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"PRAVDA" EDITORIAL SAYS SINO-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP
IS POWERFUL FACTOR IN PRESERVATION OF PEACE

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Today is the fourth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance, and Mutual Assistance between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China. The Soviet and Chinese people, as well as all progressive mankind, point with great satisfaction to the fact that Sino-Soviet friendship has become a powerful factor in the preservation of peace and a guarantee of security to people in all countries.

Pravda today is publishing the telegrams of Comrade G.M. Malenkov and Comrade Mao Tse-tung as well as the telegrams of Comrade V.M. Molotov and Comrade Chou En-lai. [Telegrams of Molotov and Chou not reproduced here.]

The telegram of Comrade G.M. Malenkov to Comrade Mao Tse-tung said:

"I beg you, Comrade Chairman, to accept my heartfelt congratulations on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance, and Mutual Assistance. The treaty is a firm foundation for the over-all political, economic, and cultural co-operation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and of the People's Republic of China.

"The inviolable and ever-stronger friendship between the People's Republic of China and the USSR will be in the future a powerful factor in the preservation of peace and in the protection of security for the people of all nations.

"I wish continued successes for the great Chinese people in the development and strengthening of their system of people's democracy."

The telegram of Comrade Mao Tse-tung to Comrade G.M. Malenkov said:

"On the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the date of signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance, and Mutual Assistance between the People's Republic of China and the USSR, accept my heartfelt thanks and warm greetings.

"The events of the past 4 years quite clearly bear evidence to the fact that the great alliance between the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union is a firm bond for the protection of peace and security in the Far East and in all the world. The sincere and disinterested assistance exchanged by the Chinese government and the people of the Soviet Union has extremely important significance for the hastening of the socialist industrialization of China and its gradual transition to socialism and also for the growth of the forces of the camp of peace and democracy headed by the Soviet Union.

"I wish for the uninterrupted development and strengthening of the great friendship and unity between the peoples of the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union."

The Sino-Soviet friendship has deep roots. The national liberation struggle of the Chinese people has always called forth the sincere sympathies of the Soviet people. The great victory secured for the Chinese people under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, over the forces of internal and international reaction, has created favorable conditions for a lasting and firm friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and China.

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The treaty concluded on 14 February 1950 strengthened this friendship and became a firm foundation for the overall political, economic, and cultural cooperation erected on the basis of equal rights.

The Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China have put into effect a broad system of mutually advantageous economic relationships. The fundamental characteristic of Sino-Soviet economic ties is their continued expansion. During recent years, trade between the USSR and China has increased several times. In the summer of 1953, the Soviet government at the request of the People's Republic of China activated a long-term, broad system of aid to implement the plan for the economic reconstruction of China. By the end of 1959, the Soviet Union will have given China assistance in the construction and enlargement of 141 large industrial installations, including metallurgical combines, enterprises for the production of nonferrous metals, coal mines, and machine-building, tractor, and motor vehicle factories. The Soviet people consider it to be their great international obligation to aid the Chinese people to strengthen their national democratic state and to construct a new and happy life. The virile and industrious Chinese people, led by the glorious Communist Party, have attained impressive successes in the building of a new life. The democratic reforms put into effect by popular rule have changed the face of the country and the life of the people. An historic agrarian reform has been carried out.

Guiding the growing political activity and labor heroism of the working class and all laborers, the popular rule has attained great successes in peaceful construction. In 1952, industry had already exceeded the highest level of production ever attained in China. In 1953, the People's Republic of China began the implementation of its first 5-year plan, the basic task of which is to develop heavy industry to lay the basis for the industrialization of the country. The program for the first year of the 5-year plan was successfully fulfilled. Construction was begun on a series of large industrial installations, and production of complicated machine tools and various industrial equipment was mastered.

Under the leadership of their Communist Party the Chinese people have carried forward the struggle for the industrialization of the country, for the transformation of China into an industrial power.

The productive forces of agriculture, liberated from the yoke of feudal ties, have been developed and their productivity has been increased. The cooperative movement is being developed in the villages.

The life of the Chinese people has been changed radically. The well-being of the workers and peasants has improved. Culture and knowledge have become the property of the broad masses. More than 2 million adults and children are now participating in various types of study in China. The basic success of the Chinese people is the union of the working class and the peasantry. Comrade Mao Tse-tung has characterized the present period in Chinese history as a new stage -- the stage of socialist reformation.

The great reformation attained by the Chinese people, the economic and political successes of China, the strengthening of the state, and the solidarity of the masses around the government and the Communist Party increasingly strengthen the international position of the People's Republic of China and its significance as an important factor for peace in the Far East and entire world.

Thanks to the initiative of the People's Republic of China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the war in Korea was brought to an end, [a conflict] which bore within itself a threat of the most serious international complications; and an armistice was concluded which created favorable conditions for the further amelioration of tensions in international relations.

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It is completely obvious that to ignore further the basic changes which have taken place in Asia and the ramifications of these changes as seen first in the victory of the Chinese people and the formation of the People's Republic of China, will lead to the aggravation of relations between states and will create obstacles to the solution of acute international problems of vital interest to all peoples of the world.

There are, however, such countries as the USA which still refuse "to recognize" the People's Republic of China. But nonrecognition of facts, or even more, nonrecognition of basic historical events, will never yield positive results. If this talk about respecting the rights of all countries is serious, then it is necessary first of all to put an end to the policy of ignoring China and to restore the violated rights of the People's Republic of China in the UN and all international organizations.

Twenty-five large and small states, the population of which totals about a billion people, have already taken steps to establish normal diplomatic relations with China, steps demanded by reality. The problem of lessening of tension in international relations will never be successfully solved without China. China as a great power can assist in the solution of international problems, not only those pertaining to Asia.

The participation of China will be very useful in the solution of such international problems as limitation of armaments, agreements on atomic problems, the development of international trade, and finally the general improvement of mutual relations between peoples, large and small. The five-power meeting concerning the calling of which the Soviet Union has introduced appropriate proposals, should serve this purpose.

The Soviet Union defended precisely this point at the Berlin Conference of the ministers of foreign affairs of the four powers.

The banner of peace and friendship among peoples is a sacred symbol for the Soviet people. It is also sacred for our great friends, the Chinese people. The chief task and the most fervent desire of both the Soviet and Chinese peoples is to live in peace and friendship with all peoples.

The resolute friendship of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China is a powerful factor in the maintenance of peace and the guarantee of the security of the people of all nations.

The Soviet people warmly wish the great Chinese people successes in their selfless struggle for the industrialization of the country, for the further development of their economy, culture, and popular well-being, for the over-all strengthening of their popular democratic state.

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