

25. The fact that Khrushchev *proclaimed* that the dictatorship of the proletariat no longer existed, did not of course thereby abolish it. Although some leftists imagine that such an immense counter-revolution was accomplished by this dubious pronunciamento, Washington and Wall Street, with a surer class instinct, remain unconvinced.
26. This can be found in nearly every edition of Peking Review for 1957 and 1958 as well as in People's China, January to May 1957.
27. *More On the Experience of the Proletarian Dictatorship*, 1957.
28. Peking Review, Apr. 29, 1958. It should be noted that Khrushchev was in a much better position to give material aid than Stalin had been in 1950, when he made his modest commitments of aid to China. The Soviet Union was much wealthier in the later fifties and by virtue of the first Sputnik (1957) much more powerful. On the other hand, Khrushchev did for a certain period practice a conscious open-handedness that would have been foreign to the nature of the cautious Stalin.
29. Peking Review, Feb. 3, 1959.
30. Same.
31. Peking Review, Oct. 6, 1959.
32. Soong Ching Ling: Vice President of the Chinese People's Republic representing more progressive elements of the bourgeois Kuomintang (who had split from Chiang Kai-shek); widow of Sun Yat-sen, national revolutionary founder of the Kuomintang.
33. *More On the Differences*, p. 51.
34. Same, p. 53.
35. Speech of Foreign Minister Chen Yi: "Struggle to Safeguard Sino-Soviet Unity," reported in Peking Review, Feb. 19, 1965.
36. Peking Review, March 5, 1965.
37. "The Johnson Doctrine Is Neo-Hitlerism," Peking Review, May 21, 1965.
38. Peking Review, Dec. 23, 1966.
39. Same, Feb. 3, 1967.
40. Same, Feb. 10, 1967.
41. "Stalin Group in Soviet Union Acclaims China's Great Cultural Revolution," same, May 19, 1968.
42. New York Times, June 11, 1968.
43. Same, June 14, 1968.
44. Peking Review, July 26, 1968.
45. Chou's speech at the Rumanian Embassy in Peking, Aug. 23, 1968, reported in Peking Review.
46. Same.
47. Same, Aug. 16, 1968.
48. Not long after this, the Chinese CP declared that Czechoslovakia was a colony of the USSR. (See Peking Review, Mar. 14, 1969.) Nothing could be so pleasing to the capitalist restorationist elements of Rumania,

Poland, etc., not to mention those of Czechoslovakia as such a characterization. Unfortunately, these elements will not ally themselves with revolutionary People's China, or if they do, only as a way-station to a different class alliance—with the imperialist United States.

Pursuing this false goal still further, Peking Review of May 30, 1969, featured a story on "Wanton Expansion and Aggression Abroad by Soviet Revisionist Social Imperialism" in which it appealed to East Europe and Outer Mongolia (The People's Republic of Mongolia) against the USSR. And it accused the Soviet Union of "following the beaten track of aggression of British imperialism in Asia and Africa of former days."

49. Editorial in New York Daily News, Mar. 3, 1969.

50. Sam Marcy: WWP Calls for Peaceful Solution of the Sino-Soviet Border Dispute, *Workers World*, Mar. 20, 1969.

51. Peking Review, May 30, 1969.

52. Letter of the Central Committee of the Chinese CP to the Central Committee of the CPSU, Feb. 29, 1964. (It appears that the Chinese CP also raised the border question earlier. Harrison Salisbury says in his hopefully entitled book, *War Between Russia and China* that Mao raised the idea of "boundary rectification" with Khrushchev in 1954—just after Stalin died.)

53. *More On the Differences*.

54. Joint Sino-U.S. Communiqué of February 28, 1972. This pro-U.S. clause was if anything reinforced during President Ford's December 1975 visit to Peking. At that time, Vice Premier Teng Hsia-ping repeated almost exactly the same words quoted from the 1972 communiqué. He declared in his "toast" to Ford on December 1, 1975: "An outstanding common point is that neither should seek hegemony and that each is opposed to efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish hegemony."