

JPRS: 3315

27 May 1960

THE UNALTERABLE FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE USSR
AND THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

- USSR -

by M. Zimyanin

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DEFENSE RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20340
1954

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THE UNALTERABLE FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE USSR

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- USSR -

Following is a translation of the article "The Unalterable Brotherly Friendship of Great Peoples" by M. Zimyanin in the Russian periodical Kommunist (The Communist), Vol. XXXVI, No. 3, February 1960, Moscow pages 63-73.

14 February 1960 marks the tenth anniversary of the signing of the "Treaty of Friendship, Union, and Mutual Aid Between the Soviet Union and the CPR [Chinese People's Republic]." This document secured for ever the brotherly friendship of our great nations.

The Great October Socialist Revolution introduced in principle a new content in the traditional many-centuries-old friendship between the peoples of Russia and China. Immediately after the Great October Revolution, the state, holding the Chinese workers in high esteem, renounced all treaties which did not assure equal rights and which had been foisted on China by czarism and foreign imperialists. Subsequently the state carried on a policy of friendship and equality regarding China.

The Soviet people always had deep sympathy for the national-liberation struggle of the Chinese people, and supported their stand against imperialist aggression. V. I. Lenin, the founder of our party and state, as far back as the first Russian revolution expressed his deep faith in the future democratic liberation movement in China. He, with his genius, determined the character of this movement, the influence of the Russian revolution on it, and its international significance, beginning from the moment it was noted that the growing revolutionary movement in the West was starting to merge with the national and liberation struggle of the peoples of the East. As early as 1908, V. I. Lenin pointed out that "...the strong growth of the 'new spirit' and 'European trends' in China, especially after the Russo-Japanese War, cannot be doubted, and, consequently, the transition of the old Chinese rebellions into a conscientious democratic movement was inevitable" (Soch. [Selected Works], Vol. 15, p. 162).

Victory of the socialist revolution in Russia caused a stormy upsurge in the national liberation, a revolutionary struggle in the East and, in particular, in China. "The salvos of the October revolution brought Marxism and Leninism to us," wrote comrade Mao Tse Tung in the article "The Dictatorship of the People's Democracy." "The October Revolution helped the progressive elements of the world and China to use the proletariat outlook in determining the fate of their countries and reviewing their own problems. To go along the path of the Russians-- such was the conclusion."

The path to victory over the foreign imperialists and their feudal-comprador agents opened up before the Chinese workers with the creation of the Communist Party in China, which became the generally recognized leader of the national revolution. The heroic path of the workers of China under the leadership of their Communist Party was long and severe, full of trials and sacrifices. The sympathy and support of the Soviet people was always on their side in all stages of the struggle of our Chinese brothers. This solidarity caused the Chinese people to have a feeling of deep friendship for the Soviet people, even though the imperialists and reactionary rulers of old China tried with all their strength to prevent it.

The battle-hardened Communist Party of China led the masses of their country to victory over the united forces of imperialism and feudal-comprador reaction in China. After the Great October Socialist Revolution, which opened up a new epoch in the development of mankind, the people's revolution in China is the most outstanding event in the history of the world.

The Chinese revolution was victorious under the new historical conditions when the Soviet Union destroyed the German-fascist invaders and Japanese militarists in the Second World War, and when the powerful world socialist system was being formed. This was a change in the correlation of forces in the world arena in favor of socialism, and the growth of the power of the socialist system created favorable international conditions for the victory of the Chinese people. In its struggle for a new socialist China the Communist Party of China had before it the experience of the heroic struggle of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and of the Soviet people for the victory of the socialist revolution and for the building of socialism under the complex conditions of being the only socialist state in the world, as well as the experience personifying the vital forces of creative Marxism and Leninism.

The revolution in China meant the expansion and further strengthening of the world socialist system, and opened up unprecedented prospects for friendship and collaboration between the Chinese and Soviet peoples.

With the victory of the people's revolution, the Communist Party of China led the workers along the road to socialism. They inherited a large share of the national power from the followers of Chiang Kai-shek. The imperialists and members of the Kuomintang had reduced a great country consisting of more than a half billion people and possessing tremendous natural resources to a condition of extreme backwardness and ruin. Its productive forces were not developed, there was virtually no modern industry, agriculture was dispersed and primitive, the people were in great need, having been deprived of the elementary rights of man.

Marxism-Leninism, which inspired the example of the Soviet people, furnished the Communist Party in China with the experience of socialist construction and with a deep faith in the creative forces of the working class. Under its guidance, they skillfully began grandiose socialist transformations, at the same time, completing the task of the bourgeois-democratic revolution. The plans of the CPR seemed fantastic and impractical to the West, but victory inspired the Chinese people and gave them great revolutionary energy.

Once on the road to socialism, the Chinese workers knew that the great Soviet people and the whole socialist camp were on their side. The Chinese people were not mistaken. When the Soviet Union recognized the Chinese People's Republic and concluded the Soviet-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Union, and Mutual Aid, a powerful new factor appeared in the international arena--the invincible union of great socialist powers, the bulwark of power of the world camp of socialism.

Today, on the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-Chinese treaty, our people, together with the brotherly peoples of the socialist countries and all progressive mankind, are fully convinced how powerful and vital this union is, how fruitful for the development of our countries and the affairs of the world and socialism as a whole is the relationship of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the CPR.

The brotherly friendship of the Soviet Union and China is the most important bulwark of peace and security in the Far East and throughout the whole world. It exerts tremendous influence on the further development of the national-liberation struggle of the peoples of colonial and dependent countries who are striving to achieve complete liquidation of the remnants of the disgraceful colonial system.

The great significance of this friendship lies in the fact that it is based on the all-conquering principles of Marxism-Leninism; on the ideals of the unity, full cooperation, and reciprocity of the brotherly peoples of the socialist countries; on the Lenin principle of proletarian internationalism. There is nothing higher or nobler than these principles, and Soviet-Chinese friendship is one of the clearest manifestations of this in the modern epoch of the victory of socialism.

* * *

For the past 10 years the great Chinese people have made historic transformations in their country, relying on the brotherly aid of the USSR and other socialist countries.

The national democratic power, one of the forms of the dictatorship of the proletariat, was confirmed in China. The working class at its head, with its tested avantgarde--the Communist Party, established indissoluble union with the peasants, rallying all the democratic and patriotic forces on the national-democratic front. For 3 years (1949-1952) the working masses did colossal work in re-establishing the economy of the country, as a result of which the CPR as early as 1952 considerably exceeded its pre-war production level. During this period socialist reforms were begun along with the completion of the tasks of the bourgeois-democratic revolution.

After the reconstruction period, the Communist Party of China mobilized the workers for the socialist industrialization of the country, for cooperativizing agriculture, for the socialist reform of industry and trade, and for domestic production. In the course of the First and Second Five-Year Plans, which were fulfilled ahead of time, the Chinese people, under the guidance of the Communist Party, achieved tremendous successes: socialist production relations were victorious in both city and rural area, the economy of the country experienced a steady rise. Having resolved the tasks of the Second Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule, the Chinese people accomplished an historic feat in making tremendous strides in the struggle to liquidate the economic backwardness of the country and to convert it into a powerful industrial and agrarian power. The productive forces of the new China are swiftly growing. Comparative data vividly indicate how fast the heroic working class is creating an advanced modern industry. Steel smelting increased from 158,000 tons in 1949 to 13.35 million tons in 1959; iron smelting correspondingly from 2.52 million tons to 20.5 million tons. In 1959, 347.8 million tons of coal and 3.7 million tons of petroleum were procured as opposed to 32.43 million tons of coal and 121,000 tons of petroleum in 1949. The production of electric power grew from 4.310 million kilowatt-hours in 1949 to 41.5 million kilowatt-hours in 1959; the manufacture of metal-cutting machines from 1,582 to 70,000 units.

The foundation for heavy industry was laid during the years of the people's power, with new branches of industry arising: aviation, the automotive, modern machine construction, electric-power, mining, nonferrous metal production, etc. Hundreds of new enterprises, equipped with modern machinery, are put into operation yearly.

Pursuing a course of stressing primarily the growth of heavy industry, the CPR is also successfully developing light industry. In 1959 the gross output of heavy industry increased 43.3%; light industry, 34%. Socialist industrialization of the country made it possible to increase the planned quota of industrial products in the total volume of industrial and agricultural production from 41.5% in 1952 to 67.5% in 1959 (including the domestic industry).

Agriculture as a whole has been switched by the CPR to the socialist path of development. At the present time, more than 120 million peasant farms have united into 24,000 national communes--large collective farms. Cooperativizing the country put an end to exploitation of the peasants, giving full rein to the development of the productive forces based on the principles of socialism. In 1949 the production of food crops was 108.1 million tons; in 1959 it increased to 270 million tons; 444.5 million tons of cotton were gathered in 1949, in 1959, 2.41 million tons. Livestock increased considerably: in 1949 there were 60.02 million head of cattle, and in 1959, 85.38 million head; the number of pigs increased from 57.75 million head in 1949 to 180 million in 1959. Cooperativizing agriculture made it possible to utilize the productive forces of the country in large-scale irrigation, forest planting, and other projects impossible with ununited peasant farms. Mechanization of agriculture was also begun.

As a result of the socialist reforms and the steady development of the economy, prosperity is growing and the cultural level of the masses is increasing. National education is being widely developed. There are now 821 higher educational institutions in the CPR, with an enrollment of 810,000 students in 1959. There are 90 million in elementary schools and 12.9 million in secondary schools.

By fulfilling the chief indices of the Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule in 1959, the Chinese people laid the foundation for the further and more accelerated development of socialist industrialization, for improving agriculture, and for effecting a technical and cultural revolution.

Such an impetuous development of the country after the CPR was created, was possible because of the great revolutionary energy of the Chinese people and their selfless labor. The Communist Party has raised many millions of workers to the task of the construction of socialism. The people of China having overthrown their centuries-old enemies, showed what gigantic forces they concealed within themselves and what inexhaustible creative energy they are capable of developing in the construction of a happy new life. The authority of the Communist Party grew to a tremendous extent, and the political consciousness of the workers also grew. This was expressed in the growth of the party, in the strengthening of its ties with the masses, and in the wide range of political and organizational work. By the end of 1959 the CPR had 13,960 party members and candidates.

Along with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, people's China is demonstrating the immeasurable advantages of socialism over capitalism.

In undertaking the construction of socialism, the Communist Party has made one of its most important tasks studying the experience of the Soviet Union. On 7 February 1953, speaking at the IV Session of the All-Chinese Committee for National Political Consultative Advice, comrade Mao Tse-tung said: "We intend to carry out great national construction. The work which stands before us is difficult and our experience is insufficient. Therefore we must persistently study the advanced experience of the Soviet Union... In order to build our country we must carry the matter of training in the Soviet Union to a general national level."

The Soviet people--the reliable and faithful friend of the Chinese workers--are a tremendous help to them in developing a socialist economy, science, and culture. Through a number of agreements the USSR has helped and continues to help the CPR to build 291 large enterprises, at the same time giving them various types of equipment for many thousands of other enterprises. The Soviet people are generously and unselfishly sharing their scientific and technical experience and achievements in science and culture with the brotherly Chinese people. With the help of the Soviet Union, the first atomic reactor and cyclotron were built in China and put into operation. About 10,830 specialists in all fields of economics, culture, and education were sent from the USSR to the CPR during these years. Many thousands of Chinese students, post-graduates, and probationers came to our country to study. All this accelerated considerably the speed of development of industry, science, and culture in the CPR.

Scientific and technical collaboration is expanding every year. For example, the joint investigation of 122 very important scientific and technical problems in 1958-1962 vividly indicates the scale of this collaboration. In the first 9 months of 1959 alone, the Soviet Union helped China to solve almost 6 times more scientific and technical problems than in 1955. During this same period, China increased the volume of her scientific and technical aid to the Soviet Union by 4 times. With the help of Soviet documentation, more than 400 large enterprises of metallurgy, machine construction, the petroleum industry, coal, transportation, communications, waterways etc., were planned in the CPR.

The foreign trade between the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic grew steadily throughout this 10-year span. Its yearly volume increased more than 3 times.

The cultural ties between the USSR and the CPR became closer. These embraced several spheres: movies, theatre, radio, television, press and publishing, national education, public health, etc. Thousands of people engaged in Soviet culture visited China, where they told about their creative achievements. Expressing great interest in the ancient culture of their brother country, which is now being enriched with a new socialist content, the Soviet people cordially received many delegations, artistic collectives, and other envoys of the Chinese people. Many copies of Soviet literature are being published in the CPR, as is Chinese literature in the USSR.

* * *

The victory of the people's revolution and the formation of the CPR brought China freedom, independence, and national sovereignty. It has become a really great power. The Chinese People's Republic, along with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, is strengthening the power of the camp of socialism and is leading the struggle for peace and international security.

Many-sided political, economic, and cultural collaboration and a joint struggle for socialism, peace, and the security of peoples against the threat of a new war were established between the USSR and the CPR with the victory of the people's revolution in China and are being successfully exploited.

The "Treaty of Friendship, Union, and Mutual Aid between the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic," concluded on 14 February 1950 in Moscow as part of the negotiations of the government delegation of the CPR headed by comrade Mao Tse Tung, was based on these relationships.

As is well known, this historic document contains the most important principles regarding the fact that the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic, on the basis of brotherly friendship, cooperation, and mutual aid, are developing and strengthening their economic and cultural ties and helping each other.

The USSR and the CPR, fighting to secure peace and universal safety in the Far East and throughout the world in accordance with the aims and principles of the UN, have come to an agreement to take the necessary steps jointly, so as not to allow the peace to be destroyed nor war to arise, and to consult with each other on all important international questions affecting the interests of both countries. In the treaty it is emphasized that the USSR and the CPR are fully resolved to jointly prevent the rebirth of Japanese imperialism and the repetition of aggression on the part of Japan or any other state which united with it in any form of aggression. At the same time, the two powers expressed their desire to conclude a peace treaty with Japan.

The Soviet-Chinese treaty was the beginning of a whole series of agreements contributing to the development of the brotherly, multifold collaboration of our countries. Its international significance is tremendous as an important historic document determining the constant friendship and solidarity of great peoples in the strengthening of peace and socialism.

The whole world knows that in supporting the heroic struggle of the Korean and Vietnamese peoples for independence, the USSR and the CPR played an important role in stopping the bloodshed in Korea and Indochina. In 1958 the CPR completely withdrew the units of Chinese people's volunteers from Korea. Along with the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic is supporting the just struggle of the workers of the Korean People's Democratic Republic and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam for peaceful reunion of both countries on democratic principles.

The imperialist press is attempting to distort the essence of the Soviet-Chinese treaty with fabrications about the alleged danger to the neighbors of the Soviet Union and China which would appear because of these agreements.

The past 10 years have shown that the Soviet-Chinese treaty is an instrument of peace posing a threat to no third party. To the contrary, it is an important factor in the peace and security of the Far East and Asia, it forms one of the bases for preserving universal peace and security, it corresponds to the interests of all the peoples of the world. The friendship and collaboration of the USSR and the CPR exert a tremendous beneficial influence on the entire international scene.

Now that the Chinese People's Republic has become a great socialist power, it is impossible to solve successfully the great international problems--and even more so, the problems of the Far East and Asia--without its participation. This truth is finding wider and wider international recognition, considering the efforts of the CPR to strengthen international security. One of the clearest evidences of the growth of the authority and influence of the CPR is its active participation in the Bandung conference. The expansion of the friendly ties of the CPR with many of the states of Asia and Africa, and its declaration, together with India, of the five principles of peaceful coexistence exerted a great deal of influence on the international scene. Now the Chinese People's Republic maintains diplomatic relations with 33 countries, trades with more than 90, and has established cultural ties with more than 100.

The government of the Chinese People's Republic has supported the struggle of the Soviet Union to relax international tension and to resolve international problems by peaceful negotiation. China is supporting the program put forward by the Soviet Union for universal and total disarmament; the proposal to suspend nuclear and hydrogen weapons and, primarily, the testing of them; and the Soviet initiative regarding the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany and elimination of the occupation regime in West Berlin. People's China is in sympathy with the USSR in the struggle to extend a peace zone in the Far East and throughout the Pacific Ocean basin, and to create a zone free from atomic weapons.

Both great powers are steadily making efforts to establish good-neighbor relations with Japan. As is well known, the USSR and China have repeatedly proposed that relations be completely normalized and that a treaty of peace and friendship be concluded, with the participation of other Pacific Ocean powers, including the USA. But the ruling circles, closely allied with foreign aggressive forces, are trying to steer the country back onto the old paths of imperialist expansion. The new military treaty between Japan and the USA, in which the Japanese government voluntarily perpetuates the foreign occupation of Japan, reduces it to a military base for a foreign power, to a country militarily, politically, and economically dependent.

The sovereignty of Japan is thereby being undermined at the core, and the threat of dragging the country, without the will of the people, into a military conflict on a foreign power's orders, is being created. Were such a conflict to materialize, an immeasurably greater tragedy would befall Japan than its defeat in the Second World War.

The USSR and the CPR cannot, of course, overlook such a step as the conclusion of a new military treaty by Japan, and have indicated what heavy responsibility they place on the Japanese government for all consequences arising as a result of such action as would be contradictory to the interests of ensuring peace in the Far East.

The Soviet government, feeling that this treaty is directed against the Soviet Union and the CPR, has stated that it cannot contribute to this situation by transferring to Japan the islands of Habomai and Shikotan-tō so that the territory used by the foreign troops in Japan could be expanded. Only under condition that all foreign troops leave the territory of Japan and a peace treaty be signed between the USSR and Japan will the islands of Habomai and Shikotan-tō be transferred to Japan, as provided for in the joint declaration of the USSR and Japan on 19 October 1956.

Wide masses of the people in Japan speak out very animatedly against the new military treaty and the whole policy of the rebirth of militarism and revanchism carried out by the Japanese ruling circles. A national movement for the neutrality of Japan and for an independent peace policy has developed in the country. It is beyond any doubt that the Japanese people will eventually recover the forces within themselves and will steer their country back onto a peaceful path of development, onto the path of good-neighbor relations with the USSR, the CPR, and other neighboring states.

The Soviet Union is encouraging in every way the strengthening of the international position of the CPR and is resolutely fighting the intrigues of the imperialistic forces directed against people's China.

We all know that the imperialists are steadfastly trying to hinder the re-establishment of the sovereignty of the Chinese People's Republic over territories which have belonged to it since time immemorial--Taiwan and the P'eng-Hu Lieh-Tao islands. Set up on Taiwan, the marionette regime of the political corpse, Chiang Kai-shek, and his clique of betrayers, is the cover for the foreign military occupation of these Chinese territories. It is necessary to the enemies of People's China only in that it prevents the completion of the revolutionary liberation process in the country and keeps Taiwan a military base. However, the enemies of People's China must realize that such a policy has no future, because the time of the "diplomacy of the gunboat" has passed and attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of China have inevitably been doomed to failure. Even Dulles, the late respected U.S. Secretary of State, who at first did not intend to even "notice" the very existence of the Chinese People's Republic, finally grasped the fact that the people would not endure such a policy.

A so-called theory of "two Chinas" arose in the U.S. State Department, according to which the Chiang Kai-shek rabble on Taiwan should be recognized as the "legal" government of the "second China." The futility of such a scheme and its insidious calculations are now evident to all; therefore Western diplomacy is urgently working out a new "scheme," specifically, a trusteeship of the UN over Taiwan.

The Soviet Union is resolutely unmasking all the intrigues of the imperialistic forces. Consequently it speaks out against demands, in whatever form, to legalize the regime of the Chiang Kai-shek clique. The Soviet Union completely supports the legal demand of the Chinese people for the reunification of Taiwan and the off-shore islands with the CPR.

Threatening the security of the CPR and the peace, Taiwan is the arena for all kinds of imperialistic military provocations against the CPR. When in 1958, as a result of the shady undertakings of the American militarists, the situation in this area became acute, the Soviet government stated decisively: "An attack on the Chinese People's Republic, the great friend, ally, and neighbor of our country, is an attack on the Soviet Union." Our country, true to its duty, is prepared to do all that it can in conjunction with People's China to defend the security of both states, the interests of peace in the Far East, and the interests of peace throughout the entire world.

The Soviet Union is fighting tirelessly in the UN for the restoration of the legal rights of the Chinese People's Republic. The policy of the Western powers hinders this, and has become a scandalous anachronism. Nevertheless, certain states cling to it, pursuing objects which are completely foreign to the interests of the peace and security of peoples, and to the tasks of the UN, an international organization. The absence of the CPR in the UN damages the UN itself, its prestige and effectiveness.

In a number of speeches comrade N. S. Khrushchev noted the inconsistency of this policy of the Western powers in relation to the spirit of the times and the tasks of assuring peace and security. In a speech at the XIV Session of the General Assembly of the UN, he stated: "We should like to point out that the United Nations will fulfill its noble role much more successfully if it can cleanse itself of the elements of 'cold war' which frequently forge its actions. Is not the intolerable situation whereby for many years the Chinese People's Republic, one of the greatest powers in the world, has been deprived of its legal rights in the UN, a result of the 'cold war'?"

"It is impossible to imagine that anyone seriously believes it possible to achieve a firm and reliable settlement of the most important world problems without the participation of the great People's China..."

The enemies of peace and socialism are intentionally trying to pervert the nature of the relations between the USSR and China, to put the sovereignty of the Chinese People's Republic under doubt, and to discredit the policy of the Soviet Union in defending the legal rights of the CPR.

Comrade N. S. Khrushchev has frequently subjected such fabrications to scathing criticism, ridiculing their "horse's logic" and unmasking the evil schemes of the authors. He has convincingly showed that the Soviet people well understand the desire of their Chinese brothers to have Taiwan and the other islands belonging to the republic reunited with the CPR, and that the Soviet Union will fight undeviatingly for the re-establishment of the lawful rights of China in the UN.

In his speeches comrade N. S. Khrushchev has thoroughly outlined the position of the USSR regarding this question. This position will doubtless triumph because it is the only fair one and is Lenin-like in principle.

The brotherly friendship and cooperation of the peoples of the Soviet Union and China are cemented with solidarity and the collaboration of the Communist Parties of these two countries. Complete unity of views on the fundamental problems of modern times exist between our parties. This was reflected comprehensively in the historic documents which our brotherly parties published after an exchange of opinions on very important problems of the theory and practice of the two great socialist powers. A delegation of the Communist Party of China, along with delegations of the CPSU and other fraternal parties, participated in the conferences of representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties which took place in November 1957 in Moscow and whose documents--a declaration and a manifesto--will play an extremely important role in the future development and consolidation of the world Communist movement.

As we all know, the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU and head of the Soviet government, Comrade N. S. Khrushchev, has visited China 3 times in recent years. Each visit has signified an important milestone in the development of Soviet-Chinese relations and in working out coordinated lines of action of the Communist Parties and governments of these two countries on important questions of international politics.

In his statements, comrade N. S. Khrushchev has expressed the Soviet people's feelings of respect and friendship for the Chinese workers, and the Leninlike ideas of unity and solidarity of our brotherly peoples and parties. "The Soviet people," comrade N. S. Khrushchev pointed out in a speech on 30 September 1954 at a solemn meeting in Peking devoted to the fifth anniversary of the founding of the CPR, "knowing that their brotherly help contributes to the successful solution of the problems of the industrialization of China, rejoice at the amazing achievements of the Chinese workers and sincerely wish them more success in the great task of the socialist transformation of the country."

The meeting of N. S. Khrushchev and Mao Tse-tung took place from 31 July to 3 August 1958 in Peking. In a joint communique they emphasized that "both sides are in complete agreement in the evaluation of the tasks which stand before the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of China." "The unshakable unity of both Marxist-Leninist Parties will be a reliable guarantee forever of the triumph of

our mutual affairs." The representatives of the USSR and the CPR, discussed in an atmosphere of exceptional sincerity and warmth the urgent and important problems of the contemporary international situation; the future strengthening of the friendly relations, union, and mutual aid between the USSR and the CPR; and plans for a joint struggle for peaceful solution of international questions and the defense of peace throughout the world. This meeting was extremely significant for improving the state of the international scene, which was strained at that time as a result of the imperialist intervention in the Near and Middle East.

In 1959 the Soviet party and government delegation, with comrade N. S. Khrushchev at the head, participated in the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the formation of the Chinese People's Republic. Comrade N. S. Khrushchev, in a ceremonious reception in honor of the 10th anniversary of the CPR on 30 September 1959, concisely but with exceptional depth described the contemporary international situation and its future, pointing out the amazing model of the creative use and development of the principles of Marxism and Leninism as applicable to the new conditions in which peaceful coexistence has become the commanding requirement of life and the fate of the world must be resolved in the course of the economic competition of two systems.

In this speech, just as in all of the speeches of comrade N. S. Khrushchev, there is expressed the Lenin line of the CPSU, its Central Committee, whose purpose is to strengthen the unity and solidarity of our brotherly Communist and Workers' Parties, and the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries. Comrade N. S. Khrushchev stated with unshakable faith in the victory of our mutual affairs: "The brotherly union of the socialist countries, the international proletarian solidarity, the unity of the world Communist and workers' movement--all this is the invincible basis of our approaching victories in the struggle for Communism."

In greeting the workers of People's China in Peking, N. S. Khrushchev pointed out that "the Soviet people regard the Chinese people as their brother, friend, and ally. The friendship of our peoples has been strengthened in the joint struggle for the victory of socialism and for peace throughout the world. The Soviet people and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union will henceforth do all that is necessary to strengthen this friendship further, and to stabilize the unity and solidarity of the whole socialist camp."

With deep satisfaction the Soviet people perceived the warm, brotherly congratulations, the sincere gratitude to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Soviet government, and the Soviet people for giving China friendly aid, as expressed by comrade Mao Tse-tung at the jubilee session of the Supreme Soviet USSR on 6 November 1957.

"Already in the initial period of the creation of the Chinese People's Republic," comrade Mao Tse-tung then said, "it concluded with the Soviet Union a treaty of friendship, union, and mutual aid. This is the great union of two great socialist states. We have a single fate and draw a single breath with the Soviet Union and the entire socialist camp. We feel that the intensification of the solidarity of the socialist countries, with the Soviet Union at the head, is the sacred international duty of all the socialist states."

* * *

The significant date of the 10th anniversary of the Soviet-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Union, and Mutual Aid is a great holiday for the Soviet and Chinese people, the workers of other socialist states, and all progressive mankind. This holiday is marked in the atmosphere of an exceptional upsurge in the entire socialist camp.

The great Soviet people, under the guidance of the Communist Party, work with inspiration to carry out the program for the construction of a Communist society outlined at the XXI Session of the CPSU. The Soviet Union has triumphantly completed the first year of the Seven-Year Plan, a year of new and outstanding creative accomplishments in the fields of economics, science, and culture. The industry of the USSR overfulfilled the plan for 1959 and made outstanding achievements in technical progress. Agricultural workers are successfully fulfilling a gigantic program in the struggle to improve farming and husbandry. The welfare of the Soviet people has been improved and their life has become richer and more beautiful.

Together with the flowering of the national creativity, culture, literature, and art of the Soviet Union, this will present a picture to the entire world of the victorious advancements of our country on the road to Communism, of our ever-increasing achievements in the creation of a material and technical base for a Communist society. As never before, the Soviet people have rallied around the Communist Party and its Leninlike Central Committee with comrade N. S. Khrushchev at the head. Under the guidance of the party our people have achieved the greatest of historic victories. The party leads them with Leninlike wisdom and intrepidity, paving the way for a bright future--that of Communism.

The Soviet Union is carrying out a consistent, Leninlike, peace-loving foreign policy which is winning it the deep respect and gratitude of all peace-loving mankind. This policy reflects the greatness and strength of the Soviet people, their peaceable disposition, their respect for all people--great and small, their support of their fraternal socialist countries, their support of the just liberation struggle of the workers for national freedom and independence, and their economic aid to underdeveloped nations. Powerful and invincible, the Soviet people do not threaten anyone. They are fighting for the peaceful

coexistence of states with different social systems, for the relief of international tension, and for ensuring peace and safety throughout the world. The visit of N. S. Khrushchev, head of the Soviet government, to the US and his talks with the president of the US, D. Eisenhower, in the course of which an understanding was reached in that all the unsolved international problems must be regulated not by force, but by peaceful negotiations, were historically significant.

The visit of friendship and peace of comrade N. S. Khrushchev to India, Burma, Indonesia, and Afghanistan is now the center of attention of all mankind.

The millions and millions of the East greet with enthusiasm comrade N. S. Khrushchev--the tireless fighter for peace and friendship between peoples, the man who expresses the warm desire of the Soviet people for friendly relations with all countries, and their support of the struggle of the peoples of Asia and Africa for national independence.

The visit of comrade N. S. Khrushchev to India, Burma, Indonesia, and Afghanistan will undoubtedly play a tremendous role in the development of an equitable and fruitful collaboration between the USSR, all the socialist countries, and the independent countries of the East, thus contributing to the further improvement of the entire international scene.

With extremely great energy and inexhaustible initiative, our party and government advance new ideas and practical suggestions for total and complete disarmament, for the solution of international problems by peaceful means in order to banish war forever from the life of mankind. The decision of the Supreme Soviet USSR concerning the significant new reduction of the armed forces--evidence of the peace-loving disposition of the USSR--is of the utmost importance in this regard. The foreign policy of the USSR expresses not only the vital interests of the Soviet people but also the desire of all peace-loving peoples for peace.

The conclusion of the Soviet-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Union, and Mutual Aid is one of the most important acts of Soviet foreign policy directed towards strengthening the world socialist system and ensuring peace. This treaty has withstood the historic test of time. Its significance has grown over the past 10 years, as the vital forces and power of the two great socialist powers and the entire socialist camp has grown. The peoples of the USSR and the CPR, by their heroic creative work, have made a great investment in the victory of socialism in peaceful economic competition with capitalism.

Soviet-Chinese friendship is lasting and indestructible. Any attempts on the part of enemies of the Soviet and Chinese peoples, or enemies of peace, to cast aspersions on this friendship are in vain. The Soviet people have been and will continue to be a faithful and reliable friend of the Chinese people. In noting the 10th anniversary of the treaty, from the bottom of their hearts the Soviet people wish their Chinese brothers new successes in the construction of socialism under the guidance of the glorious Communist Party of China.

The workers of the USSR and the CPR march shoulder to shoulder in close formation with the other peoples of the socialist countries toward a bright future--that of Communism.

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