

AUG 7 1966

*An Appeal to American Public Opinion*

### THE UNITED STATES IS BACKING A PRO-CHINESE\* REGIME!

The United States Congress is discussing American Foreign Aid Program. But according to our information, not a single voice has been raised as yet in the Capitol against the granting of American Aid amounting to tens of millions of dollars to Guinea, in spite of the fact that the Guinean regime is obviously the most pro-Chinese of the whole African continent.

We, the leaders of the National Liberation Front of Guinea, decided to save our country from the communist Chinese yoke, and with us, all the free Africans, we do not understand the American policy. We are at a loss to understand how, on the one hand, the American people send the finest of their sons in Vietnam in order to contain Red China, while on the other, these same Americans are assuring the survival of the only out and out pro-Chinese regime in Africa.

The Guinean regime does not even hide its pro-Chinese feelings. "Horoya," the official and only newspaper of Sekou Toure's regime, provides some most edifying reading in this field. In it will be found nothing but praise for China and Mao Tse Tung, without the least criticism, and unalleviated criticism of the United States without any praise at all.

Here are a few samples of its praise handed out to China, which we have picked out at random from "Horoya."

First of all Red China is so popular in present-day Guinea, that it is the theme of popular songs. A current one in Guinea entitled "Militant Africa sings Mao Tse Tung and his great cause," and published in "Horoya" on May 7, 1966, says of Mao, among other things:

"Enormous is your work  
And immortal your thought.  
They are China's sun,  
The sun also of all those  
who fight.  
A gigantic river of limitless  
power  
Is your work.  
A bright shining sun destined  
never to set  
Is your thought.  
They light up enormous China  
And also the hearts  
Of all the world's militant  
peoples."

Furthermore, it is well known that China's latest atomic experiment was universally condemned. President Sekou Toure, however, chose, on May 14, to send a message of congratulations to Mao Tse Tung. "It was with genuine pleasure," he wrote, "that we learnt of the success of the Chinese nuclear explosion. We send to our friends, the Chinese people, and in particular to its scientists, our hearty congratulations . . ." On October 19, 1965, after the first Chinese bomb had been exploded, he had already declared: "The Chinese atomic experiment is absolutely normal."

The head of a Guinean delegation back from China, also expressed in "Horoya" his admiration for Mao's land.

"We saw for ourselves just how much political education, which is so necessary for a true socialist revolution, was provided in China, from kindergarten right up to the factory. From their earliest years, the Chinese learn what the class struggle really is . . ."

But although the Guinean regime may be so full of admiration for communist China, Mao's fellow-countrymen are equal in their admiration for their comrades in Guinea. On March 28, 1966, the head of the Peking delegation, invited along to the celebrations for the Vllth anniversary of Guinean youth, stated in a publicly-pronounced speech:

"We are very happy to see with our own eyes that the youth of Guinea is very anti-imperialist minded . . . At the call of President Sekou Toure, Guinean youth is ready to meet imperialist violence with revolutionary violence . . . If the entire youth of Guinea and Africa were armed as your militia is, then imperialism would not be left with an inch of ground on which to set foot in Africa."

The Guinean regime was recently able to give a more brilliant demonstration of its pro-Chinese sympathies. There was a split in the para-communist organization of "Afro-Asiatic writers." Those backing Russia met in Cairo and those backing China met in Peking. On June 29, "Horoya" announced that Guinea would be at the Peking meeting.

But there is more to come. Sekou Toure's regime is not content to be merely pro-Chinese; it also violates one of the finest universal proverbs: "You do not bite the hand that feeds you," and covers the United States in insults. Here again are a few examples, taken at random. On April 25, 1966, "Horoya" wrote:

"Imperialist ideology propaganda services beat us about the head with the 'red peril,' the 'yellow peril,' and even the 'black peril' in the United States, but never a word about the 'white peril,' which is guilty of the most barbarous atrocities in Asia, South America, Oceania and Africa. And yet, at the present moment the 'white peril' is the most serious . . ."

On June 20, 1966, "Peking News" published a statement by M. Camara Diibril, political charge of the Guinea National Ballet, which had been touring China for several months. Digging especially at the United States, he had the following to say:

"President Mao is the great leader and educator of the Chinese people and of all peoples struggling against imperialism, in particular American imperialism, and against colonialism and neo-colonialism."

Concerning the question which most closely touches the African people, that of Vietnam, Guinea's position could not be clearer. On May 25, the "Voice of Revolution," Radio-Conakry's official name, broadcast the following communique:

"The Political Bureau of the Party heartily condemns United States intervention in the internal affairs of South Vietnam. The Political Bureau assures the South Vietnam National Liberation Front (Viet-Cong) of its active support in the face of imperialist aggression . . ."

Moreover, "Horoya" prints only news coming from the press agencies in Peking and Hanoi. The following example is an extract from the July 1 issue of "Horoya" on the fighting in South Vietnam:

"Following the resounding defeats inflicted on them daily by the NLF forces, the puppets and their masters are seized with panic in South Vietnam."

On July 7, "Horoya" once more grossly distorted the bombing of the oil depots at Hanoi and Haiphong, commenting:

"Dozens of American planes bombed and strafed residential districts and non-military installations causing considerable loss of life and destruction of property belonging to the civil population."

"Horoya" on July 12, 1966, wrote again on the same topic:

"In spite of the warnings and above all, the continual defeats suffered by the American Air Force, the American 'Pirates of the Air' continue to bomb, not without considerable difficulty, the towns of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. The North Vietnamese Air Force who resolutely await the enemy, inflict heavy losses each day on the forces of the aggressor."

United States politics and military action are not the only whipping boys of the Guinean regime. American cultural activities are also regarded with disfavour by the communist purists of Guinea. "Horoya" chose July 4, 1966, America's national holiday, to publish the following leaders:

"Imperialists have realized that if their system is to last, investment in 'Cultural co-operation' pays off infinitely better in the long run than investment in military bases . . . The counter revolutionary dens, linked up by certain diplomatic missions in Guinea, are doing their utmost to flood our market with the most pernicious kind of literature, in the form of paper-backs, newspapers, bulletins sent free of charge to almost all the cadres of the Party and the Government, and to a certain number of militants and workers . . ."

This attack is directed against the United States alone, for since diplomatic relations were broken off, neither England nor France have an embassy in Conakry.

That is the sort of country, China-loving and America-hating, to which Congress each year assigns tens of millions of dollars. It is this overtly pro-Chinese regime that the American taxpayer is helping to survive; it is to this same regime that the United States Congress handed out:

17,000,000 dollars in 1963  
22,000,000 dollars in 1964  
30,000,000 dollars in 1965

Last but not least, ever since Ghana's Nkrumah was overthrown in February, Guinea has been communist China's turntable and most important base in Africa. A large number of the Chinese driven from Ghana fled to Guinea, raising the number

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of Pekin's emissaries there from 600 to 900. Nkrumah himself, having been spat out by his people, only five months after the United States cut down its aid to his pro-Chinese government, is now a refugee in Guinea.

We free Guineans, and with us all liberal Africans, fail to understand how the United States can persist in giving such generous aid to the Guinean regime, thus dragging out all the more our people's martyrdom.

We cannot, and will not admit—for the honour of the United States is at stake—that Americans who are sending out their children to die in Vietnam in order to contain China, are helping the most pro-Chinese regime in Africa merely to protect the interests of the Harvey Aluminium Company there. We cannot and will not admit that defenders of the Harvey Aluminium Company are able to put the interests of a private company before those of an entire nation which is suffering under a regime allied to the China of the Mao Tse Tung.

The National Liberation Front of Guinea is sure of its strength and knows quite well the situation in Guinea. It is not asking the American government—any more than it is asking any other power—to help it overthrow Sekou Toure's pro-Chinese regime. The National Liberation Front of Guinea is simply asking the American People to help no more the pro-Chinese rulers of Guinea, who are the enemies of our people as well as those of the United States.

The National Liberation Front of Guinea requests personally and insistently every American citizen to draw the attention of his Congressman on those facts. The Guinean People will be very grateful to all of you.

**The Coordination Committee  
of the National Liberation Front of Guinea.**

Thiam Thierno Di Iol  
B.P. 887—rue des Hautes  
Bruxelles

*Favorable to the Red Chinese government.*

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