

# *press review*

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## **THE LIBERATION STRUGGLE OF THE PEOPLES — A GREAT FORCE AGAINST IMPERIALISM**

«ZËRI I POPULLIT» — organ of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania

The struggle of the oppressed peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, with the great number of problems it has raised for solution and the proportions it has assumed, has become today a great force against imperialism and reaction. It has hit hard the very foundations of the colonial system and set the task of liberation from the foreign yoke and for the creation of independent national states. Cases in point are the liberation struggle of the Palestinian people against the Israeli occupiers, the struggle of the people of Northern-Ireland against the centuries-old British rule and for national unification, the struggle of the Namibian people, etc. The struggle of the peoples is also spearheaded against neo-colonialism for complete political, economic, social and cultural liberation. As such it is directed against the imperialist powers, and in the first place, against the two superpowers — the USA and the Soviet Union, as the greatest neo-colonialist power of the time. These powers maintain their domination over the peoples by relying on internal reaction with which they join forces for the oppression and exploitation of the peoples. In these conditions the winning of the freedom and independence from foreign imperialist domination, the establishment of national sovereignty in all fields of life and the liquidation of neo-colonialism, are inextricably linked with the struggle against internal reaction which has sold itself to the foreigners. This is precisely what is happening today in most countries of Latin

America, like Chile, Brazil, Uruguay, Salvador, Colombia, Honduras, Guatemala, etc, as well as in the Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand, Oman, and other countries of Asia and Africa.

The struggle of the oppressed peoples has been stepped up and is gaining in breadth and depth. There is almost no zone or region, in which reaction rules, which is not shaken up by revolutionary upheavals. The struggle of the peoples is waged in many forms such as strikes, demonstrations, manifestations of protest and revolt of the working people, as in the case of Brazil, Chile, South Africa, Indonesia, India, etc. Along with this, in many countries a broad armed struggle is developing in various forms of organization. From sporadic armed actions this struggle has reached the stage of broad liberation movements organized in liberation fronts with regular armed forces operating according to the resilient tactics of partisan warfare. That is what is happening today in Salvador, Guatemala, Colombia, the Philippines, Thailand and other countries. The patriotic forces not only resist with success the mop-up operations launched by government troops, but even go over to counter-attacks, which result in the liberation of large areas. The Salvadorean patriotic forces already control many provinces of their country, including a number of cities. In Guatemala, the patriots have liberated large regions in the northwest of the country. The patriotic forces, which operate in the southern part of the Philippines, have repelled successive

attacks of the troops of the Marcos regime. All these movements are characterized by a large-scale collaboration of the patriotic forces in the countryside with the movement of the people's masses in the cities. In the cities of Salvador, including the capital, great demonstrations and clashes have taken place between the working people and the forces of the fascist military junta. The Arab towns occupied by the zionists have become the scene of bold actions carried out by the Palestinian guerrillas and of powerful protest demonstrations of the Palestinian population against the Israeli rule. The southern part of the African continent is on fire through the fighting actions of the Namibian and Azanian patriots, as well as the strong voice of protest raised by the African population against the racist regime. This combination of the struggle in the city with the fighting in the countryside has put the dictatorial regimes in difficulty and made the crisis inside them more profound.

Confronted with the mounting tide of the struggle of the peoples, the forces of reaction have thrown themselves into a savage attack to stamp out any spark of liberation war. At the head of this counter-revolutionary attack are the two imperialist superpowers — the USA and the Soviet Union, which are the most rabid enemies of the peoples. The peoples have a fresh memory of the brutal intervention and open aggression of the American imperialists against the Iranian revolution, its abortive attempts at propping up the Somoza regime,

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its open support for the anti-popular regimes in Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Chile, Oman, the Philippines, South Africa, and many other countries. The Soviet social-imperialists, who committed the fascist-like aggression against Afghanistan and now are using terror to maintain at all costs their domination of this country, act much on the same lines as US imperialists. Social-imperialist China, which

committed the fascist-type aggression against Vietnam, which threatens to give it «a second lesson» and which supports the reactionary regimes everywhere in the world, is going in the same direction.

However, the peoples are not intimidated by the attacks of the enemies. Development today show that they cannot put up with the twofold oppression and exploitation which imperialism, social-

imperialism and reaction try to impose on them. The peoples have already chosen their road — the road of the armed struggle, and are resolved to go it through to the end, regardless of sacrifices and difficulties. This new force is invincible. Imperialism is heading towards the abyss. It is not in a position to stem the revolutionary drive of the peoples.

