

**THE
80th ANNIVERSARY
OF
MAO TSE-TUNG'S
BIRTHDAY
CELEBRATED IN ALBANIA**

COMRADE MAO TSE

Chairman of the Central Party of China

Peking

VERY DEAR COMRADE MAO TSE-TUNG,

I am extremely happy to extend to you, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, of the Albanian Communists, of the entire Albanian people and on my own behalf, our warmest greetings and heartfelt good wishes on the occasion of the 80th anniversary of your birth.

The Albanian communists and people see in you the glorious leader of the heroic Communist Party of China and of the fraternal Chinese people, the most beloved and respected friend of the Albanian people, the great Marxist-Leninist, and the tested and unbowed fighter against imperialism, modern revisionism and Soviet social imperialism as well as against reactionaries of all shades.

You, dear comrade Mao Tse-tung, founded the great Communist Party of China, you led it, and the fraternal, valiant, and freedomloving Chinese people, through protracted, legendary class struggles, in the great historic victory over the forces of internal reaction and imperialism, and in the construction of the great People's Republic of China. Under the brilliant leadership of the Communist Party of China, wisely headed by you, new China was transformed into a powerful colossus of socialism and an invincible fortress against all enemies: it became the defender and inspirer of oppressed and exploited peoples all over the world.

You, comrade Mao Tse-tung, initiated and personally led the great proletarian cultural revolution, the triumph of which was a great victory, both nationally and internationally for Marxism-Leninism and the cause of socialism and communism, and a source of inspiration to the entire world revolutionary movement. The cultural revolution smashed the treacherous line of the renegade Liu Shao Chi, and consolidated the victories of socialism and the dictatorship of the proletariat in China. Under your direct leadership, the Communist Party of China also discovered and smashed the dangerous counterrevolutionary plot of the anti-party clique of the bourgeois careerist, plotter and renegade Lin Biao.

The great Chinese people, implementing your instructions to «Carry on the revolution and promote production», have achieved magnificent successes in setting up modern industry, advanced agriculture, and science and technology of world standards; and in instituting flourishing education and culture and invincible defence potential, equipped with the most powerful weapons. Today, People's China enjoys incomparable authority in the world; it plays an important role and exerts great influence in the international arena. It rises like a granite rock, an impregnable barricade of the revolution, the freedom of the peoples and socialism. The Chinese communists, and the entire Chinese people, enlightened by your great Marxist-Leninist thought tempered in the fierce class battles of the great proletarian cultural revolution, and resolutely implementing the decisions of the historic 10th Congress of the

-TUNG,

Committee of the Communist

Communist Party of China, are advancing with giant strides on the brilliant road to new, still greater victories in the uninterrupted development of the revolution and the socialist construction of the country.

You, dear comrade Mao Tse-tung, as a great theoretician and strategist of the revolution, in irreconcilable struggle with various opportunist trends, both «rightist» and «leftist», especially with the dangerous preachings of the Khrushchevite revisionists who have betrayed the cause of the revolution and communism, loyally and courageously defended the triumphant doctrine of Marxism-Leninism. As an outstanding follower of the great teachers of the world proletariat, Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, in compliance with the conditions of China and the features of the present epoch, 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 conditions 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-Leninist and working people.

The Albanian communists and the entire Albanian people highly esteem your outstanding contribution to strengthening and steeling the great revolutionary friendship between the Party of Labour of Albania and the Communist Party of China, between our two countries and our two peoples, who will always be connected as one body and on heart in their common struggle for the cause of socialism and the revolution. They will always find in each other the revolutionary strength and inspiration for victories over our common enemies. The Albanian people will always find a great source of inspiration in your unforgettable message to the 5th Congress of the Party of Labour of Albania, when you said «Come what may in the world, our two parties and our two peoples will certainly stay together, will fight together and will win together».

On this occasion, dear comrade Mao Tse tung, we wholeheartedly wish you good health and long life; may you live as long as the mountains for the good of the Communist Party of China, the fraternal Chinese people and progressive mankind, for the triumph of Marxism-Leninism, socialism and communism, throughout the world.

ENVER HOXHA
First Secretary of the CC of the Party of
Labour of Albania



On the occasion of the 80th anniversary of the birth of comrade Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Communist Party of China, great Marxist-Leninist, and the most respected friend of the Albanian people, various activities, gatherings, scientific sessions and meetings were held in the People's Republic of Albania, at which speakers dwell on the great contribution comrade Mao Tse-tung has made to the organisation and triumph of the Chinese revolution, the founding and progress of the People's Republic of China, socialist construction in China, the loyal defence of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and their creative development, the fierce struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism, the strengthening and steeling of the revolutionary friendship between the Chinese people, the Communist Party of China, the People's Republic of China and the Albanian people, the Party of Labour of Albania and the People's Republic of Albania. At the «Mao Tse-tung» hydropower station at Vau i Dejës, which is a monument to the unbreakable Albanian-Chinese friendship, a bust of the glorious leader of the Communist Party of China and of the fraternal Chinese people, comrade Mao Tse-tung, was unveiled.

At the «V.I. Lenin» Party School, a jubilee scientific session was organized. It was attended by students and teachers of this school and cadres of the ideological sector of the Tirana State University and other higher schools.

Also present were Ramiz Alia, member of the Political Bureau and Secre-

tary of the Central Committee of the Party, Ndreçi Plasari, member of the Central Committee of the Party and deputy director of the Institute of Marxist-Leninist Studies, and others.

Also attending the session was the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the People's Republic of Albania, Liu Jen Hua.

The directress of the «V.I. Lenin» Party School, Fiqret Shehu, in her opening address, spoke of comrade Mao Tse-tung's image as a great revolutionary leader and outstanding Marxist-Leninist theoretician, as a great strategist of the revolution and the closest and most beloved friend of our people.

The following reports were delivered at the session: «Mao Tse-tung, outstanding theoretician and great revolutionary leader», by Professor Sotir Manushi, and «Mao Tse-tung on contradictions and the importance of knowing and solving them correctly in revolutionary activity» by Dr. Servet Pëllumbi.

Similar sessions were organized at the State University of Tirana and the higher institutions of the country. The «November 8» publishing house prepared and put on sale the new book «On philosophy, art and culture». This volume includes selected pieces from comrade Mao Tse-tung's works.

On the morning of December 26, Party and State leaders presented their congratulations at the embassy of the People's Republic of China on the occasion of the

80th anniversary of comrade Mao Tse-tung's birth.

In the evening, the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania and the Tirana district Party Committee organized a festive meeting at the opera and Ballet Theatre.

The theatre was filled to capacity with working people from work and production centres, and various institutions of the Capital, military men, activists of mass organisations, young men and young women.

Party and State leaders were present at the meeting.

Also attending were the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the People's Republic of Albania, Liu Jen Hua, and other embassy officials, as well as Chinese technicians who are helping to set up the new projects of the fifth five-year plan.

The festive meeting was presided over by Mehmet Shehu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the P.L.A. and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the P.R. of Albania.

The speech on this occasion was delivered by Hysni Kapo, member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the Central Committee of the PLA.

Comrade Hysni Kapo's speech was punctuated by applause and acclamation for the Communist Party of China, the Party of Labour of Albania, comrade Mao Tse-tung and comrade Enver Hoxha, and for the great revolutionary friendship binding our two fraternal peoples.

COMRADE MEHMET SHEHU'S OPENING SPEECH

COMRADES,

The Party Central Committee and the Tirana district Party Committee have organized this festive meeting today in honour of the jubilee of the 80th anniversary of the birth of the great leader of the Communist Party of China and Chinese people, the great Marxist-Leninist and most respected friend of our party and people, comrade Mao Tse-tung.

On this memorable day, all the Albanian communists and our entire people express their boundless love and deepest respect for comrade Mao Tse-tung. From this festive meeting, we extend to comrade Mao Tse-tung our warmest revolutionary greetings, and wish him many years of life and perfect health in which to lead the glorious Chinese Communist Party and the great Chinese people towards new and still greater victories.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung's name, ideas and revolutionary activity are connected with the founding and the whole half-century of life and activity of the Communist Party of China, and the triumph of the great Chinese revolution, which was the most important event in the history of mankind after the great October socialist revolution.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung's name is connected with the successful building of socialism in China, and the carrying out of those great and unprecedented transformations which have made the People's

Republic of China an impregnable fortress of socialism and a powerful support for all the peoples of the world fighting for freedom and independence.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung 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.

We celebrate the 80th anniversary of comrade Mao Tse-tung's birth in the conditions of the triumph of the great proletarian cultural revolution in People's China, an event unprecedented in the history of the communist movement and a great contribution to the treasury of Marxism-Leninism, promoting the continuation of the revolution under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat; now the revisionist line of the traitor and renegade Liu Shao Chi has been smashed, and the counterrevolutionary plot of the anti-party clique, of the careerist, traitor and lackey of the Soviet revisionists, Lin Piao, has been crushed, all the Chinese people are now working with high communist consciousness and unprecedented revolutionary drive to put into practice the historic decisions of the 10th Congress of the Communist Party of China, and the position of People's China in the international arena is stronger than ever.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung's work will shine through the centuries, it will always be a great source of inspiration to the proletariat and people of the whole world, a banner for the world-wide triumph of socialism and communism.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung and comrade Enver Hoxha are the founders and forgers of the great, everlasting and unbreakable friendship between the Albanian people and the Chinese people, between our two parties and our two countries, on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Whatever the imperialists and revisionists, the enemies of Mao Tse-tung's China and the enemies of Enver Hoxha's Albania, may do, they will never be able to impair our revolutionary friendship in the least.

Long live the steel-like proletarian friendship between the Albanian people and the Chinese people, between the Party of Labour of Albania and the Communist Party of China, between the People's Republic of Albania and the People's Republic of China.

Glory to comrade Mao Tse-tung!

May the great Marxist-Leninist, the most respected and beloved friend of the Albanian people, comrade Mao Tse-tung, live as long as the mountains!

COMRADE HYSNI KAPO'S SPEECH

COMRADES,

It is eighty years today since the birth of comrade Mao Tse-tung, the great leader of the Chinese people and the glorious Communist Party of China, the great Marxist-Leninist of our time, the standard-bearer of the struggle for the liberation of the peoples and for the victory of socialism, and the most respected friend of our party and people.

On this memorable day the Party of Labour of Albania, the Albanian communists and the entire Albanian people, together with the communists, revolutionaries and peoples of the whole world, extend their warmest wishes to Chairman Mao Tse-tung for perfect health and many years of life, for the good of the fraternal Chinese people, and for the good of the cause of the revolution and socialism in the world.

The whole glorious history of China over these last 50 years, all the victories of world historic importance which have made the Chinese people a free people, master of their own destiny, and China an impregnable fortress of socialism, are linked with the name, and with the revolutionary ideas and activity of the architect of new socialist China, Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

His image, as comrade Enver Hoxha has said, «rises powerfully in the world today as a beloved leader and teacher of the Communist Party of China, and of the great Chinese people, as an outstanding theoretician of Marxism-Leninism, which he has developed and enriched in a creative way, and as a great strategist of the revolution and an unbowed fighter against imperialism and revisionism, for the triumph of the revolution, socialism and communism.

From the very beginning of his political and social activity, and during his whole life as a revolutionary, comrade

Mao Tse-tung has been inspired and led with loyalty by the great ideas of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin; he has defended and developed them further, making an outstanding contribution to the treasury of Marxism-Leninism.

The Chinese people, in their protracted struggle to emerge from the miserable conditions into which they were plunged by the reactionary regimes and the foreign imperialist powers, had become convinced by their own experience that for them there was no other road to salvation save revolution. But to organize, guide and lead the revolution to victory, they needed a political, guiding vanguard, a consistent revolutionary party, unshakeably loyal to their interests.

Enlightened by the teachings of Marxism-Leninism, and under the direct influence of the great October socialist revolution, comrade Mao Tse-tung set to work to create, following the example of Lenin's Bolshevik Party, a revolutionary party of the working class. His efforts and those of the other Chinese revolutionaries were crowned with success in July 1921, when, in the city of Shanghai, the first congress was convened to announce the founding of the Communist Party of China. This was a decisive event for the destiny of China, because it marked the unification of the revolutionary theory of Marxism-Leninism with the practice of the revolutionary movement of the Chinese people; it marked, according to the definition by comrade Mao Tse-tung, the beginning of a new stage of the Chinese revolution, the stage of the new democratic revolution led by the proletariat.

The newly created Communist Party of China was faced with the acute problem of formulating a correct programmatic, strategic and tactical line. This was a really colossal job, which required above all crea-

tive mastery of the revolutionary doctrine of Marxism-Leninism, profound acquaintance with the contemporary reality of Chinese society and the changes it was undergoing, and the ability of the party to put into practice the conclusions drawn from this analysis. This historic task fell on the shoulders of comrade Mao Tse-tung. He gave the party a correct orientation about the character, features and motive forces of the Chinese revolution, and about the strategy and tactics that should be used to lead this revolution to victory.

To elaborate the revolutionary line of the Communist Party of China, at all stages, comrade Mao Tse-tung had to wage a protracted and difficult struggle against «rightist» and «leftist» opportunist trends in the party, represented by Jen Tu Siu, Li Li San, Wan Ming, Liu Shao Chi and others. This principled, incessant struggle is a great example and experience for all Marxist-Leninist revolutionary parties. It teaches them that a real proletarian party can never reconcile itself with the existence of anti-Marxist trends and deviations in its fold, because only by fighting them mercilessly and smashing them whenever they emerge can the unity of thought and action of the party be strengthened, and the party become able to carry out its historic mission of leading the proletariat and the broad working masses of the people to revolution, and to victory.

Such a mighty revolution as the Chinese revolution was, could not proceed without the thorough-going, all-round theoretical basis provided by comrade Mao Tse-tung. Fighting against anti-Marxist deviations, metaphysical dogmatism, narrow practicalism and empirism, comrade Mao Tse-tung once more showed very clearly how necessary revolutionary theory is and

what a great role it plays as a compass in the activity of the party and in the practical revolutionary movement. Comrade Mao Tse-tung's outstanding works «On practice» and «On contradiction» are exceptionally important; they constitute a contribution of great value to the enrichment and creative development of Marxist-Leninist philosophy. In them, on the basis of a new experience, comrade Mao Tse-tung dealt with the experience of the Chinese revolution, the problems of the Marxist-Leninist theory of cognition, the dialectical relationship between cognition and practice; contradictions as a source of development, the nature and methods of finding a solution, etc.

In these and in many other works, comrade Mao Tse-tung provided a broad theoretical basis for the whole programme, strategy and tactics of the Communist Party of China, at the various stages of the development of the Chinese revolution. «The great force of Marxism-Leninism», comrade Mao Tse-tung wrote in 1938 «consists precisely in that it is indissolubly linked with the specific revolutionary practice of every given country. For the Communist Party of China this means that it should learn to apply Marxist-Leninist theory in China's concrete conditions. If the communists, who are a part of the great Chinese people, who are the flesh of the flesh of this people, treat Marxism as detached from China's specific features, this Marxism will be abstract and without content».

Comrade Mao Tse-tung's works are a brilliant example of the theoretical generalisation of the revolutionary movement, an example of the concrete application of the general principles of Marxism-Leninism to every great or small problem of revolutionary practice. From this example, the Chinese communists learned

a great deal, armed with Mao Tse-tung thought, they have coped with every storm and have forged ahead, making history.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung taught the Chinese communists, the great truth of Marxism-Leninism, that «political power comes out of the barrel of a gun». He pointed out that the people, rising in revolution, were faced with armed, merciless counterrevolution, ready to drown in blood the liberation movement of the working people. Under such conditions armed struggle was the only way the Chinese revolution could develop and triumph. «In China», Mao Tse-tung wrote, «the proletariat, the people and the communist party cannot take their rightful place, nor can the revolution succeed, without armed struggle».

Generalizing from the very rich experience of the armed revolutionary civil wars, comrade Mao Tse-tung further developed the military doctrine of Marxism-Leninism, and the theory of the armed uprising; he profoundly elaborated the theory and practice of people's war.

Under his direct care, armed forces of the Chinese revolution and the glorious Chinese Red Army were created and tempered. From a few small detachments at the beginning, in battles and countless clashes, it became a powerful liberation army, the main strike force of the revolution, which dealt heavy blows to the forces of reaction and Japanese militarism; it routed the white armies of Chiang Kai-Shek, and in 1949 it ensured the victory of the great Chinese revolution.

In our time, when revolution is the general tendency of historical development, and when in several areas it is at work, the lessons of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's ideas on armed revolution and people's war take on special importance. They serve the Marxist-Leninists and all genuine revolutionaries, who,

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in opposition to the pacifist and opportunist preachings of the modern revisionists, have realized that the old reactionary classes never give up their power willingly and that only through revolutionary violence can the reactionary forces be conquered. The sad experience of Indonesia and the recent events in Chile once more confirmed that the so-called «peaceful road» advocated by the traitors to Marxism-Leninism, the Soviet-led modern revisionists, does not lead to victory but in fact paves the way for bloody counterrevolution, which suppresses the revolution brutally and violently.

Mao Tse-tung's ideas are also a powerful weapon against the concepts of the «leftist» extremists, who see the revolution as a military putsch, as the deed of a few heroes, and deny the decisive role of the masses and the revolutionary vanguard armed with Marxist-Leninist theory. «The revolutionary struggle», comrade Mao Tse-tung has said, «is a struggle of the masses. This struggle can be carried out only by mobilizing the masses and by relying on the masses». He stresses, «Our principle is: The party commands the rifle, and the rifle cannot be allowed to command the party».

Enlightened by the Marxist thesis that the question of state power is the fundamental question of any social revolution, comrade Mao Tse-tung showed and argued that even in the conditions obtaining in China, the revolution could not be carried onward and could not win without destroying the old reactionary power, and creating a new power, which would serve as a weapon of the revolution and as an instrument to realize revolutionary, democratic transformations in all fields of life, to the benefit of the broad masses of the people.

In a series of works, such as «On new democracy» and «On the people's democratic dictatorship», in conformity with the specific conditions of the Chinese revolution, proceeding particularly from interweaving the tasks of the democratic, anti-feudal revolution with the tasks of the

anti-imperialist struggle, comrade Mao Tse-tung made an outstanding contribution to the further elaboration of the theory of the people's democratic dictatorship, which represents the power of all the democratic and anti-imperialist revolutionary forces, led by the proletariat, with the communist party at the head.

Analysing the experience of the Chinese revolution, he showed that the basis of the democratic dictatorship of the people is the alliance of the working class with the peasantry, as the two main forces of the Chinese revolution, and as the social backing for the transition from new democracy to socialism. At the same time, he pointed out the necessity for the working class to lead, so as to realize the people's democratic dictatorship and to carry the revolution through to the end. «The whole history of the revolution», he wrote, «proves that the revolution fails without the leadership of the working class, while under its leadership, it triumphs».

When militarist Japan was striving to gobble up the whole of China, and transform it into a Japanese colony, comrade Mao Tse-tung, in a series of works, such as in «Problems of strategy in China's revolutionary war», «On tactics against Japanese imperialism», etc., gave a correct and farsighted orientation to the Communist Party of China, elaborating the policy of the anti-imperialist, anti-Japanese united front, by which it was guided for a long time. He showed the Chinese communists that the most important feature of the situation that had arisen in China was the serious threat of complete loss of independence, and the transformation of the country into a colony of Japanese imperialism; this had brought the task of liberation to the fore, and had brought about a regrouping of the class forces at home. Under such circumstances, he stressed, «the only Marxist-Leninist tactic is the tactic of a united front».

Guided by the teachings of comrade Mao Tse-tung, the Communist Party of China, in its struggle to set up and con-

solidate the anti-imperialist, anti-Japanese united front, masterfully combined the struggle against Japanese imperialism, for liberation and national independence, with the civil war against the local ruling and reactionary classes; it combined the line of continued revolution with that of the revolution by stages, the line of unity and struggle within the front, preserving its independence and aims, and resolutely implementing within the front the leading role of the working class, and of its vanguard.

The Chinese people's struggle against the Japanese imperialists was a powerful contribution to the general world war against fascism. It assumed colossal proportions, and played a decisive role in China's liberation from the Japanese imperialists. In 1945 the liberated areas covered a territory with about 100 million inhabitants; the Communist Party of China had more than 1 million communists in its ranks, compared with the 40,000 it had numbered at the onset of the war; and the national liberation army, directed by the Party, included over 1 million fighters, besides the partisan forces. All these constituted a colossal force which was ready to drive out the armies of foreign invaders, and at the same time wipe out the entire system of old social relations which hindered China's progress and kept the country under a savage yoke of oppression and exploitation.

In order to defend the old order and escape defeat, internal Chiang Kai-Shek reaction, in collaboration with U.S. imperialism and at its instigation, immediately after the victory over militarist Japan, launched the armed struggle against the revolutionary movement led by the Communist Party of China. At this period, in struggle with right opportunist and capitulationist views supported by Liu Shao Chi and others, who advocated renouncing armed struggle and turning to «parliamentary mass struggle», the surrender of the army and the revolutionary support bases to Chiang Kai-shek, and building a state in collaboration with U.S. — Chiang Kai-

shek reaction, comrade Mao Tse-tung issued the historic call "to overthrow Chiang Kai-shek and liberate the whole of China". He stated that thus began the stage of the new democratic revolution of the broad masses of the people, led by the proletariat, and directed against imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism. He led the Chinese people in suppressing the counterrevolutionary struggle with revolutionary struggle, to seize the state power all over the country by means of armed struggle.

Under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and with the active support of the people of the liberated regions, as well as the popular masses of the occupied areas, the great people's liberation army of China not only coped with the savage attacks of the counterrevolutionaries, but from 1947 on threw itself into a general offensive; it completely routed the 8-million strong army of the Chiang Kai-shek gang, armed by U.S. imperialism, liberated the entire country, and achieved complete victory with the proclamation of the People's Republic of China on October 1, 1949.

Analysing the colossal experience of the Chinese revolution, which has great international value, comrade Mao Tse-tung puts into relief the three fundamental factors which determined the victory of this revolution. He says: "A disciplined party, armed with Marxist-Leninist theory, which uses the method of self-criticism and is linked with the popular masses; an army led by such a party, and a unified front of all the revolutionary classes and of all the revolutionary groups under the leadership of such a party: - these are the three main weapons with which we defeated the enemy".

During more than 28 years, at all stages of the great Chinese revolution - in that of the first revolutionary civil war, the agrarian revolutionary struggle, the war of resistance against the Japanese invaders and the people's liberation struggle - comrade Mao Tse-tung, as the representative and leader of the Chinese proletariat

and people creatively applied and developed Marxist-Leninist theory in such a semifeudal and semi-colonial country, with a vast territory and population, and so led the Chinese people to the most glorious victory in all their thousands of years of history.

II

Comrades;

The triumph of the Chinese revolution and the proclamation of the People's Republic of China was the most important event of our century after the October Revolution, one of those events which stand out for ever in history, and illuminate the people's road to freedom, independence and social progress. The Chinese revolution dealt a telling blow to imperialism in general, and in particular to its position on the Asian continent. It radically changed the balance of forces in the world in favour of the revolution and socialism. It gave a powerful boost to the anti-imperialist national liberation and democratic struggle of the peoples, and exerted particularly great influence on the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

With the proclamation of the People's Republic of China, the Chinese people began a glorious new page in their triumphant revolution - that of the socialist revolution, another epoch no less heroic than that of the long revolutionary struggle, the brilliant epoch of the construction of socialist society.

The struggle for socialism in China was titanic in size, because it was being waged on such vast territory, with countless problems, and involved hundreds of millions of people; there were gigantic difficulties too, because China had such a backward economy and, moreover, this was ravaged by the many years of war. The party and the people had to engage in a fierce tit-for-tat struggle against many enemies; first, they had to conquer the resistance of the class enemies at home, who had been toppled by the revolution, but had

not disappeared, and were reacting savagely; then they had to cope successfully with the brutal plots against China which the external enemies of People's China were concocting and trying to put into practice. In this struggle, too, the great Chinese people, and their glorious party, led by comrade Mao Tse-tung, emerged victorious as always.

On the basis of Leninist theory, comrade Mao Tse-tung elaborated the general line of the party for the period of transition from capitalism to socialism. In implementing it, the Chinese Communist Party and people have achieved brilliant victories.

After the reconstruction of the war-torn economy, and the consolidation of the new people's power, the fundamental problem which arose was how to solve the question of ownership over the means of production, how to establish socialist ownership, both state and collective, everywhere, and how to construct the economic base of socialism. In this period, comrade Mao Tse-tung, in his work "On the question of agricultural cooperation" and in other writings, made a thoroughgoing criticism of the right opportunist views of Liu Shao Chi, Pin Teh Huai, Kao Kan and others who were striving to hinder the building of socialism, so as to suppress the class struggle against the enemies and pave the way for the development of capitalism in China. The fact that socialist transformations in the field of ownership were carried out, within a very short period of time and in such a huge country as China, with a backward, multiform economy, constitutes a brilliant victory for the correct line of the Communist Party of China and its leader, comrade Mao Tse-tung.

On the basis of the analysis of the rich experience of the efforts of the millions of Chinese people, he worked out the concrete programme for setting up and developing the socialist economy in the People's Republic of China, according to the principle "more, quicker, better and more thriftily", "to stand on both feet": the

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simultaneous development of agriculture, as the basis of the whole national economy, and of industry, as its vanguard force; the simultaneous development of heavy and light industries; the full exploitation of the industry of the coastal areas and the speedy setting up of industry in the hinterland; the development of production by using initiative from above and below; the use of both modern and simple methods; the simultaneous construction of large, medium and small enterprises etc.

Of special importance to the socialist construction of the country are comrade Mao Tse-tung's directives about placing proletarian politics in command, self-reliance, and the implementation of the mass line. These are three great revolutionary principles, the implementation of which ensures the development of the economy on the road of socialism and in the interest of the peoples, strengthens the economic and political independence of the country, and serves the vigorous development of the revolutionary initiative and creative activity of the broader sections of the working people.

The correctness of this course has been fully confirmed by experience. China once an oppressed semi-colonial country racked by poverty, hunger, disease and misery, has today, under the leadership of the Communist Party and comrade Mao Tse-tung, become an advanced socialist state, where the people are allpowerful masters, where the wellbeing of the working people is rising steadily, where production, science, technology and culture are developing rigorously, reaching increasingly higher levels. Thanks to the selfless revolutionary work of the Chinese people, China, in a short historical period, was transformed into a great international economic, political and military power, with high prestige and a great role in the world. In every field of life and socialist construction, People's China has taken giant strides, forward. Today it has a developed agriculture which is daily being further modernized and is

now self-sufficient in grain and other food products, becoming at the same time a powerful base for the rapid development of socialist industry. The young industry of People's China has advanced rapidly; today it produces high quality automobiles, tractors, aeroplanes, ships, various modern machinery and equipment, up to complete plants and factories, as well as all sorts of arms needed for the defence of the country from any eventual aggressor, including nuclear weapons and the means of launching them.

The announcement from the rostrum of the 10th Congress of the Communist Party of China that the country's industry, agriculture, transport, finance and trade are developing nonstop, that China has no debts, either internal or external, that prices are stable and the market is thriving, as well as the recent announcement that China has successfully solved the problem of becoming self-sufficient in food grains, all show the force and stability of China's socialist economy. But in the current circumstances, when the capitalist and revisionist countries are experiencing all sorts of difficulties and are, without any hope of escape, in the grip of rising prices, inflation and economic crises, China's successes are also a grave indictment of the entire imperialist and revisionist economic system.

Comrades,

The Party of Labour of Albania has publicly stated that the Communist Party of China, and in particular its great leader, comrade Mao Tse-tung, has performed the great task of exposing Soviet-led modern revisionism, for the defence of Marxism-Leninism. Concerning this courageous, principled and determined struggle against the great revisionist betrayal, comrade Enver Hoxha has said: «We, the Albanian communists, say with full conviction that it is extremely fortunate for the peoples, their freedom, world peace, Marxism-Leninism and the destiny of socialism that particularly now, the People's

Republic of China exists, powerful and revolutionary, as does the Great Communist Party of China, militant and firmly loyal to Marxism-Leninism, and headed by its outstanding leader comrade Mao Tse-tung».

Starting from the time when the Khrushchevite revisionists had not yet come out openly against Marxism-Leninism, comrade Mao Tsetung saw the danger that the appearance of modern revisionism in the Soviet Union posed to the cause of world revolution. From the beginning, he aroused the Communist Party of China in struggle against this new opportunism that appeared in the communist movement. The question that arose was very clear-cut: should they hold to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and carry the proletarian revolution and the anti-imperialist liberation struggle of the peoples through to the end, or should they abandon these principles, bend to the pressures of the imperialists, and renounce the revolution?

In the great battle with the Khrushchevite revisionists about the general line of the international communist movement, in the fierce struggle to defend Marxism-Leninism from the perfidious attacks and base blows of the Soviet leaders, the Communist Party of China and comrade Mao Tse-Tung have shown a fine, revolutionary spirit of principle and determination, high Marxist-Leninist maturity, communist patience and courage, to see the matter through to the finish.

This struggle of world historic importance, waged shoulder to shoulder by the Communist Party of China and the Party of Labour of Albania, together with all the other Marxist-Leninist Parties and forces, is an outstanding contribution to the international communist movement, and to the strength and progress of the cause of the revolution and socialism. It represents a further enriching of Marxist-Leninist theory and world revolutionary practice. It serves all genuine communists and revolutionaries as a living Marxist-Leninist education. As a result of this struggle, the modern revisionists have sustained grave

defeats, but despite this, they continue to inflict great damage on the world revolutionary movement. Life is confirming with every passing day that the Soviet revisionist leaders, as traitors to Marxism-Leninism, have openly sided with the bourgeoisie and reaction; they have become the saboteurs and extinguishers of the revolution, while the Soviet Union has turned into a chauvinistic and imperialist power which furiously pursues a policy of economic, political and military expansion, a policy of oppressing and exploiting the peoples, while striving for world hegemony in collaboration and rivalry with U.S. imperialism. All this testifies to the fact that the struggle against modern revisionism and against Soviet social imperialism in particular, should develop consistently and continue till revisionism is completely destroyed. The Communist Party of China and the Party of Labour of Albania have publicly declared that they consider this struggle to be their lofty internationalist duty, and a necessary condition for the success of the struggle against the bourgeoisie and imperialism.

The emergence of modern revisionism, and the degeneration of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the Soviet Union, set another great problem before the communist parties and socialist countries: the problem of how to bar the way to the restoration of capitalism, how to ensure the steady development of the revolution and socialist construction, till complete and final victory is achieved. Comrade Mao Tse-tung, relying on the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism, summing up the historic experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat in China, and analysing the positive and negative experience of other countries, especially of the Soviet Union, has elaborated a whole system of theoretical theses and political orientations for this cardinal question, which constitute a further valuable enrichment and development of the Marxist-Leninist doctrine on the dictatorship of the proletariat and the construction of socialism.

He argued that during the entire historical period of socialism, a fierce class struggle takes place between the two roads: socialist and capitalist, which makes it necessary to develop the revolution nonstop in the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat. He has forcefully stressed that the class struggle in socialism continues incessantly between us and our enemies and in the fold of the people and the party. This struggle becomes particularly sharp on the ideological front. «The solution of the question as to who will win and who will lose in the ideological struggle between socialism and capitalism in our country», comrade Mao Tse-tung points out, «still requires quite a long time». Therefore, he stresses, we have to wage a determined uninterrupted struggle against bourgeois and petty-bourgeois ideology, against all erroneous ideas and poisonous weeds, for the revolutionary class education of the communists and the working people.

For the successful development of the class struggle, the promotion of the revolution and socialist construction, and the preservation and strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat, there is great value in comrade Mao Tse-tung's precepts about the two types of contradictions in socialist society, and the correct ways to solve them. In his work «On the correct handling of contradictions among the people» comrade Mao Tse-tung provides a clear example of creative treatment of the dialectical law on the unity and struggle of opposites, in the conditions of the socialist society.

Historical experience has confirmed that the class struggle is waged in the final account for the question of state power. In the conditions of socialism too, the question of state power remains the fundamental question of the revolution. The usurpation of the state power, and the degeneration of the dictatorship of the proletariat, or its violent overthrow, is the main objective of the class enemies, both internal and external. Therefore, the

historic task of the proletarian party, the working class and the labouring masses is to defend and strengthen ceaselessly the dictatorship of the proletariat, which is the main weapon with which to conquer their enemies and to promote the cause of socialism. Were the class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat to be forgotten, comrade Mao Tse-tung has pointed out, then «it would take perhaps only a few years or a decade, at the most several decades, for the inevitable counterrevolutionary restoration to be carried out, the Marxist-Leninist party to be transformed into a revisionist party, and into a fascist party, and for the whole of China to change colour».

Comrade Mao Tse-tung 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 once more shone the vital force of Mao Tse-tung's thought and his historic role for the destinies of the Chinese people, and the cause of socialism in China. At his appeal, and under his direct leadership, the working class and the multimillion strong revolutionary masses rose to their feet, with unprecedented enthusiasm they threw themselves into the great class struggle against the treacherous Liu Chao Chi clique, and finally smashed it. The dream of the reactionaries and revisionists and their great plot to overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat in China and set China on the road back to capitalism, failed.

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

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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".

The triumph of the great cultural revolution opened brilliant prospects in all fields, and made China a still more powerful fortress of the revolution and socialism. But the enemies did not cease their attempts against the dictatorship of the proletariat. A dangerous counterrevolutionary plot was hatched by the bourgeois careerist, conspirator, double dealer, renegade and traitor, Lin Biao, and his anti-party clique. In agreement with the Soviet revisionists, and on their orders, he tried to organize a counterrevolutionary coup d'état to seize the leadership of the party and state, to radically change the basic line and policy of the party for the whole historic period of socialism, to transform the Marxist-Leninist Communist party of China into a revisionist party, to overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat, and to restore capitalism. Under the direct leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, this plot by a handful of hated traitors and renegades was discovered and mortally hit by the Communist Party of China. The hopes of the internal and external enemies were smashed.

In fifty years, the Communist Party of China has passed through ten great struggles that have taken place within the party against various anti-Marxist trends and deviations. In this class struggle in the fold of the party, the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary line, worked out and defended by comrade Mao Tse-tung, has always emerged victorious and the party has always emerged more powerful than ever.

There is no doubt that new, still greater victories, on the road of the dictatorship of the proletariat and socialism, lie in store for the Communist Party of China, led by the great Marxist-Leninist comrade

Mao Tse-tung, to the benefit of the fraternal Chinese people and of all the peoples fighting for freedom and socialism.

An eloquent testimony to the high vitality and spirit of principle of the Communist Party of China was seen in its 10th Congress. This Congress was a confirmation, and at the same time a new triumph, of the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary line and thought of Mao Tse-tung. It provided the 800 million strong Chinese people with a great programme for resolutely and successfully continuing the class struggle, the movement of "struggle, criticism, and transformation in the superstructure", the movement to study Marxism-Leninism and criticize revisionism and the bourgeois world outlook, as well as the movements to improve the style of work, promote production and be prepared in case of war, etc.

While setting out the tasks which face the Chinese party and people in the present-day international situation, the 10th Congress stressed the conviction and determination of the Chinese communists, and the entire Chinese people, to fight with courage through to the end against U.S.-led imperialism and Soviet-led revisionism, to defend their socialist Fatherland, and to promote the cause of the liberation of the peoples and the world revolution.

"Your 10th Congress, the congress of unity and victory", the message of greetings from the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania says, "constitutes an outstanding event in the life of the Communist Party of China and the international communist movement. It marks a new triumph of the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary line of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the cause of the revolution and socialism in China, and in the whole world".

Inspired by Chairman Mao Tse-tung's thought, and armed with the historic decisions of the 10th Congress of the Communist Party of China, the fraternal Chinese people have closed their ranks even tighter around their Communist Party; they have raised their revolutionary spirit

and the mobilization at work higher still and are achieving new victories on all the fronts of socialist construction and the defence of the country.

The Party of Labour of Albania and the Albanian people joyfully hail these victories, considering them to be their own victories, and victories of the whole of progressive mankind.

III.

Dear comrades,

The People's Republic of China, led by the Communist Party of China with comrade Mao Tse-tung at the head, because of the magnificent successes it has achieved in the revolution, the construction of socialism and its foreign policy, today represents an impregnable fortress of the revolution and socialism in the world, a powerful buttress of the liberation struggles of the peoples, and is an inspiration to all those fighting for democracy and social progress.

The Communist Party of China and comrade Mao Tse-tung have pointed out that the Chinese revolution is an integral part of the world revolution of the proletariat, and that its victory was able to be achieved and consolidated, as confirmed in practice, by fighting simultaneously on two fronts - against feudalism and the local bourgeoisie, and against imperialism and international reaction.

On the basis of the long, rich experience of the anti-imperialist struggle of the Chinese Communist Party and Chinese people, being deeply acquainted with the liberation movements of the Asian, African and other peoples and well aware of the tendencies of current world development, comrade Mao Tse-tung raised to a new and higher stage the strategy and tactics of the revolution and the anti-imperialist struggle.

His thesis that "revolution is the main trend in the world today" is not only an

expression of the great revolutionary optimism that has always characterized genuine communist, or an expression of firm confidence in the sure victory and the future of the cause of communism; it is above all a result of his profound Marxist-Leninist analysis of the conditions and the ratio of forces in the world today; it is the scientific definition of the historic time in which human society is living and developing today.

Further developing this thesis, Chairman Mao Tse-tung has said: «Now world revolution has ushered in a new great epoch», and «a new historic period has already begun, that of the struggle against U.S. imperialism and Soviet social imperialism».

Time has fully confirmed this. After the second world war, U.S. imperialism was able to accumulate great power in its hands, it has not desisted for a single day from launching one aggression after another; it has not ceased to interfere in the domestic affairs of other countries; it has not stopped carrying out intrigues and plots against the freedom and independence of the peoples. Soviet social imperialism, too, has embarked on this road, implementing the policy of expansion and hegemony. But, as comrade Mao Tse-tung rightfully points out, the aggressive wars launched by imperialism have been confronted with the revolutionary struggle of the peoples to win against the aggressors. Now the peoples of the world, particularly the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, have increasingly engaged in revolutionary struggle against U.S.-led imperialism, and against Soviet social imperialism in order to win and defend national independence.

His solemn appeal: «People of the world, unite to defeat the American aggressors and their lackeys» has encouraged the revolutionary peoples of the world still more in their struggle. It has served to raise the militant morale of the peoples, and to defeat the arrogance of U.S. imperialism, Soviet social imperialism and their lackeys.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung has accurately and clearly defined the stand to be adopted towards imperialism and all reactionaries. In a fully substantiated manner, he has shown that from the strategic viewpoint they are paper tigers, and must be ignored, whereas from the tactical viewpoint, they are real tigers and must be estimated at their proper value. This teaching of comrade Mao Tse-tung helps the revolutionaries and all the peoples not to be afraid, and to view the future with confidence, but at the same time they should be vigilant and prepare to cope with any danger.

U.S. imperialism, and Soviet social imperialism, have the tendency to throw themselves in all sorts of adventures, up to the launching of a world war. But comrade Mao Tse-tung does not see this as an inevitable fatality, or as impossible to avoid. «As for world war», he has said, «there exist only two possibilities: either war will lead to revolution, or revolution will prevent war».

He has said that if such a war breaks out, the peoples of the world must conquer aggressive war through revolutionary struggle, and they should prepare for this right now. This thesis of Chairman Mao Tse-tung is a clear orientation for all the peoples, in the conditions of the preparations for war being made by the two imperialist superpowers. It calls for vigilance and mobilization of the masses, and strengthens our confidence that if imperialism and Soviet social imperialism impose a world war on the peoples, they will thus provoke the revolution of the peoples of the world, at the same time bringing nearer and accelerating the destruction of all the imperialists, revisionists and other reactionaries.

It is true that on some occasions the revolutionary and liberation struggle has suffered defeat, or has marked time. But these phenomena are temporary; they reflect the zig-zag development of the revolution. All the efforts of the imperialists and reactionaries to stop the world revo-

lutionary process are doomed to failure. In general, there has been confirmation of what comrade Mao Tse-tung has said - that the imperialists and the reactionaries will never give up, till their inevitable doom, their enslaving aims with regard to the peoples; but the peoples, too, will never give up the struggle against them until they achieve complete victory over them.

The works of comrade Mao Tse-tung on anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggles have a great theoretical content and a great practical value; they constitute a mighty, powerful arsenal of arms for all present liberation movements. In them we can find valuable lessons for all those forces that have risen in struggle against imperialism, to win and defend freedom and independence. The main idea that permeates these works is firm confidence in the invincible force of the peoples who, when they rise, take up arms and take their destinies in their own hands, are fully able to triumph over the forces of imperialism and reaction, no matter how great and powerful those are.

From the very first days of its founding, People's China emerged in the international arena as a great new revolutionary force, with a consistent international foreign policy. When the U.S. imperialists, under the U.N. flag, launched the aggression against the DPR of Korea, when independence, freedom and socialism were at stake in Korea, the Chinese people sent their sons to the battle-field, inscribing a glorious page of proletarian internationalism. The volunteers of the Chinese people fought and shed their blood together with the Korean people and their armed forces, and together they drove back and smashed the imperialist aggressors.

The People's Republic of China has practiced determined, all round support for the just struggle of the Indochina peoples, the peoples of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, against the U.S. imperialist aggression, not sparing, if need be, the greatest national sacrifices. Putting into practice the instructions of Chairman Mao Tse-tung,

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great socialist China was transformed into a safe rear area for heroic Vietnam and the other Indochinese peoples.

Mao Tse-tung's China has always been on the side of the Arab people in the aggression launched against them by Israel, at the instigation and with the support of U.S. imperialism. It has forcefully denounced before the whole world the perfidy and arrogance of U.S. imperialism and Soviet social imperialism, who are doing their utmost and hatching every kind of plot to maintain the «no war no peace» situation in the Middle East, to trample under foot the legitimate demands and aspirations of the Arab people for the liberation of their occupied territories, and to bury once and for all the cause of the Palestinian people.

The recent events in the world arena have shown that the forces of international imperialism and reaction have thrown themselves into a broad attack against the revolutionary and liberation struggles of the peoples, against the efforts of various countries to strengthen their freedom and independence and against all those fighting for justice and equality in international relations.

The black clouds that appeared after the Nixon-Brezhnev talks and the Soviet-U.S. agreements have covered the international horizon. The world today is facing an unprecedented plot of U.S. imperialism and Soviet social imperialism to establish their domination all over the globe. Never before, even in the time of the old «holy alliance», has the world seen such an effort as that by the two superpowers today, to monopolize and control the whole of international life and to make their will and dictate international norms and law. The world has never known such activation of secret diplomacy as that now being practised by the USA and the Soviet Union, through which they draw up plans for diversions and aggressions against the freedom and independence of the peoples.

In these conditions, People's China is everywhere on the side of the peoples. It

has supported and continues to support powerfully the struggle of the Latin American, African and Asian peoples, and the peoples of all the world, against savage exploitation by the international monopolies and imperialism, first and foremost U.S. imperialism and against the hegemony of the two imperialist superpowers. It has forcefully condemned the dangerous plots concocted by the two superpowers, and the aggressive, expansionist and anti-popular aims which are hidden behind their so-called plans for «European security» or for «Asian security», the SALT talks, those on the reduction of troops in Europe, or other such manoeuvres, which conceal aggression, interference, control, dictate and subversion, the efforts to strengthen their aggressive blocs of NATO and the Warsaw treaty, and the efforts to extend their military bases on all the continents and oceans.

China has declared to the whole world that it will never become a superpower and that it fights for the equality of all countries, big or small. China fight so that the peoples of all countries may have the right to choose freely, according to their will, their social order, and to defend the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of their country. It has forcefully opposed the imperialist and colonialist practice and theory that allegedly the big countries are superior to the small countries, and that the small countries must submit to the big countries. China has fought and continues to fight consistently against the hegemonic practice of the two imperialist superpowers, declaring that the affairs of each country must be settled by the people of that country and that the questions of the world must be solved by all the countries of the world, that UNO questions must be solved by all the member states, and that they should bar the efforts of the two superpowers to impose their dictate and arbitrary will on others.

The boundless loyalty of the Communist Party of China to Marxism-Leninism and

proletarian internationalism, the resolute struggle against the darkest forces of oppression and reaction, represented by U.S. imperialism and Soviet social imperialism, the support by the People's Republic of China for all the peoples and forces fighting for freedom, against the hegemony of the two superpowers, all these have increased as never before its international prestige and authority and have become a great source of inspiration for all the forces of revolution and socialism in the world.

«The brilliant victories that have been achieved by the fraternal Chinese people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, in revolution, socialist construction and in the international field», comrade Enver Hoxha has said, «are living proof of the correct Marxist-Leninist line of the great and tested revolutionary leader, comrade Mao Tse-tung».

This line met with new confirmation at the 10th Congress of the Communist Party of China, which was held under the direct leadership of comrade Mao Tse-tung.

«The Communist Party of China», the programmatic part of the new constitution approved by the Congress reads, «firmly upholds proletarian internationalism, opposes great power chauvinism, resolutely joins the genuine Marxist-Leninist parties and organisations of all the world, the proletariat, the oppressed peoples and nations of the whole world and, together with them, fights against the hegemony of the two superpowers, the United States of America and the Soviet Union, for the destruction of imperialism, modern revisionism and the reaction of various countries and for the elimination of the exploitation of man by man in the world, on behalf of the liberation of all mankind».

These principled stands fill with enthusiasm and greatly gladden the revolutionaries and all the peoples of the world, who see in the Communist Party, in the People's Republic of China, and in comrade Mao Tse-tung, the determined fighters for the defence of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the courageous

opponents of the aggressive policy of the two superpowers, and the ardent supporters of the freedom and independence of nations.

The Party of Labour of Albania has publicly declared that the triumph of socialism in China, the strengthening of the international position and prestige of the People's Republic of China, its successes in the struggle against imperialism and revisionism constitute a great victory for all the peoples; they play a decisive role in the development of the world situation in favour of the revolution and socialism. For these reasons, the victories of great People's China on the international front greatly gladden us, inspire us, and strengthen us, in our common struggle against common enemies and for common ideals.

For the Albanian people, the celebration of the 80th anniversary of comrade Mao Tse-tung's birth brings special joy. Our workers and peasants, young and old, far and wide, throughout the country, have him in their hearts and consider him to be the greatest, most respected friend of socialist Albania. Comrade Mao Tse-tung and comrade Enver Hoxha are the inspirers and forgers of our great Marxist-Leninist friendship, and of those steel-like internationalist ties existing between the Communist Party of China and the Party of Labour of Albania, between the Chinese people and the Albanian people.

The Albanian people will never forget how, at those difficult moments of their existence, at the time when the active hostile activity of the imperialists against our country was joined by the blockades, blackmail and all-round political, economic and military pressure of the Khrushchevite revisionists, the fraternal Chinese people, the glorious Communist Party of China and comrade Mao Tse-tung personally stood by them and were on their side. As real friends, allies and comrades, they supported the just and principled struggle of our party and people, and as real internationalists, they unreservedly

helped us to overcome the great difficulties created for us.

The great friendship between our two peoples and parties is pure, revolutionary and unbreakable, because it is based on the sound foundations of the triumphant doctrine of Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism, and is inspired by the lofty and noble ideals of the revolution and socialism. It has successfully withstood waves and storms; it is a friendship tempered in the great common struggle to defend Marxism-Leninism, socialism and revolution against the most savage enemies of the freedom-loving and progress-loving peoples and in the struggle against U.S.-led imperialism and Soviet social imperialism, as well as other enemies of every hue.

The fraternal relations of friendship, mutual assistance and collaboration that exist between our two parties, our two governments and our two countries, are strengthening with every passing day. They have become a brilliant reflecting of the truly internationalist relations that should exist among socialist countries, relations based on the lofty principles of equality, mutual assistance and fraternal solidarity, which are unknown and inconceivable to the imperialists and the revisionist chauvinists. Albanian-Chinese friendship is a fine example which serves as a powerful weapon to expose the false and deceptive character of the so-called «friendship» and «aid» being trumpeted by the imperialists, especially by the Soviet social imperialists, in their efforts to conceal their hegemonistic and enslaving plans.

At every step of our struggle for the complete construction of the socialist society, to defend the victories of the people's revolution, and to combat imperialism and revisionism, our party and people have closely felt the great, active force of the revolutionary internationalist friendship of people's China. For the Albanian people, the unforgettable words of the great leader of the Chinese people,

comrade Mao Tse-tung will always be a great source of inspiration: «You may rest assured, comrades, that, come what may in the world, our two parties and two people will certainly be together, will fight together and will win together».

Loyally implementing the teachings of their beloved leader, comrade Enver Hoxha, the Albanian people and the Albanian communists, just as until now, in the future too, will preserve the friendship between our two peoples and parties as their dearest possession; they will not spare their forces and energies to steel it even more, because they are aware that this friendship favours the peoples, the cause of the revolution and socialism, and the struggle against imperialism, social imperialism and reaction.

In conclusion, allow me, dear comrades, in the name of our people, the Party and its Central Committee, the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers, and comrade Enver Hoxha, to once more wish the great and beloved leader of the Chinese Party and the fraternal Chinese people, the great Marxist-Leninist of our time, the most respected friend of the Albanian Party and people, comrade Mao Tse-tung, long life and perfect health. Extending our ardent, fraternal greetings to him, we avail ourselves of the opportunity once more to express to him our feelings of deep respect and gratitude for his great contribution to the struggle of the world proletariat, the struggle for the defence of Marxism-Leninism and the triumph of communism.

Long live the great Marxist-Leninist comrade Mao Tse-tung, beloved leader of the Chinese Communist Party and of the fraternal Chinese people, the most respected friend of our Party and people!

Long live the militant and unbreakable Albanian-Chinese friendship!

Glory to Marxism-Leninism!

