

INFORMATION BULLETIN

**NOVOSTI
PRESS
AGENCY**

1966

CONTENTS

At the CPSU Central Committee	3
Interview by Knud Jespersen, Chairman of Communist Party of Denmark, to the Newspaper "Ekstra-bladet"	5
China's Caricature of Marxist Ideas (Interview with Laurie Aarons, General Secretary, Communist Party, Australia)	6
Statement of Central Committee of Bulgarian Communist Party	9
Statement of Central Committee of Finnish Communist Party	12
Statement of Political Bureau of French Communist Party	13
Statement of Press Department of Central Committee of Socialist Unity Party of Germany	15
"Népszabadság" Leader on Events in China	18
Statement of Executive Committee of British Communist Party	22
Statement of Leading Committee of Swiss Party of Labour	26
Jean Vincent, Secretary of Central Committee of Swiss Party of Labour on the Events in China	28
Article by Edgar Voog, General Secretary of Swiss Party of Labour—"The Chinese Tragedy"	32
Statement of Political Bureau of Central Committee of Greek Communist Party	38
Statement of Political Bureau of Central Committee of Communist Party of Germany	41
Statement of Political Bureau of Central Committee of AKEL Party	43
Resolution of Central Committee of Communist Party of Luxemburg	45
"Struggle for the Independence of Vietnam and... 'the Great Cultural Revolution' in China" ("Mundo Obrero," Editorial)	47
Statement of Central Committee of Jordanian Communist Party	59
Statement by Henry Winston, National Chairman, Communist Party, USA	61

AT THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE

At the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union serious attention was paid to the communique published in the Chinese press of the 11th Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China which was held under the leadership of Comrade Mao Tse-tung.

As is evident from this communique, the Plenary Meeting of the CPC Central Committee considered domestic problems and adopted a decision on the so-called great proletarian cultural revolution. Along with this the Plenary Meeting made a number of statements on problems of the international communist movement and in this connection levelled slanderous attacks against the CPSU and the Soviet Union. The decisions of the Plenary Meeting have officially confirmed the intention of the CPC leadership to go on carrying out their special course opposing it to the Marxist-Leninist line jointly worked out by fraternal Parties at the Meetings of 1957 and 1960. The documents of the Plenary Meeting show that the CPC leadership has given the approval of its anti-Soviet line in the form of official policy of the Communist Party of China. The Plenary Meeting has in effect rejected the proposal of the CPSU and other fraternal Parties on joint action in the struggle against imperialism, including action against American imperialism's aggression in Vietnam.

It was noted that it was precisely after the Plenary Meeting that the anti-Soviet campaign, which has been conducted systematically in China for a long time, had flared up with fresh force. It is becoming increasingly obvious that the leadership of the Chinese People's Repub-

lic, using the concoctions about the USSR's "collusion" with United States imperialism and about the "restoration of capitalism" in the Soviet Union as a cover, is again provoking a sharp deterioration in the relations between the USSR and the CPR. Things have gone so far that mass outrages have been organised outside the Soviet Embassy in Peking.

The CPSU Central Committee considers that such actions and the statements officially made by the leading body of the Chinese Communist Party signify a new serious step damaging the cause of the unity of the international communist movement, the cause of the struggle for socialism, national liberation, for peace and the security of the peoples. In the conditions when imperialism is stepping up its efforts in the struggle against the revolutionary movement, is expanding the dirty war in Vietnam, such a step renders a particularly big service to imperialism and reaction. The responsibility for rejecting joint, coordinated struggle against imperialism and reaction, for the unceasing attempts to split the communist movement, the socialist community and to weaken the anti-imperialist front rests wholly with the leadership of the CPC and the CPR.

The CPSU Central Committee has always proceeded and continues to proceed from the fact that the struggle against imperialism, against all reactionary forces insistently demands the unity, cohesion and solidarity of all Communist Parties, of all socialist countries, of all detachments of the revolutionary and liberation movement.

Despite the difficulties created by the CPC leadership the Communist Party of the Soviet Union will continue to follow the line of strengthening friendship with Chinese Communists, with the multi-million Chinese people, will resolutely uphold the general line of the world communist movement, the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

**INTERVIEW BY KNUD JESPERSEN, CHAIRMAN
OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF DENMARK, TO THE
NEWSPAPER "EKSTRABLADET"**

"What is happening in China has nothing to do either with culture, or with revolution, or with cultural revolution," said Knud Jespersen, Chairman of the Communist Party of Denmark, in an interview to the newspaper *Ekstrabladet*. "This is nothing but anarchy. To my mind, it is especially tragic that such events can occur in a country of an ancient culture. If all this is being done on behalf of socialism, it compromises not only China itself but socialism as such. The statements that Mao's swims and bicycle rides are a blow at capitalism seem absurd to us."

"We are not surprised at the events in China," continued K. Jespersen. "There has been no Party Congress in China since 1956. On the existing basis the country cannot make further progress. I am sure that the country will find the correct road."

"Socialist China cannot exist without other socialist countries," K. Jespersen went on "so it must also change its foreign policy. China incessantly speaks of struggle against imperialism, but in fact, by its present foreign policy it creates colossal problems for its allies, and first of all for the Soviet Union. The events in Vietnam can lead the world to a catastrophe, and it is therefore regrettable that the Chinese people at such a dangerous time are wasting their forces on breaking gramophone records with Mozart's music and re-naming streets. From whatever angle the events in China might be viewed, they are compromising both the country itself and socialism. Hooligans' pranks have nothing to do with the positions of communism."

CHINA'S CARICATURE OF MARXIST IDEAS

A *Tribune* staff member, last week, put the following questions about China and her policies to the General Secretary of the Communist Party of Australia, Mr. Laurie Aarons.

QUESTION: *How do recent events in China measure up to the ideas of Marxism?*

ANSWER: "It is sad to have to say it but, recent events in China are a caricature of the ideas and principles of communism. Ideological and theoretical justifications advanced for the so-called great proletarian cultural revolution are ludicrously opposed to the enlightened ideas of Marxism.

"One cannot regard these developments as an internal affair of China; the Chinese are dragging the ideas of communism into the mud, before the whole world.

"The proletarian cultural revolution' is neither proletarian nor cultural, still less a revolution. The most favourable class description one could give it that it is inspired by a petty-bourgeois fanaticism.

"It is certainly not 'cultural' but obscurantist. Above all, it is not a revolution but a degeneration of the Great Chinese Revolution, and a reversal of the policies previously followed in China."

QUESTION: *What do you mean by the reversal of policies previously followed?*

ANSWER: "Specifically, one thinks of the policy of the 'Hundred Flowers,' the free contention of different cultural and scientific ideas. Then there is the peaceful remoulding of bourgeois elements, and willingness to learn from the science and culture of all countries.

"There is more to it than that, however. The leading group in the Communist Party of China has reversed al-

most every policy decision of its 1956 8th Congress, on socialist construction, foreign policy, education, and relations with other Communist Parties. It has removed many of the leaders elected by the Congress, and has flouted its own Constitution in at least three vital particulars—failing to call the elected Congress together annually between 1957 and 1962, failing to convene a new Congress in 1962, and failing to hold the prescribed number of Central Committee meetings (this last was the first for three years, although it should meet twice a year).”

QUESTION: *Do you think there is a personality cult in China?*

ANSWER: “I’m afraid there is little doubt about that. If there has been no repetition of the worst excesses of the Stalin period in the USSR—as is fervently to be hoped—it is certain that adulation of Mao is already far more extreme—and absurd—than that ever lavished upon Stalin.”

QUESTION: *What do you think are the main causes for these new developments?*

ANSWER: “This is a very complex matter. Speaking briefly, I would say that the underlying cause is to be found in Chinese economy, culture and political history, and the present level of development in this great country, which has the oldest uninterrupted and unified civilised history of any nation. A very important cause is to be found in the implacable hostility of American policy towards China, a continuation of the imperialist occupation for a century, up to 1949.

“From these conditons, specific responses have developed a degeneration of socialist theory in face of the great problems of creating a new society. Internally, recent policies seem to be a preparation for some new variant of the Great Leap which proved such a failure.

“Externally, they are probably a reaction to the international isolation of China from virtually all other non-imperialist countries, a self-imposed isolation so hard to explain when one recalls the great store of international goodwill gained by the foreign policy endorsed by the 1956 Congress.

“Another very important consideration is the continued withering away of support for China in the internation-

al communist movement. Again, this must be hard for the Chinese leaders to accept, since it is not so long ago that they certainly enjoyed important support for at least some of their policies among Communist Parties—in Asia mainly, but not only there.”

QUESTION: *Why do you think they have lost this support?*

ANSWER: “It seems to me that the real meaning of the general line proposed by the Chinese leaders has become much clearer. There is also the difference between Chinese words and deeds, which has become more and more obvious. Most important of all is the outright Chinese rejection of the proposal for joint action in support of Vietnam.

“This has shocked all Communist Parties—except perhaps Albania and New Zealand. Many others have publicly declared their support for joint action, even those who agreed with Chinese leaders on some questions. Only recently, the Korean and Japanese Parties announced their determination to decide their own policies by independent evaluation.”

QUESTION: *What policies do you consider Australian Communists should adopt towards China and the Chinese Party?*

ANSWER: “As we have said before, China is a socialist country, menaced by US imperialism. We stand for Australian-Chinese friendship, trade and complete recognition of the Chinese People’s Republic. We oppose Hasluck’s war propaganda and official incitement of racialism.

“Our Party has made clear its views on the basic issues before the international movement. These have clarified still more recently, and we will continue to state our views on them.

“We favour continued efforts to restore unity, if necessary step by step. This could still begin with joint action in support of Vietnam, and opposition to US provocations against China; then we could recommence fraternal discussions on theoretical and political differences in the spirit of equality and testing positions against realities.”

STATEMENT OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF BULGARIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

The Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party believes it its duty to declare its profound anxiety over the communique about the recent 11th Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the certain related developments that are taking place in the Chinese People's Republic.

This anxiety is caused above all by the fact that the decisions taken by this Plenary Meeting again assert the mistaken, mischievous attitude of the Chinese Communist Party leadership to vital problems of the international communist and working-class movement and the struggle of the peoples against imperialism for peace, national emancipation and socialism, and again level totally unfounded accusations against the fraternal Marxist-Leninist Parties. This attitude which is aimed, as is known, at splitting the unity among the communist and other progressive, anti-imperialist forces of the world, creates great difficulties in the struggle against imperialist aggression in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Imperialism and reaction are turning these difficulties to their advantage. It has particularly harmful effects on joint action against US imperialism's barbarous aggression in Vietnam."

The Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party qualifies as calumny the accusations levelled in the communique of the 11th Plenary Meeting of the CPC Central Committee accusing the leadership of the CPSU and the Soviet Union of the "betrayal" of Marxism-Leninism, of a "complicity" with imperialism, of "the preservation of imperialist and capitalist domination in the capitalist world and the restoration of capitalism in the socialist world."

Humanity is a witness that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is consistently fulfilling its internationalist duty with respect to the fraternal Marxist-Leninist Parties and national liberation movement, that the Soviet Union is giving the most powerful moral, political and material support to the peoples struggling against imperialism, and that precisely the Soviet Union is giving the greatest, comprehensive help to the heroic people of Vietnam in their struggle against US imperialist aggression.

In defiance of the facts, the CPC Central Committee is slandering the CPSU and Land of Lenin to provoke anti-Soviet sentiment, which was particularly strongly expressed in the days following the publication of the communique, and to worsen relations between the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic.

In the opinion of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, this activity which the Chinese Party and state leadership is conducting, is pregnant with grave dangers. It is striking a fresh blow at the unity and cohesion of the world socialist system, at the solidarity between the international communist and national-revolutionary movements, it is subverting the activity of world progressives, and is encouraging imperialism to undertake fresh aggressions. The responsibility for the harmful consequences of these actions rests upon the CPC leadership which over recent years has been systematically resisting the efforts of the fraternal Parties to strengthen unity on the Marxist-Leninist basis, to join their forces in the struggle against imperialist aggression.

The Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party has received with apprehension the news of the so-called great proletarian cultural revolution now going on in the Chinese People's Republic. The latest developments in Chinese cultural and political life, which the whole world has learned about, may be of service only to international reaction in its constant striving to discredit the ideas of socialism and communism, and lessen their appeal for the working class, the intelligentsia and all sections of the working people in the capitalist and newly free countries.

Loyal to Marxism-Leninism and to the general principles of the international communist movement, the Bul-

garian Communist Party will strengthen still more its solidarity with all Marxist-Leninist Parties and dedicate all its energy to secure unity and strengthen friendship on the Marxist-Leninist basis with the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people, and will continue to help the national liberation and other progressive movements for the sake of our common struggle for peace, national independence and socialism.

STATEMENT OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF FINNISH COMMUNIST PARTY

At a Plenary Meeting the Central Committee of the Finnish Communist Party adopted a statement on the policy of the CPC leadership, which says in part:

"The news of the measures being taken of late in the Chinese People's Republic by way of a 'cultural revolution' are cause for surprise and anxiety. This so-called cultural revolution has assumed forms utterly alien to Marxism and socialism.

"Each Party shapes its policy independently and the FCP has no wish to interfere with the CPC's internal affairs. However, it is now clear that the CPC leadership is continuing its unprovoked attacks against other Communist Parties.

"In this connection the FCP emphasises that the international working-class movement must concentrate its forces in the struggle against imperialism's aggressive policy. The CPC's policy complicates this rallying of forces and brings grist to the mill of the imperialist and anti-socialist forces in the capitalist countries. Despite all the difficulties, the international communist and working-class movement, all democrats and friends of peace, and also the national liberation movement as a whole must strive for joint action in the struggle for world peace and the independence of the people.

STATEMENT OF POLITICAL BUREAU OF FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY

The newspaper *L'Humanité* published in its issue of August 31 the following statement of the Political Bureau of the French Communist Party:

"The Political Bureau of the French Communist Party has considered the problems caused by the war the United States continues in Vietnam.

"The present situation is characterised by the extending of aggression of American imperialism and at the same time by the difficulties it encounters on its way.

"The US expeditionary corps incessantly demands reinforcements. It is committing ever new destructions and crimes, continuing its escalation, which can lead to a world conflict.

"The Vietnamese people, however, are inflicting on the aggressor defeats; mass desertion has started among the soldiers of the Saigon puppet army; the political isolation of the Johnson Government in the world is becoming ever more complete.

"Under these circumstances, there is more justice and realism than ever in the position demanding that US imperialism, which is alone to blame for the war, should end the bombing raids against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, should recognise the representative nature of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam, entering into negotiations with it, and should agree to the implementation of the Geneva Agreements, in other words, to peace.

"The heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people, the assistance of the socialist countries and the solidarity of the working class in all countries and of all peoples of

the world—all these factors together can lead to the triumph of the just cause of the Vietnamese people, to the triumph of peace.

"The aggressors stake mostly on the split of these forces. This is why the behaviour of the Chinese leaders is now rendering them a great service.

"The Chinese leaders have already rejected all proposals towards coordinating the socialist countries' assistance to the Vietnamese people.

"The recent statement of the Central Committee of their Party, which appeared at the time when the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam is expressing its appreciation of the Soviet Union's decisive support, is a conglomeration of the grossest anti-Soviet slander.

"The street demonstrations arranged in Peking on August 29 and 30 in front of the Soviet Embassy is a new serious step along the road chosen by the Chinese leaders. By exciting the feeling of hatred for the first socialist country, whose guns, planes, rockets and specialists make possible for heroic Vietnam to inflict heavy losses on the imperialists, they are clearly encouraging the imperialists to continue their aggression, if not to spread it to other areas of the world.

"The Political Bureau of the French Communist Party denounces these splitting activities and these anti-Soviet provocations.

"It calls on all the working people, all French men and women to extend their campaign of actions to express in most diverse forms their solidarity with the Vietnamese people, who are waging their struggle simultaneously for the freedom of their country and for peace throughout the world."

STATEMENT OF PRESS DEPARTMENT OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY OF GERMANY

Neues Deutschland in its issue of September 4, published a report of the Press Department of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany concerning the 11th Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. It points out that the communique of the Plenary Meeting published in the Chinese press shows that the CPC leadership is pursuing an anti-Marxist and anti-Leninist policy.

"The 11th Plenary Meeting of the CPC Central Committee," the report states, "officially confirmed the splitting policy of the Chinese leaders outlined in the *Proposals on the General Line of the Communist Movement* published in June 1963. This splitting policy encouraged the aggressive forces of United States imperialism. At the same time the 11th Plenary Meeting of the CPC Central Committee flatly rejected all the proposals of the Communist and Workers' Parties on joint action, particularly with a view to stopping the US aggression against Vietnam, and supporting the liberation struggle of the Vietnamese people. The CPC leadership has thus taken a new serious step against the unity and solidarity of the anti-imperialist forces. It must be stated with utter clarity that the position of the 11th Plenary Meeting of the CPC Central Committee objectively causes great harm to the liberation struggle of Vietnam, socialism, the national independence of peoples and peace, and is advantageous only to the imperialist aggressors."

The report stresses that the Socialist Unity Party of Germany vigorously condemns the base slander against

the CPSU Leninist policy and looks upon it as fresh attacks on all the fraternal Parties.

"We follow with deep amazement," continues the report, "the course of the so-called proletarian cultural revolution during which the great cultural heritage of the German people is also slandered. This is absolutely incompatible with the doctrines of Marx, Engels and Lenin, who have substantiated the historic mission of the working class as the recognised heir and continuer of the great achievements of world culture."

The report points out that the outrages perpetrated in Peking against diplomats of the German Democratic Republic under the pretext of the "cultural revolution" constitute a grave violation of the elementary standards of international law.

"The actions of the CPC leaders," the report points out, "give food for speculations to the German imperialists and militarists who try to use the splitting, anti-Soviet actions of the Chinese leaders in their aggressive policy directed against the GDR and all the European socialist countries. This splitting, anti-Soviet policy of the Chinese leadership complicates the struggle of the progressive forces of the German people against West German imperialism, the chief ally of US imperialism in Europe."

The report states that at the time when the United States imperialists are intensifying the aggression against the Vietnamese people, when the West German imperialists and militarists are openly striving to possess the atomic weapon and carry out their revanchist aims, unity of action of all the Communist and Workers' Parties and all the anti-imperialist forces is as essential as never before.

The policy of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, based on Marxism-Leninism and the Documents of the 1957 and 1960 Moscow Meetings and endorsed at the Party's 6th Congress, persistently seeks mutual understanding and unity of action with the Chinese Communist Party. It seeks cooperation and friendship between the German Democratic Republic and the Chinese People's Republic.

"The Socialist Unity Party of Germany," stresses the report, "reaffirms its strong determination to do everything in its power to strengthen the unity and solidarity

of the Communist and Workers' Parties and all the anti-imperialist, democratic and peace-loving forces on the basis of the general line of the international communist movement and the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism."

"NÉPSZABADSÁG" LEADER ON EVENTS IN CHINA

"The Hungarian Communists, the whole of our society are amazed at the news coming from the Chinese People's Republic.

"The activities of the so-called Red Guards have marked the opening of a new stage in the political campaign which the Chinese leaders call the great proletarian cultural revolution. In the towns and cities organised groups of pupils and students parade the streets brandishing slogans that declare war 'on everything that is old and that opposes the ideas of Mao Tse-tung.' These groups are invested with vast powers. They have the right to change the names of streets and people's hair styles, to break into flats and conduct a search, to put any person to public shame and even, as Peking reports, to beat up anyone who is branded as a 'revisionist,' a 'counter-revolutionary' or a 'conservative.'

"In the Chinese People's Republic, whose great cultural heritage accumulated during thousands of years is valued by every educated person, the green light has been given to elements who use the slogan 'a struggle for the new' to destroy artistic values. Elderly people are publicly insulted by mere upstarts on the grounds that they hold obsolete opinions or that their dress is not in keeping with 'revolutionary' standards.

"The 'Red Guards' has come out against certain Party, state and public leaders. Moreover, it insults foreigners, namely USSR and GDR Embassy personnel.

"The two-day outrages perpetrated next to the Soviet Embassy in Peking have surpassed anything they have done so far. The slogans that blared in front of the Soviet Embassy from loudspeakers and circulated in leaflets were

shockingly crude and insulting. The unparalleled demonstration, and all the activities of the 'Red Guards' show that its organisers attach an important role to the so-called revolutionary movement both in home and foreign policy."

"This shows," writes *Népszabadság*, "that the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China fully supports the 'Red Guards' and approves its activities even in its official decision."

The decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party states that **"The crux of this movement is to spearhead it against those who are in power and are following the path of capitalism."**

This decision gives direct encouragement to the violators as it proclaims that one **"should not be afraid of disorder..."** The Chinese Party leaders have given impetus and almost boundless powers to elements that actually bear no responsibility for their actions. Immature youths are given the right to stigmatise their teachers, to decide the fate of people; they are given a free hand in the streets and told what slogans and methods to use in implementing the "revolution," or as the *Jenmin Jihpao* from September 1st called it, the "uprising."

The Hungarians have had a bitter lesson with regard to giving freedom of action to those who bear no responsibility.

The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party went through a time when any person could be held up to shame. The days when Communists were stigmatised for "not being revolutionary enough" are still fresh in the minds of the people.

The struggle against bourgeois and revisionist influence in cultural life is obligatory for all revolutionary parties. Vigilance in this field is essential for the Communist Parties. But to destroy the Greek, Roman and Chinese treasures of the Peking Museum, to demand a ban on the works of Beethoven, Mozart, Tchaikovsky and Bartok, and to destroy records, books and paintings—this is not vigilance and not struggle against bourgeois and revisionist ideological influence. Such actions are alien to the ideas of communism and Marxism-Leninism.

Nothing can justify the activities of those who ransack flats, who beat up helpless, elderly people and put them in the stocks no matter how virtuous they sound. This is

not revolutionary violence, it is crudeness. This is the very opposite to what is called revolutionary in the international working-class movement.

But those who have given free rein to these events in China take no heed of the opinion of the world communist movement. The 11th Plenary Meeting of the CPC Central Committee held at the beginning of August, which adopted the resolution on the "further development of the so-called cultural revolution," approved the splitting policy of the Chinese leaders directed against the Marxist-Leninist line worked out by the fraternal Parties at the 1957 and 1960 Meetings and against other Parties of the international communist movement. The Chinese leaders once again came out with a pack of absurd lies against the CPSU; they again blamed the Soviet Union "for restoring capitalism" and accused the Soviet leaders of "complicity with US imperialists." At this Plenary Meeting they again rejected the proposal of the CPSU and the other fraternal parties on joint action in the struggle against imperialism and against American aggression in Vietnam.

The policy pursued by the CPC leaders—rejection of joint action, anti-Sovietism and contentiousness, which has proved to be a failure in real life, is no longer followed by any Communist Party, any unit of the world revolutionary workers' movement except for the Albanian Party of Labour. The fraternal Parties, including the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, have reaffirmed that they are in favour of united, joint action and concerted anti-imperialist struggle in defence of the Vietnamese people. The CPC leadership must face the great responsibility that rests upon splitters of the anti-imperialist unity front.

Naturally, the position of the Chinese leaders cannot prevent the Soviet Union and the socialist countries from rendering every assistance to the Vietnamese people in their just struggle. But such unprincipled, splitting tactics cannot go uncriticised.

In their declarations and their press organs Communist Parties throughout the world are justly criticising the policy of the CPC leaders which causes harm, first of all, to the world communist movement and indirectly to struggling Vietnam, and in the long run plays into the hands of the imperialists. **"American imperialists can rejoice,"** writes the French paper *L'Humanité*, **"that the Soviet Em-**

bassy in Peking is surrounded by hundreds of thousands of 'Red Guards'." They are whipping up hatred towards the Soviet Union, the first socialist country, which is rendering the greatest assistance to Vietnam," stresses the Italian communist organ *L'Unità*. There is only one correct answer to these actions which fill every Communist with indignation and anxiety: consistent and principled behaviour and further tireless struggle for the unity of the international communist movement. All the fraternal Parties, including the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, are pursuing this policy. We are fighting for this unity because this is demanded in the interests of all Communist Parties, the revolutionary and international liberation movement. We shall never confuse the Chinese people, a people with an illustrious past and glorious victories, with those who want to sever China and the Communist Party of China from the socialist countries and other detachments of the communist movement. We are firmly convinced that Marxism-Leninism, the ideas of proletarian internationalism, the general line of the world communist movement, will stand the gravest trials."

STATEMENT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF BRITISH COMMUNIST PARTY

The Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Great Britain adopted a statement on the events in China:

"Present events in China are causing great anxiety among all the progressive people, all the Communists and all the genuine friends of China.

"At a time when the utmost unity, especially of the international communist movement, was needed to check the ever-extending aggression of the United States Government against the people of Vietnam, the leadership of the Communist Party of China had launched a campaign of open hostility against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

"During the period when American military leaders announced their intention of doubling their military forces in Vietnam to 600,000, the leaders of the Chinese Communist Party called for three days of mass demonstrations in Peking, not against the aggressor, the United States, but against the Soviet Union. Yet Soviet missiles, planes, guns and other military equipment, together with other supplies, were assisting the courageous Vietnamese people to withstand the US attacks.

"On August 12, 1966, the 11th Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China—the first session since the 10th Session in September 1962—adopted a statement in which the main part of the international section was devoted to an attack on the Soviet Union and its leadership.

"This accused the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union of following a line 'of safeguarding im-

perialist and colonialist domination in the capitalist world and restoring capitalism in the socialist world."

"The British Party statement said that this charge was contrary to the facts.

"It brought new dangers to the whole international communist movement, making more difficult the task of the Vietnamese people, and harming the struggle for peace and against imperialism.

"No Communist can support such behaviour which only brings satisfaction to the imperialists.

"The United States faces growing isolation and world-wide condemnation of its aggression in Vietnam.

"It is regrettable that at such a moment, the Chinese leaders should once again reject all appeals for international united actions against US aggression, and instead turn their fire against the other socialist countries and other Communist Parties.

"Every call for united actions, made by other Communist Parties, to assist Vietnam had gone unheeded by the CPC leadership.

"By its present policy, it is placing China in opposition to the rest of the socialist world, to the other Communist Parties and other progressive and democratic forces.

"China is menaced by the US Government, which has its troops, bases, planes and warships within a few hundred miles of China's frontiers.

"The British Government, by its support of the US war in Vietnam and by stoking up anti-Chinese feeling and falsely accusing China of having aims of aggression and expansionism, is lending assistance to these plans of the Pentagon.

"China's own interests clearly demand that there should be the closest unity of all the progressive forces of mankind, and above all of the rest of the socialist countries and the international communist movement. But the present line of China's communist leaders weakens this unity.

"In this difficult and complex situation, the Chinese Communist leaders had launched the so-called proletarian cultural revolution and were encouraging the deification of Mao Tse-tung.

"In his report to the 8th Congress of the Communist Party of China on September 16, 1956, Teng Hsiao-ping, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party,

stressed the importance of combating 'the glorification and exaltation of individuals.'

"In practice, however, this call is ignored by the Chinese communist leaders. All wisdom is attributed to Mao Tse-tung. Every word he wrote is held to be sacred, and his ideas are acclaimed as the basis of all advances in China. This has nothing in common with communism, and discredited the Communist Party of China.

"The main content of the so-called proletarian cultural revolution is the deification of Mao Tse-tung, the stifling of creative thinking, and an attempt to crush all opposition to the present dogmatic, fanatical and anti-Soviet policy of the CPC leadership.

"Under the slogan of the 'intensification of the class struggle,' an attack is being made against those, especially within the Party, who oppose the present course being pursued by the Chinese communist leaders.

"Denigration of the great achievements of Western culture is a reversal of the true communist position. Marx, Engels and Lenin always stressed the importance of outstanding artistic and creative achievements, no matter in which epoch it was carried out.

"The so-called proletarian cultural revolution and the activities of the 'Red Guards' are completely alien to the communist movement and are harmful to the cause of communism everywhere.

"It was natural that there should be concern in progressive circles regarding the present policy being pursued by China's leaders. It could not be emphasised too strongly that this policy was a caricature of Communist ideas.

"It served as a serious warning of the dangers into which a Communist Party could fall once it departed from Communist democratic practice and procedures, and the deification of an individual was allowed to replace the democratic functioning of the Party and the creative initiative of the people.

"The lapse of time between Central Committee Meetings was a clear violation of the Constitution of the Communist Party of China, adopted at its last Congress, the 8th, in 1956. The Constitution states: 'The Central Committee meets in plenary session at least twice a year, to be convened by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee.'

"We are confident that the great Chinese people, a fifth of mankind, who liberated themselves from feudalism and imperialism and set their country on the road to socialism, will eventually find their way out of the present difficulties.

"We reaffirm our conviction that the struggle for national liberation, democracy, peace and socialism requires the utmost unity and solidarity of the socialist countries, of all democratic and national liberation movements and, above all, of the international communist movement. It is to that end that we shall continue to work."

STATEMENT OF LEADING COMMITTEE OF SWISS PARTY OF LABOUR

"Differences that exist between the overwhelming majority of the Communist and Workers' Parties and the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party have considerably sharpened within the past two years. All attempts to achieve a reconciliation have failed. The attacks by the Chinese Communist leaders on the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and other fraternal Parties have assumed unconceivable proportions."

The Leading Committee of the Swiss Party of Labour has published a statement in connection with the developments in China. "The leaders of the Communist Party of China," says the statement, "are clearly pushing to the foreground the struggle against the CPSU and against all the Parties which have remained loyal to the decisions of the 1960 Meeting of 81 Communist and Workers' Parties, as well as to the decisions of the 1957 Meeting."

In their efforts to put over their isolated, sectarian policy and to seize the leadership in the international communist movement the leaders of the Chinese Communist Party have staged "a second revolution," the so-called great proletarian cultural revolution which they are now energetically boosting.

"The so-called great proletarian cultural revolution," the Statement goes on to say, "has nothing in common either with culture, or with the aims of a genuine revolution. Its aim is to divert the attention of people from the difficulties existing in the country, break the opposition, which becomes apparent in the Party, and solve through violence the problems which, in the present situation, may

be solved only on the basis of economic and political progress."

The Swiss Party of Labour expresses regret "on the occasion of this deplorable evolution which weakens the camp of socialism and the unity of the world communist movement and openly serves the interests of the class enemies, and particularly the interests of the US imperialism which threatens world peace by waging the war in Vietnam and by its policy of escalation."

Unfortunately, this split of the communist and socialist forces is occurring at a time when greater unity than ever before is required in order to defend the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Vietnamese people.

Our Party is confident that the Chinese Communist Party will sooner or later return to the ranks of the Communist and Workers' Parties and wage a joint struggle against the warmongers, against the danger of a new world war, for peace in Vietnam and world peace.

Leading Committee of the Swiss Party of Labour.

JEAN VINCENT, SECRETARY OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF SWISS PARTY OF LABOUR ON THE EVENTS IN CHINA

Voix Ouvrière has published an article by Jean Vincent, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Swiss Party of Labour on latest events in the Chinese People's Republic entitled *China—Questions that Have Come Up*. The author begins by saying: "It is impossible to understand events in People's China without recalling that the great Chinese Revolution was aimed at destroying oppression and internal corruption, the mainstay of the Chiang Kai-shek regime, and at liquidating foreign oppression, in which he was also involved..." "In the particular atmosphere that prevailed in the country," continues the author, "the Chinese people had no alternative but to resort to force, to military force. The entire history of Chinese communism is a history of war, a whole chain of glorious military events that began with the Canton revolutionary struggle in 1927 and, after a great campaign, culminated in the country's liberation in 1949.

"China had no political experience. It never had any political parties, a parliament, or opportunities for free political development. The works of Mao Tse-tung are based solely on military examples, on strategy and tactics with an eye to military struggle. This has given rise to the belief (disproved by history) that 'all power comes from the rifle barrel.'

"All this can be explained but it does not justify inexplicable events that border on collective insanity, events organised from above, that have deeply grieved all who had greeted the birth of the Chinese People's Republic with faith and enthusiasm.

"At most, the historic conditions we have just mentioned, could account for the stubborn preservation of Chinese nationalism and forms of rabid chauvinism, typical of every nation that has long suffered under foreign occupation and oppression, particularly when the nation concerned is a great nation with a rich historical background.

"But this can in no way explain a way or make palatable the perverted forms that the notorious 'cultural revolution' has assumed, the onerous, ridiculous and disgusting excesses indulged in by the 'Red Guards,' the renunciation of a great civilisation and the entire historical past, the servile submission to 'decisions' of a single leader who has not only become the centre of an ecstatic cult but has actually been turned into a god.

"Such actions, patronised by the Government and followed by the persecution of all who dare to think and have their own opinion, are accompanied by fervid anti-Sovietism which neither stops at barefaced lies nor such provocations as blockading of the Soviet Embassy in Peking, insults and threats. And all this at a time when long-suffering Vietnam is in need of unity in the socialist world, unity of all peoples.

"The events in Peking testify to the weakness of the regime rather than its power. This regime has suffered great setbacks in the sphere of world politics. The Indo-Pakistani conflict was settled despite China's resistance. The massacre in Indonesia showed how wrong they were about the advice and instructions they handed out so lavishly. Never before has the Communist Party of China been as isolated as it is today, with only the Albanian Party of Labour and the small Communist Party of New Zealand to count upon. No one is taken in by the groups, it went to such pains to create.

"The internal situation is no better. Now that the 'Great Leap Forward' has turned out to be a failure, something else on that order is being prepared in an atmosphere of chaos and frantic terror.

"All this has nothing to do with socialism. It is merely a ridiculously tragic mockery of the latter. (The last two sentences are given in bold type.—Ed.)

"The leaders of the Communist Party of China persisted in saying: 'Those who are not with us—are against us.' This has isolated them from everyone—a disturbing and

dangerous isolation. No wonder this danger is a cause of alarm to many.

"They say there are intellectuals who doubt the correctness of the line followed by the Party and Government. There are also like-minded military men who, realising the brutal character of modern warfare, give no credence to claims that the fighter is the only one worth his salt. There are such people in the Communist Party, which has not held a single Central Committee Plenary Session for the last four years, where democracy and democratic centralism have been substituted by a limited hierarchy of leaders elected by cooptation.

"Not a single Communist Party, no Workers' Party can shoulder the responsibility for such distortions, for such a perversion of socialism, with which we can have nothing in common. (Given in bold type.—Ed.)

"One must assume and hope that the ranks of Chinese Communists and the Chinese people will produce elements, groups and masses that will fight for a return to common sense, to Marxism-Leninism.

"One can be confident that the equanimity and composure of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Government will bear fruit. It will facilitate the return to common sense, will make it possible to restore the much needed unity of the socialist world and, to begin with, to reestablish peace in a free Vietnam.

"But it is our task and that of the entire communist movement to analyse this situation, to ponder over this revival of the personality cult, over the character of peaceful coexistence, over the different roads leading to socialism and communism. In short, to dwell on everything peculiar to a truly socialist state.

"It has become customary to consider socialisation of the means of production and exchange, expropriation of expropriators, social ownership of all the riches and the planning of production in the interests of the people the basic distinctive features of the socialist state.

"This definition is much too general and must by all means be reconsidered and specified. Can a state that does not denounce war as a means of settling international conflicts, that makes sacrifices to nationalism, chauvinism and certain forms of militarism, remain within the ranks of so-

cialist states? Has a state with only a semblance of democracy, where real democracy does not exist or is suppressed, the right to be called socialist?

"These are questions of paramount importance and they cannot be neglected; they have come in the wake up of the unfortunate events in China, events that we have been observing with grief and alarm."

ARTICLE BY EDGAR VOOG, GENERAL SECRETARY OF SWISS PARTY OF LABOUR—"THE CHINESE TRAGEDY"

The weekly *Vorwärts*, organ of the Swiss Party of Labour, in its September 15th issue published an article by Edgar Voog, the Party's General Secretary, entitled *The Chinese Tragedy*.

1.

The events in China are to an ever greater extent becoming a tragedy for the Chinese people and the international workers' movement. The decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party on the "great proletarian cultural revolution" is obviously a concealed attempt by the Chinese leaders to cope with the difficulties and disorder in China by resorting to forced measures.

Seventeen years have passed since the victory of the revolution and the workers' and peasants' takeover. These were years when the Chinese people scored colossal successes in economic construction and in remodelling society. They abolished the feudal system, removed capitalist elements, suppressed the compradore bourgeoisie connected with imperialism and developed a powerful socialist industry.

The Chinese people were able to achieve all this due primarily to their own tremendous efforts, but also thanks to the great selfless assistance of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries as well as the mighty political and moral support of the international working class and all progressive forces in the world.

The world communist movement, the international working class and the peoples still languishing under the colonial yoke regarded the Chinese Revolution as the greatest historical event after the October Revolution in Russia and the victory over fascism in World War II and saw in Soviet-Chinese unity an earnest of socialism's advance, an earnest of the success of the national liberation movements and the preservation of world peace.

2.

After the 1957 and 1960 Meetings of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties, after the 20th and the 22nd Congresses of the CPSU the leaders of the Chinese Communist Party began to attack the CPSU policy and the general political line adopted by the Meetings, slanderously terming them opportunist and revisionist, and detrimental to the international communist movement. Their criticism was levelled at the very essence of the Meetings' statements and the CPSU Congresses' decisions, at the policy of peaceful coexistence and the prevention of a new world war.

In June 1963, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party published *Proposals on the General Line of the International Communist Movement* containing a different evaluation of the correlation of world forces, a different political concept and different strategy and tactics of the international communist movement. However, the CPSU and the overwhelming majority of Communist and Workers' Parties did not support the Chinese Communist Party's proposals and continued to adhere to the general line of the Meetings. Then the Chinese Communist Party leaders began to come out directly against the leaders of the CPSU and other Communist and Workers' Parties, slanderously calling them revisionists, traitors to the working class and agents of the imperialists. Simultaneously, they started to propagandise their general line and create pro-Chinese groups within and outside the Parties in various countries.

All attempts of the CPSU and other Communist and Workers' Parties to come to an agreement with the Chinese Communist Party leaders at least on the most im-

portant matters, particularly on American aggression in Vietnam and aid to the Vietnamese people and to bring about unity of action, proved futile. On the contrary, the CPC leaders, having lost all understanding and restraint, intensified their attacks on the CPSU. The official communique on the Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party issued on August 12 reads:

"The new leadership in the CPSU is pursuing a policy aimed at preserving the domination of imperialism and colonialism in the capitalist world, a policy of restoring capitalism in the socialist world." And further on: "It is carrying on splitting, sabotage and subversive activities in the world communist movement and in the national liberation movements." The *Jenmin Jihpao*, organ of the CPC Central Committee, writes: "The Khrushchov revisionists continue to follow their course of peaceful coexistence, peaceful competition and peaceful transition—a course hostile to the cause of revolution. They are opposed to revolution and will not allow others to stage one. They are against the armed revolutionary struggle of the oppressed nations and will not allow others to support this struggle." (*Peking Review*, September 4th, 1966.)

The CPC leaders are levelling especially slanderous accusations against the CPSU and the Soviet Government regarding aid to Vietnam. They describe Soviet aid as a deceptive manoeuvre for misleading the world public. They claim that the CPSU and the USSR Government are collaborating with imperialism in a conspiracy against the Vietnamese people, and are betraying Vietnam. However, representatives of the Workers' Party of Vietnam and the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam speaking at the 23rd Congress of the CPSU expressed their gratitude to the Soviet Communist Party and the Soviet people for the great help they have rendered and for their readiness to give still greater assistance.

On the domestic front the CPC leaders are attacking the opposition in their own country, attacking the Party cadres and rank-and-file, the scientists, writers and artists, but first and foremost economists who disagree with the CPC policy and refuse to support the anti-Soviet campaign and the Mao Tse-tung personality cult. These people are labelled "monarchist bandits," "representatives of the

overthrown classes of landlords and capitalists" and "black gangs of reactionary revisionists." The people are called upon to fight these elements and destroy them.

3.

The leaders of the Chinese Communist Party have reached an impasse in their policy. They have found themselves in isolation from a considerable part of their own people, from the international working class and the world public. Their attempts to split the international communist movement have failed; they have also been unable to carry out their policy in their own country.

Instead of directly facing the facts and drawing a lesson from experience the Chinese comrades are looking for a way out in a leap forward. A second revolution, the "great proletarian cultural revolution" has been staged "to destroy those in power who are going along the road of capitalism, to remould literature and the arts and reorganise the superstructure according to the socialist economic basis." (From the 16-point Programme of the CPC Central Committee of August 8.) "The cultural revolution groups, committees and conferences are excellent binding links with the masses, and as bodies of power and permanent mass organisations must implement the proletarian cultural revolution." The "Red Guards" and other youth organisations at higher and secondary educational establishments should be "shock detachments of the cultural revolution." (From Lin Piao's speech at a meeting on August 31.) Even prior to this the "Red Guards" in Peking and other cities advanced their 23 demands of the "cultural revolution" and launched an attack against "monarchist bandits" and "reactionary revisionists." Here are some of these demands:

"Quotations from Mao Tse-tung's works must be put up everywhere. Possible opposition must be eliminated. Loudspeakers must be installed in all the streets to inform the population of the standards of behaviour. Intellectuals should go to work in the villages. The old school of painting which does not deal with politics must disappear. There should be no pictures that do not conform to the

ideas of Mao Tse-tung. Books that do not reflect Mao Tse-tung's ideas should be burnt."

There are, however, slogans that meet with the people's approval. For example: "Trading establishments must be reorganised in such a way so as to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers. Luxurious restaurants must disappear. Bank interest should be abolished. First and de luxe class on the railways should be done away with."

4.

Reading all these slogans and others that are not given here for want of space, makes one laugh at first, then ponder and then grow sad and even become filled with apprehension. One asks how it could have happened that reasonable people, Party and youth organisation members, young workers and students in a country where the Communists were waging a well-organised, effective and heroic struggle, scoring victory over thousands of enemies and remaining in power for 17 years, are inventing, writing and propagandising such political absurdities. Even if the "Red Guards" have advanced their demands unauthorised by the Party, even if one is to take into account their revolutionary ardour, this fact is a monstrous one and testifies to a morality and thinking that have nothing in common with culture and revolution.

The true purpose of all this is quite different. It lies in a striving to frighten the people, keep them in a state of alarm, militarise the youth and prepare the people, ideologically and politically for coming difficulties and sacrifices. But it is not yet known what these difficulties will be.

The world communist movement, the Communist and Workers' Parties of all countries bear enormous responsibility before the working class and the peoples of the world. The international situation has aggravated as a result of the war in Vietnam and its escalation by the United States, the onslaught of German imperialism which is striving to establish a new order in Europe, the offensive of reaction in a number of countries and the splitting

activities of the CPC leaders. It is the duty of all Communists, all people fighting reaction, militarism and war to intensify their efforts as never before and do everything possible to put an end to the warmongers' schemes and prevent the unleashing of a new world war.

STATEMENT OF POLITICAL BUREAU OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF GREEK COMMUNIST PARTY

The newspaper *Avgi* carried a statement by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Greek Communist Party on the policy of the Chinese leadership. The statement, broadcast by the Voice of Truth Radio Station, says that "the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece expresses anxiety over the events that are taking place in the People's Republic of China after the last, 11th Plenary Meeting of the CPC Central Committee. These events arouse alarm not only among Communists but also among sincere champions of democracy in our country, for at the moment when US imperialism is escalating the dirty war in Vietnam and thereby is threatening still more world peace, the Chinese leaders are demonstrating even more categorically their reluctance to take joint action with all socialist countries in repulsing the aggression and are intensifying the anti-Soviet campaign which has been going on for some time in Asia. It is quite evident for Marxist-Leninists and progressive people conscious of the danger represented by US imperialism whom the position of the Chinese leaders brings harm and who benefit from it.

"New Peking's blow directed against the unity of the world socialist system and the international communist and working-class movement harms the cause of socialism

and the struggle against imperialism, undermines the activity of the progressive forces, enables imperialism to step up the war in Vietnam, and encourages it for fresh acts of aggressions.

"The concerted action of all socialist countries in rendering effective aid to the struggle of the Vietnamese people and the building of a powerful front of anti-imperialist forces of the world would block the way towards the realisation of the imperialist plans, speed up their bankruptcy and the triumph of the heroic resistance of Vietnam and would become a strong weapon in the struggle for averting the formidable peril which is looming more and more clearly and is threatening to involve humanity into a global conflict.

"The Communist Party of Greece cannot understand the stubborn refusal of the Chinese leaders to accept any proposal for joint action by all socialist countries on the question so vitally important for the socialist camp and world peace, that of giving rebuff to the aggression of US imperialism in Vietnam.

"The Communist Party of Greece considers impermissible the slanderous inventions and provocative sallies against a socialist country, the Soviet Union, which are the part of the so-called great proletarian cultural revolution going on in Peking and throughout China. It denounces the systematic cultivation of hatred among the Chinese people for the CPSU and the Soviet Union which had rendered invaluable assistance to the socialist revolution in China and are giving every aid and support to the heroic fight of Vietnamese people, to the liberation movement throughout the world.

"This attitude of the Communist Party of China is detrimental also to the Greek people's anti-imperialist, democratic movement. Firmly abiding by the line of the 1957 and 1960 Meetings of the Communist and Workers' Parties, the Communist Party of Greece, in the belief that it is imperatively necessary to achieve unity in the world communist movement and among all anti-imperialist and peace-loving forces, calls on Communists, democrats and all honest-thinking patriots in our country to intensify their struggle to give more vigorous support to the people of Vietnam, to frustrate Washington's obstinate attempts to

embroil Greece too in the imperialist war in Vietnam, to strive to abolish the consequences of the July coup and restore democratic orders and the normal position in our country and to fight for peace."

STATEMENT OF POLITICAL BUREAU OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF GERMANY

The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Germany adopted a statement concerning the latest events in China. "A new wave of anti-Soviet propaganda has begun in China," the statement reads. "The leadership of the Communist Party of China has now gone so far that it encourages direct anti-Soviet actions. We regard this incredible fact not only as a provocation against the Soviet Union and its Government, but also as an act directed against the interests of the entire international communist and working-class movement, and against all the anti-imperialist forces.

"The Communist Party of Germany condemns the sallies not only against the CPSU and the Soviet Union but also against the other socialist countries and fraternal parties. We are particularly worried over the fact that all this is taking place at a time when the US imperialists are expanding their dirty war in Vietnam and when the danger of war resulting from the revanchist policy of the Bonn rulers has further increased.

"A successful struggle against the aggressive imperialist forces should be waged not with the aid of radical phrases and certainly not with the aid of anti-Soviet slander. Anti-Soviet hysteria and provocations are beneficial only to the aggressive forces of imperialism and by no means serve the interests of the Chinese people, the international working-class movement, and the cause of the working class of all countries.

"Today all the forces of the international communist and working-class movement, and of all the peoples must unite for joint action against the dirty American war in

Vietnam and for the utmost manifestation of solidarity with the Vietnamese people. He who is not prepared to serve the interests of this unity weakens the militant front of struggle against imperialism.

"The Communist Party of Germany strove and continues to strive to make its contribution to the unity and cohesion of the world communist movement and for this reason refused to conduct open polemics in connection with the position held by the leadership of the Communist Party of China. Our Party will continue to do everything in its power to promote unity of action of the international communist and working-class movement and of all the anti-imperialist forces fighting for their freedom and national independence."

STATEMENT OF POLITICAL BUREAU OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF AKEL PARTY

The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Progressive Party of Working People of Cyprus (AKEL) has published a statement in the newspaper *Haravghi*, condemning the activity of the leadership of the Communist Party of China. The statement reads: "The recent events in China connected with the activities of 'Red Guards' and the so-called cultural revolution and the continuing splitting policy of the CPC leadership are evoking a feeling of enormous concern and disgust among all the progressive democratic forces of the Cypriot people. The activities of 'Red Guards' have nothing to do with either Marxism-Leninism or the lofty ideals of socialism. They can only be regarded as a downright distortion of Marxism-Leninism. Hatred entertained by this 'movement' for the socialist world has been reflected in provocative anti-Soviet demonstrations outside the Soviet Embassy in Peking and in an open attack on representatives of the socialist countries in China. The Mao Tse-tung personality cult, which has assumed unprecedented proportions, and ascribing to him supernatural, so-called miracle-working qualities are in obvious contradiction with the theory and practice of scientific socialism.

"Marxism-Leninism is not a dogma; it is a living science of social life, a law determining the development of society, a science, helping people shake off oppression and the chains of the past and march along the road of progressive thinking and civilisation.

"The splitting policy of the CPC leadership, which finds expression in the open refusal to cooperate with other Parties and countries of socialism in rendering more

effective aid to the Vietnamese people who are fighting for their freedom and independence, plays into the hands of the American aggressive imperialist forces. The stand taken by the leadership of the CPC on the Vietnam issue encourages the imperialists to escalate and expand the barbarous war which can involve mankind in a third world war.

"The AKEL and the people of Cyprus who are waging a struggle against Anglo-American imperialists believe that all genuine Chinese Communists and the Great Chinese people will find the strength to bring their country back to the truly socialist path, to the path of international unity, solidarity and joint anti-imperialist struggle for peace, freedom and socialism."

RESOLUTION OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF LUXEMBURG

The newspaper *Zeitung* has published a resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Luxembourg on the situation in the world communist movement. The resolution says that "the leaders of the Communist Party of China have been conducting for a number of years a policy which sharply contradicts the principles of Marxism-Leninism and the documents of the 1957 and 1960 Meetings of Communist and Workers' Parties. They have been maliciously slandering the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and other fraternal parties and are now starting open provocations.

"They are heading for the final rupture with the socialist camp and the world communist movement, so as to continue following the road of adventurism, petty-bourgeois nationalism, chauvinism and racial prejudices. The campaign of hatred, launched in all parts of China under the guise of a 'proletarian cultural revolution,' has the aim of diverting attention from internal difficulties in China caused by the erroneous policy of the CPC leadership and of suppressing those forces in the Party which have remained true to Marxism-Leninism.

"The anti-Marxist, anti-Leninist policy of the CPC leaders, whose main aim now seems to be the struggle against the Soviet Union, encourages the US imperialists in their aggression against the Vietnamese people. The categorical refusal by the Chinese leaders to take part in the joint action of the socialist countries in support of the Vietnamese people's struggle can only be another stimulus for the warmongers in the Pentagon.

"Today," the resolution concludes, "when US imperialism is bringing its barbarous aggression in Southeast Asia to the brink of a new world war, and when in Europe the West German militarists are making frantic efforts to get atomic weapons for the realisation of their revanchist goals, the unity of the world communist movement is necessary as never before. The Chinese leaders' pernicious policy causes the most serious concern."

'STRUGGLE FOR THE INDEPENDENCE OF VIETNAM AND... 'THE GREAT CULTURAL REVOLUTION' IN CHINA''

This is the title of an editorial in *Mundo Obrero*, organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Spain, published in the issue for the first half of September 1966.

What is happening in China? Many comrades, surprised and grieved by what is happening there, ask for an answer to this question. Much as we dislike it, it is impossible to keep silent when the bourgeois press, not concealing the satisfaction it derives from the frank reports about the activity of the "Red Guards," engages in the vilest denigration of communism imaginable.

The so-called great proletarian cultural revolution is a distortion of all the concepts we have been taught by the classics of Marxism and by the experience of various revolutions. In the countries where socialism triumphed the cultural revolution was understood to mean a process which makes culture accessible to the people, enriches and develops it in all spheres, spreads and advances science, putting an end to superstition and backwardness. The Soviet Union was the first to furnish an example of carrying out a cultural revolution in socialist conditions. A similar example in this respect is now being furnished by Cuba. According to the decision of the 11th Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, "the cultural revolution" in its specific sphere resolves to proclaiming a number of reforms in the educational system, for example, such as a reduction in the periods of tuition, a cut in curricula, simplification of some subjects, combining studies with work in agriculture

and industry and with military training and the abolition of the "domination of bourgeois intellectuals in educational establishments." These measures, superficially outlined in the decision, may sooner result in a decline in the level of education than in a consolidation of its scientific nature, sooner lead to a step back than to a revolution.

A real idea of the scale of the "cultural revolution" is provided by the exploits of the "Red Guards" who are incited by Lin Piao and act, at least the way things look, with the blessing of Mao Tse-tung. They are breaking into museums, destroying works of art, burning books and branding love and beauty as bourgeois "vices." They have entered Balzac, Tolstoy, Shakespeare and Stendhal on the list of capitalists and revisionists. They are denouncing the finest composers of all times, including Beethoven, Bach, Mozart, Chopin and Tchaikovsky. Pronouncing a death sentence on the "old culture" and destroying everything that represents it, they declare that printing the works of Chairman Mao "is the most glorious, most urgent and most important task imposed on us by our time." Another 35 million copies of the selected works of Mao Tse-tung and excerpts from his writings will soon be added to what has already been published. To obtain the necessary paper and printing facilities, the publication of newspapers and magazines is being discontinued.

Let alone the vandalism of the above-mentioned destruction, the least that can be said is that such a formulation of the problems of culture has nothing in common with Marxism-Leninism. Neither human culture nor Marxist culture begins and ends with Mao Tse-tung. Lenin, addressing young Communists, said: "Proletarian culture is not something that has sprung nobody knows whence, it is not an invention of people who call themselves experts in proletarian culture. That is all nonsense. Proletarian culture must be the result of the natural development of the stores of knowledge which mankind has accumulated under the yoke of capitalist society, landowner society, bureaucratic society. All these roads and paths have led, are leading, and will continue to lead to proletarian culture."

Marx and Engels had great respect for literature and art. Discussing Balzac, Marx's favourite contemporary writer, Engels stated: "Balzac, whom I consider a much

greater master of realism than all Zolas of the past, present and future..." Speaking of Shakespeare, Engels in a letter to Marx wrote: "Only the first act of the *Merry Wives of Windsor* contains more life and reality than all of German literature..."

In his turn Lenin spoke of the merits of Tolstoi in the following words of high praise: "If his great works are really to be made the possession of *all*, a struggle must be waged against the system of society which condemns millions and scores of millions to ignorance, benightedness, drudgery and poverty—a socialist revolution must be accomplished."

The disorders taking place in China under the name of the "great proletarian cultural revolution" represent boundless nihilism and xenophobia which have nothing in common with the proletarian revolution, with the Marxist-Leninist attitude to culture. Is it not more true to say that instead of a cultural revolution, this high-sounding name conceals an attempt at political subversion of socialist legality? How can one explain the fact that street riots were needed to carry out a cultural revolution in a socialist country guided by a Communist Party?

More Anti-Sovietism than Anti-Imperialism

To make an analysis of this attempt at political subversion, this variety of "putsches," it is necessary to specify its causes to some extent. An outside observer who would like to understand, and find his way in the development in China, could arrive at the conclusion that American "escalation" in Vietnam, the appearance of a possible war threat against China have aroused indignation, a state of paroxysm, and outburst of anti-imperialist militant patriotism, within the bounds of which some excesses could be justified. In other words, such an observer could have been tempted to attribute everything to the war in Vietnam. Undoubtedly, the aggression of the American imperialists in Vietnam and the entire aggressive policy of imperialism have a bearing on what is happening in China. But there is no direct and immediate connection whatsoever between the so-called cultural revolution and the need to intensify aid to Vietnam. After all, there is not even a hint at the war in Vietnam in the

decision on the "cultural revolution" taken by the Plenary Meeting of the CPC Central Committee. The communique of the 11th Plenary Meeting mentions Vietnam not in order to voice a proposal on increasing aid but merely to slander the Soviet Union and denounce it on three pages, while American imperialism is mentioned only for the sake of form in two lines. The communique proposes the setting up of an anti-imperialist front, but excludes from it the Soviet Union and all so-called revisionists, that is, actually the establishment of such a front is made impossible.

What is surprising and alarming is that when—at the very gates of China—the war in Vietnam is reaching a critical stage, in the 34th and 35th issues of *Reking Informa*,¹ this war vanishes like smoke, as though it does not exist, while many pages are devoted to endless perorations on the subject of the "cultural revolution," to the wildest anti-Soviet abuse, and to the cult of Mao which assumes an incomprehensible biblical ring.

Thus, it turns out that this frenzied activity has nothing to do with special anxiety over developments in Vietnam or with any new readiness to render more direct aid to the fraternal country. Moreover, as though in keeping with the statements of Dean Rusk who said that the North Americans would not take the initiative of attacking China, Foreign Minister Chen Yi repeated in a conversation with a Japanese parliamentary delegation that China would not undertake military intervention if it were not directly attacked.

On the contrary, the "cultural revolution," alongside destruction of historical memorials and works of art and literature, is a scandalous attack on the Soviet Union, a dishonest provocation, a disgrace and blot in the history of the Chinese revolutionary movement which has won glory in other respects. How can one explain the fact that while the United States is brutally bombing Vietnam and continues its "escalation," in socialist China a huge demonstration against the Soviet Union is staged for two days running? Does it not seem as though it is a matter of giving the Americans assurances of "good intentions," of intimating that, despite all verbal attacks on imperial-

¹ The Spanish edition of the *Peking Review* (*Peitsing Choupao*) —TASS

ism, the real objective is to weaken the socialist camp, divide it and to abuse the Soviet Union? Possibly, some people will be surprised at such an assumption and ask, could such things be done by revolutionaries like the Chinese leaders? But can we fail to think about it when we witness how the Chinese leaders engage in flagrant and monstrous slander that the Soviet Union is uniting "with imperialism headed by the United States and world reaction and whipping together another new anti-communist, anti-popular, counter-revolutionary, anti-Chinese holy alliance?" Who if not the American imperialists and reactionaries throughout the world can derive pleasure from the words of those who, disgracing the glorious name of "Red Guards," shouted in the streets of Peking: "Soviet revisionists: we are waiting for the moment to take revenge on you, we will skin you alive, cut your veins, burn your corpses and scatter your ashes to the winds." Who said these things—the "Red Guards" or nazi hordes? Where are these words uttered—in socialist Peking or in Hitlerite Berlin? There has been an ideological polemic in the communist movement. Some comrades could have sincerely diverged in opinion from the Party on one or another aspect and even think for a time that they were defending genuinely revolutionary propositions. What is happening now is something entirely different. This is no longer an ideological polemic. Those who hurl such ferocious threats against the Soviet Union are acting neither like Communists nor revolutionaries. Those who burn books and destroy monuments are not serving the cause of the revolution. What a wind of madness is blowing over Peking and enveloping in a shroud of disgrace the genuine Chinese Revolution we have so admired, and are now admiring, a wind that is resurrecting the actions and threats which, it seemed, were buried for ever under the ruins of the Reichstag!

"Mutiny" Against the Party

While in the sphere of international relations the "Chinese Revolution" is apparently directed above all against the Soviet Union, against what enemies, what "evil spirits" and "demons" is it spearheaded within the country? A precise answer to this question is furnished by the

fifth point in the decision of the Plenary Meeting of the CPC Central Committee. "The main thing in this movement is to spearhead it against those in the Party who are in power and are following the path of capitalism." From this it follows that this "rebellion of the young vanguard" as it has been named by Radio Peking, is directed at least against part of the Party leaders.

But if these leaders really follow the capitalist path, why they have not been removed from their posts by the Congress of the Party or its Central Committee? A partial answer to this question is possibly contained in the communique of the 11th Plenary Meeting of the CPC Central Committee which asserts that it is a matter of "preventing the usurpation of Party and state leadership by the revisionists." If this is the case, if it was necessary to "prevent" some kind of a "usurpation of Party and state leadership by the revisionists," this means that those who proclaimed themselves the adherents of Mao Tse-tung's ideas could have remained in the minority and were forced to strike a blow, to organise a rebellion, in a word to break with socialist legality in order to impose their will on the Party and the state.

The decision on the "cultural revolution" mentioned earlier introduces elements which corroborate this supposition. According to this document, there are four different categories of Party organisations.

The first, the importance of which is in no way specified, are the leaders who "are able to stand in the very front ranks of the movement," are "fearless fighters" and the "best disciples of Chairman Mao" and are inspiring the masses "to expose all kinds of scum."

The three others are: a) "responsible functionaries" of many organisations—here there is already an indication of numbers—who regard their role "as yet without due understanding" and "found themselves in a helpless position," in whom "fear is uppermost" and who "have fallen behind the masses;" b) responsible functionaries of some organisations who have committed some or other mistakes and "laying emphasis on fear" are "afraid lest the masses expose their weak spots" and c) "some organisations" which have been captured by those who "wormed their way into the Party, stand at the helm and follow the path of capitalism."

From this definition it apparently follows that Party organisations which "do not meet the requirements of the cultural revolution" prevail. This impression is enhanced by the fifth point of the decision which reads: "The Party leadership must be able to find the 'Lefts,' develop and extend the ranks of the 'Lefts,' " in order to "isolate the 'Rights' " and "defeat" them and "win over the 'Centre.' " In other words, the initiators of the "cultural revolution" are trying to rely on the "Lefts," who still have to materialise, against the "Centre" and the "Rights," who, on the contrary, are well defined.

On the other hand, it was reported in the press that Mao Tse-tung personally had rectified a mistake of the Party, although it was not specific what kind of mistake. There is also talk of entire districts and regions where the "black band" gained leadership of the Party. A statement has been circulated in Peking, demanding that an end be put to the activity of all Party committees, and that, pending new orders, the "Red Guards" becomes an omnipotent organisation.

All these data—it is impossible to cite other in the space of one article—make it possible to think that the "cultural revolution" is some kind of "putsch" aimed at preventing the emergence of a new majority in the Party, consisting of people who recently have begun to depart step by step from extremist positions.

Although a few months ago reports were circulated about "purges" in the Party and the army of China, at first glance an evolution of such a scale in the leading cadres, developed under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung, may seem surprising. But if an analysis is made, the situation is not so strange. In reality, the Party leaders and activists who gradually arrived at positions which are now called "revisionist" and "capitalist" evidently have never thought that they are coming out against the ideas of Mao Tse-tung. What in effect are the ideas of Mao Tse-tung? The Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party has practically withdrawn from day-to-day affairs. For many years he has not made a single speech and has not written a single article. Recently he has appeared twice in public but remained silent. Lin Piao is making speeches. How is one to explain that in such a critical situation Mao Tse-tung's ideas are expounded not by him per-

sonally but by Lin Piao? Does not this strange silence suggest the idea that the role of Mao is so small that he is already nothing else but a myth exploited by others?

If this were so, it would be clear that the Party leaders and activists, who developed together with Mao Tse-tung, have undergone an evolution, considering that they are waging a direct struggle not against Mao Tse-tung, but against those who seek to exploit the myth.

These activists and leaders could even consider that they more truly express Mao's genuine ideas. In view of the historic role of Mao Tse-tung, the possibility of voicing his ideas and speaking in his name lends great force in the internal polemic about the Chinese Revolution. Hence it is fully logical that both are trying to utilise this opportunity.

Since in question are politically minded people possessing great experience, it is possible to understand the evolution of the leaders whom the "cultural revolution" is trying to oust, if account is taken of the reverses suffered by the line the Chinese Communist Party has followed in recent years. The men who for a certain period adhered to the prevailing line, subscribing to some views of the "Lefts," to some critical positions towards the Soviet Union and the world communist movement, the men who regardless of what mistakes they committed are Communists and have dedicated their life to the cause of communism could not but draw conclusions from the failures in Indonesia and in some African countries; they had to ponder over the consequences of China's growing isolation in the international scene; they saw that the Communist Parties, for example, of Japan and Korea which supported the views of the Chinese Communist Party, are now departing from them because of its extremist positions. One can imagine that these people increasingly realised the danger of the anti-Soviet and dissident orientation in the face of the "escalation" of the war in Vietnam by the United States. Gradually a situation had to arise in leading Party bodies in which those who adhered to these reckless positions faced the threat of remaining in the minority.

The impression is created that the "cultural revolution" was a sharp brake on this evolution. Whatever the role of Mao, the one to benefit from this operation is Lin

Piao, an army man, leader of the "Red Guards" who interprets the ideas of Mao Tse-tung. Judging by everything known from the polemic, no few people in China think that the "cultural revolution" is helping counter-revolution to rear its head. How is it possible to regard as a revolution the inglorious actions of tens or hundreds of thousands of schoolchildren in a country with the population of 700 million, of schoolchildren moved by primitive paroxysm and nihilism, while the working class, the peasantry and the intelligentsia remain passive and do not sharply rebuff the so-called Red Guards? Is it possible to imagine that the working class and the working peasantry in China no longer possess proletarian revolutionary consciousness? Is it possible to imagine that in a socialist country a revolution is carried out under the leadership of a marshal and that the working people are not taking part in it? Indeed, what is happening in China looks more like a Bonapartist coup. It is this that is now disturbing and alarming all the Communists as they watch with amazement the staging of a "rebellion of the young vanguard."

What is happening in China not only arouses alarm but also proves that in the Chinese Communist Party the forces striving for a more positive orientation on unity of the communist movement, the socialist camp and the anti-imperialist forces, were close to gaining the upper hand. These forces are neither a faction nor a group. Judging by everything known, these forces are the entire Party. This is the awakening communist consciousness of people who took part in the Long March and carried out the most outstanding revolution in history after the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The Americans Must Be Defeated in Vietnam

Unfortunately, while the "Red Guards" are engaged in their frenzied actions, the American barbarians continue their criminal escalation of the war in Vietnam. Tens and hundreds of men, women and children are dying every day, every hour in Vietnam. Every day brings fresh destruction. The Vietnamese people are waging a struggle for their independence with a heroism that is evoking ad-

miration and the warmest support. The socialist countries and the Soviet Union standing at the head are rendering great support to the people of Vietnam. The scale of this aid is swiftly growing. Nevertheless, to be sincere, we must admit that many feel certain anxiety and certain dissatisfaction, thinking that the rebuff to US imperialism on Vietnamese soil is not as powerful as it should and could be. Some people, not without disappointment, ask the question: "What's this? Can the Americans do anything they please?"

Of course, there are instances when such an attitude is connected with a passive waiting position, with failure to understand the role played by mobilising the peoples, with the simplified and false idea that the Russians must solve all problems. But even men who do not lapse into such an error and take part in the struggle, utilising all the possibilities and means at their disposal, rightly regret the division in the socialist camp, the world communist movement and the anti-imperialist forces as a factor which weakens our positions and stimulates our enemies, the imperialists and reactionaries, and encourages them.

Is it possible to give more resolute rebuff to the American aggressors on the territory of Vietnam, which would force them to conduct peace negotiations and withdraw their troops? Yes, it could be possible if the Chinese leaders did not hinder it, as has been the case up till now.

The Soviet Union and other socialist countries have given Vietnam all the help it asked for. But the Soviet comrades and other socialist countries have repeatedly proposed broader aid, and, concretely, volunteers. When Soviet comrades speak of volunteers, they mean not simply people but specialists who have mastered the most modern weapons and are capable of stopping the "escalation." It is a matter of units of armed and well-equipped specialists.

Our people do not quite fully understand the reasons why this new and decisive help is not accepted. Our people remember that during the war of 1936-39 in Spain the generous contribution made by volunteers, fighters for freedom, was accepted with gratitude and enthusiasm. Had we been able to receive aid of the kind now offered to Vietnam we would not have rejected it. What strange

reason or influence is so far preventing Vietnam from accepting such aid?

Owing to division in our camp, Vietnam finds itself now in an extremely complicated position. It needs broader aid and cooperation of the Soviet Union and wants them. But at the same time it does not want to quarrel with the Chinese leadership, inasmuch as it is united with the Chinese People's Republic not only by fraternal ties but also by a common frontier of great length. But the Chinese leaders are against the presence of Russian military men in Vietnam and, although this harms the Vietnamese people, they actually prevent Soviet aid from acquiring a scale that would make it possible to force a decision much faster. A swifter and positive outcome of the war in Vietnam would hinder the anti-Soviet campaign and run counter to the more or less openly expressed idea of the inevitability of a world war.

In some propaganda works the Chinese suggest that the war against the United States be carried over to other theatres. They accuse the Soviet Union of "freezing" the present equilibrium in Europe, of "betraying" the German Democratic Republic. In other words, in their opinion, the Russians should make an armed attack on the Americans—and not only the Americans but also on the British and French—on the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany. It seems incredible that such utter nonsense could have been conceived by conscious revolutionaries. The people of Vietnam would gain nothing from a world atomic war. On the contrary, that war would reduce to naught all their sacrifices.

It is in Europe that we must not lose sight of the threat and provocations of German revanchism. But, on the other hand, revolutions are not exported. "Thawing" the situation in Europe is not a problem for armies or war. It is a problem of revolutionary changes. The peoples of Europe do not expect their revolution to be brought by Soviet arms. The Russians did sufficiently for us when they carried out the October Revolution. They did sufficiently for us by destroying Hitlerism. They are doing sufficiently by building communism and acting as the bulwark in which all people engaged in struggle find support. Today it is above all necessary to prevent US imperialism from exporting counter-revolution and imposing it on Vietnam.

Every possible aid must be rendered to Vietnam. To help Vietnam we must mobilise all the forces we possess. It is on the territory of Vietnam that we must stop the "escalation."

All revolutionary and anti-imperialist forces must unite to accomplish this task,

Communists the world over must unite to defeat American imperialism.

STATEMENT OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF JORDANIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

The Central Committee of the Jordanian Communist Party shares the anxiety of the fraternal Communist and Workers' Parties concerning the perilous events now going on in the Chinese People's Republic and intensified since the 11th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. These rash actions are taking place at a time when the US Government is stepping up its aggression against Vietnam, which adds to the danger of possible serious consequences.

Instead of taking joint action against US aggression in Vietnam the Chinese leaders are stubbornly pursuing their factional, subversive course and continuing their hostile campaign against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries defying the call of the fraternal Communist and Workers' Parties to restore unity in the world communist movement.

The "cultural revolution" and fanatical outrage of the "Red Guards" sponsored and directed by the Chinese leaders, are spearheaded, first and foremost, against the Soviet Union and its glorious Communist Party. Their aim is also to suppress the growing opposition against the personality cult ideology, against the adventurist, pernicious policy of the Chinese leaders. The profoundly humane, just and advanced ideas of Marxism-Leninism do not have to be forced on people by means of terrorism and oppression. What the "Red Guards" are doing is far from destroying the old world, as the Chinese leaders claim.

It really amounts to jeopardising the past and present achievements of the Chinese people.

The anti-Soviet campaign will never bring glory to

the Chinese leaders. But it can very well play into the hands of the imperialists, the enemies of peace, socialism, democracy and freedom.

It is high time the Chinese leaders realised that the most fruitful and tangible way to help the Vietnamese people is through unity of the world communist movement and socialist camp, not by splitting it, but by the joint struggle of all revolutionary and democratic forces throughout the world.

The Chinese leaders' irresponsible actions have been detrimental to our people and their progressive forces in their difficult struggle against the aggressive schemes of imperialism, reaction and Zionism directed against the freedom of our people and other fraternal Arab peoples.

The Central Committee of the Jordanian Communist Party, loyal to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and the general line of the world communist movement, expresses its full support of the Soviet Union's policy, the correct stand of its glorious Communist Party and its sincere attempts to restore unity in the world communist movement. Our Party highly values the generous assistance rendered by the Soviet Union to the Vietnamese people in their heroic struggle against US imperialism.

**Fuad Nassar, First Secretary, Central
Committee, Jordanian Communist Party.**

US COMMUNISTS CRITICISE CHINESE FOR BLOW AT ANTI-IMPERIALIST UNITY

The following statement on the current developments in China was issued Tuesday by Henry Winston, National Chairman, Communist Party, USA:

"The course which the 'proletarian cultural revolution' in China is currently taking has given rise to deep concern among Communists and other progressive forces in the United States. The determination of the internal policies of the Chinese People's Republic is, of course, a matter for the Chinese people and their leadership. Yet the policies pursued in the name of building socialism in a country of China's size and stature are bound to have a profound impact internationally.

"Aside from the distorted image of socialism which this campaign is creating, and aside from a number of serious questions in the minds of Communists and progressives abroad as to its motivation and character, one aspect is of paramount world importance, namely, the further undermining of world unity against imperialist aggression.

"Under the guise of the 'proletarian cultural revolution' we witness a great intensification of anti-Soviet hostility and the false lumping of the Soviet leadership together with US imperialism as the deadliest foes of all mankind.

"For us in the heartland of US imperialism, striving as we must for the utmost unity in the life-and-death struggle to compel the withdrawal of US forces from Vietnam and the abandonment of the aggressive policies of the Johnson Administration, the rejection by the Chinese leaders of united action of all forces on a world scale, regardless of ideological differences, is a dangerous and des-

tructive course of action running counter to all norms of international solidarity.

"It is all the more disturbing in the fact of the ceaseless battle we must wage against the anti-communism and anti-Sovietism which is the principal stock in trade of imperialist reaction in this country.

"Such a policy serves only to divide the world anti-imperialist forces at a time when their unity is more imperative than ever. It gives encouragement to the Johnson Administration in its war policies, since these circles count in no small measure on such division for their success.

"With all the forcefulness at our command, therefore, we urge the abandonment of this disastrous line and the striving for the utmost unity of all forces opposing the brutal war of annihilation being waged by our Government against the Vietnamese people. In the interest of administering a decisive defeat to world imperialism, and of stemming the menace of a new world war arising from the aggression in Vietnam, this is the great historic responsibility before the world communist movement and all other forces of peace and progress today."

The Worker—Sunday, September 18,
1966.

