

## Aid to Albania Cut Off

# Chinese Revisionists Trail in Khrushchev's Path

On July 7, 1978, the revisionists who have usurped power in the People's Republic of China arbitrarily and viciously cut off all aid to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. Following in the footsteps of Khrushchev, the Chinese recalled their experts, left plants half finished, refused to turn over blueprints and important papers, and generally tried to inflict as much damage to the Albanian economy as possible. They even made public details of their military aid, thus revealing vital Albanian state secrets. This treacherous act is being condemned by revolutionaries around the world.

As might be expected, the Chinese manufactured several pretexts for their actions, which themselves are very revealing. For example, they charge that the Albanians "ignored the technical guidance of the Chinese experts," that they "violated operational rules," that the Albanians refused to accept 25 grossly inflated invoices, and so on. In taking this stand the Chinese revisionists are not only acting like the Soviet revisionists, who also thought aid enabled them to dictate to others and whose experts carried on like bourgeois tyrants, they are also giving the world a glimpse into the bourgeois relations they are frenziedly restoring within China itself.

However, the cessation of Chinese aid is only secondarily a result of the desire to avoid any "unprofitable" expenditures on proletarian internationalism. Like the USSR when it arbitrarily stopped aiding China and Albania in the early '60s, the Chinese revisionists will be happy to float loans and make outright grants to various reactionaries (like Mobutu of Zaire) or even offer "aid" to some genuine revolutionary forces in hopes of using such aid to promote revisionism.

The real reason for China's aid cutoff lies in their great power chauvinism and in their all-round revisionist line. Since the death of Mao Tsetung and the defeat of his revolutionary line, the Chinese revisionists have frenziedly tried to pressure and coerce revolutionaries everywhere into adopting their counter-revolutionary strategy of capitulating to imperialism, betraying revolutionary struggles, and making peace with every two-bit puppet or local tyrant in the world. All this is done under the banner of their so-called great "strategic conception" of the "three worlds," falsely attributed to Mao Tsetung. Now the Chinese have turned their backs on Albania, their former closest ally, and embraced Tito, the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, and Yugoslavia, as "comrade," "Marxist-Leninist," and "socialist"—all in direct opposition to Mao's well-known conclusions about the nature of Yugoslavia's social system. Because Albania did not jump when Hua Kuo-feng and Teng Hsiao-ping's revisionist baton was waved at them, the Chinese revisionists are trying to strangle Albania.

It is well known that for many years the Communist Party of China (CPC) and the Party of Labor of Albania (PLA) were closely united, a unity forged in the revolutionary struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism. The responsibility for severing this friendship lies with the revisionist leaders of China, their big power chauvinism and their attempt to force others to accept their own revisionist theses.

### History of Militant Unity

In view of these recent developments, it is worthwhile to briefly review the history of the militant unity between the CPC and the PLA.

Both the Chinese and Albanian parties, led by Mao Tsetung and Enver Hoxha respectively, refused to go along when the Khrushchev clique seized power in the Soviet Union and began dismantling socialism there and pushing an all-round counter-revolutionary revisionist line for the international communist movement. The USSR exerted tremendous influence, including wielding its economic clout and using its military might as a bargaining chip, to try to force other Marxist-Leninist parties to toe the line.

The Soviets tried to use the tremendous prestige the USSR had earned as the home of the Bolshevik revolution and the world's first socialist state, even as they were dismantling these achievements, to force others to accept their revisionism. They cultivated those within other parties who were quick to embrace revisionism—indeed they found agents even within the Communist Party of China and the Party of Labor of Albania. But despite external and internal pressures, both the PLA and the CPC stood firm.

In 1960, at a meeting in Moscow of Marxist-Leninist parties from around the world, the CPSU opened an assault on the Communist Party of China. Enver Hoxha rose to the defense of China and, as a result, became a focus of the revisionists' assault. The joint struggle by the CPC and the PLA against modern revisionism forged unity between these two parties and was a rallying cry for Marxist-Leninists within and outside other parties to take up the fight against revisionism.



Mao Tsetung greeting Enver Hoxha.

revisionism. This struggle also won important victories, including having the Declaration of 81 Communist and Workers Parties (the Moscow Declaration) clearly state that revisionism was the main danger to the international communist movement, and taking a clear stand in opposition to Yugoslavian revisionism, with which Khrushchev was already seeking to conciliate. This was an important point in that Yugoslavia not only was a symbol of modern revisionism, but also posed a grave danger to Albania, its neighbor.

Following this meeting, however, the cleavage between revisionists and Marxists-Leninists continued to grow. Both China and Albania were under increasing pressure, and the Soviets withdrew aid to Albania, arrogantly declaring that the communists of Albania would be starved into submission within fifteen days. The Albanian people replied that they would rather eat grass than betray the cause of the world revolution. Of course they neither starved nor ate grass, but the Albanian working class and people, under the leadership of the PLA, shouldered the new difficulties caused by the Soviet treachery and gave the world a truly inspiring example of a small and beleaguered socialist state standing up to the imperialists and revisionists and building socialism by their own efforts. Albania stood firm in their support for the revolutionary struggle of the working class and the oppressed peoples throughout the world. The Chinese Party, with Mao's leadership, resolutely supported Albania in taking this course and rendered valuable economic aid and political support.

From 1960 to 1963 Albania was attacked by the revisionist leaders of the CPSU on many occasions, including congresses of other parties. In July 1963 the Khrushchev clique published an open attack on the Communist Party of China, formalizing the split between Marxism-Leninism and revisionism. The Chinese Party responded with a series of famous polemics beginning with the article "Proposal Concerning the General Line of the International Communist Movement" and continuing with the nine part reply to the Open Letter of the CPSU which culminated in the article "On Khrushchev's Phoney Communism and Its Historical Lessons for the World." These polemics drawn up under the leadership of Comrade Mao Tsetung remain to this day important Marxist-Leninist works. The PLA, also, under Enver Hoxha's leadership, made important contributions to the criticism of modern revisionism.

With a unity based on Marxism-Leninism and the revolutionary struggle, these two Parties fought together on all fronts. The Chinese assisted the Albanians in their struggle to build socialism self-reliantly, encircled by imperialism and revisionism. The Albanians rendered great assistance to the Chinese Party, by standing firm as an ally when China was besieged on all sides by the U.S. imperialists and the USSR. Albania led a long and eventually successful fight for China's rightful place to be restored at the United Nations.

All during this time, under Mao's leadership, the CPC never considered aid anything but its internationalist duty, still less did they try to use it as a club. In 1962, Mao put it, "First of all, we must thank you, because you stand in the forefront, because you are in very difficult situations and persistently fight to defend Marxism-Leninism. This is a very valuable thing, this is most valuable." (June 29, 1962) Similar statements by Mao and the Communist Party were issued on many occasions.

Under the leadership of Mao Tsetung, China's relationship with Albania was governed by proletarian

internationalism. Undoubtedly, differences between these two fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties emerged—differences on some questions of building socialism and on assessing the international situation and the role of the socialist countries. These types of differences are, of course, entirely natural and, while no doubt exacerbated by wrong tendencies in one or another Party, never changed the fundamental unity and solidarity between China and Albania as long as both were following a Marxist-Leninist line.

In particular, the Albanian Party always highly valued the contributions of Mao Tsetung to the arsenal of Marxism-Leninism. For example, on Mao's 80th birthday, in 1973, various activities, gatherings, scientific sessions and meetings were held in Albania. On the evening of December 26th an important meeting was held which was attended by leaders of the Albanian Party and state, presided over by Mehmet Shehu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee and Chairman of the Council of Ministers. Comrade Shehu pointed out in his opening speech that, "Comrade Mao Tsetung is the loyal and courageous continuator of the theory and immortal work of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin that today inspire the revolutionaries of all countries and all those fighting against imperialism, revisionism and reaction."

Comrade Hoxha sent a message to Mao on this same occasion which said: "you further developed and creatively enriched Marxist-Leninist science in the field of philosophy, the development of the proletarian party, the strategy and tactics of the revolutionary struggle and the struggle against imperialism, and the problems of the construction of the socialist society. Your precepts on continuing the revolution under the condition of the dictatorship of the proletariat, so as to carry socialist construction to final victory and bar the way to the danger of the restoration of capitalism, whatever form it takes and wherever it comes from, constitute a valuable contribution, of great international value, to the theory and practice of scientific socialism. Your works are a real revolutionary education for all Marxist-Leninists and working people."

The Albanian Party gave full support to the Cultural Revolution and made a correct assessment of its historic importance. At the same meeting on Mao's 80th birthday, Hysni Kapo, member of the Political Bureau, delivered a major speech which went at length into Mao's contributions to making revolution in the colonial and semi-colonial countries, military affairs, the struggle against modern revisionism and other matters. He pointed out:

"Comrade Mao Tsetung worked out at the proper time the ideas, the strategy and tactics of the great proletarian cultural revolution in China, that revolution which overthrew from the state power all those who had taken the capitalist road, defended and consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat, and became a great school of class education for the broad masses of the Chinese people, especially the younger generation. In the stormy days of this great revolution, there shone once more the vital force of Mao Tsetung's thought..."

"Our party and people hailed this victory, wholeheartedly and enthusiastically, and they evaluate the experience of the great proletarian cultural revolution as an experience of world historic importance. 'The great Chinese proletarian cultural revolution,' comrade Enver Hoxha has said, 'is an inexhaustible source of inspiration for the revolutionary peoples in their struggle against imperialism and aggression, it serves as a brilliant example of how to overthrow the various revisionist cliques which have usurped the leadership of the party and state.'"

Again at the 7th Congress of the Party of Labor of Albania, held shortly after the revisionist coup in China, and at which he blasted the "three worlds" theory, Comrade Hoxha pointed out, "The historic victories which the Chinese people have attained in their glorious revolution and the construction of socialism, the creation of the new People's China and the high prestige it enjoys in the world, are directly linked with the name, teachings, and guidance of the great revolutionary, comrade Mao Tsetung. The work of this outstanding Marxist-Leninist represents a contribution to the enrichment of the revolutionary theory and practice of the proletariat. The Albanian communists and people will always honour the memory of comrade Mao Tsetung, who was a great friend of our Party and people."

In short, it can be seen that while Mao Tsetung was alive and a proletarian line was in command in China, Albania and China remained close friends and allies and that the Party of Labor of Albania led by Enver Hoxha made a correct assessment of Mao's contributions.

The experience of the close relationship between the CPC and the PLA, forged by Comrades Mao Tsetung and Enver Hoxha, and tempered in the common and courageous struggle against revisionism and in defense of Marxism-Leninism, remains a model of proletarian internationalism.

No opportunists, least of all Hua Kuo-feng and Teng Hsiao-ping, will succeed in masking their great power chauvinism and betrayal of revolution under Mao's revolutionary banner. The cutting off of aid to Albania while embracing reactionaries everywhere, including the pioneer revisionist Tito, is another clear-cut reversal of Mao's revolutionary line, and will be seen as such by communists and revolutionaries everywhere. ■