

long believed in, then why is it not possible for a socialist detente with China? Why is it possible to have one with imperialism, and not with the socialist countries?

The same question could be asked with even greater force and vigor of the Chinese leadership. If they can find such great virtue in a cozy relationship with the U.S., an imperialist country (the Chinese press has not denied the imperialist characterization of the U.S., at least not as of now), why cannot they find any of at least those same virtues in the USSR? Or is it that the U.S. no longer seeks "hegemony" in Latin America, the Middle East, Africa, and in Asia (Korea!)? And what about Taiwan?

Probably one of the lasting elements of a subjective political character in the triangular relationship of China, the U.S., and the USSR lies in the unpublicized efforts of the leadership, both in China and the USSR, not so much to conspire with imperialism against each other, as to get out of the line of fire in imperialism's efforts to foment an imperialist holocaust to which it is daily building up independently of its will and in spite of all efforts to propitiate and mollify the appetites of the Pentagon and the military-industrial complex.

What both China and the USSR objectively need to construct and further develop the socialist economies is peace and stability. It is precisely that which imperialism is determined to deny them.

It is worthy of note that amidst all the euphoria in the capitalist press calculated to embellish the nature of the U.S.-China rapprochement, President Carter went out of his way to deliberately insert a sentence in his formal statement before the press communique was issued in which the U.S. asserted that it "has its own separate interests" and that China has "its own responsibilities." It was as near a pronouncement as was possible, within the framework of a so-called honeymoon period, of telling the Chinese leadership that they have their own class interests, and that the U.S. has its own imperialist interests, which China does not share but which the U.S. expects China to approve and help American finance capital to safeguard and secure.

Thus Carter's line of demarcation, although sketched in the language of imperialist diplomacy, is a class line which the political, diplomatic, and military alliance between China and the U.S. cannot easily overcome. The class line is still the fundamental obstacle. That is why a segment of the bourgeoisie has its fears and

doubts about the alliance. And a number of them are apprehensive that a reconciliation, as they call it, between the USSR and China is not only possible but probable.

It is for that reason, more than for reasons of the narrower advantages of super-profits in Taiwan, that the U.S. wants to hold the island as a hostage to prevent a revival of the Sino-Soviet relationship.

If the bourgeoisie is so fearful of that, is that not in itself enough to stimulate a measure of confidence in the broader perspective of socialist solidarity being revived, rather than the deterioration being carried to the length of utter and destructive folly?

SOCIALIST GOAL MUST BE UNITY OF WORKERS' MOVEMENT

Just as Marx, Engels, and Lenin after them continually preached and promoted the cause of unity in the working class movement, regardless of the differences between its reformist and revolutionary elements, so it is our duty today to promote socialist solidarity among the socialist countries in a situation where the lines of demarcation are not at all that between reformists and revolutionaries, Bolsheviks and Mensheviks. No, the lines of revolutionary demarcation in political policy as between the Soviet leadership and the Chinese leadership depend almost wholly on circumstance.

The USSR is in the vanguard of the world movement and stands out as the defender of oppressed people more than any other socialist country because it is capable of assuming that role in the concrete historical situation of today.

The political changes in the USSR and China are not by any means dominated solely by the external relations with imperialism and the domestic situation in the respective governments of China and the USSR. The rest of humanity also exists. There are limitless opportunities for profound revolutionary changes which can encourage and induce a turn to revolutionary policy in both China and the USSR.

Notwithstanding Deng's promise to give moral support to the efforts of the U.S. and other imperialists to solve the Iranian crisis, the revolutionary momentum in Iran can go far beyond the political horizon envisioned by Khomeini and his supporters, and the possibilities for a revolutionary overturn along genuine socialist lines can cause a lot of second thinking both in Moscow and Beijing that