

# M.H. Williams on Meeting of Communist and Workers' Parties

**T**HE Communist Party of New Zealand supports the principle of a meeting of the Communist and Workers' Parties to resolve the ideological differences between them." This comment was made by M.H. Williams, President of the Communist Party of New Zealand, in Auckland on April 8.

"In fact, ours was one of the first, if not the first, Party to make this call when it became apparent that the differences were deep-seated," he said.

"Our proposal for a world meeting had this qualification—the differences must be resolved in conformity with the 1957 Declaration and the 1960 31 Parties' Statement.

"These documents stated that where differences arose between Parties they should be discussed between the Parties concerned as free and equal Parties. This principle avoids open public polemical discussion (which started with the attack, at the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1961, on Albania).

"The cessation of polemics can now only result from mutually acceptable agreement which provided the Communist Party of China and others adequate time to complete their replies to the attacks already made.

"Failure to initiate and finalize unilateral and multilateral talks could only lead to a type of meeting where decisions would be taken on the basis of opinions

previously held and without recourse to their solution on the foundations of Marxism-Leninism.

"Failure to adhere strictly to the provisions of the Declaration and Statement has led to the position we now see—a proposed meeting where decisions would be taken on the basis of head-counting. It would be fortunate indeed if the proposed meeting did not widen existing rifts and create new ones. Already commentators in the daily press are speculating on the question of two world centres—Moscow or Peking.

"Unfortunately, this approach has been helped by a statement reported to have been made by Mr. Suslov: 'The Kremlin will be strong enough to surmount all difficulties and have the ranks closed behind Moscow.'

"The Comintern was dissolved in 1943. Since then some Parties, particularly the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of China, have enjoyed some moral authority because of their historical records. However, this is a much different thing to the concept of an organized centre or centres and some Parties leading other Parties.

"Certainly, it is not in conformity with the principle of 'free and equal Parties' as set out in the 1960 Statement.

"Finally, whatever the outcome of the proposed meeting, if and when it is held, one thing is certain—the principles of Marxism-Leninism will eventually triumph. The people in action will ensure that," added Williams.

## Jacques Grippa Condemns C.P.S.U. Leadership's New Splitting Activities

**T**HE publication of Suslov's report constitutes a grave new step in the rabid splitting activities which the revisionists have engaged in over the years," says an editorial by Jacques Grippa, Secretary of the Belgian Communist Party, in the April 10 issue of the Party's organ *La Voix du Peuple*.

Grippa was commenting on the report delivered by M.A. Suslov, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, at the Central Committee's February Plenum.

The editorial entitled "Marxist-Leninist Unity" says: "Suslov's report is an out-and-out calumny and lie against Marxist-Leninists.

"It is a disgusting hodgepodge of rubbish from the old-line revisionism of Bernstein, Kautsky and Trotsky.

"It is national egoism turned into great-power chauvinism which demands that the Communist Parties submit to the foreign policy serving imperialism.

"It is a cynical testimony to the economic aggression against socialist China and to the liquidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the Soviet Union.

"In a word, Suslov has contributed, though unintentionally, to further unmasking the true colours of abject revisionism.

"The Khrushchov-type mean behaviour, ribaldry, and vulgar buffoonery show that the revisionists have the leader they deserve.

"The revisionist leaders have done their utmost to curry favour with the imperialists who, however, show no appreciation but look down upon them and become increasingly arrogant towards them.

"But the revisionist leaders have an inveterate hatred for the revolutionaries and are bent on abusing and persecuting them.

"This is the greatest betrayal in history."

Referring to calling a meeting of the Communist and Workers' Parties to re-establish unity in the communist movement, the editorial points out that true unity can be realized only on the basis of Marxism-Leninism.

The editorial says: "Our Party reaffirms that a carefully prepared conference of the Communist and Workers' Parties can contribute to this.

"The conference should imply a frank exchange of experience in the class struggle of various countries, sincere criticism and self-criticism, rejection of all pre-conditions of revisionism....

"It should signify the repudiation of the lies and calumnies spread by the revisionists and their methods of coercion and blackmailing, ruthless condemnation of the despicable, counter-revolutionary and anti-communist methods used against the People's Republics of China and Albania and against the other socialist countries, and the renunciation of the tricks which have done great harm to the socialist camp and the communist movement."

The editorial notes that the revisionists "want no such an international conference.

"What they want is an assembly of robots devoted to them, who would exclude by 'collective measures' the active forces of world communism, the Parties and organizations true to Marxism-Leninism.

"Their 'unity' means the abandonment of the justification of the existence of the Communist Parties, a 'unity' with the bourgeoisie and their agents."

The editorial points out that on the very day the Statement of the 81 Communist and Workers' Parties of 1960 was adopted, Khrushchov renounced its revolutionary principles.

"The working class and the toiling masses of the whole world, including the workers of the Soviet Union who are also victims, will sweep away these despicable elements everywhere. These collaborators with U.S. imperialism will suffer the same fate as other 'collaborators' whom we knew before.

"The international communist movement will be reinforced by ridding itself of the revisionists' betrayal," the editorial says.

## THE WEEK

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national Airlines, and other Pakistan friends who flew to Peking the next day.

In Peking, Pakistan Ambassador Raza and Air Commodore Nur Khan gave a reception. Vice-Premier Chen Yi, who was among the guests, toasted Sino-Pakistan friendship and friendly co-operation among the peoples the world over. He described the rapid opening to service of the airline as an eloquent proof of the growth of Sino-Pakistan friendly relations. "We would like to point out," he added, "that those who tried to isolate and blockade China have failed."

On May 2, Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Chen Yi received Air Commodore Nur Khan and other Pakistan friends and had a friendly

talk with them. The next day, Vice-Premier Chen Yi and his wife gave a banquet in their honour.

### May 4 Movement Anniversary

The 45th anniversary of the May 4 Movement was celebrated this year. In Peking and other cities, there were meetings and other commemorative activities organized by the youth. They pledged themselves to carry forward the revolutionary tradition their forerunners had established in 1919 in the struggle against the imperialists and their feudal warlord lackeys at home.

The May 4 Movement of 1919 started with a students' demonstration in Peking's Tien An Men Square against the traitorous government which was selling out the country to imperialism. It soon developed into a nationwide revolutionary movement with tens of thousands of

students in its front ranks. With militant working-class participation, it opened a new page in the history of the Chinese people's anti-imperialist struggle. In honour of the role youth played that day, May 4 was designated China's Youth Day.

In the capital, 18,000 young people met on May 3 in the Great Hall of the People to mark the anniversary. Liu Shao-chi, Tung Pi-wu, Chu Teh, Chou En-lai, Teng Hsiao-ping and other Party and state leaders joined them in their celebrations.

Commemorating the anniversary, *Renmin Ribao* in its editorial quoted Chairman Mao's teaching that educated young people should become one with the workers and peasants. This, it said, is inspiring large numbers of educated young people to join the ranks of the labouring people in agriculture, industry, commerce and other trades.