

SINO-SOVIET ALLIANCE

Mighty Bulwark of World Peace

**FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS
PEKING**

SINO-SOVIET ALLIANCE
Mighty Bulwark of World Peace

FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS
PEKING 1960

Printed in the People's Republic of China

中苏同盟是世界和平的强大堡垒

*

外文出版社出版(北京)

1960年5月第一版

编号: (英)3050—338

00045

CONTENTS

Messages of Greetings Exchanged Between the Party and Government Leaders of China and the Soviet Union on the Occasion of the 10th Anniversary of the Signing of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance . .	1
The Basis for Eternal Friendship	
<i>Soong Ching Ling</i>	8
Sino-Soviet Alliance Is the Mighty Bulwark of World Peace	
<i>Chen Yi</i>	19
Speech at the Reception in Peking in Celebration of the 10th Anniversary of the Signing of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance by Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and Vice-President of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association (February 13, 1960)	32
Speech at the Reception by Chen Yi, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Vice-Premier of the State Council (February 13, 1960)	35
Long Live the Great Sino-Soviet Alliance — Powerful Bulwark of World Peace (<i>Renmin Ribao</i> Editorial, February 14, 1960)	42

**MESSAGES OF GREETINGS EXCHANGED BETWEEN
THE PARTY AND GOVERNMENT LEADERS OF
CHINA AND THE SOVIET UNION ON THE OCCASION
OF THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SIGNING OF
THE SINO-SOVIET TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP,
ALLIANCE AND MUTUAL ASSISTANCE**

MESSAGE FROM THE CHINESE LEADERS

Comrade N. S. Khrushchov, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.;

Comrade K.E. Voroshilov, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.:

On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance, please allow us, on behalf of the Chinese Communist Party, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese people and in our own name, to extend our warmest greetings to you, dear comrades, and through you to the great Communist Party, the Government and the people of the Soviet Union.

The conclusion of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance was a historical event of great significance. It has exerted, and will continue to exert, a tremendous influence on the prosperity

of China and the Soviet Union and on the cause of preserving world peace and promoting human progress.

On the basis of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance, China and the Soviet Union have made all-round developments in the past ten years in friendly co-operation and mutual assistance in the political, economic, cultural, scientific and technical fields. This has greatly consolidated and strengthened the fraternal unity of our two peoples and forcefully promoted the common upsurge of the work of construction in our two countries. The great Soviet people are accelerating their tempo of communist construction on an unprecedented scale. The magnificent targets of the Seven-Year Plan are step by step becoming a reality and advanced Soviet science and technology have won first place in the most important spheres of world science and technology. China, guided by the general line for building socialism, has entered a new stage of high-tempo development in its construction work. In their cause of building socialism, the Chinese people have received from the Soviet people fraternal aid in various forms. Here, on behalf of our Party, our Government and our people, we express our heartfelt thanks to the Communist Party, the Government and the people of the Soviet Union.

The Sino-Soviet alliance is the strong bulwark of world peace. In the past ten years, China and the Soviet Union, together with the other socialist countries, have co-operated closely and made great contributions in their joint efforts for world peace and against the imperialist policy of aggression and war. The recent successful visit of Comrade Khrushchov to the United States, the Soviet Government's proposal for general and complete disarmament

ment and its measure for another unilateral reduction of 1.2 million men of its armed forces, have struck heavy blows against the intrigues of the bellicose imperialist groups and won the warm acclaim of peace-loving people and countries all over the world. The recently concluded high-level Conference of the Warsaw Treaty Member States convened in Moscow and the Declaration issued by the Conference once more put forward positive, reasonable proposals in connection with general disarmament, peace treaty with Germany and other important issues related to world peace. These facts fully demonstrate that the socialist countries always stand in the forefront of the struggle in defence of peace and have time and again made sincere efforts in the cause of maintaining peace. Whether international tension will in the future continue to relax and whether ripe international issues will be reasonably solved, will obviously depend on whether or not the Western bloc headed by the United States really manifests a sincere desire for peace. We are convinced that however the enemies of peace may work to obstruct and sabotage it, by the joint efforts of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and all the peace-loving people and countries of the world, the cause of maintaining peace will score still greater successes.

With Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism as its guiding ideas, and based on the complete identity of the fundamental interests of our two countries, the great Sino-Soviet alliance is an entirely new type of alliance between proletariats which are in power. Therefore, it is an unbreakable fraternal relationship and no force can destroy it. The pipe dream of the enemies of peace and socialism that they will be able

to split the Sino-Soviet alliance and the socialist camp will never come true.

Dear comrades, as the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance enters its second decade, the Chinese people will, as heretofore, regard the consolidation and development of the unity of China and the Soviet Union and of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union as their most sacred international obligation. The Chinese people firmly believe that in the coming years, the great Sino-Soviet alliance will certainly make still greater contributions to the lofty cause of striving for world peace and human progress.

May the Soviet people win ever more brilliant achievements in communist construction and in safeguarding the cause of world peace.

May the everlasting, fraternal friendship of the Chinese and Soviet peoples be evergreen.

(Signed)

Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the
Central Committee of the
Chinese Communist Party

Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the
People's Republic of China

Chu Teh, Chairman of the
Standing Committee of the
National People's Congress of
the People's Republic of China

Chou En-lai, Premier of the
State Council of the People's
Republic of China

February 13, 1960

MESSAGE FROM THE SOVIET LEADERS

Peking

Comrade Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party;

Comrade Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China;

Comrade Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress;

Comrade Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

Dear Comrades,

On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. and the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., on behalf of the Soviet people, extend warm greetings to you and the entire fraternal Chinese people.

This day of great significance is a common festival of the Soviet and Chinese peoples who are bound by ties of unbreakable friendship. The Soviet-Chinese Treaty has sealed for ever the fraternal relations which were formed in the course of history between the peoples of our two countries. The past ten years have convincingly demonstrated the monolithic nature of these relations and the vitality of the alliance of our great socialist countries.

The friendship and co-operation between the Soviet Union and China is a brilliant example of a new type of relations built on the basis of complete equality, mutual assistance and the Leninist principle of proletarian in-

ternationalism. Overall ties have been established between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China. What is more, these overall ties are becoming more consolidated and growing day by day, they conform to the fundamental interests of the Soviet and Chinese peoples and enhance the rapid development of our two countries.

The working people of People's China, under the long-tested leadership of the glorious Chinese Communist Party and its Central Committee headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, having completed basic social and economic transformations, are now striving to build their motherland into a socialist power with a modern industry, modern agriculture, modern science and culture. The Soviet people heartily rejoice over the achievements scored by the Chinese people in socialist construction.

Through their heroic and creative labour, the Soviet and Chinese peoples are making great contributions to victory in the peaceful economic competition between socialism and capitalism. Soviet-Chinese friendship is an important factor in further strengthening the unity of the big family of the peoples of the socialist states and steadily increasing the might of the socialist camp. Simultaneously with their persistent efforts to carry out the Leninist principle of peaceful co-existence among countries of differing social systems and their struggle for relaxation of international tension, the socialist countries consistently advocate the development of friendship and co-operation among the peoples of all countries and devote their efforts to world peace and security.

In the interests of peace and socialism, the unity between our two peoples, our two countries and the Com-

munist Parties of our two countries will certainly become still more consolidated in the future. The fraternal Chinese people can rest assured that the Soviet people are now and in the future will always be their loyal and reliable friends.

In this day of great significance, allow us to extend our fraternal greetings to the heroic Chinese working class, the working peasantry and intellectuals and the entire Chinese people who are rallying closely round their own militant Communist Party. From the bottom of our hearts we wish you, dear comrades, new and tremendous successes in socialist construction and in the struggle to consolidate international peace.

Long live the glorious Communist Party of China!

Long live the great industrious Chinese people!

Long live the fraternal alliance and everlasting, unbreakable friendship between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China!

(Signed)

N. S. Khrushchov, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.

K. E. Voroshilov, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

February 13, 1960, Moscow

THE BASIS FOR ETERNAL FRIENDSHIP

SOONG CHING LING

The Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance has been in existence for ten years. From its first appearance on the world scene on February 14, 1950, this Treaty has been a vivid expression of the close fraternal ties between the Soviet and Chinese peoples, ties formed in the momentous victories of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the Chinese people's revolution, and rooted in the invincible truths of Marxism-Leninism. The Chinese people, fully comprehending the historical significance of this great alliance, commemorate each anniversary with wholehearted rejoicing.

The Sino-Soviet Treaty is based on common ideas, interests and objectives. Ours are socialist societies, without vested interests exerting their will solely for the sake of private profit. In the Soviet Union and China, the people are in power, the means of production are in their hands. Exploitation within our countries has been eliminated. The possibility of our exploiting others does not exist, being incompatible with our whole revolutionary concept of life. We ourselves are rich in labour power, resources and territory, and we do not need nor do we covet the wealth of others. Above all, we are one with the working people of the world, united with them

in the prime cause of the 20th Century — the transition of human society from capitalism to communism.

Starting from this bed-rock, everything that takes place within our countries and in our relations with others is simultaneously aimed at enhancing the welfare and prosperity of our own peoples, and in promoting peace and progress for all peoples.

These are the new and higher type of international relations. They can only spring from the world outlook of Marxism-Leninism. Ten years of practice has proved that the economic, political and cultural co-operation between the Soviet Union and China has been in absolute conformity with the principles of equality and mutual benefit; and that it has enabled both our countries, which being the largest components have special responsibilities, to carry out with consummate success our obligations towards guaranteeing the solidarity of the socialist camp, the bastion of world tranquillity and human advancement.

Just three days after the signing of the Sino-Soviet Treaty, Chairman Mao Tse-tung said: "Everybody sees that the unity of the peoples of the two great countries, China and the Soviet Union, sealed by the Treaty, will be lasting and indestructible and no one can split it. This unity will inevitably influence not only the prosperity of the two great countries — China and the Soviet Union — but also the future of mankind and the victory of peace and justice throughout the world."

Utilizing Marxism-Leninism, this was the evaluation Chairman Mao placed on Sino-Soviet friendship, and from this he predicted a brilliant future for it in regard to international affairs. One must remember that this

was said ten years ago, when the development of neither the Soviet Union nor of China had reached such a height as we know today. In fact, China, just newly liberated, was most weak and backward economically speaking. This led some commentators at that time to express doubt about the validity of Chairman Mao's conclusion. These people struck a simple balance between the material assets of imperialism and socialism. This crude method enabled them to see only the surface features of the situation, completely neglecting the main features, that of the justness of socialism and the great unconquerable spirit that grew in the people once they had taken power into their own hands.

In this decade, it has been these half-blind doubters who have been proven totally wrong, while Chairman Mao's foresight has been borne out to the full. Today, the Soviet Union and China, representing the new, the bright, the growing, enjoy high prestige throughout the world, and the stand we take for peace and justice has the sympathy and support of tens of millions of people. What is more, the great benefits which accrue from this stand to our own peoples and the people of the world in general, are in sharp contrast to the detriment which the imperialist policy of "cold war" and struggle over markets bring to the security and livelihood of vast populations. The peoples see this; they learn from it; and they soon begin to act from a new point of view, one derived from the universal desire to lead peaceful and useful lives.

It is thus that the great friendship of the Soviet and Chinese peoples has become a key element in the present world situation. This unprecedented harmony between two great nations plays an especially important role at

this particular moment in history. In conjunction with the close fraternal relations of the whole socialist camp, and in co-ordination with the irrepressible movement for national independence and world peace, in the decade of the fifties it changed the balance of world forces; and it has already cast its mark on the coming decade of the sixties. For if, as Chairman Mao pointed out in 1957, the East wind has begun to prevail over the West wind, then it is all the more obvious now that in this next ten years the East wind will continue to prevail, and the imperialist sphere will further shrink while the forces for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism will experience further successive victories.

Naturally, these victories for peace and progress will not come without struggle. The imperialist forces, led by the United States monopoly capitalists, will spare no effort in their attempt to gain a world dominating position. Here of late, we have seen some adjustment in their tactics. Their methods are less raucous, but their objective is the same: to split the unity of the socialist camp, and first the unity between China and the Soviet Union, and the unity of the socialist countries and the countries of Asia and Africa supporting peace and neutrality.

One central spearhead is the drive to isolate China. The imperialists have been trying every way to divide us from our neighbours, with whom we have flesh and blood bonds growing out of our common struggle against colonialism. But anyone respecting the truth can see through this attempt to make of China's progress against poverty and backwardness a threat to others. No matter what degree of success we might achieve, this does not

change China's fundamental position as a socialist nation with the working people in power; and as such it can be a threat to no one, but it definitely will remain loyal to the stand of internationalism, the anti-imperialist cause and the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. Part of the struggle is to assure that this truth is protected from the slander and violence of the imperialist propaganda, thereby preserving the basis for co-operation and mutual assistance between China and the other Asian and African countries. This is vital to our efforts in national construction, whereby we achieve economic independence from imperialism, and in the struggle for peace and against aggression.

Realizing the immense vitality for the cause of peace and justice emanating from Sino-Soviet friendship, the imperialists have from the beginning made this a point of concentrated attack. In keeping with their overall assault against China, this attempt to cause stress and strain in our relationship has been intensified. But it will never succeed. Fraternal unity between the Soviet Union and China, and between all the socialist countries, is too important to our own peoples and to the peoples of the whole world. The imperialists may use every device at their command, but the results will always be the same: they will break their heads against our proletarian solidarity.

This will not make them give up their plan, however, and we can see they use a variety of methods. On the one hand, hard reality—the Soviet superiority in modern weaponry, the demonstrated superiority of socialism in the matter of the rate of economic development, the overwhelming peace sentiment—has caused the imperialists