The foreign policy of peace of the socialist countries finds particularly clear expression in their economic and cultural relations with those countries which have won national independence. Comrade Khrushchev's visit to the four nations provides an example of true international co-operation. The economic and cultural agreements signed by the Soviet Union with India, Burma, Indonesia and Afghanistan make it clear that the economic and cultural co-operation of the socialist countries with these nations is entirely motivated by the desire to help them develop their national economies and raise their people's living standards. This contrasts sharply with the "aid" from imperialism which is used as a smokescreen for aggression.

The Soviet Union is consistently helping those peoples who have overthrown colonialist rule so as to enable them to smash completely all the shackles which kept them in a subordinate status, to do away with their economic backwardness and achieved social progress and economic prosperity. It has rendered genuine assistance to these countries; the Indian Bhilai steel works with an annual capacity of one million tons, built with Soviet assistance, is an outstanding example of this. Now the Soviet Union has again offered India and Indonesia big loans for the development of their industries. All these facts will undoubtedly help more and more people in Southeast Asian countries to understand more clearly the policy of peace pursued by the socialist countries.