

**EIGHTH NATIONAL
CONGRESS**

OF THE

**COMMUNIST PARTY OF
CHINA**

VOLUME III

**GREETINGS
FROM FRATERNAL PARTIES**

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OF THE
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PUBLISHER'S NOTE

Eighth National Congress of the Communist Party of China is in three volumes. Volume one contains seven documents of the Congress. Volume two contains a selection of 24 speeches made by delegates, a message of greetings from China's democratic parties and groups and democrats without party affiliations and the speech delivered by Soong Ching Ling, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. Volume three contains speeches made by representatives of the fraternal parties, telegrams and messages of greetings read at the Congress, which total 61. The contents of the three volumes are arranged roughly according to the sequence in which the reports and speeches were made at the Congress.

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**SPEECH BY COMRADE A. I.
MIKOYAN. Head of the Delegation of
the Communist Party of the Soviet
Union**

Dear Comrades,

Permit me on behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to bring to you, delegates of the Eighth Congress of the glorious Communist Party of China, and to all Communists of China, heartfelt brotherly greetings from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and wish you success in the work of your Congress.

We are all truly happy to be present here at this Eighth Congress of, our brother Communist Party of China. It is summing up the results of the life and activities of your Party for a period filled with important events that have brought about a fundamental change in the situation of your great country and all the six hundred millions of the Chinese people.

This Eighth Congress of the Communist Party of China, the first Congress since the victory of the Chinese revolution, is not only a most important landmark in the life of the Party, it

sums up, in actual fact, the history of China's development over the centuries.

China has thrown off the yoke of imperialism; it is developing and growing strong as a fully independent and united state. The time has gone for ever when China, as you used to say, was a "dish of sand" and was being pilfered grain by grain by the imperialists. This one result itself has an historical significance that is difficult to overestimate. But the most important achievement consists in the fact that the social liberation of the working people has been accomplished, a people's power has been created and the building of socialism is going ahead. The whole policy of the Communist Party of China answers the centuries' old desires of the people, that is why the Chinese people have rallied as one man, with such enthusiasm, in the new Chinese state around their government and Communist Party which is leading the mighty movement for the victory of socialism in your great country.

Comrades! For thirty-five years the heroic Communist Party of China has waged a steadfast struggle for the triumph of the new social system in China. The historic situation in China developed in such a way that the Chinese Communists were forced for more than 20 years, arms in hand, to fight for a better future for their people. The Communists of China could not be broken by terror or persecution, by the heavy sacrifices and privations of the war years, by the setbacks which beset their path nor by the difficulties of the period of peaceful construction.

Our Party, the Soviet people and the working people of all lands have always valued highly and will always value the selfless courage and steadfastness of the Communist Party of China. We bow our heads in tribute to the countless sacrifices which the Chinese Communists made for the happiness and well-being of their people.

Comrades! The struggle for our great common victory of

socialism began a long time ago. Glorious revolutionary traditions were developed in the course of this struggle, and the revolutionary Marxist parties were formed and tempered.

It was three-quarters of a century ago that Marx and Engels noted that “Russia forms the vanguard of the revolutionary action in Europe”; they more than once emphasized that it was most probable that the “push” would come from Russia and that “this will be the next turning point in world history.”

In his outstanding book *What Is to Be Done?* Lenin wrote that history has now confronted us with an urgent task, which is the most revolutionary of all the urgent tasks faced by the proletariat of any country—the destruction of the most powerful bulwark not only of European, but also of Asiatic reaction, which would make the Russian proletariat the vanguard of the international revolutionary proletariat.

It was then, 54 years ago, that Kautsky, who at that time was still a Marxist, sent an article to the Leninist *Iskra* in which he wrote: “The new century is opening with events that lead us to think that we are going to see a further movement of the revolutionary centre, that is, its movement to Russia.”

These statements of Marxists proved to be prophetic.

In 1905 the first Russian Revolution profoundly shook the whole social life of Russia and exerted a big influence on the development of the revolutionary movement in other countries, particularly in the countries of the East.

In 1913, summing up the results of the development of the revolutionary movement. after the death of Marx, Lenin wrote:

. . . A new source of great world storms has opened up in Asia. The Russian Revolution was followed by the Turkish, the Persian and the Chinese revolutions. It is in this era of storms and their “repercussion” in Europe that we are now living.

The Russian Communists already at that time followed the

successes of the revolutionary people of China with brotherly sympathy; they understood the world significance of its struggle; they greeted its first successes and proclaimed their support. The Prague conference of the Bolshevik Party in January 1912 expressed this feeling in a special resolution *On the Chinese Revolution* written by V. I. Lenin.

In February 1917, the second Russian Revolution took place; it ended the autocracy, established the system of the bourgeois-democratic republic and cleared the way for the struggle for the proletarian socialist revolution.

The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution in 1917 ended, to use the words of Marx, the pre-history of human society and opened the new, true history of mankind; it gave new strength to the idea of scientific communism.

The October Revolution showed the oppressed peoples of all countries the practical possibility of the working class, in alliance with the peasantry, gaining historic victories of world-wide significance, putting an end to all class oppression of the working people. It armed the masses of the people with knowledge and experience, skill and confidence in the struggle for socialism; it led not only to the liberation of the people of our country but roused the peoples of other countries in the struggle for their own liberation. The Chinese revolution also experienced a new upsurge in this period. The working class of China took upon itself the leadership of the revolutionary struggle of the Chinese people. The Communist Party of China was formed in 1921, and, heading the revolutionary movement of the popular masses, gave it a new character.

Evaluating the significance of the victory of the October Revolution for the revolutionary movement in China, Comrade Mao Tse-tung wrote:

The salvos of the October Revolution awoke us to Marxism-Leninism. The October “Revolution helped the

progressives in China and throughout the world to adopt the proletarian world outlook as an instrument for studying a nation's destiny and reconsidering their own problems. The conclusion was: "Follow the path of the Russians."

And as we see, in less than forty years, not a long time historically, socialism has not only established itself as a powerful force in the Soviet Union, but a whole system of socialist states has been born and grown strong. The path of the October Revolution has been followed by and led to victory many countries of Europe and Asia and they include such a great people as the Chinese people, great both in number and in their age-old culture, and in their revolutionary traditions forged in our era. It is not for nothing that our common teacher Lenin spoke of the Chinese people as "a really great people" that are able "not only to dream of liberty and equality, but are also able to *fight* the age-long oppressors of China."

Now the Marxist-Leninist theory of scientific communism has been firmly realized in the life of the Soviet Union, in several European countries and in such a great country as China.

In the new historic situation following the defeat of Hitlerite Germany and militarist Japan, the Chinese Communist Party, guided by the theory of Marxism-Leninism, skilfully combining the tasks of the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal revolution with the socialist movement of the proletariat for the overthrow of capitalism, secured the victory of the Chinese People's Revolution and the establishment of the democratic dictatorship of the people, one of the forms of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and is now fighting for the victory of socialism in China.

The growing strength of the forces of socialism after the Second World War created favourable international conditions for the victory of the Chinese Revolution. The mighty united

forces of the Chinese People's Revolution and the socialist countries warded off the possibility of imperialist intervention against the Chinese revolution after its victory.

We Soviet Communists are particularly happy to see the remarkable victories of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism here on Chinese soil. Already in the very first years after the victory of the people's revolution here in China democratic transformations were accomplished that, strictly speaking, belong to the tasks of the bourgeois revolution, but the Chinese bourgeoisie in our time were already unable to carry them out and this historic mission was assumed and fulfilled by the working class of China in alliance with the peasantry under the leadership of the Communist Party.

But the most remarkable achievement is that in a short period, on the basis of the successful democratic gains in China, the Chinese people, led by their tried and tested Communist Party, have set about the building of a socialist society.

The revolution has awakened the enormous creative powers and energy of the talented and industrious Chinese people. Thanks to the selfless labour of the workers, peasants, people's intelligentsia—of the whole Chinese people, and to the correct leadership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Government of the People's Republic of China, economic destruction was in a short period made good and already in 1952 the rehabilitation of the national economy was in the main completed.

The greatest revolutionary upheaval in the life of the many millions of the Chinese people was the agrarian reform which put an end to exploitation of the peasants" by the landlords and gave land to 300 million landless and land-poor peasants. Guided by Marxist-Leninist science, basing itself on the experience of the Soviet Union and taking account of the experience of all the socialist countries, the Communist Party

of China worked out the general line of the Party in the period of transition to socialism. The central link in the general line of the Party is the industrialisation of the country, the transformation of China into a mighty industrial, socialist power. This grand programme for the transformation of China has inspired the Chinese people to accomplish new exploits and rallied them still more closely around the Communist Party.

In the introductory speech of Comrade Mao Tse-tung at the opening of this Congress, in the political report of the Central Committee made by Comrade Liu Shao-chi, in the report of Comrade Chou En-lai on the proposals for the Second Five-Year Plan for development of the national economy, in the report of Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping on revisions in the Party Constitution, questions of theory and policies, the activities of the Party, the practical work of socialist construction and also the international communist and workers' movement, the national liberation movement and the struggle for peace have been put and elucidated on a high Marxist-Leninist ideological level.

As the political report of the Central Committee states to our general joy, the question of "who will win" has been decided in China in favour of socialism. Your Congress has shown convincingly that the socialist revolution in China has already achieved big successes on all decisive sectors of socialist construction. The First Five-Year Plan for development of the national economy of the Chinese People's Republic (1953-1957) is being successfully carried out and will probably be completed in the main ahead of time.

The Chinese people, led by its glorious Communist Party, is solving current problems and at the same time looking far ahead. It is mapping out in its plans even more majestic vistas of development for its Motherland.

The working class and all the people of the Soviet Union

warmly congratulate the heroic working class and all the labouring people of China on the victories they have already won, and wish them new and great successes in the socialist industrialization of their country.

Consistently putting the teachings of Marxism-Leninism into practice, the Communist Party of China, its Central Committee, and that outstanding Marxist-Leninist Comrade Mao Tse-tung, have made their great contribution to Marxist-Leninist theory. Having taken root in China, Marxism-Leninism has become a mighty and invincible force here too, winning the hearts of millions and millions of Chinese toilers. This has finally finished off, refuting by life itself, the insinuations of the enemies of our cause, the opportunists, that Marxism-Leninism is fit for Russia but not other countries, or that it is fit for Europe but not Asia.

It is precisely because the basic forces and forms of the social economy in Russia were the same as in any country of the capitalist world that the experience of the Soviet Union, the first country to open the road to socialism, acquired world-wide historic significance.

Undoubtedly each country has its own peculiarities, and brings its own specific features to the realization of the transition to socialism. However, as Lenin pointed out, “the peculiarities cannot affect the main thing.”

Marxism is not a dogma, it is a living science which is tested in its particulars in the course of human history, which is supplemented, enriched and developed by the experience in struggle of the working class and of its Party.

The theory of scientific socialism is strong precisely because each Marxist-Leninist party, in great countries and small, works to develop it, each must contribute its part to the full extent of its possibilities, basing itself both on its own experience and that of the international communist movement. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union considers that it has

the obligation and duty not only to share its experience, but also to take over for itself all that is useful in the experience of brother parties.

Our community of aim requires that the communist and workers' parties learn from each other, and strengthen their mutual ties and exchange of experience.

The Communist Party of China, educating its members in the spirit of faithfulness to Marxism-Leninism, in the spirit of proletarian internationalism and respect for the experience of the international revolutionary movement is at the same time deeply creative in its approach to the solution of all problems which have faced, or now face the Chinese people.

The Chinese Communist comrades, proceeding from the basic principles of Marxist-Leninist theory, are applying it creatively in the actual conditions of China; in the building of socialism they know how to find new forms and methods which are their own and best suited to Chinese reality, and these include some which, though never tried in other countries, have borne rich fruit on Chinese soil.

That this is as it should be was already noted by Lenin in one of his very last works, in which he pointed out that subsequent revolutions in the countries of the East, which are immeasurably more populous and immeasurably more varied in social conditions, would undoubtedly present more special features of their own than did the Russian Revolution.

The experience of China has also confirmed this farsighted supposition of Lenin's. We should mention in particular, the experience of the Chinese Communists in finding forms and methods of gradually transforming national-capitalist enterprises into socialist ones through the stage of state capitalism.

The great Lenin, defining the five economic formations that existed in Russia in her transition period, named state capitalism too. Lenin had in view that, alongside socialist

enterprises, state-capitalist enterprises too would exist. At the time, he attached great importance to this formation, and he brought up and examined this question in his works and speeches on several occasions.

However in that historical situation, state-capitalist enterprises in the Soviet Union did not in practice attain noticeable development, nor did they play any kind of serious role in our economy in the transition period. This may be explained by the fact that the Russian bourgeoisie was so interlinked with the imperialist concerns and trusts of Europe, the Russian imperialist bourgeoisie was so closely bound up with the West European bourgeoisie, that it did not want to reconcile itself to the fact of the revolution was the support of the foreign intervention, and came out arms in hand, against the revolution, cherishing the vain hope that the revolution in Russia would fail. It seemed impossible to the Russian capitalists that the working class could win, hold on to power, and develop the country with its own forces.

In China, however, in other and new historical circumstances a more favourable situation arose in this regard. The comprador bourgeoisie, which did not comprise a large part of the Chinese bourgeoisie as a whole, was closely tied up with foreign imperialist circles. It turned out to be in the camp of counter-revolution and its property was nationalized, becoming the initial economic base of socialist relations in China.

A considerable part of the national bourgeoisie, on the other hand, supported the Chinese Revolution, and was patriotic in attitude in the period of struggle against, imperialist domination.

This was connected with the anti-imperialist character of the Chinese Revolution. The interests of the Chinese national bourgeoisie were infringed by imperialism. Therefore it helped to defeat imperialism or, as a certain part of it did remained

neutral. Moreover its economic and social base, compared with that of the Russian bourgeoisie, was considerably weaker. Also it could not but take account of the experience, bitter for the bourgeoisie, of the Russian Revolution, and the important fact that China in the period of her establishment of people's democracy, was not the only country that had overthrown the old order. All this explains the behaviour of the Chinese national bourgeoisie which, having convinced itself that the overwhelming majority of the people firmly supported the new state power, considered it more appropriate not to move toward a clash with the People's Government, but to work under its control. Thus the bloc of the working class with the national bourgeoisie, formed prior to the victory of the revolution, was preserved and strengthened in the transition period in the framework of a united people's front based on the alliance of the working class and the peasantry, led by the working class and the Communist Party.

The specific methods which China is using to transform private capitalist enterprises into state-capitalist ones, in a situation in which the socialist sector of industry is growing and becoming stronger, give the class struggle in the cities new forms which are more favourable for the proletariat, significantly facilitating the building of the material base of socialism. See how the Chinese experience which is valuable both theoretically and practically, confirms Lenin's conclusions that "the transition to communism is also possible by way of state capitalism, if power is in the hands of the working class," and that "the payment of a bigger tribute to state capitalism will not only not destroy us but bring us by the surest way to socialism!"

Great historical significance attaches to the tremendous work that has been done and the successes that have been achieved in the socialist remaking of China's countryside, with its many millions in conditions of a poorly developed industry,

backward agricultural production and agrarian over-population inherited from the old regime. The cities, where socialist industry is growing in strength, are leading the countryside along the path to socialism.

Our Party was armed with Lenin's co-operative plan, the plan of the socialist transformation of the countryside. In putting this plan into effect, we had to overcome not a few difficulties, we were moving along untrodden paths. In a number of cases we had to shift from one form of work to another, we had to correct our errors as we went along, to seek new and better ways.

It does not need proving that the problem of the socialist remaking of the countryside is even more complicated for China; but the Chinese comrades can make use of positive Soviet experience and avoid certain of our errors they can overcome certain difficulties more easily. The Chinese Communists have shown remarkable skill, daring and organizational ability, leading millions of peasants to socialism, uniting the peasant farms into semi-socialist and socialist co-operatives. China's experience proves once again that Lenin's co-operative plan for shunting peasant small-commodity production onto the rails of socialism is applicable not only in the Soviet Union, but in such a huge country as China, with its own specific features, as well as in other countries of the world.

It is necessary to note that the Chinese Communists, having set themselves the task of radically reconstructing social relations in the countryside, are using their own tactics and their own approach (again derived from deep study of local conditions), and that they are doing this flexibly, differentiating the rich peasants and landlords in accordance with their attitude to the socialist reconstruction of the countryside. Is this bad or is it all right? There is nothing bad in it; on the contrary, it is very good. We must say that possibilities of this kind, given certain

conditions, were foreseen by Lenin in his time—in his theses on the agrarian question.

Comrades! The Communist Party of China, while defending the purity of Marxist-Leninist theory in the struggle against its open and hidden enemies, has been able to apply Marxism-Leninism to the specific conditions of China with real mastery, and this was a most important condition of its victory in the great people's revolution that has transformed China.

The Chinese people still have many enemies, both beyond the borders of their country and on the temporarily occupied part of its territory—the island of Taiwan; this serves as a medium of nourishment for the remaining foes of the new order on the mainland—foes who by now are mostly hidden, having changed their outer covering. You in China aptly call them radishes (red outside, white inside). Therefore your Congress correctly reminds the Party and the people of vigilance, of the need for keeping keen-eyed guard over the people's gains.

At the same time I must say that it gives us great satisfaction to see the successes the Chinese Communists have achieved in the task of rallying around the Communist Party and the working class those social strata which lie between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, not only in the countryside but in the cities; to see the work that has been done in bringing over and re-educating the best people of this kind, and including them in the process of socialist construction; and to see also the carrying out of the policy of making a bloc with the democratic parties; all this permits the Communist Party of China to achieve new successes in the revolution with a minimum of difficulties under present conditions.

Comrades! The people of the Soviet Union are tremendously inspired as they watch the outstanding successes of the Chinese people. Our people understand that these successes do not come of themselves, that they have to be won

by sharp class struggles, by overcoming difficulties and shortcomings. To overcome difficulties, eliminate shortcomings and rectify mistakes, our Communist Party, like the Communist Party of China, applies the tested Leninist weapon of criticism and self-criticism widely and boldly, unfolding to the maximum the creative initiative of all Communists and the masses of the people, and this is an important sign of healthy inner-Party life and of the close ties between the Party and the people.

Natural too is one great satisfaction we derive from the knowledge that the Soviet Communists preceded all others in carrying out their revolution; that they have created a mighty socialist country with modern science and technique not inferior to those of the foremost capitalist countries; that because of all this we are able to give fraternal aid to the Chinese people and pass on to them our scientific knowledge and technical experience which we acquired at the cost of so much toil and sacrifice, and which China's workers and intellectuals are absorbing so eagerly and ably.

The unbreakable alliance and friendship between the Soviet and Chinese peoples are real models of proletarian internationalism. We have been told that there is a saying in China: New clothes are better than old ones but old friends are better than new ones. We are old friends—we and you.

Memorable with regard to this friendship are the words of the splendid Chinese revolutionary Sun Yat-sen, who greeted the revolution in Russia and spoke of it as the birth “of the great hope of mankind,” who 32 years ago in a telegram to us from Shameen told of his gratitude to the Russian people for their expressions of warm feelings for the fighting people of China. “Both peoples, the Chinese and the Russian,” Sun Yat-sen wrote in his message, “must work together, and move together along the path of freedom and justice.”

We in the Soviet Union, in our time, had to work in the

midst of hostile isolation, not only without aid from any quarter but moreover in the face of monstrous obstacles. The Soviet people had to give up many things and bear many sacrifices after the victory of the October Revolution. You, however, are doing your building under conditions of brotherly co-operation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Fraternal co-operation in the realms of technique, science and culture exempts the Chinese people from the necessity of going through all the preparatory steps, this makes it possible for them to make a leap, a revolutionary transition from technical backwardness to the most modern levels to the heights of the science and technique of contemporary society.

China is already operating or building splendid big industrial enterprises that can compete, in their level of technique and management, with enterprises in the old, developed countries of Europe and America.

This enables you to expose to ridicule the crazed bosses of imperialism who are trying—by all kinds of sanctions embargoes and what not against the Chinese people’s revolution—to get you down on your knees and put brakes on your growth. The American bourgeoisie have punished not you but themselves, shutting off the Chinese market from their own industries. Many in the United States already understand this; soon they will all understand it.

Dear friends and brothers! What a great thing is the fraternal friendship of the free peoples of the Soviet Union, People’s China and all the socialist countries! Everyone can see this now.

It is appropriate here to recall the genius of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin’s foresight when he wrote in his famous article “Better Fewer, but Better” (1923):

In the last analysis, the outcome of the struggle will be determined by the fact that Russia, India, China, etc., account

for the overwhelming majority of the population of the globe. And it is precisely this majority that, during the past few years, has been drawn into the struggle for emancipation with extraordinary rapidity, so that in this respect there cannot be the slightest shadow of doubt what the final outcome of the world struggle will be, In this sense, the complete victory of socialism is fully and absolutely assured.

Comrades, we are all living in a new historical epoch the most characteristic feature of which is the existence of a mighty world system of socialism. Moreover, another new and rather important phenomenon is gaining ever-greater importance in the social life of the world.

The East, the cradle of human culture, the area in which more than half of the earth's population is concentrated, is going through a period that marks a turning-point in its history. During the past ten years, 1,500 million people in the Eastern countries have thrown off the shameful yoke of colonialism. As for the people still under the yoke of colonialism, there is no doubt that they too will throw it off in the not distant future.

We must also recognize that it is harmful to lump together all the countries that do not belong to the socialist system, as is sometimes done, and mechanically include them in the single camp of capitalism. Although the capitalist system of relations of production does, in fact, dominate or prevail in all these countries, we still cannot disregard the fact that the capitalist world itself is far from homogeneous in its essence.

On the one hand, we have the imperialist powers with their developed economies, which have enriched themselves by exploitation of other nations, particularly colonial ones, but which each day, and all over the world, are losing the ground they stand on. On the other hand, we have the countries which it is the custom to call poorly developed or under-developed economically. Many of these countries have only recently

achieved their political liberation from the colonial yoke.

The states of Asia and Africa, having won their independence, having freed themselves from domination by the biggest capitalist states, are seeking new, independent paths, corresponding to the peculiarities of their historical and national development. The peoples of these countries do not wish to retrace, in the twentieth century, the path which the peoples of the capitalist countries traversed several centuries ago, a path leading to the merciless exploitation of the labouring people, with poverty, famine and wars. That is because they have already learnt, from their own bitter colonial experience, what capitalism brings to the people.

Partisans of progress in these lands do not want their countries to go through all the tortured stages of the development of capitalism. They do not want to give full scope to domestic capital, much less foreign capital—to allow private capital to embark on the phase of primary capitalist accumulation, i.e. to strangle and rob the people.

We must suppose that these countries should not retrace the entire tortured road of capitalism in order to come to socialism.

Lenin in his time pointed out that, given the existence of socialist countries, the people of Asia, once they had awakened from age-old sleep and freed themselves from the yoke of colonial oppression, would find their own new forms and paths of transition so as to escape the torments of capitalism.

This ray of vivid Leninist thought enables us to understand the path of development of the peoples of Asia and Africa as well.

In this light, Marxists cannot but take a positive attitude toward the policies of a number of governments of Asian and African countries, such as those of India, Burma, Indonesia, Egypt and some others, directed at the creation of state-owned industries, first of all in the sphere of heavy industry.

And we must of course see the difference in social significance and role, between the state-capitalist enterprises being built up, say, in India, and state-capitalist enterprises, say, in the United States.

The paths which are being travelled and blazed by India, Burma, Indonesia, Egypt and some other countries that have won their independence are of general international significance as well. If we pose the question: is imperialism helped or is it undermined by the policies of these countries, by their striving for peace, their opposition to war, their defence of the independence and sovereign rights of states against colonialism, then there can only be one answer: the path of the development of these countries and their policies are weakening imperialism, deepening the crisis of the capitalist system, finishing off colonialism as one of the props of that system, and bringing the end of capitalism closer.

It is not at all accidental that socialist ideas and slogans are winning ever-greater sympathy and popularity in such countries that the eyes of all progressive people in these states are turned toward the Soviet Union, People's China and the other socialist lands. Nor is it accidental that the methods of the socialist countries in industrialization, the reorganization of agriculture and in the development of culture have acquired, or are acquiring, a certain practical significance for these states. While following other paths, they are drawing from this experience what they consider useful since it can only help them in their forward movement, since it can only strengthen them in their hard struggle for complete independence, and economic, social and cultural progress.

The future of mankind depends not only on the development of the socialist countries on the one hand and the position of capitalism on the other; it also depends, in serious measure on the direction of development and the policies of the now-free countries of Asia and Africa, which constituted the

rear of imperialism. Finding themselves deprived of this reserve, the imperialists have not ceased their attempts to subordinate these countries once more, by any possible means. Against these imperialist attempts, however, there now stands the growing unity of the peoples of Asia and Africa which have set their feet on the path of active struggle against imperialism. A vivid example of this was the historic conference at Bandung.

Comrades, the firm, consistent position of the Soviet Union, of the Chinese People's Republic and other countries that have taken the socialist road in the defence of world peace and in repelling the contemporary aggressive forces, is exerting an ever more serious influence on the development of international events toward the relaxation of tension and the strengthening of peace. China has become a mighty factor for peace, and there is no force that can hinder the Chinese People's Republic from taking its deserved place in world affairs.

The great Lenin gave us the basic foundation for international relations: the policy of peaceful co-existence. The peoples of the world set a high value on the efforts of China and also of India and Indonesia, which put forward the famous "five principles" (*wu hsiang yuan tze*) that guarantee the peaceful co-existence of all countries and peoples—and these "five principles" are now being ever more frequently applied in international practice.

However, despite the fact that certain definite and positive results have been obtained in the relaxation of international tension in the past three years, we cannot forget that the reactionary forces headed by the biggest monopolies of the United States and some other countries do not wish to give up their aggressive plans, their mad idea of turning back the wheel of history.

They erect obstacles to prevent China from taking her

lawful place in the United Nations Organization, continue discrimination in economic relations, and seek stubbornly to preserve tension in those areas of the globe where they have the means to do so. Very recently the world became witness to an effort to extend this dangerous policy to Egypt, taking as a pretext the absolutely lawful action of the Egyptian Government in the direction of restoring Egypt's sovereignty and natural rights over the Suez Canal.

These efforts of certain powers, which are even trying sabre-rattling in an attempt to force Egypt to retreat, confirm the conclusion of Marxists that imperialism will not give up without a struggle even those positions long ago doomed by history. Imperialism tries stubbornly to hang on to these positions and gives them up only when it is forced to, under the pressure of the people who have their immemorial rights to them and are supported by all the freedom-loving peoples. However, imperialism is forced to retreat step by step, and its colonial system is falling to pieces. It can be said that in Asia there remain only some small islands of colonial possession. The mighty process of the liberation movement has begun in Africa, although a considerable part of this continent, which has a great past and a no less great future, still lives under the colonial yoke. A stubborn though less noticeable struggle of the peoples of the Latin American countries is also going on against the foreign colonial and semi-colonial yoke. Anti-imperialist tendencies are showing themselves more and more strongly in the countries of Europe and America that are being oppressed by imperialism.

The monopolist circles of the United States of America are far from being in the rear when it comes to holding back this historic process. Not having colonies in their "classical" form, they like to portray themselves almost as if they were supporters of the liberation of the oppressed peoples. But as soon as it comes to action they immediately expose themselves,

and stand shoulder to shoulder with the old colonial powers. Depending on the situation, American imperialism uses new methods of colonialism of American invention, without however disdaining to adopt the old methods of the colonialists. By these means it tries to seize at least part of the old privileges and penetrate into countries which have freed themselves by moving together with the former metropolitan colonialist countries or in place of them. Thus there emerges one of those deep contradictions between the imperialist states fighting among themselves for domination over other people, and this inevitably weakens the forces of imperialism in general.

Comrades! The Communist of the Soviet Union and the whole Soviet people are now working intensively to carry out the decisions of the Twentieth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. That Congress set before the Party, before the Soviet people, gigantic tasks in all spheres of economic, political and cultural activity directed in the first place at fulfilling the basic economic task—to catch up with and surpass the most developed capitalist countries in per capita production of goods and thus win a decisive victory over capitalism in peaceful economic competition.

The fulfilment of this task points, in the first place, to the necessity of a new leap in the development of our productive forces. That is why the Congress stressed such decisive questions as the speeding up of technical progress, the building of new factories with the very latest equipment, the re-equipment of many existing enterprises on a new technical level, the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, the introduction of automatization, the even-flow method, and the mechanization of labour-consuming and auxiliary work.

The Twentieth Congress decisively censured the attitudes of complacency and conservatism that characterize a part of our economic leaders and directed the attention of our

economic leaders, as well as our scientists and engineers, to the necessity of carefully studying and introducing into production not only the latest Soviet technical experience but also that of the rest of the world.

Our working class and the Soviet working intelligentsia answered the call of the Party with unexampled enthusiasm and an upsurge of selfless endeavour which has borne rich fruit and has strengthened our confidence that the difficult tasks set by the Congress in the sphere of industry in the Sixth Five-Year Plan will be fulfilled.

Judging from the results of agricultural production this year, we have good ground to state that we will successfully liquidate the lag in agriculture in the current year.

The Soviet Union is the cradle of collectivization. That is why the path we have travelled, our successes and setbacks on this path and this powerful advance of our collective and state farms that has now been achieved, take on a particularly great significance.

This advance has been achieved thanks to a whole series of important measures which we have carried out in the last two to three years and of which the following are the chief:

Material incentives for workers in agriculture have been considerably raised—this is one of the most important stimuli to the development of agricultural production. The collective farms were freed from the bureaucratic red tape of incorrect planning; the collective farm masses themselves have begun to decide the vital questions of their collective farm economies. This has brought far-reaching creative possibilities to light and developed the labour initiative of the collective farmers to the advantage of the collective farms themselves as well as the state. The -equipment of agriculture has been strengthened immeasurably by the addition of powerful and most modern technical equipment; collective farms, state farms and machine-tractor stations have been reinforced with good

engineers and agro-technical cadres, which assures the raising of the technical level of production. In three years 200,000 specialists trained in engineering and agronomy have been sent from the cities to the rural districts.

A decisive influence on the liquidation of the deficit in agricultural production is also exerted by such important measures as the opening up of virgin lands and waste lands the success of which was not believed in by everyone at first, but which has been crowned with complete victory. As is known, we planned to open up 28-30 million hectares of land, but things went so well that in a short period of less than three years we opened up 35.5 million hectares, a huge area even on the scale of your and our countries. This year the virgin lands gave good harvests which will increase the general grain resources of our country to an enormous extent. Our Kazakh Socialist Republic can be taken as an example. Not long ago it gave the state only 50 to 70 million poods of grain and something over 100 million poods in the best years; this year it will give 1,000 million poods of grain.

Our agriculture is increasing production by leaps and bounds; the collective farm system is being perfected and getting ever stronger; the alliance of the working class with the peasantry is becoming still more firm. We have every reason to hope that the tasks of the Sixth Five-Year Plan for output of grain, meat, milk, other products and technical crops will be reached much ahead of time. The further advance of agriculture is regarded by our Party as one of the most urgent and important tasks whose solution directly and immediately affects the raising of the living standards of our people.

Comrades! Together with other important questions of the theory and practice of Marxism-Leninism which your Party is well informed of, the Twentieth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union paid serious attention to questions related to the modern international communist movement and

the workers' movement in general. The conclusions of the Twentieth Congress on these questions evoked a widespread positive response not only in your Party, not only in the fraternal communist and workers' parties but also among the wide masses of working people and progressive social circles in all countries of the world.

The documents of the Twentieth Congress particularly underlined the importance of further strengthening unity of action and rallying all the forces which come out to oppose the threat of a new war. The decisive role in the cause of the defence of peace belongs to the working class and its party. That is why the establishment of practical contacts between the communist, socialist and other workers' parties aiming at healing the split in the international workers' movement has become one of the most pressing problems of our time. In consideration of this, our Party has already taken certain practical steps to establish contacts with several socialist parties of the Western European countries. We know, of course, that the solution of this question is bound up with overcoming considerable obstacles and demands patience, considerable time and much effort. But it is already clear that the first attempts to establish such contacts are producing certain positive results. We believe that with perseverance, goodwill and understanding between the interested parties such efforts will fully justify themselves.

The Twentieth Congress upset all the plans of the struggles of the bourgeoisie, and in particular the American bourgeoisie, directed against socialism.

In the time that has passed since the Twentieth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the communist and workers' parties have subjected to deep discussion vital problems of the international communist movement and have strengthened their cadres ideologically in this discussion, raised the ideological work of their parties to a higher level and, in the

light of the concrete conditions in their respective countries, are working out theoretical questions and charting the paths more in conformity with the tasks of the communist movement in these countries.

There is nothing unnatural in the fact that in different countries under the influence of bourgeois propaganda some ideologically unstable elements showed a certain amount of wavering, but these never made and don't determine the weather.

Our enemies very much wanted to use the self-criticism which took place at the Twentieth Congress of the Party in the first place, concerning the cult of the individual, in order to disorganize the international working-class solidarity, friendship and fraternal ties between the Communist Parties, but they found themselves as always barking up the wrong tree!

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union has overcome the cult of the individual, has freed itself from its negative results and, thanks to this, has grown united and still stronger. One of the important results has been the revitalizing of the theoretical work in our Party which had been restricted by the cult of the individual.

But criticism of the cult of the individual was of significance not only for our Party. All the communist and workers' parties are united in censuring the cult of the individual, united in considering vitally necessary to themselves the Leninist principles of collective leadership and the Leninist standards of Party life. If, during the course of discussion of these questions in the various parties, one could distinguish definite shades, various degrees of censure of the cult of the personality of Stalin, some differences in the evaluation of certain details what was of greater significance was the complete unity in regard to the principle of the approach to the question. This has brought all the Communist

Parties still closer together and strengthened their friendship.

This has been convincingly confirmed by the further strengthening in recent times of the comradely and friendly relations between the Communist Parties of the various countries. A splendid illustration of the international solidarity of Communists has been given by your Communist Party, its local Party conferences and this present Congress. This was also demonstrated at the recent congress of the French Communist Party.

We are particularly happy to be assured that the measures taken by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union have met with the full understanding and support of the great Communist Party of China. Those who yelled about “confusion” in the ranks of the Communist Parties have met with yet another disappointment. No one will ever or in any way be able to shake the unity and solidarity, the kinship in ideas and proletarian solidarity of Communists!

The international spirit of our common cause demands fraternal friendship and mutual understanding, connections and contacts between all the Marxist-Leninist parties. Contacts and connections must naturally be closer between political parties which acknowledge the principles of Marxism-Leninism as the basis of their activity. The most valuable thing is the exchange of experience and mutual aid which the workers’ parties can give, inspired as they are by one great idea, advancing to one common goal.

The forms of these connections and contacts between the Marxist parties have not been ordained beforehand and are not unchangeable. They emerge out of the demands of the communist movement at each stage of development and of the struggle and are defined by the parties themselves in the interests of the victory of the common cause and not, of course, to anyone’s sole advantage.

In this respect the character and form of connections and contacts between the Marxist-Leninist parties need not be identical. For example, it is impossible to deny the special significance of connections between Communist Parties which are in power. The exchange of experience and developing co-operation between the communist and workers' parties of countries building socialism enable them to use to the best advantage the experience of all countries that has been tested by life and also facilitate the working out the best forms and methods of building socialism, taking into consideration the experience of building socialism in the U.S.S.R., in other countries, and also the peculiarities of each country.

The presence of the delegations of the fraternal Communist Parties at this truly historic Congress of yours is one of the important forms of contact, connections and friendship, mutual exchanges of experience and opinions.

So far as concerns us, the Communists of the Soviet Union and the Communists in China, our close co-operation, our unbreakable friendship, have been tested in the mill of great historic battles.

Our enemies would very much like it if only the smallest crack could be made in our relations, even a tiny snag appear in our friendship. But the only people who can dream of such things are the ideologists of imperialism who have been doomed by history, who judge friendship themselves, by their own bourgeois relationships when they are together one day and the next are at each other's throats like wolves. But the world never before knew such a friendship as that between our two great peoples, our two mighty parties!

Let us give all our strength, all our energy, to temper this friendship and co-operation from year to year, making still more assured the cause of peace and progress of the people and the bright future of all mankind!

Comrades, permit me to read out the greetings which the

Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has addressed to the Eighth Congress of your Party:

To the Eighth Congress of the Communist Party of China

Dear Comrades, Delegates to the Eighth Congress of the Communist Party of China!

In the name of our Party and the whole Soviet people, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union sends you and all Chinese Communists and the great Chinese people the warmest fraternal greetings and wishes for the success of the work of your Congress!

Your Congress is convened at a most important time, when the hundreds of millions of Chinese people are working with the utmost enthusiasm to carry through socialist transformations that have enormous significance for China and for the whole of mankind!

The Communist Party of China has travelled a great and glorious path of heroic revolutionary struggle, crowned with historic victories. The founding of the Chinese People's Republic as a result of the victory of the Great People's Revolution opened a new era in the life of the Chinese people. The people's revolution in China and the establishment of the Chinese People's Republic is the most outstanding event since the Great October Socialist Revolution; it has exerted an enormous influence on the development of the liberation struggle in the countries of the East and on the whole course of world history.

In the short time that has elapsed since the victory of their revolution, the Chinese people, under the leadership of the Communist Party, have successfully carried through democratic reforms of the utmost importance, completed the rehabilitation of the national economy and, overcoming all difficulties in their way, have now confidently entered the period of extensive socialist construction. By the selfless, heroic labour of the people in fulfilling the First Five-Year

Plan, all necessary conditions have been created for accomplishing the gigantic task set by the Party—transforming China into a great industrial, socialist power.

The outstanding achievements of People's China are evidence of the correctness of the policy of the Communist Party, of the mighty upsurge of labour enthusiasm of the victorious working class, peasantry and the whole Chinese people, and at the same time vividly confirm the genius of the foresight shown by the great Lenin who had an unswerving faith in the vast and inexhaustible powers of the national liberation movement and creative abilities of the peoples of China and of all the East.

The Communist Party of China, its Central Committee and that outstanding Marxist-Leninist, Comrade Mao Tse-tung, have made a big contribution to the theory and practice of scientific socialism.

The Communist Party of China approaches the solution of problems of the transition to socialism creatively, on the basis of the great teachings of Marxism-Leninism and utilizing the historical experience of the Soviet Union. It is working out theoretically the forms through which tens of millions of small-peasant farms can be put on the path of co-operation, forms which are adapted to the specific conditions of China, ways of transforming private capitalist industry into socialist industry, and the solution of other important questions regarding the reconstruction of society on socialist principles. And it is carrying out these tremendous social transformations in practice.

Its deep knowledge and skilful use of the historical characteristics and traditions of its country, its constant concern for the welfare of the people, its care for its ancient cultural heritage—all this strengthens the faith in and love of the widest masses of the Chinese people for their Communist Party.

The international prestige of the Chinese People's Republic

grows steadily. The passing of China into the family of socialist states marked a decisive shift in the relation of forces between socialism and capitalism on a world-wide scale; it has strengthened the front of peace, democracy and progress to an enormous extent. The intrigues of imperialist circles against the Chinese People's Republic have been powerless to prevent the continued strengthening of its international position as a firm bastion of peace in Asia and in the Far East, as a consistent and steadfast fighter against colonialism and imperialist aggression, as an ardent champion of friendship and peaceful co-existence among the peoples.

The historic victories of the Chinese People's Republic rejoice the hearts of the working people of the Soviet Union and fill them with pride in their friend and brother—the great Chinese people. We see in the fraternal friendship of our peoples the guarantee of the further strengthening of the might of the world socialist system, the guarantee of a lasting peace throughout the world.

Your Congress will discuss the great and complex tasks which confront your Party and the Chinese people. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union expresses its firm conviction that the Chinese people under the leadership of their Communist Party will carry out these tasks with honour, will overcome all difficulties and win new, outstanding victories in all spheres of socialist construction.

The Communist Party of China is a mighty detachment of the international communist movement. Close fraternal co-operation based on the great principles of proletarian internationalism and unity of aim, mutual aid and support have always been the law of life and activity of Marxist parties.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union notes with the deepest satisfaction that in the struggle for peace throughout the world, for democracy and socialism the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the

Communist Party of China have always advanced and continue to advance shoulder to shoulder, and share the same views on the urgent questions of today. This unity of view and action of our Marxist-Leninist parties is a firm guarantee of the triumph of our common cause and has immense significance for the further strengthening of the unity of the international workers' and communist movement.

From the bottom of our hearts we wish further successes to our brother Communist Party of China in its struggle for socialism, for peace and friendship between the peoples.

Long live the heroic Communist Party of China!

Long live the brotherly friendship and co-operation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic, and may they ever flourish!

Long live the triumph of invincible Marxism-Leninism!

**The Central Committee of the
Communist Party of the Soviet Union**

SPEECH BY COMRADE E. OCHAB. Head of the Delegation of the Polish United Workers' Party

Dear Comrades and Friends! Brothers and Sisters!

The Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, in the name of 1,400,000 Polish Communists, sends to the Eighth Congress of the heroic Communist Party of China its warm, brotherly congratulations and wishes for the success of your deliberations, for further successes in your work for the welfare and happiness of the Chinese people, for the victory of your great socialist cause, for the strengthening of peace and of friendly co-operation among all states, irrespective of their social systems.

To fly from Warsaw to Peking one must cover many thousands of kilometres. But not many words are needed to prove how truly close to each other are the Polish and Chinese peoples today.

We are united by our common struggle for the peace and progress of mankind. We are united by our friendship and alliance with the great Soviet Union. We, on the banks of the Vistula and on the banks of the Yellow River, are united by a common concern for the building of a socialist order. We are united by our common ideology, the great, immortal ideas of Marxism-Leninism.

The revolutionary movement of the Polish workers has its own long and glorious history. For more than six decades, Polish revolutionaries had to wage an underground struggle against oppression by the Czars and Kaisers, against Polish and German fascist terror. Because of this, recalling their own experience, they can appreciate the courage of the Chinese Communists, whose many years of unshakeable revolutionary

struggle against monstrous oppression by the imperialists and the bloody and treacherous Kuomintang government, and for the liberation of the Chinese people and the workers' and peasants' power, has inspired admiration far beyond China's borders.

Your historic victories over the forces of imperialism and reaction found a wide and joyous echo in Poland too. And each new success you achieve in your arduous task of socialist construction is greeted whole-heartedly by the Polish workers and peasants, who have the most brotherly, friendly feelings for the great Chinese people.

The Polish people, led by the Polish United, Workers' Party, has achieved big successes in building the foundations of socialism.

We have raised our country up from its terrible postwar ruins, and built an industry which now produces six times as much per head of the population as did Polish industry in 1938. We have created new branches of industry: for example, the manufacture of automobiles, tractors, aircraft, ships and mining machinery. We have built new, great ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgical works: this year we shall produce nearly 5 million tons of steel and 96 million tons of coal.

Our new Five-Year Plan envisages an increase of industrial production by more than 50 per cent, of agricultural production by more than 25 per cent, of workers' wages and peasants' incomes by 30 per cent.

To bring this about will be an extremely difficult and complicated undertaking, demanding much effort and self-sacrifice from the working masses, and much work and careful thought by our Party which is guiding this socialist construction.

The basic condition for the fulfilment of the honourable tasks of our Five-Year Plan is the preservation and strengthening of peace among the nations.

Poland, like China and every other country in the socialist camp, is especially interested in the defence of peace.

It is enough to remember that during the Second World War in one single city—in Warsaw, the capital of our country—the fascist invaders slaughtered nearly 700,000 defenceless people. This exceeds the total fatal casualties of the United States in the First and Second World Wars, and in all the other wars that country has fought during the nearly 200 years of its existence.

The Polish people well remember the horrors of imperialist war. They will spare no effort, therefore, to defend peace and give consistent support to the policy of peace of the Soviet Union, People's China and our whole socialist camp, which is successfully frustrating the realization of the plans of the colonialist aggressors, who threaten to unleash a new bloody adventure in the interests of the monopolists and billionaires of the U.S.A. and Britain.

We, like you, need peace in the interests of the people, in the interests of our peaceful socialist construction.

We will be able to carry out the great and difficult tasks of the new Five-Year Plan more quickly, and in the way they should be done, if we strengthen economic co-operation with our brother countries in the socialist camp, and if we study and make wider use of the experience of the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy.

The Polish United Workers' Party watches with close attention the creative work of the Communist Party of China and the bold decisions of your Central Committee, which bases itself on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, concretely applied to the specific conditions of your great country.

We know that the activists of the Polish United Workers' Party will study the decisions of your Congress, which will sum up the grand achievements of the past and set out the tasks of socialist construction for the future.

The Polish delegation asks that all delegates to this Congress convey the warm, fraternal greetings of Polish workers and peasants, of the dwellers on the banks of the Vistula and the Oder, on the slopes of the Carpathians and on the shores of the Baltic; of the metal-workers of Warsaw, textile workers of Lodz, the miners and metal-workers of Silesia, the ship-builders and seamen of Gdansk, the students of Cracow, the soldiers of the Polish army and of the whole Polish people to all the Chinese workers and peasants—the dwellers on the banks of the Yellow and Pearl Rivers, on the banks of the mighty Yangtse, on China's seacoasts, in Peking, Shanghai, Nanking and Canton, in Kiangsi, Hunan, Shensi and Szechuan famed in their revolutionary struggles, in industrial Northeast China and distant, pastoral Tibet.

From the bottom of our hearts, we wish you the complete unification of all Chinese lands, and the quick liberation of Taiwan and the Pescadores; we wish you new successes in your struggle for the development of industry and agriculture, for the flowering of culture and science, for the further improvement of the livelihood of the working people.

Your triumphs are our triumphs too. Your happiness is our happiness!

May the fraternal friendship between People's Poland and great liberated China live and flourish!

May socialism live and triumph in China, in Poland and throughout the world!

SPEECH BY COMRADE W. ULBRICHT. Head of the Delegation of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany

Dear Comrades,

Permit me to bring to you and all the members of the heroic Communist Party of China and the whole Chinese people the cordial and fraternal fighting greetings of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

The German working class views with great interest the deliberations of your Eighth Party Congress. The German working class has always had a feeling of solidarity with the Chinese people in their struggle for liberation under the leadership of the Communist Party of China.

The Chinese working class in alliance with the peasants has made tremendous achievements to win victory in the people's revolution. All peace-loving and progressive forces in Germany are grateful to the Chinese people for having, by means of this victory of world importance, decisively strengthened the position of the democratic and anti-imperialist camp, and further changed the balance of strength in favour of socialism.

Side by side with the mighty Soviet Union, your People's Republic has become a great power in the struggle to safeguard world peace and for the bright future of mankind. All members of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, all progressive forces of the German people, have great admiration for the splendid successes of the Chinese people and their Communist Party in strengthening the people's democratic state power in China. These successes have been possible only because the Communist Party of China, under the collective leadership of its Central Committee headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, has

known how to creatively apply the Marxist-Leninist teachings to the concrete conditions of China and thereby to enrich them.

After the Twentieth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which enriched the international working class movement with new theoretical understanding and experience, your Party Congress makes an important creative contribution towards the application of Marxist-Leninist teachings. Your elucidation of the various forms of the dictatorship of the proletariat, especially of the problems of transition from the democratic to the socialist revolution, is of the greatest interest for all socialists.

We are convinced that the Communist Party of China will, by rallying all the patriotic forces in the united front master the complex tasks of the transition period and thereby set to the Asian and African peoples a vivid example of what can be achieved through the people's strength.

Our two countries form today a strong link in the socialist world system. The unity of the socialist camp, the unity of the international communist movement, the friendship between our peoples, and especially our close unity with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its Leninist Central Committee are unbreakable.

Dear Comrades! The German Democratic Republic is the first workers and peasants' state in German history. It forms at present the western flank of the socialist camp. The fact that we are building up socialism in Western Europe in the immediate vicinity of the technically highly developed capitalist states puts a very heavy responsibility on our shoulders. The defence of peace in Germany depends in decisive measure upon the strengthening of the power of workers and peasants and the building-up of socialism in the German Democratic Republic.

The working class and all progressive people in the German Democratic Republic are faced with the historic task of proving the superiority of the socialist system in peaceful

competition with capitalism in Western Germany. The fulfilment of this task will be conducive to the strengthening of all peace-loving and progressive forces in Western Germany.

The directive of our Party for the Second Five-Year Plan and the resolution about the further development of democracy are based on the fact that the German Democratic Republic is the bastion of peace in Germany and that its democratic and social achievements are bound to have their influence on Western Germany too.

The Second Five-Year Plan provides that our total industrial production will reach at least 155 per cent compared with that of 1955, and that the socialist enterprises will constitute about 90 per cent in the total industrial production.

The socialist sector of our agriculture at present comprises 30 per cent of our arable land. Today many co-operative farmers, who formerly were poor or middle peasants, use the most up-to-date machinery. In the First Five-Year Plan, our state put at the disposal of the machine-and-tractor stations, among other things,

25,878 tractors (in terms of 30 h.p.)

15,000 tractor-drawn mowing-and-binding machines

28,000 tractor ploughs ,

2,000 mowing-and-threshing combines.

In the Second Five-Year Plan this mechanization will rise to 140 per cent for tractors of all types, to 227 per cent for cutting machines and multiple-purpose implements, to 195 per cent for ridge drills, to 361 per cent for mowing-and-threshing combines. At the end of the Second Five-Year Plan agricultural work is to be mechanized up to 81 per cent.

In the German Democratic Republic, we have to contend with serious difficulties growing out of the division of Germany. The eastern part of Germany was industrially far less developed than the western part. The basic mining industry is mainly situated in Western Germany. The monopoly-capitalist

circles of West Germany and other reactionaries have for years cherished the hope of economically strangling the German Democratic Republic. Thanks to the labour enthusiasm of the workers in our Republic and thanks to the magnanimous help of the Soviet Union and all socialist countries, these hopes have proved false.

Dear Comrades! Although half the population of Europe is already building up a new life in the socialist states, the West German imperialists want to turn back the wheel of history. Through the restoration of German militarism they want to spread the hold of German monopoly capital and of the big land-owners throughout Germany. They aim at a new fascist "Greater Germany" and at hegemony in Western Europe. They want to involve in their own war adventures the NATO-states with which they are linked. Adenauer has picked up Hitler's slogan of the "liberation of the East". No words are strong enough present the danger to peace which German militarism represents.

The ban of the Communist Party of Germany shows that the Bonn government is treading the path of Hitler. While using fascist methods in its domestic policy against the most consistent fighter for peace, the Communist Party of Germany, and against the working people, this government in its foreign policy supports the imperialist aims of the NATO-states. The agreement of Adenauer's government to the Dulles plan for the Suez Canal illustrates this fact. In agreement with the British Government, the Bonn government has proposed to the Egyptian Government to give up part of its sovereignty. The peace-loving forces in Germany condemn this policy. They hold that the Five Principles, which were first agreed upon by the People's Republic of China and the Republic of India, constitute the real means of safeguarding peace and establishing normal, cordial relations between peoples.

The resurrection of German militarism on the one hand,

and the existence of the German Democratic Republic with its policy of safeguarding peace on the other, cannot but affect the relations of other peoples and countries with the two German states.

The interests of peace require that normal and cordial relations be established between the German Democratic Republic and all peace-loving states. That will help the forces of peace in Germany and also contribute to the reestablishment of unity in Germany.

Our people desire that their country be re-united. But since German militarism is again raising its ugly head under the leadership of the big monopolies and of Hitler's generals, it is a prime necessity that Western German militarists should be deprived of their power and that peace and democracy be safeguarded. Only in this way can the German people have the true freedom of deciding about the creation of a re-united, peace-loving and democratic Germany. The German working class and all peace-loving forces in Germany consider as their national task the creation of a Germany re-united as a peace-loving and democratic state free from imperialists and militarists.

In their struggle against German militarism, against the criminal plotting of the rulers of Western Germany, and for a united, peace-loving and democratic Germany, the German working class and the peace-loving forces of the German people do not stand alone. By the side of the forces for peace in Germany stand the peace-loving peoples of all countries, stand such great powers as the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, with whom we have formed a bond of unbreakable friendship. Therefore we can confidently declare that the West German imperialists will never succeed in carrying out their evil plans.

Dear Comrades! Our two countries are separated geographically by ten thousand kilometres. But across this vast

distance we are united in our common struggle for the safeguarding of peace, for the building-up of socialism, for the consolidation of the socialist camp. We have a common world outlook that links us fraternally: the victorious teachings of Marxism-Leninism.

On the occasion of the visit of our government delegation to the People's Republic of China in December last year, a treaty of friendship and co-operation was signed between the German Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of China. This treaty is an example for the promotion of friendly relations in all spheres between countries enjoying equal rights. It is, also a new proof of the steadily growing friendship between the peoples and the states of the socialist world-system. We are of the opinion that the scientific-technical co-operation between our two countries should be further extended. In compliance with the wishes of our Chinese friends, the German Democratic Republic is also ready to put scientific-technical cadres at their disposal. Our friendship will continue to flourish for the cause of peace, for our common cause, for the cause of all mankind.

Dear Comrades! The Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany has entrusted our delegation with the duty to convey to the Eighth Party Congress of the Communist Party of China a message of greetings as follows:

The Socialist Unity Party of Germany combines its greetings to the Eighth Party Congress with the assurance that all its strength will be devoted to the further consolidation of the friendship between the German and the Chinese peoples on the basis of the treaty of friendship and co-operation concluded between our two states.

We wish the Eighth Party Congress success in its sessions, and we wish the working people of the People's Republic of China new victories in the socialist transformation of their country.

Long live the Communist Party of China and its Central Committee!

Long live the firm and indestructible friendship between the German and the Chinese peoples!

Long live the close, fighting comradeship in the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism of all Marxist-Leninist parties!

Long live the unbreakable friendship with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics!

Long live the invincible teachings of Marxism-Leninism!

Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany

**SPEECH BY COMRADE G.
GHEORGHIU-DEJ. Head of the
Delegation of the Rumanian Workers'
Party**

Comrades,

In the name of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party, the working class and all the working people of the Rumanian People's Republic, I bring warm greetings to the Eighth Congress of our great brother party—the Communist Party of China. We are glad that by taking part in the work of your Congress we can learn of the splendid results of the work of the Communist Party of China; the lessons which it is drawing from historical experience accumulated during years of profound revolutionary transformations; and the tasks that it is setting itself for the future.

The transformation of China into a mighty socialist industrial power is an historic task, realization of which will have a profound influence on the social development of the whole of mankind. The Chinese people are working selflessly, devotedly and with patriotic enthusiasm to fulfil this great task.

The Chinese people are closely rallied around their heroic Communist Party, which has been tempered in the protracted revolutionary struggle, and around its Central Committee headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, a tested leader, who enjoys high prestige, and has the respect and love of the working people. The Communist Party of China is an example of a party that is closely bound to the masses, that is always among the masses. This is a Party that the masses follow with determination and trust in the struggle to overcome all difficulties and for the defence and development of the revolutionary achievements of the people.

The great victories achieved by the Chinese people were

possible because, in solving the complex problems of the Chinese revolution, the Chinese Communist Party was guided by unshakeable loyalty to the invincible teachings of Marxism-Leninism. The work which the Communist Party of China is doing in the sphere of creating socialist industry, in the socialist transformation of agriculture and commerce, in state construction, in the spread of culture, the creation of a high standard of civic consciousness and the re-education of various strata of the population is an example to other Communist Parties and Workers' Parties of how the Chinese Communist Party is creatively applying Marxist-Leninist teachings in the specific historic and national conditions of China, and is enriching them.

Comrades! From the very day of its establishment, the Chinese People's Republic has gained great moral-political prestige, thanks to its efforts, together with the Soviet Union, together with all the socialist countries and other peace-loving countries, to strengthen peace between the peoples and for peaceful co-existence between countries with different social systems, for mutual respect by all states of the sovereignty, independence and national interests of other peoples. The Rumanian people and all peace-loving peoples regard the political line which this great power—the Chinese People's Republic—is carrying out in international relations as a mighty factor for peace between the peoples. The Chinese People's Republic is a great historic and social reality and no one can ignore the words of People's China, the expression of the will and desires of 600 million people. Solution of key questions of international relations is unthinkable without the Chinese People's Republic. The lawful demands of the Chinese People's Republic and the noble aims of its foreign policy enjoy the full support of all the other socialist countries, they enjoy the sympathy and support of the widest circles of international society.

Comrades! The Rumanian people, like all the other peoples of the great community of socialist countries, rejoice from the bottom of their hearts at the great achievements of the talented and industrious Chinese people as if they were their very own. Between the Rumanian People's Republic and the Chinese People's Republic there have been created close and friendly relations of co-operation, mutual aid, mutual enrichment of experience in all spheres of social life. This is a living manifestation of the relations of a new type which have been established between socialist countries. At the basis of the friendship between the Rumanian and Chinese peoples there lies a community of desires and aims of our Parties, a community of our social systems, an unshakeable determination to strengthen the unbreakable internationalist unity of the countries of the socialist system, to strengthen peace between the peoples. Such a friendship is truly indestructible!

The economic links between People's China and the Rumanian People's Republic are growing from year to year .and there are good prospects for further development. Increasing possibilities have been created for exchange of experience in various branches of industrial technique. Contacts are growing in the sphere of culture, the arts and sciences. The visits of Chinese cultural workers to the Rumanian People's Republic and those of Rumanian cultural workers to the Chinese People's Republic are fostering knowledge of each other's lands and are everywhere turning into warm demonstrations of friendship between our two brother peoples.

Dear Comrades! Our people are working with boundless enthusiasm under the leadership of the Rumanian Workers' Party for the economic and cultural development of their country, for the further strengthening of the people's democratic regime. The workers, peasants and intellectuals of

the Rumanian People's Republic have great achievements to their credit in the cause of building socialism, in developing industry, agriculture, culture and raising their standards of living. During the first five-year plan which ended in 1955 industrial production more than doubled. Our machine-building industry, oil, chemical, electro-technical and electric power industries are developing too; and agricultural output grows from year to year. The socialist sector of agriculture is developing and at the present time comprises one-third of the agricultural area of our country. The national income has nearly doubled during the course of the first five-year plan. The Rumanian people are now directing their efforts to fulfil the decisions of the Second Congress of the Party on the tasks of the second five-year plan.

In the struggle for the building of socialism, our people enjoy all-round help from the Soviet Union, and also from People's China and other socialist countries.

Surmounting the difficulties in their way, the workers of the Rumanian People's Republic are marching confidently ahead on the path of socialist construction.

Comrades! The great ideas of Marxism-Leninism which were victorious in the Soviet Union, now building communism, are now victorious in China, in Rumania, in all the countries building socialism; they point the path to the peoples of the capitalist, dependent and colonial countries.

We wish the Communist Party of China and the fraternal Chinese people fresh and ever new victories in the cause of building socialism, in the struggle for peace and progress!

Long live the heroic Communist Party of China and its Central Committee headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung!

Long live the eternal brotherly friendship between the Rumanian people and the great Chinese people! Long live the indestructible friendship, co-operation and unity between the peoples of the socialist countries!

Long live the great cause of Marx-Engels-Lenin!

SPEECH BY COMRADE J. DUCLOS. Head of the Delegation of the Communist Party of France

Comrades,

Our delegation brings to the Eighth Congress of the Chinese Communist Party the fraternal and warm greetings of the French Communist Party and its Central Committee.

With passionate interest and enthusiastic confidence, the working class and the people of France have watched the forward march of the new China. The attitude of the French Government which obstinately refuses to recognize the People's Republic of China, does not reflect at all the state of mind of the overwhelming masses of French men and women.

It is now barely seven years since the People's Republic of China was proclaimed but her achievements are already considerable. Nobody doubts that new and rapid successes will be gained under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party guided by its Central Committee with Comrade Mao Tse-tung at the head.

The present Congress, with whose fame the whole world is resounding, is being held a few months after the Twentieth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union which was a splendid proof of the increasing strength of the socialist camp, the growing power of attraction of the socialist system, the broadening of the peace camp and the inspiring prospect of new and great victories that will be won by the forces of peace and independence, of democracy and socialism.

The Twentieth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the shock brigade of the world proletariat, also rightly called the attention of all Communists to the necessity of strengthening the Party, of raising its ideological level of

increasing its political acumen, of making the practice of criticism and self-criticism a rule of conduct, and of assuring the functioning of collective leadership on all levels as a condition for the development of a spirit of initiative and responsibility.

Those who hoped to see a loosening of the bonds which unite the Communist Parties and the workers in solidarity for struggle have been bitterly disappointed, and the presence of numerous foreign delegations at this great Congress shows clearly the strength and cohesion of the world communist movement.

We Communists of various countries owe much to the great Communist Party of the Soviet Union which in 1917 broke the front of imperialism and led the October Socialist Revolution to victory under the leadership of Lenin, great strategist of the proletarian revolution.

In the whole world the revolution of October 1917 marked a new stage in the international workers' movement and has ensured the illumination of the world by the light of Marxism-Leninism.

After that, the liberation of China constitutes an event of great importance for the development of the workers' movement and of the liberation movement of colonial peoples. Inspired by the glorious example of the Chinese working class and people, the peoples under colonial oppression are raising the banner of national independence and will undoubtedly win new victories.

Comrades, we greet with joy the successes you have won in industrial development and in the formation of agricultural co-operatives.

Taking into due account the situation of your country and the special courses open to you, you are going ahead with the gradual transformation of capitalist ownership of the means of production into socialist ownership, and you have created the

conditions which make the victory of building socialism in China a certainty.

Your experience is highly instructive, and all the workers are giving great attention to it. They can thus assess the concrete results of the alliance between working class and peasantry, and see in your country, as in the Soviet Union, the conclusive proof of the creative power of Marxism-Leninism.

Last July, our French Communist Party held its Fourteenth Congress. The delegates listened with emotion to the reading of your Central Committee's message which affirmed fidelity to Marxist-Leninist teachings and wished the French working class and its Communist Party new successes in the struggle to bring about working-class unity and the victory of a new Popular Front.

Our French Communist Party, guided by its Central Committee with Comrade Maurice Thorez at the head, carries on indefatigably the struggle to unite the working class and the masses of the people to fight against a policy that spells ruin to France and endangers world peace.

Colonialists in a frenzy are persisting in the attempt to prolong colonial oppression as if nothing had happened since the last century, as if the October Revolution of 1917 had not taken place, as if China had not been liberated, as if there had been no Bandung Conference, as if the general crisis of the colonial system were not one of the political and social realities of the present hour.

Placing their special interests above the national interest and really playing the game on behalf of the American imperialists, the French colonialists for many years made war on the Viet-Nameese people, while our Party made and are making common cause with the Viet-Nameese people.

Undaunted by the blows of repression, our Party never stopped opposing the war made on the Viet-Nameese people, and in 1954, the ever-growing opposition of the French people

to the continuation of this war contributed to forcing the French Government to sign an armistice at Geneva through an international conference in which the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam took part.

But since November 1, 1954, another colonial war is being waged in Algeria. The Algerian people demand independence, which is their right, and this demand is all the more understandable since the French Government has been compelled by the peoples of Tunisia and Morocco to recognize their independence.

Faithful to Karl Marx's principle that "a people oppressing another cannot itself be free," our Party, in opposing the war made on the Algerian people, is consciously defending the very interests of France, as well as of the working class and the people of France.

What we want is that a policy will be pursued which, while respecting their right to independence, will make the Algerian people friends and allies of the French people.

Unfortunately, the policy followed since the beginning of this year by the Socialist-led government continues to be a policy of force against the Algerian people, contrary to the will of the masses of the French people who, in the January 2 elections, placed the French Communist Party far ahead of all the others with 5,600,000 votes and 150 deputies, thereby ensuring the victory of the forces of the Left.

Not content with pursuing a policy of violence in Algeria, the rulers of France have on the question of the Suez Canal taken an attitude which manifests itself in making unjustifiable military preparations, and risks of provocation by such preparations.

On the question of the Suez Canal, the colonialists, to whom our Party is resolutely opposed, want to deal a blow at the colonial peoples' national liberation movements, but the

goal is beyond their reach, and the peoples' resistance will defeat their schemes.

However, we must recognize that such actions threaten the first fruits obtained in the struggle for easing international tension and for safeguarding peace.

This means that the tasks of the French working class and the French people are all the bigger insofar as the French rulers play an important role in the unfolding of the policy of force, a policy which will cause dangerous complications.

Comrades, following the decisions of its Fourteenth Congress, our Party has made it its task to intensify efforts to bring about the unity of action of the working class and to prepare for victory of a new Popular Front. Unfortunately, by making colonialism a government policy the French Socialist leaders have hindered the realization of this unity of action.

But profound changes have taken place in the consciousness of the Socialist workers. As our Fourteenth Congress has stressed: "Life itself forces the members of the Socialist Party, and the Party as a whole, to search for new ways." That is why the manoeuvres of setting people at variance to which the Socialist leaders resort are less effective than in the past, all the more since many militant Socialists condemn as much as we do the policy now pursued by the French Government and also point out its terrible consequences.

Therefore, our Party is faced with a task which has become even more imperative than ever, namely, to intensify the struggle to make the unity of action of the working class a real force, living and active, so as to bring about the triumph of a policy of social progress, of peace and of national greatness.

We are carrying on this struggle and, as circumstances require, we shall persevere in it. We are certain that the working class and people of France will fulfil with honour the tasks incumbent upon them.

When defining the international policy for whose triumph it is determined to work, the Fourteenth Congress of the French Communist Party has particularly expressed the wish to strive so that the international rights of the People's Republic of China are fully recognized. It demands that diplomatic relations be established between France and China. This is also what has been openly demanded by an ever-increasing number of French men and women who, like ourselves, are concerned to see normal economic, cultural and scientific relations established as quickly as possible between our two countries.

The people of Paris have already warmly acclaimed the artists coming from China, a country which can boast of the oldest civilization in human history, and faces magnificent vistas of cultural, artistic and scientific progress.

Millions of our countrymen are convinced that those who would like to exclude the People's Republic of China from the international arena are attempting in vain to turn back the wheel of history.

Nothing will be able to hinder the establishment in the near future of normal relations between the French Republic and the People's Republic of China, for the common interest of the two countries and that of peace.

Comrades, we French Communists, who are the heirs and continuators of our great national traditions, are fully conscious of representing the rising forces of history that will turn French politics to a new course, and, under the living impetus of the most ardent proletarian internationalism, we feel ourselves to be your comrades-in-arms, as well as the comrades-in-arms of all those in the world who struggle for the triumph of our common cause.

Long live the Eighth Congress of the great Communist Party of China!

Long live the invincible teachings of Marxism-Leninism!

Long live the fraternal friendship between the peoples of

France and China!
Long live the international solidarity of the workers!
Long live communism!

**SPEECH BY COMRADE M.
SCOCCIMARRO. Head of the
Delegation of the Communist Party of
Italy**

Comrades,

I am bringing to you, to the Eighth Congress of the Communist Party of China, the fraternal and cordial greetings of the Italian Communist Party, of the working class and of the democratic progressive forces of the Italian people.

In Italy today there is, as there was never before, a lively and growing interest in all that concerns the life and activities of the Chinese people. Our people are becoming more and more widely aware that the victory of the revolution in China is one of those great historic events that leave a deep mark on the history of mankind. This victory has given a strong impetus to the forward march of the progressive forces of the whole world; it has strengthened the cause of peace; it has given new force and vigour to the people's struggle for freedom and independence against the serfdom and slavery imposed by colonialist imperialism. To you, comrades, to the Communist Party of China which is the principal agent for bringing about this great event, all those who have confidence in and wage struggle for a new and better future of mankind pay the tribute of sympathy and admiration for all that you have done and propose to do for the progress, well-being and independence of your people. Today you' are presenting to your people and to the whole world a splendid account of successes and victories. You have destroyed for ever the corrupt and rotten regime of feudalism and of capitalist-imperialism in a great country; you have secured liberty and independence for your people; you have broken a new pathway towards progress and well-being in

peace and freedom; you have awakened a great people to new life; and you have opened before them the prospect of a higher and more humane civilization, the Civilization of socialism.

One of the most striking aspects of the new China is certainly the momentum and enthusiasm with which a people of hundreds of millions, consciously shaping their own destiny, are pushing forward towards a new future. But what to us is even more outstanding is the political and moral unity that has been created among the Chinese people who, not so long ago, were torn by deep conflicts and serious internal struggles. This unity of the people is an indication of the greatness of your victory and of the superiority of the people's republic over all the preceding regimes. This national unity is the final condemnation of a past of misery and slavery which is gone for ever. Only spectres from this past survive today: some mournful figures who dream of staging an impossible comeback but are really destined to end among the rubbish cast off by history. The Chinese people will never retrace their steps: that is the fact which this Congress highlights for the whole world.

After the glorious Soviet Revolution, which first opened to mankind the road to the future, the emergence of the People's Republic of China is a new and great event in history that may be a source of useful lessons for all of us. It certainly is for us Italians: it teaches us a lesson of great importance that may have an immediate influence on the present situation of our country.

In your long and heroic struggle for national liberation you formed a broad united front that extends from the working class to the national bourgeoisie. This was natural in a period when China had to struggle to free herself from the colonial slavery of imperialism. But what constitutes a matter of novelty as well as of great importance is that you have maintained and consolidated this unity with the national bourgeoisie even when

you, after achieving the liberation and carrying out the basic democratic reforms, have shown to your country the prospects of democratic development towards socialism. This unity of the people has certainly been one of the essential factors in your successes and victories. It is this aspect of great originality of your policy that makes the workers and democratic forces of Italy view your Congress with special attention and lively interest, because this experience contains indications and elements useful for our struggle in Italy too.

The Italian people have in fact had an experience similar to yours, only it entailed contrary results. In our country, too, during the war of liberation, a broad democratic and national united front was created. On the basis of this unity we overthrew the fascist regime, did away with the monarchy, established a democratic republic, and won a new constitution that was to open the way for a thorough renovation of Italian society politically, economically and socially, and for its democratic development towards socialism. But later on, through the concerted action of foreign imperialism and domestic conservative and reactionary groups, this unity was lost. The progressive movement of the Italian people was thus balked; the constitution did not become a reality, reforms were not carried out, and even our democratic liberties, being constantly threatened and violated, must be defended anew by mass action and strength. To resume our forward march, we must re-establish the unity of the progressive democratic forces in our country. In Italy this is possible. Elections during the past few years have shown that the majority of the country is more and more turning towards the Left. Among the broad masses there is a drive towards the unity of the popular forces for putting into effect the constitution and, making thorough economic and social reforms, for an active policy to ease international tension and safeguard peace. It is under the pressure of this situation that the question of "socialist

unification” has arisen.

In Italy there exist a strong socialist party that works together with the Communist Party, and a small social-democratic party that collaborates with the conservative and anti-communist forces. These two parties have agreed to take common action with a view to arriving at unification. The Communist Party considers this initiative to be a positive thing in so far as it strengthens and extends the unity of the working class, as it maintains and extends the positions gained in the struggle for the relaxation of tension and for peace, for freedom and the constitution, for economic and social reforms and progress, and as it facilitates the unity of the democratic forces of the people, and thereby creates the conditions for a radical change of the situation and of political orientation. Thus, this initiative would develop precisely in the direction required for bringing about the advance of the democratic progressive forces in our country.

But this initiative also involves difficulties and grave dangers. The anti-communist forces are trying to create new splits in the working class and to drive away the democratic forces from the positions they have won. Should they succeed, there would be no advance, but a retreat from the present situation. Of course, the Socialist workers are aware of this danger, and they cannot renounce the gains achieved in so many common struggles. To ward off this danger the Communist Party puts at the service of the common cause all its forces: two million and a half members among young people and adults (five per cent of the population), and six million votes. The Communist Party is and will remain in Italy the strongest workers' party without which no unity of the popular forces can be achieved. Moreover, the co-operation between Communists and Socialists has been going on for twenty years, and in the common struggle during a critical period of Italian history this co-operation has formed solid and

deep bonds between the two parties which cannot be destroyed or dissolved all at once.

“Socialist unification” will inevitably be the objective of political discussion and struggle. It is precisely in this struggle that we will be able to confront our adversaries with the experience and lessons which are learnt from the Chinese Communist Party, and brought into prominence at this Congress. Some people refuse to take any common action with the Communists while accusing them of wanting democracy today in order to destroy it tomorrow, of wanting common action with other parties in order to eliminate them and set up their own “party dictatorship” instead. To these people we shall be able to reply by recalling your experience which, with the eloquence of facts, proves the falsity of such accusations. Here in China, even after a victorious revolution led by the Communist Party, the other parties not only have not been eliminated, but, on the contrary, are asked and stimulated by the very Communists themselves to become ever more active factors in political action and supervision. This is indubitable proof of a profound democratic spirit. True, some will say that China is not Italy. All the same, however different the political circumstances, the essential thing is to keep in view the orientation and the principles that guide us in action. And these principles are the same for all Communists. Comrade Mao Tse-tung in his opening speech has said that the Communists of the different countries speak in different ways, but that all speak the same language: that of Marxism-Leninism.

With its just criticisms of past errors and its new formulations of political and ideological principles, the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has shown the Communist Parties and the workers’ movement the perspective of a new and broader development. Your Congress confirms the correctness of these principles and enriches the international workers’ movement with a new and original

experience.

We shall make your experience known to the Italian workers: it is a new and valuable lesson for our action and struggle.

Comrades! Your Congress strengthens our firm belief in the victory of socialism. Around the victorious banner of socialism, the peoples of the whole world are rallying in the spirit of brotherhood.

Long live the international solidarity of the workers and the peoples against capitalism and imperialism!

Long live the Eighth Congress of the Communist Party of China!

Long live the victory of peace, of liberty, of socialism!

**SPEECH BY COMRADE V. KOPECKY.
Head of the Delegation of the
Communist Party of Czechoslovakia**

Dear Comrades,

Permit me first to express my personal happiness in having been given the possibility of once again visiting your beautiful country, which, on my last visit, I sincerely came to love and which I now feel linked with both by that love and by the profound admiration I have for the creative achievements of the noble Chinese people.

I feel greatly honoured that on this visit I am leading the delegation of our Party to the Eighth Congress of the Communist Party of China, vanguard and organizer of all the victories of the Chinese people.

As a delegation from the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia we rejoiced to fly by way of the socialist Soviet Union to Peking—the splendid capital of the Chinese People's Republic, in order to participate in this glorious Congress and fulfil our mission by bringing to you the warm words which the Central Committee of our Party has penned in the greeting which I will now read:

Dear Comrades!

In the name of the whole Party and in the name of the whole Czechoslovakian people, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia sends sincere, comradely greetings to the Eighth Congress of the Communist Party of China!

Our people have always recognized in the Communist Party of China the courageous leader of the Chinese people,

fighting heroically against imperialist oppression and exploitation and for the freedom of the Chinese people and a happy life for the working people of China. The epic of the people's liberation struggle has been crowned with the grand victory of the Chinese people—a victory that has become a great inspiration and support to all the peoples of Asia and Africa who are fighting for freedom from colonial oppression.

The socialist construction of the Chinese People's Republic and the international position and influence of the Chinese People's Republic are new triumphant successes for Marxism-Leninism. They point out the path for the liberation movements of the colonial and dependent peoples and reinforce their just struggle for national independence.

Our people follow the historic advance of the Chinese people with the greatest interest; they truly rejoice at China's successes in socialist construction; they see in these successes a guarantee of the further powerful growth of the forces of peace, democracy and progress. The friendly relations between the Czechoslovak and Chinese peoples which' have developed so richly and many-sidedly to the advantage of both our countries, are indestructible, because they are designed to serve the common interests of socialist construction and the common struggle for the preservation of peace throughout the world. They derive their strength from the noble principles of proletarian internationalism, from the immortal teachings of Marxism-Leninism.

The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia celebrated the 35th anniversary of its revolutionary activity this year. The historic path of our Party, filled with great exertions and struggles, led to victory. The working people have become the sovereign masters of our land and are building socialism, closely rallied around their own party, the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. The aim of our work is to care for man, to serve his happier and better life.

Much has already been done for this aim. During the eleven-year existence of the people's democratic system our industrial production has more than doubled compared with the pre-war level. In several branches of the economy our republic stands among the leading countries in the world for per capita production. The results of economic and cultural construction in our country showed the possibility of setting ourselves great tasks in the second Czechoslovak five-year plan for 1956-1960. The far-reaching nature of our plan is shown by the fact that the increase in output planned for the last year of that plan will alone be greater than the output for the whole of the year 1937 in pre-war capitalist Czechoslovakia.

There can be no change in the feelings and relations of our country with all the countries of the socialist system headed by such powers as the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic. This creates all the prerequisites for raising the standard of living of our population in a relatively short time, for further strengthening the position of our country and helping forward the struggle for a lasting peace and socialism.

The Twentieth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union gave great help to our work by showing the wide possibilities and vistas opening out for the further development of the workers' movement. The profound Marxist-Leninist analysis of the present stage of this development helped the communist and workers' parties of various countries to correctly orientate themselves. Despite the fact that only a short time has gone by since the Twentieth Congress, its ideas are already making themselves felt in the growing activity of the communist and workers' parties, in their greater unity and creative co-operation in building socialism and strengthening peace.

The prerequisite for further peaceful construction is relaxation of tension in international relations and the wider application of the idea of peaceful co-existence which is being

realized in the first place thanks to the influence of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Our whole Party and all our people highly appreciate the remarkable initiative and contribution of the Chinese People's Republic in the cause of the policy of peaceful co-existence and competition which is now being applied with success as a way for the peaceful regulation of relations between states. A remarkable proof of the growth of the international prestige of the Chinese People's Republic was the role which it played at the Bandung Conference in helping decisively to strengthen the front of peace of the countries of Asia and Africa.

The Chinese People's Republic, despite the opposition of the imperialists, has become a Great Power of worldwide importance. The attempts now being made by them not to recognize the right of your country to take its lawful place at the United Nations Organization will end in failure, and so will their attempts not to recognize the right of the Chinese People's Republic to liberate the Chinese island of Taiwan. The hopes of those circles of the imperialist world which explain our striving for peace as weakness and are trying by every means to make us turn from the path of socialist construction, are crashing about their ears.

True to proletarian internationalism, we will continue to strengthen fraternal co-operation for peace and socialism!

We wish the Communist Party of China further great successes in its struggle for a prosperous and happy life for all the Chinese people!

Forward to new victories for the ideas of Marxism-Leninism!

Long live the glorious Communist Party of China!

Long live the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung!

The Central Committee of the
Communist Party of Czechoslovakia

SPEECH BY COMRADE E. HOXHA.
Head of the Delegation of the Party of
Labour of Albania

Dear Comrade Delegates,

Permit me, in the name of the Party of Labour and of the whole Albanian people, to convey our heartiest and warmest greetings to you, and through you to the glorious Communist Party of China and all the great fraternal Chinese people.

Your Eighth Congress—an historic event for the Chinese people—is of enormous international significance. We are drawing most valuable lessons, from its work and from your wide experience, which will serve us in our struggle to build socialism.

The reports made at the Congress have enabled us to survey the glorious path traversed by the Communist Party of China under the leadership of its Central Committee headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, and the brilliant prospects opening before the Chinese people.

For 35 years the heroic Communist Party of China led the Chinese people in their long-sustained war of liberation against imperialism and domestic reaction. Under its leadership the Chinese revolution was victorious: this great, 600-million-strong people freed themselves for ever from the heavy yoke they had borne and took their destinies into their own hands. The Communist Party of China, guiding itself wisely by the teachings of Marxism-Leninism and the rich experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, is now leading the Chinese people along the road of socialist construction and the transformation of the Chinese People's Republic from a backward agricultural country into a mighty industrial one.

The Chinese People's Republic has become a great power

in international affairs, exerting; with each day that passes, ever greater influence on the solution of international problems. It has now become clear to every more or less sober person that no major international question can be solved without the participation of People's China. That is why it is an unparalleled absurdity for the United States of America, and some governments under its influence, to insist on denying to the great Chinese people the place that is theirs by right in the United Nations Organization. We are certain that an end will soon be put to this piece of lawlessness, just as an end will be reached on the question of the liberation of the Chinese island of Taiwan and its reunification with the People's Republic of China, which is the internal affair of the Chinese people.

Comrades, thousands of kilometres away from you, on the shores of the Adriatic Sea, the Albanian people led by their Party of Labour are striving to build socialism and increase the prosperity of their Motherland with the same enthusiasm and heroism with which they fought for the liberation of their country from the invaders and the domination of the feudal landlords and bourgeoisie. During the past 12 years, since the liberation of our country, we have achieved considerable successes. Our industrial production is nine and a half times what it was in the pre-war period; our country, a backward agricultural country before, has been transformed into an agrarian-industrial one. Big successes have been achieved in the sphere of cultural development; illiteracy has been wiped out altogether among people below the age of 40, compulsory primary education has been introduced throughout the country, and in the cities and many villages we already have compulsory 7-year education. For the first time in our country's history, institutions of higher learning and people's universities have been set up, and literature and the arts are developing successfully.

The Third Congress of our Party, which carried on its work

in the light of the historic decisions of the Twentieth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, approved the directives for our Second Five-Year Plan, In this Plan, we are taking a new step forward on the road to socialism, and to increased industrial and agricultural production. One of the main tasks of the Plan, in addition to the further development of our industry, is the further advance of collectivization of agriculture, the final reorganization of agriculture on socialist principles. Our people and our Party are carrying out these tasks with honour.

Our people are confident of their future because they are led along the road to socialism by their Marxist- Leninist party, and because they feel at every step the love and selfless support of our dear friends—the Soviet Union which is the glorious liberator of our country, great China with its heroic people, and all the lands of people's democracy. Our people cherish a great love for the countries of the socialist camp. They know well that this love, and their links and immortal friendship with the countries of the camp of peace and socialism and first of all with the great Soviet Union, are one of the main factors that have made it possible for a small people like ours, numbering 1,400,000 persons, to live in freedom, stand up boldly to enemy intrigues, and successfully build their new, socialist life, an advanced economy and an advanced culture.

Comrades, a great friendship unites the Albanian people with the fraternal Chinese people. Our peoples are united by the blood they have shed in the struggle against their common enemies, the imperialists, in the cause of freedom and independence. We are united by the same interests, the same goals and ideals. Side by side we are fighting for our future under the same banner—the banner of Marxism-Leninism, the banner of proletarian internationalism. Our peoples are, respectively, the most numerous and the least numerous nations, we live at the geographical extremes of our socialist

camp. But neither of these contrasts can be an obstacle to genuine friendship and close co-operation in the interests of both our countries. Our friendship is eternal.

It is with the keenest attention that the Albanian people are watching the efforts of the, glorious Chinese people to build socialism. They are happy and proud to see your victories, which they look upon as their own. The Albanian people are grateful to the fraternal Chinese people and to their Communist Party for their great help to us in building our future. We can assure you that the love which our people and their Party of Labour have for you will. grow ever stronger, and that you will always have a true and sincere friend in our country and our people,

Dear comrades, permit me on behalf of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour to wish you, from the bottom of our hearts, success in the work of this Congress and ever greater success in your work of socialist construction in China.

Long live the Eighth Congress of the Communist Party of China!

Long live the great Chinese people, the glorious Communist Party of China and its Central Committee headed by our dear Comrade Mao Tse-tung!

Long live the unbreakable friendship between the Albanian people and the great Chinese people!

Long live the mighty camp of socialism, democracy and peace headed by the great Soviet Union!

SPEECH BY COMRADE DASHIA DAMBA. Head of the Delegation of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party

Dear Comrades and Friends,

Permit me, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, of all its members and the working people of the Mongolian People's Republic, to convey our warm, heartfelt greetings to the historic Eighth Congress of the glorious Communist Party of China.

Comrades! The Communist Party of China, which is guided in its actions by Marxism-Leninism, is successfully building socialism in its country; it is one of the great, glorious and militant Marxist parties.

In its militant activity in leading the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal revolution to victory; in boldly overcoming tremendous difficulties; in successfully building up a people's democratic state and a new happy life in its great country, the Communist Party of China has given an example of selfless service to its people.

Thanks to the wise leadership of its Communist Party, China, once a backward semi-colonial agrarian country with a feudal social order, has been transformed into an industrial-agrarian country that is successfully building socialism and moving with seven-league strides along the road of the socialist transformation of industry and agriculture on the basis of modern technique.

The great creative experience of the glorious Communist Party of China and the industrious Chinese people in the building of socialism inspires the peoples of the countries

of people's democracy in their own socialist construction, and is exerting a positive influence on the liberation movements of the peoples of Asia and throughout the world.

This Congress of the Communist Party of China is a great historic event not only in the life of the great Chinese people but also in the life of all progressive mankind, because it marks out new prospects in the cause of building a socialist society in the country.

Our Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party came into being as a result of many years of the Mongolian people's struggle for liberation, under the direct influence of the great October Socialist Revolution which had won victory in Russia. It has been tempered in the struggle for the victory of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal revolution, and in the struggle for the transition to the building of socialism.

During the past 35 years, the Mongolian people, led by the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party along the path pointed out by Marx and Lenin, and receiving the fraternal selfless help of the great Soviet people, has been able to overcome the feudal backwardness of many centuries and strengthen the independence of the state. Now it is waging an inspired struggle for the building of a socialist society in its country.

Today the Mongolian People's Republic possesses its own modern industry and transport which are developing steadily under the people's democratic system. In the Mongolian People's Republic, besides the development of stock-breeding on the basis of new techniques and the achievements of science, agriculture too is being developed. Our country now has its own working class and working intellectuals. As compared with 1940, industrial output in the Mongolian People's Republic has risen 2.7 times, and railway mileage has been increased fivefold.

The people's education and health, science and art in our

country are developing steadily. Illiteracy among the adult population of the Republic has been completely wiped out. In our country at present 140 out of every thousand people above the age of seven are studying.

Our country is gradually passing over to the socialist transformation of the small commodity arat economy. This year, the number of agricultural work groups has grown by 100 per cent as compared with 1955. These agricultural work groups have drawn 19.2 per cent of the country's arat households into the sphere of co-operation.

Our country's working people know very well, from their own experience, that friendship and co-operation with the peoples of the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic and all other countries of the socialist camp are the foundation of our happiness and our future prosperity.

The victory of the great Chinese people, a great event in world history, and the founding of the Chinese People's Republic, are extremely important to the further development of our country. The Mongolian people in their struggle to build socialism are now receiving selfless, brotherly aid from the Chinese people.

The government of the Chinese People's Republic has decided to make our people a gift of 160,000,000 roubles, and build with these funds a number of industrial enterprises and big cultural and social undertakings; thus giving large-scale economic and technical aid to our country. Agreements on this subject were signed recently. This help from the fraternal Chinese people shows once again that the mutual co-operation of the countries of the mighty socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union is truly brotherly; that it is different in essence from the co-operation among capitalist countries.

The Mongolian people express boundless gratitude to their sincere friend, the Chinese people, send them their best wishes, and declare once more their complete confidence that the

fraternal friendship of the Mongolian and Chinese peoples will grow and be strengthened from year to year, as will the political, economic and cultural co-operation between the Mongolian People's Republic and the People's Republic of China.

Permit me now to read the message of greetings from the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party to the Eighth Congress of the Communist Party of China.

To the Eighth Congress of the Communist Party of China
Dear Comrades!

The Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, in the name of all the members of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the whole Mongolian people, conveys its warmest congratulations to the Eighth Congress of the Communist Party of China and wishes it great and brilliant successes in its work.

The Communist Party of China, which has led the liberation struggle of the great Chinese people for many years, brought about a victory of world-wide historic significance · and created the great People's Republic of China.

The Communist Party of China has creatively developed Marxism-Leninism in conformity with the specific conditions in its country, and inspired and organized the many-millioned working class and peasantry of China for the struggle to build a socialist society. In so doing, it has been able to consolidate the alliance of the working class and peasants, and on this basis to achieve remarkable results in a short historic period in the cause of industrialization of the country and of the socialist transformation of its agriculture.

The Communist Party of China, marching shoulder to shoulder with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in the front ranks of the people's struggle for peace and freedom, actively defends international peace and security.

The sincere brotherly friendship of our peoples, and the

broad political, economic and cultural co-operation between them, are growing and being strengthened from day to day.

The majestic achievements of the Chinese people in building socialism under the wise guidance of the Communist Party of China are a mighty factor for the further development of our entire socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union.

The Mongolian people express yet again their heartfelt gratitude to the fraternal Chinese people for their many-sided, selfless aid to our struggle for the construction of socialism.

The Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party desires with all its heart that the great Chinese people and their glorious Communist Party should win ever-new successes in their sacred struggle for the further prosperity of the People's Republic of China, for the building of a socialist society in their Motherland, for the strengthening of world peace.

Long live the Communist Party of China—glorious leader of the Chinese people!

Long live the eternal, indestructible friendship of the Mongolian and Chinese peoples!

May world peace be strengthened!

The Central Committee of the
Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party

August 1956

Dear comrades and friends, the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party has asked our delegation to hand over to the Eighth Congress of the Communist Party of China this Red Banner, as a mark of the indestructible fraternal friendship between the Mongolian and Chinese peoples. Permit us to hand this banner to the Presidium of the Congress.

SPEECH BY COMRADE A. YUGOV. Head of the Delegation of the Communist Party of Bulgaria

Dear Comrades and Brothers,

Allow me, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, to express our heartfelt greetings to you, delegates to the Eighth Congress, and through you to greet the more than ten million strong Communist Party of China and also bring fraternal greetings and the warmest good wishes to the great Chinese people from the Bulgarian Communists and the whole Bulgarian people.

We count ourselves extremely fortunate to have the opportunity of attending the Eighth Congress of the Communist Party of China. The convening of your Congress at the present time is a great event of the Chinese people and also an event of immense international significance. At your Congress you are summing up what has happened in your country in the period from the Seventh Congress up to the present time, a period of glorious and heroic struggles and brilliant victories which the Chinese people have won under the leadership of their glorious Communist Party. Here at your Congress you are drawing up a new and splendid programme for the further development of People's China, for improving the well-being and culture of the working people, for transforming the Chinese People's Republic into a mighty, prosperous socialist power.

Together with all progressive mankind, the working people of our country have with the deepest sympathy followed the many years of courageous struggle waged by the

Chinese workers and peasants under the leadership of the Communist Party against imperialist oppression and domestic reaction. Every success, every victory gained by the Chinese People's Liberation Army over the age-old oppressors of the country roused sincerest feelings of admiration and love among our people for the just cause of the Chinese people's revolution. The proclamation of the Chinese People's Republic was greeted by the Bulgarian people with joy and enthusiasm for they saw in it the emergence of a new great power—a powerful support for peace and socialism.

Within a short time, working in freedom, the talented Chinese people under the tested leadership of their Party, inspired by the great ideas of Marxism-Leninism, achieved great victories; carried through profound democratic transformations—smashed and liquidated feudal relations; rehabilitated the national economy that had been ruined and pillaged, and surged forward on the bright, wide road to socialism. Now your boundless motherland is in the midst of an unprecedented advance in these great socialist transformations.

We Bulgarian Communists and the whole Bulgarian people greet and rejoice from the bottom of our hearts in the tremendous achievements of the Chinese workers and peasants in their struggle for the industrialization of their motherland and the socialist reconstruction of agriculture and for the raising of the material and cultural level of the working people. The forms which you are using for the transformation of capitalist property in industry and trade into socialist property and for the socialist reconstruction of agriculture, are an example of creative development and application of Marxism-Leninism; they enrich the experience of mankind in the struggle to build a socialist society.

We Bulgarian Communists know that you met with and will meet with no small difficulties as you advance on the path

of building socialism. We fully understand how difficult a struggle it is to fight against economic backwardness and poverty left over from the past. But we are confident that the glorious Communist Party of China which has been trained and steeled in the fiercest struggles and has educated its fine revolutionary cadres in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism, will find the strength to deal with all difficulties and obstacles. Mobilizing the creative energies of the workers, peasants and intellectuals, the forces of all the Chinese people, continuing to rely on the fraternal friendship of and mutual co-operation with the great Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the Communist Party of China will fulfil with honour the tasks set it by this Congress and carry out its historic mission—the building of a socialist society on the soil of great China.

Now People's China stands as part of the invincible strength of the camp of socialism. With its consistent policy of peace and peaceful co-operation with other peoples, the Chinese People's Republic has made an enormous contribution to the realization of the Leninist principle of peaceful co-existence between states with different social systems, a principle that was prominently emphasized by the Twentieth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. By its support of the just struggle of the peoples of Asia and Africa against colonialism and imperialist oppression and the common struggle of the peoples in defence of peace throughout the world, People's China has earned the love and respect of hundreds of millions, increased its international prestige and has become a mighty factor in the readjustment and development of international relations.

It is in vain that the American imperialists and certain other imperialist circles—those very same who today are threatening with force the sovereignty of the Egyptian Republic in connection with the nationalization of the Suez Canal Company—are continuing their attempts to maintain their

economic blockade of the Chinese People's Republic and prevent it from taking its lawful place in the United Nations Organization. Of course these attempts will fail completely. No matter what they may wish, the great Chinese People's Republic exists with its six hundred million citizens and whether they want to or not the imperialists have to take this vast historic fact into account.

Dear delegates, the Bulgarian people under the leadership of their Communist Party are, like the Chinese people, devoting themselves to peaceful socialist construction. In the twelfth year of its free life, in indestructible friendship and with the brotherly help of the Soviet Union, and in close co-operation with the countries of people's democracy, Bulgaria has made an enormous advance in its development—from being a backward, cruelly exploited country in the past, it has been transformed into a country with a swiftly growing socialist industry, into a country in which the socialist transformation of agriculture has in the main been completed. Nearly 80 per cent of the peasants have joined Agricultural Labour Co-operatives and are advancing with full confidence along the road to socialism.

The well-being and culture of our people are growing rapidly on the basis of the general rise' in the national economy.

The Bulgarian people are sincerely happy that they have such a true and great friend in the six hundred million Chinese people. From year to year the indestructible friendship between our two peoples and between our two fraternal Communist Parties is growing and becoming ever stronger. The economic and cultural ties between our two countries are growing and increasing. People's China and the People's Republic of Bulgaria are an inseparable part of the mighty camp of the socialist countries struggling for peace, democracy and socialism.

The rapid economic and cultural development of such a formerly backward country as ours demonstrates what a mighty force is represented by friendship and co-operation between the socialist countries, and what advantages this friendship and co-operation has for socialist development.

Allow me, dear friends, once again to express the deep feelings of love and friendship which the Bulgarian people cherish for the great Chinese people, and their heroic Communist Party. We sincerely wish you continued great success in the grand cause of socialist construction in People's China.

Long live the glorious Communist Party of China steed in fierce struggles against imperialism and reaction, and its Central Committee headed by that true son of the Chinese people—Comrade Mao Tse-tung!

Long live the brotherly friendship between the Chinese and Bulgarian peoples, may it grow ever stronger!

Under the banner of the great ideas of Marxism-Leninism, let the international solidarity of the working people throughout the world grow stronger and spread ever more widely!

Long live the mighty camp of peace, democracy and socialism headed by our staunch friend, the great Soviet Union!

SPEECH BY COMRADE JANOS KADAR. Head of the Delegation of the Hungarian Working People's Party

Respected Delegates of the Congress!

Dear Comrades,

Allow me to present the fraternal greetings of the Hungarian people and the Hungarian Working People's Party to the Eighth Congress of the Communist Party of China.

It is with a feeling of joy and admiration that the Hungarian people follow the great successes which have been achieved in the last decade by the Chinese people led by the Communist Party. The growth of China's industry by 65 per cent in the course of the last three years, the uniting of more than 90 per cent of the peasant households in cooperatives and such other great successes in every sphere of life have been acknowledged and admired throughout the world.

The Hungarian Working People's Party has the utmost admiration for the way China's Communists have consistently and creatively applied the theory of Marxism-Leninism to socialist construction in Chinese conditions and how in the course of that construction they have achieved a series of successes that can serve as useful lessons for other countries as well as for the Communists of Hungary.

The Hungarian people also hope that the day will soon come when Taiwan, that inseparable part of China, will be returned to the bosom of the great Chinese motherland and a sovereign Chinese People's Republic will be able to take its lawful place in the United Nations Organization.

There is a deep love in the hearts of the Hungarian working people for the Chinese people and their leaders because the building of a new life in the Chinese People's Republic has

made a great contribution to strengthening peace in the Far East and throughout the world.

Joy also fills our hearts because during recent years friendly contacts between China and Hungary have been developing successfully in the political; economic and cultural spheres. Outstanding moments of this brotherly cooperation have been the visit of the delegation led by Comrade Chu Teh, and also the visits of other Chinese comrades and the tour of the Peking Classical Opera Theatre in Hungary. The Hungarian people congratulated their Chinese guests with a feeling of heartfelt love because such visits greatly help the development of mutual and fruitful relations between our peoples. We regard the further strengthening of Chinese-Hungarian relations in every sphere of life as an important task.

Dear Comrades! The Hungarian people led by their Communist Party, with the help of the Soviet Union, China and the fraternal countries of the people's democracy, and using their experience, has achieved considerable successes in building socialism. After repairing the great losses caused by the war, our industry is now producing two and a half times more than in 1938 and it continues to grow every year. We have achieved considerable successes in the socialist transformation of agriculture. The socialist sector of agriculture comprises one-third of the country's arable land. The cultural revolution is also advancing with giant strides in our country. We are proud of the results which we have achieved in the sphere of science, literature, art and sport.

The Hungarian Working People's Party extracted lessons for itself from the Twentieth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and on the basis of this has checked over its own activities. The July meeting of the Central Committee of our Party adopted extremely significant decisions for getting rid of the pernicious phenomena of the cult of the individual, for the strengthening of collective leadership and the deepening

of Party democracy. Important measures were taken to strengthen socialist legality, and for the further development of socialist democracy. On the basis of this we have further strengthened the inner unity of our Party and its close unity with the masses of the working people. Our Party and our people together with the friendly countries are advancing confidently with a new upsurge of enthusiasm to the final victory of socialism.

We pledge our Chinese comrades that the Hungarian Working People's Party and the Hungarian People's Republic will always remain a staunch and loyal ally and comrade-in-arms of the fraternal parties, of the camp that joins together the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic and all the socialist countries, of all the peoples struggling for peace, freedom and independence.

Dear Comrades! Allow me to read you the message which our delegation has brought:

To the Eighth Congress of the Communist Party of China.

Dear Comrades!

In the name of the Hungarian Working People's Party and the working people of Hungary we send our warmest brotherly greetings to the Eighth Congress of the Communist Party of China and to the great Chinese people. The Communist Party of China under whose leadership the heroic Chinese people have won independence for their motherland and are now successfully building socialism in their country, has gained the sympathy and love of the peoples of the world, and especially of the Hungarian people. The great achievements of People's China in economic, cultural and political life have ensured that the Chinese People's Republic will play an outstanding role in international life. The peace-loving policy of China has helped to strengthen peace in the Far East and throughout the world.

Dear Comrades! From the bottom of our hearts we hope that your Congress will be the starting point for further successes in the struggle which the Chinese Communists are waging to further consolidate the alliance between the working class and peasantry, and the unity of the whole Chinese people, for the realization of its national economic plan, for the further development of the theory of Marxism-Leninism, for the final victory of the cause of socialism, and for the strengthening of peace in Asia and throughout the world.

Central Committee of the
Hungarian Working People's
Party

Finally, allow me to present to the respected presidium of the Congress this banner which the Central Committee of the Hungarian Working People's Party has sent as a mark of its regard for the Communist Party of China.

We wish good health and many successes to all participants of this Congress and to all Chinese Communists in their future work.

Long live the Communist Party of China and the great Chinese people!

**SPEECH BY COMRADE M. H.
LUKMAN. Head of the Delegation of
the Communist Party of Indonesia**

Dear Comrades,

We delegates of the Indonesian Communist Party wish, first of all, to express our pride and happiness to have the honour of attending your Eighth Party Congress now in session. In the few days since we came to your country, and after attending this Congress, we have come to a deeper and better understanding that the source of strength and inexhaustible creativeness of the Chinese Communists, who have scored great victories in the past and who are now undertaking the great task of socialist construction, lies in their faith in the masses and in the Party. With this understanding, we fully believe that the Eighth Congress of the Chinese Communist Party will surely achieve success in summing up its rich experience gained in the eleven years since the Seventh Congress. This experience will enrich the treasury of Marxism-Leninism and will be of help in building China into a great socialist country. It is also with this understanding that we have stronger faith than ever that our Party and the Indonesian people will score new victories in the struggle for full national independence, democracy and peace.

Comrades, in extending the greetings of our Party to the Eighth Congress of the Communist Party of China, allow me to read to you a letter from the Central Committee of our Party signed by Comrade D. N. Aidit. The letter reads:

To the Central Committee and All the Delegates to the Eighth Congress of the Communist Party of China

Dear Comrades,

On behalf of all our Party members and sympathizers, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Indonesia extends its warm fraternal greetings to the Eighth National Congress of the Communist Party of China.

We have learnt a great deal—from the resolutions of the Seventh Congress of the Chinese Communist Party held in April 1945, and we believe we shall learn a great deal more from the successes of this Eighth Congress. We extend to you our warm and hearty greetings for the successes you have obtained in carrying out the resolutions of your Seventh Congress, in winning ultimate victory in the war against Japanese aggression, in setting up a democratic coalition government—in short, in bringing the new-democratic revolution to a victorious conclusion. All the Communists and progressives in Indonesia pay their highest respects to those sons and daughters of China who have laid down their lives in these intense struggles.

This Eighth Congress is held at a time when all the resolutions of the Seventh Congress have been well carried out and when conditions have greatly improved. Under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese people are now building a socialist country where industrialization on a large scale has already begun, co-operation in agriculture has been realized and private enterprises have been transformed into joint state-private enterprises. The membership of your Party has greatly increased since the convocation of the Seventh Congress. Along with these successes, the standard of living of the Chinese people has been raised and their national, progressive and scientific culture has flourished.

In the international political arena, side by side with the Soviet Union which is a strong bastion in the forefront of the camp of socialism and progress, China and the other countries of the socialist camp now play a decisive role in shaping world

destiny. The birth of a new China on the ruins of the old China and the emergence of a people's China on the ruins of the old China ruled by the landlords, bureaucrat-capitalists and comprador-bourgeoisie have greatly changed the face of Asia and of the world today. All these are of great help to the people of colonial and semi-colonial countries and to the people of countries which have just won independence in their struggle for full national independence. All these facts have greatly inspired them, and have made possible all those things which a short time ago seemed to be impossible and reduced the difficulties which a short time ago seemed to be insuperable.

The change in the situation of the world and of Asia as a result of the victories of the people of China and of the other countries have greatly helped the struggles of the Indonesian people who are now exerting their utmost efforts in the struggle for full national independence, democracy and peace, and, in particular, for the liberation of West Irian—the territory which legally belongs to the Indonesian Republic but which is still under Dutch colonial rule. The Indonesian people are also exerting their utmost efforts in the struggle for economic independence and against the criminal activities of the imperialist warmongers. On the question of uniting with all the progressive and democratic forces in the country and isolating all the anti-people forces of die-hards—a factor indispensable to the struggle for full national independence—the progressives in Indonesia have gained much from the rich experience of the Chinese people.

The great successes obtained by the Chinese people in building a socialist country are a sure guarantee of peace which is so much needed by the peoples of Asia. All the honest people in Asia and all the progressives throughout the world regard the successes of the Chinese people as their own, because these successes give strength to the struggles for peace, democracy, the liberation of all the peoples, and

socialism.

The Chinese Communist Party has steeled itself in leading arduous struggles over long periods in the past and has over the past few years been building China into a socialist country; we firmly believe that this Congress will achieve still greater successes.

Long live socialist China, the friend of the peoples of Asia and the peace-loving peoples of the world!

Long live the Eighth Congress of the Communist Party of China, the Congress which will inspire the Chinese people to greater successes!

Long live the Communists of the whole world, standard-bearers of Marxism-Leninism and of emancipation and the liberators of mankind!

Long live the traditional and lasting friendship between the people of Indonesia and China!

D. N. AIDIT
General Secretary of
the Central Committee of
the Communist Party of Indonesia

I thank you, Comrades.

MESSAGE OF GREETINGS FROM THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF JAPAN

To the Eighth National Congress of the Communist Party of China:

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan extends to the historic Eighth National Congress of the Communist Party of China warm, comradely congratulations.

The Chinese people, led by the Communist Party of China, have fulfilled great tasks in the ten years and more since the Seventh Party Congress. Because the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung has exercised collective leadership and creatively applied Marxism-Leninism, the Chinese revolution has achieved victory and, assuming new and creative forms, is ceaselessly making new achievements in the transition towards socialism.

The work of the strong Communist Party of China and the great Chinese people has provided countless lessons and infinite encouragement to the progressive people of the world. It has not only brought happiness to the Chinese people, but also dealt a heavy blow to the colonialist system of imperialism and inspired the peoples of the countries of Asia and Africa who are fighting for national liberation, thereby making a great contribution to peace in Asia and the world and to the cause of the progress of mankind.

We are confident that, guided by the policies adopted at this Congress, the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people will achieve yet greater victories in socialist construction both in town and countryside. We eagerly look forward to them.

The Japanese people's movement for peace, independence

and democracy has derived strength from the victories of the Chinese people and learnt lessons from the Chinese revolution.

In league with U.S. imperialism, the reactionary ruling classes of Japan are expanding armaments. They are attempting to revive militarism, and thus create the danger of another campaign of aggression against the countries of Asia.

But, because the Japanese people have gradually come to understand the peaceful construction of the People's Republic of China and her foreign policy of good-will based on the five principles of peaceful co-existence, many of them are demanding friendship with China with increasing firmness and a change in the foreign policy of the Japanese Government.

For the sake of peace in Asia and the interests of the Japanese people, Japan must establish normal diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and at the same time restore normal diplomatic relations with China in order to forge an unbreakable friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

At the present time, when the U.S. imperialists are turning Japan into their biggest base for aggression against Asia, the establishment of friendly relations between Japan and the Soviet Union and between Japan and China will be of great significance to the consolidation of peace in Asia and the establishment of collective security in the Asian and Pacific regions.

The Japanese people headed by the working class are forging ahead in their struggle against the rule of U.S. imperialism and the Japanese reactionaries, and for peace and independence, to halt the revival of militarism, and for greater freedom and democracy. More than thirty-three million signatures were collected in the campaign against the atom and hydrogen bombs. In August this year the World Congress for Prohibiting Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs was successfully convened in Nagasaki. These facts vividly demonstrate the development of

the struggle.

It also manifests itself in the fact that during the election to the House of Councillors in July this year, the democratic parties, that is, the Socialist Party, the Communist Party and the Labour-Farmer Party, won 42 per cent of the votes, thereby thwarting the evil design of the reactionaries to revise the Constitution and openly revive militarism.

Since 1950 the Japanese Communist Party, persecuted by U.S. imperialism and the reactionary forces of Japan, was placed in a semi-illegal position. However, beginning from last year, with the support of growing mass struggles, the Party has resumed activities in the open. It is making constant efforts to overcome shortcomings; and is forging ahead with new strides.

In the recent election to the House of Councillors, the Party obtained nearly 30 per cent more votes than in the election to the House of Representatives last year. Through this election, in many localities the Party also developed the united struggle of the democratic forces. We are making the utmost efforts to enlarge and strengthen our Party, to turn it into a mature, Marxist-Leninist Party, a party which is the vanguard of the people; to unite all democratic forces and consolidate the broad democratic united front for national liberation, so that the Party can fulfil its historic task of establishing an independent, peace-loving, democratic New Japan.

Our Party and the many progressive people of our country are viewing this Congress of your Party with deep interest and warm expectations. Ever since their founding, the Chinese and Japanese Communist Parties have waged a bitter fight against the common enemy of the people of our countries, imperialism; in the process, we have, as a brother party, shared the hardships and difficulties and paid dearly in the fight. That is why it gives us such happiness to be able to extend our congratulations to you at this triumphant Congress.

Long live the victory of socialism in China!

Long live the glorious Communist Party of China!
Long live the victory of Marxism-Leninism!
Long live the indestructible friendship between the peoples
of Japan and China!
Long live peace in Asia and the world!

The Central Committee of
the Communist Party of Japan

September 16, 1956

**SPEECH BY COMRADE E. M. S.
NAMBOODIRIPAD. Head of the
Delegation of the Communist Party of
India**

Comrades,

Esteemed Comrade Mao Tse-tung, veteran leaders of our brother Chinese Party, brother delegates to the 8th Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, we bring to you warm greetings from the people and the Communist Party of India.

Our two nations are among the most ancient nations of the world. Our association dates back to hoary times and it has never been spoiled by any hostility. Historical records prove that our contact, in the past, helped the flowering of our ancient cultures.

The imperialist enslavers sought to isolate our peoples.

The birth and growth of our respective national movements brought us together again. The Indian national movement enjoyed the support of Chinese patriots from the days of President Sun Yat-sen to Chairman Mao Tse-tung. The Chinese national movement was supported by the broadest sections of Indian patriots. Today we recall with deep emotions the memory of our dear Comrade, Dr. Kotnis, who laid down his life in the service of the glorious Eighth Route Army.

The achievement of national independence by India, the victory of the Chinese Revolution and the establishment of the People's Republic of China—two of the biggest nations of the world getting up on their feet—has heralded the doom of the colonial system of imperialism.

The heroic anti-imperialist tradition of the Indian people, their passionate aspiration for Asian solidarity, their age-old desire for peace among nations, their deep feeling of brotherhood for their close neighbour, the great Chinese people, all these have expressed themselves in the Panch Shila declaration, and in working together for peace in Korea and Viet-Nam and for the success of the Bandung Conference. And our co-operation against colonialism and for world peace continues to grow.

The victory of the Chinese Revolution has buried forever another myth that Marxism-Leninism was the product of the materialist West and alien to the spiritual East.

The progressive circle in India are coming to realize, more and more, that the grand victory of the Chinese people was rendered possible because of the successful application, by the Chinese Communists, of the scientific principles of Marxism-Leninism to Chinese reality, and it is this that enabled the Chinese people to win national victory against the mightiest imperialist power of the day, establish a great Asian People's Democratic State, and achieve socialist transformation within less than a decade.

The policy of our Party in India is to defend and consolidate our national independence, heighten our contribution to the cause of peace, complete the tasks of democratic revolution and pave the path for socialism in our country.

We know our problems are difficult and the struggle hard. We however derive new strength and confidence from the growing strength and solidarity of the people of the world fighting for peace and progress, from the great achievements of People's China and the Soviet Union, and from the ever-growing co-operation between the peoples of our two countries and of the Soviet Union.

The great Lenin had forecast that the unity of U.S.S.R.,

China and India will be a decisive blow against world for world socialism.

From this august platform, before the fraternal delegates from 56 brother Parties, we, Indian Communists, pledge to work our hardest to carry out Lenin's behest.

Chini Communist Party Zindabad!

(Long Live the Communist Party of China!)

Chini Hindi Bhai Bhai!

(Chinese and Indians Are Brothers!)

Duniyan Ki Communist Biradari Zindabad!

(Long Live the World-Wide Communist Fraternity!)

**SPEECH BY COMRADE RIM HAI.
Member of the Delegation of the
Korean Workers' Party**

Dear Comrades,

I am entrusted by the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party to convey its warm greetings to the Eighth Congress of the glorious Communist Party of China and through the Congress to all the members of the Chinese Communist Party and the fraternal Chinese people.

Since its Seventh Congress, the Chinese Communist Party, guided in its activities by Marxism-Leninism and under the correct leadership of its Central Committee headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, has won magnificent victories both in its task of bringing the people's democratic revolution to a successful conclusion and in its task of socialist economic construction and in defence of world peace.

Under the correct leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, the six hundred million people of China have established the People's Republic of China. This is not only an event of momentous importance in the history of the Chinese people who are building a new life, it is also of great international significance in that it has greatly strengthened the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union. The People's Republic of China has now become a strong bulwark in the struggle for peace and democracy in Asia.

Under the correct leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese people are carrying forward the great cause of socialist construction and socialist transformation; they have shown the utmost enthusiasm in their political life and work and further developed their creative abilities; they have achieved brilliant successes in carrying out the First Five-Year Plan in all its aspects, thereby bringing about a steady rise in the material well-being and cultural life of the working people

and a great development of science, culture and art. This shows the nature of the new society, and testifies to the superiority of the socialist system.

Under the correct leadership of your Party, the international position and prestige of the Chinese People's Republic are growing with every passing day as a result of its successful effort to end hostilities in Korea and Indo-China and establish peaceful diplomatic relations with other countries on the basis of the Five Principles. The role played by the Chinese People's Republic and the Soviet Union is extremely important in bringing about a relaxation of international tension and safeguarding world peace.

This vigorous development of the People's Republic of China has been a source of profound gratification to the friends of the Chinese people—the peoples of all the countries of the socialist camp and peace-loving people throughout the world.

The Korean people feel proud that they have such a powerful neighbour as the People's Republic of China. They regard as their own and rejoice over the victories which the Chinese people have gained in building up a prosperous and powerful fatherland.

The Korean and Chinese peoples are bound by historical ties of profound friendship.

Patriots of the two countries fought shoulder to shoulder in their common struggle against Japanese imperialism. In the Korean people's war of national emancipation waged against the U.S. imperialists and the treacherous bandit clique of Syngman Rhee, the Chinese people raised high the banner of the struggle to "Resist U.S. Aggression and to Aid Korea"; they sent the Chinese People's Volunteers to the Korean front where they fought side by side with the Korean People's Army and shared the joys and sorrows of the Korean people, shedding their blood to help us.

This set a fresh example of proletarian internationalism in

the annals of international friendship; it further consolidated and developed the militant friendship between the Korean and Chinese peoples.

The militant friendship and solidarity of our two peoples ensured victory in the Korean people's war against aggression; it contributed greatly to safeguarding the national security of both our countries and the consolidation of peace in Asia and throughout the world.

Since the armistice the Chinese people have continued to give great economic and technical aid to the Korean people in their struggle for the restoration and development of their national economy.

The brave Chinese People's Volunteers and a large number of Chinese technicians have taken a direct part in restoring and developing our national economy, and showed the greatest enthusiasm in their work.

The help given by the fraternal Chinese people, motivated by a true spirit of internationalism, together with the valuable help given us by the other nations of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union, is a reliable guarantee for the success of the Korean people's great struggle for the prosperity and development and peaceful unification of our fatherland.

On behalf of all members of the Korean Workers' Party and in the name of the entire Korean people, I wish to express through this Congress to the Communist Party of China, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the entire Chinese people our profound thanks for the sincere help given us by the fraternal Chinese people.

The Korean people, in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the Third Congress of the Korean Workers' Party, are now engaged in a struggle for the peaceful unification of their fatherland and for socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic. They have gained new successes.

The Korean people have fulfilled four and a half months

ahead of schedule the production targets set for the state and co-operative industries in the Three-Year Plan for the restoration and development of the national economy. The value of production of our state and co-operative industries is 96 per cent more than it was in 1949, and 159 per cent more than it was in 1953.

Our agriculture and its socialist transformation are also making rapid headway. Already 70.6 per cent of the total number of peasant households in the northern half of the Republic have joined agricultural producers' co-operatives.

Our United Fatherland Front based on the worker-peasant alliance and including the patriotic, democratic forces of all strata of society, has grown. The material and cultural well-being of the people is also being steadily improved.

All these achievements in the northern half of the Republic—which is the base of democracy—are a firm assurance that our fatherland will be peacefully reunited; they are also a great inspiration to the people in the southern half of the Republic who are carrying on their fight against the U.S. imperialists and their puppets, the Syngman Rhee bandit clique. But our country is still divided into two, it still has to be reunited; the people in the southern half of the Republic are still groaning under the yoke of colonial rule.

The U.S. imperialists and their puppets, the Syngman Rhee gang are unwilling to learn the lesson of their utter defeat in the Korean War. They continue to violate the Armistice Agreement and reject without justification the fair and reasonable proposals put forward by the Korean Workers' Party and the government of the Republic for the peaceful unification of the country; they are clamouring for a "drive to the north" and are making mad plots to unleash another war. This aggravates the tension prevailing in our country and in Asia.

Nevertheless, the present development of the international

and our domestic situation is decidedly in our favour.

The 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has brought about a new upsurge in the world communist and workers' movement.

There is a daily growth in the unity and solidarity of the world's working class; the peace movement against the war-mongers is forging ahead by leaps and bounds.

Our enemies close their eyes to this reality, but no matter what tricks and intrigues they get up to they cannot arrest the advance of the honest people of the world or force the awakened people of the oppressed countries to yield to their will.

Standing close together with all nations of the powerful camp of peace, democracy and socialism headed by the Soviet Union and China, the Korean people, solidly united ideologically and politically, will overcome all difficulties and continue their victorious advance.

The rich experience of the Chinese revolution summed up by the Eighth Congress of your Party will be valuable material for us to study for our future work.

Finally, I wish to express my deep conviction that the Eighth Congress of the Chinese Communist Party will make important contributions to the further development and consolidation of your Party, to the prosperity and development of the People's Republic of China and to the cause of securing a lasting world peace.

Now permit me to convey to your Congress the following message of greetings from the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party.

To the Eighth Congress of the Communist Party of China:

In the name of all our members and the entire Korean people, the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party

sends its warm greetings to the Eighth Congress of the Communist Party of China.

The Chinese Communist Party is guided in its activities by Marxism-Leninism and possesses fine revolutionary traditions built up in the course of victoriously leading an arduous and protracted revolution.

Since the Seventh Congress of the Communist Party of China, the great Chinese people have, under the correct leadership of the Party, brought the people's democratic revolution to a victorious conclusion, founded the People's Republic of China and scored great achievements in socialist construction; they have also made brilliant contributions to the cause of defending peace in Asia and throughout the world.

The growth and development of the People's Republic of China and the historic victories of the Chinese people demonstrate the great vitality and creative spirit of the Chinese people; they have dealt a decisive blow to imperialist colonial policy in the East, inspired the oppressed peoples in their struggle for national emancipation, and become a great force in the fight for a lasting world peace.

The traditional friendship between the Korean and Chinese peoples dates back to ancient times, but during the Korean people's just war of national emancipation, the friendship and solidarity of our two peoples was sealed in blood and further consolidated. Since the armistice, the Chinese people have again given the Korean people material and technical aid as well as moral support. This is one of the important guarantees of our success.

The U.S. imperialists still occupy southern Korea and Taiwan. They are making attempts to aggravate tension in Asia and let loose another war, but these attempts are doomed to failure in face of the united strength of the Korean and Chinese peoples, supported as they are by all the peoples of the powerful camp of socialism, peace and democracy, headed by

the great Soviet Union.

The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party hopes that the present Congress will lead to further consolidation and development of the Chinese Communist Party, and wishes it ever greater success in China's socialist construction and in the struggle for a lasting peace in Asia and the world.

Long live the Communist Party of China, the leading force of the great Chinese people, and its Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao Tse-tung!

Long live the indestructible friendship and solidarity of the Korean and Chinese peoples!

Long live the friendship and solidarity of all the peoples of the socialist camp headed by the great Soviet Union and China!

The Central Committee of the
Korean Workers' Party

September 16, 1956

SPEECH BY COMRADE HOANG QUOC VIET. Head of the Delegation of the Lao Dong Party of Viet-Nam

Comrade Delegates,

It is a great honour for us to be sent by the Central Executive Committee of the Lao Dong Party of Viet-Nam to attend the Eighth National Congress of the great Communist Party of China.

We extend warm greetings to the Congress and wish good health to our beloved Chairman Mao, comrade members of the Central Committee, and all comrade delegates here present.

Permit me to read the following message of greetings from the Central Executive Committee of our Party to your Congress:

To the Eighth National Congress of the Communist Party of China

Dear Comrades,

On behalf of the Lao Dong Party of Viet-Nam and the Viet-Nameese people, we extend warm, fraternal greetings to the Eighth National Congress of the Communist Party of China.

Through 35 years of arduous and heroic struggle, the Communist Party of China has led the six hundred million people of China to achieve their historic victory, which exerts a profound and widespread influence throughout the world. The brilliant success of the Chinese revolution has tipped the scales definitely in favour of the forces of the camp of socialism headed by the Soviet Union. Today, the powerful People's Republic of China is steadily advancing on the road of building

socialism and actively defending Asian and world peace, setting a brilliant example to the national and democratic movements of all countries and giving a great inspiration to the oppressed nations throughout the world.

The destinies of our two countries are closely linked together. The generous and selfless help extended by China to Viet-Nam in all circumstances is one of the noblest manifestations of the profound friendship between our two peoples and the close international solidarity between our two Parties. This friendly solidarity which grows daily is one of the reliable assurances for the development and prosperity of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and for a favourable outcome of the struggle for the consolidation of peace and the unification of Viet-Nam on the basis of the Geneva agreements.

Here we wish to express once again the profound thanks of the people of our country and of our whole Party towards the Chinese people and the Communist Party of China headed by its deeply respected and beloved Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

The facts in China testify that the masses of the people led by a party armed with Marxism-Leninism possess extraordinary strength and tremendous creative ability. The rich experience, of the Chinese revolution in which Marxism-Leninism was applied to the conditions of China in a talented way, has further illuminated the road of the revolution of Viet-Nam and has contributed greatly to the victories achieved by the people of Viet-Nam in their struggle for national liberation and building the people's democratic system in Viet-Nam. The upsurge of socialist revolution now developing rapidly in China has more than ever inspired the entire Viet-Nameese people, making them realize clearly that China's today is Viet-Nam's tomorrow and encouraging them to work with even greater confidence for a peaceful, unified, independent, democratic, prosperous and strong Viet-Nam.

Dear comrades, the Central Executive Committee of the Lao Dong Party of Viet-Nam wishes a splendid success to the Eighth National Congress of the Communist Party of China.

It is the firm belief of all members of the Lao Dong Party of Viet-Nam and the entire Viet-Nameese people that the Chinese people, following the correct policies and directives adopted by the Congress, will successfully fulfil their First Five-Year Economic Plan, achieve huge successes in building socialism in China and make China—the bulwark of peace of Asia—still stronger.

Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism!

Long live the glorious Communist Party of China!

Long live the indestructible friendship between the peoples of Viet-Nam and China!

HO CHI MINH,
For the Central Executive Committee of
the Lao Dong Party of Viet-Nam

September 10, 1956

SPEECH BY COMRADE J. VESELINOV. Head of the Delegation, of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia

Comrades,

In greeting, on behalf of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, the true representatives of New China, I wish to stress that our Central Committee has accepted with great joy the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China to send its delegates to this Congress.

Our Central Committee and the leader of our Party, Comrade Tito, highly esteem the struggle of the Chinese Communists against imperialism and the internal counterrevolution, the great armed struggle of the Chinese people, which filled with enthusiasm and encouraged the progressive forces of the whole world. Our country and our working people have followed and studied with the greatest of interest the present efforts and experiences of the Chinese people in the building up of socialist social relations, in the building up of a great socialist China.

The struggle fought by the Chinese people under the leadership of its Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung has yielded great historical results. A formidable blow was inflicted to world imperialism on the most sensitive spot. Thus tremendous support was given to the oppressed peoples in their struggle for freedom and independence. With the annihilation of the internal counter-revolution, paths to a better life—to socialism—were opened to the Chinese people. All this has strengthened the socialist forces in the world and has facilitated the struggle for their further advancement; new experience has been gathered, and the theoretical thought and the revolutionary

practice of the international working class movement have been enriched.

Such a great Party as the Communist Party of China which has gone through most varied difficulties and has always been victorious, thanks to the fact that it was correctly implementing the Marxist-Leninist teachings, in its specific conditions of struggle, working out its own paths to victory, has given much new that must be reckoned with and that belongs to the working class movements of other countries as well.

We, Yugoslav Communists, have used the Chinese experience in the armed struggle, particularly in partisan warfare. It was precisely the Chinese revolution which showed that partisan warfare is not a desperate reaction against a far stronger enemy, nor an armed struggle insufficiently interconnected at moments, having no prospects of merging into a great and united struggle which would finally destroy the enemies. The Chinese revolution as well as our revolution have shown that under specific internal and international conditions an armed struggle through partisan warfare represents the only possible instrument of victory.

Irrespective of all that has been happened in the near past in the international working class movement, the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and Yugoslavia as a state have never ceased to esteem the significance of the victories of the Chinese Communists and of the Chinese people, and to give them their full support. Our country has always, in all international forums, stood for the affirmation of New China in the world, for its admission to the United Nations, for the right of the Chinese people to Taiwan; new Yugoslavia has also stood and stands for China to be freed from economic and political pressure, which has been implemented against it by some Western countries.

Our Central Committee and our peoples are convinced that relations between our two countries and our two Parties will

continue to develop and strengthen,

The reports of the Central Committee pointed out the tremendous successes in the economic construction of your country and in the development of new forms of socialist democratic government. They showed us to what extent the material forces of socialism in towns and villages have grown. The reports also spoke about specific paths of socialist development in China and about specific conditions which exist with you, and which your Party must take into account. These specific features, as we understand them, become in a certain sense the levers of socialist development in China, and they no doubt accelerate the process of transformation of the Chinese society on socialist foundations.

There is a great deal of discussion in the various parties about the specific paths of socialist development and about the taking over of power by the working class. The Twentieth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has a great significance also in that it has approached this question in a Leninist way, pointing out that there are many paths in the development of the working class movement and socialism in various countries. This represents a great advance, the working class movement in every country becomes more dynamic, more real, its struggle becomes more connected with determinate concrete and historical conditions, with the life of its country and its people. The recognition of these specific paths represents the strength and provides a firm basis of proletarian internationalism, since such an internationalism is based on both general and specific developments and characteristics in the international working class movement, on Marxist-Leninist teachings, on the great experience in the struggle for socialism gathered up to now and on the specific conditions of struggle in each country.

Socialism would stagnate if that would not be so. Its strength lies precisely in an uninterrupted process of discovering the new, in the further development of our theoretical thought; in discovering new forms of struggle for power and new forms of socialist democracy. The new can be arrived at in the process of concrete struggle and creative effort. Different opinions on certain questions in our great socialist movement can only add to its strength if they are the result of considerations and strivings towards one and the same goal- socialism.

As we all know, relations in the world have changed enormously since the Second World War. Prior to that there existed only one socialist country—the Soviet Union—encircled by the capitalist world. With the victory of the democratic and socialist forces in China, Yugoslavia and a number of other countries, with the liberation of India, Burma, Indonesia and other peoples from the imperialist yoke, as well as the permanent struggle of colonial and semi-colonial peoples for freedom and independence, and with the growth of democratic and socialist forces in all the lands, new relations have been created in the world, the forces of imperialism and reaction have weakened to a great extent. These new relations required and require much new in the international working class movement, in the strategy and tactics of the struggle for power, in the building up of socialism and in the international relations. These new relations have also opened up and are opening up new paths, which facilitate the struggle of the progressive forces for peace and the building up of a new socialist and democratic social order.

The Communist Party of Yugoslavia has behind it the difficult years of struggle and of magnificent victory on the road to power of the working class and of the working people, and of the building up of socialism. The Yugoslav Communists surmounted all these difficulties because they were faithful to

Marxist-Leninist teachings and because as revolutionaries they went forward courageously, believing in the infallibility and victory of that teaching.

Our Party called upon the people of Yugoslavia to wage armed struggle against German and Italian imperialism, and their satellites, for the defence of our independence and for a new socialist Yugoslavia. But, it did so also because that was its duty towards the first land of socialism—the Soviet Union—towards the Great October Socialist Revolution. Thus the Yugoslav Communists defended in the best way they could the interests of their country and its working people, and honourably fulfilled their duty to proletarian internationalism. Both the one and the other lead our people through difficult temptations, through great sacrifices towards victory.

In solving the problems of socialist construction in our country and of the position of new Yugoslavia in the world, our Party proceeded from our concrete reality and from new relations in the world created after the Second World War, which have been reflected in the rapid rise of the socialist and democratic forces.

In our internal development we have used the experience of the Soviet Union in building up socialist social relations. But our Party considered that it is also necessary to search under the new conditions for new paths and new possibilities in building up a new society, proceeding from the foundations of Marxist-Leninist teachings and from our concrete Yugoslav reality.

The classics of Marxism-Leninism—Marx, Engels and Lenin, and particularly Lenin, were a warning against the danger of bureaucratism in the beginning of the development of a socialist society, pointing out that bureaucratism fetters the freedom of man, the initiative of the working people and can become a brake to the development of the material forces. Lenin indicated also certain forms which could prevent its

appearance and which would completely free the initiative of the masses in socialism.

In our Yugoslav practice of building up socialism, we were quick to grasp that a rigid centralized management of the economy, state, culture and education, as well as other spheres of life gave birth to bureaucratism, which attempted to become an all-mighty master of our whole life. Under the whip of bureaucracy people bend their heads though disapprove it, and become in the end the automatic executors of the will of all-mighty bureaucracy and its apparatus.

The principle upon which our Party has proceeded in the struggle against bureaucratism has been the development of socialist democracy through social self-government in all spheres of social life. In that it sees the main instrument of struggle against bureaucratism and a guarantee of freeing the initiative of the working people. Freedom, free initiative among people should first of all develop in the spheres of material production in order for the people themselves to manage it. With that aim, workers' councils were formed in our country and they themselves, under specific conditions, directly manage the social means of production. Not much time elapsed before the workers' councils became a great social force in our country. The whole network of organs of social self-government has been created in the spheres of science and culture, health, social welfare, etc., through which hundreds and hundreds of thousands of people decide on all questions under consideration. The task of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the multi-million organization of the Socialist Alliance of the working people of Yugoslavia is to make the working people as active as possible in these organs, since they have become our reality, and on their activity it depends to the greatest extent whether the work will be good or bad. When the social plan—in the form of a law—envisages and determines the basic 'proportions of our economic and social development,

it is the workers' collectives who are materially stimulated by it, millions of people who are interested in drawing benefits from it, strive through self-sacrifice to overfulfil what the plan envisages.

We, Yugoslav Communists, consider that this path is correct, since it has been confirmed by practice, and that these democratic forms of government should be further developed if we want to create the true socialist relations among people and to secure a correct and rapid development of productive forces.

As is known, our socialist country found itself in a special international position for several years. But precisely in this period it developed an enormous international activity, standing resolutely for peace and peaceful co-existence. Guided by these principles, our country has established friendly relations with a number of countries, it has strengthened the friendly relations with the peoples fighting for peace, freedom and independence. That has, in our opinion, contributed a lot to the cause of peace and to international co-operation and strengthened the progressive forces in the world for which our government has been fighting for years.

We think it is beneficial to the cause of the progressive forces of the world to maintain concrete ties and exchange opinions also with the socialist parties and other movements. These contacts can contribute to the mutual clarification of many questions and to the better understanding of a specific policy for which individual parties and movements stand, movements which wish co-operation, which are willing to fight for peace and peaceful co-existence, for the peaceful solution of international problems and for relations among peoples on an equal basis.

In concluding, I should like to stress that we, Yugoslav Communists, and our peoples will rejoice at every further success of the Communist Party of China as this strengthens peace, democracy and socialism in the whole world.

Long live the great Communist Party of China!

Long live the Chinese people, fighter. for peace and the building of socialism!

Long live the co-operation and lasting friendship between the people of China and the people of Yugoslavia!

Long live socialism!

**MESSAGE OF GREETINGS FROM THE
NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE
COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE UNITED
STATES OF AMERICA.**

Central Committee,
Communist Party of China, Peking

Dear Comrades,

The National Committee of the Communist Party of U.S.A. extends its warmest fraternal greetings to the Eighth Congress of the Communist Party of China and through your Congress to the entire Chinese people.

Your Congress meets at a time of great historic advances by the world forces of peace, democracy, national liberation and socialism. Geneva and Bandung have become signposts of our times, pointing the way to peace for all mankind and to national liberation for hundreds of millions of people still in colonial or semi-colonial bondage.

The Chinese People's Republic is the product of the vast social changes ushered in by epic establishment of socialism in U.S.S.R., by the monumental liberating role of the great Chinese people led by the Communist Party of China and by the United Nations' victory over German and Japanese fascism.

It is also one of the gigantic forces shaping new world progress towards peace, freedom and the peoples' wellbeing. After decades of reactionary misrule and civil war, during which China was plundered by imperialist powers, people's liberation has brought the national rebirth that has astonished mankind. The extraordinary achievements in all fields,

economic, social, political and. cultural, in less than seven years are tribute to the leadership of the great Communist Party of China headed by Mao Tse-tung and further proof of the superiority of people's democracy and socialism over capitalism. We are confident that the Second Five-Year Plan which your Congress will discuss will open new large vistas of progress on the path to socialism.

During the years of China's revolutionary struggle a strong bond of sympathy developed between the American people and the Chinese people. This bond was strengthened by our alliance in World War II, in which both our peoples fought to victory over Japanese militarism and fascist axis. Today, despite all the slanders against the People's China and Wall Street's aggressive policy in the Far East, Chiang Kai-shek is regarded with contempt by most Americans as a discredited puppet. Among our people there is a growing sentiment for the initiation of steps to relax the tensions in the Far East and establish normal relations with the Chinese People's Republic, including admission into the United Nations, the diplomatic recognition by the United States Government and the development of mutually beneficial commercial, cultural exchange between our two countries. We American Communists affirm that such normalization of the relations between the United States and China is in the best national interests of our country. It is essential for helping end the cold war and achieving peaceful co-existence of all nations regardless of their social systems. We sharply condemn the reactionary policy of the Eisenhower administration and the Congress towards China and join with the growing number of democratic individuals and organizations in urging a fundamental change. Our own Communist Party faces challenging tasks to help forge a broad anti-monopoly peace coalition, the opportunities for which are improving. While fascist-like Smith Act, Taft-Hartley Act and other McCarthyite

attacks continue, they are meeting increased resistance from broader sections of our people. 1956 is not 1951, not even in U.S.A. In fact, the struggle to restore the Bill of Rights of our constitution has taken on a new impetus; labor unity for people's welfare is expanding; the popular demand for east-west negotiations mounts and the battle for full economic, political and social equality for the Negro people has risen to unprecedented heights, drawing inspiration from the liberation struggles of the Chinese and other Asian peoples. In this situation our Party is making a thoroughgoing reevaluation of its past work, and is bending every effort to strengthen its ties with the masses, developing extensive united democratic front movements for economic security, democracy and peace. Despite all the repression obstacles, we, in unison with other progressive forces, face the future with supreme confidence.

We profoundly regret that the iron curtain which the American people are striving to lift from our country still prevents us as well as many non-communist Americans from travelling abroad. For this reason we are unable to send a fraternal delegation to your Congress.

Heartfelt good wishes for success in your deliberations and for new victories in the great cause of freedom, peace and socialism.

Long live the friendship and solidarity between the Chinese and American peoples and their working class vanguards!

Faternally,

National Committee,
Communist Party, U.S.A.
WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, Chairman,
EUGENE DENNIS, General Secretary.

SPEECH BY COMRADE HARRY POLLITT. Head of the Delegation of the Communist Party of Britain

On behalf of the British Communist Party, our delegation is proud and honoured to convey to this Congress our warm fraternal greetings.

Your Congress is able to record a series of epoch-making achievements, which have not only transformed the lives of the hundreds of millions of people of China, but have also contributed to the entirely new world situation in which we meet today.

One of the greatest events of the 20th century—indeed of all time—has been the liberation of China from imperialist bondage, the establishment of a government truly representative of the people, and the speedy advance of this great nation along the road to Socialism.

There are in the world some stupid and blind people who want to ignore facts and deny realities. They pretend to themselves that the Chinese Revolution has not taken place. They try to ignore the existence of the Chinese People's Republic. They cherish the illusion that they will be able to fasten the shackles of imperialism once again on the Chinese people.

We can only tell such people—and a few exist in Britain—that they are not worthy of the name of serious politicians. They are so blinded by prejudice and hatred of the people that they have ceased to have any contact with reality.

These reactionary elements are there but they are becoming increasingly discredited. For the hundreds of millions of ordinary people throughout the world, including the working people of Britain, the victory of the Chinese people was and is something to be hailed with joy and happiness.

The working people of Britain have always cherished warm feelings of friendship towards the Chinese people. On many occasions when the Chinese workers resisted the attacks of foreign oppressors and home reaction, the British Labour Movement has expressed its support and solidarity,

Many of you will know of the efforts of our grand old Comrade Tom Mann in this connection, and what he did for the cause of British-Chinese friendship in the 1920's.

Today the friendship of our two peoples is more important than ever. International tension has been reduced, but grave dangers still threaten the peace of the world.

These dangers arise especially from the attitude of the British and other imperialists, who oppose the liberation struggles of the colonial peoples and endeavour to hold them back by armed force.

This is the meaning of the British and French attitude to the Suez question.

It also explains the barbarous and brutal character of British imperialist policy in Cyprus. In Kenya the colonialists have massacred thousands of Africans and put tens of thousands in jail.

In Malaya, terrible crimes have been committed against the Malayan people. Dyak headhunters, chemical warfare and bombs have all been used to try to prevent them from winning elementary trade union and democratic rights.

The overwhelming majority of the British people are opposed to the war-like policy which the Tory Government is adopting toward); Egypt for having asserted its lawful rights to nationalize the Suez Canal.

We are confident that the British people will never support any measures of armed force being used against the Egyptian people, who have the same right to nationalize their resources as the British people rightly claim for themselves.

The British colonialists will meet with the same fate in Egypt as they have already suffered in India, Pakistan and Burma.

There is no power on earth which can now prevent the peaceful advance of all nations which have freed themselves from the yoke of imperialism, and also none that can prevent the colonial peoples all over the world from winning their national liberation and independence.

We are confident that these efforts to continue the policy of colonial oppression are doomed to failure. They are not only against the interests of the colonial peoples, but above all opposed to the best interests of the British people. It is the lives of the working people which are lost; it is they who bear the heavy taxation and reduced standard of living which these wars entail; while the big monopolists draw the profits of colonial exploitation. The British and colonial peoples have common interests and a common enemy. They need to conduct a joint fight against imperialism, which oppresses them both.

Our own national independence is bound up with the fight of the colonial peoples for their independence, for as a result of British imperialist policy, Britain itself has American troops and aircraft stationed on its soil, and British policy is greatly affected by the attitude of the American imperialists.

This is shown in the failure of the British Government to conduct any fight for the admission of the Chinese People's Republic to the United Nations—a demand which is overwhelmingly supported by the British people.

It is shown by its acceptance of the American-inspired bans on East-West trade, which are a grave hindrance to the development of Britain's economy, and are responsible to a

considerable extent for the economic difficulties now affecting such industries as the motor-car industry in Britain.

We fight against the policies of the Tory Government at home and abroad, which are resulting in increasing problems for the British people - in higher prices, resistance to wage increases, higher rents and reduced social services. We fight to unite the whole Labour and working-class movement in the struggle against the Tories and against capitalism.

The British Labour Movement is the most powerful in the capitalist world. Given unity and a correct policy it could use its power to defeat the Tories and advance along the road to Socialism.

This aim of Socialism which we have, and which we inherit from the Socialist pioneers, is also the reason why we hail the magnificent victories of the Chinese people. In 1917 the Soviet Union came into being. The first Socialist State was a beacon and an inspiration to the workers and peasants of the entire world, giving them the conviction that Socialism could be built and prove itself superior to capitalism.

Now the Soviet Union has been joined by the People's Democracies of Eastern Europe and by China.

These countries advance to a glorious future with hope and confidence. They are the best defenders of peace. They pursue policies which are in the interests of all progressive mankind.

We are convinced that the day is not far distant when the British people will also decide that the time has come to end the rule of the capitalists and landlords, and advance along the British road to Socialism.

To hasten this day, we in Britain will do all in our power to improve and strengthen our Party, Young Communist League and *Daily Worker* as the indispensable basis for working-class unity.

We know that your Congress will still further inspire and guide the great Chinese people to new victories of Peace and

Socialism. This is why we greet it with warm feelings of comradeship and affection, from the bottom of our hearts.

Long live peace and friendship between the British and Chinese peoples!

Long live the People's Republic of China!

Long live the Communist Party of China!

**SPEECH. BY COMRADE D. IBARRURI.
Head of the Delegation of the
Communist Party of Spain**

Comrades and Friends,

In the name of the Communist Party of Spain and its Central Committee I warmly greet your Congress and through you, comrade delegates, the great Chinese people who, under the leadership of the Communist Party, are marching victoriously towards the transformation of China into a great industrial power, into a socialist China.

In these few words of greeting I wish to express my deep thanks to the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party for having given us the opportunity to take part in this historic and transcendental Congress which is going to be a powerful aid to the whole working-class and socialist movement in its struggle for social justice, in its struggle for socialism.

The Spanish people and Chinese people are strategically situated at the two extreme limits of Europe and Asia; the Chinese people in the East, the Spanish people in the West.

Thousands of kilometres separate us from one another. But this immense distance does not prevent a community of interest, a community of hopes and ideals, between the Chinese Communist Party and the Communist Party of Spain, between the Spanish and Chinese peoples, which annihilates remoteness and shortens distances.

Marxism-Leninism unites us all, and underneath its banner each Communist Party, having regard to the specific characteristics of its own country, traces the road to socialism towards which society is irresistibly moving in its historical development.

In a glorious and heroic period of our history the Chinese people's struggle against Japanese imperialism and Chiang Kai-shek coincided with the struggle of the Spanish people against Franco and the fascist armies of Italy and Germany.

And just as in the liberation army of China songs were sung about the war in Spain, so in the trenches of Madrid the actions of the glorious Chinese People's Army were followed with enthusiasm and emotion, and our fighters celebrated each one of your victories as if they were our own.

Today China is building the foundations of a socialist society while the Spanish people still continue their struggle against fascism, for the democratization of Spain—sure and confident that in the near future our streets will also be filled with rejoicing, and we too shall build a democratic, free and independent Spain.

And everything China is carrying out makes our way clear, above all your Eighth Congress where the effectiveness and the necessity of the alliance between the workers and peasants and the national bourgeoisie in the struggle for democracy and socialism is so convincingly and firmly shown, will be of immense help to us in our strivings for the development of the bourgeois-democratic revolution in our country, in the struggle against the fascist regime of General Franco.

You not only expound the need for this alliance in a Leninist manner, you show us in practice how this alliance can be brought about—how those of the bourgeoisie who are true to their country not only find that social and progressive transformation does not block the paths of their lives, but that they themselves can play a big part together with the people in these great social transformations demanded by the historical development of society.

This is a great help which the Chinese Communist Party lends to the cause of peace, to the working-class movement, to the Communist Parties and the bourgeois-democratic forces of the whole world, assisting them to see great national problems not from the subjective, personal point of view but from the viewpoint of the general interests of the cause of socialism and the progress of the peoples,

When the possibility of peaceful transition to socialism was set forth at the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, it opened up a great broad path for the unity of the working class and for its alliance with the peasants and the 'bourgeois-democratic forces.

In your Congress, comrades of the Chinese Communist Party, you are showing us from your experience how this can be realized, and are pointing out, not only to the working class but to the bourgeoisie as well, new roads for peaceful development, roads which will spare the people from fratricidal struggles and sufferings that have hitherto been fatal and unavoidable.

In expressing our profound gratitude for your struggle, your sacrifices, your efforts, your help, I pledge to you, comrades of the Chinese Communist Party, that basing ourselves on your experiences and those of the great Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the whole world communist movement, the Communist Party of Spain will struggle and strive to unite in one solid democratic and progressive front all the national forces of our country whose interests are identical with the well-being of the people and the prosperity of our land, in the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism.

Long live the Eighth Congress of the Chinese Communist Party!

Long live peace and friendship among the peoples!

SPEECH BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF BRAZIL

Dear Comrades,

In the name of the Delegation of the Communist Party of Brazil, I extend fraternal greetings to the Eighth National Congress of the glorious Communist Party of China, and cordially wish full success to your work.

We are charged by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Brazil to convey to you the following message of greetings:

To the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, to its outstanding leader, Comrade Mao Tse-tung, and to all the comrades taking part in the Eighth Congress of the Chinese Communist Party:

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Brazil, in the name of the Brazilian Communists and workers, confident that it is conveying the feelings of the majority of the Brazilian people, sends its warm fraternal greetings to the Eighth Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, with love and admiration for the glorious Chinese Communist Party and its Central Committee.

The Brazilian working people, and all the patriots and democrats of our country, follow the struggles of the Chinese people with joy and enthusiasm and greet their world-renowned successes in the path to the building of a new world.

We celebrate as if it were our own the victory of the Chinese people's revolution, that crowns a whole epoch of heroic struggle on the part of the Chinese people for their

freedom and independence, against the domination of foreign imperialism and feudal reaction.

We follow with the liveliest interest the results of this victory which has opened up immense perspectives for the Chinese people in the general development of China's economy, the expansion of national culture and the raising of the material well-being of the Chinese working people. In its seven years of existence, the Chinese People's Republic has demonstrated to the whole world its power and its great living strength.

The way in which the Communist Party and the People's Government have united the Chinese people into a powerful and invincible force is for us a noteworthy lesson. We admire the manner in which the indestructible alliance of workers and peasants, basis of the people's democratic rule, was forged and consolidated in the struggle against the imperialist oppressors and the forces of internal counterrevolution.

The victory of the people's revolution and the achievements of its seven years existence have made the People's Republic of China into a powerful factor in the emancipation struggle of all oppressed peoples against the forces of imperialist reaction and colonial subjugation, for liberty and national independence. The People's Republic of China has arisen in the international arena as a great power, sharing with the glorious Soviet Union in the leadership of the powerful camp of those forces which struggle for international security and for the peace of the whole world.

In the struggle which we are conducting in our country at the head of our people for the freedom, independence and progress of Brazil, we are conscious of the remarkable progressive influence exercised by the victory of the Chinese people's revolution and the building of a new life in China over the destinies of all nationally-oppressed peoples. We equally value the inestimable part which the People's Republic of

China has played in the peaceful solution of international questions and its overwhelming significance for the struggle for peace in Asia and the world. For this reason we are striving for the establishment of trade and diplomatic relations with the Government of the Chinese People's Republic, and for the cementing of the friendly ties between our two peoples; and we are demanding that an end be put to the abnormal situation in the United Nations, where the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China must be recognized.

We greet the heroic Chinese Communist Party, initiator and organizer of the striking achievements of the Chinese people. The Chinese Communist Party, faithful to the banner of Marxism-Leninism and the cause of proletarian internationalism, is leading the great Chinese people to new victories.

With all our hearts we wish the Chinese Communist Party, the People's Government and the glorious Chinese people further successes in the struggle for total victory over their enemies and for the building of socialism in China.

Your Eighth Congress will provide a new and powerful store of experience, a new force of inspiration for all those peoples who are fighting for freedom and national independence, against the burden of foreign imperialism. It is, therefore, with the liveliest interest that we Brazilian Communists follow your work and await your conclusions, especially in those aspects which are related to the struggles we are leading in our country.

Long live the Chinese Communist Party, tried leader of the Chinese people!

Greetings to the Eighth Congress of the Chinese Communist Party!

Glory to the great Chinese people!

For the Central Committee of

the Communist Party of Brazil,
LUIS CARLOS PRESTES,
General Secretary

Rio de Janeiro
September 7, 1956

**SPEECH BY COMRADE M. REIMANN.
Head of the Delegation of the
Communist Party of Germany**

Dear Comrades,

The delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Germany extends in a fraternal spirit its fighting' greetings to the Party Congress of the glorious Communist Party of China. Through you, dear comrades, we are greeting the working class, the peasants, the whole Chinese people, who under the leadership of the Communist Party are building up socialism.

Barely ten years after the horrible World War II which the German imperialists and fascists let loose in order to attain world hegemony, the same forces are preparing a new war of revenge. American imperialism has chosen the German militarists to act as its gendarmes in Europe against democracy, progress and socialism.

For this purpose the German militarists and fascist officers are again given arms, and German youth are destined to become cannon fodder. In the course of the remilitarization, the few democratic rights of the people are curtailed step by step, public opinion is forced into a strait-jacket, and fighters for peace, democracy and international friendship are threatened and jailed. The ban on the Communist Party of Germany is another step towards the planned establishment of a military dictatorship in the Federal Republic.

After Hitler's model, the German imperialists are preparing war by engaging in an insensate chauvinist campaign, a campaign against Marxism under the filthy banner of anti-communism. They openly make propaganda for the conquest of the German Democratic Republic by means of a small war

which, as they say, does not necessarily have to become a world war. Not so long ago, the fascist General Heusinger declared: "Once we have our twelve divisions, we'll talk differently to the French." In the same manner, they are clamouring more and more loudly for the boundaries of Germany of 1937.

Comrades! The gradual setting up of a military dictatorship in the Federal Republic and the provocative foreign policy of the German imperialists and their Adenauer government prove that a serious menace to the peace of Europe comes from them.

However, the German people have not forgotten the bitter experiences of fascist dictatorship nor the bitter lessons of the Second World War. That is the reason why remilitarization, especially the introduction of compulsory military service and the ban on the Communist Party of Germany, has called forth opposition and protest from among the working class, and even in broad circles of the bourgeoisie. Among young people there is widespread opposition to compulsory military service. There are many trade union resolutions in which trade unionists object to compulsory military service. A great many young people are prepared to refuse to enlist.

The idea of the peaceful re-unification of Germany is spreading ever more vigorously among the population of the Federal Republic. The people, first of all the workers, are demanding an agreement with the German Democratic Republic and peaceful relations with all neighbouring states, the Soviet Union and also the Chinese people.

We Communists have a grave responsibility to our people and all other peoples as well. Among the working class, among the labouring people and the intellectuals, we shall explain better than before about the criminal plans which the German imperialists are hatching against the German and other peoples so that we can make our people conscious of their great responsibility in the struggle for peace, democracy and

progress.

Based firmly on Marxism-Leninism, the Communist Party of Germany struggles for its own legality in the Federal Republic, for the maintenance of peace, democracy and social progress, for the elimination of militarism and restriction of the power of the munitions monopolists and big landowners, for the termination of the Adenauer period of rule. The Communist Party of Germany stands for the peaceful re-unification of Germany, for a democratic German state. In order to reach this goal, our Party is striving for the unity of the working class, for common action with the Social-Democratic comrades and for the unity of all patriots.

The German militarists and their Adenauer government are terrified by this great national movement. Therefore the enemy of our people has placed a ban on our Party.

But a party that has its roots deep in the working class and among the people cannot be eliminated, it cannot be torn out of the life of the working class and the nation. The German imperialists cannot destroy the Communist Party of Germany any more than they can destroy the German working class and the people. The Communist Party of Germany lives and struggles side by side with the working class and the people. The German imperialists have tried many a time to smash the socialist movement; but as history teaches us, it was always the imperialists who were defeated in the battle, while the party of the working class, and socialism with it, has become stronger. If Hitler with his bloody terror did not succeed in destroying the Communist Party of Germany, then Mr. Adenauer and his fascist generals won't succeed either today.

We don't stand alone in the struggle against German imperialism and militarism. In the German Democratic Republic, our sisters and brothers are building up socialism under the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. They will never let the political power of workers and peasants

be taken out of their hands. Despite the lies and calumnies of reaction, their work of construction sheds its rays even among the people in the Federal Republic.

Every day everyone of us senses and sees that socialism throughout the world proves itself definitely superior to capitalism and is irresistibly advancing to new victories. Headed by the Soviet Union, the world system of socialism is growing ever stronger for the happiness of mankind.

Dear Comrades! Your Party Congress has taught us important lessons for our work, lessons which we will transmit to our Party, the working class, the peasants, the intellectuals and all peace-loving people.

Comrades! In connection with the ban of our Party, we have received splendid proofs of proletarian internationalism. The Chinese people have, too, expressed their indignation. The declaration of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China is a great help for the working class of West Germany and for our Party in the struggle against German militarism, for democracy and the legality of our Party.

It has become obvious to all the world that we in West Germany are not alone in our struggle. At the same time, those reactionary forces are compelled to realize that the time is definitely past in which they can pursue with impunity their aggressive policies at home and abroad.

Long live the Communist Party of China and its Central Committee headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung!

Long live the Chinese working class, the peasants and the Chinese people!

Long live the friendship between the Chinese and the German peoples!

Long live the glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the great Party of Lenin, the model of communist and workers' parties!

Long live the struggle of the international working class, of the peoples for peace, democracy and socialism!

**SPEECH BY COMRADE G. A.
ALVAREZ. Head of the Delegation of
the Communist Party of Argentina**

In the name of the Central Committee of our Party and the Communists of Argentina, we present to this historic Congress our warmest and most cordial greetings for the great Chinese Communist Party, its beloved leaders, the comrade delegates and the comrade representatives of brother Parties.

We greet the forthcoming anniversary of the People's Republic of China and its valiant people who, under the guidance and leadership of the glorious Communist Party, found the way to create a united front of all patriotic forces and, through heroic revolutionary struggles, to decisively overthrow the dark domination of imperialism and feudalism, attain their liberation and build their new rule of growing progress and people's democracy, and who today are advancing victoriously along the road to socialist transformation.

The victorious path which the People's Republic of China has traversed is without doubt the victory and the outcome of a proper application of the shining line of Marxism-Leninism to the conditions of China. It is a tremendous example for us Argentine Communists to see how your Party, guided by the collective wisdom of your Central Committee, knew how to profit at the same time from the rich experience of the great socialist revolution of the glorious Soviet Union, which has made possible the opening up of new roads to national progress and happiness for the people.

We venture to say that this Congress will mark an important stage in the life of your Republic, and its valuable decisions will not only contribute to the strengthening of the

camp of socialism but will also impart a new and vigorous impetus for greater and more widespread friendship among the peoples. This will mean a great help for the peace movement, for all the men and women in the world who are struggling to prevent the horrors of war, for disarmament and peaceful understanding between peoples and nations.

We members of the fraternal delegation from Argentina are profoundly glad and express our gratitude for being able to attend your deliberations, whose great lessons we shall strive to understand and assimilate.

The experiences gained in your historic and victorious struggles against imperialism and feudalism, for national independence and national liberation, encourage, stimulate and strengthen the confidence of the colonial, semi-colonial or dependent peoples which, like ours, are fighting for their national and social liberation.

In the present political situation in our country, our Party has set itself a great patriotic task: to unite all progressive forces in a great National Democratic Front with the aim of winning the fight against imperialism, big reactionary capitalism and the landlord oligarchy who together keep our country backward, destroy all our democratic rights and submit the toiling masses to a life of hardship. But we can affirm that there is growing among the masses a spirit of resistance to this anti-national policy and our' working class and people desire, and are struggling for a free and independent life of progress and peace.

Our Party, standard-bearer of these aspirations, guided by the science of Marxism-Leninism, and, upholding the heritage of the best traditions of our national heroes, is mobilizing and organizing this liberation struggle; it strives to find the way to an understanding between the different political and social forces so as to achieve a democratic coalition government with an advanced social content. The immediate task we are

undertaking at this time is to bring to a decisive end the present series of state coups, and counter-coups instigated by the reactionary oligarchy and imperialist circles with the aim of forming submissive puppet governments to hold back the democratic popular solution for which the working masses are struggling.

But the development of the present international situation and our own national situation proves that the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was right. The colonial system is breaking up and in all parts of the world—in Latin America too—the liberation struggle of the peoples against imperialist and oligarchical oppression is extending.

In this struggle we Argentine Communists are engaged, and we are sure that by grasping the great wealth of experience from all our brother Parties, relying on the working class, developing the worker-peasant alliance and organizing struggles for popular demands, and strengthening the building of our Party in the bosom of the masses, we too will be able to attain great successes in our work.

In this sense, dear comrades of the Chinese Communist Party, we are sure that your Congress will be of inestimably great assistance for our Party and the Argentine working class. We are sure too that we are expressing the feelings of the working class, the peasants and the progressive masses of our country when we wish you in their name full success in your deliberations, and plans of work, for these form the basis for the greatness of the nation and the happiness of the heroic Chinese people.

Long live the great fraternal Communist Party of China and its Central Committee!

Long live the People's Republic of China!

Long live the glorious Soviet Union, guide of progressive
mankind!

Long live the friendship between the peoples!

Long live peace!

Long live the brotherhood of all the Communist Parties!

Long live the scientific theory of Marxism-Leninism!

Long live the friendship of the Chinese and Argentine
peoples!

MESSAGE OF GREETINGS FROM THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF MALAYA

Dear Comrades,

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Malaya, on behalf of all Party members, tender their deepest respects and heartfelt congratulations to the 8th National Congress of the Communist Party of China.

The holding of the 8th National Congress of the Communist Party of China is not only an event of great joy to the 600 million Chinese people; it is also an event of great happiness to the peace-loving peoples of the whole world.

Today, the peoples of the whole world, especially the oppressed peoples of Asia and Africa, are paying close attention to the continued successes gained by the great Chinese people under the leadership of the Communist Party of China. In their struggle against colonialism and for national independence, they draw useful lessons from the very rich experience of the Chinese revolutionary movement; this encourages the people of these countries to march even more firmly along their own roads.

Today, our motherland Malaya has not yet achieved independence. The achievement of the full independence of our motherland remains the goal of struggle of the people and the Communist Party of Malaya. Precisely for this reason, the colonialists have launched a colonial war, which has gone on for more than eight years, aimed at suppressing the national independence movement.

This colonial war has been an incalculable disaster to the peoples of Malaya. To restore peace to our country, our Party has put forward reasonable proposals and has striven

unceasingly for their realization. What is most regrettable is that the authorities in Malaya still have not seen through the colonialists' intrigue of making Malayans fight Malayans; they attempt by military power to force us into unconditional surrender. We have more than once pointed out that this policy, which is against the wishes of the people, will never succeed. The erroneous policy of the authorities in Malaya has increased the sufferings of the people who have gone through over eight years of war and it has made it not possible to early achieve the mighty unity of all nationalities, thus severely damaging the cause of independence in Malaya.

Today, the peoples of all nationalities in our country are unbendingly struggling to regain internal peace. They earnestly look forward to sympathy and aid on this question from the peoples of all countries. They would also welcome international mediation beneficial to the restoration of peace in our country. The regaining of peace in Malaya would not only be a blessing to the peoples of our country but would be a great contribution to the peace of Asia and the world.

Our country is one with a complex national structure. Spoiling the harmonious relations between the various nationalities has always been the chief means of the colonialists in carrying out their policy of divide and rule. Thus genuine unity among all peoples of all nationalities is the decisive factor for carrying on the struggle against colonialism and for achieving the national independence of our country. If the unity of our peoples were consolidated; a broad national anti-colonial united front of all nationalities; strata, political parties, territories, and all patriots would be swiftly established, the cause of independence, democracy and peace would be bound to be victorious.

Dear comrades, please allow us, through the 8th National Congress of your Party, to send the greetings of the peoples of all nationalities in Malaya to the great Chinese people who are

industriously and courageously going ahead with their socialist construction.

Long live the great people of China!

Long live the great People's Republic of China!

Long live the glorious Communist Party of China!

Central Committee,
Communist Party of Malaya.
Chairman, MUSA BIN AHMAD
General Secretary, CHIN PENG

**SPEECH BY COMRADE G. VAN
MOERKERKE. Head of the Delegation
of the Communist Party of Belgium**

Dear Comrades,

Permit me, in the name of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belgium, to present to your Eighth National Congress the most fraternal greetings of the Belgian Communists, as well as of all the people in our country who stand for peace and progress.

Belgium is a small country. She therefore cannot exercise a determining influence on the conduct of world affairs. Nonetheless she has a certain importance.

It is Belgium which possesses in her colony, the Belgium Congo, nearly the total output of uranium of the capitalist world.

By the will of both the rulers of the government of our country and the money powers, uranium is used for the needs of war preparations. Belgium's high finance, in complicity with her former governments, has surrendered these riches to the American warmongers. With uranium atomic bombs and hydrogen bombs are manufactured and such bombs are stockpiled to be used against humanity.

It goes without saying that this deliberate policy of our rulers runs counter to the will of our working people, a will which expresses itself in the constant struggle waged by the Communist Party of Belgium and by our progressives to get this uranium to 'serve the peaceful needs of all mankind.

We must emphasize the fact that the proposals made by the Soviet Union in the atomic field have had great repercussions in my country.

The Belgian Government has already been obliged to make some revisions in the treaty that links Belgium to the United States, just as it had been forced earlier under mass pressure to reduce the length of military service from 24 to 18 months.

But these improvements are not decisive. The hold which the United States of America has upon Belgium is so considerable, and the servility of certain Belgian leaders towards international high finance assumes such forms that a great deal of activity is necessary before Belgium can be in a position to contribute to the relaxation of international tension. Belgian Communists will not fail in this task which the whole of mankind imposes upon them.

Comrades! There is in Belgium a wide response to the new China, not only because of her tremendous size and her six hundred million people, but also and mainly because of her achievements in building a new economy, because of her constant and consistent policy of peace and of easing international tension.

Thus Belgium's official recognition of the People's Republic of China has become an urgent demand of the greatest number and the most widely different strata of the Belgian people. Twice already has the National Congress of the Belgian Socialist Party, which controls a majority in our government, voted unanimously on a motion for the establishment of diplomatic relations with People's China, thereby expressing the deepest wishes of the Belgian working class. Under the impact of the most pressing economic necessities, some members of the ruling groups of the Belgian economy and finance are also for this recognition. And we are certain that the parliamentary delegation led by Camille Huysmans, President of our Chamber of Representatives, the

veteran of the Belgian and international workers' movement, which is in the People's Republic of China at the moment, will regard it as their duty after their return to Belgium to work hard for developing amicable relations between our two countries and for giving recognition to People's China.

In any case, dear comrade delegates, you may rest assured that we shall very soon put an end to the situation so that in spite of the opposition of the American imperialists, a responsible government, the majority of whose members claim to represent the working class, will no longer turn a deaf ear to the imperative demand for recognizing a country that plays a most decisive role in world affairs.

We wish that your work will prosper and your victories will be great in the building of a socialist society and in the struggle for peace!

Long live the Communist Party of China, its ten million members and its leadership consisting of tested Marxist-Leninists of whom Comrade Mao Tse-tung is the example!

Long live the bonds that tie all the communist and workers' parties of the world together in their common will of making mankind happy and free!

Long live socialism!

MESSAGE OF GREETINGS FROM THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF BURMA

Dear Comrades,

We bring respectful greetings to the Eighth Congress of the Communist Party of China!

The Communist Party of China is a party that has made contributions to the treasury Of Marxism-Leninism. It has applied Marxism-Leninism creatively, and has liberated the whole of China, which has the largest population in the world, from under the rule of the imperialists and their puppets. The liberation of China is the greatest people's victory since the October Socialist Revolution. It is a very helpful example to the colonial and semi-colonial countries which have not yet achieved liberation.

The Chinese Communist Party is applying Marxism-Leninism creatively in the light of the actual conditions of China, and is leading the country to pass over to socialism peacefully. This is also an example to those countries which have not yet built up socialism.

Today, certain imperialist countries refuse to recognize the Chinese People's Republic which is led. by the Communist Party of China, nevertheless things have so developed that now the participation of China in international affairs is indispensable for the sake of peace.

Burma and China have been friendly neighbours since ancient times, and the formulation of the five principles of peaceful co-existence have drawn the Chinese and Burmese peoples even more closely together. In this respect we fully support the Burmese Government which declares itself for friendly co-existence with the People's Republic of China.

This is the ninth year since the start of the civil war in Burma. In spite of the repeated efforts of the Communist Party of Burma to stop the civil war and to attain peace, the war hated by the people still goes on. We firmly believe that the civil war can be stopped and peace restored in Burma. Armed with this belief, the Communist Party of Burma will, together with the masses of the people, carry on the struggle unswervingly.

We are convinced that your Congress will further promote the socialist construction of China, and will further develop and consolidate world peace.

We wish success to the Eighth Congress of the Communist Party of China!

Long live the Communist Party of China!

Long live the friendship and solidarity between Burma and China!

The Central Committee of
the Communist Party of Burma

**SPEECH BY COMRADE R.
RADMANECH. Head of the Delegation
of the People's Party of Iran**

Dear Comrades,

In the name of the Central Committee of the People's Party of Iran, of all its members and all the peoples of Iran, I bring heartfelt congratulations to you, builders of New China and through you, to all the great Chinese people, on the occasion of this Eighth Congress of the Communist Party of China.

Under the leadership of the glorious Communist Party of China the six hundred million people of China have freed themselves from the enslaving chains of imperialism and reaction. After many centuries of slavery China has achieved freedom and independence. The heroic struggle of the great Chinese people is the most brilliant page in the history of the liberation movement of the peoples of the colonies and dependent countries. The Communist Party of China has answered the call sent out by the great Lenin in 1919 to the Communists of the lands of the East; they have succeeded in putting Marxism-Leninism creatively into practice in China and developing it further.

All the peoples who are being oppressed by foreign plunderers and domestic reactionaries can learn from the example of the victories of the Chinese people. The Chinese revolution, carried to success in a semi-colonial and semi-feudal country, is a brilliant example particularly for those countries which have some resemblances to China. The Communist Party of China and its outstanding leaders have put the theory of this revolution on the granite foundations of Marxism-Leninism and have thus made available the whole body of their experience to the national liberation movement in

all the enslaved countries. Our revolutionary movement in Iran has also drawn strength from wide study of the theory of the Chinese revolution, from the translations of the works of Comrade Mao Tse-tung and other outstanding leaders of the Communist Party of China and by adapting its rich experience. At the present time our movement is living through a difficult period. On the basis of our own experience we have understood what indescribable difficulties you went through in leading your great people to victory and overcoming all obstacles in your path.

In 1927 after the betrayal of the Kuomintang, as Comrade Mao Tse-tung has said, the Chinese Communists rose to their feet again, wiped the blood-stains off their bodies, buried their fallen comrades and carried on the fight. We now find ourselves in a situation similar to that in your country at that time. We lost many of our finest cadres in the flames of the struggle; the Iranian reaction has shot tens of Iranian patriots whose only crime was that they opposed imperialism; the lives of many were taken as a result of mediaeval tortures; thousands of the best sons of our country have been thrown into jail.

Three years have gone by since the criminal coup d'état of August 1953. Imperialism, supported by the blackest forces from among the ruling circles, overthrew the legal government of Doctor Mossadegh which was based on the broad masses of the peoples of Iran, and trampled underfoot what we had attained as a result of great sacrifices. Our oil was handed over again to the foreign monopolies under even worse conditions than before: our country was dragged into the Bagdad Pact—that chain of fetters for the peoples. The Iranian people do not recognize the enslaving agreements according to which the oil wealth of their country has been sacrificed to the greed of the monopolists of Europe and America and consider them empty scraps of paper.

Our country has a common border of more than 2,500

kilometres with the Soviet Union. Historical, traditional, economic and political ties bind us to the first country of socialism. Historical necessity demands the establishment of the most friendly relations with that land which has always been the defender of the freedom and independence of our country. We should draw the maximum advantage we can from the favourable conditions which peaceful coexistence with such a neighbour can give us and strengthen the foundations of the independence and economic development of our country. But, inspired by the U.S.-British imperialists, the Iranian government thwarts the desires of the Iranian people by refusing to make use of the peaceful and friendly relations with the Soviet Union in a proper way.

Day by day, as a result of the economic policy followed by our country, the foreign policy of the Iranian government becomes more and more dependent on the imperialist powers. As a result of this dependence, despite the fact that the Iranian representative put his signature under the Bandung declaration, the old policy of following in the wake of the imperialists' adventurist plans is still being carried out. Despite the great love which the people have for the Chinese People's Republic and the general hatred for Chiang Kai-shek—that dollar puppet, his representative is still in Teheran. The representative of Iran shamelessly appears in London and Cairo as a spokesman and defender of the Dulles plan which aims to establish the domination of the imperialists over the Suez Canal for a second time. Such is the deep gulf that separates the position of the Iranian government and its representative from the people of Iran who whole-heartedly support the just struggle of the Egyptian people.

The internal and external policy of those who govern Iran today is arousing more and more hatred and protests from the broad masses of the people of our country. Dissatisfaction grows from day to day. It is quite clear that despite the

temporary, superficial success of the reaction, everything indicates a new upsurge of the people's movement.

Our Party is now healing its wounds, subjecting the past to anew evaluation in the light of the world outlook of Marxism-Leninism; it is drawing lessons from its past mistakes and preparing for a new advance. In all this, we value the experience of the great revolutionary movement in China.

Our Party is striving to strengthen the unity of the working class throughout our country; it is working for the close alliance of the workers and peasants, for the creation of a united front of all anti-imperialist forces beginning with the workers and peasants and including the national bourgeoisie. It demands that each and everyone of us struggles for the re-establishment of the freedoms won by the peoples of Iran and written into the Constitution, for the denunciation of the enslaving treaties and for liberation from oppression by imperialism and reaction.

The achievement of these aims is possible only when, utilizing the valuable principles provided by the Twentieth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Eighth Congress of the Communist Party of China, we succeed in combining Marxist-Leninist principles with revolutionary flexibility.

A difficult and thorny path stretches before us, but we are confident that the future belongs to us, because truth and the people are on our side. We are sure that in this struggle we will have on our side the moral support of all progressive mankind headed by the Soviet Union, and which has as one of its greatest bulwarks your great People's China.

Long live the glorious Communist Party of China and its Central Committee headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung!

Long live the Eighth Congress of the Communist Party of China!

Long live the friendship between the peoples of China and

Iran!

Forward to the victory of the struggle of the peoples of the world for peace, democracy and socialism!

Forward to the victory of the peoples of the colonies and dependent countries in the struggle for liberation from imperialist slavery!

MESSAGE OF GREETINGS FROM THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THAILAND

To the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and for transmission to the Eighth National Congress of the Communist Party of China:

On the occasion of the historic Eighth National Congress of the Communist Party of China, we send you heartfelt fraternal greetings on behalf of the Communist Party of Thailand and the people of all nationalities of Thailand, who are engaged in a struggle for independence, freedom, peace and democracy.

Under the wise and creative leadership of the Communist Party' of China, the revolutionary struggle of the Chinese people, overcoming one difficulty after another, has won great victory and laid down a solid foundation for the socialist system in China; it has also made tremendous contribution to, the arduous cause of striving for a lasting peace in Asia and the world. This sets a highly inspiring example for all the peoples struggling for independence, freedom, peace and democracy. Facts prove that the peoples of colonial and semi-colonial countries, under the oppression and exploitation of imperialism and feudalism, can only win real independence, freedom, democracy and happiness by getting united, forming a national democratic united front and waging a determined struggle against imperialism and feudalism. The people of Thailand have all along been concerned about and heartily rejoice at the splendid achievements made by the people of China. The successes of the Chinese people have immeasurably strengthened the confidence of the people of Thailand in a bright future for their own struggle. At present, the Communist

Party and the people of Thailand are trying perseveringly to unite the forces throughout the country in a struggle against the aggression of the American imperialists and for the independence, peace and democracy of Thailand.

We firmly believe that, under the glorious banner of Marxism-Leninism and the wise leadership of Comrade Mao Tse-tung and the Central Committee of your Party, the Communist Party of China will, through this Congress, become further consolidated and still more courageous in leading the Chinese people to carry out socialist construction successfully and make new contributions for the safeguarding of world lasting peace and the promotion of the cause of progress of mankind.

We wish every success to the Congress!

The Central Committee of
the Communist Party of Thailand

August 30, 1956

**SPEECH BY COMRADE L. MORRIS.
Head of the Delegation of the Labour-
Progressive Party of Canada**

Comrades,

From the peace-loving people of Canada, your friends across the Pacific Ocean, we of the Labour-Progressive Party greet the people of China and their leader in building the new life—the Communist Party of China.

We wish the greatest success for your 8th Congress, which we are happy to attend as your guests. The warm welcome and kindness with which we are surrounded since we came, spring from the heart of the Chinese people and are, we know, an expression of the friendship you have for the people of Canada.

We are following your discussion with the greatest care so that we shall be in a position to tell our Party and the people of Canada what you are doing to transform ancient China into a modern industrial state through the building of a socialist industry and agriculture.

Your work, comrades, is rapidly changing the world. Held back for centuries from her true development by feudal landlordism and imperialist exploitation, China's chains were broken and national liberation was won under your Party's leadership. In the words of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, "The people of China are standing up. The day of insults is over!"

Now your great country is advancing to socialism through the people's democratic dictatorship, whose steel core is proletarian power.

May we express the fullest confidence that your First Five-Year Plan will be more than fulfilled, and that in your Second and Third Five-Year Plans you will complete the socialist transformation of China. This is one of the momentous events

in human history!

The camp of peace, led by the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, embracing the lands of People's Democracy, and now including an ever-widening zone of states like India, Indonesia and Egypt, not only guarantees the final defeat of imperialist colonialism but also brings closer the success of the cause of peace and democracy in the Western capitalist countries. How wise was the great Lenin when he envisaged this vast democratic process in his last writings.

In Canada the government has so far refused to extend diplomatic recognition to the People's Government of China, to end the embargo on trade or to support China's right to her seat in the United Nations. This is in clear defiance of the wishes of the Canadian people, because Canada is in sore need of mutually beneficial trade with the Chinese people—the national interests of our country demand it.

The Communist and, Socialist Parties of Canada both work for recognition of your government and for trade. Recently the United Trade Union Congress of the Canadian Workers reaffirmed the demand for this. The farmers' organizations take a similar stand, and for their own interests, which coincide with labour's on this point, wide banking, industrial and business circles opposed the government's policy.

Why then does the Canadian Government refuse recognition and trade? Because it listens to the voice of Wall Street, and not to the voice of the Canadian people.

In our opinion the government of Canada will be compelled before long to bow to rising public opinion and change its policy on this matter. That will be a victory for our national democratic cause of Canadian independence and ending the domination of our country by U.S. imperialism.

Through the long years of struggle for national liberation our people expressed their support for your cause, in the Hands Off China movement against Japanese aggression

and in your battles for national freedom. Dr. Norman Bethune, Canadian Communist and noble physician, who lies in Chinese soil, is honoured not only by the people of China, but is a national hero of Canadian democracy. Dr. Bethune symbolized the true feelings of Canadians towards the people of China.

We learn much from the work of your Central Committee and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, from the collective style of work of your Party, your use of the weapon of criticism and your creative contributions to Marxism-Leninism—the science of human emancipation which guides Communists of all countries and binds them in one fraternal international family. The paths to socialism will be different in each country, but the final goal is the same—communism, achieved by the people under the leadership of the working class and its vanguard, the Communist Parties.

Your Congress is a valuable contribution to the strengthening of the ideology and practice of all Communist and Workers' Parties. We thank you for these contributions. We shall study them with great care in our Party. They will enlarge our own Marxist-Leninist understanding and strengthen our internationalism.

May the friendship of the peoples of China and Canada grow and flourish in the Common cause of peace, progress and democracy!

Our ardent wishes for good work and new victories to the people of China and their Communist Party!

**SPEECH BY COMRADE W. PESSI.
Head of the Delegation of the
Communist Party of Finland**

Dear Comrades,

Permit me in the name of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Finland, of all its members and all the working people of Finland to offer you fraternal greetings and wishes for the very greatest success! Permit me also to thank our brother Communist Party of China for giving our Party the possibility of sending a delegation to your Congress.

The peoples of China and Finland are pretty far from each other geographically. But this has by no means prevented them from developing contacts and connections. The victory of your people in the struggle against imperialism and internal reaction has also opened wide possibilities for the growth of friendship and of cultural and economic co-operation between the Chinese and Finnish peoples.

The visits made by representatives of various social strata of Finland to your country have put an end to mistaken ideas about your country and, as a result, there are many new, whole-hearted friends of the Chinese people among our people. We hope that in the future too the friendship between our peoples and their co-operation in every sphere of human endeavour will grow for the good of the happiness and prosperity of our peoples.

It was only after the Second World War that the Communist Party of Finland won the right of carrying on legal activities. Before this, for more than 26 years our Party carried on its activities in the difficult conditions of the underground. It was thanks to the victory won by the Soviet armies over fascism that democratic civic rights were re-established in

Finland. The role and significance of Communists in the social life of post-war Finland is exceptionally important. Our Party and the people's democrats who are in alliance with it, enjoy the support of the broad masses of the people. We are third in number of representatives in the Seym and communal organs.

The reactionary circles in Finland attack our Communist Party with special venom because it is the greatest obstacle to their anti-popular plans. But our Party is firmly and indestructibly united with the working class and other working masses in our country. It is impossible to split our Party from them; it is impossible to destroy our Party. The Communist Party of Finland lights up the path of the struggle of both today and tomorrow for the Finnish working people. It is waging a staunch struggle for a peaceful, democratic and socialist Finland.

Finland is a neighbour of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. In the post-war period the friendship between the peoples of Finland and the Soviet Union has been growing stronger every year. The policy of friendship with the Soviet Union guarantees our people wide possibilities for carrying on constructive work, and facilitates development of the economic and cultural life of our country. Firm friendship and co-operation with the Soviet Union are guarantees of our country's independence and self-reliance. This co-operation with the first socialist country in the world also facilitates the strengthening and development of friendship and co-operation between the peoples of Finland and China.

Without the Communist Party of China your people could not have won their victory over foreign imperialism and internal reaction. Under the leadership of the Party, your country and your people have placed their feet firmly on the road to peace and socialism.

The Eighth Congress of your Party is of exceptionally great importance not only for the building of a flourishing new

China, but also for the struggle for peace and freedom for the peoples and national independence for all countries throughout the world. That is why all those who are struggling for peace and for the highest ideals of mankind are following the work of your Congress with such attention and wishing you success and happiness.

Long live the industrious and talented Chinese people!

Long live the Communist Party of China!

Long live socialist China!

Long live the camp of peace and socialism!

Long live the international solidarity of the working people!

MESSAGE OF GREETINGS FROM THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE NETHERLANDS

Dear Comrades,

On behalf of the Communist Party of the Netherlands we send your Congress our fraternal greetings.

In view of the 18th Congress of our Party, which is held in the beginning of October, we are not able, to our great regret, to take part in your Congress with a delegation. We hope to strengthen the contacts between our parties on a later date.

The experiences of the Chinese Communist Party in the conquest of the national independence, the building of socialism and the struggle for peace, are attentively followed by the Dutch Communists. The new ways in building socialism, which your Party has taken, are of great interest to the international labour movement.

The rise of the new China was a landmark in this epoch of the downfall of the colonial system. The change in the world situation, which results from this development, was shown particularly clearly at the Bandung Conference and by the struggle of the new independent countries for peaceful co-existence.

We wish you, comrades, a fruitful congress.

We are convinced that your decisions will further the cause of peace, democracy and socialism. The solidarity of the Communist Parties will multiply our forces in this common struggle.

The Central Committee of
the Communist Party of the Netherlands
Amsterdam August 27, 1956

SPEECH BY COMRADEL. L. SHARKEY. Head of the Delegation of the Communist Party of Australia

Comrades,

I convey to the 8th Congress of the Communist Party of China the warm fraternal greetings of the Central Committee and the membership of the Communist Party of Australia.

We, together with all Australian progressives, rejoice in your outstanding successes in the industrialization of your great country, so long condemned to backwardness by the imperialists, bureaucratic capitalists and feudalists.

We rejoice in your successes of world historic importance, in the rapid construction of socialist society—the most advanced form of society known to mankind.

The working class understands the peace-loving sentiments of the great Chinese people.

The peace-loving forces of Australia warmly welcomed the five principles of peaceful co-existence enunciated by Chou En-lai and Mr. Nehru.

We fight resolutely for these principles—the “Panch Shila” in opposition to the policies of aggressive circles within our country.

The Australian people want no new wars and stand firmly beside the Chinese people and all peace-loving folk the world over in demanding that international problems be settled by peaceful negotiation.

So strong is the peaceful feeling that it has compelled the Australian Government to say that it has no intention of participating in military intervention against Egypt over the nationalization of the Suez Canal.

It can be truthfully said that all trends in the Australian

labour movement support diplomatic, economic and cultural relations with the Chinese People's Republic. There is strong support among all sections in our country for the restoration of China's lawful rights in the United Nations.

The proposal made by Chou En-lai for a collective security pact covering South East Asia and the Pacific is of great importance to us as, of course, Australia is part of this area.

Reactionary circles, however, support the S.E.A.T.O., the purpose of which, among others, is intervention in the internal affairs of Asian and Pacific countries. This policy has led to the stationing of Australian military forces on the territory of Malaya. This has aroused strong opposition. Not only the Communists and militant trade unionists, but the Labour Party, which has often held office as the government of the country, together with progressive intellectuals and others, are united in the demand for the withdrawal of these troops.

A most important feature of the Australian political scene is the more progressive stand taken by the Labour Party.

This has led to the formulation of a policy of friendship, development of economic, cultural and diplomatic relations with People's China and of opposition to the American inspired policies of the reaction. It has also led to a considerable growth of mutual understanding and desire for unity among the main groupings in the broad labour movement.

The possibility of the Labour Party's attaining office and implementing important changes in policy is strengthening daily. Discontent mounts against the foreign policy of the present Administration. Similarly discontent mounts against the failure of the present Administration to cope with the sharpening economic problems.

The relaxation of tension brought about by the actions of the Socialist camp, headed by the Soviet Union and People's China, and the activity of the world peace forces is not passing

unnoticed by the Australian working people. We look forward to new victories for peaceful co-existence and the democratic forces in our country in step with the changes taking place throughout the world.

Comrades, our Party is inspired by your brilliant successes in laying the foundations of Socialist society. We are learning much from the practice of your Party, especially in learning to work with all manner of allies. This, together with the further development of Marxist-Leninist theory made by the historic 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, is of the greatest value to us in our endeavours to apply Marxism-Leninism to the specific conditions and traditions of Australia.

Let us be forever true to the great principles of proletarian internationalism!

Long live the friendship between the Chinese and Australian working people!

**SPEECH BY COMRADE K. BAGDASH.
Head of the Delegation of the
Communist Party of Syria and
Lebanon**

Comrades,

In the name of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Syria and Lebanon, in the name of all the Communists and all the patriots of our country, we are bringing to the Eighth Congress of the glorious Chinese Communist Party and, through the Congress, to the whole Chinese people our cordial and warm greetings charged with feelings of solidarity, fraternity and gratitude.

The delegation of the Communist Party of Syria and Lebanon feels perfectly certain that the fraternity and gratitude towards the Chinese people which it expresses at this Congress reflect not only the feelings of the people of Syria and Lebanon, but also the feelings of tens of millions of Arabs who, in their respective countries, have through concrete experiences of their own reached the conviction that they have in the People's Republic of China, that great East Asian state, a sincere friend and powerful support in their bitter struggle for liberation from the yoke of imperialism, for sovereignty and national independence .

Your Congress which crystallizes your experiences of the various stages in the construction of your country and which works out in detail the correct line for transforming your country into a powerful, industrial, socialist country, is a congress of international historic importance. Struggling for the independence of their Arab homeland and. for its unity, the Arabs support whole-heartedly the efforts which the Chinese people are making for the unification of their motherland by

liberating the island of Taiwan from foreign occupation. Tens of millions of Arabs in their respective countries are demanding that the People's Republic of China, their great friend, should take her rightful place in the United Nations.

Dear Comrades, on the side of Egypt, the biggest Arab country, the Arab peoples are today waging a national battle, the battle for the Suez Canal, a battle on which public opinion of the whole world focusses its attention. On the development of this battle and on its outcome depends in a large measure the development of the international situation as a whole, and on the result of this battle depends also in a large measure the fate of the cause of world peace at the present stage.

The victory of Egypt in the battle for the Canal is a victory for the cause of peace in the whole world, a victory of all progressive humanity striving to free itself for ever from the disgrace of imperialism and the horrors of imperialist wars.

British and French imperialist circles, aided and abetted by American imperialism, are attempting to violate Egypt's sovereign right over her territory, and to grab the Suez Canal from her. In order to force Egypt to retreat, the British and French imperialists have set their naval forces in motion and massed them in the eastern Mediterranean, have landed their troops on Cyprus and have resorted to threats of occupation and armed intervention. But Egypt has stood her ground and has firmly resisted all imperialist pressure. Egypt's firmness has set afoot throughout the Arab world a great popular movement in which millions of people have rallied under the slogan of the national front against imperialism.

Syria which is linked to Egypt by a military treaty, and whose Parliament has recently voted for federal union with Egypt, stands at the head of the movement of Arab solidarity with the fraternal Egyptian people. Thus, a Committee of Support for Egypt has been formed in Damascus consisting of representatives of all big parties and political tendencies: the

Socialist Party of Arab Resurrection, the National Party, the People's Party, the Moslem religious movements, democrats without party affiliations, and the Communist Party. This committee has called upon all the Arab peoples to go out on strike and to demonstrate their solidarity with Egypt.

Upon this call, a great popular movement based on the slogan of national unity has unfolded itself in Lebanon, in which the Communist Party participates side by side with other patriotic parties and forces. In Jordan, a Committee of Support for Egypt has been formed, consisting of representatives of the Patriotic Socialist Party, the Resurrection Party, the Communist Party and democrats without party affiliations.

In Iraq, despite the terror unleashed by the government, agent of the Baghdad Pact, common action has been taken by all the patriots, including the Communist Party of Iraq.

As to Egypt, national unity crystallizes, in fact, around the patriotic and courageous policy pursued by President Gamal Abdel Nasser.

Thus the world has witnessed a great patriotic, popular upsurge in the Arab world. On August 14, 15 and 16, eighty million Arabs from Marrakech to Baghdad rallied in street demonstrations and on general strike under the slogan: "Imperialists, keep your paws off Egypt!"

In order to give a just idea of the importance of this popular upsurge, suffice it to say that at a popular meeting, held in Damascus in support of Egypt, 150,000 people gathered—workers, students, women, merchants, handicraftsmen, individual labourers, patriotic capitalists, as well as representatives of the peasantry.

This will make it clear to you that Egypt as well as all the Arab peoples are firmly determined to defend the Canal and their right to sovereignty and national independence.

The Arabs know very well that they are not alone in this battle, that they have on their side the entire powerful world

camp of socialism. They have on their side all the peoples of Asia and Africa, the peoples of Latin America, and the working class and all the fair-minded people of France, Britain and all the countries of Europe.

The voice of the great Soviet Union at the London Conference is the voice of a faithful defender of the cause of Egypt and the Arabs. The Soviet notes concerning the Suez Canal have clearly and firmly sounded a warning to the imperialists.

Either in her diplomatic notes or through the voice of Comrade Mao Tse-tung here at this Congress, just as through the voice of Comrade Chou En-lai at Bandung, People's China has proved that she is a sincere friend of the Arabs, and stands in the van of the movement of national liberation and of peace in Asia and Africa.

The Arabs of all political tendencies have the strongest feelings of gratitude and thankfulness towards the Soviet Union, People's China, the People's Democracies, as well as towards India, Indonesia, Ceylon, Yugoslavia, and all the states that have supported and are supporting them in their just and legitimate struggle.

Egypt and all the Arabs want the dispute over navigation on the Suez Canal to be settled by peaceful means, on the basis of respect for the sovereign rights of Egypt over her Canal.

But in case the imperialists resort to armed aggression to impose their domination over the Canal, then there is the example of Algeria which shows them what they are in for, not only in Egypt but also in Syria and in every Arab country. Arms in hand, the valiant Arab fighters of Algeria are heroically defending their national independence and sovereignty against French imperialism.

With all their savagery, the forces of French imperialism have failed to repress the national insurrection of Algeria. Therefore, the British and French imperialists, as well as the

American imperialists at their back, might do well to understand that other Arab peoples are no less valiant and courageous than the Algerian people.

Besides, the Arab countries when they become independent will have greater and more important possibilities. We Syrians want to declare to the imperialists that they will find the Syrian people and the Syrian army in independent Syria united into a single massive force that will make the place too hot for them if they try to defile our land or the land of Egypt with their rotten imperialist filth.

Comrades, in all parts of the Arab homeland that have freed themselves from foreign occupation and have won national independence, notably in Syria, Lebanon and Egypt, the Arabs want to live in peace in their own countries; they want to advance by peaceful means along the road of democracy, along the road of economic and cultural progress.

We have all the possibilities and favourable conditions for this peaceful progress. It is imperialism that hinders this peaceful development by its pressure, threats and intervention in our internal affairs.

Ever since certain Arab countries won political independence and the struggle of their peoples and the new international situation caused the withdrawal of foreign troops from their territories, the imperialists have hoped and wished that this independence would remain unclaimed and that they would continue the exercise of their power in a covert way and maintain their actual domination and go on with their exploitation.

However, marching at the head of the liberation movement in the Arab world, Egypt and Syria have broken the

chains of the imperialists, have exercised their rights of sovereignty and independence, and have begun to work for the progress of their industry and agriculture. Towards this end, they have also extended their political and economic relations with the socialist camp.

Recently, Egypt and Syria were the first two Arab countries to establish diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China.

The imperialists have tried all means to curb this progress in Egypt and Syria, either by direct or by indirect pressure, by utilizing now Turkey and now Israel—ever since the latter country came into existence the imperialists have turned it into a military base and a tool against the Arab liberation movement. By such means of pressure, the imperialists have attempted to compel us to adhere to the Baghdad Pact, to make our countries turn from the direction of independence and freedom which we have chosen. But all such means have failed miserably before the resistance of the people and before the growing fraternity between the people and the army in the struggle against imperialism. That is why the imperialists are at present looking for a way to re-occupy our countries and re-establish their direct domination over our homeland, in order to check the march of the Arabs along the road of free and independent development, along the road of industrial, agricultural and cultural progress.

But that's not so easy. Comrades, we are defending our independence, with your support and your assistance.

With your support and your assistance, the Arabs will liberate all the countries that are still occupied and subject to imperialist treaties.

We shall continue our advance along the road of national liberation and economic and cultural development, and we shall bring about Arab unity on the basis of democracy and complete liberation from the yoke of imperialism.

Comrades, we Communists of Syria and Lebanon have learnt a great deal from the Twentieth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, vanguard as well as elder brother of the communist parties of the whole world. The Twentieth Congress is a great, historic turning point in the march of the communist movement in the world. It has unfolded to us Arab Communists wide, new horizons in the struggle, on the basis of a national front policy, for the liberation of our countries and their forward march along the road of democratic development and industrial, agricultural and cultural progress, in conformity with their historical and national characteristics.

Today we are learning again and again from your great Eighth Congress as well as from the history of all your glorious struggles in the past. We are learning how to implement to the widest extent the policy of an antiimperialist national front with all the progressive forces, the national bourgeoisie included. We shall remain faithful to our people, faithful to our homeland, faithful to the principles of Marxism-Leninism which, as shown by the experience of your great country, chart the path of national liberation, the path of a truly democratic development, the path of the glorious march towards socialism to which all the Arab peoples aspire.

Long live the great Chinese Communist Party led by its glorious Central Committee!

Long live the faithful friend and powerful supporter of the Arabs: the great camp of peace and socialism headed by the Soviet Union!

Long live the friendship between the peoples of Arab and China!

MESSAGE OF GREETINGS FROM THE PARTY OF LABOUR OF GUATEMALA READ BY ITS REPRESENTATIVE

The Guatemalan Party of Labour, from its fighting post against the reactionary dictatorship imposed on our country by the blatant armed intervention of U.S. imperialism, salutes the great Chinese people and their glorious vanguard on the occasion of the Eighth Congress of the Chinese Communist Party with deep love, respect and admiration.

Next to the October Socialist Revolution, the Chinese Revolution is the most important and decisive event in the history of mankind; it has freed millions of people from exploitation and slavery and has exercised a powerful influence on international events, accelerating the collapse of the crumbling colonial system and strengthening the national independence struggles of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The heroic Chinese Communist Party, bringing together all that is most valuable in the inexhaustible and age-long traditions of the people, and guided by the creative and invincible doctrine of Marxism-Leninism, has not only liberated over 600 million human beings from feudal-imperialist oppression; it has also made rich additions to the theory and practice of the anti-feudal, anti-imperialist revolution in the colonial, semi-colonial and dependent countries, to the forms of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the paths to the building of socialism.

The Eighth Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, which takes place after the historic victory of the great Chinese Revolution, is held at a moment of tremendous importance for mankind. It is a time when - despite the provocations and

boastings of imperialism, seeking to extend the shadow of war—the camp of peace, democracy and socialism is getting stronger because of its growing economic development, its flourishing cultural and technical advance, and its great defensive power; it is also getting stronger because in the minds and the hearts of all the peoples of the world the desire for peace and the ideas of socialism are incomparably stronger than the decadent concepts of the bourgeoisie and the interests of imperialism.

We, Guatemalan Communists, are sure that out of the discussions of this historic Congress the road to victory will emerge strengthened and assured; for the great Chinese people in the present stage this means the building of, socialism and the full integration of her territory. For all the brother parties, new and valuable experiences and lessons will undoubtedly emerge. These, applied in accordance with the situation in each country, will powerfully contribute to the final victory over the oppressors.

For our Party, which today is fighting in illegality under fierce repression by a clique of traitors in the direct service of U.S. monopoly circles, and which heads the struggle of our people for national independence and the recovery of democracy, the victories of the Chinese people, and in particular the results of the Eighth Congress of the Party, will inspire our struggles, open up new perspectives and provide important experiences for the road which will lead to our victory. It will also deal a decisive blow at the common enemy of all peoples—imperialism.

In wishing great and fruitful success to the Eighth Congress of the Chinese Communist Party we reaffirm in the name of the Guatemalan Party of Labour our fervent greetings to the great Chinese people, to their glorious Communist Party, to its heroic and outstanding Central Committee and its great leader Mao Tse-tung.

For peace, democracy, national independence and socialism, long live the great Chinese Revolution!

The Central Committee of
the Guatemalan Party of Labour

Guatemala
September 1956

**SPEECH BY COMRADE E. LÖVLIEN.
Head of the Delegation of the
Communist Party of Norway**

Comrades,

In the name of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Norway, I am bringing the warmest greetings to the glorious Communist Party of China.

We greet the Party that guides the historic transformation of China from a country backward in economy and production into a country with well-developed industry, and we are convinced that, filled with the strong determination to serve the masses of the people, the Communist Party of China will accomplish this task in a manner that preserves and develops further the best cultural traditions of the Chinese people.

The building of socialism in China, the creation of a socialist production and economy, has the greatest importance for the working class, for all the working people of our country, and for the Communist Party of Norway. As a new and powerful member of the great family of socialist states, China led by her victorious Communist Party is a fresh proof of the correctness of Marxism-Leninism, of the theory of socialism as a system that will do away with exploitation, oppression and suffering.

We greet the Chinese people devoted to their great task of serving the sacred cause of peace. It has always been evident to us that the Chinese people have been and are the constant and faithful friends of peace, and we support to the fullest the demand that China be given her rightful place in international organizations like the United Nations.

Although Norway is one of the countries drawn into the North Atlantic bloc, the just demands of China are gaining ever

wider support among the Norwegian people. This also finds expression in the fact that the Norwegian Government, conscious of this popular sentiment, has recognized China and established diplomatic relations with you.

Our Communist Party of Norway is at present faced with the task of furthering the unity of the working class in the struggle for the economic and social demands of the working people. This task must, under present circumstances, be fulfilled through struggle against the small oligarchy of Social-Democratic leaders who still have a considerable hold on the working masses, chiefly through their influence in directing the trade unions.

The second task is to mobilize all the Norwegian people to do their bit towards the dissolution of the North Atlantic bloc, so that our country would regain her independence. Thus we shall develop the prerequisites for the ever growing effort of the people to serve the cause of peace.

We whole-heartedly congratulate the Chinese people and the Communist Party of China on their victories in the struggle against imperialist oppressors and their agents in China, and at the same time I wish luck and honour to the Communist Party of China that led the struggle for liberation and is now guiding the great transformation and the building of socialism in your country.

Long live peaceful co-operation and understanding between all peoples!

Long live the invincible ideas of Marxism-Leninism!

Long live the Communist Party of China!

SPEECH BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHILE

Dear Comrades,

We bring with us the fraternal and affectionate greetings of the Communist Party of Chile, its Central Committee and the democratic sectors of our country to this important National Congress of the Communist Party of China.

Your Congress, weighing matters with that high creative spirit and that critical and self-critical seriousness that has permeated your work, brings fresh aid to the development of Marxism-Leninism by pointing out new roads for the revolutionary cause of the peoples.

The fulfilment of the First Five-Year Plan and the discussion of the Second has been, and is, possible because to bring about the liberation of your country you won the peasant masses and the large sectors of the national bourgeoisie for a United Democratic People's Front, based on the, worker-peasant alliance—the fundamental basis of your success.

This Eighth Congress is of inestimable value for those of us who are under the oppression of United States imperialism and feudal rule; it is a valuable help for the fulfilment of the tasks demanded by the policy of national liberation in our country.

Our Party, applying Marxism-Leninism and profiting from your rich experiences and those of our brother Communist Parties, and from the historic struggles which the peoples are conducting for their emancipation, is directing its efforts towards unifying the broadest sections of our people who, led by the working class and its vanguard Party, will be able to defeat the U.S. imperialists and their agents as you did when

you defeated them and expelled them for ever from your land.

The Communist Party of Chile works with this aim in all spheres of national life. After great efforts we have succeeded in organizing the workers and employees and some of the peasants in a "Workers' United Centre" which comprises working people of widely varying political, philosophical and religious tendencies; this organization is conducting fierce battles against all efforts at repression and for the maintenance and broadening of democratic and trade union freedom.

Alongside the unity and struggle of the working people we are building a political unity, the most important feature of which is unity of action between the Socialist Party of Chile and the People's Socialist Party; this serves as the basis for continuing to bring together other forces such as the Democratic Party of the People, the Democratic Party of Chile and the Party of Labour, with all of which we have formed a Popular Action Front with a common platform of struggle, anti-imperialist and anti-feudal in content. These parties are preparing a National Conference with the aim of consolidating and strengthening the Popular Action Front organizationally and politically.

The Popular Action Front is struggling for the following aims:

(a) A general amnesty for all political prisoners. Repeal of all repressive laws, particularly the "Law for the Defence of Democracy." Widespread democratization of the country.

(b) Confiscation of those of our raw material resources which are in the hands of U.S. companies.

(c) The carrying out of the Agrarian Reform.

(d) Establishment of trade, cultural and diplomatic relations with all countries of the world.

These aims have been adopted by the Workers' United Centre and by other sectors interested in bringing about a grouping of forces within the country to win the democratic

changes which our people demand. For this reason we attach great importance to the parliamentary elections which will be held in 1957 and the presidential election to be held in 1958. Despite the fact that the repressive laws are full of political discrimination, the elections open up special perspectives for the Chilean people, their democratic aims and their national liberation, if we Communists work well in the first place.

The people's forces are already carrying out joint actions in Parliament, in the trade union field, among students, settlers, working women, housewives and the youth; these actions are broadened from time to time by finding one or more common points with other political forces like the National Falange, the Radical Party and the progressive elements in the Conservative and Liberal Parties, in which the majority of the national bourgeoisie is to be found. Even with the Right-wing parties we can, in spite of different viewpoints on many problems, strike common blows for some objectives: for instance, to prevent the forcible closing of the National Parliament or a coup d'état by the most reactionary and pro-imperialist elements.

In our country the working class and the people are at present struggling fiercely against the most serious crisis ever known. As a result of this many strikes have been carried out by the nitre-workers, by the small-scale mineworkers, by the textile workers in El Salto and elsewhere, by building workers, metal workers, and civil servants, by the employees in private and state banks, who have carried on stoppages and strikes, some for 24 hours and some lasting weeks and months, despite the violent repression of the government.

These groups and many others are also struggling against the government's economic plans which have forcibly frozen prices, wages and salaries—plans imposed by the U.S. mission headed by Klein Saak. In actual fact only wages and salaries have been frozen during the past year, and the effect has been

to lower their value to about half the 1954 level.

All these demands and struggles have the aim of winning democratic liberties and trade union rights; the struggles are increasing, gradually defeating the policy of hunger and oppression which is being carried on in our country.

Comrades, since the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which has given such valuable aid to the cause of the peoples in their struggles for independence, democracy and peace, our Party has held its 10th National Congress; this discussed and adopted a National Programme based on the fundamental interests of all sectors concerned with the liberation of our country. It also adopted the reformed Constitution of our Party; the thesis that it is possible to proceed to socialism by peaceful means in accordance with the circumstances or conditions prevailing in our country; the need to organize the peasant masses to struggle for their demands, and bring about a closer alliance between the workers and peasants for the carrying out of a thoroughgoing agrarian reform that will break up the big landed estates and finish off the semi-feudal remnants.

Another of the important conclusions of our 10th Congress concerned the struggle against the cult of the individual. In this respect the Congress has launched a struggle against sectarian and commandist methods, against the lack of better political training, against the absence of a thorough criticism and self-criticism in our work, and against the lack of a real collective work in the leadership of the central, intermediate and basic organs and in the mass organizations.

Comrade delegates to the Congress:

Comrades of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party: We want to thank you for your kind and fraternal invitation to the Communist Party of Chile to attend your Congress, a historic meeting which will enable us to derive a wealth of knowledge and experience for advancing

with a surer step along the road to our national liberation.

We set great store on these direct and fraternal relations with your great Party and the Chinese people.

We also want to point out the valuable help which has been given to the strengthening of the friendship between our peoples by the visit to our country of the Chinese poets on the occasion of the 50th birthday of Pablo Neruda, and the visit of the Peking Opera. This latter was received with tremendous enthusiasm by the Chilean people. Our Party, together with other progressive forces, is working fearlessly for the establishment of commercial, diplomatic and cultural relations with the Chinese People's Republic and is quite confident that these relations will soon be established, in the interest of our peoples.

Comrades: We wish every success to the deliberations of your Congress. We are sure that your resolutions will be a powerful contribution to the raising of the greatness of your socialist land, and will be a further lesson for the peoples all over the world.

Long live the Eighth Congress of the Chinese Communist Party!

Long live the heroic and fearless Chinese people!

Long live the Central Committee headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung!

Long live unity, peace and friendship among the peoples of the whole world!

Long live proletarian internationalism!

**SPEECH BY COMRADE G. OHMAN.
Head of the Delegation of the
Communist Party of Sweden**

Dear Comrades,

I have the honourable task to bring the cordial and fraternal greetings of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Sweden to your Party, a party great, glorious, and experienced in struggle.

The Swedish Communists and all the working people of our country follow with intense interest and admiration the historic transformation of your country which is taking place under the wise guidance of the Communist Party of China. The Communists and the working people of Sweden admire the Chinese people's highly-developed culture and their creative efforts towards a life in peace and happiness. The marvellous ability shown by the Communist Party of China in creatively putting the invincible teachings of Marxism-Leninism into practice in China will serve as a great stimulus in our own work.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung has in his opening speech reminded us of Lenin's instruction to Communists: Learn and learn again - from your own experience, from the experience of the masses, from the struggles of the working class and people of other lands.

We cannot quite see what you, Chinese comrades, could learn from us Swedes. But- we have a great deal to learn from you - we have known this for a long time, and we know this still better now that we have taken part in your Eighth Congress. For us, this Congress has been a course in Marxism-Leninism.

Your highly respected Chairman Mao Tse-tung is not

unknown in our country, distant though it be from yours. A number of his important speeches and writings have been read and studied by the Swedish workers and have been of great help to them.

The splendid book, "How to Be a Good Communist," by Comrade Liu Shao-chi was already translated into Swedish several years ago and is used as a textbook in our Party courses and basic Party organizations. I would like to take this opportunity to express our thanks for this help you have given us.

Comrades! We come from a small country with a peace-loving population. Thanks to the constant vigilance of our people in the cause of peace, it is nearly 150 years since our country took part in a war.

The people of Sweden know that peace is an indispensable prerequisite for a happy life and the constant raising of the living standard. We Communists, and, a few excepted, all the Swedish people, want to preserve the neutrality of our country and object to Sweden's joining of war blocs. Not even the politically reactionary, circles in our country now dare to make open propaganda for joining the North Atlantic Pact. We consider this as a victory for the principles of peaceful co-existence.

Sweden wants to maintain amicable relations with all countries, and we are proud to be able to say that our government was one of the first in Western Europe to agree to establish diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China.

Our people, as well as the Swedish Government, are unanimously of the opinion that the People's Republic of China must obtain its rightful place in the United Nations. This has always been one of the most important demands put forth by the Swedish peace movement.

Our state system is traditional bourgeois democracy, with a

constitutional monarchy, parliament and all else that it entails. The right of voting is universal and equal, and there are five political parties. For more than twenty years the government has been in the hands of the Social-Democrats. But the real power over our economy and productive forces is wielded by a small group of people in the big banks and industrial monopolies.

The Communist Party of Sweden is fighting against this power of monopoly capital, for the widening and deepening of democracy, for the right of the people to have a decisive voice in questions of production and economy.

The sympathy with and active participation in this policy of ours have been increasing on the part of the working masses. This found expression in the parliamentary elections which took place just a few days ago on September 16.

Comrades! The Communists and all other progressive people in Sweden are inspired and encouraged by the heroic and victorious struggle waged by the great Chinese people for the victory of socialism.

Permit me to express the fraternal and sincere thanks in the name of the Swedish Delegation for having given us the opportunity to attend this historic Party Congress.

We wish to all the members of the great Communist Party of China and to all the Chinese people happiness and success, a life in peace and prosperity.

SPEECH BY COMRADE ALI YATA.
Head of the Delegation of the
Communist Party of Morocco

Very Dear Chinese Brothers,

My friend Hadi Messouak and myself have the great honour to be present at the sessions of the Eighth National Congress of your glorious Chinese Communist Party. We cannot express in words the joy we feel, a joy that is equalled only by the amount, the quality and the importance of the lessons we draw from your fruitful work.

We take the opportunity of our presence here among you to bring you the most fraternal and fervent greetings of the Communist Party of Morocco as well as the expression of its warmest affection. Quite confident that we are not misinterpreting the sentiments of the Moroccan people, we also wish to 'express to you the friendship, respect, admiration and gratitude which they unanimously feel towards you.

Our people cherish a deep gratitude to you who, some years ago, under the leadership of your Communist Party and at the price of heroic struggles and untold sufferings, crushed the forces of international imperialism, put an end to their insensate plans of world domination, thereby liberating once for all your country from foreign oppression and bringing to our country, as to all enslaved peoples, the most precious and effective kind of help.

Our people admire you greatly because, profiting from 'the experience of the Soviet Union, following the vanguard of the working class and relying mainly upon the worker-peasant alliance, you taught the insolent bankers of Tokyo, Washington, London and Paris a lesson and liquidated their flunkies, the feudalists and the bourgeois compradors. We admire you greatly because, barely out of the throes of twenty years of war, you have won most wonderful victories in your

work of national reconstruction by means of your persevering activity, your creative vitality and your self-denial, thereby saving hundreds of millions of your countrymen from age-old misery and poverty, giving them food and education, and preparing for them with prodigious rapidity the happiness of a socialist society.

Our people love you and respect you because the invincible force of your country of 600 million people is entirely at the service of justice, of peace and humanity, as is proved—if any proof were necessary—by the support you have recently given the fraternal people of Egypt who are struggling for victory in the nationalization of their Suez Canal.

You have thus become a force of irresistible attraction for the enslaved countries. With your greatness enhanced by your modesty, simplicity and tact, you have become the enlightened guide, the disinterested mainstay of those peoples who, like ourselves, are breaking away from foreign clutches and aspiring to build a life of liberty, dignity and happiness.

The sentiments our people entertain about you can be easily understood. For nearly half a century we have lived in the hell of foreign domination. But despite the enslavement of colonialism, despite the weight of the yoke of feudalism, despite the misery and cruel oppression they have engendered, our head is unbowed. Arms in hand we have struggled from 1907 to 1934 against the French and the Spanish invaders, and, with all our geographical isolation, we have, by force of arms, re-established our national sovereignty. In fact, since last March our independence and national unity have been recognized by all the powers including France and Spain. New blood is now coursing through our veins, and the wind of liberty and progress is blowing over our territory.

We are conscious of the fact that we are not the sole authors of our victory. We have profited from the effective help of the French working class led by its Communist Party;

and the powerful support of the Soviet Union has never failed us. But we must also recognize the importance of the feeling of solidarity expressed by the countries of Asia and Africa, a feeling which reached its climax after the Bandung Conference at which you, together with India, played such a significant role. Together with the transformation of socialism into a world system and the hopeless disintegration of colonialism, the moving force of this solidarity among the countries of Asia and Africa, which is bound to develop further, seems to us to be one of the fundamental changes of the last few years and one of the surest guarantees of world peace. We must, as Moroccan Communists, take this into account in our general orientation, and make it one of the essential elements in working out our policy of consolidating our national independence, of promoting economic and social progress, and of securing democratic liberties.

Even-though our people have won a decisive victory, we still have a great many primary goals to attain nationally. We must bring about the complete withdrawal of the French, Spanish and United States troops who are still stationed on our soil, plotting, provoking, and forming a threat to our independence. We must restore our country to her natural frontiers by retrieving the pieces of territory which the French and Spanish imperialists have torn from us. We must win back to our nation our economy which is nine-tenths in the hands of foreign capital. We must give work to our workers, raise their livelihood from its incredibly low level, and deliver our peasantry from the suffering of hunger and ignorance. To this end, a thorough-going land reform is necessary, and nationalization of certain resources and establishment of the primary bases of industrialization are also imperative needs. The conditions of our country are highly favourable in this respect, since there are in our country abundant mineral resources of the greatest variety, from uranium, cobalt,

manganese, zinc, lead and phosphate to coal, petroleum and iron. To take an instance: our region of Tindouf alone, which the French imperialists wanted to carve away from our territory, possesses iron ores estimated at three and a half thousand million tons.

These central tasks cannot be fulfilled except through a ruthless struggle to wipe out the imperialist forces and to destroy the feudal forces. These tasks are the concern of all the classes except the feudal forces which have as a whole betrayed the national cause and are at this moment raising their heads again. That is why the Communist Party of Morocco deems it indispensable to make further efforts for the unity of the working class, the peasantry, the petty-bourgeoisie and the national bourgeoisie, so that the national struggle may be more and more impelled and guided by the working class.

Other national tasks face us as well. Our fraternal people of Algeria, with whom we are linked not only by contiguity of territory and community of interests, but also through historical ties and linguistic and cultural affinities, have for two years now been victimized by one of the most criminal wars. We Moroccan Communists are making the greatest efforts and deem it a matter of urgent necessity to redouble them in order to render still more energetic and all-out assistance on the part of the Moroccan nation to the fraternal nation of Algeria. Taking advantage of this platform, we want to emphasize that Algeria is at the present moment the only country in the world where a war is fought, an atrocious war, a war that is considered to be the most important of colonial expeditions of French imperial-imperialism since it is waged with half a million French soldiers. We are raising a cry of warning, and we are calling loudly upon all progressive humanity to lend their greatest help to the martyred people of Algeria. This is all the more necessary since the Algerian conflict constitutes a serious threat to world peace. Nobody is ignorant of the fact

that the present leaders of French imperialism are thinking they can extricate themselves from the thicket of thorns into which they have fallen by dragging other powers into the war over the Suez Canal affair. That is why despite certain contradictions, they are agreed with the British and United States rulers in refusing to negotiate with Egypt and to seek together a solution that would respect Egypt's sovereignty while not prejudicing the interests of the user countries. Confident that we are rightly interpreting the sentiments of our whole people, we declare solemnly that if, unfortunately Egypt should become the victim of aggression, all the Moroccans would consider themselves in a state of war against the forces of French imperialism and its supporters.

In conclusion, we want to assure you, dear Chinese brothers, that we Moroccan Communists will do everything within our power' to make the Moroccan Government establish diplomatic relations with you as soon as possible, just as India, Indonesia, .Burma, Egypt and Syria have done, so that world peace will be consolidated and economic and cultural co-operation between our two countries will be established.

So far as culture is concerned, your country is known to us in more aspects than one. In general, Arab civilization, towards the development of which Morocco has made great contributions, owes much to your civilization of several thousand years. Our country, in particular, learnt much from yours in the past. Every Moroccan who has had the privilege of receiving education in his national language, has been able to read the precise, detailed and delightful narrative that our great geographer Ibn Battouta wrote about his travels in China in the eleventh century. We want to renew these Sino-Moroccan traditions and relations and develop them to our mutual benefit.

Long live the heroic Chinese Communist Party!

Long live the friendship between the peoples of China and Morocco!

Long live communism!

MESSAGE OF GREETINGS FROM THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF TURKEY

Very Dear Comrades,

The Central Committee of the Turkish Communist Party greets the Eighth Congress of the brother Chinese Communist Party with the deepest respect. Our delegation transmits the best wishes of the Turkish Communists and patriots to the Congress of your party.

To attend your Congress, to learn from the lessons of the rich experiences of struggle of your glorious party; to see the new China which the great Chinese people are building anew; to see the steps you are taking on the path of building socialism carry an immeasurable value for us, for our party, for our people who are struggling against foreign slavery, against the yoke of American imperialism.

Today because of the policy of a handful of reactionary circles, a policy hostile to the nation, Turkey has fallen into the hands of the Western imperialists, of the expansionist American colonizers. They are attaching Turkey to aggressive pacts and blocs against the will of its people. They are driving our country towards a great danger. They create unfriendly relations between Turkey and her closest neighbours and provoke hostility. They isolate us from peoples and countries which are striving for the cause of of democracy and independence. They try to benefit from this isolated situation in order to realize their aims. For example, today in the Near East, in Egypt, those who are attempting to violate the sovereign rights of Egypt and create a dangerous situation are using Turkey as an instrument for their aggressive policies and plans.

These policies have driven our country to economic and

political collapse. They have burdened the people with heavy expenses, expenditures on armaments that increase every year.

The Turkish people want to come out of this deadlock and break this circle of isolation which separates her from other nations. Like all people, our people want friendship and brotherhood with all nations, near or far. The road of friendship is the road of peace, the road of relaxing international tension. Today, because of the policy of the Ankara Government which does not enjoy the dignity of following an independent national policy, there are no diplomatic relations between the Turkish Republic and the People's Republic of China. This abnormal situation prevents the two peoples from coming into closer contact, from getting to know one another. It hinders the development of friendship and at the same time is against the interests of the Turkish people. Our people's struggle for national independence and democracy is closely linked with the cause of building friendship and good relations between nations.

Turkey is at the one end of the East, China is at the other. But there is a Turkish saying. We say "there is a road from one heart to the other." By inviting us to your great historical Congress you have shown that there really is a path between the hearts of our two peoples. Our party very warmly thanks you for the interest you have shown. This shows that the Turkish Communists and patriots who are working under very difficult conditions, under the pressure of a fascist terror, the Turkish people who are fighting for their liberation, are not alone in their struggle. There are invincible great friends behind them.

We wish great success to the Eighth Congress of the Chinese Communist Party.

Long live peace and friendship among peoples!

Long live the undestroyable fortress of socialism, peace and democracy in the Far East, the great Chinese People's

Republic!

Long live the Chinese Communist Party!

The Central Committee of
the Turkish Communist Party

September 1956

**SPEECH BY COMRADE S. A.
WICKREMASINGHE. Head of the
Delegation of the Communist Party of
Ceylon**

Dear Comrades,

Our delegation brings to the 8th National Congress of the Communist Party of China the fraternal greetings of the Ceylon Communist Party and the working people of Ceylon.

We consider it a privilege to be present at this Congress which has aroused such interest and expectancy throughout the world.

Friendly relations have existed between China and Ceylon since the first century A.D. Historical records bear vivid evidence of the many cultural and trade exchanges which took place between our countries in ancient times. The writings of early Chinese scholars on Ceylon have contributed to our understanding of this period of our history.

The valuable links between our two countries were disrupted when foreign imperialism brought both China and Ceylon under its domination.

After the liberation of China, under the leadership of your Party, and the attainment of political independence by Ceylon, the former ties of friendship began to be re-established.

Ceylon was among the first countries to recognize the People's Republic of China. It was also among the first of the non-socialist countries to enter into a trade agreement with your government.

The people of Ceylon are grateful for the many benefits that we have received from the China-Ceylon Trade Agreements of 1952. These agreements gave us rice at a time when we were faced with a grave shortage of food and helped

us to tide over a major crisis in our rubber industry. They enabled us to break through the stranglehold of imperialist monopolies over economy and trade.

These agreements were also an example of co-operation and trade relations between countries with different social systems. Since the signing of these agreements, several countries, particularly those of Asia, have entered into similar, mutually beneficial trade agreements with China.

The Ceylon Communist Party is proud of the leading role that it played in the mass campaign to compel the former government of Ceylon to sign these agreements, despite heavy pressure from America to the contrary.

Despite the signing of these agreements, the former government of Ceylon, acting under the pressures of the American imperialists, refused to develop diplomatic and friendly relations between our two countries. Contrary to the wishes of the people of Ceylon, it sought to align our country with the Anglo-American imperialist powers. At the Bandung Conference and elsewhere, it engaged in provocations calculated to disrupt the solidarity of Asian and African peoples for peace and against colonialism.

The answer to this treacherous and reactionary policy was given by the people of Ceylon in the general elections of April 1956, when they decisively routed the former government party and returned to power a government pledged to a policy of establishing diplomatic, trade and friendly relations with the socialist countries and of helping to preserve world peace.

We are glad that our visit has coincided with the visit of an official delegation from the Government of Ceylon which has just concluded a most valuable agreement with the Government of China for the exchange of diplomatic representatives, for the expansion of trade, for economic and technical co-operation and for the fostering of cultural relations between our two countries. Our Party is confident that this agreement,

which follows the lines of a similar agreement signed last month between the governments of the Soviet Union and Ceylon, will strengthen enormously the age-old friendship between our two peoples and expand still further our trade with China which already ranks third on Ceylon's foreign trade list.

The deliberations of the 8th National Congress of the Communist Party of China will be followed with profound interest and attention not only by the Communists of Ceylon but also by the broadest sections of our people who have been deeply inspired by the victory of the Chinese revolution under the leadership of your Party. Your achievement in overthrowing imperialism and feudalism and your rapid transformation of a formerly backward country towards socialism have given our people confidence and valuable lessons in solving the problems facing us.

Your successful resistance to imperialist aggression and your championing of the principles of peaceful co-existence, which have now been accepted by the greater part of the world, have contributed greatly to the relaxation of international tension and the strengthening of peace. The people of Ceylon fully appreciate and support these efforts.

The success with which you have solved the problem of your national minorities serves as an example to Ceylon where the national unity so essential for our advance has been seriously disrupted owing to the failure to find a democratic solution to the national and cultural aspirations of different sections of our people.

Our delegation wishes to express the gratitude of the Ceylon Communist Party to the Communist Party of China for the valuable lessons we have learnt from the teachings of your leaders and the historical experiences of your Party. These lessons have helped a young party such as ours to find a proper orientation and to evolve a correct national policy in our struggle for independence and democratic advance.

Although the defeat of the former reactionary government of Ceylon has been a great achievement, the tasks of making our independence complete and transforming our backward colonial economy into a progressive and national one still remain to be fulfilled.

Our Party is now engaged in mobilizing the people of Ceylon to fulfil these tasks and to isolate and defeat the imperialist and local reactionary forces who are trying to make the new government follow a similar path to that followed by the former reactionary government. The experiences and achievements of your Party will be a valuable guide to us in fulfilling these tasks.

Our delegation will follow with the closest attention the deliberations of the 8th National Congress of your Party, which will take China further forward along the path to socialism, inspire other Asian countries and strengthen the fight for world peace.

Long live the friendship of the peoples of China and Ceylon!

Long live fraternal association and solidarity between the Communist Party of China and the Ceylon Communist Party!

Long live the Communist Party of China!

Long live the camp of socialism headed by the Soviet Union!
Long live the invincible cause of Marxism-Leninism!

SPEECH BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE POPULAR SOCIALIST PARTY OF CUBA

Dear Comrades,

On behalf of all the Cuban Communists, the Delegation of the Popular Socialist Party of Cuba attending your Congress expresses its profound gratitude to the great fraternal Communist Party of China. The Congress to which we have been invited is of the greatest significance and importance to the international communist movement, to the cause of independence of all peoples in the world who, like us, are still suffering from imperialist plunder and exploitation, as well as to the cause of world peace, democracy and socialism.

The summary of your work furnishes eloquent proof of the great and decisive victories you have achieved in your socialist construction, a glorious manifestation of the invaluable contribution your Party has made to the enrichment of the invincible theories of Marxism-Leninism; and your discussions and decisions will be a great encouragement to all oppressed and enslaved peoples of the world.

In the name of the National Committee of the Popular Socialist Party of Cuba our Delegation conveys to you the following message of greetings:

To the Eighth Congress of the Chinese Communist Party Dear Comrades:

The Popular Socialist Party of Cuba—the Party of the Cuban Communists—sends you warm greetings on the occasion of your Congress and wishes it every success.

From our country, under imperialist domination, we have followed with interest and admiration the heroic struggle of the workers and the whole people of China under the leadership of its great Communist Party, first for national liberation and the wiping out of feudalism, and now for the building of socialism, with the

confidence that the victories of the past will change into new victories in the future. For us, a country under the greedy and exploiting yoke of United States imperialism—that principal enemy of independence, freedom and human progress—the glorious history of modern China, of her bloody struggle “against feudalism and imperialism, against foreign oppressors and internal traitors—the Chiang Kai-shek clique—which culminated in the founding of the People’s Republic of China, and the great strides which your immense country has since made to establish herself as one of the most advanced in world progress—these constitute a rich source of experience. We eagerly study it so as to draw useful lessons for our own anti-feudal, anti-imperialist actions and our stern struggle against the despotic government of General Batista and his masters the D.S. imperialists, to bring our heroic task of liberation to a victorious conclusion and achieve a government of a Democratic Front of National Liberation, capable of applying a programme of independence, revolutionary agrarian reform, national economic development, equality, democracy and a policy of peace which will save our country from backwardness, imperialist slavery, tyranny and poverty.

Our Party, which is persecuted and savagely opposed by D.S. imperialism and its lackeys, struggles energetically in illegality to fulfil its historic mission. But this struggle seems less hard because it is inspired and sustained by your astounding achievements, by the tremendous advances of the whole camp of socialism, national liberation and peace led by the Soviet Union and China, by the powerful anticolonial and anti-imperialist tide which is sweeping the whole colonial and semi-colonial world, and by the great victories of the cause of world peace. For this reason, our greeting to your Congress contains not only our admiration and thanks for what you have done for the cause of national liberation, socialism and peace, but also the expression of our firm determination to fulfil with honour the responsibility we have to lead our country by our own road, towards the objectives already attained in China, towards the anti-imperialist agrarian revolution, towards national salvation, towards full independence and the liquidation of the feudal remnants - objectives which will open up the path to socialism for our people.

Long live the glorious Chinese Communist Party, the tried and faithful leader of the Chinese Revolution!

Long live the friendship between the great Chinese people and the Cuban people!

We struggle to wipe out the national dishonour constituted by the relations between the despotic pro-U.S. Batista Government and the bankrupt Chiang Kai-shek clique, and for the establishment of normal diplomatic and trade relations between our Republic and the powerful People's Republic of China!

Long live the cause of national liberation, socialism and peace headed by the Soviet Union and China!

Long live communism, the doctrine of progress and happiness for all humanity!

The National Committee of the
Popular Socialist Party of Cuba

Havana

Early September 1956

SPEECH BY COMRADE S. R. SHRESTH. Representative of the Communist Party of Nepal

Dear Comrades,

With great pride and happiness we seek your permission to present greetings of the Communist Party of Nepal to this historic Congress of the glorious Communist Party of China and esteemed dear Comrade Mao Tse-tung. This is an opportunity of great importance for us that has enabled us not only to participate as fraternal delegate to this Congress but also for the first time to join the big world family of Communist and Workers' Parties. We want to greet this Congress for this privilege also.

The victories of great Chinese revolution have always given the Nepalese people valuable inspiration in their struggle against the feudal reaction and imperialist machinations and for the uplift of the country and democracy. Our party is pledged to unite and mobilize all the democratic and patriotic forces against the forces of reaction. We are confident that the decisions of this historic Eighth Congress, in which we are participating as fraternal delegates, will inspire and help us further to carry out the responsibilities which our Party has for the service of our motherland and safeguard of world peace.

Now allow me to read the message of greetings from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Nepal, to the Eighth National Congress of the Communist Party of China.

To the Eighth National Congress, Communist Party of China

Dear Comrades,

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Nepal feels highly honoured in sending its greetings of deep respects and fraternal regards to the Eighth National Congress of the great Communist Party of China. The role of Chinese revolution has been

tremendously great and this success could be achieved only because the great and glorious Communist Party of China headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung was able to apply universally applicable teachings of Marxism-Leninism in Chinese conditions. We are quite confident that the Congress will add new and important chapters in the experiences of the Communist Party of China which are already profound. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Nepal is confident that the deliberations and decisions of the Eighth Congress will have its effect on a world-wide scale and specially in Asia its effect will be felt very much because we are sure it will record how the ideas of communism flourish and grow in typically Asian conditions. Nepal being the immediate neighbour of China can and will learn more from the historic decisions of the Eighth Congress of the Communist Party of China.

Nepal and China have had economic and cultural relations since centuries ago. The traditional link of friendship of our two countries which had been severed by the imperialist designs of Britishers is again being established. Since the diplomatic relations have been established between our two states we have come nearer. The visit of your government delegation to our country and the visit of our government cultural delegation to your country have brought the people of our two countries still nearer. The proposed visit of our Prime Minister to your great country in near future, we are sure, will be of great significance in the field of Nepal-China friendship and co-operation in the best interest of world peace. The participation of our fraternal delegation in your historic Congress, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Nepal is sure, will make some modest contributions in the field of Nepal-China friendship.

We are neighbours, and many problems that face our motherland today existed in China before its liberation. For this reason not only our Party but the entire nation as well as other democratic forces are quite eager to know as to how China exactly solved its problems in such a short period of time and is advancing towards socialism and world peace. We are sure that we will find answers to many questions that are in our mind in this Congress, which is going to sum up the experiences of past years; for in no other occasions we can have an access to the great and valuable experiences of the

Central Committee of the Communist Party of China headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung.

Our Central Committee is confident that with the passing of time more contacts will grow not only between our two countries but the Communist Party of Nepal will also get more opportunities to know and understand the Communist Party of China, making easier for us to grasp the creative application of the teachings of Marxism-Leninism in Chinese condition. Our Central Committee expresses its belief that this experience will inspire and encourage the Communist Party of Nepal tremendously to unite the broadest democratic and patriotic opinion of Nepal for national advancement and democracy and world peace.

Permit us in the end again to greet this historic Eighth Congress and the Communist Party of China.

Long live the great Communist Party of China!

Long live the international solidarity of the Workers' and the Communist Parties!

With the Communist greetings,

Central Committee,
Communist Party of Nepal

Putli Sadak,
Kathmando,
Nepal,

Dated 5th August, 1956

The fraternal relations between the peoples of Nepal and China have once again been re-established. These relations are as long enduring as the life of the Buddha. As a token of our traditional relations and of the increasingly strong ties of friendly relations between us, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Nepal avails itself of this opportunity to present this modest gift to the Eighth National Congress of the Communist Party of China.

SPEECH BY COMRADE L. STRINGOS. Head of the Delegation of the Communist Party of Greece

Dear Comrades,

In the name of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece and of the Greek people, allow me to offer our warmest fraternal greetings to you and through you to all the great Chinese people.

The victory of the Chinese people's revolution is the most important event of historic significance to the world, since the great October Revolution opened the way for the liberation of the peoples and their advance to the bright new future. This victory gave a great impetus to the liberation movement of the peoples of Asia and Africa, to the struggle of the peoples for peace, democracy and independence. Our people too have been inspired and are being inspired in their struggle for national independence by the great example of your heroic struggle.

The experience of the Chinese Communist Party, and especially its experience concerning the alliance of the working class with the widest masses of the people and with the national bourgeoisie in the struggle for national liberation and the building of socialism, is a brilliant example of the correct application of Marxism-Leninism to the specific conditions of China; this experience helps our Party in its struggle for national liberation and independence.

In recent years a contemptuous attitude to international experience was cultivated in the leadership of our Party.

The last plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece, with the help of the fraternal Communist Parties, opened the way to overcoming this abnormal situation. This plenum censured sectarian policies and the cult of the individual which had been carried on by the former leadership of our Party and prepared the ground for the further development of the Greek Communist Party on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and

proletarian internationalism. In this we were helped by the theoretical principles—which we found extremely valuable—worked out by the Twentieth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Ours is a small nation, but it has a great and robust desire for freedom. It has grown and been steeled in constant struggles for the independence of its motherland. Despite temporary defeats and mistakes, the record of these struggles has already gone into the book of history as the heroic struggle of the Greek people against foreign aggressors. These foreign aggressors have always tried and have not infrequently succeeded in dividing our people and inciting one against the other. This bitter experience has taught us that national unity is the decisive weapon in the struggle against the imperialists.

In recent times great changes have taken place both inside the country and in the international situation and we have taken these changes into account in deciding on our policy.

The demand for the freeing of the imprisoned and the return of the exiled has taken on big dimensions today and is supported by the majority of the Greek population. The legalization of the Communist Party is supported by all the opposition parties and even by some government officials.

At the present time the call for the liberation of the country from foreign domination and dependence has become a national slogan. Foreign monopolies and in the first place those of the U.S., have seized our national resources. The participation of Greece in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization with the huge military expenditures that result from this, imposes a heavy burden on the working people and hampers the economic development of our country. The result of this economic dependence and national enslavement is that the masses of the people are living in extremely difficult circumstances. One-third of the working class is condemned to unemployment and gets almost no state assistance. Three million Greeks, that is, two-fifths of the whole population, on the admission of the Ministry of Social Welfare itself, are paupers. Of these, 2,200,000 have an income of less than a shilling a day. This dependence on foreign capital has had catastrophic results for the peasant farms and badly hits part of the bourgeoisie as well. It must be emphasized that the aggressive imperialist circles have turned

Greece into a military base and this seriously alarms the Greek people. As a result, the liberation of the country from imperialist bondage, and in the first place, from the Americans, is an insistent, vital necessity for Greece and this necessity is recognized not only by the working class and peasantry, but by the widest circles of the bourgeoisie as well.

The fact that economically backward countries have the possibility of assuring their national economic development with the help of the Soviet Union and the countries of the people's democracy without any conditions and strings attached, in contrast to the catastrophic consequences of the activities of American monopolist capital, has had a big influence among all classes and strengthens the struggle for national independence. It is characteristic that even the reactionary newspapers are coming out today in favour of the determined national struggle which Egypt is waging against the imperialists.

In this connection it must also be added that the heroic struggle of the people of Cyprus for self-determination, which has become a common national affair of Greece as well, further weakens the influence of American imperialism in Greece, because American imperialism is supporting British imperialism in every way in its enslavement of the people of Cyprus. This has led to the further intensification of anti-imperialist sentiments and the greater growth of national patriotic unity.

The last parliamentary elections at which a united front was formed of all opposition parties, including those parties which in the past opposed the people's anti-imperialist movement, are a vivid expression of these changes that are taking place within our country.

All these changes, taken together with the strengthening of the camp of socialism, with the growth of the anticolonial struggle and the extension of the zone of peace, create the possibility for Greece to emerge from her position of national dependence and to take the path of free national development without violence, without further bloodshed, without civil war. Our Party is exerting every effort to transform this possibility into a reality.

The democratic transformation of the whole domestic and foreign policy of Greece is a vital and urgent necessity for the

country. The restoration of democratic legality; release from the yoke of national dependence; implementation of a policy of friendship and co-operation with all peoples; free economic and political development; alleviation of the economic conditions of the people—these are the main points of our national programme.

Such a programme, expressing the interests of the nation, is capable of uniting all strata and classes of Greek society and isolating that minute minority of the people, the plutocratic oligarchy, which is linked with the foreign monopolists.

The Greek reactionaries, supported by the American imperialists, would not be averse to resorting to a military dictatorship to prevent Greece from taking this path. But there is no doubt that unification of all patriotic forces into a wide front can frustrate their schemes.

The Greek people in their noble struggle have always had and have true friends in the peoples of the countries of peace and socialism. We express our deepest gratitude to them.

Comrades! We rejoice whole-heartedly at your victories and achievements which are the victories and achievements of all peace-loving and progressive mankind. We wish you new successes and achievements in the cause of building socialism.

Long live the great Chinese people!

Long live the glorious Communist Party of China and its Central Committee headed by Mao Tse-tung!

Long live the mighty camp of peace and socialism headed by the great Soviet Union!

SPEECH BY COMRADE F. FURNBERG. Head of the Delegation of the Communist Party of Austria

Comrades,

Our delegation is bringing to your Party and the whole Chinese people the cordial and fraternal greetings of the Austrian Communists and of all progressive forces in our country.

Although we visit your great country for the first time and have been here only a few days, we sense the tremendous strength which arises out of the joint will of your people for freedom, peace and socialism. The Chinese people number hundreds of millions. But your strength lies not in numbers alone, because in the past your population was also hundreds of millions, and yet your country was oppressed by foreign imperialists, your people were plundered by domestic exploiters and had nothing to look forward to. The Communist Party has enabled your people to become conscious of their strength, led them forward to victory over the domestic and foreign 'oppressors, and showed them the road to a peaceful and happy life under socialism. Now China's six hundred million- people stand with the Socialist Soviet Union in the forefront of the struggle for peace and progress in the whole world, and their role and importance in the struggle have grown tremendously. It is therefore natural that the Communists of all countries wish your Party and your people new, big successes and your Eighth Congress fruitful achievements.

We Austrian Communists whole-heartedly join them in this wish.

We can say with full confidence that your Congress is of great significance to the socialist movement as a whole. The courage with which your Party has sought new methods to build socialism is admirable. Your Party has found these new avenues, because, in applying Marxism-Leninism, it always makes penetrating analysis of

objective conditions. Your method of work helps other Communist Parties and sets an example for them.

Comrades! Our country is small and it took us ten years before we obtained our sovereignty through the state treaty. The American imperialists did not want to leave our country because it forms an important strategic point in the heart of Europe and borders on the People's Democracies. If we have been able to gain the state treaty and our independence, we are indebted' first of all to the policy of peace pursued by the Soviet Union.

Our country has declared its permanent neutrality. We Communists defend the neutrality of Austria because we know that in so doing we are dealing a blow at the war policies of the imperialists. We are making every effort to create unity among our working class and our people for the protection of our country's independence. At the same time, we are inseparably united with the great army of communism at whose head the glorious banner of the Soviet Union is flying. Thus we are also standing shoulder to shoulder with you in the struggle, comrades, though we are a small country thousands of miles away from your country.

Long live the international solidarity of the working class!

Long live the struggle for safeguarding peace!

Long live the Chinese Communist Party and its Eighth Congress!

MESSAGE OF GREETINGS FROM THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF PORTUGAL

Dear Comrades,

Across the frontiers of the Iberian peninsula, where the two fascist regimes of Franco and Salazar have mounted a strict guard by their police, we have nevertheless heard the news of your heroic struggles and your unremitting efforts in building a new, democratic and socialist China.

Your glorious successes, your political Wisdom and your theoretical teachings have helped our Communist Party in its struggle as the vanguard, have inspired with a new hope and a great joy our working class and our people who are rising against Salazar's fascist regime.

We are greatly rejoiced in sending, by means of this message, in the name of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Portugal, all its fighting members and the working masses of Portugal, our most fraternal greetings to the Eighth Congress of the Communist Party of China and to the great Chinese people.

Dear comrades, with deep sympathy and sincere admiration we wish you new successes in your efforts to build socialism, to accomplish the tasks of your Second Five-Year Plan, to strengthen further the leading role of your heroic Communist Party that has been forged and tempered in epic struggles.

Your Eighth Congress will make a new contribution to the future of mankind in its march towards socialism, strengthen the struggle for peace in the whole world, enrich the common treasury of Marxism-Leninism, and increase the prestige and the power of your vast motherland that has liberated itself from imperialist exploitation. Forged and tempered in the hardships of underground struggle, the Communist Party of Portugal, as the first national party, is endeavouring to fulfil its role as the vanguard of the working masses by intensifying the struggle for the defence of their interests, for the

unity of the democratic forces who want to set up a regime of freedom and peace in Portugal.

Here is an opportunity for us to tell you, dear comrades, that, despite the hardships of our struggle against the fascist regime, the Communist Party of Portugal has made and is making efforts to put the people of Portugal and the democratic forces on guard against the provocative intrigues of the Salazar government which has been and is seeking to turn Goa and Macao into centres of war and espionage against the camp of socialism and in particular against the Soviet Union and ,the People's Republic of China.

The Communist Party of Portugal has several times exposed the acts of provocation that were perpetrated in the Portuguese colony of Macao. The Party has opposed and is' opposing the policy of racial discrimination and national oppression that the fascist rulers of that place carry out against the Chinese population.

Dear comrades, the Communist Party of Portugal assures you of its firm will to try every means to prevent the territory of Macao from being utilized as a military base and a centre of provocation and espionage against the glorious People's Republic of China.

At the head of the working masses, the Communist Party of Portugal will continue its fight against the colonial oppression imposed by Portuguese and foreign capitalists upon other peoples.

Long live the Eighth Congress of the Communist Party of China!

Long live the cause of Marxism-Leninism!

Long live peace and friendship among the peoples!

The Central Committee of
the Communist Party of Portugal

Lisbon August 1956

SPEECH BY COMRADE E. WOOG. Head of the Delegation of the Swiss Labour Party

Dear Comrades,

Allow me to bring to the delegates of this Congress, as well as to all the members of your Party, the most fraternal greetings of the Swiss Labour Party. Allow me also to say that what we have so far seen in Peking, in the streets and the enterprises of this marvellous city and at this Congress has left on us an extraordinary impression. It all shows us that the Chinese people are not only industrious and modest, but also ingenious and intelligent. That is why there can be no doubt that your Party and people will accomplish the tasks set by the Second Five-Year Plan and will bring about socialism throughout the immense territory of the Republic.

We Swiss Communists live in it small country, small in territory as well as in population. This small country, still under the domination of the capitalists, could not subsist if its people were not ingenious and industrious. It has to work the raw materials imported from abroad and then send abroad the finished products made with skilled labour.

Our Party considers it our essential task to defend the economic and political interests of the working people, to ensure the national independence and neutrality of our state, to eliminate the rule of the capitalists and to give the country a truly democratic order.

We are defending the neutrality of our country because in the present situation and in the actual alignment of forces this neutrality forms a concrete contribution to the safeguarding of peace. But the neutrality of the state does not imply the neutrality of the Party. As the bourgeoisie does not hide its adherence to the world capitalist camp, so all the more we do not hide our adherence to the world socialist camp.

Today, after the Twentieth Congress of the Communist Party of

the Soviet Union, the bourgeoisie is trying to create confusion among the working class and to turn our Party away from proletarian internationalism. The bourgeoisie is stepping up its campaign of lies and calumnies against the Soviet Union and is once more declaring the bankruptcy of Marxism. But the decisions of the Twentieth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union have confirmed the truth of the teachings of Marx and Lenin; they have confirmed their truth more than ever, and nothing and nobody will be able to turn us away from these teachings.

Proletarian internationalism, solidarity among the proletarians and Communists, of all countries, is an integral part of Marxism-Leninism. Of course, every country, taking into due account of its own circumstances and the alignment of its forces, will reach socialism in its own way, by its own methods and through its own forms of transition.- But there is no road that can lead to socialism without an unbreakable friendship with the whole camp of socialism and, above all, an unbreakable friendship with the Soviet Union.

Comrades! The Eighth Congress of the Communist Party of China will have tremendous international reverberations. As far as we are concerned, we shall draw valuable lessons from it, lessons from your discussions that are based on Marxist-Leninist principles, discussions that are characterized by simplicity and profundity, by wisdom and modesty, discussions that reveal so many fresh and illuminating angles to all the communist and workers' parties.

The Swiss Labour Party salutes your great fraternal party, the Communist Party of China; it salutes the great Chinese people; it congratulates them upon the successes already achieved in the building of socialism; and it wishes them success in rapidly accomplishing in peace the tasks set by the Congress.

Long live the glorious Communist Party of China!

Long live the fraternal alliance of communist and workers' parties throughout the world!

SPEECH BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE POPULAR VANGUARD PARTY OF COSTA RICA

Dear Comrades,

The Popular Vanguard Party of Costa Rica—the party of the Communists in our country—organizes and leads the liberation struggle of the people of Costa Rica, one of the smallest nations on the American continent.

In the name of the Central Committee of the Popular Vanguard Party, our Delegation here expresses deep thanks to the glorious Communist Party-of China and its Central Committee for the opportunity given to us to attend your historic Eighth Congress.

Comrades, permit me to read to you the message of greetings brought by us from the Central Committee of the Popular Vanguard Party:

Dear and Valued Comrades,

We greet the great Chinese Communist Party, meeting in its Eighth Congress, with deep admiration and sincere respect.

There is no doubt that next to the Soviet revolution the Chinese revolution is mankind's second great step towards socialism. And this step could not have been taken in the assured and decisive manner it was, if there had not been at the head of the Chinese people a party so brave, mature and wise as the Chinese Communist Party.

The Communists of the world, and especially those us who are struggling in the very heart of the areas dominated by U.S. imperialism, gain daily strength from the example of the Chinese Communist Party, and fortify our hopes in the warmth of its great achievements.

We send good wishes for the success of the resolutions of the Eighth Congress.

The Central Committee of the
Popular Vanguard Party of Costa Rica
CARLOS LUIS FALLAS
ALVARO MONTERO
MARIO SOLIS

Long live the great heroic Chinese people!
Long live the glorious Communist Party of China!
Long live the wise and experienced Central Committee of the
Communist Party of China!

**SPEECH BY COMRADE A.B. SKILTON.
Representative of the Communist
Party of New Zealand**

Dear Comrades,

On behalf of the Communists of New Zealand *pakeha* and Maori we bring warmest greetings to the 8th Congress of your great Party and its Chairman Comrade Mao Tse-tung. We deeply appreciate the great privilege of attending your Congress—of seeing with our own eyes the building of Socialism—to learn first hand of your experiences in the creative development of Marxism-Leninism, in the conditions of your great country.

Permit me now, comrades, to read to you a message from the National Committee of the Communist Party of New Zealand.

Central Committee
Communist Party of China

Dear Comrades,

It is with very great pleasure that we extend to the 8th Congress of your Party, the fraternal greetings of the National Committee of the Communist Party of New Zealand.

We have looked with admiration at your very great achievements in so many fields of the peoples' lives.

In particular your tremendous influence, arising from your actions, has been a major factor in maintaining the peace of the Pacific area, and of the world.

In New Zealand we are committed to the American imperialist sponsored pact of S.E.A.T.O., which stands in such sharp contrast to the five principles guiding your relations with other countries.

This must be a challenge to us, and we pledge ourselves to intensify our work for the mobilization of the people of New Zealand, to end our association with that pact.

We will work with confidence for the establishment of diplomatic relations between the People's Republic of China and our country, and for a pact based on the five principles of co-existence.

We wish your Congress every success in its deliberations for the peace, happiness and security of the Chinese people.

National Committee
Communist Party of New Zealand
(Signed) V. G. WILCOX
General Secretary

Thank you, comrades.

**SPEECH BY COMRADE M. VILNER.
Head of the Delegation of the
Communist Party of Israel**

Dear Comrades,

I have the honour to convey the warmest greetings of the Central Committee and the entire membership of the Communist Party as well as all progressive people of Israel to the Eighth Congress of the heroic Communist Party of China. Your great achievements in such a short period of time in the political, economic and cultural fields, aroused deep admiration for you. Your achievements were realized thanks to the people's power. They provide an example to the people of Israel as to all peoples of Asia and Africa—the example of how a nation in, a strikingly short period can free itself from 'the depth of generations of enslavement by foreigners and brutal class exploitation and attain a free and hopeful life with ever rising living standard both materially and culturally. Your achievements prove that the way to happiness for the peoples lies in liberation from imperialist bondage and the rule of landlords and capitalists and in the establishing of a people's power under the leadership of the working class and its Marxist-Leninist party, on the basis of uniting all democratic forces in the nation. Every success that you achieve in building socialism is encouraging and strengthening the struggle of the peoples for liberation from foreign yoke and for the consolidation of world peace and fills the hearts of all progressive people with joy.

The Communist Party of China serves as an example of creative application of Marxism-Leninism according to the specific national conditions of a given country and the new balance of forces in the world. It gives an example of firmness on matters of principle and an example of flexibility. Your Party serves as an example of proletarian internationalism, and firm and unshakable solidarity with the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the first and main shock brigade of the socialist revolution from which

all the communist parties have learnt, are learning and will continue to learn. Exerting gigantic efforts, the C.P.S.U. has built up under difficult internal and international conditions the first socialist regime in the world, and converted the Soviet Union into a mighty power which was the decisive factor in bringing about the victory over German fascism and Japanese militarism. Thus, the Soviet Union has made it possible to the development of those new conditions in the world which are preventing the imperialists from intervention in the socialist countries. The 20th Congress of the C.P.S.U. provides a mighty impetus for the advancing forward of the communist and working class movement by developing the revolutionary theory and practice in the conditions of our time.

Dear Comrades! Your Congress is a great contribution to the cause of peace, freedom and socialism. It enriches the Marxist-Leninist theory and the experience of the communist movement. It contributes much to the strengthening of the solidarity of the communist parties. It fills with enthusiasm everybody who has the privilege to attend it. For this, we are grateful to you and to your Central Committee headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung.

Dear Comrades! We came to you from a small, new state in Asia—Israel. Though new, the ruling circles who determine its policy are supporting the old colonialist policy; though small, the imperialists are trying from time to time to use it for “big” reactionary aims. In order to pursue their colonial aims and increase international tension, the imperialists exploit the Israel-Arab dispute. Now, they are again instigating Israel to adventurist action against Egypt, with the aim of enabling themselves to regain their hold over the Suez Canal. The aggressive circles in Israel are ready to carry out this mean task in the service of the imperialists. But they are not expressing the will of the people.

Expressing the aspiration of the people for peace, expressing the national interests of Israel, the Communist Party of Israel is fighting against the criminal schemes to use Israel in executing aggressive acts against Egypt, Syria or any other Arab state. The national interests of the people of Israel and the Arab peoples are identical: against imperialism, for independence and peace. We express our full support to the just and lawful action of the Egyptian

Government in nationalizing the Suez Canal. This is a step which weakens imperialism and consequently serves the cause of peace and independence of all the peoples of the Middle East, including the people of Israel. The nationalization of the Suez Canal envisages a new and higher stage in the struggle for national independence, a stage of struggle for economic independence, for full independence. Like all other states, Israel has a right to free navigation through the Suez Canal. However, this right shall not be realized by threats and the use of force but by means of negotiations and agreement with Egypt. If Israel supports the nationalization of the Canal and expresses solidarity with the struggle of the Egyptian people against any imperialist intervention, then the ground will be prepared for such negotiations and agreement. While any militarist adventure on the part of Israel against Egypt will be equal to committing suicide. We the Communists of Israel as patriots and internationalists will do our utmost in order to build up the broadest anti-imperialist peace front in Israel to prevent such dangerous development and to ensure the strict observance of the cease-fire agreements between Israel and the Arab states.

The Communist Party of Israel fights for a basic change in the policy of Israel, from that of dependence on the U.S.A. to one of national independence and peace. The policy of dependence and arms drive has brought to our people nothing but poverty, unemployment, soaring prices, and a heavy tax burden. The security of Israel will be ensured not by relying on imperialism and the arms drive or by demonstration of force against the Arab states, but by a policy of independence and peace, by siding with the Arab states in one front against imperialism and for independence, by recognizing the national rights of the Arab people of Palestine and not remaining indifferent to the suffering of the Arab refugees and to their right to return to their homeland. In this way, the conditions will be created for Israel to enjoy prosperity, security, rising living standard for the people and a strengthened international position.

The Communist Party of Israel fights for the abolishing of the military rule in the Arab areas of Israel, the rule of national oppression. It fights for ensuring the freedom of movement and equal national rights for the Arab population in Israel.

Comrades, we are not fighting in easy conditions, but we know that the cause of peace and independence in the Middle East, just as in other parts of the world, will triumph in the end. The active peace policy of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist camp, together with the struggle of the peoples against war, has saved the situation more than once this year and prevented the outbreak of war between Israel and the Arab states, in which the imperialists were interested in order to find a pretext for military intervention. We fight for a peaceful solution to the Palestine question which will take into consideration the national rights of the peoples concerned. We fight for the solidarity with all Asian and African peoples in the spirit of the Bandung Conference, for friendship with the U.S.S.R., People's China and the People's Democracies, for Israel to support the returning to China of her lawful rights in the United Nations and for the establishment of diplomatic relations between Israel and the people's China. Among our people, there is a growing appreciation of the necessity to change the present policy of Israel to one of peace, independence and neutrality. We fight for united action of the working class, for a people's anti-imperialist front, in order to bring about an Israel policy which will express the national interests of our people as well as the interest of peace and independence.

Dear comrades, allow me once again to greet you wholeheartedly on your historical achievements and wish you new and ever greater success in building socialism in China, in consolidating Asian-African anti-imperialist solidarity and in strengthening world peace.

Long live the heroic Communist Party of China, the compass and conscience of the great Chinese people!

Long live proletarian internationalism - guarantee of victory for the cause of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism!

Long live Marxism-Leninism, which shows the way to the full national and social liberation of all peoples!

MESSAGE OF GREETINGS FROM THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF TUNISIA

To the Eighth National Congress of the Communist Party of China

Dear Comrades,

Our people cherish the most profound friendship for the Chinese people who—led by your glorious Party and enlightened by Marxist-Leninist teachings—have liberated themselves from imperialism and are marching with great strides on the road to socialism.

Our people appreciate the eminent role played by the People's Republic of China among all the countries of Asia and Africa which, at Bandung, affirmed their common will to struggle for national independence and peace.

Our people who have just won their independence have an earnest desire to establish firm and friendly relations with the great people of China.

That is why we Tunisian Communists are confident that, in sending you our warmest greetings and wishing you a complete success in your work, we are expressing the feelings of all the working people, all the patriots of our country.

Long live the glorious Communist Party of China!

Long live the indestructible friendship of the Communist Parties of all countries!

Long live the friendship of the Chinese and Tunisian peoples!

Long live communism!

The Central Committee of
the Communist Party of Tunisia

Tunis
August 18, 1956

SPEECH BY COMRADE LARBI BOUHALI. Representative of the Communist Party of Algeria

Dear Comrades,

The Central Committee of the Algerian Communist Party has been deeply moved by the invitation to the Eighth Congress of your great Party. In the circumstances in which Algeria finds herself today, the Central Committee sees in this invitation not only an act of proletarian internationalism, but also a manifestation of the solidarity of the Chinese people with the Algerian people in their struggle for national liberation and peace. Therefore I want to express to you our warmest thanks.

Convinced that it is giving voice to the deepest feelings of the Algerian Communists and labouring people, the Central Committee of our Party sends you its warmest and most fraternal greetings. It wishes complete success in your work for the happiness of the Chinese people and the consolidation of peace among the peoples.

The Algerian people have followed the heroic struggle of the Chinese people with passionate interest and greeted their historic victory with joy. The Algerians are not unaware of the fact that it was thanks to the Communist Party of China and its Central Committee of high prestige headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung that the Chinese people were able to forge their unity around their working class and peasantry and put an end to colonial and feudal slavery. Today the Chinese people throw themselves with enthusiasm into the peaceful building of a new life, of a socialist society and their first successes in this undertaking have struck the imperialists with panic and filled all the peoples with joy.

After the great October Socialist Revolution, the liberation of the Chinese people marks a new and decisive stage in the liquidation of the colonial system and of imperialism. Following that, other peoples of Asia and Africa have broken their chains and obtained national independence. From now on, nobody has the power to prevent the peoples who, like the Algerian people, are struggling for

national liberation from triumphing.

Guided by the experience of the liberated peoples, first and foremost, of the Chinese people, the Algerian people have for nearly two years been waging a decisive struggle against French colonialism which has oppressed them for 126 years. Two years ago, the colonialists tried to sell the idea that "Algeria is France." Today, they no longer dare to cling to this patent lie, though they continue to pretend that the Algerian problem is a purely French affair. Out of fear of popular discontent in France and of world opinion, especially on the eve of the General Assembly of the United Nations, the colonialist rulers are attempting to make believe that their so-called policy of "pacification" is successful and that Algeria will soon have a new political status. Nothing can be more false.

On November 1, 1954, French soldiers in Algeria numbered less than 50,000; today there are more than half a million of them, and even this figure is not yet big enough to satisfy Lacoste. This is convincing proof of the bankruptcy of the policy of force carried out by the French Socialist leaders in the service of their colonialist bourgeoisie.

Never was guerilla action against the colonialist forces so widespread or so effective as it has been during the past three months. This is because the Army of National Liberation has become strengthened during the struggle. The Algerian people almost to a man lend support to the army in one form or another. If, at the beginning, there were only the Communists and a handful of progressives among the Algerians of European origin who participated in or supported the struggle, today the workers who have been hoodwinked by the colonialists begin to take notice. They are beginning to understand that their interests and their future in Algeria demand a peaceful solution to the Algerian problem and not the pursuit of the colonialist war.

It is the French rulers who bear the full responsibility for waging this war which is, contrary to the interests of the Algerian as well as of the French people. It is entirely up to the French Government to get in touch with the representatives of the Algerian Resistance to arrange a cease-fire and begin negotiations towards a solution of the Algerian problem that will at the same time respect the national

aspirations of the Algerian people and the legitimate interests of France. But as long as they pretend to ignore the leaders of the Resistance, there can be no question of peace in Algeria, for our people know quite well how much the colonialists' promise or the so-called granted status is worth.

Whatever the attitude of the French Government, the Algerian people have not even a momentary doubt that their just cause will triumph. First of all, because they are more than ever determined to pursue the struggle regardless of any sacrifice and because in this struggle their unity strengthens day by day. It is also because they have confidence in the solidarity of the French working class, guided by its great Communist Party, a class which has no common interests with the colonialist millionaires that oppress us and are moreover seeking now to unleash aggression against the Egyptian people. Lastly, it is because they know that their just cause is supported not only by the Arab peoples, but also by all the forces of democracy and peace in the world, with the Soviet Union and People's China at their head.

As to the Algerian Communist Party, it is making every effort to be the vanguard of our people in their struggle. The work of your Eighth Congress, like that of the Twentieth Congress of the great Communist Party of the Soviet Union, will be a treasury of lessons for us to improve our work and solve correctly the problems that face us. You have enriched Marxist-Leninist science by applying it with consummate mastery to the Chinese reality in order to solve the problems of the war of national liberation yesterday and the problems, of building socialism today. Many problems which have confronted you are confronting and will undoubtedly confront our Party too, and that is why your rich experience will be of great help to us. We shall endeavour to draw from it the greatest possible benefit.

Long live friendship and peace among all the peoples!

Long live the great Communist Party of China!

Long live the glorious banner of proletarian internationalism!

Peking

September 23, 1956

SPEECH BY COMRADE M. TERRAZAS. Head of the Delegation of the Communist Party of Mexico

Dear Comrades,

Please allow us to convey to the Eighth Congress of the Chinese Communist Party the warm and fervent greetings of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Mexico, and the friendship and solidarity of the Communists, the workers and all the best of our people to the Communists, workers and people of China who have heroically built, and are building, one of the greatest world-scale triumphs of Marxism-Leninism—the victory of the great Chinese Revolution and the happy expansion now taking place in the building of socialism.

The Eighth Congress of the Chinese Communist Party is an outstanding event of tremendous historic importance, not only for the Chinese people and the further development of its great task of building socialism in China, but also for the struggle of all peoples for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism. The Congress decisions will greatly reinforce this struggle.

The victories and achievements of the Chinese people, and the perspective of new and ever greater advances in the building of a powerful socialist nation—a sure perspective outlined by Comrade Liu Shao-chi in the report of the Central Committee—are a great stimulus for the working masses, the people and the Communist Party of Mexico in their struggle for peace, democracy and national liberation from imperialist oppression.

With all our hearts we wish full success to the Eighth Congress of the Chinese Communist Party in its historic labours and in the fulfilment of its decisions.

The Chinese people, under the leadership of its battle-trying and experienced Communist Party, achieved in 1949 the final defeat of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism. In the midst of the

powerful upsurge of its great socialist revolution, it took decisive steps last year in the socialist transformation of agriculture and handicrafts and of capitalist industry and commerce. It has radically changed the situation of the working class, the peasants, the labouring masses and the whole Chinese people, and has thus assured their well-being, their happiness and the success of the task they have undertaken—to construct, with the help of the great camp of socialism headed by the Soviet Union, a powerful socialist nation in China, already an indomitable fortress of peace and independence for the peoples of Asia and the whole world.

On the other hand, the Mexican people are still oppressed and exploited by United States imperialism. Our country has suffered all the calamities of the policy of domination and rapine which imperialism imposes on the peoples. United States imperialism has committed aggression and invaded Mexico at various times in the past. As the result of one of these rapacious wars, Mexico was robbed of half her territory. The present domination by the United States monopolies is the fundamental cause of the poverty, exploitation and backwardness of our people and of their increasing privations. As a result of the control and growing penetration of United States monopolist finance-capital and its intervention in the internal affairs of our country, the national economy is distorted, its basic resources are stolen and alienated, foreign trade is monopolized by D.S. capitalists, and Mexico is condemned to be a mere exporter of low-priced raw materials and manpower—cruelly exploited in the United States—and a market for United States manufactured goods at high prices. Our country is subject to economic aggression by the United States monopolists, and the victim of continual “dumping” from the same source. Democratic rights, sovereignty and national independence are trampled to the ground in the interests of the policy of exploitation, colonization and war preparation operated by the United States on Mexico and Latin America.

The effects of the penetration and domination of U.S. imperialism in Mexico are felt not only in the increasing exploitation of the working class, the increasing misery of the peasants, and the growing poverty of the people; they are felt and reflected also in the

situation of other social classes such as the national bourgeoisie and petty-bourgeoisie. Today, more than ever, a growing sector of the national capitalists is being displaced or led to ruin by the big U.S. capitalists.

In our country there is a constantly-rising determination and struggle on the part of the most diverse national sectors for an essential change in the situation. This springs from the need to save Mexico from the domination of U.S. imperialism, to save the country from ruin, from political subjugation and from the war to which the United States imperialist circles wish to lead us.

The Mexican people, like all those of Latin America, refuse to submit to the imperialist designs. They are standing up for national independence and liberation. The struggle is growing and will develop day by day. Nothing can stop this historic process. The victory of the struggle for national independence and liberation is inevitable—as inevitable as was the victory of the great Chinese Revolution.

In this vital struggle of our people the Communist Party of Mexico struggles, and calls for struggle, along the only path that will assure the triumph of the cause of national independence and liberation: the coming-together and uniting of all national and patriotic forces in a broad united democratic front of national liberation in which the working class must play the decisive and leading role, form a solid alliance with the peasants and achieve the active participation of the national bourgeoisie and the other classes and social strata who wish to struggle for Mexico's independence and development in the movement for national salvation and progress.

The international situation makes the struggle of our people more favourable. And if the peoples who are still oppressed by imperialism are today more than ever sure of and close to their victory, this is due to the triumph of the great October Socialist Revolution, to the heroism of the Soviet workers and people and to the tremendous achievements in socialism and the building of communism in the Soviet Union. It is due to the unlimited perspectives opened up before the struggle for peace, working-class unity, the united front of all democratic and anti-imperialist forces,

national independence and socialism by the decisions of the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The Chinese Communist Party, setting a brilliant example of the living and creative application of the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism to the concrete conditions of the Chinese Revolution, and victoriously leading the Chinese people towards their complete liberation and the building of socialism, is giving us new and rich revolutionary experiences; it is also giving us an, ever-wider perspective of the victorious struggle against imperialist oppression, for national independence and peace. Thanks, comrades, for this magnificent help!

Long live the glorious Chinese Communist Party!

Long live the friendship between the peoples of Mexico and the great People's Republic of China!

Glory to the invincible and victorious doctrine of Marxism-Leninism!

**SPEECH BY COMRADE M. NIELSEN.
Representative of the Communist
Party of Denmark**

Dear Comrades,

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Denmark is sincerely grateful to the Communist Party of China for the invitation to your Congress, the work of which signifies an acceleration of progress for the cause of peace and constitutes an important step forward in the gigantic task of the Chinese people on the road to socialism. We ask you to regard our greetings as addressed also to the great Chinese people who fought and fights so bravely and successfully for its own and for all peoples' independence, freedom and peace.

Our country is situated near the entrance to the Baltic Sea from the Atlantic Ocean. On account of this geographical situation, the Western imperialists want to incorporate Denmark in their aggressive plans. Without the consent of the people, our country was made a member of the aggressive North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

That meant for Denmark a rupture of our traditional policy of neutrality. This rupture has been counteracted by a growing resistance from the broad masses of the people, and important results were achieved. For instance, ready and well prepared NATO plans for establishing American occupied military bases on Danish soil have repeatedly been made to nought, with the exception of bases in the arctic region of Greenland. Among the dangers causing the people to resist the NATO policy, is the growing German militarism, which three times in the last one hundred years had attempted to annihilate our national existence.

The peace policy of the Soviet Union, People's China and the other socialist countries has deep effects in Denmark. The visit of friendship to the Soviet Union, made this year by the Danish Social-

Democratic Prime Minister, was greeted with satisfaction by all social classes and turned out to be of great importance for our country.

In the past few years, delegations representative of various social strata have visited China, and returned with admiration for China's ancient culture and her strivings for building a socialist future.

The Communist Party of Denmark is not a big party, yet it has played a great political role at decisive moments, such as in the years of Nazi occupation from 1940 to 1945. The unity of action, fostered in the anti-fascist resistance movement, has been disrupted by the leaders of the Social-Democratic Party, a traditional party of workers for more than eighty years.

Now, with the easing of international tension, under the impact of the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and with the ever-growing opposition of the workers to the political and economic consequences of militarization, unity among the workers is rapidly increasing. This spring, a great majority of the working class demonstrated against the employers and against the government, which supported the employers. The demonstrations had the form of nation-wide illegal strikes and public meetings greater than any in the history of Denmark. By these strikes and demonstrations the working class manifested its acceptance of the political line of the Communist Party.

Our great problem is to develop and temper this unity in the Danish labour movement. We believe that our Party, enriched by the theory and practice of world communist movement, will be able to solve this problem of workers' unity.

We greet once more the glorious Communist Party of China and the great people of China who are among the most decisive forces of history today in the fight for peace, democracy and socialism.

Long live the glorious Communist Party of China!

MESSAGE OF GREETINGS FROM THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF PARAGUAY READ BY ITS REPRESENTATIVE

Comrades,

Permit us, in the name of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Paraguay, to extend fraternal greetings to the Eighth Congress of the Chinese Communist Party. Allow us also to express our cordial greetings to Comrade Chairman Mao Tse-tung who heads the Marxist-Leninist Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. We also warmly greet the heroic Chinese people who, under the leadership of their well-trying Communist Party, have victoriously achieved the democratic revolution of a new type, freed themselves from the imperialist and feudal yoke and are today building socialism, inspired by the example of the Soviet Union.

The liberation of the Chinese people from the oppression of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, the rapid rehabilitation of China's economy, the thoroughgoing agrarian reform, the establishment of a people's democracy and the victorious advance to socialism in China are great events of world historic import.

The experience of the great Chinese revolution shows our people that we too can liberate ourselves from the yoke of United States imperialism, of the landlords and big speculators and their instrument, the anti-national dictatorship of Stroessner. It shows us that Paraguay too can and certainly will become a free and sovereign country like the great People's Republic of China, and that she can emerge from misery and ruin, provided the people unite their powerful forces in a united anti-imperialist, anti-feudal front based on the worker-peasant alliance to struggle energetically under the leadership of the working class and its revolutionary Party, the Communist Party of Paraguay.

The Paraguayan people are not disposed to meekly let

themselves be robbed by the United States monopoly capitalists under the lying mask of "aid"; they are not disposed to allow their country to be converted into a United States military base and a centre of strategic communications aimed at aggressive war against the Soviet Union, People's China and other peace-loving peoples. In fact, the people of our country are fighting with ever greater determination against United States intervention in our national life; for the recovery of national independence; for the lifting of the state of emergency; for a full general amnesty and the annulment of the repressive Law No. 294; for the immediate release of political prisoners; for full democratic liberties; for the improvement of the people's miserable living conditions; and for peace. The Paraguayan Communist Party calls for the intensification of united action by the working people and strives to organize a broad national front with the participation of democratic, popular and patriotic forces, including the national bourgeoisie, with the aim of forming a new democratic coalition government which would convene a representative, free and sovereign National Constituent Assembly to give the country a democratic constitution, defend national independence and establish trade and diplomatic relations with all countries.

We are confident that the Eighth Congress of the Chinese Communist Party will give a fresh and vigorous impulse to the development of the national economy and, as a result, the growing betterment of the material and cultural life of the great Chinese people.

The profound socialist transformations which are taking place in China continually strengthen the powerful world socialist system and this constitutes the most important fact of our times. The camp of peace, democracy and socialism headed by the Soviet Union and People's China grows stronger every day.

We have full confidence that the Eighth Congress of the Chinese Communist Party will considerably strengthen support for the Five Principles of peaceful co-existence, of non-aggression by one state against another, of non-interference by one country in the affairs of others, of equal rights for all countries great and small and of mutually beneficial co-operation so that the easing of the

international situation may be transformed into a lasting peace. The colonialists and supporters of “positions of strength” will suffer new defeats. The invincible theories of Marxism-Leninism, creatively developed by the historic decisions of the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, will be enriched with the summary of new experiences.

All the peoples of the world, including ours, demand that People’s China with her 600 million people should take the place which legitimately belongs to her in the United Nations, and that the United States should leave Taiwan, which should be restored to the People’s Republic of China.

Comrades: We fervently wish the Chinese Communist Party, meeting here in this Congress, new and magnificent achievements in its heroic struggle to build a socialist society, in its struggle for the cause of peace, national independence and the security for the peoples.

We Paraguayan Communists will endeavour to profit from the rich experiences of your Eighth Congress.

Long live the Communist Party of China!

Long live the mighty camp of socialism headed by the Soviet Union!

Long live the international solidarity of the working people!

Long live peace and friendship among the peoples of all countries!

The Central Committee of
the Communist Party of Paraguay

September 1956

SPEECH BY COMRADE P. A. SAAD-NIYAIM. Head of the Delegation of the Communist Party of Ecuador

Comrades,

In the name of the Communist Party of Ecuador, I bring to the Eighth Congress of the Chinese Communist Party our most fervent greetings and our confidence that the resolutions of this Congress will be an invaluable contribution to the socialist transformation of your country and the world-wide cause of the struggle for peace and the complete and final liberation of all mankind.

The people's democratic power in China, arisen from the heroic struggle of her great people, led by the Communist Party with its Central Committee and with Comrade Mao Tse-tung at its head, has brought China into the socialist camp whose standard-bearer is the glorious Soviet Union and thereby fired a torch of faith in the victory of the revolutionary struggle in those countries which still live under imperialist oppression.

The great transformation going on in China today, the march towards socialism in a country which less than ten years ago was enduring the colonial yoke, is a magnificent example of how the working class of the dependent countries, in close alliance with the peasants and uniting all patriotic forces of the nation, can carry out a victorious struggle against imperialism.

For this reason the example of China has tremendous importance for the people of Ecuador and all the other countries of Latin America.

Permit me to tell you in a few words the situation in my country, so that you can see how true that statement is.

The people of Ecuador, a small country with three and a half million inhabitants, are suffering all the oppression and poverty which U.S. imperialism and the feudal remnants impose on them.

Our dependence on U.S. imperialism has become aggravated in

recent years when, defeated in Asia and faced with the great liberation struggle developing in Africa, U.S. imperialism has redoubled its oppression against Latin America, which it regards as its immediate sphere of influence, a provider of raw materials and military bases.

Ecuador's entire policy and economy suffer the consequences of this situation.

Our natural resources, oil, bananas and means of international transport are all in the hands of monopolies well known for their policy of rapine, such as the Standard Oil and United Fruit Companies.

The markets for our products are controlled by imperialism through financial measures and the control of transport.

Our national industry, hopelessly weak, is strangled by the imposition of a system of customs duties worked out by U.S. experts and by "dumping" which floods our market with products we can make ourselves.

U.S. missions control and direct our education and health services; in actual practice, our army is also controlled by the same sort of mission.

The foreign policy of Ecuador is an example of submission. The Ecuadorian representatives in the United Nations side with the group which always votes in favour of the aggressive policy of Washington and with those who deny the Chinese People's Republic her rightful place.

We are suffering the consequences of a military pact similar to those the United States has imposed on other Latin American countries, so that they can use our soil as a military base for aggression and our men to fight against the liberty and progress of mankind.

Together with the imperialist oppression, the Ecuadorian people also suffer exploitation by a handful of landlords who maintain a semi-feudal regime.

Two hundred and forty big feudal proprietors, out of a total of 120,000 landholders, own 20 per cent of the cultivated land and have as much land between them as 90,000 peasants. More than a million Indians work and live in conditions of utter misery, receiving for the

most part wages no higher than five cents in U.S. currency a day, in exchange for the use of a minute plot of poor-quality land. The peasants as a whole are victims of ruthless exploitation and have to pay very high rentals for the land while the price at which they can sell their products is low.

This whole situation produces a state of general backwardness and a low standard of living in our country. United Nations statistics place our country among those with the lowest income in the world, indicating in 1950 that this income was not higher on the average than 50 dollars per year per person.

This state of affairs is reflected in the political situation.

The ruling classes have established a government which, though it maintains an appearance of legality, destroys the rights of the people and especially of the workers; it has formed a system of taxation which burdens the people, and seizes 30 per cent of the national budget to spend mainly on its armament policy, disregarding the most urgent needs of the people, public health, education and so on.

So it is clear that our main enemies are the same ones defeated by the Chinese people in their great liberation struggle—imperialism and feudalism.

Our people are mobilizing against these two enemies. They are struggling to defend their rights and their life, to achieve national independence and find the path to their liberation. Workers and peasants are fighting for a better life and more security against feudal oppression and imperialist domination. The masses of handicraftsmen, a sector of great importance in the country, have also started to mobilize. The students are defending their conditions and are fighting against dogmatism in education and for the independence of their country. In specific actions, sections of the national bourgeoisie oppose the imperialist domination; this is specially frequent in relation to the customs system, against the transport monopoly. The idea of free trade with the whole world and breaking with capitalist circles is gaining ground. Of course these are still weak struggles, but they indicate the great possibilities that the Ecuadorian people

possess for the rapid development of their struggle for national independence.

Our Party is extending its efforts towards the formation through these actions of a great Democratic Front of National Liberation in which, together with the working class and the peasants, middle-class people, handicraftsmen, office workers, intellectuals and members of the national bourgeoisie will take part. We are a small party, with great defects. We have committed serious mistakes but we are struggling to overcome them and we have faith that the revolutionary struggle of our people will free us from the yoke which oppresses us today.

We know that we must find our own road to revolution, studying the actual situation of our country in the light of the principles of Marxism-Leninism. For this great task the experiences of other peoples, and of our brother parties, will be an invaluable help.

For this reason we have come, full of enthusiasm, to the Eighth Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, to learn the magnificent lessons of your struggle, an example of creative Marxism—the same creative Marxism which has been the outstanding example of the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; and for this we express our revolutionary thanks.

Long live the People's Republic of China! Long live the Chinese Communist Party!

Long live the liberation struggle of the peoples who are suffering under the yoke of colonialism!

MESSAGE OF GREETINGS FROM THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF BOLIVIA READ BY ITS REPRESENTATIVE

Dear Comrades of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party,

Dear Comrade Delegates,

Allow me to extend the greetings of the Communist Party of Bolivia to your Eighth Congress.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bolivia, in the name of the Communists, workers and patriots of Bolivia, fervently greets the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, its outstanding leader Comrade Mao Tse-tung and all members taking part in the Eighth Congress, and expresses its deep admiration and love for the glorious Chinese people, wishing them great new achievements in the building of socialism.

We cherish the victory of the Chinese Revolution, which opened up new paths for the struggle for national liberation, confirming once again that the colonial and dependent countries can defeat their foreign oppressors and feudal reaction. The experiences of the well-tried Chinese Communist Party are of inestimable value for the Communist Party of Bolivia which is engaged in uniting the whole people to defeat the forces of backwardness and national oppression.

In our country we are struggling to break out of the isolation imposed on us by the United States monopolies and to establish relations of cultural and commercial interchange with all the countries of the world. In this task we are helped by the inestimable stand of the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and the People's Democracies, who are striving for the peaceful solution of international problems.

The achievements we have made, and the help we can gain from the experience accumulated by our already mature brother parties will help us to place ourselves at the head of the needs of the Bolivian people.

The holding of your Eighth Congress has aroused great hopes among all peoples struggling against imperialist oppression. We Bolivian Communists will closely follow your work and deliberations, enthusiastically awaiting the happy outcome of your decisions.

We greet the Eighth Congress of the Chinese Communist Party as a new victory for socialism in an immense country of 600 million people, for the peace, happiness and progress of all peoples.

Long live the Chinese Communist Party, firm and fearless guide of the Chinese people!

Long live the Eighth Congress of the Chinese Communist Party!

Glory to the great Chinese people!

The Central Committee of the
Communist Party of Bolivia

La Paz (Bolivia)
September 7, 1956

**SPEECH BY COMRADE A. SUAREZ.
Head of the Delegation of the
Communist Party of Uruguay**

Comrades,

In the name of the Communist Party of Uruguay we extend our fraternal greetings to the glorious Chinese Communist Party and its wise Central Committee.

We belong to a small country in a continent—Latin America—which is subjugated by United States imperialism and whose peoples are increasingly struggling for their national liberation.

Because of this we vividly appreciate the meaning of the existence of the People's Republic of China, and your great victories in the building of socialism.

Next to the October Revolution, the greatest event in history has been your liberating revolution. The October Revolution—with the appearance of the great and beloved Soviet Union, the guide, bulwark and hope of all the peoples—illuminated the certainty of the universal victory of Marxism-Leninism and the full confidence in the triumph of socialism in the whole world. The Chinese Revolution decisively turned the balance in favour of the cause of the emancipation of the peoples.

The workers and people of Uruguay value your contribution to the cause of peace and friendship among the peoples. Just recently the Uruguayans have lovingly embraced the eminent performers of Chinese opera, bearers of your marvellous art, who have been greeted by the workers, the labouring masses and the widest cultural circles as your emissaries of peace and brotherly friendship.

At the present moment our trade unions and people from

different sectors in our country are striving to bring about the acceptance by the Bank of the Republic of Uruguay of the proposal made by the President of the People's Bank of China, to conclude an Exchange Agreement which would open up the road to commercial exchange between China and our country. This was suggested to a representative of the Uruguayan Government by Comrade Chou En-lai. The Uruguayan workers and people are thereby expressing their desire to strengthen the ties of friendship between the peoples of our two countries.

Comrades: The working class and toiling masses of Uruguay are carrying on important struggles. They are striving to build a social force which will free Uruguay from the double yoke of imperialism and feudalism - a Democratic Front of National Liberation whose axis is the worker-peasant alliance, which will in turn bring together wide social strata, and whose struggle will attract the participation of the national bourgeoisie.

Trade union and workers' unity are advancing in this framework.

At present our people are fighting for better conditions in which to work for peace, national independence and democratic liberties. The new international situation makes it possible, in particular, to achieve a patriotic united front, in favour of an independent foreign policy inspired by Bandung and the Five Principles of China and India and based on the national interest, for freedom of trade and the defence of industry, cattle-rearing, agriculture and the immediate and future interests of our people against the imperialist monopolies, especially the U.S. monopolies, and their agents.

Through these struggles the patriotic forces, especially the workers and peasants, clearly perceive the tireless and unselfish struggle of our Party for the national and social liberation of our Republic.

To a great extent this is the result of the Sixteenth Congress

of our Party which carried out a healthy self-critical revision of our strategic and tactical policy and overcame pernicious tendencies in our Party life, and which has opened up the road for important achievements.

Solidly united, our Party is multiplying its ties with the working and peasant masses; it is working for the raising of the ideological level in its ranks; it is growing and fighting through the strengthening of its organization in the factories and in the countryside.

The great lessons of the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union strengthened our Party ideologically. Whatever some people may think, the camp of peace led by the Soviet Union is more united today than ever. Your Congress offers us new and rich lessons and a brilliant picture of New China, which we shall strive to make fully known to our people.

We wish your Congress complete success in its work. Long live the Chinese people, building socialism under the leadership of its wise and fearless leader the glorious Chinese Communist Party!

**SPEECH BY COMRADE S.
GUDMUNDSSON. Head of the
Delegation of the United Socialist
Party of Iceland**

Dear Comrades,

In the name of the United Socialist Party of Iceland, I bring you, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, cordial thanks for your friendly invitation to the Eighth Congress of your Party and for your generous reception here in China's capital. We three comrades, who were selected to undertake this long and interesting journey, are extremely glad for the unexpected opportunity to get acquainted with your beautiful, rich and extensive country, and to come personally into contact with persons who themselves have taken part in your fighting for liberation and in your gigantic work of reconstruction. We are also glad to have this exceptional opportunity to meet comrades from different countries.

As we three comrades are delegates from a very small nation, that up to now has lived in isolation in a far away country, I find it necessary to describe in a few words our people and their homeland.

Very far away—almost quite opposite to China on the globe, a mountainous island is situated right up to the arctic circle. On this mountainous island the smallest of all nations has struggled for her existence more than a thousand years, fighting against volcanic eruptions, drifting icebergs, strong winds and snowstorms. Our ancestors sailed their vessels to that remote, unpeopled, rocky island, on flight from the suppression of an intruding king on the continent, seeking a dwelling place where they might live their domestic life free and independent. They had not lived a long time in the new

country, when they found it necessary to establish a commonwealth, make laws for the inhabitants, found the first legislative parliament in Europe. For about four centuries the few inhabitants succeeded in maintaining their independence and sovereignty. Then disputes and fightings between the members of the ruling class caused the sovereignty to be lost to a foreign king. Gradually colonization was introduced in the country, which continued for nearly seven hundred years, and was only put to an end twelve years ago, when sovereignty was declared by a national parliament and acknowledged by foreign countries. The national struggle for independence had really ceased 25 years before, when a treaty was sanctioned, giving us the right to found our republic at the end of that period.

From 1918 political life in Iceland took on forms similar to other countries at that time, The class consciousness of the workers was awakened. Isolated trade unions were allied, and their struggle to raise their standard of living soon developed into a political class struggle. The workers' first political party was social-democratic, but the increasing inclination of the workers towards radicalism led to the founding of the Communist Party in 1930. Seven years later that Party succeeded in getting three deputies in the parliament. After that a considerable number of the social democrats allied with the Communists in forming the United Socialist Party. This new, combined Party won increased influence so rapidly that in 1942 it obtained 20 per cent of all the votes cast at the election to the parliament, and two years later got two ministers in a coalition government.

During the last world war British military forces were stationed in our country under the pretext that fascist troops might be able to land. This occupation was formally protested against. But later on our government entered into a treaty with the U.S.A., still neutral in the war, that U.S. forces might take over the defence. In parliament the United Socialist Party

opposed the ratification of that treaty, although the treaty itself guaranteed Immediate and thorough withdrawal of forces after the end of war. However, instead of withdrawing immediately after the war had finished, the U.S. asked for the ceding of perpetual bases. The United Socialist Party, at that time having ministers in the government, succeeded in getting the parliament's unanimous objection to the stationing of foreign military forces in the country in time of peace. One year later a new election took place. Then all parties, except ours, united in a drastic anti-communist fury, trying to keep us quite isolated, while the U.S. was gradually getting the refused permissions. In spite of ceaseless opposition by the United Socialist Party, new and shifting coalition governments agreed on the "Marshall aid" and the "North Atlantic bloc," and in 1951, new U.S. forces landed in Iceland, under the pretext of a cold war in Germany, and a hot one in Korea. A network of radar stations rose up in our coastal districts, and immense base-buildings caused. an overflow of unproductive dollars in our financial balance, and put the people's livelihood out of order. Our so-called allied nations in the Atlantic bloc refused to open their markets for our exports, so that even a reactionary government had to agree to a great deal of trade with the Soviet Union and the democratic states in Eastern Europe.

When the cold war was mitigated, the fighting in Korea ebbed out, and the prospect of a permanent peace increased from year to year, thanks to the great efforts of the Soviet Union, socialist China and other socialist and peaceful nations, the people in our country, continuously influenced by our Party's propaganda, began to open their eyes to the fact that base-building in the service of an aggressive military power might be an unsafe foundation for the nation's future livelihood. Increasing commercial intercourse with the Soviet Union and the democratic states awakened new hopes about a profitable turn for our export production, and to have to live

alongside foreign troops has become more and more loathsome to an increasing number of our countrymen. All this, together with increased contradictions of different kinds, caused one of the government parties to choose to meet a new election last spring in an open opposition to continued occupation. The United Socialist Party has during the past years continued its struggle for rousing public opinion against the U.S. policy of bases. The Party's struggle took advantage of the rapidly aggravating financial instability and high prices. In the election campaign, the Party further widened its platform, and made an alliance with a social-democratic fraction. In one of the last sessions of the parliament a proposal from the progressive government party was adopted; only the conservatives opposed it. The parliament voted for a revision of the treaty of mutual defence with the U.S., an action that may result in complete withdrawal of foreign forces in time of peace. The election campaign was really fought about the problem of military bases, brought to that platform by the conservatives. Indeed all parties, except ours, joined in a violent anti-Communist propaganda and wild cries about so-called bad people beyond the iron curtain.

The result of the election was clear. Revision of the treaty of mutual defence was unavoidable. Of the parties against foreign bases, we had obtained the greatest number of votes. The other two parties, bound on the one hand by their election programme and the resolution of the parliament, and on the other hand by their duties against the North Atlantic Pact, could not escape their fate. They were compelled, together with us, to set up a government which opposes foreign bases. Our Party's two ministers take charge of the matters of commerce, fisheries, navigation and social services.

And now, comrades from different countries will ask: What will be done? The formation of our coalition government relies upon two main pillars: the withdrawal of foreign forces,

and financial stability at home. On the Icelandic side the time to open conversations on the revision of the treaty of mutual defence was fixed for August 1, so that if a revised pact is not agreed to before February 1, 1957, the treaty of mutual defence will automatically run out, and the foreign forces are to withdraw within a year from that day. Yet no date or place is fixed for opening the conversations. Meanwhile the government is working on another of its main tasks—to find a way to financial and trade stability, and a profitable turn for our export production. The solution of that problem is a work of the government as a whole. But not the least of our socialists' work is to loosen the imperialists' grasp on our economical life, knowing well that by finding a solution for the economic problem, we are bound to make easier the struggle for the withdrawal of foreign forces. But even if we might succeed in finding such a way out, we still have to overcome our government ally's antagonism against communism.

Chinese comrades! In your great reconstruction work, you have mapped out the path of co-operation. Now you are pursuing the way of co-operation as the stronger partner; formerly it has hardly always been so. In the past we have been compelled to push things forward gradually, cooperating as the weaker partner. Our co-operating efforts often failed. This time—we may meet with failure again. We were compelled to embrace the opportunity, compelled by our internal conditions as well as by our external circumstances. If we succeed, a considerable progress onward to socialism will be gained. A failure will undoubtedly mean a retardation of such progress.

And finally, Chinese comrades, I expect you want to ask, what sort of contacts can be established in the near future between the smallest and the greatest nations. The great distance and the enormous inequality in productive capacity diminish the chances of trade possibilities. But I have noticed that at the same time as the first book was printed in China, the

first settler was making his home on Iceland. About two hundred and fifty years later, Icelandic authors began to write books. In the following centuries old Icelandic literature flourished. Again the last hundred years have brought us a valuable literature of different kinds. Last year one of our authors obtained the Nobel prize for literature. Probably the nearest way to further contact between our two nations lies through cultural interchange. Many of our best books are available in translations in languages accessible to Chinese scholars. Of course a professorship at Peking University in Icelandic language and literature would be the most effective medium. From our side Icelandic students might come here to learn Chinese and help us take increasing interest in your culture.

We, delegates from the smallest of nations attending your Eighth Congress, convey to you our cordial wishes that you may march victoriously onward along the way of socialism. We wish that, in the coming years, friendly intercourse will further develop between Iceland and China.

In the name of the United Socialist Party of Iceland, we promise to do our best in wiping out imperialist influences in our country, so that our people, free and independent, may be able to build up their life in the spirit of peace and socialism.

Long live the co-operation among all peace-loving peoples of the world!

**MESSAGE OF GREETINGS FROM THE
CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE
COMMUNIST PARTY OF VENEZUELA**

To the Eighth Congress of the Chinese Communist Party,
Peking

In the name of the Central Committee of the Communist
Party of Venezuela we greet your historic assembly which will
contribute to the liberation of the oppressed peoples.

FELIPE BOLANOS

Mexico City

MESSAGE OF GREETINGS FROM THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF LUXEMBURG

To the Congress of the Communist Party of China . Dear Comrades,

We thank you heartily for inviting us to your Party Congress. We regret very much not to be able to send a delegation, since all our strength is needed here to struggle against an attack planned by reaction on the Constitution and sovereignty of our country.

We are interested whole-heartedly in your very important Congress and wish you complete success in your tasks.

The working people of Luxemburg feel themselves tied by bonds of solidarity to the great Chinese people who have victoriously achieved liberation from imperialist oppression and are building a happy, socialist future in freedom and independence.

The working people of our country feel themselves tied by bonds of fraternity to the Communist Party of China which sets a shining example for all and has won such tremendous successes in securing peace and socialism.

We are convinced that your Congress will lay the foundation for further and still greater successes. Your victories consolidate decisively the development of peace and freedom throughout the world.

Please accept the warmest greetings of all progressive Luxemburgers.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the
Communist Party of Luxemburg
D. URBANY, General-Secretary

August 15, 1956

**MESSAGE OF GREETINGS FROM THE
CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE
COMMUNIST PARTY OF TRIESTE**

To the Communist Party of China, Peking

The Communists of Trieste wish success to your great Congress which will conduce to new victories for peace and socialism.

VIDALI
Secretary

Trieste
September 14, 1956