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**JOINT STATEMENT OF
CHAIRMAN LIU SHAO-CHI AND
PRESIDENT CHOI YONG KUN**

**FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS
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THE President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Political Committee Member and Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party Choi Yong Kun paid a friendly visit to the People's Republic of China from June 5 to 23, 1963, at the invitation of the Chairman of the People's Republic of China and Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China Liu Shao-chi.

President Choi Yong Kun was accompanied on the visit by Li Hyo Soon, Member of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Political Committee Member and Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party; Pak Sung Chul, Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Member of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Foreign Minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Kang Hi Won, Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Member of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Chairman of the People's Committee of Pyongyang Municipality; and Whang Jang Yup, Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Deputy Department Director under the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party.

President Choi Yong Kun and the comrades accompanying him toured and visited Peking, Tientsin, Harbin,

Changchun and Shenyang, and everywhere they were accorded sincere and warm welcome and cordial and friendly hospitality by the Chinese people. Such enthusiasm and warmth fully reflected the profound fraternal friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples.

During the visit, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Mao Tse-tung met and had cordial conversations with President Choi Yong Kun and Comrades Li Hyo Soon, Pak Sung Chul, Kang Hi Won, Whang Jang Yup and others.

President Choi Yong Kun and Chairman Liu Shao-chi held cordial and friendly talks on the question of further consolidating and developing the relations of friendship, unity and mutual assistance and co-operation between the two Parties and the two countries and on important questions concerning the current international situation and the international communist movement. The results of the talks showed that both sides were completely identical in their stand and views.

Taking part in the talks on the Chinese side were: Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council and Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; Teng Hsiao-ping, Vice-Premier of the State Council and General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; Chen Yi, Vice-Premier of the State Council and Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; Chi Peng-fei, Vice-Foreign Minister; and Hao Teh-ching, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Taking part in the talks on the Korean side were: Li Hyo Soon, Member of the Presidium of the Supreme Peo-

ple's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Political Committee Member and Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party; Pak Sung Chul, Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Member of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Foreign Minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Kang Hi Won, Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Member of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Chairman of the People's Committee of Pyongyang Municipality; Whang Jang Yup, Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Deputy Department Director under the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party; and Han Ik Soo, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the People's Republic of China.

During the talks, Chairman Liu Shao-chi and President Choi Yong Kun reviewed with great satisfaction the daily consolidating friendship and unity between the Chinese and Korean Parties and the two countries in the common struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism and their daily strengthening relations of mutual assistance and co-operation in socialist construction. The friendship and unity between the Chinese and Korean Parties and the two countries based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism fully accord with the principles guiding relations among fraternal Parties and countries laid down in the 1957 Moscow Declaration and the 1960 Moscow Statement, conform to the fundamental interests of the Chinese and Korean peoples and the interests of the entire socialist camp and the international

communist movement, and are helpful to the cause of world peace and human progress. Both sides expressed their firm resolve to continue, as always, to share their trials and tribulations in the struggle against the common enemy and determinedly uphold the comradeship-in-arms and great unity between the two Parties and the two countries which were cemented with blood in the protracted common struggles against imperialist aggressors and further consolidated through the Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance between China and Korea signed in 1961.

Chairman Liu Shao-chi warmly praised the fraternal Korean people for their great achievements in socialist construction. The Korean Workers' Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung has creatively applied the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism to the practice of the revolution in Korea and formulated a correct line and correct policies. The Korean people are holding high the banner of their general line for socialist construction — the Winged Horse Movement — and unswervingly pursuing the policy of relying on their own efforts in building the foundation of their independent national economy. The policy of relying on one's own efforts in building socialism pursued by the Korean Workers' Party fully displays the Korean people's revolutionary spirit of both patriotism and internationalism. The Chongsan-ri spirit, the Chongsan-ri method and the Dae An working system advocated by the Korean Workers' Party have brought the initiative and creativeness of the masses into full play. Chairman Liu Shao-chi expressed the firm conviction that the Korean people, under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party and Premier Kim Il Sung, would certainly achieve even more brilliant successes in their struggle to

fulfil the grand seven-year plan for the development of national economy.

President Choi Yong Kun warmly praised the Chinese people for the great achievements they had made in socialist construction under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung. The Chinese people, solidly rallying around the Chinese Communist Party, have heroically smashed all the plots and intrigues of domestic and foreign enemies, successfully overcome the temporary difficulties caused by the recent successive years of serious natural disasters, brought about a general turn for the better in the national economy, and provided a more firm and solid basis for their industry and agriculture. The Chinese Communist Party has creatively applied the principles of Marxism-Leninism to the concrete practice in China and, holding high the three red banners — the general line for socialist construction, the big leap forward and the people's commune — is confidently leading the Chinese people to victory in socialist construction. President Choi Yong Kun expressed the firm conviction that the fraternal Chinese people, displaying selfless patriotism and active creative enthusiasm, would certainly build their country into a mighty socialist state with modern agriculture, modern industry, modern science and culture and modern national defence.

Both sides agreed that the present international situation is highly favourable to the revolutionary struggles of the peoples and unfavourable to imperialism and the reactionaries of various countries. The socialist camp has grown more powerful. The national democratic revolutionary movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America has developed to an unprecedented high. These two mighty

forces support and encourage each other, propelling the advance of history and changing the face of the world. The working people of major capitalist countries are daily intensifying their struggle against monopoly capital and for democratic rights, improved living conditions and social progress. The movement of the people of the world against the imperialist policies of aggression and war and for the defence of world peace is developing in intensity and scope. The inherent contradictions of imperialism are becoming more acute with each passing day, and the world capitalist system is further declining and decaying. Both sides stressed that the socialist countries and the proletarian parties must correctly understand and know how to exploit this favourable situation energetically to promote the struggles of the people for world peace, national liberation, people's democracy and socialism.

Both sides pointed out that the Kennedy Administration of the United States is vigorously pushing ahead its counter-revolutionary global strategy which is all the more cunning and adventurous. It is engaged in frenzied arms expansion and war preparations, preparing for both a nuclear war and wars with conventional weapons and actually waging "special warfare." U.S. imperialism is practising neo-colonialism in Asia, Africa and Latin America by means of armed suppression, political deception, economic infiltration, etc. Besides directing military aggression and war threats against the socialist countries, it is practising a policy of bringing about "peaceful evolution" in them by intensified subversion and infiltration in an attempt to restore capitalism there. U.S. imperialism is also tightening its control over its allies and bitterly scrambling with the other imperialist countries

over markets, colonies and spheres of influence. All this shows that U.S. imperialism is the centre of world reaction, the mainstay of colonialism today, the chief force of aggression and war and the most ferocious enemy of the people of the world.

U.S. imperialism has all along looked upon the intensified development of West German militarism and revival of Japanese militarist forces as important components of its plan for war. West Germany and Japan are daily becoming hotbeds of a new world war.

In order to foster the forces of Japanese militarism and turn them into a "shock brigade" for its aggression in Asia, U.S. imperialism is pressing for an early conclusion of the "ROK-Japan talks" and knocking together an aggressive Northeast Asia military alliance. Japanese militarism is attempting to take advantage of this situation to realize its aggressive ambition of expanding overseas. It is stepping up nuclear armament and openly drawing up a plan to send its troops abroad, and particularly frenziedly seeking to realize its scheme of once again invading southern Korea. Today, the Japanese militarist forces revived by U.S. imperialism have become a serious threat to the peace and security of Asia. It is therefore necessary constantly to maintain sharp vigilance against their schemes of aggression.

West Germany and France have recently entered into closer collusion with each other and concluded a "treaty of co-operation." The conclusion of the Franco-West German treaty marks a new stage in the development of contradictions within the imperialist camp. The Franco-West German treaty is a reactionary treaty which further facilitates the development of West German militarism. Both sides stressed that U.S. imperialism remains the

mainstay of the forces of West German militarism, and that in opposing the forces of West German militarism, the spearhead of struggle must be directed mainly against U.S. imperialism.

In order to defend world peace and promote human progress, the socialist countries and the international proletariat must enter into the closest possible alliance with all oppressed peoples and nations, unite all the forces that can be united, form the broadest possible united front against the imperialists headed by the United States and their lackeys and wage an unremitting struggle against the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war. Today, there can be no struggle for peace without a struggle against U.S. imperialism — the main force of aggression and war. Peace cannot be won by begging, it can be won only by relying on the struggle of the masses. So long as the socialist countries and the proletarian parties adopt correct policies and rely on the concerted struggle of the forces of the socialist camp, the forces of the national-liberation movement, the forces of the international working-class movement and all peace-loving forces, the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war can be frustrated and a new world war averted.

Both sides pointed out that in the world today there in fact exist the powerful socialist camp, the imperialist camp and its followers, and many countries and nations suffering from imperialist and colonialist oppression and exploitation. Therefore, in its international affairs and external activities, each socialist country must develop relations of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance with the other countries in the socialist camp in accordance with the principle of proletarian internationalism, resolutely oppose the imperialist policies of aggression

and war and strive for peaceful coexistence with countries of different social systems on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence, and must resolutely support the revolutionary struggles of all oppressed peoples and nations. Both sides held that these three aspects are interrelated and none of them can be omitted. It is absolutely impermissible one-sidedly to reduce the foreign policy of the socialist countries to peaceful coexistence, to interpret peaceful coexistence as consisting merely of ideological struggle and economic competition, and to forget that peaceful coexistence will be out of the question if no resolute struggle is waged on all fronts against the imperialist policies of aggression and war. It is even more impermissible to extend peaceful coexistence, which is a relationship between socialist and capitalist states, to the relations between oppressed and oppressor nations and between oppressed and oppressor classes or to use peaceful coexistence as a pretext to liquidate the anti-imperialist struggle and disclaim the international duty of supporting the revolutionary struggle of the people of various countries.

China and Korea have always supported and closely co-operated with each other in international affairs. Standing at the forefront against U.S. imperialism and resolutely guarding the eastern flank of the socialist camp, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is playing an important role in safeguarding the security of the entire socialist camp and preserving Asian and world peace. Chairman Liu Shao-chi reiterated that the Chinese Government and people strongly condemn the

U.S. imperialists for their aggressive crime of forcibly occupying the southern part of Korea and obstructing the peaceful reunification of Korea. The U.S. imperialists are incessantly carrying out criminal schemes in southern Korea to provoke a new war and thereby aggravate the tension, and are intensifying their barbarous fascist suppression of the people there. The Chinese Government and people fully support the consistent stand and reasonable proposals of the Korean Government for the peaceful reunification of Korea and resolutely support the just and patriotic struggle waged by the people in southern Korea against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. Chairman Liu Shao-chi pointed out that the man-made division of Korea must be ended, that the United States must withdraw its forces of aggression from southern Korea without delay and that the Korean question must be settled by the Korean people themselves free from any foreign interference.

The People's Republic of China is the initiator of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. It has always upheld the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the Bandung spirit, pursued a policy of friendship towards its neighbours and made important contributions to the defence of peace in Asia and the world. The Korean Government firmly condemned U.S. imperialism for its series of vicious hostile activities against the People's Republic of China — obstinately occupying Taiwan, an inalienable part of the territory of the People's Republic of China, aggravating the tension in that region and plotting to create "two Chinas." It fully supports the Chinese people in their just and heroic struggle in rebuffing the imperialists' anti-Chinese activities and for the liberation of Taiwan. It firmly supports China's

consistent stand for a peaceful settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary question through negotiations, warmly praises the unprecedented measures taken on China's initiative of ceasefire, withdrawal, the release of all the captured Indian military personnel, etc. President Choi Yong Kun pointed out that India's stand of rejecting peaceful negotiations and continuing to poison Sino-Indian relations in disregard of the Chinese Government's sincere efforts is wrong, and stated that India should respond to the reasonable proposals made by the Chinese Government for the peaceful settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary question.

Both sides reiterated that the Chinese and Korean Governments have consistently stood for general disarmament and the total prohibition of nuclear weapons. However, in the circumstances in which the imperialists reject general disarmament and the total prohibition of nuclear weapons, the countries in the socialist camp must all strengthen their national defences, including the development of nuclear superiority of the socialist countries. Only by relying on the superiority of the socialist camp and fully mobilizing the people of the world to wage the most resolute struggle against the U.S. imperialist policies of war and nuclear blackmail is it possible to compel the imperialists to accept some agreements on disarmament and an agreement on the total prohibition of nuclear weapons.

Both sides expressed warm praise and firm support for the Asian, African and Latin American peoples in their struggles against imperialism and old and new colonialism and to win or safeguard national independence. They expressed the agreed view that the national revolutionary movement is an important component of the

world revolution of our time and a mighty force defending world peace.

Both sides pledged their resolute support for the Japanese people in their just struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and for independence, democracy, peace and neutrality, and expressed the conviction that the awakened Japanese people will surely be able to rid themselves of U.S. imperialist domination and realize their national aspirations. The national united action which the Japanese people have been unfolding recently against the anchorage of U.S. nuclear submarines in Japan and for the abolition of the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty" is perfectly just. Both sides expressed resolute opposition to the aggressive scheme of U.S. imperialism to revive and re-arm Japanese militarism and to form a Northeast Asia alliance. They pointed out that the "ROK-Japan talks" which seriously infringes on the interests of the Korean and Japanese peoples and threatens Asian peace and security must be stopped at once.

Both sides expressed particular concern over the present grave situation in Laos which is wholly the work of U.S. imperialism. They expressed their firm support for all the Laotian patriotic forces in their just struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and intervention, and their resolute opposition to the U.S. imperialists' criminal activities of wrecking the 1962 Geneva agreements, utilizing the Laotian reactionaries to split the Laotian patriotic forces, subverting the Laotian Government of National Union and rekindling civil war in Laos. They expressed the conviction that, with the support of the peace-loving countries and people of Asia and the world, the Laotian people, by persevering in their struggle,

would surely be able to smash the attacks of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

Both sides strongly condemned the U.S. imperialists for their armed aggression in southern Viet Nam and expressed resolute opposition to the barbarous and brutal "special warfare" waged by the U.S. imperialists there. The patriotic struggle of the people in southern Viet Nam against U.S. imperialism and its lackey the Ngo Dinh Diem clique is a just one. The struggle of the entire Vietnamese people for the reunification of their motherland is a just one. This struggle of the Vietnamese people will always have the sympathy and support of the Chinese and Korean peoples as well as all other peace-loving people of the world. Both sides expressed the conviction that the heroic Vietnamese people would surely be able to win final victory.

Both sides paid high tribute to the Cuban and other Latin American peoples who are engaged in resolute struggles against U.S. imperialism. Relying on their own strength, the Cuban people defeated the counter-revolutionary armed force of the reactionaries with the revolutionary armed force, thus won victory in their revolution and embarked on the path of socialism. With the support of the people of the world, they have further shattered repeated armed attacks and plans of aggression on the part of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. The revolutionary struggle of the Cuban people has set a brilliant example for the liberation struggles of all oppressed nations and peoples. U.S. imperialism has rejected the five just demands of Cuba, openly claimed that it is free to invade Cuba, and brazenly declared that communism in the Western Hemisphere is not negotiable. All this fully reveals the piratical nature of