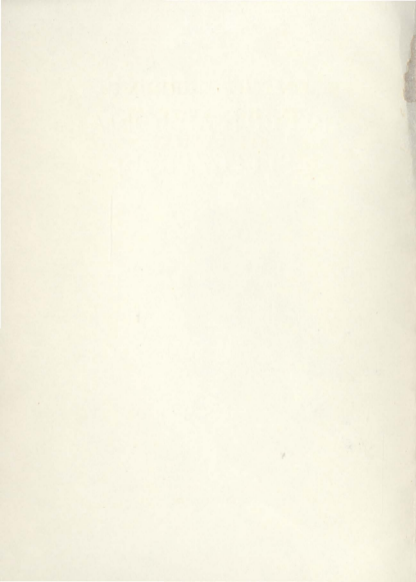


ON THE CURRENT
INTERNATIONAL
SITUATION



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ON THE CURRENT INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

This booklet contains an Meeting Between Mao Tse-tung and N.S. Khrushchev and eight articles on the current international situation selected from Hsueh-shan (L'opinion de Chine) and Kwang-fang (The Communist Party of China) - the Committee of the Chinese Government's Party - through this booklet, which is now published in English, the foreign readers may know some of the basic viewpoints of the Chinese people on world affairs today.

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FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS

Printed in Peking 1958

ON THE CURRENT
INTERNATIONAL
SITUATION
PUBLISHER'S NOTE

This booklet contains the full text of the Communiqué on Meeting Between Mao Tse-tung and N.S. Khrushchov and eight articles on the current international situation selected from *Renmin Ribao* (*People's Daily*) and *Hongqi* (*Red Flag*) periodical, organs of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. Through this booklet, which is now published in English, the foreign readers may know some of the basic viewpoints of the Chinese people on world affairs today.

FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS
Printed in the People's Republic of China

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I

COMMUNIQUE ON MEETING BETWEEN MAO TSE-TUNG AND N. S. KHRUSHCHOV

Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the People's Republic of China, and 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., met and held talks in Peking from July 31 to August 3, 1958.

Also taking part in the talks on the side of China were:

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council,
Marshal Peng Teh-huai, Vice-Premier of the State
Council and Minister of National Defence,
Chen Yi, Vice-Premier of State Council and Minister
of Foreign Affairs,
Wang Chia-hsiang, Member of the Secretariat of the
Central Committee of the Communist Party of
China.

Also taking part in the talks on the side of the U.S.S.R.
were:

Marshal R.Y. Malinovsky, Minister of Defence,
V.V. Kuznetsov, Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs,
B.N. Ponomarev, Member of the Central Committee
of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

In an atmosphere of perfect sincerity and cordiality, the two parties to the talks held all-round discussions on urgent and important questions of the present international situation, on the further strengthening of the relations of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance between China and the Soviet Union, and on the common struggle for the peaceful settlement of international issues and maintenance of world peace, and reached complete unity of views.

The two parties agreed that the Soviet Union and China, together with the other countries in the socialist camp and all other peace-loving countries and peoples, have achieved great successes in the struggle to ease international tension and maintain peace. The policy of peace of China and the Soviet Union has won the increasingly widespread sympathy and support of the peoples of the world. India, Indonesia, the United Arab Republic and the other countries and peoples of Asia, Africa, America and Europe who uphold peaceful co-existence are playing an ever more important part in consolidating peace. The forces of peace have already grown to an unprecedented extent.

In contrast to this clear and unalterable policy which is in the vital interests of the peoples of our two countries as well as of those of the other countries of the world, the aggressive imperialist bloc headed by the United States monopoly groups persistently opposes peaceful co-existence and co-operation, stubbornly refuses to ease international tension, obstructs a meeting of the heads of government of the big powers, steps up preparations for a new war and threatens the peace and the security of all peoples. The imperialist forces are the enemy of peace, democracy, national independence and socialism.

They have patched together aggressive military and political blocs and dotted the world with their military bases; they are interfering more and more brazenly in the internal affairs of other countries.

The armed aggression recently carried out by the United States and Britain against Lebanon and Jordan and the armed threat they pose to the Republic of Iraq and the United Arab Republic have greatly increased the tension in the Near and Middle East and aggravated the danger of war; they have aroused widespread protest and condemnation of all peoples of the world.

China and the Soviet Union sternly denounce the flagrant aggression carried out by the United States and Britain in the Near and Middle East; they firmly maintain that a conference of the heads of government of the big powers should be called at once to discuss the situation in the Near and Middle East and resolutely demand that the United States and Britain withdraw their forces immediately from Lebanon and Jordan.

China and the Soviet Union give firm support to the just struggles of the peoples of the United Arab Republic, the Republic of Iraq and the other Arab countries, as well as to the national independence movements of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The events in the Near and Middle East and in other parts of the world prove that the national liberation movement is an irresistible tide, that the age of colonialism is gone for ever, and that any attempt to maintain or restore colonial rule, which goes against the trend of historical development, is harmful to the cause of peace and is foredoomed to fail.

The two parties had a full exchange of views on a series of major questions confronting the two countries

in Asia and Europe in the present international situation, and reached complete agreement on measures to be taken to oppose aggression and safeguard peace.

China and the Soviet Union will continue to do their utmost in working for the easing of international tension and the prevention of the disaster of a new war. The two parties reaffirmed that the right of every people to choose its own social and political system must be respected, that countries with different social systems must co-exist peacefully in accordance with the famous Five Principles which are widely accepted internationally, that all international disputes should be settled through peaceful negotiation, and that the development of economic and cultural relations among nations on the principles of mutual benefit and peaceful competition should be encouraged, as such relations will increase mutual understanding between peoples and are in full accord with the aim of easing international tension and safeguarding peace.

In order to maintain and consolidate peace, the primary task at the moment is to bring about agreement among nations on the reduction of armaments, halting the testing of atomic and hydrogen weapons and prohibition of their use, elimination of all military blocs and all military bases on foreign soil, and the conclusion of pacts of peace and collective security.

But whether war can be avoided does not rest with the good wishes and one-sided efforts of the peace-loving peoples alone. The aggressive bloc of the Western powers has up to now refused to take any serious steps to save peace, but on the contrary is aggravating international tension unscrupulously, thus bringing mankind to the brink of the catastrophe of war. It should know,

however, that if the imperialist war maniacs should dare to impose war on the peoples of the world, all the countries and peoples who love peace and freedom will unite closely to wipe out clean the imperialist aggressors and so establish an eternal world peace.

The two parties noted with great satisfaction that fraternal relations of friendship, all-round co-operation and mutual assistance are being developed successfully and steadily strengthened between the Communist Parties and Governments of China and the Soviet Union as well as between our two peoples. The economies of both countries are developing by leaps and bounds. Their strength is growing mightier from day to day. And there is a great vitality in their solidarity and co-operation based on complete equality and comradely mutual help, which conduces not only to accelerating their progress along the road of socialism and communism but also to reinforcing the strength of the entire socialist camp.

The two parties decided to continue their all-out efforts to develop all-round co-operation, to further strengthen the solidarity of the socialist camp and their solidarity with all other peace-loving countries and peoples, and reached full agreement on all the questions discussed.

The two parties fully agreed in their appraisal of the tasks faced in common by the Communist Parties of China and the Soviet Union. The unshakable unity of these Marxist-Leninist Parties is always the reliable guarantee for the victory of our common cause.

The Communist Parties of China and the Soviet Union will spare no effort to uphold this sacred unity, to safeguard the purity of Marxism-Leninism, to uphold the principles of the Moscow Declarations of the Communist and Workers' Parties of various countries, and to wage

uncompromising struggle against revisionism, the chief danger in the communist movement, which is clearly manifested in the Programme of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

The two parties expressed full confidence that the daily growing forces of peace and socialism will certainly be able to overcome all obstacles in their way and win great victory.

MAO TSE-TUNG

N. S. KHRUSHCHOV

*Chairman of the Central
Committee of the Commu-
nist Party of China*

*First Secretary of the
Central Committee of the
Communist Party of the
Soviet Union*

*Chairman of the People's
Republic of China*

*Chairman of the Council of
Ministers of the U.S.S.R.*

Peking, August 3, 1958

STANDING AT THE FOREFRONT TO SAFEGUARD PEACE

Renmin Ribao Editorial, August 4, 1958

The talks held recently between Comrade Mao Tse-tung and Comrade N.S. Khrushchov in Peking have great significance for people all over the world in their current struggle to preserve world peace and oppose aggression. In the world today, China and the Soviet Union, two big countries with nearly a third of the world's population, are standing shoulder to shoulder, and jointly striving to safeguard peace, support national independence movements and oppose imperialist policies of war and aggression. The close unity between the Parties, governments and peoples of these two countries has become an unconquerable, decisive force. The recent talks between the top leaders of China and the Soviet Union were an all-round discussion of the urgent and major questions in the current international situation. They have decided to adopt further measures to strengthen the relations of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance between China and the Soviet Union, to strive together for the peaceful solution of international problems and the maintenance of world peace. The communique on the talks has been published. Without doubt it is a severe blow to the aggressive force of imperialism, and a new and tremendous encouragement to the peace-loving peoples the world over.

The talks between the Chinese and Soviet leaders were held at a time when intensive changes were taking place in the international situation. On the one hand, the vic-

torious struggle of the Iraqi people has greatly advanced the national liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America as well as the anti-imperialist struggle of the people throughout the world. On the other, the frantic armed intervention of the U.S. and British imperialists in the Middle East has acutely increased world tension and the danger of a new war.

Now the U.S. and British aggressors are heading for a failure in their adventure and a big victory has been won in the struggle against aggression. This comes as a result of strong protests and condemnation by China, the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist camp and all other peace-loving countries and peoples. It is also a result of the undaunted resistance put up by the peoples of the United Arab Republic, the Iraqi Republic and other Arab countries.

But the U.S. and British aggressive forces have not got out of the Middle East. They are still gravely infringing on the right of the Arab nations to independence, interfering in the internal affairs of the Middle Eastern countries and threatening peace in the Middle East and the world. In a bid to maintain and restore their colonial rule, the imperialist forces headed by the United States are intensifying their schemes for subversion and sabotage in other parts of Asia, in Africa and Latin America.

Keeping the present world situation in view, the Chinese and Soviet leaders had a full exchange of views on a series of major questions confronting the two countries in Asia and Europe, and reached complete agreement on measures to be taken to oppose aggression and safeguard peace. The talks between the top leaders of China and the Soviet Union fully speak for and satisfy

the pressing demands of the two peoples as well as those of all peace-loving peoples.

What policy should be adopted in the current international situation? With regard to this, the communique on the meeting put forward the unanimous views of China and the Soviet Union. They maintain that a conference of the heads of government of the big powers should be called at once to discuss the Middle East situation and resolutely demand that the U.S. and Britain withdraw their respective forces immediately from Lebanon and Jordan. Agreement should be reached among countries on the reduction of armaments, halting the testing of atomic and hydrogen weapons and prohibition of their use, elimination of all military blocs and all military bases on foreign soil, and the conclusion of pacts of peace and collective security. The communique on the meeting reaffirmed that the right of every people to choose its own social and political system must be respected, that countries with different social systems must co-exist peacefully in accordance with the Five Principles, that all international disputes should be settled through peaceful negotiation, and that the economic and cultural relations among nations should be developed on the principles of mutual benefit and peaceful competition so as to increase the mutual understanding between peoples. China and the Soviet Union expressed their firm support for the just struggles of the peoples of the United Arab Republic, the Republic of Iraq and the other Arab countries, as well as for the national independence movements of the peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The communique pointed out that the national liberation movement is an irresistible trend, that the age of colonialism is gone for ever,

and that any attempt to maintain or restore colonial rule is detrimental to the cause of peace and is foredoomed to fail. All these are in full accord with the aim of easing international tension and safeguarding peace and fully conform to the common aspirations of China, the Soviet Union, the other countries of the camp of socialism, the Arab countries and other national independent countries as well as all peace-loving peoples throughout the world.

In order to realize this common aim and aspiration, we must carry out a resolute and uncompromising struggle to crush all the sordid intrigues of imperialism. At present, the United States and Britain are obviously insincere in their attitude towards holding of a conference of the heads of government of the big powers. Before the resolute attitude of the Soviet Union and under the pressure of the world opinion, they have been compelled to agree to the holding of a big power summit conference. But they have laid down numerous obstacles to the conference in a desperate effort to wreck it. They are not willing to withdraw their aggressive troops from the Middle East. If they are eventually forced to withdraw their troops, they will again try to use their aggressive forces to grab new privileges and control a number of Middle Eastern countries to create favourable conditions so that they may seek an opportunity to renew and expand their aggression and launch a new war adventure.

The interests of the U.S. monopoly capital are constantly driving Eisenhower and Dulles to carry out adventurist "brink of war" and "limited war" policies. Consequently, in order to ease international tension and maintain peace, we cannot depend on the good wishes and one-sided efforts of the peace-loving countries and

peoples alone. We stand for peace, but we are by no means afraid of the war provocations of the imperialists. We must have firm determination and full confidence to put out the flames of imperialist aggressive war.

The communique said: "The aggressive bloc of the Western powers has up to now refused to take any serious steps to save peace, but on the contrary is aggravating international tension unscrupulously, thus bringing mankind to the brink of the catastrophe of war. It should know, however, that if the imperialist war maniacs should dare to impose war on the peoples of the world, all the countries and peoples who love peace and freedom will unite closely to wipe out clean the imperialist aggressors and so establish an eternal world peace."

Such is the unswerving attitude of the people of China and the Soviet Union. To educate the people with this attitude is the only way to equip them with an ideological weapon and to secure peace through struggle. By so doing, certain persons will not be made to regard the efforts for peace as pacifism, which tends to paralyse the people's fighting will and to bring panic among them in a tense situation, and thus furnishes the enemies of peace an opportunity to make trouble.

In the struggle against imperialist aggression and for world peace, the Soviet Union is the bulwark of peace recognized by the peoples of the whole world. Since the day of its establishment, the People's Republic of China has stood alongside the Soviet Union at the forefront of the struggle for peace.

The growing strength of China and the Soviet Union and the ever advancing and consolidating relations of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance between the Parties, governments and peoples of the two countries

are undoubtedly a vital factor in the maintenance of peace.

The latest talks between the top leaders of China and the Soviet Union have further strengthened the relations of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance between the two countries. The Chinese people who are leaping forward all the time along the socialist road will draw tremendous inspiration from the outcome of the top-level talks between our two countries. They will go even further in exerting their utmost efforts and pressing ahead to achieve still more, faster, better and more economical results in both production and construction, to push our national economy, science and culture and the national defence power to an even higher level and to add even more to the strength of the whole socialist camp so that world peace may be safeguarded more effectively. The communique pointed out: "The economies of both countries are developing by leaps and bounds. Their strength is growing mightier from day to day. And there is a great vitality in their solidarity and co-operation based on complete equality and comradely mutual help, which conduces not only to accelerating their progress along the road of socialism and communism but also to reinforcing the strength of the entire socialist camp."

The reason for the close solidarity of our two countries and our standing at the forefront in defending peace and opposing aggression and thus becoming the staunch friends of the peoples throughout the world who are fighting for peace and national independence is that both countries have the powerful leadership of the Communist Parties and both are equipped with the unconquerable ideological weapon of Marxism-Leninism. It is there-

fore our sacred duty to safeguard the solidarity, based on the idea of internationalism between the Communist Parties of China and the Soviet Union, to protect the purity of Marxism-Leninism and to uphold the principles of the Moscow Declarations of the Communist and Workers' Parties of various countries.

The communique said that both Parties will wage an uncompromising struggle against revisionism, the chief danger in the communist movement, which is clearly manifested in the Programme of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. We wholeheartedly greet the unshakable fraternal unity between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and our Party, forged on the basis of Marxism-Leninism. May this unity lead our common cause from the great victories already achieved to ever new and greater victories!

II

WE WILL NOT LOOK ON WITH FOLDED ARMS!

Renmin Ribao Editorial, July 20, 1958

On July 19 the Chinese Government lodged a strong protest with the British Government against its war-provoking activities of carrying out aggression on Jordan, and threatening the security of the Republic of Iraq. The Chinese Government warned the British Government that it must put a stop to its aggression and withdraw its forces from Jordan immediately. The Chinese Government also declared that the peace-loving countries and peoples of the world would not stand by with folded arms while the imperialists pursued their aggressive and war-provoking activities.

Previous to the Chinese protest, the Soviet Government had, on July 18, issued a statement on the American and British imperialists' aggression in the Near and Middle East, demanding the American and British Governments to withdraw immediately their forces from Lebanon and Jordan. In the statement the Soviet Government also said that the Soviet Union could not ignore the carrying out of aggressive activities in regions near to Soviet territories and that it would have to take necessary steps in order to ensure the safety of the Soviet Union and to maintain the peace of the world.

In a speech delivered on July 18, President Nasser of the United Arab Republic declared that the Arab people were ready to take up arms to defend the victory of Iraq and to defend Arab nationalism.

During the past few days the peoples of China, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the peoples of the Arab and other Asian-African countries, as well as the peoples of other countries in the world, have been holding mammoth demonstrations to protest against the aggressive activities of the American and British imperialists. They have expressed their will to give full support to the peoples of Iraq, Lebanon and Jordan.

The peace- and freedom-loving countries and peoples of the world have begun to act. Their aim is to stop the American and British imperialists from aggression and war provocation, to defend the sacred right of national independence of the peoples of the world, and to defend peace in the Middle East and in the whole world.

Peace in the Middle East and the whole world is seriously threatened by the joint U.S.-British aggression against the Middle Eastern countries. The U.S.-British imperialists, after sending troops to occupy Lebanon and Jordan, are continuing to rush reinforcements to these countries. At the same time, U.S.-British aggressive forces are hastily massing in Turkey, Cyprus, Aden and in the waters of the Eastern Mediterranean. Their aggression is being directed at Iraq and the United Arab Republic. The U.S.-British imperialists are indulging in wild fantasies of exterminating the whole national independence movement in the Arab East and the Asian-African region, once they have gained a stable footing in Lebanon and Jordan. These aggressive actions and insane ambitions of the U.S. and British imperialists are

a provocation against all countries and peoples who cherish peace and independence.

In the face of this U.S.-British war provocation, the peace- and freedom-loving countries and peoples of the world definitely cannot afford to look on with folded arms.

History has demonstrated time and again that resolute blows must be dealt to aggressors, and that peace and national independence can only be achieved by determined struggles against imperialist aggressors. Baring their fangs and opening their claws, the imperialists may look ferocious, but in reality they are nothing but paper tigers, outwardly strong, but all dried up inside. If only the peoples of all countries take action, the aggression of the imperialists can definitely be defeated, and their war schemes stopped. "Nothing can be saved by yielding to evil, and coddling wrong only helps the devil." The histories of the aggressive wars launched by Hitler Germany and Japan are still fresh in the memories of the whole world and are sufficient to bring this lesson home. Consequently, if the U.S.-British aggressors refuse to withdraw from Lebanon and Jordan, and insist on expanding their aggression, then the only course left to the peoples of the world is to hit the aggressors on the head!

The days when imperialism could dream of perpetuating its colonial rule by threat of brute force have long passed. During the Chinese people's War of Liberation, the United States sent many troops to carry out armed threats, but in the face of the firm struggle of the Chinese people, the American forces finally cleared out of the Chinese mainland with their tails between their legs, and the Chiang Kai-shek reactionary regime, to which

the United States had given full support, finally disintegrated and collapsed. After this, the United States launched the war of aggression against Korea, with wild dreams of gobbling Korea down and spreading the flames of war to China. But under the heavy blows of the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers, the American aggressors were finally forced back south of the 38th Parallel, in disgrace, and had to admit their defeat and accept an armistice. After that, the struggle of the Vietnamese people against the American and French imperialists also ended in a great victory. In Egypt's struggle to protect her sovereignty over the Suez Canal, in Syria's struggle to guard her national independence, the Arab people showed their unity and solidarity and their determination to strike out at the aggressors, and this, together with the support of the peace forces of the whole world and the support of the socialist countries, and especially the Soviet Union, to the Arab people, stopped aggression in time. Recently, the struggle of the Indonesian Government and people to safeguard the unity of their country has again proved that only by opposing the intervention of the imperialists and their lackeys firmly and without hesitation can they be forced to shrink back. The imperialists have always bullied the weak and been afraid of the strong. The only language they understand is that of force. Only by carrying out determined struggle can we teach these imperialist pirates a lesson, accustomed as they are to carrying out aggression, intervention and war adventures, and force them to accept peace.

At present, the balance of forces is unfavourable as never before to the U.S. and British imperialists. Since

the end of World War II, the imperialist colonial system has been in a state of disintegration.

Old colonial countries with a population of 700 million have already achieved their independence; besides this, other countries with a population of 600 million are struggling for their independence or for full independence, or are capitalist countries with neutralist tendencies; and the forces of the socialist camp, which firmly support all national independence movements, are stronger today than they have ever been before.

Imperialism has lost its superior position, not only politically, but militarily as well. The world domain of imperialism may be broken through at any time or any place. Its front is too long to be defended and its leaks are too numerous to be stopped up. When the American and British imperialists embark on military adventures, they become even more isolated. During the Korean war, the American imperialists were still able to usurp the United Nations banner by various ways and means, but this time the United States has found itself in an unprecedentedly difficult situation even in the U.N. Organization, which has been under its control for a long time. Many countries have already formally announced their support for the national struggle of the Republic of Iraq and of the Arab people, and still more countries have formally expressed their opposition to U.S. and British intervention in the Middle East, and demanded the rapid withdrawal of the U.S. and British troops.

The aggressive actions of the United States and Britain in the Middle East have not only encountered indignant condemnation from the peace-loving countries and peoples the world over, but have also met with opposition

from the people of their own countries, and even from circles of the bourgeoisie in their own countries. If the U.S. and British imperialists turn a deaf ear to the protests of the peoples throughout the world and the warnings given by China and the Soviet Union, if they do not withdraw their troops from Lebanon and Jordan soon, and abandon their war provocations which threaten the national independence movement of the whole Arab people and world peace, then the only fate in store for them is the hastening of their own doom. President Nasser of the United Arab Republic put it well. He said: "We take a peaceful attitude towards those who treat us peaceably. We take a hostile attitude towards those who are hostile to us. If they want peace, we agree. If they are hostile to us, we will fight to the last drop of blood. This is our way and our motto." Nasser's words express the common attitude of all those who love peace and uphold justice. We want peace, but we certainly are not afraid of war. If the imperialist aggressors, who have lost their senses, insist on a test of strength, then all those who refuse to be slaves must make the necessary preparations.

EISENHOWER HOISTS THE PIRATE'S SKULL AND CROSS-BONES

Renmin Ribao Editorial, July 21, 1958

Eisenhower made a speech to the American people on July 15. Its main arguments were later repeated by MacMillan and Lloyd. The speech can be interpreted as the programme of the U.S. and British aggressors for armed intervention in the Middle East. All peoples throughout the world who cherish peace and liberty should know this programme.

With the logic of a brigand, Eisenhower uses a line of reasoning in his speech attempting to prove that aggressors could at will destroy the national independence of all countries and deprive the people of all countries of the right to exercise sovereignty. According to this logic, the U.S. armed forces could commit aggression against any country and, for that matter, seize the whole world. It is a programme that menaces world peace, a programme of mobilization for war.

Eisenhower says that the armed forces of the U.S. invaded Lebanon for "the welfare of the United States," "to protect American lives," because "there are about 2,500 Americans in Lebanon." But this obviously cannot be a basis for dispatching troops abroad. All countries in the world have their own "welfare." Most countries have nationals abroad. According to Eisenhower, any country can send troops to any other country. This is apart from the fact that in Lebanon there does not exist any threat to American nationals at all. It may be recalled that when Hitler committed military interven-

tion in Spain in July 1936, it was "to protect German lives and property," exactly like Eisenhower's so-called "protection of American lives." When Japan invaded China in 1931, 1932, and 1937, it also used the same pretext. If such brigand logic is not demolished, today the United States can send troops to Lebanon on account of its 2,500 nationals, tomorrow it can send troops to another country because of some other thousands or hundreds of nationals. How then can the world have peace?

Eisenhower also says that the U.S. armed forces invaded Lebanon "to assist the government of Lebanon to preserve its territorial integrity and political independence." The United States and Chamoun's traitorous government of Lebanon, he says, were "entitled . . . to join in measures of collective security for self-defence," and such action is an "inherent right" recognized by the U.N. Charter. Such sophistry is as disgusting as that of the brigand who excuses his killing and plundering by claiming to protect the lives and property of his victims! Lebanon enjoyed territorial integrity until the U.S. forces invaded it. Lebanon was politically independent, in form at any rate. The Lebanese people were struggling against the Chamoun government in order to change this formal independence into real independence. But the invasion of the U.S. forces has destroyed completely even that formal independence. Eisenhower simply reduces his argument to tatters by invoking the United Nations Charter. Article 51 of the U.N. Charter provides:

Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence if an armed attack occurs against a member of the United

Nations, until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security.

Does this give Eisenhower and Chamoun any right to intervention by the U.S. in Lebanon? Not the slightest! There was no question at all of armed attack in Lebanon. What was going on there was purely an internal matter. This is borne out by the testimony even of the report of the U.N. Observers Group and the statement of U.N. Secretary-General Hammarskjold, and both were sent there to look for grounds for intervention in Lebanon. What is more, the United States forces were dispatched *not before* but *after* the Security Council had "taken measures necessary." If the U.S. aggressors can fool around in this way with the U.N. Charter and the Security Council without meeting any opposition, what will prevent the United States from landing its armed forces in future in any country with a traitorous government in power?

One of the most threadbare of the pretexts used by the U.S. imperialists in their wanton aggression against Lebanon was to describe the Lebanese people's armed struggle against the Chamoun clique and the Iraqi people's revolution in overthrowing Faisal's feudal monarchy as "aggression" or "indirect aggression." Eisenhower defines so-called "indirect aggression" as "under the cover of a fomented civil strife, the purpose is to put into domestic control those whose real loyalty is to the aggressor." To further clarify his point, he cites the revolutionary struggles of the Greek, Czechoslovak, Chinese, Korean and Vietnamese peoples since World War II as examples of his so-called "indirect aggression."

By this logic, the present issue in the Middle East is that the Lebanese people have committed aggression against Lebanon and the Iraqi people have committed aggression against Iraq, just as in the past the Greek people committed aggression against Greece, the Czechoslovak people against Czechoslovakia, the Chinese people against China, the Korean people against Korea and the Vietnamese people against Vietnam!

This is truly the complete outlook of a pirate. Such brigand logic did not occur even to Hitler and Tojo!

Eisenhower mentions that many Americans laid down their lives for their country's independence. This is true. But in mentioning it, he has indeed insulted the forefathers of the American people. It is publicly known that the people in the British colony in North America rose in revolt against British tyranny in the 18th century and for six hard years (1775-1781) waged their War of Independence. They succeeded in defeating their British overlords and at the same time crushed the "loyalists" within the colony who supported the British throne. What was born out of this struggle was the United States of America as it is today. But if we go by the logic of Eisenhower's address, the only conclusion is that the American people at that time committed aggression against Britain and, at the same time, against the United States itself!

The American Declaration of Independence of 1776 says:

... that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights,

governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. . . .

Let us ask Eisenhower and all those who take part in or approve of the U.S.-British aggression: Can it be that the Declaration of Independence is communist propaganda? Can it be that the draft of this Declaration was "actively fomented by Soviet and Cairo broadcasts"? Are not the people of the Middle East today demanding exactly what is in the Declaration of Independence? If the people of the United States have the inalienable right to form a new government, why should the peoples of Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq be denied of the same right? What is more, compared with the British and pro-British rulers of America at that time, the pro-Western rulers of Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq are infinitely more unpopular.

The New York Herald-Tribune admitted on July 8: "The majority of the Lebanese people openly or passively sympathize with the rebels." Even Eisenhower himself has to say in his address that Chamoun has made it clear that he would not stand for re-election since he is so notorious in Lebanon. And Hussein of Jordan is not a whit more popular. On the contrary, the new government of Iraq enjoys jubilant support of the people—a

fact which all Western correspondents in Bagdad cannot refuse to admit.

By what reason, then, do the U.S. aggressors forcibly forbid the people of these small countries to do what America's forefathers did two hundred years earlier and, to make matters worse, slander the people of these small countries for committing "aggression"?

By no other reason than that they are pirates who want to carry out their wanton aggression. Whoever oppose their aggression, they would call them "aggressors," or "indirect aggressors."

It is worth taking this particular comparison further. The American War of Independence relied a great deal on foreign military assistance. The Americans then fighting for their independence sought aid from Canada, Ireland and France and actually obtained substantial military assistance from France, the Netherlands and Spain. Ninety per cent of the arms they used in the first two and a half years of the War of Independence came from Europe and, in particular, France. The French and other peoples of Europe organized and sent volunteers to America to help fight in the war. On the other hand, today both the Lebanese people in their struggle and the Iraqi people in their victory depend almost exclusively on their own efforts. We may well ask: Why are they not entitled to the same international assistance that the American War of Independence received? Does anyone dare say that the French who went to the aid of the Americans were aggressors or that the Americans who sought this help were "those whose real loyalty is to the aggressor"?

History has handed down its indisputable verdict: the British die-hards who wanted to maintain colonial rule

and the American die-hards who clung to their allegiance to the British crown were reactionaries and those who overthrew these reactionaries were revolutionary fighters of immortal renown. Eisenhower, Dulles and their like — disgraceful successors, despicable betrayers, of Washington, Jefferson and Franklin—are now trying to revert this verdict of history and by force of violence to protect the handful of imperialist protégés among the Arab people today, while trampling upon and slinging mud at the millions of nationalist fighters for freedom and independence in the Middle East. But they can never succeed in reversing the course of history. They will be simply ground to dust in the wheels of history and only their disgrace will remain for ever as a notorious memory.

It is clear that the American rulers today trample on the principles proclaimed by their forefathers at the time of their bourgeois revolution. The U.S.-British imperialists, furthermore, have scrapped the principles proclaimed by their governments during World War II. In August 1941, Roosevelt and Churchill signed the famous Atlantic Charter which stated that the two countries "respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live; and they wish to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them." Now, why don't they respect the right of the people of the Middle East to choose the form of their own government?

The U.N. Charter stipulates that the aim of the United Nations is the maintenance of international peace and security, that member nations should settle their international disputes through peaceful means, and that they should not resort to intimidation and force in their international relations. What right have the U.S.-British

aggressors to tear these basic principles of the United Nations to pieces? Yet according to Eisenhower's brigand logic, to tear these principles to pieces is because he wants to give "fuller dedication to the basic principles of the U.N. Charter!"

In recalling the world history between 1945 and 1950, Eisenhower is full of hatred for the peoples of different countries. He describes the revolutions which then occurred in many countries as "conquests" or "aggressions." We have already refuted such nonsense. What is worth noting here is not Eisenhower's mad hatred for the struggles for liberation of the people of many countries but his complete ignorance, like an idiot, of such inevitable development. He says that if the United States does not intervene by the force of arms, "the result would be to open the flood gates to direct and indirect aggression throughout the world." At least, Eisenhower has committed two mistakes: First, the United States has intervened in almost all the liberation struggles of the people of different countries, and its intervention was particularly desperate in China and Korea. It did not begin with Lebanon. Secondly, in future the armed forces of the United States will never become a gate to check the flood of the people's liberation struggles just as it has never succeeded in the past.

The days of piracy are gone. No gunboats, aircraft or atomic units, whatever their number, can save the aggressors from extinction. Eisenhower and his like are completely ignorant of the present age. History, for them, is full of unexpected events which they cannot understand. The advance of the socialist revolutionary movement and the advance of the national independence movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America are the

basic ingredients of our age. They are the inevitable outcome of capitalism's transition to the stage of imperialism and the logical development of the victory of the world war against fascism. Mankind has not shed oceans of blood in defeating the German-Italian-Japanese aggressors simply to remain the slaves of imperialism and colonialism, to allow the U.S. aggressors to take the place of the German, Italian and Japanese aggressors or, for that matter, of the British and French aggressors, and to rule the world as overlords.

The peoples of the world want peace and progress. All the oppressed nations in the world want independence and freedom. In the context of this development, the liberation of the people of the Middle East is inevitable. This is acknowledged even by many leading, sober-minded capitalists in the United States and Britain. The course of history cannot be reversed despite the employment of force by the United States and Britain in the Middle East or their flinging filthy charges at the people of the Middle East, accusing them of being "aggressors," or "indirect aggressors," stirred up by the Soviet Union and the United Arab Republic, or "loyal to the aggressor." Contrary to the expectations of the present-day pirates, the more ferocious they become, the greater the consciousness and unity they help to foster among the people. As the course of history has repeatedly demonstrated, should they impose war on the people of all nations, they will only hasten their own extinction and the people's victory.

THOSE WHO MAKE THEMSELVES ENEMIES OF THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD MUST FAIL

Renmin Ribao Editorial, July 22, 1958

Immediately after they dispatched their forces of aggression to Lebanon and Jordan, the United States and Britain found themselves in an unprecedented state of isolation as a result of their hostility to the peoples of the world. Voices rang from every corner of the globe: "U.S. troops, get out of Lebanon!" "British troops, get out of Jordan!" "Don't threaten Iraq!" "Oppose imperialist aggression!" "Oppose imperialist intervention in the internal affairs of the Arab states!" The peoples of Lebanon, Iraq, Jordan and other Middle Eastern countries who are opposing aggression have won the universal sympathy and support of the peoples of the world, first and foremost of the peoples of the socialist countries and the peoples of Asia and Africa.

On July 19 the Soviet Government proposed to the United States, Britain, France and India for the immediate convening of a conference at Geneva of the heads of these governments, with the participation of the U.N. Secretary-General, to take immediate measures to stop the armed conflict begun in the Middle and Near East. This proposal is a new, effective measure of the Soviet Union to support the just struggle of the peoples of the Middle East and stop the U.S. and British acts of aggression, and has been warmly received by all countries and peoples who cherish peace. India's Prime Minister Nehru has replied to Khrushchov, expressing his complete agreement with the Soviet proposal. Swedish Prime

Minister Tage Erlander said that the Soviet proposal for an immediate summit conference should not be turned down. Switzerland has expressed its readiness to welcome the holding of such a conference within its territory. Clearly the Soviet proposal reflects the common aspirations of all who uphold justice. Rejection of this proposal can only cause the U.S.-British aggressors to sink more deeply into a quagmire of isolation.

There is no question that justice is on the side of the peoples of the Middle East. All the smooth talk of the imperialists can in no way help them. To most countries in Asia and Africa, Britain is notorious as an aggressor of the old school. There is no room for "misunderstanding" about this. But even the most cunning of the colonialists, the United States, which has for a long time camouflaged itself and pretended opposition to colonialism, has now revealed itself in its true colours. Today, the United States is the leading, the most ferocious colonialist country in the world. It is Enemy Number One of the national independence movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America. With the invasion of Lebanon by the American troops, the evidence is conclusive and undeniable.

The armed intervention of the United States and Britain cannot suppress the national independence movement of the peoples of the Middle East. On the contrary, it only deepens the antagonism between the United States and Britain on the one hand and the peoples of the entire Middle East on the other, and strengthens the national independence movement of the latter. The fighting spirit of the Middle East people is higher than ever before. The government of the Iraqi Republic, now in control of the whole country, is adopting various home

and foreign policies to defend Iraq against aggression and to consolidate its independence. It has recalled its troops formerly stationed in Jordan. It has organized the people's resistance forces as reserves to the regular armed forces. It has received the recognition of the Soviet Union, China, the United Arab Republic, Yemen, Poland, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Albania, the Korean Democratic People's Republic, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the People's Republic of Mongolia, Indonesia, Yugoslavia, and other countries. It has recognized the United Arab Republic and China and has decided to quickly restore diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. It has now concluded a mutual defence agreement with the U.A.R.

Agence France Press reported from Bagdad: "The most significant fact about the revolution is the enthusiasm and support of the people, and the fact that it appeared to be a strictly internal affair." It also reported that the republic appeared to be firmly established. The AP correspondent in Washington admitted that the Iraqi revolutionaries have gained "a firm control. Each passing day has made the regime appear firmer, with the result that it would be more difficult to overthrow it."

The Lebanese opposition leaders and the speaker of the Lebanese parliament cabled the United Nations and the United States Government protesting against the U.S. armed aggression. The President of the U.A.R. served repeated warnings on imperialism: Any aggression against Iraq will be considered as aggression against the U.A.R. which will take up arms to defend the independence and freedom of the Arab people to fulfil its obligations under the mutual defence agreement.

Saudi Arabia announced its refusal to permit U.S. planes to fly over its territory.

The struggle of the peoples of the Middle East is warmly supported by the socialist countries, where the people, at rallies and demonstrations, have protested against the U.S.-British aggression and pledged themselves to provide the peoples of the Middle East with every form of assistance. At the same time, working-class parties throughout the world are unanimous in their condemnation of the imperialist intervention.

The U.S.-British aggression is opposed by the working people of all countries. It has even failed to get support from the ruling class in many capitalist countries. In the U.S.-dominated United Nations and the NATO bloc, countries usually obedient to U.S. orders have expressed serious anxiety and apprehension over the possible outcome of the U.S.-British aggression.

At the recent emergency meeting of the Security Council, not only the delegates of the Soviet Union and the U.A.R. severely condemned the U.S.-British aggression, but the Swedish delegate also regarded the U.S. action as contrary to the U.N. Charter. The resolution he put forward to suspend the activities of the U.N. Observers Group in Lebanon was not to the liking of the United States, because the latter's proposal to send a "U.N. police force" was intended to legalize its aggression against Lebanon under cover of the U.N. flag. Even the Japanese delegate at the meeting had to express his "regret" at the U.S. military intervention in Lebanon, and dared not openly back the U.S. position without reservation.

At the NATO council meeting, Greece, Italy, West Germany and especially the Scandinavian countries ex-

pressed "worry" at the consequences of the U.S.-British actions in Lebanon and Jordan. A correspondent of *Arbeiderbladet*, organ of the ruling Labour Party in Norway, reported from Paris that the fifteen NATO states maintained different views on the Middle East question. The disagreement among the Western countries on the Middle East question has widened since Khrushchov proposed an immediate five-nation summit conference. Opposition to the U.S.-British military adventure in the Middle East is increasing in the NATO countries — West Germany, Italy, France, Greece, Denmark and Norway.

The position of the U.S.-British aggressors in bourgeois circles within the two countries is also not in their favour. "An attitude of gravity and apprehension" prevails in the U.S. Congress, *United Press International* reports, and "seldom has the United States been in such an atmosphere of uncertainty as exists now," *Associated Press* notes. Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (Democrat), attacking the policy of the U.S. Government, said: "We have followed the pattern of the British and French which has already failed in the Arab world." Such intervention "would really destroy our position in Asia, Africa and Latin America." Senator John F. Kennedy (Democrat), at a joint closed session of the foreign relations committees of both Houses of the Congress, said there was "general feeling" among the Senators that the U.S. intervention was an "unwise move." Senator J. W. Fulbright (Democrat) bluntly criticized the U.S. Government as "a victim of its own propaganda." Humphrey suggested talks with President Nasser of the United Arab Republic by the Secretary of State, the Vice-President, or even the President.

In the British House of Commons, there were 251 votes (to 314) against the sending of British troops to Jordan. The spokesman for the British Labour Party Aneurin Bevan warned the British Government not to follow the American example, as "such an act will set the feet of this country on the road to endless ruin." When the Soviet Union put forward its proposal for a summit conference of five countries, the British Labour leaders Gaitskell and Bevan urged the British Government to accept immediately the Soviet proposal.

All this points to the serious differences on the Middle East question within the ruling circles of the United States and Britain. The Eisenhower-MacMillan policy on the Middle East is not even supported by all sections of the ruling circles of the two countries.

In press circles in the United States and Britain, not a few sharp attacks have been made on the present aggressive adventure. The *New York Post* called the U.S. intervention in Lebanon a "tragedy," as it involved so much risk, leading to an inextricable position. "Blind, Blind, Blind," is the title of an editorial in the London *Daily Mirror*, asserting that "Suez will go down in history as a blunder" but that "the British landings in Jordan were charged with even greater perils." Describing the British invasion of the Middle East, the *Daily Herald* says: "We're in — and nobody knows where we are going. We are plunging into the dark."

Having hastily rushed into hostile surroundings, the aggressors are now in a dilemma. A spokesman of the U.S. Defence Department admitted at a press conference on July 18 that the situation in the Middle East was "very touchy." On the 19th, Eisenhower, addressing the

American troops invading Lebanon, said: "It will be a trying time for all of you."

Yet to date the United States and British aggressors are still clinging to their aggressive plans and continuing to amass troops in preparation for expanding their aggression; they are still persisting in making themselves the enemies of the peoples of the world. It appears unavoidable that the U.S.-British aggressors will sink deeper and deeper in this quagmire of their own choosing. If they are foolhardy enough not to change their course, the Middle East will undoubtedly be a graveyard for the aggressors no matter how bellicose they may be.

THE MOST STAUNCH FRIENDS OF ALL NATIONS STRIVING FOR LIBERATION

Renmin Ribao Editorial, July 29, 1958

All nations struggling for freedom and independence have drawn another vivid lesson from the recent trials of the peoples of the Middle East who are suffering the new aggression of U.S. and British imperialism. It is crystal clear who their friends are and who their enemies.

When the patriotic Iraqi army officers, supported by the people, overthrew the Faisal monarchy and founded the Republic of Iraq, the socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union warmly congratulated the Iraqi people on the victory of their struggle against imperialism. But to the U.S. imperialists, cloaked under the Eisenhower Doctrine, attempting to enslave the Middle East and maintain the colonialist rule in the Middle East by means of the Bagdad Pact and anxious to invade this region, the birth of the Iraqi Republic came like a bolt from the blue. Dropping their masks of hypocrisy, disregarding the risk of starting a world war, the U.S. and Britain successively sent their troops to Lebanon and Jordan in a wild attempt at armed suppression of the mounting movement of the Arab people for national independence and liberation.

The U.S.-British aggression has menaced Iraq and the United Arab Republic, broken the peace in the Middle East and confronted the world with the danger of a new war. The Soviet Union and China successively issued strong statements, warning the United States and Britain of their aggressive crimes, demanding that they withdraw

their troops from Lebanon and Jordan, expressing support for the Arab people's struggle and voicing the determination not to look on with folded arms. Everywhere in the twelve socialist countries, from Peking to Moscow, and from Pyongyang to Berlin, the broad masses of people held anti-aggression demonstrations, and stretched out helping hands to the peoples of the Middle East.

While the United States and Britain were invading and occupying Lebanon and Jordan with a further design to invade the Iraqi Republic, producing a critical situation in the Middle East, the Chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, N.S. Khrushchov, held talks with President Nasser to discuss measures to check the aggression against the Arab countries and maintain their independence. The Soviet Union and Bulgaria conducted military manoeuvres along the North Caucasus and the Black Sea. A timely warning was served by the Soviet Union on Turkey which schemed at attacking Iraq. The Soviet Union also stated that it would do all it could to help the Republic of Iraq consolidate itself and to help the colonial peoples achieve liberation and national independence.

The Arab people's resolute struggle against aggression, the strong support of the powerful socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and the mighty flood-tide against U.S.-British aggression and for the maintenance of world peace on the part of the peace-loving peoples the world over — all this checked the U.S.-British imperialists' plans to expand aggression and forced them to accept the Soviet Union's proposal to sit down and negotiate.

These facts prove once again that the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union is the powerful mainstay of

world peace. The socialist countries are the most reliable friends of the Arab people and of all the oppressed nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America in their struggles for liberation.

The profound sympathy and unreserved support given by the socialist countries to the struggle against colonialism and for national independence of the peoples of the Middle East and all oppressed nations and those countries which are victims of aggression began long ago. From the days when the Soviet Union was the only socialist country in the world right up to the present when twelve countries form a strong socialist camp, the socialist countries have consistently adopted this clear stand of proletarian internationalism.

Immediately after the October Revolution, with the overthrow of the tsarist regime and the bourgeois provisional government, the Soviet Government announced the abrogation of all unequal treaties which tsarist Russia had imposed on China and other countries, as well as all tsarist systems of enslavement of colonies and semi-colonies. This was an event unprecedented in history.

In recent years, we may ask, who is it, in the United Nations and other international meetings, that consistently exposed and denounced imperialist aggression and intervention and resolutely defended the interests of all nations who were oppressed and who met with aggression? Who is it that firmly supported the Indian people's struggle to recover Goa and the Indonesian people's struggle to recover West Irian, and gave the imperialists a stern warning when Indonesia was seriously threatened by foreign intervention? Who is it that unreservedly supported the Algerian and other North African peoples' struggles against colonialist rule and the many new

independent countries of Asia and Africa? And who is it that in 1956, 1957 and at the present, when the dark clouds of aggressive war hung over Egypt, Syria and Iraq, voiced the strongest support for the Arab people and stayed the bloody hands of the aggressors? Everyone knows that it is the socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union.

Moreover, in order to help all the oppressed countries which have gotten up on their feet to develop their economies, the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union is assisting many Asian and African countries to develop their independent economies, with no political strings attached to the assistance. All these are facts that cannot be altered by any rumours, slanders or attempts to sow seeds of discord.

The imperialists are always slandering the socialist countries' sympathy and active support for the national liberation movement as "expansion," "indirect aggression" and "infiltration." Being imperialists, they indeed cannot understand why the socialist countries could have consistently extended such help without any selfish aims. And it is not at all strange that, because of their past experience in dealing with imperialism, certain countries and people who have long suffered oppression and aggression, do not at once fully understand the active assistance of the socialist countries.

The proletariat and its vanguard, the Communist Parties, are internationalists. The lofty aim of their struggle is to seek a social system in which there is no exploitation of man by man. Hence they necessarily stand firmly against the oppression of one nation by another. As Marx taught us: No nation which oppresses others can itself be free. Therefore, all the socialist countries and

Communist Parties firmly oppose imperialist aggression and struggle for national independence and liberation. Furthermore, they deeply sympathize with and actively support the struggle of all nations against colonialism and for national independence. They regard this assistance as their compelling obligation.

The October Revolution opened great possibilities and a practical way for the liberation of the world's working class and all oppressed peoples. The victory of the October Socialist Revolution and the Soviet Union's policies of equality and friendship towards all oppressed peoples, shook the imperialist colonial system for the first time and awakened the oppressed peoples. The victory of the people's revolution in China—long a victim of imperialist aggression—as well as her phenomenal progress along the socialist road, was another heavy blow at the imperialist front, which was already greatly weakened after World War II. The tremendous development of the socialist camp of 950 million people has inspired the great upsurge of the anti-imperialist national independence movements. After World War II, aside from the countries which have already taken the socialist road, more than 700 million people have shaken off the colonialist yoke and established independent countries.

Recently, the Iraqi people broke the chains which the imperialists imposed on them and took their place in the ranks of independent sovereign states. This is an inevitable outcome of the decline of imperialism and the disintegration of the colonial system. The imperialists, in their bankruptcy, lamely allege that this is a result of "infiltration" by the socialist countries; but such nonsense is not even worth refuting. Let us ask: Why is it that the imperialist countries which have, for decades, "in-

filtrated" these nations by all kinds of military, political, economic and various treaty bondages cannot stand against the "propaganda" and "infiltration" of the socialist countries, and just evaporated overnight?

As a matter of fact, the most effective revolutionary agitators in Iraq and the other oppressed nations are none other than the imperialists themselves. The cruel oppression and exploitation by the imperialists and their lackeys give rise to the revolutionary consciousness of the oppressed and exploited people, and force them to take the road of revolution. They have no other road to take if they are to survive. Without this motivation, revolutions are impossible and unimaginable.

All unbiased observers may well ponder if this is not true.

In exact reverse to the socialist camp, the imperialist bloc headed by the United States is extremely hostile to all movements for national independence and liberation. The United States supported the French aggression against Vietnam; shielded the Dutch colonialists' occupation of West Irian while intervening in the Indonesian people's anti-Dutch movement; and declared that India's Goa was "a province of Portugal." The United States looks upon Latin America as its own backyard, avariciously plundering and unscrupulously enslaving it. The United States occupies China's territory of Taiwan. And now, the U.S. imperialists who have long disguised themselves as friends of the Arab countries, have openly come out for aggression in the Middle East together with Britain. This has completely exposed the United States as the most vicious enemy of the peoples of the Middle East, and the "Eisenhower Doctrine" as nothing but another name for colonialism.

The United States when it went about selling the "Eisenhower Doctrine" in the past, and even now when it has openly turned to armed intervention in the internal affairs of the Arab countries, has spread myths about "preventing Soviet infiltration" and "preventing the communist menace." But all these myths only go to prove that the U.S. imperialists are attempting to use "anti-Sovietism" and "anti-communism" as a smoke-screen for the greatest possible control and intervention in the vast intermediate area between the socialist countries and the U.S.A. This applies first of all to the colonies and semi-colonies which the old British and French imperialists no longer find it possible to rule.

But, "a lie can't carry you very far." All the contradictions within the capitalist system are being aggravated and the anti-colonial struggle of the oppressed peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America is growing with each passing day, and the peoples and countries in these regions are seeing more and more clearly that U.S. imperialism is the No. 1 colonialist of today. If, during the Suez Canal incident, the United States was still able to pretend to be the kind-hearted grandmother, in the present Middle East events its wolf fangs have been fully exposed, and no sweet words and honeyed phrases can cover up its gunboat policy.

At the same time, the socialist countries are so strong and so united that the imperialists dare not touch them. Their firm stand on upholding world peace and justice has checked the imperialist suppression of the national independence movements. This has enabled the world to see clearly that in the defence of peace, in the struggle against aggression and in opposing imperialism and its colonial policy, the socialist countries and the

national independence movements share the same fate and breathe the same air. The existence and progress of the socialist countries and their sympathy and support for the national independence movements greatly assist the development and victory of these movements; at the same time, the upsurge of the national independence movements in turn weakens the imperialist forces of aggression, and thus facilitates construction and growth in the socialist countries and strengthens the forces defending world peace.

The socialist forces and the national independence movements have in this way joined together in a mighty torrent to drown colonialism. During the thirteen years following World War II, this mighty torrent has already broken the chains of colonial rule in vast territories of Asia, Africa and Latin America, but has not yet eliminated it completely. The Iraqi revolution signifies that the anti-colonial struggle has entered a new period of high tide. The greater the armed threats of the imperialists, the higher the flames of anti-colonialism and the closer the unity between the national liberation movement and the socialist movement will grow.

Today in the Middle East another link in the imperialist chain has been broken. Tomorrow yet another link will be broken in Asia, Africa or Latin America. Now that the East wind continuously prevails over the West wind, colonialism and imperialism will find no avenue of escape from ultimate doom.

U.S. IMPERIALISM, DEADLY ENEMY OF THE SMALL NATIONS

Renmin Ribao Editorial, August 5, 1958

In his letter of August 1 to Khrushchov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, U.S. President Eisenhower tried his best to play the part of defender of the rights of small nations, and insisted on saying that the Soviet proposal to call a summit meeting of five countries to discuss the question of the U.S.-British aggression in the Middle East meant that "the desires, the dignity, in fact the security of the smaller nations should be disregarded."

But even while Eisenhower was using beautiful phraseology, he was ordering American diplomats to engineer a revolt against the legal government of Haiti. In this revolt the former American military attaché to Haiti took part. Shortly before this, the United States also plotted a *coup* in Venezuela to restore the pro-U.S. dictator's regime. The day before Eisenhower sent his letter expressing his anxiety about the smaller nations, the U.S. Government was preparing to dispatch troops to Cuba for armed intervention, using the excuse that it was necessary to protect the water supply system at its Guantanamo naval base. The United States, by its own aggressive actions, has completely exposed Eisenhower's hypocrisy.

Haiti, Venezuela and Cuba are all small nations in Central and South America. A year ago the people of Haiti, and six months ago the people of Venezuela, expelled the notorious agents of the United States — the

dictators Magloire and Jimenez. The Cuban people are also carrying on their courageous struggle against the reactionary rule of the U.S.-backed dictator Batista. Flames of the fight for freedom from U.S. bondage are spreading in these countries like a prairie fire. The U.S. wants to overthrow the governments of Haiti and Venezuela because they are supported by the people. They are not obedient American agents, and do not suit the plans of the U.S. aggressors. The U.S. plans to send troops to Cuba, because, as the *New York Daily News* pointed out, it conspired with the Batista's dictatorial government. It wishes to maintain this unpopular government to suppress the revolt of the people. It has the same purpose in its dispatch of troops to Lebanon to support the Chamoun clique.

The United States engineers revolts and coups in other countries to subvert governments supported by the people and uses direct armed intervention to bolster other countries' reactionary rulers opposed by the people. Yet it calls these actions "respect" for the independence of smaller nations and "respect" for the existence of legal governments! Is there any action more despicable than this; any sophistry more flagrant?

The history of U.S. subversion against legal governments by instigating revolts and engineering coups and open armed aggression in the Latin American countries is anything but glorious. In the decade after World War II between 1948 and 1958 alone, it engineered eleven major subversive activities in Latin America. In 1951, at the instigation of U.S. monopoly capital having interests in Bolivia's tin, a coup was staged in Bolivia which overthrew the popular government of Estenssoro. In 1954, U.S. armed intervention in Guatemala brought down the

democratic government under Arbenz. In the same year, Brazilian President Vargas was forced to commit suicide, leaving a letter bitterly charging the U.S. with aggression. Without exception, all the political disturbances occurred in Peru, Salvador, Paraguay, Costa Rica, and Cuba had something to do with U.S. schemes. The latest events in Cuba, Haiti and Venezuela prove once again that the United States which, in the past, persistently trampled on and violated the independence and sovereignty of the Latin American countries, is still doing so today.

When U.S. Vice-President Nixon visited eight South American countries in April and May this year, he was everywhere met with hostile reception. In some places people spat at him, threw stones and garbage at him. This was an expression of the Latin American people's bitter hatred of the American aggressors. Likewise, the recent U.S. subversive schemes against Haiti and Venezuela and its plot of armed intervention in Cuba were met with the severe and righteous denunciation of the Latin American countries and peoples who resolutely maintain their independence and sovereignty, and of all peoples who uphold justice. At a press conference on August 1, Haitian President François Duvalier severely denounced the U.S. intrigue against the Haitian government as international brigandage.

The piratical acts of the U.S. imperialists in encroaching arrogantly on the independence and sovereignty of other countries are not limited to Latin America nor to the smaller nations. Its criminal and insolent activities can also be seen in other parts of the world. Instances may be recalled of how the U.S. manufactured *coups d'état* and "vacuum filling" in the Arab countries

in the Middle East. In Iran in 1953 the *coup* which forced out the Mohammed Mossadegh cabinet was chiefly planned and instigated by Loy W. Henderson, the then U.S. ambassador to Iran; and Colonel McLure, Head of the American Military Advisory Group there, acted as the general command directing the action. In Jordan in 1957 the U.S.-instigated *coup* subverted the Suleiman Nabulsi cabinet which was carrying out its policy of national independence. Subsequently, the U.S. threatened Syria with military force; it even had its hired assassins to attempt to murder President Nasser on voting day of the new-born United Arab Republic. In Indonesia, where the government, together with the people, has been struggling to put down the internal revolt, the U.S. shameful interference has not stopped entirely even now. In many other countries in Asia, there are instances of intrigues and disputes engineered by Americans with all kinds of titles. During its recent aggression against the Middle East, the United States, ignoring international law, encroached on the territorial air space of Austria, Switzerland and Saudi Arabia. All this shows that the United States has always been and still is contemptuous of the independence and sovereignty of other countries. U.S. imperialism is the deadly enemy of all small countries and all those countries which refuse to submit to its enslavement and domination.

Eisenhower paints the U.S. armed intervention in the Middle East, and first and foremost, its armed intervention in Lebanon, as assistance to a small nation which has been "subjected to indirect aggression from without," "to preserve" its "independence." But, as everyone knows, he declared in a broadcast address to the nation

on July 16—the day following U.S. invasion in the Middle East—that the reason for the U.S. troop landing was that “in Iraq, a highly organized military blow struck down the duly constituted government”; and, regarding Lebanon, that “the small country has for about two months been subjected to civil strife.” People will ask, “Was Eisenhower not contradicting himself?” Since the United States regards the new Iraqi Government as not legal and the overthrown Faisal monarchy as a duly constituted government, why then does it have to recognize the new government now? Since the U.S. has always respected the “small country” Lebanon, why does it rudely intervene in its internal affairs?

As everybody knows, before the U.S. armed occupation of Lebanon, that country had not been subjected to “indirect aggression” as alleged by Eisenhower, and its independence had not been subjected to threats of outside force. This has been proved successively by the two reports of the U.S. Observers Group. What does exist is a struggle by the opposition group against the agents of the U.S. and British imperialists, the Chamoun clique. But this is purely a domestic affair of the Lebanese. The U.S. dispatching of troops to occupy Lebanon is a gross interference in the internal affairs of that country.

The excuses of the U.S. aggressors for their armed aggression in the Middle East are exposed as arrant hypocrisy, when considered in connection with their subversive activities in Haiti and Venezuela. The U.S. talks of the preservation of lawful governments. Why then should it try in a thousand and one ways to subvert the lawful governments of Haiti and Venezuela? It is clear that the U.S. armed aggression in the Middle East,

like its aggression in Haiti and Venezuela, is an encroachment upon the independence and sovereignty of these small countries — a naked act of imperialist brigandage to re-enslave or continue to enslave them.

Numerous facts prove that the United States has all along trampled on the independence and sovereignty of small nations to turn them into its obedient slaves. Yet it pretends to be their protector and the guardian of their interests. The real aim of the United States is to use the small nations as instruments, to use the protection of their interests as pretexts to cover up its acts of aggression, and to place obstacles to the proposed summit talks.

But the intrigues of the aggressors will fail. The common desire of the people of the world for summit talks has become an irresistible trend in the current political affairs of the world. The United States had better stop playing its obstruction tricks to prevent the holding of a summit conference!

III

THE FORCES OF THE NEW ARE BOUND TO DEFEAT THE FORCES OF DECAY

by Yu Chao-li

Developments in the current international situation further confirm Comrade Mao Tse-tung's famous dictum: "The East wind prevails over the West wind." It is now abundantly clear that the forces of socialism are overwhelmingly superior to those of imperialism.

Imperialism is on its last legs. The First World War, which erupted as a result of the sharpened contradictions of world capitalism, showed that capitalism, after going through the process of birth and development, was headed down the road to decay and destruction. The Great October Socialist Revolution ushered mankind into the new era of transition from capitalism to socialism. In the last four decades, the new-born revolutionary socialist forces have made enormous progress; the anti-imperialist national revolutionary forces, as the ally of the world socialist revolution, have also made great advances. These two forces have joined hands in one fierce struggle after another against the moribund forces of imperialism. In the twenty years between the two world wars, imperialism for time was able to suppress socialist revolutions and national revolutions in certain

countries and thus give a temporary stability to the capitalist world. But it was not able to prevent the Soviet people from building socialism on one-sixth of the earth, nor did it have the strength to prevent the growth of revolutionary movements among the peoples in other countries.

Imperialism was powerless to hold off grave economic and political crises. The Second World War erupted as the inner contradictions of imperialism grew more acute than ever. In the thirteen years since the end of the Second World War, imperialism has found itself in even worse plight. It constantly finds itself in trouble as socialist revolutions and national revolutionary movements break out one after another in various parts of the world. Today the last bastions of imperialism are being shaken violently by irresistible popular revolutionary forces. The 1,000 million people of the socialist camp now have at their side in the struggle against imperialism the more than 700 million people of the former colonial countries which have already won national independence. In addition, there are the 600 million people in the countries which are still fighting for independence or full independence and in capitalist countries which show neutralist tendencies. The imperialist countries have a combined population of only 400 millions, divided and at odds; everywhere beneath their feet are volcanoes of revolt ready to erupt at any moment.

In human history, the forces of the new always defeat the forces of decay. New, emergent forces, though seemingly weak, always prevail over the old, moribund forces which are still seemingly strong. What is decaying will inevitably be replaced by the new-born — such is the law of development in nature and in society. The

militia commanded by George Washington were weak but eventually they defeated the well-armed British colonial troops. The revolutionary forces led by Dr. Sun Yat-sen were weak but in the end they managed to overthrow the Manchu monarchy. It is common knowledge that the Faisal monarchy, propped up as it was by the foreign imperialists, seemed to be quite strong even on the very eve of the outbreak of the Iraqi revolution, while the revolutionary strength of the people seemed very weak. But overnight the forces of decay were defeated. The new-born forces of the Iraqi national revolution won a resounding victory. Here was another convincing proof that the forces of the new must triumph over the forces of decay.

This explains why it is the forces in decay who always fear the new and not the other way round. Communists, in particular, are never afraid of the imperialists; on the other hand, imperialists have always been afraid of communism. Over a hundred years ago, when the whole world was still under capitalist domination, a few communists like Marx and Engels, bare-handed as they were, were already bold enough to proclaim: "Let the ruling classes tremble at a communist revolution. The proletarians have nothing to lose but their chains. They have a world to win." Just after the October Revolution when the Soviet state was still an isolated island encircled by the capitalist world, Lenin already pointed out:

. . . The advanced, most civilized and "democratic" countries, countries armed to the teeth and enjoying undivided military sway over the whole world, are mortally afraid of the ideological infection coming

from a ruined, starving, backward, and even, as they assert, semi-savage country!

Under the slogan of "victory is certain," Lenin mobilized the forces of the Soviet people and defeated the armed intervention launched by the so-called first class Great Powers.

In our country, the two forces of imperialism and feudalism once loomed like mountains and lorded it over the people, but the vanguard of the Chinese working class, enlightened by Marxism-Leninism and guided by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, already saw the future clearly and was fully confident that the new-born forces of the people would be able to overthrow these towering obstacles. Immediately after it was founded, the Chinese Communist Party courageously raised the slogan of opposing imperialism and feudalism. The revolution suffered setbacks, but the Chinese Communists trusted firmly in the truth stated by Comrade Mao Tse-tung: "A single spark can start a prairie fire!" Twelve years ago, the U.S. imperialists and the Chiang Kai-shek clique with its fully armed regular army of four million men launched a ferocious attack against the forces of the Chinese people which at that time were divided up among dozens of bases and had a poorly equipped Liberation Army of around a million men. But Comrade Mao Tse-tung predicted that aggressor and dictator were digging their own graves; he pointed out that their attacks would lead to an early victory of the Chinese revolution. This is how history treads the path of revolutionary dialectics. The old world will eventually be replaced by the new world.

In his talk with the American correspondent Anna Louise Strong in 1946, Comrade Mao Tse-tung made the famous statement that "all reactionaries are paper tigers." "The reactionaries look formidable, but actually their strength is not so great. Taking the long view, it is the people, not the reactionaries, who are really powerful." "The U.S. reactionaries," he added, "are also paper tigers. . . . Like all reactionaries in history, they will be proved to be quite powerless."

In the last twelve years, we have witnessed the victories of the socialist revolutions in the eastern European People's Democracies, the victory of the people's revolutionary war and socialist revolution in China, the victory of the struggle for national independence in India, Burma and Indonesia, the victory of the war of resistance to U.S. aggression in Korea, the victory of the revolutionary war of the Vietnamese people against the U.S.-French imperialists, the victory of national independence movements in north Africa and west Asia, the victory in the war against the Anglo-French seizure of the Suez Canal in Egypt, the victory of national independence movements in Latin American countries, the victory gained in preserving national independence, opposing imperialist aggression and smashing the rebel forces in Indonesia, the victory of the Syrian people's struggle against imperialism and the recent victory of the peoples of the Middle and Near East in their fight against U.S.-British imperialist aggression and the struggle to preserve their national independence and freedom. All these are incontrovertible proof of the fact that the imperialists and reactionaries in the various countries are truly paper tigers.

Today, that paper tiger — United States reaction — despite its holes and tatters, is still trying to give itself airs and talking big in an attempt both to cover up its own panic and scare certain waverers. The policy pursued by the U.S. reactionaries is a militaristic and aggressive one. They have established over 250 military bases in the vast intermediate areas around the socialist countries; they have wooed the reactionaries in more than twenty countries, patched together several military blocs and constantly create tension and carry on war propaganda. But all this, far from showing their strength, is a sign of their weakness. Though the U.S. bourgeoisie has a history of less than two hundred years, it has long since forsaken the banner of independence and freedom raised by Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln. Rotten to the core, it has no hope of recovery. At home it owes its dominance to McCarthyism and the Un-American Activities Committee. As to foreign policy, the U.S. imperialists have rallied all the reactionary forces of the capitalist world to their banner; they have become the centre of world reaction and made themselves the enemy of all the world's people, of world peace and the national independence movement. As a result, they are extremely isolated. They can find support only among a handful of reactionary elements while the peoples of the world and all peace-loving countries are against them. In pursuing this reactionary policy they are digging their own graves, hell bent to ruin.

The fate of Hitler and all such warlike elements awaits the U.S. imperialist aggressive bloc. Worse than that, Hitler was for a time fairly successful in his aggressive adventures, for then the forces supporting peace and

against aggression were relatively weak. Not so for U.S. imperialism today. In its armed aggression against Lebanon, the moment its troops landed on the Beirut seafront, it found itself in a quandary. The imperialist aggressors are condemned and opposed by the people everywhere; they have met with the valiant resistance of the peoples of the Arab countries who have the support of the socialist countries and all the other forces of peace throughout the world. The members of the imperialist aggressive bloc themselves are seriously at loggerheads; there are splits inside the ruling groups in the United States and Britain. The U.S. imperialists are isolated as never before. Confronted as they are by the powerful socialist camp and people in all lands who treasure peace and freedom, the imperialists are over-extended on too long a front; they lack the necessary strength and are vulnerable at many points. Now when it really comes to brandishing its arms, the imperialist aggressive bloc that once made such a continuous hullabaloo about a third world war, is shaking in its shoes and worrying about its future.

The hue and cry against the Soviet Union and communism raised by the U.S. imperialists is in fact a smoke-screen under cover of which they are invading and enslaving the countries in the intermediate regions between the socialist camp and the U.S.A. The United States is separated from the socialist countries by whole oceans; almost the entire capitalist world lies between them. To start a war against the Soviet Union, U.S. imperialism must first bring this capitalist world to its knees. In order to set up military bases in a country, the U.S. imperialists must first invade that country. They

want to build military bases everywhere, so they carry out aggression everywhere, so they are naturally everywhere encircled by the people.

It is common knowledge that U.S. imperialism, in dealing with the countries in the vast region between the socialist camp and itself, resorts to both secret and open plots, to force and "peaceful means." But today when there exist a powerful socialist camp and the other forces of world peace, the aggressive war policies of the imperialists must inevitably suffer one setback after another. Many facts prove that today superiority rests with the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union, not with the imperialist camp headed by the United States; with the Communist Parties and other progressive social forces in the various countries which truly represent the interests of the peoples of those countries, not with the reactionary ruling classes that oppose the will of the people; with the peace-loving countries and peoples of the world and not with the handful of warmongers. Today, it is the Arab people who have the upper hand, not the United States, Britain and France; Indonesia, not the United States and Holland; the Algerian forces of national liberation movement, not the French reactionaries who cling to colonial rule; the Iraqi Republic, not the imperialist aggressive forces. Imperialism is like the setting sun in the west; socialism and the national liberation movements supported by it are like the rising sun in the east. It is difficult for the imperialists to subvert the nationalist countries which have already won independence, and they are not in a position to hold back the further progress of the national liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The imperialist aggressive bloc always attempts to use war to frighten the peoples of the world. The people do not want war and oppose it. As long as all the peace-loving forces of the world are united in an active struggle to defend peace, war can be prevented. However, as the communique on the recent talks between Comrades Mao Tse-tung and N. S. Khrushchov pointed out:

. . . Whether war can be avoided does not rest with the good wishes and one-sided efforts of the peace-loving peoples alone. The aggressive bloc of the Western powers has up to now refused to take any serious steps to save peace, but on the contrary is aggravating international tension unscrupulously, thus bringing mankind to the brink of the catastrophe of war. It should know, however, that if the imperialist war maniacs should dare to impose war on the peoples of the world, all the countries and peoples who love peace and freedom will unite closely to wipe out clean the imperialist aggressors and so establish an eternal world peace.

This is a penetrating judgement concerning the development of the present world situation. As an old Chinese saying has it, "War is like fire; if you don't quench it, you'll get burnt yourself." Lenin once said that there was no phenomenon that would not turn into its opposite, and an imperialist war can be turned into a revolutionary war. If the imperialists insist on war, the people will certainly study politics more closely in a war they are forced to fight and will quickly raise their level of political consciousness; they will never continue to tolerate a system that brings them such endless sufferings and sacrifices; they will rise in their anger and

hurl the imperialist aggressive bloc into its grave.

The U.S. reactionaries try to use nuclear weapons to scare people. They brag about the horrors of atomic and hydrogen bombs to bluff and deceive everywhere. But even when the atomic bomb first made its appearance and was still the monopoly of the U.S. reactionaries, Comrade Mao Tse-tung described it scathingly as a "paper tiger." He said:

The atomic bomb is a paper tiger. It looks as if it is a fearful thing; it is not so as a matter of fact. . . . The emergence of the atomic bomb marks the beginning of the end of U.S. imperialism. The reason is because it relies on nothing but bombs. But in the end the bomb will not destroy the people. The people will destroy the bomb.

Marxists have always maintained that it is the man behind the gun that counts. Whenever and wherever monarchies were overthrown or aggressors defeated, it was not because they did not have what were considered at the time to be the most dreadful weapons; on the contrary, so far as weapons were concerned they always enjoyed the advantage. To the people who fought barehanded in the past, swords, spears, bows and arrows were the ancient equivalents of "atomic bombs." To the Chinese people's armed forces in the revolutionary bases who had "only rifles and millet," the complete arsenal of weapons and equipment possessed by the imperialists and their lackeys could also be regarded as the "atomic weapons" of that time. The reactionaries killed tens of thousands of the Chinese people, but finally the Chinese people disposed of all these "paper tigers."

The U.S. policy of atomic blackmail has never daunt-

ed the revolutionary people. Furthermore, a U.S. monopoly of nuclear weapons has long been a thing of the past. In the socialist camp, the Soviet Union has long since been in possession of nuclear weapons, and in the field of some of the most important branches of military science and technology, such as intercontinental ballistic missiles, has left the United States far behind. The fact that "the East wind prevails over the West wind" is the basic condition for preventing the outbreak of atomic war. The socialist camp is dedicated to peace and firmly believes that the forces defending peace can prevent the outbreak of atomic war. But we must keep a watchful eye on the atomic war maniacs. There is only one way to deal with madmen — to expose and fight them. Only when everybody is on the alert and gives them no chance to run amok can such madmen be held down when they are seized with the fit to take some mad action. Those who want to run amok must be warned that once they start an atomic war, the result will be the destruction of imperialism which has brought untold suffering to mankind. Socialism, far from being destroyed, will be realized all the more quickly throughout the world.

The U.S. reactionaries have indulged in sabre-rattling in every part of the world, thinking that the United States with its annual output of over 100 million tons of steel, still for the time being ranks first in the world in output of steel and a number of other important industrial products. But this should scare no one. Steel is important but man is much more important. Even in steel the United States does not enjoy an absolute superiority. Not until the early part of the 20th century did the United States complete its industrialization

and become capable of producing 20 to 30 million tons of steel a year. That was 130 to 140 years after it gained independence and 40 to 50 years after its Civil War. Another 40 years passed before it increased its annual steel output to over 100 million tons. This increase was made mainly as a result of the two world wars. Relying mainly on war instead of on a dependable domestic market, the increase of steel output in the United States is actually built on sand. The decaying U.S. capitalist system is not going to be saved by 100 million tons of steel; it cannot escape from its fatal economic crises. The current economic crisis in the United States actually started with the steel industry and the industrial branches directly associated with it. Steel output in the United States in the first quarter of this year went down by 40 per cent compared with the same period of last year. During the 1929-1933 crisis, the memory of which is still fresh, steel output in the United States fell sharply from 57 million tons to 13.9 million tons. For the U.S. monopoly capitalists, the higher they climb, the heavier they'll fall. There is no elixir of life known that can cure the fatal disease of economic crisis with which the United States is afflicted.

It is man and the superiority of a social system which play the decisive part in history. During the anti-fascist war, the annual steel output of the Soviet Union amounted to only 18 million tons. Besides, the country suffered heavy war damage. The steel output of the United States and Britain then added up to more than 70 million tons. But it was the Soviet Union rather than the United States and Britain which played the decisive role in winning the war against Hitler. In the race of the artificial earth satellites which represent the pinnacle

of the world's scientific achievement, it is the Soviet Union, whose annual steel output is 50 million tons, rather than the United States with its annual steel output of over 100 million tons, which has won first prize. As to the rate of increase of steel output, the Soviet Union is more than a match for the United States. During the 12 years since the Second World War the steel output of the Soviet Union soared from approximately 10 million tons a year to more than 50 million tons. At this rate it will very quickly catch up with and surpass the United States. Apart from the Soviet Union, the steel output and other branches of industrial and agricultural production in many other socialist countries too are expanding swiftly. The constant leaps in production in the socialist world stand in sharp contrast with the economic crisis of the capitalist world headed by the United States. As is well known, the swift rate of expansion of the iron and steel industry in China will also surpass people's expectations. In the eyes of the Chinese people, the United States with its 100 million tons of steel a year is no better than Yuan Shu and his like described by Tsao Tsao in his "discussion on contemporary heroes."* Although it still has "large numbers of soldiers and ample supplies" at its disposal, just as Yuan Shu had in his time, U.S. imperialism already has one foot in the grave and can with as much justice be described as "a rotting bone in a graveyard."

The imperialists and the reactionaries in various countries always stir up anti-Soviet and anti-communist disturbances, the better to suppress their own peoples and

*An episode from the well-known classical novel, *Romance of the Three Kingdoms*.

the revolutionary movements in their own countries. But this can only scare the weak-kneed. The revolutionary people, on their part, will be tempered in these tempests and emerge stronger than ever. All revolutionary forces are born and grow on the strength of two factors. On the one hand, they need positive revolutionary education. On the other, counter-revolutionaries can serve in reverse as an education. The more reactionary their enemies become, the greater revolutionary fervour the people will acquire and the faster their enemies will go to their doom. Indomitable Communists and all revolutionaries grow to maturity amid stress and storms, which provide them with the opportunity of getting to know the laws of waging the struggle against the reactionaries. At times temporary losses may occur owing to lack of experience in fighting the imperialists and the reactionaries, but losses help you to learn. As the Chinese saying goes, "A fall in the pit, a gain in wit." And that is why bad things can be turned to good account.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung said at the time of the victory of the Chinese people's revolution in 1949 that the logic of the imperialists was different from the logic of the people. Trouble-making, defeat, trouble-making again, defeat again and finally destruction — this is the logic that guides the imperialists and all reactionaries. Under no circumstances will they run counter to this logic. This is a Marxist-Leninist truth. On the other hand, struggle, failure, struggle again, failure again and finally victory — this is the logic of the people. They too will not run counter to this logic. This is another Marxist-Leninist truth. Both the Russian people's revolution and the Chinese people's revolution bear this

out. Some decades ago, there existed in Russia and China only a few Marxist groups formed by a few dozen people. They weathered temporary failures and waged fresh struggles; finally they defeated all the outwardly strong reactionaries and became the parties in power in these two great countries. This is revolutionary dialectics. The world situation today is one in which "the strong winds foretell the coming storm."* None of the imperialist reactionaries who still seem outwardly strong can avoid the doom ordained by history. The Communist Parties in these countries which still appear to be weak are the truly mighty forces to be reckoned with; they will grow and gain in strength in the course of their struggles and will eventually triumph.

Ten years ago, Comrade Mao Tse-tung pointed out: "To underestimate the significance of the victory of the Second World War will be a great mistake." He also said: "To overestimate the strength of our enemies and underestimate the revolutionary forces will be a great mistake." This equally applies to the appraisal of forces at this new historical turning-point today. The situation in which the East wind prevails over the West wind has opened the way for the final victory of the struggles of the peoples the world over. No force can turn back the fast-moving wheel of history. The new-born forces will certainly defeat the forces of decay. The speed of advance of the forces of peace, democracy and socialism will certainly surpass the people's expectations.

(*Hongqi*, No. 6, 1958)

*A line from a poem by Hsu Hun of Tang dynasty.

A NEW UPSURGE OF NATIONAL REVOLUTION

by Yu Chao-li

The imperialist colonial system is irrevocably doomed. At the present moment, the anti-colonialist struggle in the Middle East is the centre of attention. The independence movement of the 80 million Arab people in that area is flaring like a fire set to dry tinder. A new chapter in the movement was opened by the victory of the Iraqi revolution on July 14.

Everybody knows that the Bagdad Pact took its name from the capital of Iraq. The Kingdom of Iraq was regarded as a bulwark of imperialism in the Middle East. But in a swift overnight change, Iraq became an advance post of the national revolution of the Arab people. Imperialism has no reliable supports.

The victory of the Iraqi national revolution with its great repercussions inevitably shakes imperialist domination throughout the Middle East. That area has long been a paradise for imperialist plunderers and a hell for the Arab people to whom it belongs. U.S. and British imperialists have siphoned fabulous oil profits out of it. Brutal rule and exploitation by the imperialists and their agents have reduced the mass of the Arab people to a state of extreme poverty, but they have waged a heroic and unremitting struggle to win freedom and independence. The victory of the national revolution in Egypt and Syria, the defeat of the Anglo-French aggressors in their war against Egypt, and the growth of Algeria's struggle for independence have inspired all the Arab people. In the face of mounting Arab nationalism, the

imperialists in the Middle East are hard put to it, hanging on to what is left of their positions. They cannot crush the armed struggle of the Algerian people, nor can they end the revolutionary uprising of the Lebanese people against the traitorous Chamoun government. They are sitting on a volcano. The Iraqi people have carried their revolution to victory, and Iraq was one of the Middle Eastern countries over which the imperialists exercised the tightest control. Now that the Iraqi people have won through their own efforts, is there any room for doubt that other Arab countries can do likewise?

The victory of the national revolution in Iraq shows once again that in the present situation, when the mighty socialist camp exists, the world revolutionary forces are far superior in strength to the reactionary forces of imperialism against which they are pitted. The facts show that the awakened forces of the peoples of the world are advancing, while imperialism is on its last legs and is encircled by the peoples of the world.

This fresh victory of the Arab national revolution has thrown the imperialists into a panic. They hurriedly resorted to crude armed intervention. On July 15, the second day of the Iraqi revolution, the U.S. imperialists sent their armed forces to engage in direct aggression against Lebanon under the pretext of resisting "indirect aggression." This was followed by direct British aggression in Jordan on July 17, under the same pretext. What reasons were given for these interventions? The U.S. and British imperialists fabricated a "reason" for themselves: the Arab people's revolution is "aggression" or "indirect aggression." In other words, the Arab people are carrying out aggression against themselves while

barefaced aggression by the imperialists is an act of anti-aggression upholding the sovereignty and independence of small countries!

The U.S. imperialists have been itching to step in ever since the Lebanese people rose in arms against the traitorous Chamoun government. But they wanted to intervene under the flag of the United Nations; they tried to avoid open intervention on their own. The U.S. imperialists have always acted, as the Chinese saying goes, like "prostitutes who want arches erected in honour of their chastity." Now, however, under the impact of the national revolution in Iraq, they have finally bared their claws and gone in for undisguised armed intervention against Lebanon.

U.S. armed intervention in the Arab national revolution is a lesson for all the Arab people and the peoples of the world. Is there anyone who still fails to see that U.S. imperialism is the public enemy number one of the Arab people, of all oppressed nations and peace-loving peoples of the world? It is the U.S. Government which started armed aggression in Lebanon. It is the U.S. Government which supports the landing of British troops in Jordan. It is that same government which is creating a war crisis in the Middle East and the world. Of course, U.S. armed aggression in the Middle East is a bad thing, but it is also a good thing in that it serves in a negative way to teach the Arab people and the peoples of the world. The people's cause can triumph only when the people understand exactly who are their enemies and who is their chief enemy.

U.S. and British armed aggression in the Middle East undermines peace in that area and carries with it the

grave danger of spreading war. It has called forth condemnation and opposition by all peace-loving countries and peoples throughout the world. Never before have the U.S. and British imperialists been as isolated in the world as they are today. Even within their own countries they are meeting with mounting opposition. The international united front against U.S.-British imperialist aggression is very broad. This is undoubtedly a most favourable factor in the present international situation.

The U.S. and British imperialists' wanton acts of aggression in the Middle East are to a certain extent an attempt to exploit the people's fear of war. They put on a show as if they wouldn't hesitate to make full-scale war in order to force the peoples to accept a *fait accompli* and thus extend their aggression. The peace-loving people certainly do not want war, but those who really treasure peace will never bow to threats of war. Peace cannot be got by begging from the imperialists. War can be stopped and peace won only through mass struggle.

Does war really benefit the aggressors? Can war really stop the growth of the people's force? It is impossible for the imperialists to learn the lessons of history. U.S. imperialist armed aggression in the Middle East shows once again they have a poor memory. As a result of the two world wars, a world system of socialism has emerged embracing one-third of the world's population. New nationally independent states have also emerged totalling 700 million people. There is no question about it: the U.S. imperialists cannot stop the "chain reaction" of the national independence movements in the Near and Middle East by raising the flag of aggressive war. On the contrary, this will promote the growth of the movements

on a larger scale not only there but throughout the world. The ugly visage of imperialism will heighten the political consciousness of still more millions; exposure of the weakness of imperialism will rouse the courage of more millions.

Besides the Near and Middle East, the national independence movements are surging forward in all the colonial and semi-colonial countries, especially in Africa and Latin America. They continue to grow in the so-called "Dark Continent" of Africa, which the imperialists have all along regarded as an "eternal jewel" in their pocket. One-third of the 200 million people in Africa have won national independence, and another 37 per cent of the population is engaged in various forms of struggle for national independence.

There have also been great developments in the national independence movements in Latin America. In January this year, a revolution similar to that in Iraq took place in Venezuela, a country regarded as a U.S. "paradise." A protégé of the United States, the dictatorial Jimenez government which ruled Venezuela for nearly ten years was overthrown by a popular revolution in a single day. In the past two or three years, a number of similar dictatorial regimes which worked hand in glove with U.S. imperialism have been overthrown under various circumstances. Now there are very few dictatorial governments in Latin America directly sponsored by the United States. The flood of opposition to U.S. aggression is still rising. This is proved by the violent popular opposition U.S. Vice-President Nixon faced on his recent visit to eight Latin American countries.

While socialism has been growing into a world system, the national independence movements have been develop-

ing into a powerful world force. These two forces now man a common front against imperialism. The colonial system is disintegrating; the forces of imperialism are declining. This is an important characteristic of our age. The national independence movements in the colonies and semi-colonies are supported and aided by the socialist countries and the international working class and are opposed and sabotaged by imperialism. This is proved by many facts. Take for instance the major international events in recent years. The aggression against Egypt and the Suez Canal, the plot to invade Syria, the threat to fill the so-called vacuum in the Middle East, the conspiracy in support of the rebels in Indonesia, the allegation that India's Goa is a province of Portugal and the instigation of a war of aggression in the Middle East: these are all despicable deeds of the imperialists, especially the U.S. imperialists. But, in all these incidents, the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union has stood firmly on the side of the nationally independent countries and regarded support for the struggle for national independence as a solemn responsibility. In this age of ours, the nations fighting for independence will certainly triumph over imperialist oppression and aggression as long as they rally all patriotic and democratic forces internally and unite with the socialist countries externally.

The national independence movements in many countries show that an important condition for defeating imperialism is maintenance of the unity of all patriotic and democratic forces within a country and especially the mobilizing of the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses of workers and peasants. Many facts have shown that the broader the unity of various patriotic and democratic

forces and the fuller the mobilization of the strength of the masses of workers and peasants, the more assured is the victory of the struggle against imperialism. Any nation can place itself in an invincible position if it unites the forces of the entire people and at the same time engages in joint struggle alongside all the anti-imperialist forces in the world. The reason the imperialists and all reactionaries are paper tigers is that they divorce themselves from the people and are hostile to the people.

Communists in every country are real patriots because they have no interests of their own apart from the interests of the people. It is understandable therefore that communists in the oppressed nations are always in the forefront of the national struggle.

The significance of the revolutionary movements in today's colonies and semi-colonies must be fully appreciated. Lenin said that the greatest characteristic of the age of imperialism was that a handful of "advanced" countries carry on colonial oppression against most of the world's population. At the beginning of the 20th century, the whole world was divided among the imperialists. It was precisely because of this that Lenin always considered the colonial question one of decisive significance in world history and considered the revolutionary movements in the colonies and dependent countries as part of the world socialist revolution. Lenin said in 1913: "All young Asia, that is, the hundreds of millions of toilers in Asia, have a reliable ally in the proletariat of all the civilized countries. No force on earth can prevent its victory, which will liberate both the peoples of Europe and the peoples of Asia." Since then great changes in the world have turned Lenin's prediction into reality. The

present struggles in the Middle East and throughout the world continue to prove the truth of Lenin's great prediction. There is no doubt that our generation will witness the total destruction of colonialism and imperialism and the universal liberation of the people in the colonies and semi-colonies.

(Hongqi, No. 5, 1958)

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great struggle in the Middle East and throughout the world continues to prove the truth of Lenin's great prediction. There is no doubt that our generation will witness the total destruction of colonialism and imperialism and the universal liberation of the people in the colonies and semi-colonies.

The new situation of the world has changed and the struggle has become more complicated. The main contradiction of the world has changed and the main task of the revolution has changed. The main contradiction of the world is now between the people of the world and the imperialist and feudalist powers. The main task of the revolution is to overthrow the imperialist and feudalist powers and to establish a new world order.

The struggle of the people of the world is a struggle for the liberation of the world. It is a struggle for the liberation of the world from the imperialist and feudalist powers. It is a struggle for the liberation of the world from the exploitation and oppression of the people. It is a struggle for the liberation of the world from the domination of the few over the many. It is a struggle for the liberation of the world from the domination of the rich over the poor. It is a struggle for the liberation of the world from the domination of the white over the black. It is a struggle for the liberation of the world from the domination of the male over the female. It is a struggle for the liberation of the world from the domination of the young over the old. It is a struggle for the liberation of the world from the domination of the strong over the weak. It is a struggle for the liberation of the world from the domination of the few over the many. It is a struggle for the liberation of the world from the domination of the rich over the poor. It is a struggle for the liberation of the world from the domination of the white over the black. It is a struggle for the liberation of the world from the domination of the male over the female. It is a struggle for the liberation of the world from the domination of the young over the old. It is a struggle for the liberation of the world from the domination of the strong over the weak.

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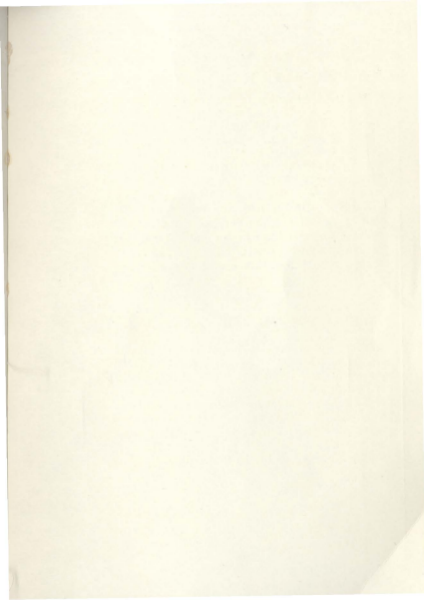
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