a paper tiger the American reaction is frightening people with; outwardly, it is terrible, but actually it is not at all terrible." This article continues that these sacrifices will be redeemed.

Communism is certain of Socialist victory. Ten or fifteen years of peaceful co-existence would be enough to prove our industrial superiority. Then these conditions will exclude world war from life of society even if Capitalism remains a part of the world. LENIN said, ".... everything that our diplomats can do to ward off the moment of war and thereby prolong the respite we must do. We promised the workers and peasants to do everything for peace. And we shall do it." This is taken from Volume 27, Page 343, Russian edition.

Peaceful co-existence would intensify the Imperialist contradictions. It would create internal complications as well as external complications, etc.

It is wrong, like the Chinese comrades do, to identify peaceful co-existence with "class peace". Marxism-Leninism never extended co-existence to relations between colonies and mother countries between dependent and Imperialist countries - between proletariat masses and exploiting classes.

Peaceful co-existence means the co-existence of states with differing Social systems. It also means a definite form of class struggle between Socialism and Capitalism on a world scale, from which Socialism is benefitting.

Peaceful co-existence would facilitate revolutionary struggle in all countries against Capitalism. It would facilitate the ties with the masses and to quote from the 17 European Party Declaration, which met in Rome, "The great ideals of Socialism can be more rapidly imparted to the new millions of people from all walks of life." The

class struggle does not cease. Sharp class battles will occur anyhow against military cliques, wage cuts, lower standards of living, etc. The struggles in South Korea, Turkey and Japan are such examples.

During the past fifteen years, 27 countries freed themselves from the Imperialist yoke. This weakened Imperialism and confirms the possibility of victory of the revolutionary forces in conditions of peaceful co-existence. The Chinese comrades charged the CPSU "is flirting with the national bourgeoisie" that we are drifting away from the class struggle. This is not so. We support the National Liberation Movement by using alliances with the national bourgeoisie (anti-Imperialists) as the Chinese have done in the past. As of March 1, 1960, the Soviet Union spent 10,200 million rubles in aid to such countries as India, Indonesia, Burma, Iraq, Cuba, Ceylon and others.

Despite the pressure and the blackmail of the United States and other Imperialistic powers, these countries constitute a zone of peace. They do not allow United States military bases. Objectively, these countries help to promote peace. They are weakening the foundations of Imperialism.

The Chinese say that now since the national bourgeoisie is in power, the national bourgeoisie has lost its anti-Imperialistic trend and they themselves are becoming Imperialists while these (meaning national bourgeoisie) did not solve the social questions as yet. There is a struggle in all these countries growing. The working class is uniting around peasantry to resolve social problems.

Marxist-Leninism teaches us that we need a sober appraisal of class forces and not to skip stages in the revolutionary struggle. The skipping of stages can damage the revolutionary struggle. The Imperialists are making an effort to involve these countries in military blocs. The Socialist camp must struggle to multiply friends and stop the course of Imperialism.

In the struggle between the two camps, exceptionally important for us is to acquire and multiply a number of friends who hold a neutral position favorable to us. The Chinese comrades used to do this and used the phrase "alliance and struggle", but not now.

Marxism-Leninism teaches us how to use the contradictions in the enemy camp, how to use tactics, how to maneuver, how to make agreements, how to compromise, for the sake of the ultimate goal.

There are two tendencies in the Capitalist world - the aggressive and the bellicose and the moderately realistic. LENIN taught us flexibility; the skillful use of rifts, even the smallest among the enemies, among lower sections, among various sections and types of the bourgeoisie. Always secure the help of an ally "no matter how temporary, vacillating, unstable, unreliable and conditional." From Volume 31, page 52, Russian edition. The Soviet Union carries on negotiations - actively sends delegations everywhere, reaches millions, shows people the policies without armaments and war. During World War II, the Soviet Union utilized the contradictions in the Capitalist camp and formed anti-Fascist coalitions. Imagine the plight of the world if the Soviet Union said, "No agreement with Capitalism". Imagine if we followed those Chinese comrades who say, "We do not sit at the table with the Imperialists."

We do not underestimate the military strength of the Imperialists either. How could you mobilize masses against the threat of war if you do?

Peaceful co-existence does not weaken the military might of the Socialist camp to repel Imperialistic aggression. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union proceeds not only from the interests of the USSR but from the interests of the international proletariat to strengthen the Socialist system, to safeguard it against Imperialistic military blows. The technique of the Soviet Union is to guarantee the safety of Socialism; it can wipe out the aggressors from the face of the earth; yet, the USSR prefers the policy of peaceful co-existence. Now even EISENHOWER has had to admit that there will be no victories in the next war. But the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is convinced that if the Imperialists start a war, it will be the end of the Capitalistic system. Therefore, the USSR will increase its might while trying for peaceful co-existence.

On disarmament, LENIN advanced this idea already in 1922. He spoke of the burdens of militarism on the people. He spoke about the employment of weapons of mass destruction. When KHRUSHCHEV, speaking for the Soviet Union, introduced the idea of general disarmament spokesmen, even in the Capitalist camp, had to vote for it to satisfy their masses of people.

The Chinese at the World Federation of Trade Unions called disarmament an "illusion". It is not correct or far-sighted. Prior to World War II this, disarmament, was impossible. This is not so now. The Soviet Union has the edge in armaments. They have to listen, at least for the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons. They have to listen to the idea of the destruction of stockpiles, about the stopping of the nuclear tests, etc. The United States, unlike in World War II, is now also in the theater of operation in case of nuclear war.

The cost of modern armaments creates a terrible burden for the people. That is why the idea for disarmament is gaining ground everywhere.

There is enough of a stockpile of nuclear weapons that can now wipe out the world. It was never bigger. Therefore to avert this, disarmament is posed from a new angle. It is now

possible to form broad popular fronts, big movements for disarmament. Should we fail, the other side is to blame for it takes two sides to reach an agreement. But we will be ready for any eventuality. It is necessary to speak about the kind of armaments. About the destruction of these armaments. That it requires at least a stop of the tests, the renunciation of their use, the destruction of the stock-piles. This would deliver the people from the threat of atomic death. The Socialist camp would be the gainer and would win the sympathy of people everywhere.

Posing the question of disarmament makes it more difficult for the bellicose circles to intensify the arms race. Even the Pentagon has to resort to provisions, maneuvering etc., to continue the "cold war". It would not be able to get appropriations once people see the possibility of disarmament. The arms race has a deteriorating effect on the workers living standards. Even slowing down of the arms race would help the workers. At least the higher taxes would not be justified.

In raising disarmament, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union aims to achieve the abolition of United States overseas military bases. This demand stands "We will not agree, for example, to abolishing the means of delivering nuclear weapons (that the advantage is now wholely on our side) without simultaneous abolition of United States military bases on foreign territory spearheaded against the USSR and other Socialist countries". This coincides with demands of the popular masses and if we want to cite an example, we can look to Japan. Next, the demand for disarmament is a blow at war blocs and pacts. India is an example. It has kept out of military blocs. If all international disputes were settled by peaceful means, this is our line.

Disarmament in the present day conditions is not merely "a diplomatic move" but a serious political aid in the interests of the world Socialist system, in the interest of the peoples of the world, not based on the Utopian dream expecting the Imperialists to renounce its policy of war. This won't take

place and we do not know how long it will take. We will fight for it and try to solve this question.

The allegation of the Chinese comrades that the disarmament slogan disarms the masses, weakens the will of the colonial and dependent countries to fight imperialism dooms them to pacifism, is groundless. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union demand is to disarm the great powers who possess modern weapons of destruction. If we are successful, it will be easy for the colonial struggle to win.

Disarmament is not merely a propaganda slogan. In one breath we say it can be done. We need it. In the next breath it cannot be achieved because Capitalism exists, so the Chinese comrades say.

The so-called "third way" defense by the Chinese Communists at the World Federation of Trade Unions, mainly the co-existence of two systems with local wars and a cold war without a world war. This in wrong. It would lead not to peace but to war. With modern techniques, military blocs, local war cannot be restricted or guaranteed. It can easily become World War; to follow the path of local wars means actually sliding to the brink of the abyss.

1. It means permanent cold war

2. It means continuance of the arms race, the Imperialist armsmen get fat while they plunder the workers.

3. It creates political difficulties for the socialist countries in pursuing the peace policies. The Imperialist propaganda charge was that of favoring cold war, favoring local wars and favoring an arms race.

Different Forms of Transition to Socialism

The Communist Party of China disagrees with the conclusion of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union regarding the possibility under different circumstances of the proletariat winning power by peaceful means. They charge that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has been advocating the peaceful means as the only way of transition. This is contrary to the truth of the 20th Congress. The 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union spoke of a peaceful way as one of ways besides the way of arms struggle to overthrow and achieve the victory for the revolution.

The 20th Congress conclusions were based on Marxism's well-known propositions and on the analysis of the contemporary international situation and experiences of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and other international Communist experiences. To quote from the resolution of the 20th Congress on this: "It is perfectly understandable that the forms of transition of the countries to Socialism will be even more varied in the future. Moreover, the inclination of these forms need not be associated with civil war under all circumstances. Leninism teaches us that the ruling class will not surrender their power voluntarily. However, the greater or lesser degree of intensity which the class struggle for the transition to Socialism may assume and use or non-use of force in this transition depend on the degree of resistance offered by the exploiters to the will of the overwhelming majority of the working people or whether the exploiting class itself resorts to vidence, rather than the proletariat.

"There can be no doubt that for a number of Capitalist countries, where Capitalism is still strong and where it still has at its disposal a huge military police apparatus, bitter class struggle is inevitable".

The 20th Congress underlined favorable conditions for the victory of Socialism in their countries possible because of the triumph in the Soviet Union and the battles against reformism, "a necessary condition for victory".

The Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, resolutely is against the parliamentary way as the only way of transition to Socialism. We came out for the need to prepare the masses in the spirit of struggle, to use all ways for the overthrow of bourgeois rule. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union in November, 1957, in Moscow, in its statement said "we should therefore reckon on these two possibilities so as not to deceive either ourselves or the masses of the people ...

"LENIN taught the working class and its revolution party to master all forms of class struggle - peaceful as well as non-peaceful, parliamentary as well as non-parliamentary."

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union went against Social Democratic and revisionist traditions "a major manifestation of revisionism ... consists in making a fetish of the parliamentary system and proclaiming the peaceful way as only one way of transition to Socialism," without the class struggle, etc.

During the discussion of the draft declaration, MAO TSE TUNG said, "There are two possible ways of transition to Socialism for different Capitalist countries; peaceful and non-peaceful. The working classes wish to effect revolution by peaceful means. If that is possible, it would be useful for the working class and people as a whole. But it is one thing for the working class to desire for it and another thing where its desire can actually be fulfilled in a real situation when the decisive moment comes in the class struggle". Here the letter cites the history of Russia and China, the workers strike, peaceful means for power; but it depends on the resistance of the bourgeoisie.

At one time, the letter continues, the view of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of China were identical.

All Communist Parties assumed combinations of methods for winning power; utilization of parliament is feasible through revolutionary struggle. After the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, we repeatedly warned on the over-estimation of the possibilities of peaceful development of the Socialist Revolution. We showed the need for all forms of struggle. We called for struggle against revisions, against those who denied revolutionary struggle and the need for the dictatorship of the proletariat during the period of transition. Marxism-Leninism teaches that it is necessary to educate the working class in the spirit of recognition of armed struggle, to prepare forces to be used at the decisive moment in a revolutionary situation.

The conclusion of the various forms of transition of different countries to Socialism , of the use of peaceful and non-peaceful means has opened up possibilities for new opportunities for the Communist Parties winning larger masses of people to its side; using all possible methods in the struggle against the bourgeoisie.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union says the working class should use all forms but also points out as the position of world socialism grows stronger, the opportunities for peaceful development for Socialist Revolution will increase. If the Communist Party of China changed the stand on the 20th Congress and on the Moscow declaration of 1957, it should say so.

The Attitude of the Communist Party of China
Towards the Activity in International
Democratic Organizations

These organizations unite millions of varied views and social strata and classes to pursue a common line; therefore, the Communist influence. Now the Chinese comrades take a stand of their own. There is no common line. No assurance of Communist influence. Now the Chinese comrades prefer to be isolated. These organizations that we are referring to are the World Federation of Trade Unions, the World Youth Movement, Women Movements and so on, as well as the World Peace Council. The comrades of China in the World Peace Council objected to established talk with pacifist organizations. They made it difficult to arrive at decisions.

In September, 1959, the Chinese objected to the signing of a message to the United Nations General Assembly concerning the Summit meeting. In May,1960, the Presidium of the World Peace Council, meeting in Stockholm with wide representation made by the Communists, Catholics and others, adopted a declaration blaming the United States for the U-2 incursion into the Soviet Union and for the failure of the Summit meeting. The Chinese comrades did not vote for this declaration.

In the International Students Organization meeting at Tunis, February, 1960, the Chinese comrades behaved in a similar way. A representative of the Chinese Central Committee of Youth spoke against broader contacts in Capitalist countries. "We won't sit around the table with the bourgeois youth - we need to struggle". At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the World Federation of Youth, at Conakry, March, 1960, as well as in the Afro-Asian Conference at Conakry, April, 1960, the Chinese comrades were against the decision on the disarmament question. They alleged that such a bill would be misleading the masses, "dulling their vigilance and demobilizing them in the face of Imperialism".

The Chinese Communists are also inconsistent in the Trade Union Movement. At a conference of Asian Trade Unions in Peking in 1949, they called for the launching of an arms struggle everywhere; "should form liberation armies", etc. We never agreed to this but the Imperialists used this and made it difficult even for the World Federation of Trade Unions. Later, the Communist Party of China reconsidered its position on this problem. In 1954, they sent a written report to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on the China Federation of Labor and outlined the chief tasks. These were peace, democracy, unity, better social and economic conditions. At that time, the Chinese comrades were against the World Federation of Trade Unions adopting decisions for all countries, which were creating difficulties for certain Communist Parties. This was correct, but in 1960, their approach is different. Now the Chinese Communists call broad unification of the World Federation of Trade Unions forces opportunism. This is threatening the unity of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

Departure of the Communist Party of China From the Declaration and Peace Manifesto

The Chinese comrades claim that they adhere to the 1957 Declaration. What did the Declaration say? "The main content of our epoch is the transition from Capitalism to Socialism which was begun by the great October Socialist Revolution in Russia.

"In our epoch world development is determined by the course and results of the competition between two diametrically opposed social systems".

The Chinese comrades have revised this. They described this epoch as "an epoch of the last stage of the development of Capitalism, an epoch of wars and revolutions."

The Declaration says, "At present the forces of peace have so grown that there is real possibility of averting war." The Peace Manifesto contains something similar, "War is not inevitable, war can be prevented, peace can be preserved and made secure."

The Declaration says: "The Leninist principle of peaceful co-existence of the two systems, which has been developed further and brought up to date in the decisions of the 20th Congress of the CPSU, is the sound basis of the foreign policy of the Socialist countries and the dependable pillar of peace and friendship amongst the people." The Chinese comrades say this is an illusion; "a world without wars and without arms can only be achieved when Socialism is victorious all over the world."

"Peaceful co-existence is impossible. It brings joy to the Imperialists." This appeared in the April 25, 1960, issue of Jemin Jihpao. "It enables them (Imperialists) to kill peoples of black Africa and Asia with impunity".

The Declaration says, "The Communist Parties regard the struggle for peace as their foremost task". The Chinese comrades declare this thesis now to be "erroneous and anti-Leninist"; a thesis "spreading delusion that there can be peace with Capitalism."

The Declaration says, "The forms of transition from Capitalism to Socialism may vary for different countries."

The Chinese comrades now reject the thesis all together that there can be different forms of transition. They say varied forms "stemming from an incorrect conception of Imperialism".

The Declaration was endorsed by all the Parties and said the historic importance of the 20th Congress is not only important for the CPSU and the building of Communism in the USSR, but opens a new stage in the world Marxist-Leninist Movement and facilitates the further development of new lines. The Chinese question this thesis.

The important part of the work of the 20th Congress of the CPSU was, as is known, the condemnation of the cult of J. V. STALIN's personality, the restoration of the Leninist principles of activity of the Party and the state in their relations with the fraternal Parties of other countries, with social states, and Soviet foreign policy as a whole.

Life has shown that the CPSU was right in coming out against the cult of the personality. The difficulties that followed as a result have now long been overcome and prove temporary. This question of STALIN has been discussed thoroughly amongst the various Communist Parties and is now a thing of the past. The Chinese comrades are now raising this question again. At the Communist Party of China's Eighth Congress, they endorsed the CPSU on this question of STALIN. TENG HSIAO-PING, General Secretary of the Party, said in

September, 1956, "That it revealed to us what grave negative consequences of the deification of the individual can have." In criticizing the STALIN cult, MAO TSE TUNG admitted in November, 1957, "We were relieved as it were of a heavy lid which pressed strongly on us and prevented us from understanding many problems correctly. Who removed the lid from us? Who made it easier for us all to understand the personality cult properly? It was Comrade KHRUSHCHEV and we are very grateful to him for it."

Overcoming STALIN's cult stimulated creativeness activity of the masses of the people, expanded inner democracy, restored Leninist norms of party life. Other parties gained too and got results. They got closer to the masses and began to do collective inner work.

The relations of the socialist states and various Parties had been strengthened as a result of the expose of the cult of STALIN. A growing cohesion of the Communist Movement internationally developed. The Chinese position hinders this process against the cult of the individual and prevents the completing of the job in some other Parties.

The Declaration stressed international solidarity as the bedrock of the principles of Marxism-Leninism. But this presupposes fraternal relations of Parties. No criticism by one party of another behind its back. This would undermine proletarian internationalism and prejudice the cause of Socialism.

The Chinese comrades criticized the position of the CPSU and other Communist Parties under the pretext of defending Marxism-Leninism. Marxism-Leninism is not a petrified dogma. It enriches new theory with new propositions.

In this spirit, a number of Communist Parties have advanced new propositions which mobilized the working class and the masses for a more determined struggle against Imperialism which showed the way to prevent war and go over to Socialism.

The Chinese comrades, however, oppose a number of new and important conclusions of Marxist-Leninist theory drawn by the collective effort of the Communist Parties.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union always upheld the purity of Marxism-Leninism. It took an uncompromising stand against modern revisionism. It was the first to expose the Yugoslav revisionists and first to expose the 7th Congress of the Yugoslav Communist League Program and the 5th Congress of the Socialist Union of the Working People of Yugoslavia. The ideological defeat of modern revisionism by the joint efforts of the Communist Parties has resulted in further consolidation of the international Communist Movement on the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union consequently puts the principles of Marxism-Leninism into practice. It struggles to build a Communist society, it strengthens the World Socialist System by fighting to consolidate peace and prevent a new world war.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union pursues a policy of consistent proletarian internationalism, fraternal relations with all parties by its support of working class struggles in Capitalist countries, of the peoples in the colonial and dependent countries. "And it is the practical activity of the Party that is the most reliable criteria of its loyalty to Marxism-Leninism".

In theory and practice, it undermines imperialism and strengthens the Socialist system. The entire Imperialist camp is up in arms against the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. It holds the USSR as its number one enemy, doing everything to discredit its domestic and foreign policy. The Communist Party of China in its unfair criticism leveled at the policies of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and other fraternal Parties does not make for prestige or unity of the Socialist countries nor benefit the international Communist Movement.

The Communist Party of China disagreed with the Rome meeting of the 17 Communist Parties of Europe. It declared the

document opportunist. They have assumed the role of judges over the group of oldest fraternal Parties which have great experiences in revolutionary struggle.

It has in the case of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, not expressed directly opinions and criticisms as in the criticism of the World Federation of Trade Unions, Peace Movements, etc. It used indirect methods and funccionaries in order to reveal its criticism.

The Need For Closer Unity In The Socialist Camp and The International Communist Movement

The Socialist camp and the International Communist Movement is advancing on the correct Leninist road. The Soviet Union has entered the stage of full Communist construction successfully fulfilling the seven year plan and blazing a trail to the heights of Communism. The entire Socialist system is winning victory after victory in peaceful competition with Capitalists. The prestige has grown immeasurable. Its influence on international developments has grown.

Under such circumstances, the Chinese comrades' utterances (their criticisms) against the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and other Communist Parties may cause no little harm to the unity and solidarity of the World Socialist camp. This will divert from the forward movement, will aggravate the situation, lead us away from the correct path. Now especially when the Imperialists have torpedoed the Summit meeting and are marshalling their forces to aggravate the international situation and to whip up war hysteria and new onslaughts against the Communist Party movement, now as never before we need unity, vigilance and cohesion.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is compelled to note with regret that many actions on the part of the Chinese comrades taken recently have been unloyal and uncomradely towards the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The Chinese say the Communist Party of the Soviet

Union in the interests of the Communist Movement should occupy a focal point in it and the USSR should be a leader of the Socialist camp. On their own, without notifying the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, they attack our Party and criticize it using trade union representatives, representatives of the National Liberation Movement and other representatives of the Communist Parties. They have violated the principles of proletarian internationalism. This shows a lack of sincerity and respect for the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The CPSU many times tried to resolve bilaterally all problems in a comradely atmosphere and on a principled basis. The Chinese Communists reacted painfully and far from healing the breach, started criticisms of the positions of the CPSU.

The Central Committee of the CPSU observes comradely tact. We did not criticize the Chinese comrades in connection with the slogan "Let all flowers bloom, let all schools compete", though we considered this slogan wrong.

We did not criticize the Chinese comrades when they cast overboard the Leninist principle of material incentive under Socialism. In all these and other cases, the CPSU displayed tact. At one meeting with the leadership of the Communist Party of China, we did express some opinions directly without accusing the Communist Party of China of a departure from the principles of Leninism.

The Declaration said that the Communist and Workers Parties carry historical responsibilities and the destinies of the world Socialist system, andinternational Communist Movement. This means first of all the strengthening of the unity and comradely cooperation.

This means consolidation of the community of Socialist states in the interests of the cause of peace and Socialism - even when differences arise.

The realization of this line to insure peaceful competition with Capitalism - such is the line-persistence, initiative, vigilance, unity and an uncompromising attitude towards the enemies of peace and Socialism. In unity lies our strength. Unity of views make for unity of action, for cooperation in all spheres, political and economic.

Loyalty to Leninism is tested not only by words, but by deeds. Assistance of the USSR to all the socialist states, including China, is a vivid example of fidelity of

the CPSU to Leninism. By supplying the people's democracies with perfect equipment, we (USSR) deprive ourselves of the best parts and means of production - sometimes to the detriment of our economy. But, by doing so, we are guided by the principles of Socialism, Internationalism, and boost the development of the productive forces of all the Socialist countries. They can catch up and improve the lot of their people.

During ten years, we gave to the Chinese Republic extensive help on a scale unprecedented in history. With the help of the Soviet Union, 300 new big enterprises, 50 more big installations (plants) have been built or are in the process of readiness; lots of technical and scientific help has been given. With the help of the Soviet Union, the Chinese Peoples Republic has built work factories, plants, mills equipped with perfect and up-to-date machinery that produces 35 to 50 per cent of the total output of the basic branches of heavy industry.

The cost of all these deliveries amounts to nearly 15,000 million rubles. In addition, the Chinese Peoples Republic has received credits to the sum of 6,000 million rubles. Plainly speaking, the Soviet Union has rendered tremendous and valuable assistance to build up the Chinese Peoples Republic defenses, industries and technical requirements of her Armed Forces.

Thanks to this help to the Chinese Peoples Republic, the Imperialist blockade has been smashed and their effort to keep China at a low level failed. This aid afforded the Chinese Peoples Republic the possibility to overcome its age-old backwardness and be put on the road, to become a big and great Socialist industrial power.

Our friendship with the Chinese people is essential for the entire Socialist camp, for the international Communist movement. For the sake of our lofty goal, we must do everything to overcome the difficulties in this

relationship without sacrificing principles. We are confident that we could eliminate the existing difficulties if we based ourselves on principles of Socialist Internationalism and are guided by the teachings of Marxism-Leninism.

The Socialist camp will benefit from this unity. The Imperialist camp will be the losers if we unite. The Imperialist camp will make more than one attempt to provoke a quarrel between the Soviet Union and the Chinese Peoples Republic.

The Chinese comrades must take into account the interests of the world Communist Movement. The dissension between us is of direct benefit to Imperialism, our common enemy.

On June 17, representatives of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union met with a delegation of the Communist Party of China on the way to the Third Congress of the Rumanian Workers Party, improvised to exchange views. The representatives of the CPSU told the Chinese comrades that their views and methods were incorrect. The delegation of the Communist Party of China disagreed with our comment and maintained their stand. Nevertheless, Comrade PENG CHEN, head of the Chinese Party delegation, said that if the majority at the Bucharest meeting proved that the Chinese position is wrong, they would be prepared to admit their errors and rectify them.

Since the issues being discussed were adopted in the Peace Manifesto in 1957 by all the Communist Parties, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union considered it advisable to exchange views with all representatives of the various Parties.

The Communist Movement is united by a common aim of liberating the working people and fighting for world peace.

United by the doctrine of Marxism-Leninism, we struggle always to put our aims into practice. We will defend the purity of Marxism-Leninism, our ideological weapons. We must safeguard the unity of the Socialist camp as the apple of our eye. Unity is a lofty duty to the peoples of the Socialist countries, to the peoples of the entire world.

We are confident that the Communist Party of China, steeled in revolutionary battles, will weigh our comradely criticism in a Marxist way and draw the necessary conclusions, bearing in mind the interests of the entire Socialist camp and the international Communist Movement which are inseparable from the interests of the building of Communism in the Chinese Peoples Republic.

/s/ Central Committee,
Communist Party,
The Soviet Union

June 21, 1960

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

REC-4

Date: 8/17/60

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

SCHERER N.Y.

ReNYairtel, 8/12/60, to Bureau and Chicago, reflecting that the names of MARCEL and LENA SCHERER had been suggested to the Soviets as possible intermediaries for messages from the CPSU to MORRIS CHILDS, and that the SCHERERs had been advised to that effect, and expressed willingness to act as such intermediaries.

On 8/16/60, NY 694-S advised SA [redacted] that on the aforesaid date he conferred with LENA SCHERER, and pursuant to instructions from MORRIS CHILDS, he gave LENA SCHERER $5,000 to hold as a depository of SOLO funds. b6 b7C

SCHERER mentioned that in view of her already established contact with the Roumanian Delegation to the UN, she had been requested by MORRIS CHILDS to advise the Roumanian CP, through the aforesaid Roumanian Delegation, that [redacted] would be in Roumania between September 10th and 16th, 1960. In the past, [redacted] had been a contributor to the CPUSA Reserve Fund (secret fund), and currently has consented to contribute again to the said fund. N.Y.

LENA SCHERER stated that, as requested, she would advise the Roumanian Delegation of the [redacted] scheduled trip to Roumania. b6 b7C

3-Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1-Chicago (134-46 Sub B) (SOLO) (RM)
1-New York 134-91 (INV.) (41)
1-New York 100-134637 (41)

100-428091

ACB:ume
(7)

REC-4 AUG 23 1960

Approved: AUG 31 1960 Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge