accelerated the development of monopoly capitalism into state-monopoly capitalism. By tightening the monopolies' grip on the life of the nation, state-monopoly capitalism closely combines the power of the monopolies with that of the state with the aim of saving the capitalist system and increasing the profits of the imperialist bour-

geoisie to the utmost by exploiting the working class and plundering large sections of the population.

But no matter what methods it resorts to ~~the monopoly~~ bourgeoisie cannot rescue capitalism. The interests of a handful of monopolies are in irreconcilable contradiction to the interests of the entire nation. The class and national antagonisms, and the internal and external contradictions of capitalist society, have sharpened greatly. Attempts to prop the decayed pillars of capitalism by militarism are aggravating these contradictions still further.

Never has the conflict between the productive forces and relations of production in the capitalist countries been so acute. Capitalism impedes more and more the use of the achievements of modern science and technology in the interests of social progress. It turns the discoveries of human genius against mankind itself by converting them into formidable means of destructive warfare.

The instability of capitalist economy is growing. Although production in some capitalist countries is increasing to some degree or other, the contradictions of capitalism are becoming more acute on a national as well as international scale. Some capitalist countries are faced with the threat of new economic upheavals while still grappling with the consequences of the recent economic crisis. The anarchical nature of capitalist production is becoming more marked. Capitalist concentration is assuming unprecedented dimensions, and monopoly profits and superprofits are growing. Monopoly capital has greatly intensified the exploitation of the working class in new forms, above all through intensification of labour. Automation and "rationalisation" under capitalism bring the working people further calamities. Only by a stubborn struggle has the working class in some countries succeeded in winning a number of its pressing demands. In many capitalist countries, however, the standard of life is still below pre-war. Despite the promises made by the bourgeoisie, full employment was provided only in some of the capitalist countries, and only temporarily. The domination of the monopolies is causing increasing harm to the interests of the broad peasant masses and large sections of the small and middle bourgeoisie. In the capitalist countries, including some of the more developed, economically underdeveloped areas still exist where the poverty of the masses is appalling, and which, moreover, continue to expand.

These facts once again refute the lies which bourgeois ideologists and revisionists spread to the effect that modern capitalism has become "people's capitalism", that it has established a so-called "welfare state" capable of overcoming the anarchy of production and economic crises and assuring well-being for all working people.

The uneven course of development of capitalism is continuously changing the balance of forces between the imperialist countries. The narrower the sphere of imperialist domination, the stronger the antagonisms between the imperialist powers. The problem of markets has become more acute than ever. The new inter-state organisations which are established under the slogan of "integration" actually lead to increased antagonisms and struggle between the imperialist countries. They are new forms of division of the world capitalist market among the biggest capitalist combines, of penetration by stronger imperialist states of the economy of their weaker partners.

The decay of capitalism is particularly marked in the United States of America, the chief imperialist country of today. U.S. monopoly capital is clearly unable to use all the productive forces at its command. The richest of the developed capitalist countries of the world—the United States of America—has become a land of especially big chronic unemployment. Increasing under-capacity operation in industry has become permanent in that country. Despite the enormous increase in military appropriations, which is achieved at the expense of the standard of life of the working people, the rate of growth of production has been declining in the post-war years and has been barely above the growth of population. Over-production crises have become more frequent. The most developed capitalist country has become a country of the most distorted, militarised economy. More than any other capitalist country, the United States drains Asia, and especially Latin America, of their riches, holding up their progress. U.S. capitalist penetration into Africa is increasing. **U.S. imperialism has become the biggest international exploiter.**

The U.S. imperialists seek to bring many states under their control, by resorting chiefly to the policy of military blocs and economic "aid". They violate the sovereignty of developed capitalist countries as well. The dominant monopoly bourgeoisie in the more developed capitalist countries, which has allied itself with U.S. imperialism, sacrifices the sovereignty of their countries, hoping with support from the U.S. imperialists to crush the revolutionary liberation forces, deprive the working people of democratic freedoms and impede the struggle of the masses for social progress. U.S. imperialism involves those countries in the arms race, in a policy of preparing a new war of aggression and carrying on subversive activities against socialist and neutral countries.

The pillars of the capitalist system have become so decayed, that the ruling imperialist bourgeoisie in many countries can no longer resist on its own the united forces of democracy and progress which are gaining in scope and strength. The imperialists form military-political alliances under U.S. leadership to fight in common against the socialist camp and to strangle the national-liberation, working-class and socialist movements. International developments in recent years have furnished many new proofs of the fact that U.S. imperialism is the chief bulwark of world reaction and an international gendarme, that it has become an enemy of the peoples of the whole world.

The system of military blocs set up by the United States is being weakened both by the struggle going on between their members and as a result of the struggle which the people are waging for the abolition of these blocs. The U.S. imperialists seek to strengthen aggressive blocs, which causes increased resistance on the part of the people. The United States remains the main economic, financial and military force of modern imperialism, although its share in capitalist economy is diminishing. The British and French imperialists are making stubborn efforts to uphold their positions. The monopolies of West Germany and Japan, which have recovered their might and which are closely linked with the U.S. monopolies, are stepping up expansion. The West German monopolies, in pursuing their imperialist policy,

seek more and more to exploit the underdeveloped countries.

The peoples are rising with growing determination to fight imperialism. A great struggle is getting under way between the forces of labour and capital, of democracy and reaction, of freedom and colonialism. The victory of the popular revolution in Cuba has become a splendid example for the peoples of Latin America. An anti-colonial movement for freedom and national independence is expanding irresistibly in Africa. The anti-imperialist national uprising in Iraq has been crowned with success. A powerful movement of the people against the Japanese-U.S. military alliance, for peace, democracy and national independence, is under way in Japan. Vigorous actions by the masses in Italy in defence of democracy show the militant resolve of the working people. The struggle for democracy, against the reactionary regime of personal power, is gathering momentum in France. There have been big working-class strikes in the U.S.A., Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, India, Britain, Canada, Belgium and other capitalist countries. The actions of the Negro people in the United States for their fundamental rights are assuming a mass character. There is a growing desire to unite the national forces against the fascist dictatorships in Spain and Portugal, and the democratic movement is gaining strength in Greece. Tyrannical military regimes have been overthrown in Colombia and Venezuela, a blow has been dealt to frankly pro-American puppet governments in south Korea and Turkey. A national-democratic movement, directed against the U.S. imperialists and their flunkies, is developing in south Viet-Nam and Laos. The Indonesian people are doing away with the economic positions the imperialists still retain in that country, particularly the positions held by the Dutch colonialists. The mass movement in defence of peace is gaining ground in all continents. All this is graphic evidence that the tide of anti-imperialist, national-liberation, anti-war and class struggles is rising ever higher.

A new stage has begun in the development of the general crisis of capitalism. This is shown by the triumph of socialism in a large group of European and Asian countries embracing one-third of mankind, the powerful growth of the forces fighting for socialism throughout the world and the steady weakening of the imperialists' positions in the economic competition with socialism; the tremendous new upsurge of the national-liberation struggle and the mounting disintegration of the colonial system; the growing instability of the entire world economic system of capitalism; the sharpening contradictions of capitalism resulting from the growth of state-monopoly capitalism and militarism; the increasing contradictions between monopolies and the interests of the nation as a whole; the curtailment of bourgeois democracy and the tendency to adopt autocratic and fascist methods of government; and a profound crisis in bourgeois politics and ideology. This stage is distinguished by the fact that it has set in not as a result of the world war, but in the conditions of competition and struggle between the two systems, an increasing change in the balance of forces in favour of socialism, and a marked aggravation of all the contradictions of imperialism. It has taken place at a time when a successful

struggle by the peace-loving forces to bring about and promote peaceful coexistence has prevented the imperialists from undermining world peace by their aggressive actions, and in an atmosphere of growing struggle by the broad masses of the people for democracy, national liberation and socialism.

All the revolutionary forces are rallying against imperialist oppression and exploitation. The peoples who are building socialism and communism, the revolutionary movement of the working class in the capitalist countries, the national-liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples and the general democratic movement—these great forces of our time are merging into one powerful current that undermines and destroys the world imperialist system. The central factors of our day are the international working class and its chief creation, the world socialist system. They are an earnest of victory in the struggle for peace, democracy, national liberation, socialism and human progress.

II

A new stage has begun in the development of the world socialist system. The Soviet Union is successfully carrying on the full-scale construction of a communist society. Other countries of the socialist camp are successfully laying the foundations of socialism, and some of them have already entered the period of construction of a developed socialist society.

The socialist system as a whole has scored decisive victories. These victories signify the triumph of **Marxism-Leninism**; they show clearly to all the peoples who are under the domination of capital that a society based on this doctrine opens up immense opportunities for the fullest development of economy and culture, for the provision of a high standard of living and a peaceful and happy life for people.

The Soviet people, successfully carrying out the Seven-Year Economic Development Plan, are rapidly building up a material and technical basis for communism. Soviet science has ushered in what is virtually a new era in the development of world civilisation; it has initiated the exploration of outer space, furnishing impressive evidence of the economic and technical might of the socialist camp. The Soviet Union is the first country in history to be blazing a trail to communism for all mankind. It is the most striking example and most powerful bulwark for the peoples of the world in their struggle for peace, democratic freedoms, national independence and social progress.

The people's revolution in China dealt a crushing blow at the positions of imperialism in Asia and contributed in great measure to the balance of the world forces changing in favour of socialism. By giving a further powerful impetus to the national-liberation movement, it exerted tremendous influence on the peoples, especially those of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The people's democratic republics of Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, China, the Korean People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, Rumania and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, which, together with the great Soviet Union, form the mighty socialist

camp, have within a historically short period made remarkable progress in socialist construction.

People's government in these countries has proved its unshakable solidity. Socialist relations of production predominate in the national economy; the exploitation of man by man has for ever been abolished or is being eliminated successfully. The success of the policy of socialist industrialisation has led to a great economic upsurge in the socialist countries, which are developing their economy much faster than the capitalist countries. All these countries have established a developed industry; agrarian in the past, they have become, or are becoming, industrial-agrarian countries.

In recent years all the People's Democracies have solved, or have been successfully solving, the most difficult problem of socialist construction, that of transferring the peasantry, on a voluntary basis, from the road of small private farming to the road of large-scale co-operative farming on socialist lines. Lenin's co-operative plan has proved its great vitality both for countries where the peasants' attachment to private land ownership was a long-standing tradition and for countries that have recently put an end to feudal relations. The fraternal alliance of workers and peasants, which is led by the working class, and the maintenance and consolidation of which is, as Lenin taught, a supreme principle of the dictatorship of the proletariat, has grown stronger. In the course of socialist construction this alliance of two classes of working people, which constitutes the political foundation of the socialist system, develops continuously, and further strengthens people's rule under the leadership of the working class and promotes the socialist reorganisation of agriculture in accordance with the Leninist principle of voluntary co-operation of the peasantry.

Historic changes have taken place in the social structure of society. The classes of landlords and capitalists no longer exist in the People's Democracies. The working class has become the main force of society; its ranks are growing; its political consciousness and maturity have increased. Socialism has delivered the peasantry from age-long poverty and has made it an active force in social progress. A new, socialist intelligentsia, flesh of the flesh of the working people, is arising. All citizens have free access to knowledge and culture. Socialism has thus created not only political but material conditions for the cultural development of society, for the all-round and complete development of the gifts and abilities of man. The standard of life of the people is improving steadily thanks to economic progress.

An unbreakable alliance of the working people of all nationalities has formed and has been consolidated in multi-national socialist states. The triumph of Marxist-Leninist national policy in the socialist countries, genuine equality of nationalities, and their economic and cultural progress serve as an inspiring example for the peoples fighting against national oppression.

In the People's Democracies, socialist ideology has achieved notable successes in its struggle against bourgeois ideology. It is a long struggle that will go on until the complete emancipation of the minds of people from the survivals of bourgeois ideology.

The moral and political unity of society, which for the first time in history has come into existence and firmly established itself in the Soviet Union, is growing now in the other socialist countries as well. This makes it possible to use the creative energy of free workers most effectively for promoting the growth of the productive forces and the prosperity of socialist society.

Socialist society is improving steadily and becoming more and more mature; day after day it gives rise to a communist attitude to labour and other elements of the future communist society. The methods of socialist economic management and economic planning are steadily improving. Socialist democracy continues to develop; the masses are playing an increasing role in directing economic and cultural development; certain functions of the state are being gradually transferred to public organisations.

Today the restoration of capitalism has been made socially and economically impossible not only in the Soviet Union, but in the other socialist countries as well. The combined forces of the socialist camp reliably safeguard every socialist country against encroachments by imperialist reaction. Thus the rallying of the socialist states in one camp and the growing unity and steadily increasing strength of this camp ensure complete victory for socialism within the entire system.

Thanks to the heroic effort of the working class and the peasantry and to the tremendous work of the Communist and Workers' Parties, most favourable objective opportunities have been provided in the past years for the further rapid development of the productive forces, for gaining the maximum time and achieving victory for the socialist countries in peaceful economic competition with capitalism. The Marxist-Leninist Parties heading the socialist countries consider it their duty to make proper use of these opportunities.

Having achieved major victories and withstood serious tests, the Communist Parties have gained ample and varied experience in directing socialist construction. The socialist countries and the socialist camp as a whole owe their achievements to the proper application of the general objective laws governing socialist construction, with due regard to the historical peculiarities of each country and to the interests of the entire socialist system; they owe them to the efforts of the peoples of those countries, to their close fraternal co-operation and mutual internationalist assistance, and above all, to the fraternal, internationalist assistance from the Soviet Union.

The experience of development of the socialist countries is added evidence that mutual assistance and support, and utilisation of all the advantages of unity and solidarity among the countries of the socialist camp, are a primary international condition for their achievements and successes. Imperialist, renegade and revisionist hopes of a split within the socialist camp are built on sand and doomed to failure. All the socialist countries cherish the unity of the socialist camp like the apple of their eye.

The world economic system of socialism is united by common socialist relations of production and is developing in accordance with the economic laws of socialism. Its successful development requires consistent application, in socialist construction, of the law of planned, proportionate

development; encouragement of the creative initiative of the people; continuous improvement of the system of international division of labour through the co-ordination of national economic plans, specialisation and co-operation in production within the world socialist system on the basis of voluntary participation, mutual benefit and vigorous improvement of the scientific and technological standard. It requires study of collective experience; extended co-operation and fraternal mutual assistance; gradual elimination, along these lines, of historical differences in the levels of economic development, and the provision of a material basis for a more or less simultaneous transition of all the peoples of the socialist system to communism.

Socialist construction in the various countries is a source of collective experience for the socialist camp as a whole. A thorough study of this experience by the fraternal parties, and its proper utilisation and elaboration with due regard to specific conditions and national peculiarities are an immutable law of the development of every socialist country.

In developing industrial and agricultural production in their countries at a high rate in keeping with the possibilities they have, the Communist and Workers' Parties of the socialist countries consider it their internationalist duty to make full use of all the advantages of the socialist system and the internal resources of every country to carry out, by joint effort and as speedily as possible, the historic task of surpassing the world capitalist system in overall industrial and agricultural production and then outstrip the economically most developed capitalist countries in per capita output and in the standard of living. To carry out this task, it is necessary steadily to improve political and economic work, continuously to improve the methods of economic management and to run the socialist economy along scientific lines. This calls for higher productivity of labour to be achieved through continuous technical progress, economic planning, strict observance of the Leninist principle of providing material incentives and moral stimuli to work for the good of society by heightening the political consciousness of the people, and for control over the measure of labour and consumption.

To provide a material basis for the transition of the socialist countries to communism, it is indispensable to achieve a high level of production through the use of the latest techniques, electrification of the national economy, and mechanisation and automation of production, without which it is impossible to provide the abundance of consumer goods required by a communist society. On this basis, it is necessary to develop communist social relations, vigorously promote the political consciousness of the people and educate the members of the new, communist society.

The socialist camp is a social, economic and political community of free and sovereign peoples united by the close bonds of international socialist solidarity, by common interests and objectives, and following the path of socialism and communism. It is an inviolable law of the mutual relations between socialist countries strictly to adhere to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. Every country in the socialist camp is ensured genuinely equal rights and independence. Guided by the principles of complete equality, mutual

advantage and comradely mutual assistance, the socialist states improve their all-round economic, political and cultural co-operation, which meets both the interests of each socialist country and those of the socialist camp as a whole.

One of the greatest achievements of the world socialist system is the practical confirmation of the Marxist-Leninist thesis that national antagonisms diminish with the decline of class antagonisms. In contrast to the laws of the capitalist system, which is characterised by antagonistic contradictions between classes, nations and states leading to armed conflicts, there are no objective causes in the nature of the socialist system for contradictions and conflicts between the peoples and states belonging to it. Its development leads to greater unity among the states and nations and to the consolidation of all the forms of co-operation between them. Under socialism, the development of national economy, culture and statehood goes hand in hand with the strengthening and development of the entire world socialist system, and with an ever greater consolidation of the unity of nations. The interests of the socialist system as a whole and national interests are harmoniously combined. It is on this basis that the moral and political unity of all the peoples of the great socialist community has arisen and has been growing. Fraternal friendship and mutual assistance of peoples, born of the socialist system, have superseded the political isolation and national egoism typical of capitalism.

The common interests of the peoples of the socialist countries and the interests of peace and socialism demand the proper combination of the principles of socialist internationalism and socialist patriotism in politics. Every Communist Party, which has become the ruling party in the state, bears historical responsibility for the destinies of both its country and the entire socialist camp.

The Declaration of 1957 points out quite correctly that undue emphasis on the role of national peculiarities and departure from the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism regarding the socialist revolution and socialist construction prejudice the common cause of socialism. The Declaration also states quite correctly that Marxism-Leninism demands creative application of the general principles of socialist revolution and socialist construction depending on the specific historical conditions in the country concerned, and does not permit of a mechanical copying of the policies and tactics of the Communist Parties of other countries. Disregard of national peculiarities may lead to the party of the proletariat being isolated from reality, from the masses, and may injure the socialist cause.

Manifestations of nationalism and national narrow-mindedness do not disappear automatically with the establishment of the socialist system. If fraternal relations and friendship between the socialist countries are to be strengthened, it is necessary that the Communist and Workers' Parties pursue a Marxist-Leninist internationalist policy, that all working people be educated in a spirit of internationalism and patriotism, and that a resolute struggle be waged to eliminate the survivals of bourgeois nationalism and chauvinism.

The Communist and Workers' Parties tirelessly educate the working people in the spirit of socialist internationalism and intolerance of all manifestations of

nationalism and chauvinism. Solid unity of the Communist and Workers' Parties and of the peoples of the socialist countries, and their loyalty to the Marxist-Leninist doctrine are the main source of the strength and invincibility of each socialist country and the socialist camp as a whole.

In blazing a trail to communism, the peoples of the socialist countries are creating a prototype of a new society for all mankind. The working people of the capitalist world are following the constructive effort of the builders of socialism and communism with keen interest. This makes the Marxist-Leninist Parties and the peoples of the socialist countries accountable to the international working-class movement for the successful building of socialism and communism.

The Communist and Workers' Parties see it as their task indefatigably to strengthen the great socialist community of nations, whose international role and influence on the course of world events are growing from year to year.

The time has come when the socialist states have, by forming a world system, become an international force exerting a powerful influence on world development. There are now real opportunities of solving cardinal problems of modern times in a new way, in the interests of peace, democracy and socialism.

III

The problem of war and peace is the most burning problem of our time.

War is a constant companion of capitalism. The system of exploitation of man by man and the system of extermination of man by man are two aspects of the capitalist system. Imperialism has already inflicted two devastating world wars on mankind and now threatens to plunge it into an even more terrible catastrophe. Monstrous means of mass annihilation and destruction have been developed which, if used in a new war, can cause unheard-of destruction to entire countries and reduce key centres of world industry and culture to ruins. Such a war would bring death and suffering to hundreds of millions of people, among them people in countries not involved in it. Imperialism spells grave danger to the whole of mankind.

The peoples must now be more vigilant than ever. As long as imperialism exists there will be soil for wars of aggression.

The peoples of all countries know that the danger of a new world war still persists. U.S. imperialism is the main force of aggression and war. Its policy embodies the ideology of bellicose reaction. The U.S. imperialists, together with the imperialists of Britain, France and West Germany, have drawn many countries into NATO, CENTO, SEATO and other military blocs under the guise of combating the "communist menace"; it has enmeshed the so-called "free world", that is, capitalist countries which depend on them, in a network of military bases spearheaded first and foremost against the socialist countries. The existence of these blocs and bases endangers universal peace and security and not only encroaches upon the sovereignty but also imperils the very life of those

countries which put their territory at the disposal of the U.S. militarists.

The imperialist forces of the U.S.A., Britain and France have made a criminal deal with West-German imperialism. In West Germany militarism has been revived and the restoration is being pushed ahead of a vast regular army under the command of Hitler generals, which the U.S. imperialists are equipping with nuclear and rocket weapons and other modern means of mass annihilation, a fact which draws emphatic protests from the peace-loving peoples. Military bases are being provided for this aggressive army in France and other West-European countries. The threat to peace and the security of the European nations from West-German imperialism, is increasing. The West-German revenge-seekers openly declare their intention to revise the borders established after the Second World War. Like the Hitler clique in its day, the West-German militarists are preparing war against the socialist and other countries of Europe, and strive to effect their own aggressive plans. West Berlin has been transformed into a seat of international provocation. The Bonn state has become the chief enemy of peaceful coexistence, disarmament and relaxation of tension in Europe.

The aggressive plans of the West-German imperialists must be opposed by the united might of all the peace-loving countries and nations of Europe. An especially big part in the struggle against the aggressive designs of the West-German militarists is played by the German Democratic Republic. The Meeting regards it as the duty of all the countries of the socialist camp and of all the peace-loving peoples to defend the German Democratic Republic — the outpost of socialism in Western Europe and the true expression of the peace aspirations of the German nation.

The U.S. imperialists are also busy reviving the hotbed of war in the Far East. Trampling upon the national independence of the Japanese people and contrary to their will, they have, in collusion with the Japanese reactionary ruling circles, imposed upon Japan a new military treaty which pursues aggressive aims against the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic and other peace-loving countries. The U.S. invaders have occupied the island of Taiwan, which belongs to the Chinese People's Republic, and south Korea and are interfering more and more in the affairs of south Viet-Nam; they have turned them into hotbeds of dangerous military provocations and gambles. Threatening Cuba with aggression and interfering in the affairs of the peoples of Latin America, Africa and the Middle East, the U.S. imperialists strive to create new seats of war in different parts of the world. They use such forms of regional alliance as, for example, the Organisation of American States, to retain their economic and political control and to involve the peoples of Latin America in the realisation of their aggressive schemes.

The U.S. imperialists have set up a huge war machinery and refuse to allow its reduction. The imperialists frustrate all constructive disarmament proposals by the Soviet Union and other peaceful countries. The arms race is going on. Stockpiles of nuclear weapons are becoming dangerously large. Defying protests from their own people and the peoples of other countries, particularly

in the African continent, the French ruling circles are testing and manufacturing atomic weapons. The U.S. militarists are preparing to resume disastrous atomic tests; military provocations that threaten serious international conflicts continue.

The U.S. ruling circles have wrecked the Paris meeting of the Heads of Government of the four Great Powers by their policy of provocations and aggressive acts, and have set out to increase international tension and aggravate the cold war. The war menace has grown.

The imperialist provocations against peace have aroused the indignation and resistance of the peoples. U.S. imperialism has exposed itself still more and its influence in the world has sustained fresh and telling blows.

The aggressive nature of imperialism has not changed. But real forces have appeared that are capable of foiling its plans of aggression. War is not fatally inevitable. Had the imperialists been able to do what they wanted, they would already have plunged mankind into the abyss of the calamities and horrors of a new world war. But the time is past when the imperialists could decide at will whether there should or should not be war. More than once in the past years the imperialists have brought mankind to the brink of world catastrophe by starting local wars. The resolute stand of the Soviet Union, of the other socialist states and of all the peaceful forces put an end to the Anglo-Franco-Israeli intervention in Egypt, and averted a military invasion of Syria, Iraq and some other countries by the imperialists. The heroic people of Algeria continue their valiant battle for independence and freedom. The peoples of the Congo and Laos are resisting the criminal acts of the imperialists with increasing firmness. Experience shows that it is possible to combat effectively the local wars started by the imperialists, and to stamp out successfully the hotbeds of such wars.

The time has come when the attempts of the imperialist aggressors to start a world war can be curbed. World war can be prevented by the joint efforts of the world socialist camp, the international working class, the national-liberation movement, all the countries opposing war and all peace-loving forces.

The development of international relations in our day is determined by the struggle of the two social systems — the struggle of the forces of socialism, peace and democracy against the forces of imperialism, reaction and aggression — a struggle in which the superiority of the forces of socialism, peace and democracy is becoming increasingly obvious.

For the first time in history, war is opposed by great and organised forces: the mighty Soviet Union, which now leads the world in the decisive branches of science and technology; the entire socialist camp, which has placed its great material and political might at the service of peace; a growing number of peace-loving countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, which have a vital interest in preserving peace; the international working class and its organisations, above all the Communist Parties; the national-liberation movement of the peoples of the colonies and dependent countries; the world peace movement; and the

neutral countries which want no share in the imperialist policy of war and advocate peaceful coexistence. The policy of peaceful coexistence is also favoured by a definite section of the bourgeoisie of the developed capitalist countries, which takes a sober view of the relationship of forces and of the dire consequences of a modern war. The broadest possible united front of peace supporters, fighters against the imperialist policy of aggression and war inspired by U.S. imperialism, is essential to preserve world peace. Concerted and vigorous actions of all the forces of peace can safeguard the peace and prevent a new war.

The democratic and peace forces today have no task more pressing than that of safeguarding humanity against a global thermo-nuclear disaster. The unprecedented destructive power of modern means of warfare demands that the main actions of the anti-war and peace-loving forces be directed towards preventing war. The struggle against war cannot be put off until war breaks out, for then it may prove too late for many areas of the globe and for their population to combat it. **The struggle against the threat of a new world war must be waged now and not when atom and hydrogen bombs begin to fall, and it must gain in strength from day to day. The important thing is to curb the aggressors in good time, to prevent war, and not to let it break out.**

To fight for peace today means to maintain the greatest vigilance, indefatigably to lay bare the policy of the imperialists, to keep a watchful eye on the intrigues and manoeuvres of the warmongers, arouse the righteous indignation of the peoples against those who are heading for war, organise the peace forces still better, continuously intensify mass actions for peace, and promote co-operation with all countries which have no interest in new wars. In the countries where the imperialists have established war bases, it is necessary to step up the struggle for their abolition, which is an important factor for fortifying national independence, defending sovereignty, and preventing war. The struggle of the peoples against the militarisation of their countries should be combined with the struggle against the capitalist monopolies connected with the U.S. imperialists. Today as never before, it is important to fight perseveringly in all countries to make the peace movement thrive and extend to towns and villages, factories and offices.

The peace movement is the broadest movement of our time, involving people of diverse political and religious creeds, of diverse classes of society, who are all united by the noble urge to prevent new wars and to secure enduring peace.

Further consolidation of the world socialist system will be of prime importance in preserving durable peace. So long as there is no disarmament, the socialist countries must maintain their defence potential at an adequate level.

In the opinion of Communists the tasks which must be accomplished first of all if peace is to be safeguarded are to stop the arms race, ban nuclear weapons, their tests and production, dismantle foreign war bases and withdraw foreign troops from other countries, disband military blocs, conclude a peace treaty with Germany, turn West Berlin into a demilitarised free city, thwart the ag-

gressive designs of the West-German revanchists, and prevent the revival of Japanese militarism.

History has placed a great responsibility for warding off a new world war first and foremost on the international working class. The imperialists plot and join forces to start a thermo-nuclear war. The international working class must close its ranks to save mankind from the disaster of a new world war. **No political, religious or other differences should be an obstacle to all the forces of the working class uniting against the war danger. The hour has struck to counter the forces of war by the mighty will and joint action of all the contingents and organisations of the world proletariat, to unite its forces to avert world war and safeguard peace.**

The Communist Parties regard the fight for peace as their prime task. They call on the working class, trade unions, co-operatives, women's and youth leagues and organisations, on all working people, irrespective of their political and religious convictions, firmly to repulse by mass struggles all acts of aggression on the part of the imperialists.

But should the imperialist maniacs start war, the peoples will sweep capitalism out of existence and bury it.

The foreign policy of the socialist countries rests on the firm foundation of the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence and economic competition between the socialist and capitalist countries. In conditions of peace, the socialist system increasingly reveals its advantages over the capitalist system in all fields of economy, culture, science and technology. The near future will bring the forces of peace and socialism new successes. The U.S.S.R. will become the leading industrial power of the world. China will become a mighty industrial state. The socialist system will be turning out more than half the world industrial product. The peace zone will expand. The working-class movement in the capitalist countries and the national-liberation movement in the colonies and dependencies will achieve new victories. The disintegration of the colonial system will become completed. The superiority of the forces of socialism and peace will be absolute. **In these conditions a real possibility will have arisen to exclude world war from the life of society even before socialism achieves complete victory on earth, with capitalism still existing in a part of the world.** The victory of socialism all over the world will completely remove the social and national causes of all wars.

The Communists of all the world uphold peaceful coexistence unanimously and consistently, and battle resolutely for the prevention of war. The Communists must work untiringly among the masses to prevent underestimation of the possibility of averting a world war, underestimation of the possibility of peaceful coexistence and, at the same time, underestimation of the danger of war.

In a world divided into two systems, the only correct and reasonable principle of international relations is the principle of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems advanced by Lenin and further elaborated in the Moscow Declaration and the Peace Manifesto of 1957, in the decisions of the 20th and 21st Congresses of the C.P.S.U., and in the documents of other Communist and Workers' Parties.

The Five Principles jointly advanced by the Chinese People's Republic and the Republic of India, and the propositions adopted at the Bandung Conference accord with the interests of peace and the peace-loving peoples.

Peaceful coexistence of countries with different systems or destructive war—this is the alternative today. There is no other choice. Communists emphatically reject the U.S. doctrine of "cold war" and "brinkmanship", for it is a policy leading to thermo-nuclear catastrophe. By upholding the principle of peaceful coexistence, Communists fight for the complete cessation of the cold war, disbandment of military blocs, and dismantling of military bases, for general and complete disarmament under international control, the settlement of international disputes through negotiation, respect for the equality of states and their territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, extensive development of trade, cultural and scientific ties between nations.

The policy of peaceful coexistence meets the basic interests of all peoples, of all who want no new cruel wars and seek durable peace. This policy strengthens the positions of socialism, enhances the prestige and international influence of the socialist countries and promotes the prestige and influence of the Communist Parties in the capitalist countries. Peace is a loyal ally of socialism, for time is working for socialism against capitalism.

The policy of peaceful coexistence is a policy of mobilising the masses and launching vigorous action against the enemies of peace. Peaceful coexistence of states does not imply renunciation of the class struggle as the revisionists claim. The coexistence of states with different social systems is a form of class struggle between socialism and capitalism. In conditions of peaceful coexistence favourable opportunities are provided for the development of the class struggle in the capitalist countries and the national-liberation movement of the peoples of the colonial and dependent countries. In their turn, the successes of the revolutionary class and national-liberation struggle promote peaceful coexistence. The Communists consider it their duty to fortify the faith of the people in the possibility of furthering peaceful coexistence, their determination to prevent world war. They will do their utmost for the people to weaken imperialism and limit its sphere of action by an active struggle for peace, democracy and national liberation.

Peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems does not mean conciliation of the socialist and bourgeois ideologies. On the contrary, it implies intensification of the struggle of the working class, of all the Communist Parties, for the triumph of socialist ideas. But ideological and political disputes between states must not be settled through war.

The Meeting considers that the implementation of the programme for general and complete disarmament put forward by the Soviet Union would be of historic importance for the destinies of mankind. To realise this programme means to eliminate the very possibility of waging wars between countries. It is not easy to realise owing to the stubborn resistance of the imperialists. Hence it is essential to wage an active and determined struggle against the aggressive imperialist forces with the

aim of carrying this programme into practice. It is necessary to wage this struggle on an increasing scale and to strive perseveringly to achieve tangible results—the banning of the testing and manufacture of nuclear weapons, the abolition of military blocs and war bases on foreign soil and a substantial reduction of armed forces and armaments, all of which should pave the way to general disarmament. Through an active, determined struggle by the socialist and other peace-loving countries, by the international working class and the broad masses in all countries, it is possible to isolate the aggressive circles, foil the arms race and war preparations, and force the imperialists into an agreement on general disarmament.

The arms race is not a war-deterrent, nor does it make for a high degree of employment and well-being of the population. It leads to war. Only a handful of monopolies and war speculators are interested in the arms race. In the capitalist countries, the people constantly demand that military expenditures be reduced and the funds thus released be used to improve the living conditions of the masses. In each country, it is necessary to promote a broad mass movement, for the use of the funds and resources to be released through disarmament for the needs of civilian production, housing, health, public education, social security, scientific research, etc. Disarmament has now become a fighting slogan of the masses, a pressing historical necessity. By an active and resolute struggle the imperialists must be made to meet this demand of the peoples.

The Communist and Workers' Parties of the socialist countries will go on consistently pursuing the policy of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems and doing their utmost to spare the peoples the horrors and calamities of a new war. They will display the greatest vigilance towards imperialism, vigorously strengthen the might and defensive capacity of the entire socialist camp and take every step to safeguard the security of the peoples and preserve peace.

The Communists regard it as their historical mission not only to abolish exploitation and poverty on a world scale and rule out for all time the possibility of any kind of war in the life of human society, but also to deliver mankind from the nightmare of a new world war already in our time. The Communist Parties will devote all their strength and energy to this great historical mission.

IV

National-liberation revolutions have triumphed in vast areas of the world. About forty new sovereign states have arisen in Asia and Africa in the fifteen post-war years. The victory of the Cuban revolution has powerfully stimulated the struggle of the Latin-American peoples for complete national independence. A new historical period has set in in the life of mankind: the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America that have won their freedom have begun to take an active part in world politics.

The complete collapse of colonialism is imminent. The breakdown of the system of colonial slavery under the

impact of the national-liberation movement is a development ranking second in historic importance only to the formation of the world socialist system.

The Great October Socialist Revolution aroused the East and drew the colonial peoples into the common current of the world-wide revolutionary movement. This development was greatly facilitated by the Soviet Union's victory in the Second World War, the establishment of people's democracy in a number of European and Asian countries, the triumph of the socialist revolution in China, and the formation of the world socialist system. The forces of world socialism contributed decisively to the struggle of the colonial and dependent peoples for liberation from imperialist oppression. The socialist system has become a reliable shield for the independent national development of the peoples who have won freedom. The national-liberation movement receives powerful support from the international working-class movement.

The face of Asia has changed radically. The colonial order is collapsing in Africa. A front of active struggle against imperialism has opened in Latin America. Hundreds of millions of people in Asia, Africa and other parts of the world have won their independence in hard-fought battles with imperialism. Communists have always recognised the progressive, revolutionary significance of national-liberation wars; they are the most active champions of national independence. The existence of the world socialist system and the weakening of the positions of imperialism have provided the oppressed peoples with new opportunities of winning independence.

The peoples of the colonial countries win their independence both through armed struggle and by non-military methods, depending on the specific conditions in the country concerned. They secure durable victory through a powerful national-liberation movement. The colonial powers never bestow freedom on the colonial peoples and never leave of their own free will the countries they are exploiting.

The United States is the mainstay of colonialism today. The imperialists, headed by the U.S.A., make desperate efforts to preserve colonial exploitation of the peoples of the former colonies by new methods and in new forms. The monopolies try to retain their hold on the levers of economic control and political influence in Asian, African and Latin American countries. These efforts are aimed at preserving their positions in the economy of the countries which have gained freedom, and at capturing new positions under the guise of economic "aid", drawing them into military blocs, implanting military dictatorships and setting up war bases there. The imperialists endeavour to emasculate and undermine the national sovereignty of the newly-free countries, to misrepresent the principle of self-determination of nations, to impose new forms of colonial domination under the spurious slogan of "inter-dependence", to put their puppets in power in these countries and bribe a section of the bourgeoisie. They resort to the poisoned weapon of national strife to undermine the young states that are not yet strong enough. They make ample use of aggressive military blocs and bilateral aggressive military alliances to

achieve these ends. The imperialists' accomplices are the most reactionary sections of the local exploiting classes.

The urgent tasks of national rebirth facing the countries that have shaken off the colonial yoke cannot be effectively accomplished unless a determined struggle is waged against imperialism and the remnants of feudalism by all the patriotic forces of the nations united in a single national-democratic front. The national democratic tasks on the basis of which the progressive forces of the nation can and do unite in the countries which have won their freedom, are: the consolidation of political independence, the carrying out of agrarian reforms in the interest of the peasantry, elimination of the survivals of feudalism, the uprooting of imperialist economic domination, the restriction of foreign monopolies and their expulsion from the national economy, the creation and development of a national industry, improvement of the living standard, the democratisation of social life, the pursuance of an independent and peaceful foreign policy, and the development of economic and cultural co-operation with the socialist and other friendly countries.

The working class, which has played an outstanding role in the fight for national liberation, demands the complete and consistent accomplishment of the tasks of the national, anti-imperialist, democratic revolution, and resists reactionary attempts to check social progress.

The solution of the peasant problem, which directly affects the interests of the vast majority of the population, is of the utmost importance to these countries. Without radical agrarian reforms it is impossible to solve the food problem and sweep away the remnants of medievalism which fetter the development of the productive forces in agriculture and industry. The creation and extension on a democratic basis of the state sector in the national economy, particularly in industry, a sector independent from foreign monopolies and gradually becoming a determining factor in the country's economy, is of great importance in these countries.

The alliance of the working class and the peasantry is the most important force in winning and defending national independence, accomplishing far-reaching democratic transformations and ensuring social progress. This alliance is called upon to be the basis of a broad national front. The extent to which the national bourgeoisie participates in the liberation struggle also depends to no small degree upon its strength and stability. A big role can be played by the national-patriotic forces, by all elements of the nation prepared to fight for national independence, against imperialism.

In present conditions, the national bourgeoisie of the colonial and dependent countries unconnected with imperialist circles, is objectively interested in the accomplishment of the principal tasks of anti-imperialist, anti-feudal revolution, and therefore retains the capacity of participating in the revolutionary struggle against imperialism and feudalism. In that sense it is progressive. But it is unstable; though progressive, it is inclined to compromise with imperialism and feudalism. Owing to its dual nature, the extent to which the national bourgeoisie participates in revolution differs from country to country. This depends on concrete conditions, on changes in the relationship of class forces, on the sharpness of the

contradictions between imperialism, feudalism and the people, and on the depth of the contradictions between imperialism, feudalism and the national bourgeoisie.

After winning political independence the peoples seek solutions to the social problems raised by life and to the problems of reinforcing national independence. Different classes and parties offer different solutions. Which course of development to choose is the internal affair of the peoples themselves. As social contradictions grow the national bourgeoisie inclines more and more to compromising with domestic reaction and imperialism. The people, however, begin to see that the best way to abolish age-long backwardness and improve their living standard is that of non-capitalist development. Only thus can the peoples free themselves from exploitation, poverty and hunger. The working class and the broad peasant masses are to play the leading part in solving this basic social problem.

In the present historical situation, favourable domestic and international conditions arise in many countries for the establishment of an independent national democracy, that is, a state which consistently upholds its political and economic independence, fights against imperialism and its military blocs, against military bases on its territory; a state which fights against the new forms of colonialism and the penetration of imperialist capital; a state which rejects dictatorial and despotic methods of government; a state in which the people are ensured broad democratic rights and freedoms (freedom of speech, press, assembly, demonstrations, establishment of political parties and social organisations), the opportunity to work for the enactment of an agrarian reform and other democratic and social changes, and for participation in shaping government policy. The formation and consolidation of national democracies enables the countries concerned to make rapid social progress and play an active part in the peoples' struggle for peace, against the aggressive policies of the imperialist camp, for the complete abolition of colonial yoke.

The Communist Parties are working actively for a consistent completion of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution, for the establishment of national democracies, for a radical improvement in the living standard of the people. They support those actions of national governments leading to the consolidation of the gains achieved and undermining the imperialists' positions. At the same time they firmly oppose anti-democratic, anti-popular acts and those measures of the ruling circles which endanger national independence. Communists expose attempts by the reactionary section of the bourgeoisie to represent its selfish, narrow class interests as those of the entire nation; they expose the demagogic use by bourgeois politicians of socialist slogans for the same purpose; they work for a genuine democratisation of social life and rally all the progressive forces to combat despotic regimes or to curb tendencies towards setting up such regimes.

The aims of the Communists accord with the supreme interests of the nation. The reactionaries' effort to break up the national front under the slogan of "anti-communism" and isolate the Communists, the foremost contingent of the liberation movement, weakens the na-

tional movement; it is contrary to the national interests of the people and is fraught with the loss of national gains.

The socialist countries are true and sincere friends of the peoples fighting for liberation and of those who have thrown off the imperialist yoke. While rejecting on principle any interference in the internal affairs of young national states, they consider it their internationalist duty to help the peoples in strengthening their independence. They help and support these countries generously in achieving progress, creating a national industry, developing and consolidating the national economy and training national personnel, and co-operate with them in the struggle for world peace, against imperialist aggression.

The class-conscious workers of the colonial powers, who realised that "no nation can be free if it oppresses other nations", fought consistently for the self-determination of the nations oppressed by the imperialists. Now that these nations are taking the path of national independence, it is the internationalist duty of the workers and all democratic forces in the industrially developed capitalist countries to assist them vigorously in their struggle against the imperialists, for national independence, for its consolidation, and to assist them in effectively solving the problems of their economic and cultural rebirth. In so doing, they defend the interests of the popular masses in their own countries.

The entire course of the world history of recent decades prompts the complete and final abolition of the colonial system in all its forms and manifestations. All the peoples still languishing in colonial bondage must be given every support in winning their national independence. All forms of colonial oppression must be abolished. The abolition of colonialism will also be of great importance to easing international tension and consolidating universal peace. This Meeting expresses solidarity with all the peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America and Oceania who are carrying on a heroic struggle against imperialism. The Meeting hails the peoples of the young states of Africa who have achieved political independence—an important step towards complete emancipation. The Meeting extends heart-felt regards and support to the heroic Algerian people fighting for freedom and national independence, and demands an immediate cessation of the aggressive war against Algeria. It wrathfully condemns the inhuman system of racial persecution and tyranny in the Union of South Africa (apartheid) and urges democrats throughout the world to actively support the peoples of South Africa in their struggle for freedom and equality. The Meeting demands non-interference in the sovereign rights of the peoples of Cuba, the Congo and all the other countries that have won their freedom.

All the socialist countries and the international working-class and communist movement see it as their duty to render the fullest moral and material assistance to the peoples fighting to free themselves from imperialist and colonial tyranny.

V

The new balance of world forces offers the Communist and Workers' Parties new opportunities of carry-

ing out the historic tasks they face in the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

The Communist Parties determine the prospects and tasks of revolution in keeping with the concrete historical and social conditions obtaining in their respective countries and with due regard for the international situation. They are waging a selfless struggle, doing everything already in present conditions, without waiting until socialism triumphs, to defend the interests of the working class and the people, improve their living conditions and extend the democratic rights and freedoms of the people. Knowing that the brunt of the struggle for the liberation of its people from capitalist oppression rests upon it, the working class and its revolutionary vanguard will with increasing energy press forward its offensive against the domination of oppressors and exploiters in every field of political, economic and ideological activity in each country. In the process of this struggle, the masses are prepared and conditions arise for decisive battles for the overthrow of capitalism, for the victory of socialist revolution.

The main blow in present conditions is directed with growing force at the capitalist monopolies, which are chiefly responsible for the arms race and which constitute the bulwark of reaction and aggression, at the whole system of state-monopoly capitalism, which defends their interests.

In some non-European developed capitalist countries which are under the political, economic and military domination of U.S. imperialism, the working class and the people direct the main blow against U.S. imperialist domination, and also against monopoly capital and other domestic reactionary forces that betray the interests of the nation. In the course of this struggle all the democratic, patriotic forces of the nation come together in a united front fighting for the victory of a revolution aimed at achieving genuine national independence and democracy, which create conditions for passing on to the tasks of socialist revolution.

The big monopolies encroach on the interests of the working class and the people in general all along the line. The exploitation of working people is gaining in intensity, so is the process in which the broad peasant masses are being ruined. At the same time, the difficulties experienced by the small and middle urban bourgeoisie are growing more acute. The oppression of the big monopolies is becoming increasingly heavier for all sections of the nation. As a result, the contradiction between the handful of monopoly capitalists and all sections of the people is now growing more pronounced, along with the sharpening of the basic class contradiction of bourgeois society—that between labour and capital.

The monopolies seek to abolish, or cut down to a bare minimum, the democratic rights of the masses. The reign of open fascist terror continues in some countries. In a number of countries, fascisation is expanding in new forms: dictatorial methods of government are combined with fictitious parliamentary practises that have been stripped of democratic content and reduced to pure form. Many democratic organisations are outlawed and are com-

pelled to go underground, thousands of fighters for the working-class cause and champions of peace are in prison.

On behalf of all the Communists of the world, this Meeting expresses proletarian solidarity with the courageous sons and daughters of the working class and the fighters for democracy, languishing behind prison bars in the U.S.A., Spain, Portugal, Japan, West Germany, Greece, Iran, Pakistan, the United Arab Republic, Jordan, Iraq, Argentina, Paraguay, the Dominican Republic, Mexico, the Union of South Africa, the Sudan and other countries. The Meeting urges launching a powerful world-wide campaign to secure the release of these champions of peace, national independence and democracy.

The working class, peasantry, intellectuals and the petty and middle urban bourgeoisie are vitally interested in the abolition of monopoly domination. Hence there are favourable conditions for rallying these forces.

Communists hold that this unity is quite feasible on the basis of the struggle for peace, national independence, the protection and extension of democracy, nationalisation of the key branches of economy and democratisation of their management, the use of the entire economy for peaceful purposes in order to satisfy the needs of the population, implementation of radical agrarian reforms, improvement of the living conditions of the working people, protection of the interests of the peasantry and the petty and middle urban bourgeoisie against the tyranny of the monopolies.

These measures would be an important step along the path of social progress and would meet the interests of the majority of the nation. All these measures are democratic by nature. They do not eliminate the exploitation of man by man. But if realised, they would limit the power of the monopolies, enhance the prestige and political weight of the working class in the country's affairs, help to isolate the most reactionary forces and facilitate the unification of all the progressive forces. As they participate in the fight for democratic reforms, large sections of the population come to realise the necessity of unity of action with the working class and become more active politically. It is the prime duty of the working class and its communist vanguard to head the economic and political struggle of the masses for democratic reforms, for the overthrow of the power of the monopolies, and assure its success.

Communists advocate general democratisation of the economic and social scene and of all the administrative, political and cultural organisations and institutions.

Communists regard the struggle for democracy as a component of the struggle for socialism. In this struggle they continuously strengthen their bonds with the masses, increase their political consciousness and help them understand the tasks of the socialist revolution and realise the necessity of accomplishing it. This sets the Marxist-Leninist Parties completely apart from the reformists, who consider reforms within the framework of the capitalist system as the ultimate goal and deny the necessity of socialist revolution. Marxists-Leninists are firmly convinced that the peoples in the capitalist countries will in the course of their daily struggle ultimately come to understand that socialism alone is a real way out for them.

Now that more sections of the population are joining in an active class struggle, it is of the utmost importance

that Communists should extend their work in trade unions and co-operatives, among the peasantry, the youth, the women, in sports organisations, and the unorganised sections of the population. There are new opportunities now to draw the younger generation into the struggle for peace and democracy, and for the great ideals of communism. Lenin's great behest—to go deeper into the masses, to work wherever there are masses, to strengthen the ties with the masses in order to lead them—must become a major task for every Communist Party.

The restoration of unity in the trade-union movement in countries where it is split, as well as on the international scale is essential for heightening the role of the working class in political life and for the successful defence of its interests. The working people may belong to different trade unions, but they have common interests. Whenever different trade-union associations fought in common in the greatest class battles of recent years, they usually succeeded, precisely because of their unity, in having the demands of the working people met. The Communist Parties believe that there are real prerequisites for re-establishing trade-union unity, and will work perseveringly to bring it about. In those countries where no trade-union democracy exists in practice, the struggle for trade-union unity calls for continuous efforts aimed at achieving trade-union independence and recognition and observance of the trade-union rights of all working people without political and any other discrimination.

It is also essential to peace and social progress that the national and international unity of all the other mass democratic movements be restored. Unity among the mass organisations may be achieved through joint action in the struggle for peace, national independence, the preservation and extension of democratic rights, the improvement of living conditions and the extension of the working people's social rights.

The decisive role in the struggle of the popular masses of capitalist countries for the accomplishment of their tasks is played by the alliance of the working class and the working peasantry, which represents the main motive force of social revolution.

The split in the ranks of the working class, which the ruling classes, the Right-wing Social-Democratic leadership and reactionary trade-union leaders are interested to maintain on a national and international scale, remains the principal obstacle to the accomplishment of the goals of the working class. Communists work resolutely to eliminate this split.

The imperialists and reactionaries in various countries resort, along with means of suppression, to means of deception and bribery in order to split and disrupt the solidarity of the working class. The events of the last few years have again confirmed that this split undermines the positions of the working class and is advantageous only to imperialist reaction.

Some Right-wing Social-Democratic leaders have openly adopted imperialist views, defend the capitalist system and split the working class. Owing to their hostility to communism and their fear of the mounting influence of socialism in world affairs, they are capitulating to the reactionary, conservative forces. In some countries the Right-wing leadership has succeeded in making

the Social-Democratic Parties adopt programmes in which it openly disowned Marxism, the class struggle and the traditional socialist slogans. Thereby they have again done a service to the bourgeoisie. Resistance to this policy of the Right-wing leaders is mounting in the Social-Democratic Parties. The opposition also embraces a section of the Social-Democratic Party functionaries. The forces favouring joint action by the working class and other working people in the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress are growing. The overwhelming majority in the Social-Democratic Parties, particularly the workers, are friends of peace and social progress.

Communists will continue to criticise the ideological positions and Right-wing opportunist practices of the Social-Democrats; they will continue activities aimed at inducing the Social-Democratic masses to adopt positions of consistent class struggle against capitalism, for the triumph of socialism. The Communists are firmly convinced that the ideological differences obtaining between themselves and the Social-Democrats must not hinder exchanges of opinion on the pressing problems of the working-class movement and the joint struggle, especially against the war danger.

Communists regard Social-Democrats among the working people as their class brothers. They often work together in trade unions and other organisations, and fight jointly for the interests of the working class and the people as a whole.

The vital interests of the working-class movement demand that the Communist and Social-Democratic Parties take joint action on a national and international scale to bring about the immediate prohibition of the manufacture, testing and use of nuclear weapons, the establishment of atom-free zones, general and complete disarmament under international control, the abolition of military bases on foreign soil and the withdrawal of foreign troops, to assist the national-liberation movement of the peoples of colonial and dependent countries, to safeguard national sovereignty, promote democracy and resist the fascist menace, improve the living standards of the working people, secure a shorter working week without wage cuts, etc. Millions of Social-Democrats and some Social-Democratic Parties have already in some form or another come out in favour of solving these problems. It is safe to say that **on overcoming the split in its ranks, on achieving unity of action of all its contingents, the working class of many capitalist countries could deliver a staggering blow to the policy of the ruling circles in the capitalist countries and make them stop preparing a new war, repel the offensive of monopoly capital, and have its daily vital and democratic demands met.**

Both in the struggle for the improvement of the living conditions of working people, the extension and preservation of their democratic rights, the achievement and defence of national independence, for peace among nations, and also in the struggle to win power and build socialism, the Communist Parties advocate co-operation with the Socialist Parties. The Communists have the great doctrine of Marxism-Leninism, a doctrine that is consistent, scientifically substantiated and borne out by life, and rich international experience in socialist construction. They are prepared to hold discussions with Social-Democrats, for they are certain that this is the best way

to compare views, ideas and experience with the aim of removing deep-rooted prejudices and the split among the working people, and of establishing co-operation.

The imperialist reactionaries, who seek to arouse distrust for the communist movement and its ideology, continue to intimidate the masses by alleging that the Communists need wars between states to overthrow the capitalist system and establish a socialist system. The Communist Parties emphatically reject this slander. The fact that both world wars, which were started by the imperialists, ended in socialist revolutions by no means implies that the way to social revolution goes necessarily through world war, especially now that there exists a powerful world system of socialism. Marxists-Leninists have never considered that the way to social revolution lies through wars between states.

The choice of social system is the inalienable right of the people of each country. Socialist revolution is not an item of import and cannot be imposed from without. It is a result of the internal development of the country concerned, of the utmost sharpening of social contradictions in it. **The Communist Parties, which guide themselves by the Marxist-Leninist doctrine, have always been against the export of revolution. At the same time they fight resolutely against imperialist export of counter-revolution. They consider it their internationalist duty to call on the peoples of all countries to unite, to rally all their internal forces, to act vigorously and, relying on the might of the world socialist system, to prevent, or firmly resist imperialist interference in the affairs of any people who have risen in revolution.**

The Marxist-Leninist Parties head the struggle of the working class, the masses of working people, for the accomplishment of the socialist revolution and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat in one form or another. The forms and course of development of the socialist revolution will depend on the specific balance of the class forces in the country concerned, on the organisation and maturity of the working class and its vanguard, and on the extent of the resistance put up by the ruling classes. Whatever form of dictatorship of the proletariat is established, it will always signify an extension of democracy, a transition from formal, bourgeois democracy to genuine democracy, to democracy for working people.

The Communist Parties reaffirm the propositions put forward by the Declaration of 1957 with regard to the forms of transition of different countries from capitalism to socialism.

The Declaration points out that the working class and its vanguard — the Marxist-Leninist Party — seek to achieve the socialist revolution by peaceful means. This would accord with the interests of the working class and the people as a whole, with the national interests of the country.

Today in a number of capitalist countries the working class, headed by its vanguard, has the opportunity, given a united working-class and popular front or other workable forms of agreement and political co-operation between the different parties and public organisations, to unite a majority of the people, win state power without civil war and ensure the transfer of the basic means of

production to the hands of the people. Relying on the majority of the people and resolutely rebuffing the opportunist elements incapable of relinquishing the policy of compromise with the capitalists and landlords, the working class can defeat the reactionary, anti-popular forces, secure a firm majority in parliament, transform parliament from an instrument serving the class interests of the bourgeoisie into an instrument serving the working people, launch an extra-parliamentary mass struggle, smash the resistance of the reactionary forces and create the necessary conditions for peaceful realisation of the socialist revolution. All this will be possible only by broad and ceaseless development of the class struggle of the workers, peasant masses and the urban middle strata against big monopoly capital, against reaction, for profound social reforms, for peace and socialism.

In the event of the exploiting classes resorting to violence against people, the possibility of non-peaceful transition to socialism should be borne in mind. Leninism teaches, and experience confirms, that the ruling classes never relinquish power voluntarily. In this case the degree of bitterness and the forms of the class struggle will depend not so much on the proletariat as on the resistance put up by the reactionary circles to the will of the overwhelming majority of the people, on these circles using force at one or another stage of the struggle for socialism.

The actual possibility of the one or the other way of transition to socialism in each individual country depends on the concrete historical conditions.

In our time, when communism is not only the most advanced doctrine but an actually existing social system which has proved its superiority over capitalism, conditions are particularly favourable for expanding the influence of the Communist Parties, vigorously exposing anti-communism, a slogan under which the capitalist class wages its struggle against the proletariat, and winning the broadest sections of the working masses for communist ideas.

Anti-communism arose at the dawn of the working-class movement as the principal ideological weapon of the capitalist class in its struggle against the proletariat and Marxist ideology. As the class struggle grew in intensity, particularly with the formation of the world socialist system, anti-communism became more vicious and refined. Anti-communism, which is indicative of a deep ideological crisis in and extreme decline of bourgeois ideology, resorts to monstrous distortions of Marxist doctrine and crude slander against the socialist social system, presents communist policies and objectives in a false light, and carries on a witch-hunt against the democratic peaceful forces and organisations.

To effectively defend the interests of the working people, maintain peace and realise the socialist ideals of the working class, it is indispensable to wage a resolute struggle against anti-communism — that poisoned weapon which the bourgeoisie uses to fence off the masses from socialism. A greater effort is required in explaining the ideas of socialism to the masses, to educate the working people in a revolutionary spirit, to develop their revolutionary class consciousness and to show all working people the superiority of socialist society by referring to the experience of the countries of the world socialist system,

demonstrating in concrete form the benefits which socialism will actually give to workers, peasants and other sections of the population in each country.

Communism assures people freedom from fear of war; lasting peace, freedom from imperialist oppression and exploitation, from unemployment and poverty; general well-being and a high standard of living; freedom from fear of economic crises; a rapid growth of the productive forces for the benefit of society as a whole; freedom from the tyranny of the moneybag over the individual; all-round spiritual development of man; the fullest development of talent; unlimited scientific and cultural progress of society. All the sections of the population, with the exception of a handful of exploiters, stand to gain from the victory of the new social system, and this must be brought home to millions of people in the capitalist countries.

VI

The world communist movement has become the most influential political force of our time, a most important factor in social progress. As it fights bitterly against imperialist reaction, for the interests of the working class and all working people, for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism, the communist movement is making steady headway, is becoming consolidated and steeled.

There are now Communist Parties active in 87 countries of the world. Their total membership exceeds 36,000,000. This is a signal victory for Marxism-Leninism and a tremendous achievement of the working class. Like-minded Marxists are rallying in the countries which have shaken off colonial tyranny and taken the path of independent development. Communist Parties consider it their internationalist duty to promote friendship and solidarity between the working class of their countries and the working-class movement of the countries which have won their freedom in the common struggle against imperialism.

The growth of the Communist Parties and their organisational consolidation, the victories of the Communist Parties in a number of countries in the struggle against deviations, elimination of the harmful consequences of the personality cult, the greater influence of the world communist movement open new prospects for the successful accomplishment of the tasks facing the Communist Parties.

Marxist-Leninist Parties regard it as an inviolable law of their activity steadfastly to observe the Leninist standards of Party life in keeping with the principle of democratic centralism; they consider that they must cherish Party unity like the apple of their eye, strictly to adhere to the principle of Party democracy and collective leadership, for they attach, in keeping with the organisational principles of Leninism, great importance to the role of the leading party bodies in the life of the Party, to work indefatigably for the strengthening of their bonds with the Party membership and with the broad masses of the working people, not to allow the personality cult, which shackles creative thought and initiative of Communists, vigorously to promote the activity of

Communists, and to encourage criticism and self-criticism in their ranks.

The Communist Parties have ideologically defeated the revisionists in their ranks who sought to divert them from the Marxist-Leninist path. Each Communist Party and the international communist movement as a whole have become still stronger, ideologically and organisationally, in the struggle against revisionism, Right-wing opportunism.

The Communist Parties have unanimously condemned the Yugoslav variety of international opportunism, a variety of modern revisionist "theories" in concentrated form. After betraying Marxism-Leninism, which they termed obsolete, the leaders of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia opposed their anti-Leninist revisionist programme to the Declaration of 1957; they set the L.C.Y. against the international communist movement as a whole, severed their country from the socialist camp, made it dependent on so-called "aid" from U.S. and other imperialists, and thereby exposed the Yugoslav people to the danger of losing the revolutionary gains achieved through a heroic struggle. The Yugoslav revisionists carry on subversive work against the socialist camp and the world communist movement. Under the pretext of an extra-bloc policy, they engage in activities which prejudice the unity of all the peace-loving forces and countries. Further exposure of the leaders of Yugoslav revisionists and active struggle to safeguard the communist movement and the working-class movement from the anti-Leninist ideas of the Yugoslav revisionists, remains an essential task of the Marxist-Leninist Parties.

The practical struggles of the working class and the entire course of social development have furnished a brilliant new proof of the great all-conquering power and vitality of Marxism-Leninism, and have thoroughly refuted all modern revisionist "theories"

The further development of the communist and working-class movement calls, as stated in the Moscow Declaration of 1957, for continuing a determined struggle on two fronts—against revisionism, which remains the main danger, and against dogmatism and sectarianism.

Revisionism, Right-wing opportunism, which mirrors the bourgeois ideology in theory and practice, distorts Marxism-Leninism, emasculates its revolutionary essence, and thereby paralyses the revolutionary will of the working class, disarms and demobilises the workers, the masses of the working people, in their struggle against oppression by imperialists and exploiters, for peace, democracy and national-liberation, for the triumph of socialism.

Dogmatism and sectarianism in theory and practice can also become the main danger at some stage of development of individual Parties, unless combated unrelentingly. They rob revolutionary Parties of the ability to develop Marxism-Leninism through scientific analysis and apply it creatively according to the specific conditions; they isolate Communists from the broad masses of the working people, doom them to passive expectation or Leftist, adventurist actions in the revolutionary struggle, prevent them from making a timely and correct estimate of the changing situation and of new experience, using all opportunities to bring about the victory of the working class and all democratic forces in the struggle against

imperialism, reaction and war danger, and thereby prevent the peoples from achieving victory in their just struggle.

At a time when imperialist reaction is joining forces to fight communism it is particularly imperative vigorously to consolidate the world communist movement. Unity and solidarity redouble the strength of our movement and provide a reliable guarantee that the great cause of communism will make victorious progress and all enemy attacks will be effectively repelled.

Communists throughout the world are united by the great doctrine of Marxism-Leninism and by a joint struggle for its realisation. The interests of the communist movement require solidarity in adherence by every Communist Party to the estimates and conclusions concerning the common tasks in the struggle against imperialism, for peace, democracy and socialism, jointly reached by the fraternal Parties at their meetings.

The interests of the struggle for the working-class cause demand ever closer unity of the ranks of each Communist Party and of the great army of Communists of all countries; they demand of them unity of will and action. It is the supreme internationalist duty of every Marxist-Leninist Party to work continuously for greater unity in the world communist movement.

A resolute defence of the unity of the world communist movement on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and the prevention of any actions which may undermine that unity, are a necessary condition for victory in the struggle for national independence, democracy and peace, for the successful accomplishment of the tasks of the socialist revolution and of the building of socialism and communism. Violation of these principles would impair the forces of communism.

All the Marxist-Leninist Parties are independent and have equal rights; they shape their policies according to the specific conditions in their respective countries and in keeping with Marxist-Leninist principles, and support each other. The success of the working-class cause in any country is unthinkable without the internationalist solidarity of all Marxist-Leninist Parties. Every Party is responsible to the working class, to the working people of its country, to the international working-class and communist movement as a whole.

The Communist and Workers' Parties hold meetings whenever necessary to discuss urgent problems, to exchange experience, acquaint themselves with each other's views and positions, work out common views through consultations and co-ordinate joint actions in the struggle for common goals.

Whenever a Party wants to clear up questions relating to the activities of another fraternal Party, its leadership approaches the leadership of the Party concerned; if necessary, they hold meetings and consultations.

The experience and results of the meetings of representatives of the Communist Parties held in recent years, particularly the results of the two major meetings — that of November 1957 and this Meeting — show that in present-day conditions such meetings are an effective form of exchanging views and experience, enriching

Marxist-Leninist theory by collective effort and elaborating a common attitude in the struggle for common objectives.

The Communist and Workers' Parties unanimously declare that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has been, and remains, the universally recognised vanguard of the world communist movement, being the most experienced and steeled contingent of the international communist movement. The experience which the C.P.S.U. has gained in the struggle for the victory of the working class, in socialist construction and in the full-scale construction of communism, is of fundamental significance for the whole of the world communist movement. The example of the C.P.S.U. and its fraternal solidarity inspire all the Communist Parties in their struggle for peace and socialism, and represent the revolutionary principles of proletarian internationalism applied in practice. The historic decisions of the 20th Congress of the C.P.S.U. are not only of great importance for the C.P.S.U. and communist construction in the U.S.S.R., but have initiated a new stage in the world communist movement, and have promoted its development on the basis of Marxism-Leninism.

All Communist and Workers' Parties contribute to the development of the great theory of Marxism-Leninism. Mutual assistance and support in relations between all the fraternal Marxist-Leninist Parties embody the revolutionary principles of proletarian internationalism applied in practice.

Ideological issues are of especial significance today. The exploiting class tries to counteract the achievements of socialism by exerting ever greater ideological pressure on the masses as it seeks to keep them in spiritual bondage to bourgeois ideology. Communists regard it as their task to launch a determined offensive on the ideological

front, to work for the emancipation of the masses from the spiritual bondage of all types and forms of bourgeois ideology, including the pernicious influence of reformism, to disseminate among the masses progressive ideas making for social advancement, the ideas of democratic freedom, the ideology of scientific socialism.

Historical experience shows that the survivals of capitalism in the minds of people persist over a long period even after the establishment of a socialist system. This demands extensive work by the Party on the communist education of the masses and a better Marxist-Leninist training and steeling of Party and government cadres.

Marxism-Leninism is a great integral revolutionary doctrine, the lodestar of the working class and working people of the whole world at all stages of their great battle for peace, freedom and a better life, for the establishment of the most just society, communism. Its great creative, revolutionising power lies in its unbreakable link with life, in its continuous enrichment through a comprehensive analysis of reality. On the basis of Marxism-Leninism, the community of socialist countries and the international communist, working-class and liberation movements have achieved great historic successes, and it is only on its basis that all the tasks facing the Communist and Workers' Parties can be effectively accomplished.

The Meeting sees the further consolidation of the Communist Parties on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, of proletarian internationalism, as a primary condition for the unification of all working-class, democratic and progressive forces, as a guarantee of new victories in the great struggle waged by the world communist and working-class movement for a happy future for the whole of mankind, for the triumph of the cause of peace and socialism.

APPEAL TO THE PEOPLES OF ALL THE WORLD

WE, the representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties of the five continents, gathered in Moscow for the 43rd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, imbued with a sense of responsibility for the future of mankind, call on you to wage

a worldwide struggle in defence of peace, against the threat of a new world war.

Three years ago the Communist and Workers' Parties issued a Peace Manifesto to the peoples of all the world.

Since then, the peace forces have won notable victories in the struggle against the warmongers.

With still greater confidence in the victory of the cause of peace are we today able to oppose the war danger that menaces millions of men, women and children. Never before in the history of mankind have there been such real opportunities to realise the age-old aspirations of the peoples — to live in peace and freedom.

In face of the threat of a military catastrophe which would cause vast sacrifice, the loss of hundreds of millions of lives, and would lay in ruins the key centres of world civilisation, the question of preserving peace agitates all mankind more deeply than ever before.

We Communists are fighting for peace, for universal security, for conditions in which all men and all peoples will enjoy peace and freedom.

The goal of every socialist country and of the socialist community as a whole is to assure lasting peace for all peoples.

Socialism does not need war. The historic debate between the old and the new system, between socialism and capitalism, should be settled, not by a world war, but in peaceful competition, in a competition as to which social system achieves the higher level of economy,

technology and culture, and provides the people with the best living conditions.

We Communists consider it our sacred duty to do everything in our power to deliver mankind from the horrors of a modern war.

Acting upon the teachings of the great Lenin, all the socialist countries have made the principle of the *peaceful coexistence* of countries with different social systems the cornerstone of their foreign policy.

In our epoch the peoples and states have but one choice: peaceful coexistence and competition of socialism and capitalism, or nuclear war of extermination. There is no other way.

Where does the threat to world peace come from?

All governments speak of peace. Yet it is not words that count, but deeds.

Today as in the past, it is the reactionary, monopoly and military groups in the imperialist countries that organise and instigate aggressive wars. Peace is menaced by the policy of the governments of the imperialist powers, which, contrary to the will of their own peoples, impose upon nations a disastrous arms race, fan the "cold war" against the socialist and other peace-loving countries, and suppress the peoples' aspiration for freedom.

LET THE FACTS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES!

The peoples welcomed the proposals for universal, complete and controlled disarmament made by the Soviet Union and enthusiastically supported by all the socialist countries. Who opposes the implementation of these proposals? It is the governments of the imperialist countries headed by the United States of America, which, instead of controlled disarmament, propose control over armaments, and try to turn disarmament negotiations into empty talk.

The peoples rejoice that for two years now three great powers have made no tests of nuclear weapons. Who obstructs a new step forward and a decision to ban the deadly tests for all time? It is the governments of the imperialist powers, which constantly declare that they intend to resume atomic weapons tests, and continuously threaten to wreck the test-ban negotiations they were compelled to enter into under the pressure of the peoples.

The peoples do not want foreign military bases to remain in their sovereign territories. They oppose aggressive military pacts, which curtail the independence of their countries and endanger them.

Who wants the policy of aggressive pacts and bases?

It is the governments of the Atlantic bloc countries, which furnish war bases on foreign soil to the West-German militarists and revenge-seekers, put weapons of mass annihilation in their hands and speed up the atomic arming of NATO troops.

It is the ruling circles of the United States of America which have imposed aggressive military pacts upon Japan, Pakistan and other countries in the Middle and Far East, which incite them against the peace-loving countries, which have occupied south Korea and made it their bridgehead and which are reviving Japanese militarism. It is they who are interfering in the internal affairs of Laos and south Viet-Nam, backing the Dutch imperialists

in West Irian, the Belgian imperialists in the Congo, the Portuguese in Goa and other colonialists, preparing an armed intervention against the Cuban revolution, and involving Latin-American countries in military pacts.

It is the United States that has occupied the Chinese island of Taiwan, that keeps on sending military aircraft into the air space of the People's Republic of China, and rejects the latter's legitimate right to have its representatives in the United Nations.

Combat-ready rocket installations, depots stocked with nuclear weapons, airborne H-bomb patrols, combat-ready warships and submarines cruising the seas and oceans, and a web of military bases on foreign soil—such are the present-day practices of imperialism. In such a situation, any country on earth, big or small, may suddenly be enveloped by the flames of a nuclear war.

Imperialism is pushing the world to the brink of war for the sake of the selfish interests of a handful of big monopolies and colonialists.

The enemies of peace spread falsehoods about an alleged threat of "Communist aggression". They need these falsehoods to camouflage their true goals, to paralyse the will of the peoples and justify the arms race.

WORKERS, PEASANTS, INTELLECTUALS!

PEOPLE OF GOOD WILL ALL OVER THE WORLD!

There is no task more pressing for mankind today than the struggle against the menace of a nuclear-missile war, for general and complete disarmament, for the maintenance of peace. There is no duty more lofty today than participation in that struggle.

Is lasting world peace possible?

We Communists reply:

War is not inevitable, war can be prevented, peace can be preserved and made secure.

This conviction of ours is prompted not only by our will for peace and hatred of the warmongers. The possibility of averting war follows from the actual facts of the new world situation.

The world socialist system is becoming an increasingly decisive factor of our time. Embracing more than one-third of mankind, the socialist system with the Soviet Union as its main force uses its steadily growing economic, scientific and technical might to curb the actions of imperialism and handcuff the advocates of military gambles.

The international working-class movement, which holds high the banner of struggle for peace, heightens the vigilance of the peoples and inspires them actively to combat the aggressive policies of the imperialists.

The peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, many millions strong, who have won their freedom and political independence, and peoples fighting for national emancipation, are becoming increasingly active champions of peace and natural allies of the peace policy of the socialist countries.

The neutral countries, which disagree with the aggressive policy of the imperialists, work for peace and peaceful coexistence.

The World Peace Movement now numbers many millions of people. In every country, the members of that

movement strive to safeguard their homeland from a new military conflagration.

By rallying to a resolute struggle, all these forces of peace can foil the criminal plans of war, safeguard peace and reinforce international friendship.

Peace does not come of itself. It can be defended and consolidated only through joint struggle by all the forces of peace.

We Communists appeal to all working people, to the peoples of all continents:

Fight for an easing of international tension and for peaceful coexistence, against cold war, against the arms race! If used for peaceful purposes, the vast resources squandered on armaments would make it possible to improve the condition of the people, to reduce unemployment, to raise wages and living standards, to expand housing construction and to enhance social insurance.

Prevent the further stockpiling of nuclear weapons and the arming of the German and Japanese militarists with weapons of mass annihilation!

Demand the conclusion of a peace treaty with the two German states and the conversion of West Berlin into a demilitarised free city!

Combat attempts by the governments of the imperialist powers to involve new countries in the cold war, to draw them into the orbit of war preparations!

Demand the abolition of foreign military bases, the withdrawal of foreign troops from other countries, and prohibition of the establishment of new bases. Fight for the liberation of your countries from the aggressive military pacts imposed upon them! Work for agreements on nuclear-free zones!

Do not let the U.S. monopolies rob the heroic Cuban people of their freedom by economic blockade or armed intervention!

We Communists, who are fighting for the cause of the working class and the peoples, hold out our hand to the Social-Democrats and members of other parties and organisations fighting for peace, to all members of trade unions, to all patriots: Work in concert with us in defence of peace, for disarmament. Let us achieve concerted action!

Let us build up a joint front to combat imperialist preparations for a new war!

Let us jointly defend democratic rights and freedoms and fight against the sinister forces of reaction and fascism, against racism and chauvinism, against monopoly domination, against the militarisation of economy and political life.

The struggle of the peoples for their freedom and independence weakens the forces striving for war and multiplies the forces of peace.

Africa, whose peoples have suffered most from the scourge of colonial slavery and brutal exploitation, is awakening to a new life. As they establish their independent states, the peoples of Africa emerge in the arena of history as a young, increasingly independent and peace-loving force.

But colonialism, doomed as it is by history, has not yet been completely destroyed.

Brute force and terrorism bar the road to freedom for the peoples of East Africa in the British and Portuguese colonies. A cruel racist regime reigns in the Union of South Africa. For more than six years the gallant people of Algeria have been fighting for the right to national independence, shedding their blood in a war forced upon them by the French colonialists, who are supported by their Atlantic accomplices. In the Congo, the imperialists use all kinds of underhand methods and bribery in an effort to overthrow the lawful government and transfer power to their obedient puppets.

The peoples who have won the right to independent statehood continue to wage a strenuous struggle against colonialism in its new forms, against the U.S. and West-German colonialists, and against their old British, French and other oppressors, who seek at all costs to retain control of the natural resources, mines and plantations of the newly-free countries, to prevent their industrial development and to saddle them with corrupt and reactionary governments.

Brothers in countries which have freed themselves from colonialism and in countries which are fighting for their liberation!

The final hour of colonialism is striking!

We Communists are with you! The mighty camp of socialist countries is with you!

Together with you, we insist on the immediate and unqualified recognition of the right of all peoples to an independent existence.

May the riches of your countries and the efforts of the working people serve the good of your peoples alone!

Your struggle for full sovereignty and economic independence, for your freedom, serves the sacred cause of peace!

We, representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties, call

**on all men, women and young people;
on people of all trades and all walks of life;
on all people, irrespective of political or religious creed, of nationality or race;
on all who love their country and hate war.**

Demand the immediate prohibition of the testing, manufacture and use of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass annihilation.

Insist on the immediate conclusion of a treaty on general, complete and controlled disarmament.

May modern science and technology no longer serve the manufacture of weapons of death and destruction! May they serve the good of people and the progress of mankind!

May friendly co-operation and extensive commercial and cultural exchanges between all countries triumph over war alignments!

In our epoch

THE PEACE FORCES ARE SUPERIOR TO THE FORCES OF WAR!

The peoples will achieve the lofty and cherished goal of safeguarding peace if they pool their efforts and fight resolutely and actively for peace and friendship among nations. Communists will devote all their energies to this cause.

PEACE WILL TRIUMPH OVER WAR!

BANNER OF VICTORY, BANNER OF UNITY!

Following is a translation of the "Renmin Ribao" editorial published on December 7. — Ed.

THE Meeting of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties, attended by 81 Communist Parties, has ended. This meeting is an event of the greatest importance in the international communist movement since the Meeting of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties in 1957. The tremendous achievements of this meeting have been warmly welcomed by the people throughout the world and have dealt a heavy blow to the imperialists and the reactionaries of all countries.

As a result of the joint efforts of the fraternal Parties, the meeting has worked out and unanimously adopted a statement and an appeal to the peoples of all the world. The statement is the principal document of this meeting. It reiterates that the two creative Marxist-Leninist programme documents, the Declaration and the Peace Manifesto of 1957, "remain the banner and guide to action for the whole of the international communist movement." Based on Marxism-Leninism and the principles laid down in the 1957 Declaration, the statement analyses the world situation in the past three years and expounds the major questions in respect to the content of our epoch, the world socialist system, war and peace, the national liberation movement, revolutionary struggles in the capitalist countries and the international communist movement. It puts forward the fighting tasks of the Communists in all countries, the international proletariat and the peoples throughout the world who demand freedom and peace. We are deeply convinced that the documents drawn up by the meeting are of great historic significance in further strengthening the unity of the socialist camp and the unity of the Communist and Workers' Parties throughout the world, in further promoting the development of the international communist movement and in further inspiring the peoples of all countries in their great struggles for world peace, national liberation, democracy and freedom, and socialism.

Tremendous, new changes have taken place in the world situation and in the international communist movement during the three full years since the 1957 Moscow meeting. The strength of socialism has even more markedly surpassed that of imperialism. Economic construction, science and technology are developing rapidly in the socialist countries, which are growing mightier day by day. The prestige and influence of the socialist camp in international life are rising steadily and becoming a decisive factor in the development of human society. Conversely, the world capitalist system is undergoing a profound pro-

cess of decline and disintegration. The peoples who are building socialism and communism, the revolutionary movements of the working class in the capitalist countries, the struggles for national liberation of the oppressed peoples and the democratic movement in general — all these great forces are merging into a mighty current that is destroying the world imperialist system. A new upsurge has appeared in the struggle of the world's peoples, first and foremost, the Asian, African and Latin American peoples, against imperialism and for world peace, national liberation, democracy and freedom, and socialism. There is full justification for saying that the formation and growth of the world socialist system and the new upsurge in the national liberation movement, together with the emergence, on this basis, of a series of newly independent countries, are two big changes of great historic significance that have taken place in the 15 years since World War II. The statement of the meeting correctly points out that the general crisis of capitalism has now entered a new stage; that this has taken place in the conditions of competition and struggle between the two world systems of socialism and capitalism, a change in the balance of forces which is more and more favourable to socialism and an acute aggravation of all the contradictions of imperialism; that this has taken place at a time when the successful struggle waged by the peace-loving forces to bring about and consolidate peaceful coexistence has prevented the imperialists from undermining universal peace by their aggressive acts; and that this has taken place in the conditions of an upsurge in the struggle of the broad masses of the people for democracy, national liberation and socialism. This change fully demonstrates the great vitality of Marxism-Leninism and shows that the movements for peace, national liberation, democracy and socialism are winning ever bigger victories.

The most pressing task now facing the peoples throughout the world is to safeguard world peace and prevent a new world war which is being most viciously schemed by the imperialist aggressive blocs. The meeting of representatives of the fraternal Parties has studied thoroughly all aspects of this most pressing question. The statement points out that the nature of imperialism will never change and, therefore, so long as imperialism exists there will be soil for aggressive wars. It stresses that U.S. imperialism is the main force of aggression and war. It is the chief bulwark of world reaction, an international gendarme, and an enemy of the peoples of the whole world. The statement devotes much space to the exposure of arms expansion and war preparations by U.S. imperialism and points out that it has organized various aggressive military blocs, set up many military bases, actively engaged in

fostering the militarist forces of West Germany and Japan, and thus created hotbeds of war in Europe and the East that threaten universal peace and security. The statement points out to the peoples of all countries that the danger of imperialism unleashing a new world war of unprecedented destruction has not passed and that "the peoples must now be more vigilant than ever." The current world situation, however, is favourable to the peoples of the various countries striving for peace and unfavourable to the imperialist aggressive forces. As a result of the change in the balance of class forces in the world, by relying on the joint struggle of the contemporary powerful forces safeguarding the cause of peace, a new world war can be averted. Such a possibility will inevitably increase with the constant growth of the forces of socialism, of the people's revolution and of peace. The statement points out that "war is not fatally inevitable" and that "the time has come when the attempts of the imperialist aggressors to start a world war can be curbed. World war can be prevented by the joint efforts of the world socialist camp, the international working class, the national liberation movement, all the countries opposing war and all peace-loving forces."

The statement points out that the tangible goals of the struggle for lasting world peace are: cessation of the arms race and reduction of armed forces and armaments, prohibition of atomic weapons, liquidation of foreign military bases and withdrawal of foreign troops from other countries, curbing the revival of West German and Japanese militarist forces, dissolution of military blocs, etc. The Communist and Workers' Parties of the various countries will persistently and unremittingly fight for the realization of these goals.

The powerful forces in defence of world peace are: the mighty Soviet Union and the entire socialist camp; the peace-loving Asian, African and Latin American countries; the international working class and its vanguard, the Communist Parties; the national liberation movement in the colonies and dependencies; the world peace movement; and the neutral countries which disapprove of imperialism unleashing war and advocate peaceful co-existence. Those bourgeois circles in the Western countries who oppose nuclear war can also join the ranks of the peace struggle. The joint struggle of all these forces provides reliable guarantees of preventing imperialism from unleashing world war.

No socialist country, no Communist Party has ever held that the victory of socialism requires war between states. Hence, the socialist countries have always adhered to a policy of peaceful coexistence and peaceful competition with the capitalist countries, a policy that enjoys the unanimous support of the Communist Parties and peoples of the whole world. The socialist countries and all peace-loving peoples in the world will exert every effort to prevent the catastrophe of a new war. But, should the imperialist war-maniacs, heedless of all consequences, insist on imposing a global war on the world's peoples, then, as the statement points out: "the peoples will sweep capitalism out of existence and bury it."

The documents of the meeting will undoubtedly play an important role in mobilizing all Communists and peace-loving people of the world, inspiring them to take further

action with unmatched resolve and confidence to thwart the policies of aggression and war of the imperialist bloc headed by the United States.

The documents pay great attention to the revolutionary storms of the national liberation movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America. This, indeed, is absolutely necessary. The national liberation movement is today a great force in opposing imperialism and safeguarding world peace. The statement of the meeting makes a detailed analysis of the international and internal situations confronting all those countries which are struggling for independence or have newly won independence. It strongly condemns the U.S. and West German neo-colonialists and the British, French and other old colonialists for all their machinations against the national liberation movements and resolutely supports the national liberation movements and national liberation wars in the various Asian, African and Latin American countries. The meeting calls on the peoples of all countries to rise and fight for the complete elimination of colonialism. It puts forward to the Communists of all countries who are struggling for national liberation a fighting programme of carrying to completion the revolutionary anti-imperialist and anti-feudal struggles and of carrying out thoroughly the national and democratic revolution. It places before them the fighting task of founding national, democratic states and striving for a future of non-capitalist development. The statement points to the necessity of establishing in these countries a broad national, democratic united front that includes the national bourgeoisie and, taking into consideration the latter's progressive as well as compromising character, sets forth the correct policy which the working people of these countries should adopt on this question. The statement is not only an important landmark in the new upsurge in the national liberation movement, but will certainly also provide a powerful impetus for the Asian, African and Latin American peoples in their struggle for victory in the national and democratic revolution.

The statement also expounds the principled position of the Communists towards the workers' movement and the fight for socialism in the capitalist countries. It is the task of the Communists to lead the working class and other working people in waging economic and political struggles, to oppose the monopoly capitalist groups, to bring about united trade union action in the course of the various daily struggles and to bring it home gradually to the masses of people that socialism alone provides a real way out for them. The statement reiterates the thesis contained in the 1957 Declaration on the question of the peaceful and non-peaceful transition from capitalism to socialism.

Taking part in this meeting were representatives of 81 Communist Parties with a total membership of more than 36 million. The ranks of the Communist Parties of the various countries have grown and expanded in the struggle for world peace, national liberation, democracy and freedom, and socialism. All Communist Parties are completely equal and independent. At the same time, they must be united as one for the sake of the common interests of the communist cause. The internationalist unity of the Communist Parties of the various countries

is the most important condition for the victory of the cause of lasting world peace, national liberation, democracy and freedom, and socialism. The statement points out: "It is the supreme internationalist duty of every Marxist-Leninist Party to work continuously for greater unity in the world Communist movement."

In order to safeguard international unity in their own ranks, a unity built on the ideological foundation of great Marxism-Leninism, the Communists of all countries must resolutely oppose revisionism which departs from Marxism-Leninism, and especially Yugoslav revisionism. Revisionism remains the chief dangerous trend in the international communist movement. At the same time, a resolute struggle must also be waged against the tendencies of dogmatism and sectarianism which keep away from reality and the masses and which could become the main dangerous trend at one stage or another in the development of individual Parties.

The great socialist camp is the most energetic supporter of the national liberation movement and the people's revolutionary struggles in the various capitalist countries; it is a true friend of the newly independent states and the powerful bulwark defending world peace. Because of the series of enormous achievements recorded by the various socialist countries in the past few years in internal construction and international affairs, the socialist camp is exerting an ever more decisive influence on the general process of the development of human history. The statement summarily expounds the basic experiences of the various socialist countries in internal construction, and points out the great significance of their brotherly co-operation and mutual assistance, especially the assistance rendered by the Soviet Union to the other fraternal countries. The participant states of the socialist camp are genuinely equal and independent; the principles of proletarian internationalism are the criterion for their inter-relations. The unity of the socialist countries is the foundation of the unity of the international communist movement. The tremendous achievements of the recent meeting provide new assurance for the further consolidation of the unity of the socialist countries.

China and the Soviet Union are the two biggest countries in the socialist camp and the Communist Parties of China and the Soviet Union are the two biggest Parties in the international communist movement. The solidarity and unity between these two Parties and countries is of the greatest significance for the solidarity and unity of the whole socialist camp and the entire international communist movement. The great Soviet Union is not only the first socialist country in human history; it is also the most advanced and most powerful country in the socialist camp. The great Communist Party of the Soviet Union is the acknowledged vanguard with the longest history and the richest experience in the international communist movement. The statement of the meeting correctly points out the position of prime importance occupied by the Soviet Union in the whole socialist camp and by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in the entire international communist movement. The Chinese Communist Party has always held in high esteem the greatest role played by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet people in the anti-imperialist struggle, in activities in defence of peace and in support

of all progressive causes throughout the world. It is sincerely grateful to the Soviet Union for its enormous assistance to China's revolution and construction and it has always endeavoured to safeguard and strengthen the unity between the Communist Parties of China and the Soviet Union and between the two countries. The further strengthening of the long-tested, greatest friendship between the Communist Parties and peoples of China and the Soviet Union constitutes the biggest common interest not only of the two peoples but also of the entire socialist camp and the entire international communist movement. It is precisely because of this that with the forces of peace and socialism growing ever stronger, the imperialists and reactionaries in various countries are especially keen on scheming to undermine by every possible means the close friendship between the Communist Parties of China and the Soviet Union and between the two countries. It is wholly incomprehensible to them that the two Parties and the two countries are closely bound by a common ideal, a common cause and common interests, and no force can separate them. The outcome of the recent meeting has utterly smashed the vain hopes of the imperialists and reactionaries. This has once again borne out what Comrade Mao Tse-tung has said: "The friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples is eternal and unbreakable." The Communist Party of China and the Chinese people will for ever stand together with the great Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the great Soviet people, protect the unity of the two Parties and the two peoples like the apple of their eye and will spare no effort in constantly strengthening this unity. Comrade Liu Shao-chi put it right when he said at the Moscow airport on November 5: "In all circumstances, no matter whether great storms or difficulties occur in the world, people will see that the 860 million people of China and the Soviet Union will always stand together."

The outcome of the Meeting of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties is in harmony with the common aspirations of the international proletariat and the people throughout the world. Confronted by the joint attack of imperialism and reactionaries, the international proletariat and the people of the world are looking forward eagerly to a further co-ordination of joint actions, a strengthening of unity and an intensification of the struggle. This meeting, like the 1957 meeting, has proved that to reach common views through consultations is a correct and effective method. The statement says: "The Communist and Workers' Parties hold meetings whenever necessary to discuss urgent problems, to exchange experience, acquaint themselves with each other's views and positions, work out common views through consultations and co-ordinate joint actions in the struggle for common goals."

The Communist and Workers' Parties now have before them a statement unanimously adopted by the meeting. Like the 1957 Declaration, this statement will henceforth become for the Communist and Workers' Parties a criterion for joint action and a programme for strengthening unity. The strength of these documents lies in the fact that they state the fundamental truths of the present epoch, that they have advanced the theories of Marxism-Leninism, that they have shown to the international proletariat and the people throughout the world the way of achieving victory, and that the

tasks they have put forth will be translated into reality through the joint efforts of the Communists of all countries. As in the past, we Chinese Communist Party pledge ourselves to abide by the agreements we have reached in unanimity with our fraternal Parties, and will resolutely strive to the end for the realization of the goals of struggle laid down in our common documents.

The signing of the new joint documents marks the beginning of new joint struggles. We still face serious fighting tasks for winning victory in the cause of world peace, for victory in the national liberation movement and for victory in the cause of socialism. But the present situation

is in our favour, time is in our favour; the future holds boundlessly bright prospects for us. Through the struggles of the peoples of all countries, world peace can be won, peaceful coexistence can be realized and the victory of national liberation and socialism cannot be prevented. Under the banners of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and relying on the unity of the great socialist camp, the unity of the Communist Parties of all countries in the world, the unity of the working class throughout the world and the unity of all peace- and freedom-loving peoples in the world, we can certainly achieve new and still greater victories!

Closest Brothers, Greatest Friendship

Following is a translation of an editorial published in "Renmin Ribao" on December 10 — Ed.

COMRADE Liu Shao-chi, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Chairman of the People's Republic of China and Head of the Chinese Communist Party and Government Delegation, together with other members of the Delegation, at the invitation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Government, after taking part in the celebrations of the 43rd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the Meeting of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties held in Moscow, and the holding of talks between the leaders of the Communist Parties of China and the Soviet Union, went on a friendly visit in the great Soviet Union, our fraternal ally, accompanied by Comrade Brezhnev, Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., and other Soviet comrades, and were accorded an enthusiastic welcome and a cordial reception by the Communist Party and government leaders and the broad masses of the people of the Soviet Union. The Chinese Party and Government Delegation headed by Comrade Liu Shao-chi went to the Soviet Union with the ardent desire of strengthening the friendship and unity between China and the Soviet Union. Now they have returned to Peking, bringing with them the fraternal sentiments of the Soviet people for the Chinese people. There is no doubt whatsoever that this visit by Chairman Liu Shao-chi has further consolidated and developed the great friendship and unity between the peoples of China and the Soviet Union and has written a brilliant and glorious page in the history of Sino-Soviet friendship.

During Chairman Liu Shao-chi's visit to the Soviet Union, the fraternal Soviet people gave full expression to their profound friendship for the Chinese people. Tens of thousands of people in Moscow, Leningrad, Minsk and Irkutsk turned out as on festive days, braving the severe cold, wind and snow, to give their Chinese brothers an enthusiastic welcome. Wherever the Chinese Party and

Government Delegation went, in the cities and countryside and in the factories and collective farms, the cheers of "Long live the unbreakable friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and China" could be heard everywhere. In Moscow, capital of the great Soviet Union, more than 12,000 people held a Soviet-Chinese friendship rally, warmly welcoming Chairman Liu Shao-chi and other members of the Chinese Delegation. Workers of the Kirov Works said: We are brothers; ours is an everlasting friendship. Members of the Gastello Collective Farm said: Our hearts are joined together, and our friendship will continuously grow. Students of Moscow said: In this world, rivers may become dry and mountains may be levelled, but the great friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and China is everlasting and unbreakable. These warm and moving words from the heart of hearts of the people show profoundly how deep and sincere is the friendship between the peoples of China and the Soviet Union and fully demonstrate how great is the strength of the unity between the two peoples!

The great victory of the October Revolution has ushered in a new era in the friendship between the peoples of China and the Soviet Union. The Chinese Communists and people have always looked upon the Chinese revolution as a continuation of the October Revolution; they have always looked upon the great achievements scored by the Soviet people in building socialism and communism as examples for them to follow, and always looked upon the great Soviet people as their closest brothers and most reliable friends. Over the past 43 years, the Chinese people have never for a moment ceased to listen with the closest attention and concern to the tread of the great Soviet people as they march bravely forward. The Chinese people cheer the great victories scored by the Soviet people in socialist construction and in their patriotic war in defending their country; they cheer the tremendous successes achieved by the Soviet people in carrying out the magnificent Seven-Year Plan and in full-scale communist construction; they cheer the world-shaking achievements scored by the Soviet people in the conquest of space; and they cheer the great contributions made by the Soviet people in the lofty cause of safeguarding world

peace. The Chinese people look upon all these achievements made by the Soviet people as their own and are proud of these achievements. The Chinese Communist Party and people are consistently loyal to the principle of proletarian internationalism, and regard as their sacred duty the safeguarding and strengthening of the great unity between China and the Soviet Union and between the Communist Parties of the two countries. The Chinese Government and people consistently give active support to the efforts made by the Soviet Government and people in defending world peace, and will for ever stand by the Soviet Union and struggle to the end for the victory of world peace and the cause of human progress.

Thanks to the persistent efforts of the Chinese and Soviet peoples, their friendship has grown continuously and become still firmer. China and the Soviet Union concluded the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance not long after the founding of the People's Republic of China. During the past 11 years, tremendous successes have been scored in mutual assistance and cooperation between China and the Soviet Union in the political, economic, cultural and other fields. In its socialist construction, our country has received vast help from the Soviet Union. The Soviet Government and people have resolutely supported the Chinese people in their struggle to defend the sovereignty and territorial integrity of their motherland. Comrade Khrushchov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union has served warning on U.S. imperialism: An attack on the People's Republic of China is an attack on the Soviet Union. At the 15th Session of the United Nations General Assembly convened not long ago, Comrade Khrushchov resolutely stood up for the restoration of China's legitimate rights in the United Nations and solemnly refuted the shameless smears and slanders the United States directed against China. The Chinese people will never forget the tremendous assistance and support extended to China by the Soviet Government and people.

The friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples, which has been steered and tempered on innumerable occasions during the past two score years and more, is the cornerstone of the solidarity of the entire socialist camp and the entire international communist movement. China and the Soviet Union are the two biggest states in the socialist camp; the Chinese Communist Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union are the two biggest Parties in the international communist movement. The solidarity and unity of China and the Soviet Union, of the Chinese and Soviet Communist Parties and of the 860 million Chinese and Soviet people is not only of the utmost significance to the solidarity and unity of the entire socialist camp and the entire international communist movement; it will inevitably also have a tremendous bearing on the course of world developments. As Chairman Mao Tse-tung has put it, the solidarity between the peoples of the two great countries, China and the Soviet Union, will "inevitably contribute not only to the prosperity of the two great countries — China and the Soviet Union — but also to the future of all mankind and the victory of peace and justice throughout the world."

The great unity between China and the Soviet Union and between the two Parties constitutes an important

guarantee for the victory of the cause of world peace and human progress; it constitutes a powerful factor preventing imperialism from launching a new war. Hence, imperialism and all reactionaries have a deep hatred for this unity and are always plotting by hook or by crook to undermine it. However, this day-dream of imperialism has turned out again and again to be the laughing-stock of history. The Statement and Appeal to the Peoples of All the World unanimously adopted by the meeting of the representatives of 81 Communist and Workers' Parties demonstrate the further consolidation of solidarity of the socialist camp and the whole international communist movement; in the same way they mark the further consolidation of solidarity of the Chinese and Soviet Communist Parties and of the two countries. This great proletarian internationalist solidarity founded on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, as evidenced by Chairman Liu Shao-chi's visit to the Soviet Union, left a very outstanding and indelible impression on the people of the world.

Comrade Brezhnev, Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, speaking of this unity at the banquet given by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Byelorussia and the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic in honour of the Chinese Party and Government Delegation, said rightly: "We highly evaluate our friendship, which corresponds to the aspirations of the Soviet and Chinese peoples, adds to the unity and might of the entire socialist camp and plays an important role in the struggle of the peoples against the aggressive intrigues of imperialism and for world peace and for a radiant future of mankind."

Speaking at the Soviet-Chinese friendship rally held in Moscow, Chairman Liu Shao-chi emphatically pointed out once again: "Our common enemy — the imperialists headed by the United States — is always trying by every conceivable means to undermine the unity between China and the Soviet Union. But, just as one will never see the sun rising in the west, they will never see a rift between the two great Parties, the two great countries, and the two great peoples of China and the Soviet Union."

Chairman Liu Shao-chi solemnly declared: "The whole world can see that in the common struggle against imperialism and for the realization of communism, the Chinese people will for ever stand together with the Soviet people in storm or rain. We are firmly convinced that the Chinese Communist Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Chinese people and the Soviet people will for ever unwaveringly protect the unity of our two Parties and of the peoples of our two countries like the apple of their eyes."

Let imperialism and all reactionaries despair before the unbreakable, eternal and great friendship and unity between China and the Soviet Union and between the Chinese and Soviet Communist Parties! With infinitely greater confidence, China and the Soviet Union and the Chinese and Soviet Communist Parties will unite still more closely under the great banner of Marxism-Leninism and, for the sake of our common cause, march victoriously ahead, shoulder to shoulder and hand in hand.

Chairman Liu Shao-chi in the Soviet Union

LIU SHAO-CHI, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman of the People's Republic of China, and the Chinese Party and Government Delegation he led, returned to Peking on December 9 from a friendly visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Communist Party and the Government of the Soviet Union. This visit was a vivid expression of the eternal and indestructible friendship and solidarity between the Communist Parties of China and the Soviet Union, between the two countries and the two peoples.

Warmly welcoming them back at the Peking airport were: Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; Chou En-lai, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Premier; Chu Teh, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Chen Yun, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; Teng Hsiao-ping, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; other leaders of the Party and state; and people from all walks of life in the capital. When Chairman Liu Shao-chi alighted from the plane, cheers and applause swept across the airport; there was a gay beating of drums and gongs and a waving of banners and bouquets.

Chairman Liu Shao-chi and the other members of the Chinese Party and Government Delegation he headed, arrived in Moscow in early November to take part in the celebrations for the 43rd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The Delegation also participated in the Moscow Meeting of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties. Talks were held between the leaders of the Communist Parties of China and the Soviet Union. Chairman Liu Shao-chi and the Delegation, accompanied by L.I. Brezhnev, Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., and other comrades, then visited several cities in the Soviet Union.

On the evening of December 7, the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U., the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. gave a grand state banquet in the Kremlin in honour of Chairman Liu Shao-chi and the Chinese Party and Government Delegation. Both President Brezhnev and Chairman Liu Shao-chi spoke at the banquet marked by its warmth and friendly spirit.

On the same day, Comrade N.S. Khrushchov, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. and

Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers, had a meeting with Comrade Liu Shao-chi. The meeting took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

On this day, Chairman Liu Shao-chi also attended a mass meeting of Soviet-Chinese friendship held by more than 12,000 people from all walks of life in the Sports Palace of the Lenin Central Stadium to welcome the Chinese Party and Government Delegation. Many Soviet Party and government leaders were present. The national flags of China and the Soviet Union and a big streamer bearing the words in Chinese and Russian "Long live the eternal and unbreakable friendship between the great peoples of the Soviet Union and China!" decorated the rostrum.

Pyotr Demichev, First Secretary of the Moscow City Committee of the C.P.S.U., and representatives of workers, intellectuals and youth spoke, voicing a warm welcome for the distinguished Chinese guests.

President Brezhnev spoke at the rally. He said that the visit to the Soviet Union by the Chinese Party and Government Delegation once again clearly shows the further strengthening and development of Soviet-Chinese friendship.

President Brezhnev pointed out that in these days the attention of hundreds of millions of people throughout the world is riveted on the documents of the Meeting of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties. These documents, he said, embody the collective wisdom of the Marxist-Leninist Parties. At the meeting, he declared, the Communist and Workers' Parties charted the road for furthering the unity of the socialist camp and pointed out the new possibilities and the tasks of the struggle against imperialism, for social progress, for the final liquidation of the colonial system and for the establishment of a durable friendship among all peoples.

President Brezhnev said that "the ever strengthening unity and friendship of the Soviet and Chinese peoples, of the peoples of all the socialist countries, is the most important guarantee of the further consolidation of the socialist system." He pointed out that the socialist system is exerting a powerful influence on the entire course of development of the present-day world.

President Brezhnev declared that the Chinese people have such a faithful and reliable friend as the Soviet Union. He quoted N.S. Khrushchov's words that the Soviet Union will regard an attack on People's China by the imperialists as an attack on itself.

Referring to the great significance of Soviet-Chinese friendship, President Brezhnev said that the Soviet Union and China which are bound together by unbreakable friendship, form an invincible bastion for the peace and

security of the people of the world. There is no such force in the world as could shake this friendship, he added.

President Brezhnev expressed the deep conviction that the day is not far off when the stinking corpse of the Chiang Kai-shek clique in the U.N. will no longer poison the atmosphere of that organization and the true voice of the Chinese people will resound in its halls. He also noted with gratification that the Chinese Government is supporting the Soviet proposals aimed at consolidating peace and, together with the Soviet Union, is opposing the warmongers.

Speaking about the solidarity of the socialist countries, President Brezhnev said that it is inconceivable to bourgeois politicians that without coercion and pressure, a series of countries have pursued a single line in international affairs voluntarily and in complete accord with their own interests. These bourgeois politicians judge the relations among the socialist countries from the viewpoint of old bourgeois concepts and by the jungle law of capitalism. President Brezhnev stressed that the big socialist commonwealth has the future before it while all sorts of alliances among the imperialist countries belong to the past.

President Brezhnev said that in the struggle for a bright future for all mankind, the peoples of the Soviet Union and China bear a special responsibility. The working people the world over are placing the greatest hopes precisely in our two countries and our two Parties, he said. The peoples of the Soviet Union and China, he declared, are doing everything possible to justify this confidence.

At the end of his speech, President Brezhnev and Chairman Liu Shao-chi warmly embraced each other.

Chairman Liu Shao-chi then addressed the rally. As he took the floor, the audience greeted him with a roaring ovation, shouting "Long live Soviet-Chinese friendship!" and other slogans.

In his speech, Chairman Liu Shao-chi first expressed heartfelt thanks to the Soviet people for the fraternal, sincere friendship they have shown for the Chinese people during the visit of the Chinese Party and Government Delegation.

Chairman Liu Shao-chi then spoke about the great achievements scored by the Soviet Union in communist construction which he has seen on this visit, and recalled his personal experiences when he came for the first time to the Soviet Union in 1921.

Chairman Liu Shao-chi said that from the very first days, Chinese Communists have regarded the Chinese revolution as a continuation of the October Revolution. The Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people have always looked on the great Soviet Union as a good teacher and helpful friend. For the past 43 years, he continued, the great Soviet people, led by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, have made arduous and remarkable efforts in building and defending the socialist Soviet Union; they have won great victory in building socialism and in the Patriotic War. An impoverished, backward Russia has been built into an advanced so-

cialist power in a short period of time. All these miraculous achievements have been strengthening the forces of peace and socialism and invigorating the confidence of the peoples of the various countries in their strivings for a better future. Now the Soviet people, led by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by Comrade N.S. Khrushchov, are successfully carrying out their magnificent Seven-Year Plan and unfolding all-round communist construction; they are attracting the broad masses of the working people of all countries the world over by their new successes. The Chinese people wholeheartedly greet every success of the Soviet people in communist construction. Your achievements are ours and for this we are filled with pride, Chairman Liu Shao-chi said.

The great Soviet Union is a powerful bulwark of world peace, Chairman Liu Shao-chi continued. The Soviet Union discharges its obligations of fraternal mutual assistance and co-operation to the fraternal socialist countries, actively supports the struggle of the oppressed nations and peoples in the capitalist world for liberation and consistently strives for the realization of peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems. The Chinese people firmly support these policies pursued by the Soviet Union in international affairs. Not long ago, the Soviet delegation headed by Comrade Khrushchov, together with the delegations of other socialist countries, made new, helpful efforts at the 15th Session of the United Nations General Assembly to lay bare the policies of aggression and war of the imperialist bloc headed by the United States and expose the ugly colonial system. To ease international tension, the Soviet Union put forward proposals for general and complete disarmament, for the banning of nuclear weapons, etc., meeting with a warm response and support from all the peace-loving countries and people of the world. The Chinese people wish to thank Comrade N.S. Khrushchov, for at the 15th Session of the United Nations General Assembly he stood resolutely for the restoration of China's legitimate rights in the United Nations and solemnly refuted the shameless smears and slanders the United States directed against China.

Referring to China's achievements in building socialism, Chairman Liu Shao-chi said that the Chinese people, in socialist construction as in the revolution in the past, have received tremendous assistance from the Soviet Union. The Chinese people will never forget the assistance given them by the Soviet Union. I would like once again to convey the thanks of the Chinese people to the Soviet people, Chairman Liu Shao-chi said.

In international affairs, Chairman Liu Shao-chi pointed out, China consistently stands together with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries and does all it can to contribute to the cause of opposing imperialism, defending world peace and striving for human progress. In its relations with the fraternal socialist countries, China will persist in discharging its internationalist obligations, engaging in mutual assistance and co-operation with the Soviet Union and all other fraternal socialist countries. China resolutely gives active sympathy and support to the national and democratic revolutionary movements in Asia, Africa and Latin

America and to the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of the various capitalist countries. Like all other socialist countries, China persistently pursues a foreign policy of peace, advocates the realization of peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems on the basis of the Five Principles and works for the relaxation of international tension. China will for ever stand together with the entire socialist camp, together with all the peace-loving countries and peoples, and struggle to the end for the victory of the cause of world peace.

Chairman Liu Shao-chi then spoke about the Meeting of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties held recently in Moscow. The Meeting unanimously adopted a Statement and an Appeal to the Peoples of All the World, he said, and this is another event of great historic significance following the 1957 Moscow meeting and the declarations adopted by it. The Statement of the Meeting published yesterday, he said, reaffirms the 1957 Moscow declarations, sums up developments in the international situation in the past three years, elucidates many major questions facing the international communist movement and sets forth militant future tasks for the Communist and Workers' Parties of the various countries. There is no doubt whatsoever that the results of this Meeting will further strengthen the unity of the socialist camp and the unity of the entire international communist movement, further inspire all the revolutionary and progressive peoples and all the freedom- and peace-loving forces the world over, and bring new and still greater victories to the cause of the world's peoples striving for peace, democracy, national liberation and socialism.

Today, Chairman Liu Shao-chi said, the struggle of the peoples of the various countries for world peace, national liberation, democracy and freedom, and socialism has developed and entered a period of new upsurge. The forces of peace have surpassed the forces of war, the forces of progress have surpassed the forces of reaction, and the forces of socialism have surpassed the forces of imperialism. Bright prospects for the cause of peace, democracy, national liberation and socialism are opening up before us. The peoples making up one-third of the world's population, now engaged in socialist and communist construction, and the peoples of various countries in the capitalist world participating in the working-class revolutionary movement, the national and democratic movement and the democratic movement in general, have merged into a mighty torrent that is sweeping up against the imperialist world system. On the one hand, we see that the nature of imperialism has not changed and that the danger of a new world war is not over. The peoples of the world must maintain a particularly high degree of vigilance. On the other hand, we see that as a result of the change in the balance of international class forces, by relying on the joint struggle of the powerful forces existing at the present time for safeguarding the cause of peace, it is possible in our era to prevent imperialism from unleashing a world war. Despite the fact that imperialism headed by the United States is stubbornly and feverishly carrying out arms expansion and war preparations and aggressive activities, imperialism can assuredly be prevented from launching a world war, and world peace safeguarded, if only the peoples of the world are

further drawn into action to form an international united front against the imperialist policies of aggression and war and carry out persistent and unremitting struggles against the imperialist bloc headed by the United States. In the struggle of the peoples of the various countries for the cause of world peace, national liberation, democracy and freedom, and socialism, Chairman Liu Shao-chi said, the unity of the socialist camp and the unity of the international communist movement are the most important guarantees of victory. Unity is life, unity is strength and unity is victory. The more closely we unite, the happier will be the peoples the world over, the more will they be inspired and the greater will be their confidence in their own strength.

Chairman Liu Shao-chi stressed that the Chinese Communist Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union are the two biggest Parties in the international communist movement. China and the Soviet Union are the two biggest countries in the socialist camp. Our two Parties and our two countries, he said, also have particularly important responsibilities in our common cause. The unity of our two Parties and our two countries is therefore of particularly great significance. Our common enemy — the imperialists headed by the United States — is always trying by every conceivable means to undermine the unity between China and the Soviet Union. But, just as one will never see the sun rising in the west, they will never see a rift between the two great Parties, the two great countries, and the two great peoples of China and the Soviet Union. Our unity is linked by common ideals and a common cause. It is developed and consolidated in the joint struggle against the common enemy, and based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. This great unity has long stood the test of storms and no force in the world can undermine it. The whole world can see that in the common struggle against imperialism and for the realization of communism, the Chinese people will for ever stand together with the Soviet people in storm or rain. We are firmly convinced, Chairman Liu Shao-chi said, that the Chinese Communist Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Chinese people and the Soviet people will for ever unswervingly protect the unity of our two Parties and of the peoples of our two countries like the apple of their eye. Let us unite still more closely and march forward side by side under the great banner of Marxism-Leninism and for the victory of our common cause!

Chairman Liu Shao-chi's speech was punctuated by tumultuous applause. After the speech, he warmly embraced Comrades Brezhnev and Demichev amidst prolonged clapping and cheers from the audience. Chairman Liu Shao-chi and members of the Chinese Party and Government Delegation joined hands with the Soviet Party and government leaders, demonstrating the great, unbreakable friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples.

Expressing appreciation for the warm hospitality of the Soviet people and the leading Soviet comrades, Chairman Liu Shao-chi gave a banquet on December 7 in the Chinese Embassy in Moscow in honour of the Soviet Party and government leaders.

Throughout his visit in the Soviet Union, Chairman Liu Shao-chi was everywhere accorded a rousing welcome.

Upon his arrival in Leningrad, hundreds of thousands of people lined the streets to greet him. When he left the city, people again turned out by the hundreds of thousands, braving rain to bid him farewell. In Minsk, capital of the Byelorussian S.S.R., dense crowds thronged the three to four-kilometre route to welcome their Chinese guests. Upon his departure from Moscow for China on December 8, over a hundred thousand citizens of the Soviet capital, in spite of the severe cold, turned out to see him off. Everywhere Chairman Liu Shao-chi went, whether it was the Likhachev Autoworks in Moscow, the Kirov Plant in Leningrad, the Gastello Collective Farm near Minsk, or the city of Irkutsk which he visited on his way home, the Soviet people greeted their guests with moving expressions of fraternal friendship for the Chinese people.

As Chairman Liu Shao-chi pointed out at a banquet given in his honour in Irkutsk: "After our visit to your country and contacts with people of various circles, I have come to the conclusion that both the Soviet people and the Chinese people have a fervent desire to reinforce the unity between the peoples of the two countries." Whenever we speak about reinforcing the unity between the two Parties and the two countries and the friendship between the two peoples, Chairman Liu Shao-chi continued, people are very happy. Conversely, any words or deeds which are not in the interests of the unity between our two Parties and two countries, or which impair the basis of this unity — the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism — will not be countenanced by the people of China. Nor will such words or deeds be countenanced by the people of the Soviet Union. And I believe, Chairman Liu Shao-chi added, that they will not be countenanced either by the people of any of the countries of the socialist camp or by the people who constitute over 90 per cent of the total population in the capitalist world. This is because, Chairman Liu Shao-chi explained, the sentiments of friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples have a long-standing and deep-seated historical basis; we are still confronted by our powerful enemies — imperialism and re-

actionaries; our two countries, as well as all the other socialist countries, are faced with the serious tasks of our common struggle, with the serious tasks of building socialism and communism; the people making up over 90 per cent of the total population in the capitalist world all demand revolution and world peace and they ask for joint support and assistance from the socialist camp, and first of all, from the two big countries, China and the Soviet Union. Therefore, the people of all the countries of the socialist camp, as well as the people constituting over 90 per cent of the total population in the capitalist world, all fervently demand firm unity between the Communist Parties of China and the Soviet Union and between the two countries. History is created by the people, Chairman Liu Shao-chi declared. This fervent desire of the overwhelming majority of the world's people cannot be gone against, nor should there be any going against it. Our two Parties — the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Chinese Communist Party and their Central Committees — as well as our two Governments — the Soviet Government and the Chinese Government — have all given expression to this fervent desire for unity cherished by the peoples of our two countries and the overwhelming majority of the world's people; they have earnestly done everything which is necessary and should be done to strengthen the unity between our two Parties and our two countries, said Chairman Liu Shao-chi.

Speaking on the same occasion, President Brezhnev said that the unity and solidarity of the Soviet and Chinese peoples and the unity and solidarity of the Communist Parties of our two countries are sealed by the common goal of building socialism and communism. They are based on the all-conquering theory of Marxism-Leninism and on the principles of proletarian internationalism. Nobody was able to shake our friendship in the past and neither will anybody be able to shake it in the future, he said. This friendship is eternal and unbreakable! The great Soviet people say so, the great Chinese people also say so — whether in the past, at present or in the future, President Brezhnev said.

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech at the Albanian Anniversary Reception

Following is the text of Premier Chou En-lai's speech at the reception given on November 29, 1960, by the Albanian Ambassador to China in celebration of the 16th anniversary of the liberation of Albania. — Ed.

**Dear Comrade Ambassador Prifti,
Comrades and Friends,**

Today is a jubilant festival for the people throughout our fraternal country, the People's Republic of Albania. On behalf of the Chinese people, the Communist Party of China and the Chinese Government, I extend our warmest and heartfelt congratulations to the heroic Albanian people, the glorious Albanian Party of Labour and the Government of the People's Republic of Albania.

After waging a protracted heroic struggle against foreign aggression and against reactionary rule at home,

the Albanian people under the strong leadership of the Albanian Communist Party and with the support of the great Soviet people, finally drove out the Hitlerite fascist aggressors and won independence and freedom for their motherland 16 years ago today. Since liberation, the Albanian people have continued to carry out stubborn struggle for the prosperity and strength of their motherland. Although Albania is surrounded by capitalist countries, and imperialism and the Yugoslav Tito clique have never for a single day stopped their subversive and disruptive activities against Albania, thus causing serious difficulties for the socialist revolution and socialist construction in Albania, yet the Albanian people have never yielded to any pressure or bowed before any difficulty. They have always rallied closely around the Albanian Party of Labour and Comrade Hoxha and, in the fighting spirit

of "holding a pick in one hand and a rifle in the other," persisted in their socialist revolution and are carrying out successfully their socialist construction. This revolutionary heroism of the Albanian people, who fear no difficulties or crude pressure, remain staunch and unyielding and march forward bravely, has won the acclaim and admiration of the Chinese people and all progressive mankind.

In the short period of 16 years since liberation, the Albanian people have scored tremendous successes in socialist revolution and socialist construction. Now Albania has been transformed from a backward agricultural country into an agricultural-industrial country with a modern industry and collectivized agriculture. The main targets of their Second Five-Year Plan for the development of the national economy have been fulfilled ahead of schedule and overfulfilled. The average annual rate of increase in industrial production has reached 16.3 per cent. At present, the industrial output in 15 days is equal to that of the whole year of prewar 1938. Such a speed is by far higher than what any capitalist country can attain. Tremendous successes have also been achieved in the socialist transformation of agriculture. Agricultural co-operation was completed in the main last year, one year ahead of schedule. The cultivated land of socialist agriculture constitutes 85 per cent of the total of the country, yielding 75 per cent of the total output of agriculture and animal husbandry. Although agricultural production suffered serious natural calamities this year, yet the gross output value of agriculture of the Second Five-Year Plan still exceeded that of the First Five-Year Plan by 28.7 per cent. Starting from next year, the Albanian people will proceed to implement their Third Five-Year Plan which is still larger in scale, striving for the transition of Albania from an agricultural-industrial country, as it now is, into an industrial-agricultural one. The brilliant successes won by the Albanian people in socialist construction under extremely difficult conditions not only provide eloquent proof of the unparalleled superiority of the socialist system, but also give a vivid demonstration before the people of the world of the following truth: With the correct leadership of a Marxist-Leninist party, with the revolutionary enthusiasm of the broad masses brought into full play, and with the whole Party and the whole people working hard with one heart and mind, all difficulties can certainly be overcome and the great ideal of building socialism turned into a living reality. The Chinese people are overjoyed and inspired by the great achievements won by the fraternal Albanian people. We firmly believe that the courageous and industrious Albanian people, under the strong leadership of the Albanian Party of Labour and Government, can certainly score still more brilliant successes in their struggle to fulfil their Third Five-Year Plan.

The Albanian Government and people have consistently pursued a foreign policy of peace, and have always stood firmly at the forefront of the struggle against imperialism and in defence of world peace. The Albanian Government and people resolutely oppose the policies of aggression and war of the imperialist bloc headed by the United States, actively support the Asian, African and Latin American peoples in their just struggle to oppose imperialism and colonialism and to win and safeguard national independence, and support the struggle of all

oppressed peoples for democratic freedom and social progress, thus making outstanding contributions to the defence of world peace and the furtherance of the cause of human progress. This firm policy pursued by the People's Republic of Albania in international affairs has resulted in the daily expansion of its influence and rise of its status internationally.

The glorious Albanian Party of Labour headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, the long-tested leader of the Albanian people, is a militant Marxist-Leninist Party tempered through fiery revolutionary struggles, a Party having flesh-and-blood ties with the masses of the people and a strong force in the international communist movement. It has been consistently loyal to Marxism-Leninism and to the principle of proletarian internationalism. It persists in the stand of the Moscow Declaration and has carried out totally uncompromising struggles against modern revisionism represented by the Yugoslav Tito clique. It has made important contributions to the defence of the purity of Marxism-Leninism and to the strengthening of the great unity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and the international communist movement. The Chinese Communists admire greatly this highly principled Marxist-Leninist spirit and staunch fighting spirit of the Albanian Party of Labour. The Communist Party of China is proud of having such a firm comrade-in-arms in the Albanian Party of Labour.

During the past year, the fraternal friendship and relations of mutual help and co-operation between the Chinese and Albanian peoples based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism have been further consolidated and developed. This year, Comrade Haxhi Lleshi, President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of Albania, and the Delegation of Albanian-Chinese Friendship Association headed by Comrade Abdul Kellezi, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Chairman of the Albanian-Chinese Friendship Association, have been to our country on friendly visits in succession; our Military Mission and other delegations have also visited Albania. These mutual visits have made important contributions to the enhancement of the friendship and unity between the Chinese and Albanian peoples. Although our two countries are thousands of miles apart, our common ideological basis and common aims of struggle have cemented a brotherly friendship between our two peoples sharing each other's weal and woe. The Chinese people have always received the powerful support of the Albanian people, whether in their socialist construction, in their struggle to oppose U.S. imperialist aggression and safeguard sovereignty and territorial integrity, or in their struggle for the restoration of China's lawful rights in the United Nations. It is particularly worth pointing out that when U.S. imperialism and its followers, out of ulterior motives, launched a world campaign to slander and isolate China, the Albanian people came out to explode ruthlessly the shameful plot of the enemy and energetically smash up the lies and calumny of the enemy. The speech by Comrade Enver Hoxha at the Chinese National Day reception given by the Chinese Embassy in Albania this year and the speech by Comrade Mehmet Shehu at the 15th Session of the United Nations General Assembly are concentrated expression of the Albanian people's great proletarian internationalism and wholehearted support for the just stand

of the Chinese people. For this, the Chinese people would like to express their hearty gratitude.

Comrades and Friends! We are now in an era when the East wind prevails over the West wind, an era when the cause of the people of the world striving for peace, democracy, national liberation and socialism is steadily advancing towards still greater victories. The task we shoulder is glorious and arduous. It is unavoidable that there should be more difficulties and twists on our road ahead. But we are confident that no obstacle can prevent us from advancing in giant strides. Whatever the circumstances, our two peoples will for ever hold high the revolutionary red banner of Marxism-Leninism, support, encourage, help and learn from each other, and fight to the end to strengthen the unity of the socialist camp and win final victory in our common cause.

In conclusion, I propose a toast
to the prosperity and flourishing of the People's Republic of Albania,
to the ever-lasting and unbreakable fraternal friendship between the Chinese and Albanian peoples,
to the great unity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union,
to friendship among the peoples of the world,
to world peace, and
to the Central Committee of the glorious Albanian Party of Labour headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, to the health of Comrade Mehmet Shehu, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Albania, and to the health of Comrade Haxhi Lleshi, President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of Albania!

16th Anniversary of Albania's Liberation Celebrated

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

THE 16th anniversary of Albania's liberation (November 29) was warmly celebrated in China.

On November 28, the leaders of the Chinese Communist Party and state sent a message to the leaders of the Albanian Party of Labour and state, conveying to them the warmest fraternal greetings. A host of celebration activities which started in Peking several days before the festival reached a climax on November 29. On that evening, Albanian Ambassador to China Mihal Prifti gave a grand National Day reception.

Chairman Mao Attends Reception

It was attended by Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Chou En-lai, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Premier, and Chu Teh, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. The reception was a festive, fraternal occasion at which both Ambassador Prifti and Premier Chou En-lai spoke. (Text of Premier Chou's speech on p. 33.)

In his address, Ambassador Prifti noted that the Albanian people attach special importance to the celebration of their festival this year because this is the last year of Albania's Second Five-Year Plan and also because the Fourth Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour is to be held this year.

The Ambassador said that the Albanian people, under the leadership of their Party of Labour headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, have scored great and brilliant results in their peaceful and constructive endeavours. During the past 16 years, Albania has been changed from a backward agricultural country into an agricultural-industrial

country. The new Five-Year Plan to be adopted by the Fourth Congress of the Party of Labour which will convene this December, will be an important step in transforming Albania into an industrial-agricultural country and strengthening the material and technical basis of socialism there.

Turning to the international scene, Ambassador Prifti said that Albania has consistently and unswervingly adhered to a foreign policy of peace. At the same time, he said, the Albanian people, led by their Party of Labour, will never slacken their revolutionary vigilance; on the contrary, they will redouble this vigilance because the enemies of the freedom of all peoples and of peace, and above all, U.S. imperialism — the No. 1 enemy of all peoples today — and its tools in the Balkan area, have not given up their bellicose and aggressive plans.

The Ambassador emphatically stated: "The Albanian people will never be taken in by the honeyed words and deceptive propaganda which imperialism is sometimes compelled to use under the pressure of the people." "The wolf may change its hair, but never its hide," and this saying applies fully to imperialism and its inherent nature, the Ambassador said.

The Albanian Party of Labour, the Ambassador declared, remains for ever loyal to Marxism-Leninism; together with other Marxist-Leninist fraternal Parties, it will spare no effort to defend the purity of Marxism-Leninism and oppose all tendencies alien to Marxism-Leninism, particularly modern revisionism which, as the 1957 Moscow Declaration points out, constitutes the main danger to Marxism-Leninism and the communist workers' movement of the whole world. The Albanian Party of Labour, he said, will continue to wage a principled struggle against Yugoslav revisionism — the ragged flag bearer

of modern revisionism, and regard this struggle as an internationalist task of prime significance.

The Ambassador declared that the Albanian people, for ever abiding by the immortal principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, will continue to further safeguard and consolidate the friendship and solidarity among the fraternal peoples of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union.

Referring to China's achievements in socialist construction scored under the leadership of the Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, Ambassador Prifti pointed out that the achievements of the Chinese people are the results of the three red banners of the Chinese Communist Party — the general line, the big leap forward and the people's communes. With deep feeling, the Albanian Ambassador said that the Albanian people are linked with the fraternal Chinese people by a great, strong and indestructible friendship — a friendship built on Marxist-Leninist ideology and proletarian internationalism. The Albanian people are happy and proud to have such a great and loyal friend as the Chinese people, he said.

Symbols of Fraternal Friendship

Many other celebration activities in Peking served to express the deepening internationalist friendship between the Chinese and Albanian peoples. On November 29, the Peace People's Commune in Peking held a mass meeting to celebrate the Albanian festival and rename itself the

Peace Sino-Albanian Friendship People's Commune. Early in the morning, more than 1,000 commune members gathered, waving bouquets, beating drums and cymbals and letting off firecrackers to welcome Ambassador Prifti and other Albanian guests who came to join in the celebrations.

On November 28, the China-Albania Friendship Association gave a celebration reception. Speaking on that occasion, the association's president, Chiang Nan-hsiang, paid tribute to the Albanian people who stand at the front in the struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism. Ambassador Prifti in his speech stressed that the Albanian and Chinese peoples will carry on the struggle to raise even higher the banner of Marxism-Leninism.

Earlier, the Peking Timber Processing Factory, the Peking University and hundreds of youngsters in the capital held separate gala get-togethers to mark the Albanian anniversary. For several days, the Chinese press prominently carried detailed reports on Albania's brilliant achievements in socialist construction as well as impressions of visits to that country. In the Working People's Cultural Palace, a pictorial exhibition on the People's Republic of Albania provides a graphic illustration of the great successes the Albanian people have gained in various fields. The first photo on display is a large picture showing Comrade Mao Tse-tung cordially shaking hands with Comrade Enver Hoxha — a symbol of the fraternal friendship and monolithic unity between the Chinese and Albanian peoples.

Chinese Government Statement On the Congo Situation

Following is a statement issued on December 8, 1960, by the Government of the People's Republic of China on the kidnapping of Lumumba, Premier of the Republic of the Congo, by U.S. imperialism and its agents, the Mobutu group. — Ed.

THE rebel Mobutu group, directed by U.S. imperialism and supported by the command of the "U.N. forces" under U.S. manipulation, on December 1 brazenly kidnapped Patrice Lumumba, Premier of the Republic of the Congo, and wantonly insulted and tortured him. The Government and people of the People's Republic of China express their infinite indignation at and the strongest protest against this grave atrocity committed by U.S. imperialism and the rebel Mobutu group who executed its orders.

After U.S. imperialism, in collusion with Belgian imperialism, instigated the Mobutu group to stage the rebellion, Lumumba, Premier of the Government of the Republic of the Congo, was unlawfully put under house arrest, and other important members of the Government were either unlawfully pursued or imprisoned. To accomplish its aggressive design of swallowing the Congo, U.S.

imperialism, in defiance of the opposition of the socialist countries and many Asian and African countries, manipulated its voting machine in the United Nations on November 22 to unlawfully deprive the Central Government of the Republic of the Congo headed by Premier Lumumba and Vice-Premier Gijenga of its rightful representation in the United Nations. Instigated and supported by U.S. imperialism, the rebel Mobutu group openly expelled without any justification the diplomatic representatives of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Ghana in succession, and severed diplomatic relations with the United Arab Republic; it has also been threatening in various ways the diplomatic representatives of other Asian and African countries, accredited to the Congo, which take the just stand of supporting the legal Congolese Government. The various above-mentioned crimes committed by U.S. imperialism and its agents, the Mobutu group, are not only serious provocations against the Congo and other independent African states, but also constitute grave provocations against all peace-loving countries and people. The Government of the People's Republic of China most sternly condemns and protests against U.S. imperialism's despicable crimes of conducting aggression and intervention against the Congo and menacing peace

in Africa, Asia and the world. The Chinese Government and people firmly demand that the imperialist bloc headed by the United States and the "U.N. forces" immediately stop their aggression and intervention against the Congo; that they immediately stop their persecution of Premier Lumumba, Chairman of the Senate Okito, Chairman of the House of Representatives Kasongo and others and restore their freedom at once; that the culprits who persecuted them must be given due punishment; and that the legal status of the Central Government of the Republic of the Congo headed by Premier Lumumba must be restored at once and be respected. The Chinese Government and people resolutely support the Congolese people in their heroic struggle against the imperialists headed by the United States and their lackeys. The Chinese Government and people support the statement of the Government of the Soviet Union on the situation

in the Congo and call upon the Asian and African countries as well as all peace-loving countries and people to take immediate action to stop the persecution of Premier Lumumba by the imperialists headed by the United States and their aggression and intervention against the Congo, and to support the Congolese people's just and patriotic struggle in defence of their national independence. The Chinese people are firmly convinced that provided the Congolese people get united, their just struggle against the imperialists headed by the United States and their agents, the rebel Mobutu group, and in defence of national independence will certainly win final victory with the support of the peace-loving countries and people of Asia, Africa and the world, and that the imperialists headed by the United States and their lackeys who have committed innumerable crimes against the Congolese people will surely eat the bitter fruit of their own sowing.

Resolutely Support the Struggle of The Congolese People

THE December 9 *Renmin Ribao* editorial expresses resolute support for the Congolese people's struggle. Pointing out that an unprecedentedly serious situation has developed in the Congo, it writes: the lawful Central Government of the Congolese Republic, the Congolese Parliament and patriotic forces have been most savagely and brutally attacked by the imperialist gangsters headed by the United States under cover of the United Nations flag. Congolese Premier Lumumba and other patriotic people have been kidnapped and persecuted by the rebel Mobutu group at the instigation of U.S. imperialism. All the peace-loving nations and peoples in the world are greatly angered at this brutal crime of aggression against and attempt to enslave the Congo perpetrated by the imperialists headed by the United States, *Renmin Ribao* declares.

On December 8, the Government of the People's Republic of China issued a solemn statement strongly protesting against the atrocities committed in the Congo by U.S. imperialism and its agents. The Soviet Government issued a statement on December 5 on the situation in the Congo condemning and exposing the crimes of U.S. imperialism which is using the United Nations for aggression in the Congo. The Chinese Government and people support this statement of the Soviet Government. The statements of the two Governments demonstrate the sympathy and support of the Chinese and Soviet peoples for the patriotic Congolese leaders now being persecuted and tortured by imperialism and its lackeys. They express the firm support of the Chinese and Soviet peoples for the Congolese people who are persisting heroically in their struggle to resist imperialist aggression and uphold national independence, says *Renmin Ribao*.

The U.S. imperialists and their faithful servant, U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld. *Renmin Ribao* con-

tinues, have all along shamelessly claimed that the "U.N. forces" went to the Congo to "assist" it in "restoring law and order." But see what the Congo has become today under the "U.N. forces" occupation! Patriotic Congolese troops have been disarmed, patriotic Congolese people have been slaughtered in cold blood by the Congolese traitorous clique and the U.S.-controlled "U.N. forces" and even the leaders of the legal Congolese Government and Parliament have been kidnapped and persecuted. The U.S. embassy in Leopoldville has become the headquarters for directing the criminal plot against the Congolese Republic. "What kind of 'law and order' is that?" *Renmin Ribao* asks. Soon after the Mobutu gangsters' kidnapping and persecution of Lumumba and others took place, the spokesman of the U.S. State Department went so far as to clamour for the "trial" of Premier Lumumba. The so-called "law" and "order" "restored" in the Congo by the U.S.-controlled "U.N. authorities" is the "law" and "order" of U.S. imperialist gangsters enslaving the weak and small nations. It is clear that U.S. imperialism is the Number One culprit in the kidnapping and persecution of Lumumba. Its actions in the Congo have unmasked its hypocrisy and baldly revealed its true colours as a ferocious neo-colonialist.

The shocking incidents of the kidnapping and persecution of Lumumba and others show that U.S. imperialism is bent on destroying the legal Congolese Government and replacing it with a U.S. puppet regime so as to establish a new U.S. colonial rule in the Congo. This is an important step in the U.S. plot to swallow the Congo, *Renmin Ribao* points out.

It is only natural that the incidents in the Congo should have aroused especially profound concern and keen vigilance among the governments and peoples of many new-born African countries, the paper goes on. U.S. im-

perialism which is strangling the Congo's independence today, will use similar vicious methods to strangle the independence of other new-born African countries tomorrow. The peoples of the Congo and all other African countries face not only the threats of the old colonialists but also this most dangerous and ferocious common enemy — U.S. neo-colonialism. Therefore, the peoples of the African countries are becoming more and more deeply aware that now, more than ever before, it is necessary for them to unite more closely, launch a common struggle and increase their support for the Congolese people's just struggle in order to stop U.S. imperialist aggression against the Congo. This is an urgent task for the peoples of all African countries today. The Congolese people are now waging a heroic and arduous struggle to defend their na-

tional independence and save themselves from the serious national crisis imposed on them by the U.S.-led imperialist gangsters. Their struggle has the sympathy and support of the peoples of all countries in the socialist camp and of progressive mankind. The Chinese Government and people, as always, will resolutely support the legal Government of the Congolese Republic represented by Premier Lumumba and the patriotic and just struggle of the Congolese people.

The Chinese people firmly believe that the Congolese people will assuredly stand up one day and utterly defeat all the new and old colonialists and win a great victory for the Congolese national revolution, *Renmin Ribao* declares.

Peking Rally

U.S.-Led Imperialism, Get Out of the Congo and Africa!

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

CITIZENS from all walks of life in Peking held a rally on November 28 to express resolute support for the just struggles of the Congolese and African peoples to win and safeguard their national independence and to oppose imperialist aggression. The meeting, jointly sponsored by the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity and the Chinese-African People's Friendship Association, was held in response to the call of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Council to observe November 25 as "Congo Day" and December 1 as "Imperialism, Quit Africa Day!"

A resolution adopted by the rally pledges the Chinese people's firm support for the heroic struggles of the patriotic Congolese troops and people who are boldly rising to resist U.S. imperialist aggression, and for the legitimate Congolese Government represented by Lumumba; it sternly condemns the schemes of U.S. imperialism and its agents to undermine the Congo's independence and unity. It declares: "The 650 million people of China will always stand by the African peoples in the cause of opposing imperialism, striving for and upholding their national independence and defending world peace."

Among those present at the rally were: Vice-Premier Chen Yi and Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Chairman of the China Peace Committee. Those invited to attend the gathering included a Nigerian delegation headed by Malan Tanko Yakasai; Randrianja Rene Anselme, correspondent of the Malgache journal *Ady Farany*; and Ahmed Mohammed Kheir, Sudanese peace champion.

They were warmly greeted when they mounted the rostrum.

African Peoples' Victories Hailed

The rally was presided over by Burhan Shahidi, Vice-Chairman of the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity. Addressing the rally, he noted that during the past year the African peoples' movement to win and safeguard their national independence has developed on a broader and more intensive scale and has scored a series of major victories. We hail the struggles and victories of the African peoples and express our high respects for the great African peoples, he said.

Burhan sharply denounced U.S. imperialism for its large-scale invasion of the Congo under cover of the U.N. flag in an attempt to swallow up that country, quench the flames of the people's struggle there and so deal a blow to the peoples of all Africa who are fighting to gain and uphold their national independence. He stressed that with the broad masses of people in Africa becoming daily more awakened, this neo-colonialist scheme of U.S. imperialism will certainly be smashed. The firm will of the Congolese and African peoples to attain their national independence is unshakable, he declared.

In conclusion, Burhan said that in the common struggle against U.S. imperialism and the imperialist bloc headed by the United States, the Chinese people, as well as the peoples of the other countries of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union, will always stand by the

Congolese and African peoples, support and encourage one another, and strive for ultimate victory in their common struggle.

Liu Chang-sheng, President of the Chinese-African People's Friendship Association, spoke at the rally. He paid high tribute and extended fraternal greetings to the Congolese people who are persisting in their heroic struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and intervention, and to the peoples of various African countries who are bravely marching forward in their fight for national independence.

Liu Chang-sheng pointed out that the people's fight for national liberation in various parts of Africa has grown into an irresistible torrent. It is speeding up the further disintegration and collapse of the imperialist colonial system and has made historic contributions to the cause of the world's people against imperialist aggression and in defence of world peace.

However, Liu Chang-sheng pointed out, the imperialist and colonialist forces are carrying out frenzied counter-attacks and death-bed struggles in Africa. U.S. imperialism is trying its utmost to put the African peoples under its neo-colonialist rule. The African peoples are facing arduous and complex tasks in their struggle.

Dwelling on the situation in the Congo, Liu Chang-sheng strongly condemned U.S. imperialism which, in the name of "aiding" the Congo and under cover of the U.N. flag, has carried out large-scale aggression against that country, wantonly encroached upon and trampled on its sacred sovereignty and carried out sanguinary suppression of the Congolese people's just patriotic struggle.

Experience of the Congo

The development of the Congolese situation in the past four months and more, Liu Chang-sheng pointed out, has provided most profound lessons for the peoples of the Congo, of Africa and the whole world.

The experience of the Congo proves that all the imperialist and colonialist forces, including such smaller colonialist powers as Belgium, never willingly give up their colonialist rule. Imperialism and colonialism can never change their aggressive nature. They can never be benevolent to the colonial peoples. The struggle between the colonial peoples on the one hand and imperialism and colonialism on the other is inevitably a life-and-death struggle.

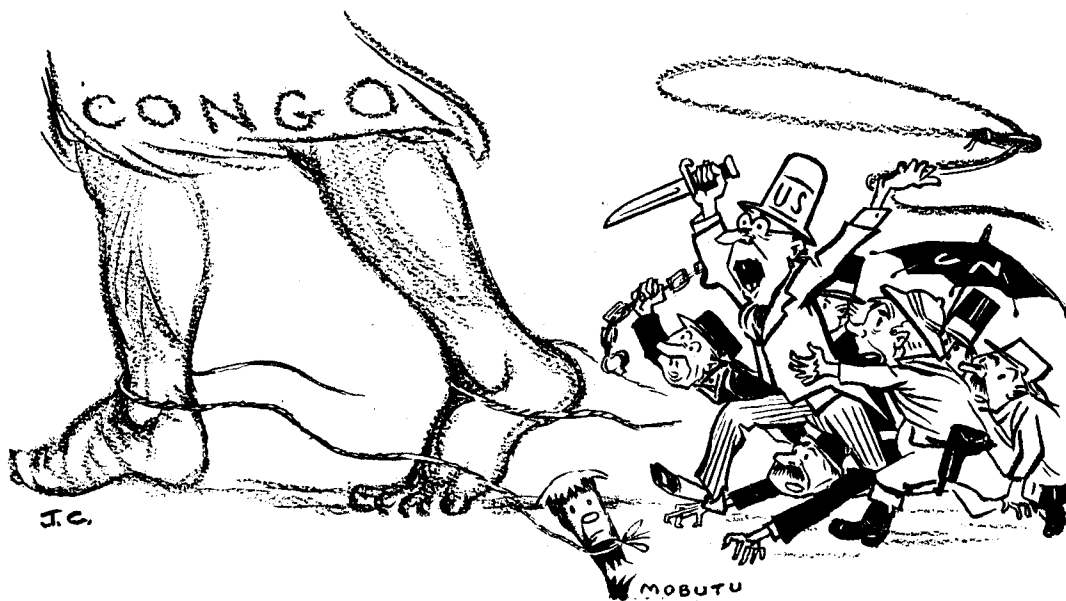
The experience of the Congo, Liu Chang-sheng continued, proves that U.S. imperialism is not only the main pillar of the imperialist colonial system in the present era, but is itself the most ferocious, crafty and greedy colonialist force.

Noting that U.S. imperialism is trying to spread to the whole of Africa its "experience" in aggression against the Congo so as to realize its ambition of swallowing up Africa, Liu Chang-sheng stressed that U.S. imperialism is the most important and most vicious enemy of the Congolese and African peoples. No unrealistic illusions should ever be cherished about it, he said. To carry the national liberation struggle to complete victory, it is necessary for the African peoples to direct the main spearhead of their struggle against U.S. imperialism, to maintain adequate vigilance towards it, to unceasingly expose all its ruses and schemes and carry out a blow-for-blow struggle against it.

The experience of the Congo, Liu Chang-sheng went on, proves that to attain liberation the African peoples and all oppressed nations must depend on their own struggle and on the strength in the hands of the people, in order to win victory step by step. There does not exist any easy road, he said. To extend the forces of the national liberation struggle, all the oppressed nations must constantly strengthen the great patriotic unity within each nation and the great solidarity among various nations against imperialism.

Liu Chang-sheng pointed out that in the course of their tortuous and complicated struggle during the past four months and more, the Congolese people have enhanced their consciousness, strengthened their unity and gradually come to see their real enemy clearly. Now the patriotic people in various parts of the Congo are regrouping their ranks, taking up arms and resisting the imperialist forces of aggression headed by the United States. The Congolese people's struggle for national liberation is advancing to a higher stage.

From their own revolutionary experience, Liu Chang-sheng continued, the Chinese people well know that imperialism and all reactionaries are paper tigers which must be and can be struck down by the forces of the people. In the present excellent international situation, so long as the peoples of the Congo and Africa strengthen their solidarity still further and determinedly persist in their struggle,



Colonialists (altogether): "He's mine!"

they can definitely overcome all difficulties and win thoroughgoing victory in their cause of national liberation.

U.S. Imperialism — African Peoples' No. 1 Enemy

Alao Aka Bashorun, member of the Nigerian delegation and a trade unionist, also spoke at the rally. He first asked the rally to join him in expressing condolence on the death of Felix Roland Moumie, former President of the Union of the People of Kamerun, who was murdered by the imperialists. The audience stood for one minute in silent tribute to the late Kamerunian leader.

In his speech made on behalf of the Nigerian delegation, Bashorun stressed that "the United Nations which we hoped could provide the necessary international amity is no more than an imperialist machine of the U.S. State Department. We, therefore, with a full sense of responsibility, call on the peoples of Africa to declare U.S. imperialism the biggest enemy of African independence and unity."

Past and present events, Bashorun said, have confirmed that the logic followed by imperialism is: disrupt, fail, again disrupt, again fail, and so on till doom; while the logic followed by all revolutions is: struggle, fail, again struggle, again fail, again struggle, and so on till victory. The universality of this theory is of great importance for the Congolese and Afro-Asian peoples, he added. The only dependable guarantee of our salvation, he said, is to rely on ourselves and on our peoples.

The Sudanese peace champion Ahmed Mohammed Kheir in his speech said that in the present international situation, Africa has become a major issue in the world struggle. He severely denounced U.S. imperialism for its crimes in using the name of the United Nations to carry out aggression and intervention against the Congo and suppress its national independence. He pointed out that what is happening in the Congo now stands out as unchallengeable proof that the United Nations Organization at the present time is nothing but an imperialist tool in the hands of the U.S. imperialists and their allies. The Congolese people, he continued, have within a short period of time laid bare the true face of the United Nations and have quickly come to realize who is their real enemy and who is their true friend.

The Congolese people, Kheir said, will not beg imperialism to restore their rights and independence. They will rely on their unity and, along with the peoples of Africa and the whole world, carry on the common struggle till imperialism and colonialism are completely wiped off the face of the earth.

Determination of China's 650 Millions

All the speeches were again and again interrupted by warm applause. Before its conclusion, the rally adopted a resolution which says in part: "The Chinese people resolutely support the heroic anti-imperialist struggles of the peoples of Algeria, the Congo and Kamerun, the struggles developing in various forms against imperialism and for national independence among the peoples of Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar, Nyasaland, Southern and Northern Rhodesia, Angola, Mozambique, Portuguese Guinea, Tanganyika, Ruanda-Urundi and elsewhere, and the struggle of the people of South Africa against racial discrimination."

"The Chinese people," the resolution continues, "once again express their resolute support for the Japanese people in their patriotic just struggle against U.S. imperialism, for the struggle of the Laotian people against U.S. intervention, for the just demands of the Indonesian people for the liberation of West Irian and of the Indian people for the liberation of Goa, for the struggle of the people of Cuba opposing U.S. intervention and defending the fruits of their revolution, and for the struggles of other Latin American peoples against U.S. aggression and to uphold national independence. The Chinese people firmly support the struggle of the people all over the world for the preservation of world peace and for peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems, for general disarmament and a ban on nuclear weapons, and against aggressive military treaties and foreign military bases. The Chinese people desire to unite as one with the peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the rest of the world, and together with them struggle against the imperialist forces of aggression and war headed by the United States, for the complete abolition of the colonialist system and the preservation of world peace."

The rally also adopted a message of support for the Congo. Addressed to Prime Minister Lumumba, it declares that "the Chinese people will always stand by the side of the people of the Congo, give full support to their patriotic just struggle and resolutely back the legitimate government under the leadership of Your Excellency, the Prime Minister, which firmly defends the independence of the Congo."

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Joint Communiqué of Li Hsien-nien and Ernesto Che Guevara

Following is the text of the Joint Communiqué of Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China and Major Ernesto Che Guevara, Head of the Economic Mission of the Revolutionary Government of Cuba, signed in Peking on November 30, 1960. — Ed.

AT the invitation of Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, Major Ernesto Che Guevara, President of the National Bank of the Republic of Cuba, leading an Economic Mission of the Revolutionary Government of Cuba, paid a friendly visit to China from November 18 to December 1, 1960.

During the visit, Major Guevara and all the members of the Mission were received by Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council, and Chen Yi, Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China.

Cordial and sincere talks were held between Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council and Minister of Finance of the People's Republic of China and Major Ernesto Che Guevara, President of the National Bank of Cuba. Participating also in the talks were, on the side of the People's Republic of China: Yeh Chi-chuang, Minister of Foreign Trade; Keng Piao, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Li Chiang and Lu Hsu-chang, Vice-Ministers of Foreign Trade; Tsao Chu-ju, President of the People's Bank of China; and Shen Chien, Chinese Ambassador to Cuba; and on the side of the Republic of Cuba: Hector Rodriguez Llompart, Vice-Minister of Foreign Relations for Technical Affairs; Major Alberto Mora, General Manager of the Bank of Foreign Commerce; Major Eddy Sunol Ricart; and Oscar Pino Santos, Cuban Ambassador to China.

During the talks, the two parties held cordial and friendly discussions and reached identical views with satisfaction on the current international situation, the situation in Latin America, the situation in Cuba and the question of further developing relations of friendship and co-operation between China and Cuba.

The two parties note with great pleasure that the present development of the international situation tends

more and more favourable to the peoples of all countries in their struggles for world peace, national independence, democracy and progress and more and more unfavourable to imperialism. An international united front of the people of the world against the imperialist aggressive forces headed by the United States is taking shape and growing stronger day by day.

Both parties consider that to relax international tension and safeguard world peace is a common aspiration of all the peoples of the world, including the people of the United States. All the threats and obstacles to world peace come from imperialism. The nature of imperialism has not changed and will never change. The peoples of the world must not have any illusion about imperialism. Both parties resolutely condemn and oppose the criminal activities of U.S. imperialism in intervening in Cuba and suppressing the national and democratic movement in Latin America, using the United Nations flag to dismember and swallow the Congo, engineering and expanding the civil war in Laos, aggravating the international tension and menacing world peace. Both parties solemnly declare that China and Cuba will unswervingly support the peoples of Latin America, Asia and Africa in their just struggles to oppose imperialism and colonialism, strive for and safeguard national independence and develop their national economy and culture, and that they will fight unremittingly in defence of world peace.

During the talks, the Chinese side expressed admiration for and joy over the great victory of the Cuban people who, upholding unity and persisting in their armed struggle, have increased their forces from small to big and from weak to strong and finally succeeded in overthrowing the reactionary dictatorship of Batista. It considers that the Cuban people's struggle and victory have provided abundant experience and set an example for all the oppressed peoples in the world, particularly the Latin American peoples, in their struggles to win and safeguard national independence. The Cuban people's struggle and victory are also a strong support to the Chinese people in opposing U.S. imperialist aggression and building socialism. The Chinese side is very glad to see that the Cuban Government and people, under the correct leadership of Prime Minister Castro, have achieved a series of important successes in suppressing counter-revolutionary activities, carrying out the agrarian reform, developing the national economy, organizing the militia and wiping

out the economic influence of U.S. imperialism. The Chinese side holds that the Cuban Government and people have made tremendous contributions in supporting the other Latin American peoples in safeguarding their national independence and state sovereignty and promoting solidarity among the Latin American peoples. The Chinese side highly appraises and supports the revolutionary "Havana Declaration" adopted by the Cuban people and expresses admiration and thanks for the resolute and courageous step taken by the Republic of Cuba to establish diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China. The Chinese side sympathizes with and supports the unremitting efforts made by the Cuban Government and people to carry on peaceful construction and eliminate tension in the Caribbean area, firmly opposes and sternly condemns the U.S. imperialist intervention and aggression against Cuba, and reaffirms the unshakable stand of the Chinese Government and people that they will do everything possible to support and assist the Cuban people's just struggle. The Chinese side is of the firm belief that the heroic Cuban people, under the leadership of Prime Minister Castro and with the support of the other peoples of Latin America and the rest of the world, including the brotherly assistance of the countries in the socialist camp, will certainly be able to defeat all the attacks of the enemy and realize the great revolutionary aims set in the "Havana Declaration" by firmly upholding unity and persisting in struggle.

The Economic Mission of the Cuban Revolutionary Government expresses its admiration for the great achievements obtained in all the fields of socialist construction by the Chinese people who, under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the Chinese Government, have overcome all kinds of difficulties and advanced along the correct path of the general line, the big leap forward and the people's commune with unparalleled enthusiasm. The Mission acclaims the fact that the Chinese Government and people have stood steadfastly at the forefront in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and in defence of world peace. The Mission is very glad to see that the Chinese Government, together with its friendly countries, has made unswerving efforts in the struggle for bringing about peaceful coexistence among nations with different social systems. The Chinese leaders point out with emphasis that relaxation of international tension, elimination of the state of cold war and winning a peaceful international environment are essential to China's economic construction. The Economic Mission of the Cuban Revolutionary Government fully understands and supports this correct stand of China's. The Mission conveys the Cuban people's profound friendship for the Chinese Government and people who resolutely support the Cuban revolution; it condemns U.S. imperialism for continuing to manipulate the United Nations to unlawfully deprive the People's Republic of China of its rightful position in the United Nations. The Mission states that Cuba fully supports the Chinese people's just struggle for the liberation of their own territory Taiwan.

During the talks, the Economic Mission of the Cuban Revolutionary Government, on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Cuba, invited the Government of the

People's Republic of China to send a government delegation to visit Cuba and the Chinese Government accepted this invitation with honour.

Both parties point out with great pleasure that the relations of friendship and co-operation between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Cuba are being constantly developed and strengthened in accordance with the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the spirit of the Bandung Conference in their common struggle to defend national independence and world peace. During the visit to China of the Economic Mission of the Cuban Revolutionary Government, led by Major Guevara, there was concluded between China and Cuba an Agreement on Economic Co-operation Between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Cuba, under which the Chinese Government would provide the Republic of Cuba with a loan of 240 million rubles without interest between 1961 and 1965 for the use of supplying complete sets of equipment and other technical aid to help Cuba develop its economy. On the basis of the Trade and Payment Agreement Between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Cuba of July 23, 1960, the two parties signed the Trade Protocol for the Year of 1961 Between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Cuba, which provides that in 1961 the Chinese Government will buy one million tons of sugar from Cuba and other Cuban exports while the Cuban Government will buy Chinese exports of an equivalent value. On the basis of the Agreement on Scientific and Technical Co-operation Between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Cuba of July 23, 1960, the two parties signed the Protocol Between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Cuba on the Implementation of the Agreement on Scientific and Technical Co-operation Between the Two Countries, under which the Chinese Government will help Cuba train its technical personnel. The signing of these agreement and protocols will further consolidate and expand the relations of mutual help and co-operation between China and Cuba and benefit the common upsurge in the economy and culture of the two countries as well as the further development of friendship between the two peoples. Both parties consider that the consolidation and development of friendship between the Chinese and Cuban peoples not only are in the vital interests of the two peoples, but also will help promote friendship between the Chinese people and the other Latin American peoples and the common cause of safeguarding world peace.

Peking, November 30, 1960

(Signed)

LI HSIEN-NIEN

*Vice-Premier of the State
Council of the
People's Republic of China*

(Signed)

ERNESTO CHE GUEVARA

*Head of the Economic Mis-
sion of the Revolutionary
Government of Cuba*

Cuban Economic Mission's Fruitful Visit

THE Cuban Revolutionary Government Economic Mission headed by Major Ernesto Che Guevara concluded its fruitful visit to China and left Peking on December 1 for a visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Earlier, part of the mission left China to visit the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

Bidding the distinguished Cuban guests farewell at the airport, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien said that their visit has made outstanding contributions to the promotion of friendship between the Chinese and Cuban peoples and to the further strengthening of their friendly co-operation and mutual support in the common struggle to oppose U.S. imperialist aggression, safeguard national independence and defend world peace. The Vice-Premier requested the mission to convey to the fraternal Cuban people the cordial greetings and sincere friendship of the 650 million Chinese people. He declared that "the Chinese people will always stand by the Cuban people in the struggle to oppose U.S. imperialist aggression and intervention." The Vice-Premier also thanked the mission for bringing to the Chinese people the fraternal friendship of the Cuban people, and expressed gratitude for the encouragement and support which the Cuban people have extended to the Chinese people.

Speaking at the airport, Major Guevara said that the agreements signed between Cuba and China "will benefit our people and will be a great help to them in their struggle for liberation, at this moment when they face the imperialist blockade and embargo which you know very well." "We can assure you," he said, "that during our stay here our faith in the solidarity of the progressive people has been strengthened, and so is our faith in the help of the socialist camp, our boundless faith in the power of the people to defend themselves against aggression, and, moreover, to march forward to the future, no matter what kind of economic aggression is used against them." In conclusion, Major Guevara said: "Our 6.5 million people join the 650 million Chinese people in raising the cheer: 'Long live the friendship between the peoples of China and Cuba!'"

Landmark in Friendly Co-operation

Chinese public opinion has enthusiastically acclaimed the visit of the Cuban mission. On December 1, *Renmin Ribao* published an editorial under the title: "The Chinese and Cuban Peoples Will For Ever Inspire and Support Each Other in Their Common Struggle." The editorial declared that "the Chinese people regard the visit of the Cuban Revolutionary Government Economic Mission as a landmark in Sino-Cuban relations of friendly co-operation and appraise most highly the contributions made by Major Guevara and our other distinguished Cuban guests to the further consolidation and growth of friendship between the Chinese and Cuban peoples."

Renmin Ribao pointed out: "Unanimity of views has been reached between China and Cuba on the current international situation and major questions of common concern to both countries. This is fresh proof that the profound friendship between the Chinese and Cuban peoples is built on the common basis of opposing imperialism, safeguarding world peace, upholding national independence and striving for social progress. The Chinese and Cuban peoples are friends in need; our friendship has been formed in the common struggle against U.S. imperialism." "We deeply realize," the editorial continued, "that U.S. imperialism is the most truculent enemy of the Chinese and Cuban peoples and of world peace. Although it has suffered repeated ignominious failures in pursuing its criminal policy of aggression against and enslavement of China and Cuba, it certainly has not laid down its butcher's knife, nor will it ever do so; it will continue its disruptive activities. U.S. imperialism, this teacher by negative example, has taught our two peoples that the nature of imperialism will never change and that people should under no circumstances entertain any illusions towards this most ferocious, most crafty U.S. imperialism."

Renmin Ribao said: "The Chinese people have always most ardently admired the Cuban people for their heroism in the struggle to defend the revolution and oppose U.S. intervention, and have drawn inspiration and support from the firm struggle of the Cuban people. The consolidation and development of the Cuban revolution have powerfully smashed the 'geographical fatalism' which alleges that countries near the United States and subject to its strict control cannot gain victory in a people's revolution, and have thus greatly inspired the struggles of all oppressed nations in Latin America and other regions for national liberation and people's democracy. Despite the fact that U.S. imperialism in the immediate neighbourhood is baring its fangs and brandishing its claws, the Cuban people have united, mobilized and armed themselves, ready to fight back; as a result, this seemingly strong U.S. imperialism stands exposed before the Cuban people as a mere paper tiger or, as the Cuban people put it, as nothing more than 'a featherless eagle.'"

"Meanwhile, the Cuban people have not in the least been cowed by U.S. economic pressure," *Renmin Ribao* pointed out. "They are determined to rely on their own efforts to break the U.S. economic blockade and embark on the path of independent economic development. The heroic Cuban people have exploded the myth that the so-called under-developed countries, after gaining their independence, cannot develop their own economies without U.S. 'aid.'"

"The Chinese people have had their own experience in this regard," *Renmin Ribao* recalled. "After the victory of our revolution, imperialism headed by the United States attempted to subjugate us by means of blockade and embargo. The U.S.-imposed blockade and embargo,

however, have failed to harm us; on the contrary, they have made us rely even more firmly on the people's own strength to rid China's economy of its semi-colonial dependence, thus shortening the process of achieving complete independence and freedom in our economy. We have firmly adhered to the principle of relying mainly on our own efforts. With support and aid from the socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union and relying on our own strength, we have overcome difficulties of every description and carried out our socialist construction at high speed, thus bringing about tremendous developments in our national economy. There is not the slightest doubt that the Cuban people, with aid and support from the socialist states and all peace-loving countries, likewise will certainly smash the despicable U.S. imperialist scheme to throttle their revolution by means of economic blockade."

Renmin Ribao pointed out that the agreements and protocols signed between China and Cuba "fully embody the principle of equality and mutual benefit and the spirit of friendly co-operation in Sino-Cuban relations, and are conducive to a common upsurge in the economies and cultures of the two countries. This is a concrete manifestation of the comradeship-in-arms between the Chinese and Cuban peoples who are supporting and helping each other in their joint struggle against U.S. imperialism."

Concluding, *Renmin Ribao* declared that "the Chinese people will for ever stand by the Cuban people; they will inspire and support each other and carry to the end the struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and intervention and for safeguarding world peace."



A Bumper Harvest in Tibet on the Basis of Victories in Democratic Reforms

by CHANG KUO-HUA

Following is the translation of an article published in the December 1 issue of "Hongqi" (Red Flag), fortnightly of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. — Ed.

GUIDED by the Communist Party, the broad masses of the Tibetan peasants have garnered an unprecedentedly rich harvest this year. This success in agricultural production was achieved on the basis of the great victories won in the democratic reforms following which the Tibetan peasants, with soaring enthusiasm, launched a massive production drive.

Since the autumn of 1959, even while the democratic reform movement was in the midst of its mighty forward surge, the peasants all over Tibet have plunged in a vigorous production campaign. At that time, the policy of the Communist Party and Government towards the land of those serf-owners who took part in the rebellion was: Whoever tills the land shall reap the crops grown on it. As regards the land of those serf-owners who did not take part in the rebellion, the Party and Government carried out a policy of rent-reduction; this provided that 20 per cent of the harvest would go to the serf-owners who owned the land while 80 per cent would go to the peasants who tilled the land. These policies enabled the serfs and slaves, subjected for generations to untold exploitation

and enslavement, to receive for the first time the greater part of the fruits of their labour. Following this, the Party and Government led the Tibetan people to carry out the agrarian reform which enabled the broad masses of the peasants to obtain their share of the land and other means of production. Braving wind, snow and severe cold, peasants all over the region, working on the land they had just acquired, launched an enthusiastic and vigorous production drive, tilling the land with immense zeal and collecting manure and building water conservancy works in a big way. At the same time, to meet the needs of the development of production, peasants throughout the region organized large numbers of mutual-aid teams on a voluntary basis. This year, since the spring ploughing and sowing, in addition to pressing ahead in a big way with the collection of manure and the building of water conservancy works, they have launched an agro-technical reform movement centring round the improvement of farm implements. The peasant masses have broken with all kinds of feudal superstitions, improved field management, and taken great pains to give the crops several dressings of manure, to weed and irrigate the fields and to wipe out insect pests and free the land from damage from animals and birds. With the advent of the autumn harvest, the peasants all over Tibet, filled with greater enthusiasm than ever, gave full play to their initiative; they improved and manufactured large numbers of farm tools, organized special teams for harvesting,

transport and threshing so as to get all these jobs done at the same time, and succeeded in gathering in their crops with meticulous care.

This massive production movement gave the Tibetan peasants a rich harvest. On the solid basis of last year's rich harvest, agricultural production this year has registered an increase of about 15 per cent for the whole region. In some counties, the increase is more than 15 per cent while in a few places there have emerged high-yield fields which have produced 50 per cent more crops than last year. These high-yield fields bring into view the encouraging prospects of agricultural production in Tibet.

During their production movement, the peasants, now masters of their destiny, bold in thinking and in deed, have challenged nature with all its inclement weather and created miracles. Take Phari in Yatung County for an example. Situated 4,300 to 4,500 metres above sea level on the eastern range of the Himalaya Mountains, Phari is the world's highest town. The peaks surrounding it are covered with snow the whole year round, while the highest temperature there in the year is only about 16°C., the lowest being more than 20° below zero. There are only about 70 days in the year which are frost-free; moreover the area is rainy and foggy, sometimes heavy snow even falls in June. The Tibetan people inhabiting this area led a life of extreme poverty in the past, eking out a bare living by carrying heavy loads for others or by doing odd jobs in other places. In the past they made several attempts to grow crops in this area but all were obstructed by the serf-owners who told them that "if they were to harvest *qingke* barley there, people would die and Tibet would be struck by calamities." This deterred the peasants in the Phari area from taking up agricultural production. In the spring of this year, however, led and helped by the Party, the peasants put forward the slogan of "demanding grain from the grassland," boldly reclaimed the land for agricultural production and experimented with the planting of crops. In accordance with prevailing climatic conditions, they did their sowing earlier than usual, applied more manure to the fields, put a big effort into field management and finally succeeded in bringing in a rich harvest on the 400 and more *mu* of land which they had planted to various crops on a trial basis. The per *mu* yield of *qingke* barley was 150 *jin*, while that of potatoes was about 1,000 *jin*. This put an end once for all to the history of this area as a non-grain-producing area.

The livelihood of the broad masses of the peasants has improved as a result of the rich agricultural harvest. In Gardong Village of Maldrugongkar County in the Lhasa area, for instance, the 11 households of impoverished serfs were cruelly exploited by the serf-owners; they led a life of destitution before democratic reforms were introduced. But following these reforms, they received 175 *mu* of land between them; this year each peasant received an average of more than 800 *jin* of grain. Take, for another example, the Alog Mutual-Aid Team in Mondrubling Village of Tsanang County in the Loka Special Administrative Region. The 14 peasant households in this team were once literally reduced to the last extremity of poverty. After the introduction of democratic reforms they received a hundred *mu* of land between them. This year, each *mu*

has produced on the average more than 470 *jin* of grain; and if to this is added their income from subsidiary occupations, each peasant in this team has received an average of 116 yuan.

The unprecedentedly rich agricultural harvest in Tibet this year is the logical outcome of democratic reforms which destroyed the old production relations, established new ones and freed the productive forces.

Under the feudal serfdom of the past, all the land and other major means of production were controlled by the serf-owners. The serfs and slaves who made up more than 90 per cent of the population of the region not only did not possess any land or other means of production, they themselves were owned outright by the serf-owners. As more than 70 per cent of the fruits of their labour each year were taken away by the serf-owners, the serfs in general could hardly make both ends meet and they were compelled to borrow money from the serf-owners at high rates of interest. Many serfs could not repay their debts on the date due, and so the interest multiplied; when the father died his sons inherited the debts, and there were cases of debts going unpaid for centuries. In addition, the serfs had to do all kinds of corvée for the serf-owners and they paid over a hundred kinds of heavy taxes and miscellaneous levies (such as the poll tax, birth tax, death tax, wedding tax, pig tax, chicken tax and even a tax for the whip with which the serf-owners beat them). Exploited and bled white, these serfs had little of food or clothing and struggled on year in and year out on the verge of death. The granaries of the serf-owners, however, held stocks of grain, huge amounts of which often rotted. While the dogs of the serf-owners devoured every day several *jin* of *tsamba* (roasted milled *qingke* barley — the staple food of the Tibetans — *Tr.*), many serfs had to live on thin gruel; in early spring they had to assuage their hunger with wild vegetables and grass roots. Under the brutal rule of the serf-owners, the serfs and slaves had no political rights or personal freedom to speak of. On meeting the serf-owners, they had to bow and hold out their tongues to show their respect; they could not raise their heads, nor were they allowed to stand erect and look directly ahead of them. They were treated by the serf-owners as the lowest and most stupid people. They would be punished or tortured for the slightest mistake in speech or action, violation of the rules and regulations of the serf-owners or for any act contrary to the wishes of their masters. It was in such dark depths of suffering that the broad masses of serfs and slaves lived.

Under such conditions, the serfs and slaves could naturally not show any initiative in production, in improving outmoded farm tools or production techniques. Even when individual serfs had the desire to improve tools used in production or techniques of cultivation, the serf-owners, determined to perpetuate their dark, ruthless and barbarous rule, would not tolerate such improvements. Not only did the serf-owners not allow the serfs to make any such improvements, they did their utmost to obstruct the state from giving aid to the Tibetan peasants in agricultural techniques even after the peaceful liberation of Tibet. In 1955 the central authorities allocated a large number of new-type farm implements to Tibet. But owing to obstruction from the reactionary clique of the

upper strata in Tibet, these implements could not be distributed to the peasants. It was precisely because of this that tools used in production and cultivation techniques were extremely backward in Tibet. Ploughing was usually done with wooden ploughs and wooden harrows; the land was ploughed to a depth of only two or three inches, while big lumps of earth remained unbroken. Seeds were generally sown after a single shallow ploughing; in some places the people set whole mountainsides on fire, and adopted the primitive method of cultivation by "felling trees with knives and axes, setting fire to them and then sowing on the land covered with a layer of wood ash." When they harvested, for want of scythes, people in some places had for long periods used bamboo tweezers to nip off the ears of barley, leaving the stalks in the fields. Threshing tools were even more backward. There were no such things as stone-rollers or windmills in the past; threshing was practically all done by yaks trampling on the harvested ears. This was why the gathering in of the crops—from harvesting to threshing—usually took three or four months every year. In spite of such heavy labour on the part of the peasants, output in the past was very low.

The democratic reform and the abolition of feudal serfdom made the labouring people their own masters; in the wake of this, rapid changes have taken place in the sphere of production. In the course of the democratic reform movement, the masses benefited to the amount of approximately over 1,000 million *jin* of grain thanks to implementation of the policy of the harvest goes to the tillers, the reduction of rents and rates of interests and the abolition of usury. Next, the People's Government confiscated the land of those serf-owners and their agents who had taken part in the rebellion, and bought out a total of more than 2.8 million *mu* of land belonging to those serf-owners and their agents who had not taken part in the rebellion, as well as large numbers of houses, livestock and farm tools. Practically all this property was distributed to the serfs and slaves who had had no land for centuries. Now the Government is issuing to the emancipated peasants in various places title deeds to the land they have been given. The peasants are overjoyed on receiving the land and their enthusiasm for production has never been so high. As they themselves sing: "Clear and bright as the blue sky is the state led by the Communist Party; brilliant as the light of the sun and the moon is the road pointed out to us by Chairman Mao; happy as the singing birds are the Tibetan people who have become their own masters; glowing as the blazing fire is the eagerness for production of the emancipated peasants."

Following the democratic reform, the peasants quickly shed the fetters of the very backward farming techniques and methods which prevailed in the past; they have learnt a great deal of the experience which the interior provinces of the motherland have gained in increasing agricultural production. They have begun to improve their farming techniques and methods and implemented the "Eight-Point Charter" for agriculture.

Tibet has very rich water resources and the peasants there also have experience in using them. In the winter of 1959, the peasants in various places started water

conservancy works, hewing into mountains and digging ditches, and valleys and fields which had been left barren and bleak for centuries were brought to life again. In Nyema County, more than 8,000 peasants from 11 villages worked hard for 35 days in the winter of last year and the spring of this year to split open a way through a rocky mountain and cut a ten-kilometre-long irrigation channel. In the past year, the peasants in all parts of Tibet have built channels with a total length of over 5,000 kilometres. As a result of this extensive building of water conservancy work, the irrigated area has been greatly expanded. In the Loka Special Administrative Region alone, the irrigated area quickly rose from 62 per cent of the cultivated area in the past to over 90 per cent.

In the sphere of cultivation, the peasants have begun to practise deep ploughing and intensive farming. Stones have been cleared from many fields. Peasants in Nyema County worked hard for eight months in the winter of last year and the spring of this year to improve soil in a big way. Pebbles and sand were removed, basket by basket, from close to 10,000 *mu* of sandy land, and then rich soil and mud dug from ponds were moved in basket by basket. The whole of this approximately 10,000 *mu* of sandy land was finally transformed into good farmland and an unprecedentedly good harvest has been gathered in from it.

Hand in hand with this large-scale building of water conservancy work and soil improvements, a mass campaign to accumulate and make fertilizers has been set on foot in various places. The peasants who did not have the habit of accumulating fertilizer in the past have now organized teams for accumulating and making fertilizers. Villages and courtyards which once had unkempt piles of garbage and mud are now swept clean. In the past no manure was ever seen in the fields. Now heaps of manure are piled there. Many townships have set up plants to make indigenous chemical fertilizers. In the winter of last year and the spring of this year alone, approximately 15,000 million *jin* of various kinds of fertilizers were accumulated or produced.

In the past, as a result of the lying propaganda and threatening warnings of the feudal lords, the serfs were seriously affected by the idea that "man sows the land but whether or not a harvest can be gathered in depends on the heavens." They regarded as divine the birds and animals which harmed farm crops and did not dare to drive them from the fields. When insect pests attacked they invited the lamas to chant scriptures. Now the peasants have rid themselves of superstitions and organized teams for weeding, for irrigation, for driving harmful birds away from the fields and capturing animals. They weeded the fields three to four times and made a big effort to end the damage done by birds and animals. In some places, the peasants organized teams to eliminate insect pests; in the course of these big efforts they scoured the mountains to collect various kinds of poisonous weeds with which to make indigenous insecticides.

The rich wisdom and creative ability of the labouring people of Tibet is boundless. But for centuries, they were weighed down by the feudal serf system. With the democratic reform, their wisdom and creative ability have begun to burst out like some volcanic force. In the course

of the production movement, they have done all they could to improve and make production tools. Many serfs of yesterday have become skilled craftsmen. Blacksmiths and carpenters who in the past were regarded by the serf-owner class as the lowest in the social order have everywhere set up iron- and wood-working production teams to improve and make farm tools. The broad masses of peasants have improved the outdated wooden ploughs, popularized the use of new-type ploughs, and made new ploughs themselves as well as large numbers of scythes, hoes and rakes. In some mutual-aid teams every member has a scythe and a hoe. In various places, different kinds of new-type farm implements such as sowers, windmills and stone rollers which the peasants never saw before in their lives, have been made in large numbers. As a result of the carrying out of tool reforms, deep ploughing and careful raking is now done by the peasants everywhere, and a change has been made in sowing; the seed is no longer sown broadcast, dibbling and drilling are used. In the past, the peasants simply drove a number of yaks to the threshing floor and set them to stamp on the harvested crops there. Now this is no longer a common scene. With the help of the cadres, the peasants have learnt to harness their beasts to stone rollers for threshing. In the old days, the peasants in Padnag Township, Tagtze County, had never seen a screw. But last August, under the leadership of the Party, they went in for bold innovation. After making repeated trials over a period of two months to use the flow of the river as motive power, they succeeded in making a hydraulic machine with a complete set of equipment for heading, threshing and winnowing grain and cutting fodder. They used this machine in this year's autumn harvest and threshing. According to incomplete statistics, the peasants in all parts of the area in the past year renovated or made 300,000 tools of various types. It is with great joy that the broad masses of peasants are improving and using their new types of tools. As a folk song has it: "Without a good steed, how can you travel far? But when you have good tools, they are even more precious than good horses. Let's gallop ahead on a winged horse to build a socialist society as soon as we can. Why do I feel pain in my arms? I got it when I threshed for the feudal lords. Why is there now no sweat on my face? It is because the stone roller does the work for me."

The bumper harvest in Tibet this year is the result of the thorough implementation by the Party committees at various levels of the Party's policy of taking agriculture as the foundation for the development of the national economy; it is also the result of paying close attention to giving leadership to agricultural production while the democratic reforms were being thoroughly carried out.

The policy of taking agriculture as the foundation for the growth of the national economy, put forward by the Party's Central Committee and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, is a creative development of Marxism-Leninism. This policy correctly reflects the objective laws of our socialist economic construction and correctly guides its flying progress. This policy is of even greater significance in relation to production and construction in Tibet. The long bondage of the feudal serf system left production in Tibet in an extremely backward condition and caused the working people there to live in utter poverty. Unless

agriculture is vigorously developed and its backward character energetically changed, it would be extremely difficult to develop industry, embark on other productive and constructive tasks and build socialism in Tibet. Because the growth of industrial construction needs grain first of all, it is inconceivable that Tibet should be able to develop its industrial construction by depending entirely on the hinterland for its supply of grain and industrial raw materials. Though the level of agricultural production is very backward in the Tibet region, it has excellent conditions for expanding agricultural production and great latent possibilities for increasing production. Taking the region as a whole there is roughly an average of more than three *mu* of cultivated land and ten head of cattle and sheep per person, while the existence side by side of farming and stockbreeding throughout most of its territory provides a favourable factor for the mutual support of these two productive undertakings. In the excellent situation that has arisen with the completion of the democratic reforms and the liberation of the productive forces, it is absolutely possible to effect a rapid growth of agricultural production so long as the Party's leadership is strengthened and the initiative of the masses is brought into full play.

In the light of the concrete situation in Tibet, the Tibet Working Committee of the Chinese Communist Party has resolutely and thoroughly carried out the policy of taking agriculture as the foundation for the development of the national economy put forward by the Party's Central Committee and Comrade Mao Tse-tung; and the directive of the Party's Central Committee on attaching, first and foremost, the utmost attention to agriculture in the production and construction of Tibet. In the course of the movement for democratic reforms, the Tibet Working Committee of the Party laid down the concrete policy of taking the democratic reforms as the key link, closely integrating reforms with production, and paying attention to the democratic reforms on the one hand and to agricultural production on the other hand; it put forward the slogan of "avoiding no delay in both reforms and production and getting bumper harvests in both reforms and production." This means the resolute and thorough overthrow of the feudal serf system, changing the old relations of production, establishing new relations of production; and at the same time immediately launching a patriotic movement for a bumper harvest in agriculture on the basis of the victory of the democratic reforms. When the democratic reforms had been basically completed in many districts, the Party immediately asked these districts to undertake a serious re-check of the work done to make sure that the democratic reforms had gained a thorough victory. It also put forward the slogan: "Avoid no delay in both re-checking and production and get bumper harvests in both re-checking and production."

To carry democratic reforms through to the end and win thorough victories are the basic prerequisites for the deep-going development of the production movement and the rapid growth of production. Facts from many places proved that wherever the democratic reforms were thoroughly carried out and the masses were really liberated politically, economically and mentally, they were keen on production and bursting with energy; while on the contrary, wherever the democratic reforms were not

thoroughly carried out, the masses were not fully mobilized and the remnant class enemy was seeking by every means to sabotage things, the fruits of victory gained by the peasants during the democratic reforms could not be fundamentally ensured, and the masses were not so keen on production and were wanting in energy. Therefore, it is only by carrying through the democratic reforms to the end, fully mobilizing the masses and thoroughly smashing the feudal serf system, that an upsurge in production can be promoted. The upsurge in agricultural production, of course, cannot automatically arise on the heels of the democratic reforms; during the democratic reform movement we must carry on educational work in patriotism and socialism among the broad sections of the peasants, take a firm hold of the leadership in production and in a timely way lead the peasants' revolutionary initiative which emerged after the agrarian reform into productive channels. Because the Party committees at various levels in Tibet and the whole body of cadres have resolutely and thoroughly implemented the above-mentioned policy of the Party, the political and economic face of Tibet has undergone most profound changes in the short period of a single year, not only attaining all-out victory in the democratic reforms but achieving an unexampled bumper harvest in agricultural production.

During both the democratic reform movement and the production movement, the Party organizations in Tibet constantly taught all Party members and cadres to have confidence in the masses, rely on them and take the mass line. Following the instructions of the Tibet Working Committee of the Party, the cadres of various levels went deep into the front line of production to eat, live and work together with the masses and consult with them; they found timely solutions to problems in production and livelihood which cropped up among the masses; they summed up and popularized local production experience; in conformity with existing circumstances they spread the use of the advanced skills in cultivation and tools of the hinterland. Many cadres gave personal guidance to the masses in building ditches, making chemical fertilizers by indigenous methods, and in improving and manufacturing all sorts of farm tools. Besides shouldering the task of protecting the fruits of victory in the democratic reforms, large numbers of officers and men of the People's Liberation Army stationed in Tibet took an energetic part in production and construction and they regard this as one of their important tasks. All this has played a very great role in promoting the progress of the mass movement for production.

During the agricultural production movement, in order to cope with the needs of developing production, broad sections of the peasants undertook the organization of mutual-aid teams on a wide scale observing the principle of voluntary participation and mutual benefits. In the past year, more than 100,000 peasant households throughout the Tibet region have organized over 15,000 agricultural producers' mutual-aid teams. At the present time, mutual-aid teams mainly take the three following forms: Firstly, there are teams of a temporary and seasonal nature, these account for a very small number of the total. Secondly, there are all-the-year-round teams, these roughly account for more than 90 per cent of all the teams. Thirdly, there are team federations, organized on

the basis of the year-round teams to suit the needs of agricultural production and characterized by co-operation in manpower, draught animals and large farm tools. As the mutual-aid teams can help the peasants overcome difficulties in production arising from a lack of manpower, draught animals and farm tools, practise a division of labour to a certain extent, carry on production in a comparatively planned way and have other benefits, they have played a big part in producing this year's bumper harvest in agriculture.

This year's bumper harvest in Tibet once more proved with iron-clad facts that the carrying out of democratic reforms conforms to the interests of the broad masses of the people and the laws of social development; it also proved the complete correctness of the series of Party principles and policies regarding democratic reforms in Tibet. The democratic reforms have not only won the warm support of broad sections of the working people but have had the approval and support of the middle and upper social strata in Tibet. In accordance with the stipulations of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China and the Agrarian Reform Law, the whole Tibet region is now issuing land title deeds to the peasants. It is with the greatest joy that the liberated peasants everywhere are holding solemn mass rallies to receive these deeds and celebrating the occasion with singing and dancing. The issuance of the land title deeds has further enhanced the political consciousness and productive enthusiasm of the peasants. At the same time, following the Party's redemption policy towards the land and surplus houses, draught animals and farm tools owned by those serf-owners and their agents who did not take part in the rebellion, the Government is issuing vouchers for the amount of redemption money to be paid to the middle and upper social strata; it has begun to pay the 1960 instalment of this money. According to statistics of the Tibet region as a whole, a total of 750,000 *mu* of land belonging to those serf-owners and their agents who did not take part in the rebellion have been redeemed. This land and surplus houses, draught animals, farm tools and other means of production that are being redeemed make a total of more than 50 million yuan in redemption money. The middle and upper social strata of various places support and praise this policy of the Party, thank the Party and the Government for the leniency and concern shown to them, and have one after another expressed their determination henceforth to follow the Party and the road pointed out by the Party.

In accordance with the present situation in Tibet, our future work is to continue to implement the democratic reforms, consolidate their victories and carry them through to the end. At the same time, we should carry on the production movement even better, check over, consolidate and perfect the agricultural producers' mutual-aid teams, bring into full play the productive enthusiasm which the peasants have shown after acquiring the land and strive for still richer harvests in agricultural production. Under the leadership of the Party's Central Committee and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, as long as we strengthen the Party's leadership, fully mobilize the masses, and carry on the work in the light of actual conditions and the level of the masses' awakening in Tibet, we shall certainly be able to gain still bigger victories.

SIDELIGHTS

Medical Clinic in Lhasa. Tibetan traditional medicine has a history of more than 1,500 years of development. But it was in a sorry state when liberation came. Under the old regime it was reserved almost exclusively for treatment of the rich among the nobles and religious hierarchy. Before the quelling of the rebellion of the reactionaries of the upper social strata, the single traditional medical clinic in Lhasa had never admitted a poor Tibetan. The precious practical experience in healing developed by the people was overlaid by a mass of superstitious practices and beliefs. Today, the Tibetan people have received back their traditional medical heritage. The Lhasa clinic has been greatly expanded as a department of a general hospital under the Lhasa people's city government.

It is now treating 200 patients a day, rich or poor. For the first time in all his 50 years of medical practice, its 78-year-old director, Lhaman Tseringnorbu is treating working people. Besides ministering directly to the sick he and other veteran doctors of the clinic are doing research in Tibetan traditional medicine and passing on their knowledge and skills at the clinic to many young Tibetans who are studying not only Tibetan but Han and modern medicine.

"Pocket Locomotives." The No. 1 Motor Car Works in Changchun which produces the well-known Liberation lorry and the de luxe Red Flag sedan has made a thousand small rail-car locomotives. These will work on the numerous light railways which now criss-cross the countryside many of them linking commune-run coal-mines and iron works. Most of the parts used in these locomotives were adapted from those used in the Liberation lorry. With a top speed of 40 kilometres an hour they can haul a hundred tons of freight quickly, thus helping the country on in its continuous leap forward in coal, iron and steel production.

Rat-Catcher. In the sanitation drive to get rid of rats—it heads the list of the four wanted or rather, unwanted pests—many outstanding practi-

tioners of the art of rat catching have come to the fore. Among them is 64-year-old Yin Tzu-lin, a peasant of Hunan Province, who was a delegate to the recent provincial conference of outstanding workers. He caught more than 14,000 rats in a single year, and to date, has trained a couple of hundred youths to become expert exterminators of *Genus rattus*. He first began to develop this skill only a few years ago but is today a recognized expert in the field. Many a long night he spent studying how rats live, their seasonal habits and likes. He dug into their burrows and sought out their vulnerable points. Patiently, he has tested and perfected over the years, a long list of baits, poisons and traps he worked out himself or had been passed on to him. It is a wily old rat indeed which can escape Yin Tzu-lin's 34 types of traps and wide range of irresistible baits.

Away with Toothache! Tooth decay among primary school children in China has declined as a result of a regime of effective prophylactic measures and early treatment introduced since liberation. This, of course, is coupled with the generally rising standard of living, better diet and better care for children which has brought about a marked improvement in the health of the young. Radio broadcasts, exhibitions and lectures have been used to stress good care of the teeth. In Shanghai the teeth of over a million school children have been regularly examined and given treatment over the last two years. As a result, a recent survey of 350 primary schools in the city shows that caries (holes in the teeth) are almost non-existent; in 15 other

primary schools, its incidence was reported to have been halved since the programme started. Last year the municipal health department extended this dental service to cover pre-school age children.

All On One Ticket. Capital of the most populous country in the world, more people enter and leave Peking each day than any other city in China. Most of them are on urgent business. In these days of high-speed socialist construction no one wants to waste time on the road. With this in mind, Peking Railway Transport Department has enlisted the co-operation of local transport offices in other parts of the land and has arranged a "dragon chain"—an innovation in the nation's transport service. In this case it means through services from Peking to distant townships. Now a traveller can buy a ticket at Peking Railway Station and travel several thousand kilometres along the "dragon chain" by train, ship, plane and bus south to some township in Kwangtung, northeast to Lushun-Talien or west to Yanan all on one ticket. Luggage not required on the journey can now be checked through from Peking to its destination. Peking Station is the first depot at the moment to arrange these long distance through-journeys using different forms of transport. It has already received many letters from satisfied passengers praising this service and the courteous attention they get from the local transport depots co-operating in the scheme.

Floating Dining-Room. Fishermen around Shanghai can now enjoy a hot meal in comfort in all weathers while out fishing on the lakes and rivers.

As part of its public services, the rural Chungpei People's Commune has launched a floating kitchen and dining-room to serve its water-borne members with piping hot meals right where they work. The fishermen declare that they're eating better than ever: service aboard the floating dining-room is every bit as good as that on land.



Drawing by Hsia Tung-kuang

Tolstoy Anniversary

The 50th anniversary of the death of Leo Tolstoy was widely commemorated this year in China where the great Russian author is among the best beloved foreign writers. The Peking press devoted whole pages to anniversary articles. *Renmin Ribao* carried Mao Tun's article entitled "Fierce Protestor, Indignant Denunciator and Great Critic," and also "A Genius of Russian and World Literature" written specially for the paper by the Soviet critic I. Vostryshv. *Guangming Ribao* published an essay entitled "The Critical Assimilation of Tolstoy's Artistic Heritage," by Ma Wen-pin. The People's Literature Publishing House has announced publication of new editions of Tolstoy's works which have been translated into the Chinese language. These include his novels *War and Peace*, *Anna Karenina*, *Resurrection* and *Hadji-Murad*, his plays *The Power of Darkness*, *The Fruits of Enlightenment*, and *The Living Corpse* as well as *Tolstoy on Art*, a collection of his writings on art.

Short stories by Tolstoy appeared in Chinese literary magazines as early as 1906. Translations of his works have been made continuously during the past half a century and more and today the great majority of his literary works are available in Chinese editions. Some important works have even appeared in more than one or two Chinese versions. The translations of the latest editions have either been thoroughly re-checked and revised or are entirely new productions.

The anniversary was also marked by a commemorative meeting held in the capital and attended by 1,500 people from cultural circles. It was presided over by Kuo Mo-jo, Chairman of the China Peace Committee, Vice-President of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association and Chairman of the All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles — three of the five sponsors of the meeting. The other two were the Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Union of Chinese Writers.

Tolstoy's creative works had "enriched the treasury of world literature and won him an eternal place in the front ranks of world literature,"

said Kuo Mo-jo in his opening remarks.

Dealing with Tolstoy's artistic outlook Kuo Mo-jo said that Tolstoy truthfully reflected his age and the chief aspects of the first Russian revolution; he spoke for the Russian peasants in tsarist times in the transitional period from feudal to capitalist society. He expressed the peasants' discontent and their indignation, their eagerness to change the status quo and their dreams of a better life. Through his artistic genius, he exposed and attacked the landed aristocracy in Russia and the capitalist system. These represent the progressive side of Leo Tolstoy as a critical realist. However, limited by his time and his class, Tolstoy could not but reveal in his works the contradictions in his world outlook.

"Today when we commemorate Tolstoy," Kuo Mo-jo said, "we should, using the Marxist-Leninist viewpoint and method, inherit his precious literary legacy critically, absorbing its essence and opposing all distortions and misuse of Tolstoy by reactionary bourgeois writers.

"We must bring out with fresh significance under new conditions, and develop Tolstoy's hatred of feudalism, capitalism and imperialism, his ardent love of his motherland and the people, and his deep sympathy and concern for the oppressed colonial and semi-colonial peoples. We should assimilate Tolstoy's realistic art to nourish and enrich our literature, improve our artistic skill and create works reflecting our own great age," Kuo Mo-jo stressed.

In his speech at the meeting, Mao Tun, Chairman of the Union of Chinese Writers, pointed out that the life of Tolstoy was the life of a fierce protestor, an indignant denunciator and a great critic. He was a great master capable of reflecting in a broad way the many aspects of reality. Citing the many novels written by Tolstoy during the nearly 60 years of his creative activity and with a profound content based on the social life of his time, Mao Tun declared that the great writer's exposure of and attack on landlord-capitalist society, the dictatorial tsarist regime and the official church were made from the stand of the "most sober realism" and with his own distinctive method of tearing all masks to pieces.

At a time when the broad masses of the Russian working people were gathering their forces for a decisive battle against the tsarist autocracy, Mao Tun pointed out, Tolstoy's exposure and criticism of the reactionary ruling classes were undoubtedly of progressive significance. They were heavy blows dealt against the reactionary forces and they contributed to the liberation movement. But because his world outlook was limited by his time and his class he passed his censure from the standpoint of the peasants under the patriarchal system. He added that although there were great defects in the ideas expressed in Tolstoy's works, his writings still provided much food for thought, moved us strongly and shed an immortal radiance.

N.G. Sudarikov, Soviet Charge d'Affaires ad interim in China, in his address said that the extensive scale of the Tolstoy commemorations in China proved once again that only peoples of the socialist countries, the vanguard of all progressive mankind, were the true custodians of and heirs to the ideas of world progress and civilization.

He stressed Tolstoy's opposition to Russia's landlord-bourgeois system and the predatory policy of the imperialist powers, while passionately championing peace and friendship among the peoples and rejoicing at the success of the liberation struggles of the Asian people. Tolstoy's world outlook contained great contradictions and he did not understand the right road of social transformation, Sudarikov added, but this should by no means blind us to his greatness as a brilliant spokesman of man's aspirations for freedom and happiness.

The gathering concluded with a showing of the Soviet documentary film *Tolstoy's Manuscripts* and other films.

CINEMA

"Joyous Tibet"

The Central Newsreel and Documentary Film Studio has followed up its earlier documentary on Tibet, *A Million Serfs Stand Up*, with *Joyous Tibet*, a first-hand record of the way the Tibetan people carried through the great democratic reform movement



Emancipated serfs reap their first bumper harvest.
A still from "Joyous Tibet"

after the suppression of the rebellion of their erstwhile feudal rulers. For its artistry in presenting a story of great historical significance this new and deeply moving film received the first main prize at the Third International Newsreel and Documentary Film Week sponsored by the German Democratic Republic in Leipzig in November.

Joyous Tibet recapitulates enough of the past to make the reality of the present understandable. Its shattering exposure of the hellish life of the Tibetan serfs in the past makes doubly meaningful the smiles and happiness of these former serfs today and the spirit in which they pressed through with the reforms that ended Tibetan serfdom. Here we see what is meant indeed by the Communist Party's policy on nationalities and by democratic reform.

The camera takes us to Chhiedtsomo, a 66-year-old slave woman who before the quelling of the rebellion lived all her life in a cowshed. Bent with age and a life of appalling hardship and misery, she refuses to miss the chance of telling the cadres who come to interview her about how her family has lived for five generations as slaves in cowsheds.

We are introduced to Gadan, who has just returned from his hideout deep in the mountains. Ten years ago when he was unable to pay rent to the serf-owner he was forced to flee with his family to the mountains. Had he not escaped, he tells the interviewers, his head would have been cut off long ago for this was the punishment the serf-owner threatened to give him and there

were many examples to prove that he meant it.

In damning contrast to the shocking conditions meted out to the former serfs, the film takes us inside the luxurious residences of the Tibetan nobles, high-ranking officials and ecclesiastics. Here are hoards of gold, silver and other precious things. A huge pile of money and objects "deposited on lease" stands as a monumental indictment of the rapacity of the serf-owners.

These accusatory sequences exposing crimes of serfdom, lead to a record of scenes of the victory of the liberation struggle of the former serfs. We see them burning piles of mortgage deeds and written acknowledgements of loans at usurious rates; homeless serfs are moving into their new homes; Han cadres do their utmost to help the Tibetan people in their struggle for liberation. They share with Tibetans the same food and lodgings; together they till the land the serfs can now call their own. For the first time the Tibetan peasants set up their own organization—the peasants' association, and raise the slogan "All rights belong to the peasants' association!"

Then come the joyous scenes in which the former serfs celebrate their emancipation. We see them drinking *qingke* wine in the fields, bringing their new farm tools and draught animals to their new homes and looking with gratitude at the title deeds to their land given them in the land reform.

The final sequences show the flurry of activities taking place in Tibet. Mutual-aid teams are being organized; newly established trade groups are bringing in supplies of daily necessities that the masses can now afford; new health centres are springing up in the mountain towns and villages and everywhere children and adults are busy at their studies studying for an even finer tomorrow.

SHORT NOTES

New Commemorative Stamps. Two new sets of stamps, one named "Norman Bethune" and the other "The

140th Anniversary of the Birth of Engels" were issued here on November 20 and 28 respectively.

Dr. Bethune, the distinguished doctor and member of the Canadian Communist Party, died on November 12, 1939 in Wan County, Hopei, while serving with a field hospital in the liberated areas during the War of Resistance Against Japan. The set of two stamps, issued on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of his death, commemorates his lofty spirit of internationalism. One is a coloured portrait of Dr. Bethune; the other, dark brown, pictures Dr. Bethune treating a wounded soldier. Both have a face value of eight fen. The Engels set also consists of two stamps; their designs are based on paintings by the outstanding Soviet artist N.N. Zhukov. One is a coloured portrait of Engels (face value ten fen); the other, deep red, shows Engels addressing the First International Congress in The Hague (face value eight fen).

* * *

Table Tennis. Chinese players came out with flying colours at the 7th Scandinavian International Table Tennis Championships held last month in Halsingborg, Sweden. Participating in the tournament for the second consecutive year, they captured four of the six titles contested by top-notch players from 15 countries.

In the men's singles, Yang Jui-hua carried off the title by beating (3:1) another Chinese contestant, Chou Lan-sun, in the finals. Yang co-operated with Chou to defeat the Swedish pair, Larsson and Mellstroem, in three straight games to win the title in the men's doubles.

The mixed doubles title was won by Chou Lan-sun and Ma Kuang-hung, the runners-up being another Chinese pair—Yang Jui-hua and Hu Ke-ming. Both pairs fought their way to the finals after overcoming tough opponents. In the semi-finals, Chou Lan-sun and Ma Kuang-hung defeated Schneider and Kalweit of the German Democratic Republic, while Yang Jui-hua and Hu Ke-ming defeated Harrison and Rowe of Britain, both with a score of 3:2. The women's doubles title was won by Hu Ke-ming and Ma Kuang-hung.

Chinese table tennis players took part in the Scandinavian championships for the first time last year. They won the men's team title, as well as in the men's singles and men's doubles.

Welcome to President Ho Chi Minh

President Ho Chi Minh and members of the Party and Government Delegation he led were accorded a warm welcome on their arrival in Peking on December 3. They were en route for home after attending the celebration of the 43rd anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution in the Soviet Union.

On the evening of his arrival, President Ho Chi Minh and Chairman Mao Tse-tung met. Chairman Mao later gave a banquet in honour of the Viet-

namese guests and had a cordial talk with President Ho Chi Minh and other leading members of the Viet Nam Workers' Party.

On the following day, President Ho Chi Minh, accompanied by Chairman Mao Tse-tung and other Party and state leaders, attended a concert which was specially arranged for him.

President Ho Chi Minh and other members of the Delegation left Peking for home on December 6. They were seen off by Chou En-lai, Vice-

Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Premier of the State Council, and other Party and government leaders.

* * *

A Vietnamese government economic and trade delegation, headed by Nguyen Duy Trinh, Vice-Premier of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, is now in China. On December 3, its members were welcomed at a banquet given by Vice-Premier Po I-po. Vice-Premier Po I-po and Vice-Premier Nguyen Duy Trinh offered toasts to Sino-Vietnamese friendship and to health and long life for Chairman Mao Tse-tung and President Ho Chi Minh.

On December 5, Premier Chou En-lai received members of the delegation and had a cordial talk with them.

Chairman Mao Receives Latin American Guests

Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Premier Chou En-lai, on November 30, received visiting foreign guests from 12 Latin American countries and had a cordial talk with them. They are delegations and delegates representing political parties, students, trade unions, journalists, writers and other circles from Cuba, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, British Guiana, Haiti, Mexico, Panama and Salvador.

Soviet Spaceship: Congratulations!

A message of congratulation on the successful orbiting of the third Soviet spaceship has been sent by Soong Ching Ling, President of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, to N.V. Popova, President of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and A.A. Andreyev, President of the Council of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association. The message says that "the Soviet Union has made one tremendous and amazing achievement after another in the solemn cause of mankind to conquer space and in the most important field of modern science and technology, leaving the U.S. far behind."

"These achievements," the message continues, "have greatly inspired the Chinese people, who are building socialism, as well as all progressive mankind. May the great Soviet people win still more glorious and gigantic achievements in the future!"



Chairman Mao Tse-tung with delegates from 12 Latin American countries

Kuo Mo-jo, President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, also sent a cable of greeting to A.N. Nesmeyanov, President of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences.

Noted Chinese scientists in the capital gathered at a forum to hail the latest scientific success of the Soviet Union.

Cuban Ambassador Presents Credentials

Oscar Pino Santos, first Cuban Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary accredited to China, presented his credentials to Soong Ching Ling, Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China, on November 26.

In his speech at the ceremony, the Cuban Ambassador praised the tremendous progress made by the Chinese people on the road of peace, well-being and culture. Speaking about the friendship between the peoples of Cuba and China, and noting that this friendship has reached a more satisfactory stage, the Ambassador declared: "Your Government has extended a helping hand to my Government, and our Government has taken this hand with gratitude and hopes that this is only the beginning of still more vigorous trade, cultural and friendly contacts."

In her reply, Vice-Chairman Soong Ching Ling said that although China and Cuba are thousands of miles

apart, the peoples of the two countries have long established a profound friendship in their struggle against imperialism. U.S. imperialism has created all kinds of obstacles to prevent the normal development of relations between China and Cuba. But the Chinese and Cuban peoples, who have both already won their national independence, have finally smashed man-made obstacles and have established new friendly co-operative relations.

Sino-Vietnamese Co-operation

An agreement on scientific and technical co-operation between the Governments of the People's Republic of China and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam was signed on November 28 in Peking. Documents relating to "Common Measures for the Execution of the Scientific and Technical Co-operation Agreement by the Scientific and Technological Commission of the People's Republic of China and the National Scientific Research Board of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam," and the "Protocol of the 1960 Scientific and Technical Co-operation Plan Between the Scientific and Technological Commission of the People's Republic of China and the National Scientific Research Board of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam" were also signed.

Under the 1960 protocol China supplies technical data and samples to Viet Nam in relation to railways, communications, posts and telecommunications, water conservancy and electric power, agricultural machinery, architecture and light industry. Chinese scientists and technicians have been sent to help Viet Nam, and visiting Vietnamese research scientists and technicians, and workers and students sent for study were received by China. Viet Nam supplies China with selected seeds and saplings and technical data concerning agriculture, horticulture and highway building in tropical zones. Chinese research scientists and technicians went to Viet Nam and Chinese students and workers sent to study there were received by Viet Nam.

Chinese and Cuban Textile Workers' and Students' Joint Statements

The Chinese Textile Workers' Trade Union and the visiting delegation of

the Cuban Textile Workers' Trade Union issued a joint statement on December 2, strongly condemning U.S. imperialism for its latest criminal acts in sending naval and air force units to the Caribbean area and creating tension there. The statement declares that these acts constitute a grave step taken by U.S. imperialism in its attempts to suppress the revolutionary movement of the peoples of the world and to intensify international tension; it warns the peoples throughout the world that they must maintain keen vigilance, strengthen their unity, and wage an unswerving struggle against U.S. imperialism.

* * *

The All-China Students' Federation and the visiting delegation of the Federation of University Students of Cuba issued a joint statement on December 4 in Peking. It appeals to students throughout the world to give all-out support to Cuba's just cause and oppose U.S. imperialist aggression. It expresses the determination of the students of the two countries to support, encourage and help each other in their common struggle against their vicious enemy—U.S. imperialism, and their conviction that friendly co-operation between the students and their organizations will be further strengthened and developed.

Chinese and Japanese Journalists' Joint Statement

The Chinese and Japanese journalists' delegations, which attended the second gathering of world journalists in Baden, Austria, in October, issued a joint statement on December 1 in Peking expressing the unanimous view of the two delegations on the results of the Baden gathering and on the question of further co-operation between the journalists of the two countries.

In their joint statement, both parties express their determination to unite still more closely in support of the struggle of the people to ease tension in Asia and the world at large, safeguard peace, establish a nuclear weapon-free zone in Asia and the Pacific region, force the U.S. armed forces to withdraw from all parts of Asia and smash the Japan-U.S. military alliance treaty. They will work energetically against imperialist war propaganda and for the elimination of the "cold war."

The two parties give full support to the resolutions adopted at the Baden gathering, in the belief that these resolutions should form the basis for solidarity and co-operation at the present time among journalists throughout the world.

To promote co-operation between the journalists of the two countries, the Japanese delegation, on behalf of the Conference of Japanese Journalists, invited a delegation of Chinese journalists to visit Japan at an appropriate time. The invitation was accepted with pleasure by the Chinese side, the joint statement notes.

Latin American Students' Delegation Welcomed

Peking students gathered on November 29 to give a rousing welcome to a visiting students' delegation from the Latin American countries. Amid cheers they pledged that they will always be the faithful friends of the peoples and students of Latin America in their great, just struggle. The big rally was addressed by Hu Chi-li, Chairman of the All-China Students' Federation, and student delegates from Cuba, Brazil and Panama.

Reviewing recent developments in the anti-imperialist struggle in the Latin American countries, Hu Chi-li pointed out that the whole of Latin America "has become a volcano." We deeply believe, he said, that once the students and peoples of Latin America are united and persist in the struggle they can realize their great ideal of striking down imperialism and winning national independence, democratic freedom, social progress and safeguarding world peace.

U.S. Military Intrusions

Despite China's repeated serious warnings U.S. aircraft continued to violate China's territorial air in the latter part of November.

On November 25, a U.S. military plane flew over the area of Tung Island of the Hsisha Islands in Kwangtung Province between 10:15 and 10:20 hours. On November 30, between 11:30 and 11:45 hours, a U.S. naval patrol plane intruded into China's air space over the area of Chilien, Shih and Yunghsing Islands of the Hsisha Islands in Kwangtung Province.

A spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry has issued the 126th and 127th serious warnings against these U.S. military provocations.

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

Accelerated Disintegration in Imperialist Camp

Renmin Ribao's Observer (November 29) cites the recent abortive mission of U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Anderson and Under-Secretary of State Dillon to Western Europe as an even clearer indication of the futility of Eisenhower's emergency measures and the reality of a capitalist world that is on its last legs and is beset with a multitude of acute contradictions.

No matter what Washington may do to conceal the truth, says Observer, everyone knows that Anderson and Dillon went to Western Europe to beg the U.S. "allies" to help relieve its serious dollar crisis. Such a mission is doubly humiliating, Observer points out, because the U.S. has long claimed to be the "rich Uncle Sam" and alms-giver of the capitalist world. The reactionary press in the U.S. has often referred contemptuously to Britain, France, West Germany and other Western European countries as "poor relations" and "beggars." But now the U.S. itself has to beg, cap in hand, for help from these same "poor relations" and "beggars." What is still more embarrassing to the U.S. is the fact that the two U.S. envoys were rebuffed by Bonn, Paris and London; all refused to help. *The New York Times* complained, "The U.S. has presented a picture to the world of going hat in hand, begging for financial relief and being turned down." This is a telling picture of the daily accelerating decline of U.S. imperialism, comments Observer.

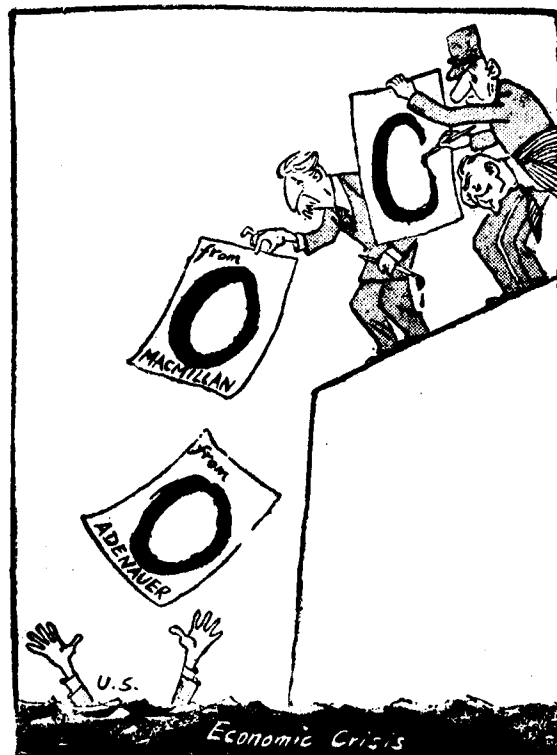
The failure of the Anderson-Dillon mission is not surprising, writes Observer. They claimed they wanted the "allies" of the U.S. to help it in an emergency, but their real aim was to shift onto these countries the economic crisis that the U.S. now faces. As is generally known, the economic situation in the U.S. has steadily worsened this year, with a continuous decline in industrial pro-

duction and a sharp increase in unemployment. A serious dollar crisis has developed as a result of the recent gold rush and Eisenhower was compelled to announce on November 16 a series of emergency measures to ease the daily increasing deficits in the balance of U.S. international payments and to stop the massive outflow of gold. The purpose of Anderson and Dillon's hurried tour of Western Europe was precisely to "persuade" the Western European "allies" of the U.S. to accept Eisenhower's selfish plan for helping the U.S. at other's expense. His most urgent demand was that their state banks stop dumping dollars for gold.

But the economic strength of the various Western European countries has increased relatively as a result of the quickening process of the uneven development of capitalism in the past few years. They are no longer so submissive to the U.S. as they used to be. Besides, economic and financial conditions in the Western European countries are also shaky. At a time when these imperialist countries can hardly maintain themselves, how can the U.S. attempt to save itself at the expense of others not be turned down?

The cold reception which Anderson and Dillon got in Britain and France was not unexpected, says Observer. These two countries have recently tried their utmost to strengthen their own positions by taking advantage of the weakening of U.S. strength. How then can they be expected to make sacrifices to help the U.S. tide over its difficulties? The French Government was reported to have taken this chance to try to blackmail the U.S. into agreeing to France sharing NATO leadership. And Britain, while pretending sympathy

with the U.S. in its plight, was actually calculating how best to use this opportunity to its advantage: to please the U.S. by extorting money from West Germany or to woo West Germany to oppose the U.S.? What makes the U.S. feel most broken-hearted is West Germany's "ingratitude." The Bonn clique, which has been fostered solely by the U.S. in the postwar years, and which has formed a Washington-Bonn axis with the U.S., has, in normal times, repeatedly claimed to be a "loyal and stalwart ally" of the U.S., but this time, West Germany has adamantly turned down U.S. demands. West German Vice-Chancellor and Minister of Economic Affairs Erhard has openly declared that West Germany "cannot sacrifice" the interests of its taxpayers to "stabilize the dollar." West Germany also raised the question of the return of the property of Hitlerite Germany by the U.S. If it is said that in the past, the acute contradictions within the imperialist camp were more conspicuously manifested in the relations between Britain and France on the one side and the Washington-Bonn axis on the other and that the relations between the U.S. and West Germany were comparatively "calm,"



The Lifesavers

By Fang Cheng

the rift between Washington and Bonn has now come out into the open. This shows that the position of West German monopoly capital has been strengthened in the capitalist world and that it is already trying to stand up to the U.S. in order, step by step, to free itself from bondage to U.S. monopoly capital. This is a new situation in the development of the contradictions within the imperialist group and is well worth noting, Observer stresses.

The fact that the contradictions between the U.S. and the Western

European countries have come out into the open this time shows how brittle and hypocritical are the so-called "unity" and "co-operation" of the imperialist group. Disunity and conflict of interests are the essence of the relations between the imperialist countries. When disasters come, the contradictions and strife between them are bound to become more acute and intense, Observer says.

Of course, the U.S. ruling circles will by no means be reconciled to the failure of the mission of Anderson and Dillon, says Observer. By relying

on that certain degree of predominance which the U.S. still retains in the capitalist world, Washington will surely continue to apply various pressures against its "allies" in order to gain its selfish ends. But, since this is a cut-throat struggle between the imperialist countries, any pressure imposed by the U.S. on the other countries is bound to meet with great resistance, thereby sharpening the contradictions within the imperialist bloc and accelerating the process of its disintegration, Observer concludes.

WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

— Highlights of Current Entertainment, Exhibitions, etc. —

Programmes are subject to change. Where times are not listed consult theatre or daily press.

PEKING OPERA

▲ **LU PU AND LADY CICADA** An episode from *The Romance of the Three Kingdoms*. A beautiful girl is used to entice General Lu Pu to turn against his master. Produced by the China Peking Opera Theatre.

Dec. 14, 7:00 p.m. *Renmin Theatre*

▲ **SHE SAI-HUA** A historical opera produced by the Mei Lan-fang Peking Opera Troupe. She Sai-hua is the beautiful and clever daughter of She Hung, a high court official in the Sung court. Two of She Hung's colleagues want their sons to marry her; Yang Chi-yeh, one of her suitors, who later becomes a famous general, wins her heart and hand.

Dec. 16, 7:00 p.m. *Ji Xiang Theatre*

PINGJU OPERA

▲ **MISSION TO THE ENEMY'S REAR** A thrilling tale of underground revolutionary activities of the Communist Party in an enemy-occupied city during the Japanese invasion. Produced by the China Pingju Opera Theatre.

Dec. 13, 7:00 p.m. *Da Zhong Theatre*

▲ **BITTER HERBS** A play about the Shantung peasants who rose against oppressive traitors and landlords at the start of the War of Resistance to Japan. Produced by the China Pingju Opera Theatre.

Dec. 14, 7:00 p.m. *Da Zhong Theatre*

CONCERT

A programme of vocal, piano and violin solos presented by the Central Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra.

Dec. 17, 7:00 p.m. *Peking Theatre*

THEATRE

▲ **HSING YEN-TSE** A new play produced by the China Railway Workers' Cultural

Troupe, based on the true story of the twenty-year-old Hsing Yen-tse, renowned throughout China. It tells how she provides a brilliant example for others by choosing work on the farm after her graduation from school, and how she and her team battle difficulties to raise the status of her district's production brigade from poor to well-to-do.

Dec. 13-15, 7:00 p.m. *Cultural Palace of Nationalities*

▲ **THE MISER** The comedy by the great French dramatist Moliere. Produced in Chinese by the Peking People's Art Theatre.

Dec. 15 & 16, 7:00 p.m. *Shoudu Theatre*

FILMS

▲ **THE BATTLE OF HEISHAN** A feature film produced by the August First Film Studio. It describes how a detachment of the P.L.A. outmanoeuvres and destroys enemy forces five times its number during the liberation of the Northeast.

Dec. 13 & 14, *Xin Zhong Guo, Guang He Theatre*

▲ **YOUTH IN THE FLAMES OF WAR** A feature film produced by the Changchun Film Studio. It tells how a teen-age girl joins the P.L.A. in the disguise of a boy and is promoted to be deputy platoon leader. She works well and fights bravely winning the respect and trust of the whole platoon.

Dec. 13 & 14, *Jiao Dao Kou*

▲ **FROM VICTORY TO VICTORY** A Shanghai Film Studio production. It tells how a P.L.A. division guided by Chairman Mao's military strategy defeated the Kuomintang forces in the winter of 1947.

Dec. 11-14, *Shengli, Xi Dan Workers' Club*

▲ **TUNG TSUNG-JUI** Based on the life story of Tung Tsung-jui, a famous combat hero in the War of Liberation. To save his comrades in an advance, he blew up a Kuomintang blockhouse at the cost of his own

life. Produced by the Changchun Film Studio.

Dec. 13 & 14, *Peking Theatre*

▲ **STEELED IN BATTLE** It tells how three generations of a poor peasant family oppose landlord oppression. Finally, led by the Communist Party, they find their road of liberation. Produced by the August First Film Studio.

Dec. 13 & 14, *Shoudu Cinema, Xin Jie Kou, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema*

— First Stereoscopic Cinema in Peking —

A TRIP TO LIKIANG & ACROBATICS Two coloured widescreen stereoscopic documentaries produced by the August First Film Studio. The first records the natural beauties of Kwangsi and life in the people's communes there. The second is an acrobatic performance by the Canton P.L.A. Acrobatic Troupe.

Dec. 13-31, *Da Guan Luo Cinema (Outside Chienmen)*

EXHIBITIONS

▲ **PHOTO EXHIBITION OF THE ALBANIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC** showing the industrial, agricultural and cultural achievements of Albania. Open daily (except Mon.) 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. till Dec. 14

At *Working People's Cultural Palace*

▲ **DISPLAY OF CALLIGRAPHY FROM SUNG AND CHING DYNASTIES** Open daily 8:30 a.m.-4:00 p.m.

At *Palace Museum*

SPORTS

The visiting Hungarian table tennis team, which has been touring China, has returned to Peking and is scheduled to play several more matches in the capital against Chinese teams on Dec. 13 & 14.

At *Peking Gymnasium*

Microscopes

STUDENT MICROSCOPES

- Model 01 675 x
- Model 02 600 x
- Model L-55 600 x

BIOLOGICAL MICROSCOPES

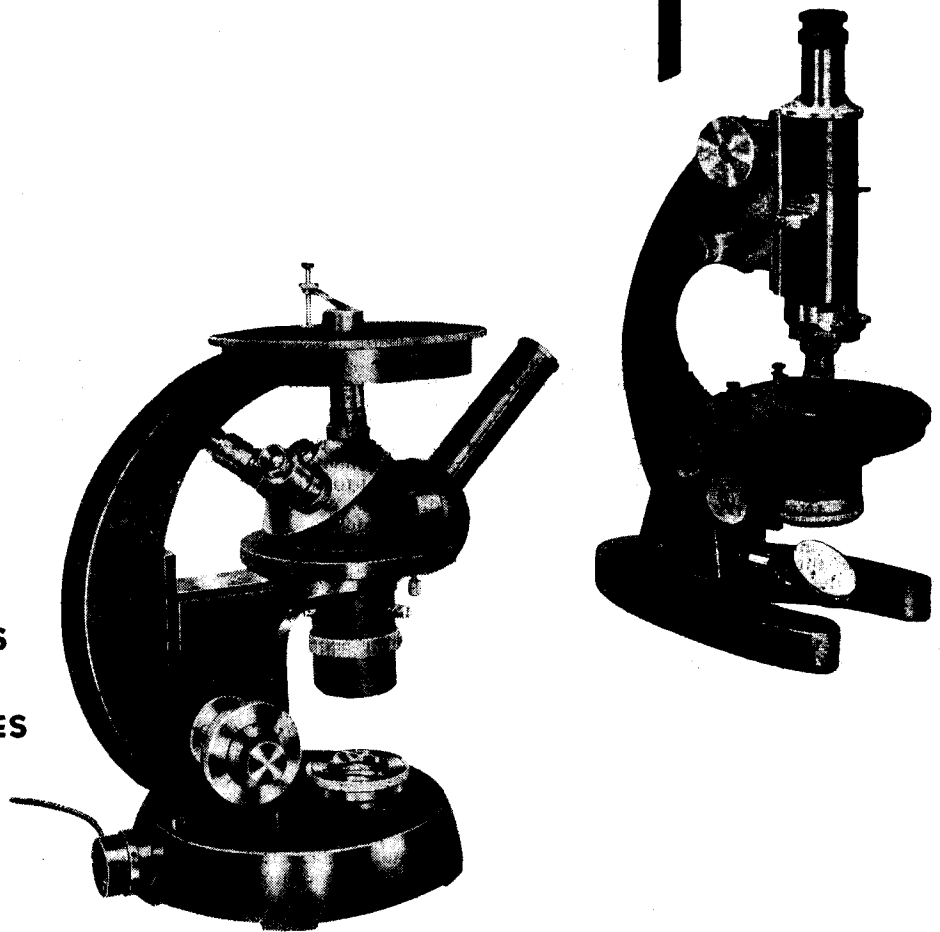
- Model 05 1500 x
- Model 07 1500 x
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