

Albania today

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**COMRADE RAMIZ ALIA,
FIRST SECRETARY OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE PLA
AND PRESIDENT OF THE PRESIDUM OF THE PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY
OF THE PSR OF ALBANIA, GIVES THE ALBANIAN PEOPLE
THE NEW YEAR GREETINGS**



Shaban Hysa: The Land Reform (oil).

OUR PEOPLE'S STATE IS STRONG, BECAUSE IT HAS ITS ROOTS IN THE PEOPLE. OUR PEOPLE ARE LINKED LIKE FLESH TO BONE WITH THE STATE POWER, BECAUSE THE PEOPLE'S STATE POWER AND SOCIALISM FREED THE MASSES FROM ALL THE ILLS OF THE PAST, FROM UNEMPLOYMENT AND EMIGRATION, FROM TAXES AND LEVIES, FROM INFLATION AND INCREASES IN THE COST OF LIVING, FROM ALL THOSE ILLS FROM WHICH THE PEOPLE IN THE BOURGEOIS AND REVISIONIST COUNTRIES SUFFER. IN ALBANIA, THE PEOPLE'S STATE POWER REALIZES TRUE DEMOCRACY FOR THE MASSES OF THE PEOPLE, THE EMANCIPATION OF ALL STRATA OF SOCIETY, ENSURES FREEDOM AND EQUALITY FOR ALL.

RAMIZ ALIA

THE RESOLUTE MARCH OF OF SOCIALISM, ON THE BY ENVER HOXHA IS IR

GREETINGS TO THE ALBANIAN PEOPLE OF THE NEW YEAR 1986

On New Year's Eve, Comrade Ramiz Alia, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania and President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, speaking on television, addressed a message of greetings to the Albanian people on the occasion of the traditional New Year festivities.

DEAR COMRADES AND FRIENDS, WORKERS, PEASANTS, INTELLECTUALS, VETERANS, YOUTH AND PIONEERS OF ENVER,

DEAR MOTHERS AND SISTERS,

DEAR COMPATRIOTS WHEREVER YOU ARE, I SEND YOU ALL MY HEARTFELT GOOD WISHES FOR A HAPPY NEW YEAR. LET THIS YEAR, 1986, BE FOR ALL OF YOU A YEAR OF JOY AND PROGRESS, A YEAR WHICH BRINGS YOU HAPPINESS AND PROSPERITY.

WE HAVE SEEN OUT A YEAR FULL OF WORK, FULL OF STRUGGLE AND SUCCESSES, BUT ALSO FULL OF DIFFICULTIES. WE EXPERIENCED A BITTER SPRING, THE BITTEREST OF ALL THE YEARS OF OUR NEW LIFE, IN WHICH THE GLORIOUS LEADER AND SON OF OUR PEOPLE, COMRADE ENVER HOXHA, PARTED FROM US; WE HAD A SEVERE WINTER, THE MOST SEVERE IN LIVING MEMORY; WE WENT THROUGH A SUMMER WITH AN UNPRECEDENTED DROUGHT. NEVER BEFORE HAVE SO MUCH GRIEF AND SO MANY NATURAL DIFFICULTIES BEEN EXPERIENCED IN ONE YEAR.

But they did not overwhelm our people. On the contrary, in the struggle to cope with and overcome them, our people displayed their marvellous qualities and virtues — the determination, persistence at work, confidence in the future and the optimistic spirit which have always characterized them.

It was you, comrade workers, who, with rare political maturity and a great sense of responsibility, mastered the situation and accomplished great tasks, gave the Homeland the Koman hydropower station and new railways, produced more coal, copper and chromium, and consumer goods.

The difficulties did not overwhelm you, dear comrade cooperativists, who worked day and night and achieved high yields, higher than ever before in wheat, cotton, tobacco and many other crops.

The severe tests we stood have made us stronger and better prepared to overcome any difficulties.

The Party congratulates you and thanks all of you, dear comrades, on your heroic, self-sacrificing work during this year, on the great actions you undertook, the militant spirit and communist consciousness that you displayed, and on the valuable experience you have gained in this struggle. Your mobilization and readiness to fulfil the tasks, even in unfavourable conditions, have been a powerful encouragement and inspiration. The victories achieved are successes of the line of the Party and of your work.

ON THE ROAD PATH BLAZED REVERSIBLE

LE ON THE OCCASION

During 1985 Albania took further steps forward on the road of socialism. Its prestige in the world was enhanced and its international position was strengthened. The freedom and the independence of our Homeland, which we have won with bloodshed and have defended with great sacrifices, were further consolidated. The friends and well-wishers of our country have increased. To the enemies who asked with malicious intent, «which way will Albania go?» it has been made quite clear that the resolute march of our Party and people on the road of socialism and their consistency in faithfully following Enver's road are one and indivisible.

Ours is a dynamic and optimistic society with clear prospects. Every year that comes, every plan we draft opens up new horizons to it.

In 1986 major tasks, but also great joys, await us. Tomorrow we shall begin working for the new five-year plan. Soon we shall celebrate the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic. The year 1986 is the year of the 9th Congress of our glorious Party and of the celebration of the 45th anniversary of its founding.

Ahead of us there is a great program of work and action, the aim of which, as the 13th Plenum of the Central Committee pointed out, is the rapid, all-round development of the country and the continuous improvement of the well-being of the people. The fulfilment of the solid tasks of this year will lay a sound basis for the fulfilment of the five-year plan as a whole. The Party is con-

vinced that all the working people of town and countryside, with multiplied energies, and courage, with unfaltering work, self-sacrifice and enthusiasm, will accomplish them with honour. As always, our working people, with the communists in the lead, with struggle to strengthen the unity of our people, to strengthen the defence capacity of the Homeland, to defend all the victories of socialism.

At these joyful moments I address myself to you, comrade workers, and on behalf of the Party, wish you a good year full of successes. I address myself to our heroic peasantry and wish them fruitful work and bumper harvests. I address myself to the younger generation of Albania, the wonderful children and youngsters of our country, and wish them joy and happiness, successes at school and in life. I address myself to the cadres and specialists, the scientists and the working people of art and culture, and wish them fruitful and innovative creative work. On the occasion of the New Year, I want to congratulate the war veterans and the veterans of socialist construction, the soldiers, officers, and all the members of our armed forces, and send them my warmest greetings. I address myself to you, dear compatriots, who nurture longing and ardent love for the Homeland in your hearts, and send you my best wishes.

Once again, dear comrades, I wish you all a Happy New Year and may 1986 be a year of joy and great victories!



Comrađe ENVER HOXHA speaking to the Constituent Assembly, on January 11, 1946

On January 11 of this year, all the Albanian people enthusiastically celebrated one of the marked victories in the epoch of the Party, the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic. On this occasion, many and various activities, such as commemorative meetings, conversations and talks with veterans of the war and work, topical afternoons and festive concerts were organized in the capital and in the other districts of the country.

On this occasion, once again our people powerfully expressed manifested their steel unity around the Party and the state power, their ardent love for the Party and its Central Committee, with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head, their profound respect for the memory, deep gratitude for the immortal work of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the glorious founder of the Party, the legendary leader of the National Liberation War and the architect of our people's state power.

In this manner, once again they expressed their unshakeable determination to march ahead, with the Party in the lead, on the road of socialism, to proceed consistently and loyally on the road of Enver.

COMMEMORATIVE MEETING ASSEMBLY DEDICATED TO OF THE PROCLAMATION

**THE PARTY HAS THE
MERIT THAT IT KNEW HOW
FOR NATIONAL LIBERATION
THE ESTABLISHMENT OF**

The commemorative meeting dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic was held in the capital, on January 11.

The meeting was attended by ex-Assemblymen, vanguard workers and cooperativists, working people of various central departments and institutions, representatives of central organizations of the masses and cadres from the districts of the country.

Those present received with enthusiastic applause the entrance into the hall of Comrade Ramiz Alia, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party and President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and Comrades Adil Çarçani, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers, members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party, Hajredin Çeliku, Hekuran Isai, Lenka Çuko, Manush Myftiu, Muho Asllani, Pali Miska, Rita Marko, Simon Stefani, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party, Besnik Bekteshi, Foto Çami, Llambi Gegprifti, Prokop Murra, Qirjako Mihali, secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, Vangjel Çërrava, members of the Central Committee of the Party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the Government.

The commemorative meeting was opened by the vice-chairman of the Presiding Committee of the People's Assembly, Jashar Menzelxhiu.

The speech of the occasion about the glorious 40-year long road of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania was delivered by Comrade Pali Miska, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party and chairman of the Presiding Committee of the People's Assembly.

Then, the floor was taken by the deputies Foto Çami, Besnik Bekteshi, Reiz Malile, Prof. Aleks Buda, and Aranit Çela.



MEETING OF THE PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY ON THE 40th ANNIVERSARY OF THE REVOLUTION ON OF THE REPUBLIC

**OUTSTANDING HISTORIC
MOMENT TO MERGE INTO ONE THE WAR
AND THE STRUGGLE FOR
THE PEOPLE'S STATE POWER**

The Presidium of the commemorative meeting of the People's Assembly



FROM COMRADE PALI M

«FORTY YEARS AGO, FULFILLING THE WILL OF THE ALBANIAN PEOPLE, THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY WITH UNANIMOUS VOTING PROCLAIMED ALBANIA PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC. IN THIS MARKED JUBILEE WE REMEMBER AND HONOUR WITH GREAT RESPECT THE DISTINGUISHED AND UNFORGETTABLE LEADER OF THE PARTY AND THE PEOPLE, THE ARCHITECT OF SOCIALIST ALBANIA, COMRADE ENVER HOXHA. OUR PARTY AND PEOPLE ARE GRATEFUL FOR EVER TO THIS LEGENDARY LEADER WHO, WITH RARE WISDOM, INTELLIGENCE AND FORESIGHT, GAVE THEM LEADERSHIP IN THE WAR FOR NATIONAL LIBERATION, FOR THE TRIUMPH OF THE PEOPLE'S REVOLUTION AND FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF SOCIALISM.

«IN THIS ANNIVERSARY OF THE REPUBLIC COMRADE ENVER HOXHA IS NOT AMONG US. BUT WE HAVE HIS MONUMENTAL WORK OF INCALCULABLE VALUE FOR THE PRESENT GENERATIONS AND THOSE TO COME, WE HAVE THE PEOPLE'S SOCIALIST OF ALBANIA WHICH HAS ASCENDED THE HIGHEST PEAKS OF SOCIAL PROGRESS AND HAS CLEAR PERSPECTIVES OF A BRILLIANT FUTURE.

«The achievement of the proclamation of the Republic, on the 11th of January 1946, has no passed through an easy road. The idea about it was outlined since November 8, 1941, in Tirana when Comrade Enver Hoxha, at the head of the communists, founded our heroic Party which, from its first Resolution, laid down the tasks, of fighting for national independence alongside with the fight «for a people's democratic government in an Albania free from fascism.»

«The Party has the outstanding historic merit that it knew how to merge into one the war for national liberation with the struggle for the establishment of the people's state power, as a condition sine qua non for deep political, economic and social changes that would be realized later. These tasks, as inseparable tasks of the revolutionary strategy of the Party, constituted a whole. The foundation stone of this great epoch-making work was laid on September 16, 1942, at the Conference of Peza, in the heat of the partisan war. The next step of historic importance was taken at the 2nd National Liberation Conference, which proclaimed the power of the councils as the only legitimate state power in Albania, and adopted the decisions connected with their ideological and organizational strengthening. In the course of the following events, on May 24, 1944, the historic Congress of Përmet was called in order to implement the will of the Albanian people who were fighting not only to liberate their country from the foreign yoke, but also to frustrate the plans of the internal and external reactionary forces, which wanted to throw the country

back to the bitter past of the antipopular regimes. The Congress, which was a democratically elected representation, has gone down in the history of our people as a major event, because it founded the Albanian state of people's democracy and solved the problem of political power in favour of the insurgent people. The 2nd meeting of the Anti-fascist National Liberation Council, in Berat, which gave the people their first democratic government, was the logical crowning of all these efforts

«The correct class stand of our Party towards the bourgeoisie and the landed class, which strove to wrest the power from the people, the decisive role of Comrade Enver Hoxha, who barred the road to the Anglo-American brutal interferences in the internal affairs of our country, helped the people's state power to establish itself and operate solely in the newly liberated Albania. The main and most important result of the Anti-fascist National Liberation War, led and organized by the Communist Party of Albania, was the raising of the Albanian people to the status of the absolute master of its own destinies. As Comrade Enver Hoxha has said, it 'gave our people freedom and the people's state power, the People's Republic of Albania, as the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat and opened the road of progress towards socialism and communism.»

«The political wisdom and the ideological maturity of our Party emerged clearly also on the course it followed about the form of the state that was to be established after the war. What the people had decided with their rifles, now it was time for them to be sanctioned through free, direct, equal, secret and general ballot. In the elections of December 2, 1945 the whole people, in the South and the North, responded to the call of the Party and the Front, casting the majority of their votes for the People's Republic. This will of theirs was definitively applied in practice by the Constituent Assembly, the all-powerful representative of the people which, by the unanimous approval of the motion of the Vlora delegates presented by Comrade Hysni Kapo, adopted the historic decision of proclaiming Albania a People's Republic. In this manner, the efforts of the Albanian people, led by the Party, for the setting up of the new social order and the new Albanian State, were crowned with success. With the proclamation of the Republic and the approval of its Founding Constitution, our people and Party had all the means necessary to continue and carry the socialist revolution further ahead, to ceaselessly perfect and democratize the state power.

«Four decades have passed since those unforgettable days and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has traversed a glorious road and has made colossal revolutionary transformations which have radically

SKA'S SPEECH

changed its appearance. The Homeland has been strengthened continuously; Albania is the country of people freed from any kind of oppression and exploitation, who enjoy a new happy and secure life. The People's Socialist Republic of Albania today is the country in which the people are masters of their own destinies, in which the banner of freedom, the banner of socialism, flies high.

«The development of our country is characterized by complete economic and political stability. We have an advanced multi-branched industry which develops at rapid rates. Our industry, relying on its own forces, ensures the independent development of the economy, without stretching our hand to anyone for anything; it satisfies all the fundamental needs of the populations, the economy, in general, and of the defence. Major progress has been made also in agriculture. The erstwhile Albania of the «legend of the maize» has now an advanced, intensive agriculture of high yields, in which the new achievements of science are more and more thoroughly applied. The all-round socio-economic development of the country has brought about the radical transformation of our countryside, which is coming closer and closer to the town.

«The rates of our economic and cultural development bear no comparison with those of the past. But if we have to make the comparison (and in such marked days comparisons are quite significant), then we must admit that in 1985, as against 40 years ago when the Republic was proclaimed, the social product has increased 21 fold, the overall industrial production 5.3 fold. During this period the growth of the social product has been 7.8 times as high as the increase of the population.

«The Albanian arts, culture, literature and science have assumed unprecedented development. One in every 3 inhabitants in our country attends school. Our country today has a large intelligentsia which has emerged from the bosom of the people and is linked closely with them, which has schooling and culture, which is ideologically and politically prepared. But the greatest victory of the Party and the people's state power is the creation of the new man equipped with the Marxist-Leninist world outlook, ready to devote all his energies to the building and the defence of socialism. In Albania all people are soldiers, and always and intently, they stand guard of the socialist Homeland and the great victories of the people's revolution.

«A major event in all the development made in these 40 years is the approval of the new Constitution of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. It is the most progressive and most democratic constitution in the world, the constitution of triumphant socialism, an act of great theoretical and practical importance, which

constitutes the juridical basis of the ceaseless socialist construction of our country. Our Constitution and the Codes worked out therefrom, relying completely on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and our revolutionary creative experience, have further strengthened our juridical order, the whole system of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

«The People's Socialist Republic of Albania has a strong and unshakeable international position, enjoys a high authority and prestige, and is honoured and respected everywhere in the world. Its friends and well-wishers have increased all over the world. The key to our successes in the international arena is the correct foreign policy which our Party and State have always pursued. This policy has served and serves the safeguarding of the freedom and independence of our socialist Homeland, the defence of the sovereignty and the supreme interests of the country, the defence of the victories of our People's Revolution.

«The People's Socialist Republic of Albania has been and remains the staunch opponent of the aggressive and expansionist policy of American imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism, an irreconcilable fighter against the reactionary, bourgeois and revisionist ideologies. It has not had and will not have any relations with the United States of America and with the Soviet Union which bear the main blame for the extremely dangerous situation created in the world today, for all the suffering and evils that befall mankind.

«The solidarity, support and sympathies of our People's Socialist Republic are and will be always with those who fight for freedom and national independence, who demand social justice and genuine democracy, who oppose oppression and exploitation, who are for peace and against war, who devote themselves to the struggle for the progress and emancipation of all mankind. All the progressive forces everywhere in the world have in our people a reliable friend and support. Proletarian internationalism and solidarity with these forces characterize the whole foreign policy of our socialist state.

«The People's Socialist Republic of Albania has declared publicly, and has shown with facts, that it is for good relations with the other states, on the basis of the principles of equality, respect of sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in the internal affairs of one another and mutual advantage. This is thoroughly proved by the diplomatic relations it has established with a great number of states in the world, is shown by the trade exchanges which have extended continuously, by the cultural contacts which have kept increasing. This incontestable reality tears all the masks from our enemies and gives no credibility to their ac-

cusations that allegedly Albania pursues «an autarkic and self-isolating policy».

«The People's Socialist Republic of Albania vigorously adheres to the policy of good neighbourliness with the states around it. It has given the neighbouring peoples its complete assurance that no evil will ever come to them from its own territory, because we only wish them well. At the same time, our people and Government have not allowed and will not allow anyone to violate our freedom, independence and national sovereignty in the slightest, to trample or denigrate them under any pretext and in any manner. We want the relations of our country with the neighbouring countries to develop always on a good road.

«As for Albania, it will never lack goodwill and constructive efforts in this direction, certainly, when the other sides will be just as disposed for the construction of relations of equality based completely on mutual respect of sovereignty, sincere friendship and good neighbourliness.

«The foreign policy of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania is the policy which was worked out and applied by our beloved leader, the unforgettable Comrade Enver Hoxha, and which has been proclaimed and endorsed at the Congress of the Party. It is useless for the day-dreamers to expect alterations in our policy. Comrade Ramiz Alia has said, «Albania neither «opens up» nor «closes up». It will proceed on the course which it has followed hitherto, a course which has secured its freedom and independence, the defence of socialism, and its good name in the world.»

«The road traversed by our people's power has not been easy, it is characterized by a fierce class struggle with the internal and external enemies, with the landowners and the big bourgeoisie, with the kulaks and other anti-socialist elements, with the armed bands of wreckers, and with the traitor organizations of spies and saboteurs, with those who deviated from the ranks of the Party. The iron fist of the dictatorship of the proletariat has powerfully struck the enemies of the Party and the people, beginning from Koçi Xoxe to the multiple agent Mehmet Shehu and his traitorous gang. In face of the monolithic, unbreakable unity of the Party and the people, all the plots of the enemies have failed ignominiously and have been thwarted.

«An essential distinctive feature of our people's state power is its close ties with the masses. The people's state power has ensured the working people the great right to have their say, with complete freedom, on every important economic, political and social problem, and their say is heeded. In socialist Albania there is complete freedom, in the most genuine and democratic form, for the working masses. Indissolubly linked with the people's state power is the emancipation of all the strata and sections of our society, therefore the people

guard it as the apple of their eye. The more our revolution advances and is deepened, the more the bonds of the Party and the state power with the people are strengthened and steeled. Testimony of the strength of our people's state power, of the sound moral-political situation which we have in our country, and the steel unity of the people around the Party, is also the comprehensive amnesty proclaimed by the Presidium of the People's Assembly. Comrade Enver Hoxha has stressed: «The 40 years of people's state power have convinced us that no harm can come to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania as long as the people and the Party is bound like flesh to bone. In this political and ideological bond, the most unbreakable of all bonds that may exist in the world, lies the basis and the explanation of the major successes we have achieved in our peaceful constructive work; thence, stems the strength of our authoritative word and independent say in the international arena, there lies the explanation of our courage and boldness in the defence of the truth, the Homeland, the people and socialism.»

«In commemorating the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of our Republic,» said Comrade Pali Miska in conclusion, «we see with our mind's eyes all the majesty of the epic of the National Liberation War and the relentless efforts of our Party and people, with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, for the establishment, strengthening and ceaseless revolutionization of the people's state power. Much blood and sweat, and many sacrifices were needed in order to reach the present day. But new battles await us and new, ever greater, more and more glorious victories, will be achieved by our Republic.»



In the second session the chairman of the Presiding Committee of the People's Assembly, Comrade Pali Miska proposed this agenda for the proceedings:

1. Endorsement of the report of the Council of Ministers «On the fulfilment of the state plan and budget for the year 1985 and the draft-plan for the economic and social development and the draft-state budget for the year 1986».
2. Endorsement of the bill «On the state plan for the development of the economy and culture of the PSRA for the year 1986».
3. Endorsement of the bill «On the state budget for the year 1986».

4. Endorsement of the decree issued by the Presidium of the People's Assembly.

The deputies adopted the agenda unanimously.

Then, the floor was given to the Chairman of the State Planning Commission, Comrade Niko Gjyzari, who submitted the report of the Council of Ministers «On the fulfilment of the state plan and budget for the year 1985 and the draft-plan for the economic and social de-

velopment and the draft-state budget for the year 1986».

«The unprecedented mobilization and drive of the masses under the leadership of the Party, said Comrade Niko Gjyzari among other things, were among the decisive factors which, despite the many difficulties of the imperialist and revisionist blockade and encirclement and the major difficulties caused by the severe winter and prolonged drought in some key sectors of the economy, both in agriculture and in hydro-energetics, enabled our economy to continue to make progress, displaying once more its superiority, stability and vitality as a socialist economy which does not know of spontaneity and anarchy, crisis and competition, as well as other features characteristic and typical of the economy of the capitalist and bourgeois-revisionist countries. Even in those conditions, relying completely on our forces and through a more rational utilization of material and financial sources, the extended socialist reproduction assumed larger proportions, the production forces were strengthened and, at the same time, the socialist relations of production improved further. On this basis the material well-being of the working masses was improved and their cultural level raised higher, and the defence potential of the Homeland made stronger than ever.

«These are important victories which prove once more the correctness of the Marxist-Leninist economic line and policy of the Party and the immortal teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha. They are a guarantee for further, more rapid advance in the socialist construction of the country, relying completely on our forces.

«In industry, the plan of 1985 has been fulfilled or overfulfilled in some important products such as coal, chromium and copper, natural bitumen and bituminous sands, in mechanical engineering and wood-processing, in the production of many broad consumer goods, etc. Despite the perceptible shortages in the production of electric power and in some agricultural primary materials, the creative and innovative spirit of the working masses discovered new reserves and, working better and through stricter control of the use of power sources and primary materials in short supply, it was possible, although the planned tasks were not completely fulfilled, to achieve perceptible increases, compared with 1984, such as 3.2 per cent in chemical fertilizers, 34 per cent in soda ash and PCV, 9 per cent in textiles and 9.6 per cent in knitwear. Production also increased in the production

of some food-stuffs, metallic articles and broad consumer goods, small and artistic articles, etc.

«The volume of total agricultural production was 2.2 per cent higher than in the previous year. Production increased especially in wheat (2.3 more quintals per hectare than in 1984), thereby reaching, as well as in cotton, the highest yields ever achieved in these crops in our country. In 1985, compared with 1984, better results were also achieved in the production of tobacco, vegetables, sunflower, while the production of beans almost doubled. The 1985 achievements in field crops proved once more the correctness of the policy of the Party for the development of agriculture and the effectiveness of the complex and constant measures taken to make agriculture as little dependent as possible on climatic conditions and to constantly strengthen the cooperativist order in the countryside.

«A distinguishing peculiarity of livestock-raising in 1985 was the continuation of the change that began to take place in the recent times — the numerical increase of the livestock. With the perceptible increase of the production of vegetables, the supply of the market with them both in the city and the country has been satisfactory over the whole year, and especially, in the second semester.

«On the basis of the increase of production, the improvement of the efficiency of the economy and the accumulation it created for its development and that of the socio-cultural sectors, in 1985 a total of 4.3 billion leks (at the prices of the 8th Five-year Plan) were invested. The concentration of funds and means enabled the construction and operation of more than 120 important production and socio-cultural projects, among which the first turbine of the «Enver Hoxha» hydro-power station of Koman, the railways Shkodra-Hani i Hotit and Fier-Vlora, the expansion of some chromium, copper and coal mines, the construction of some factories and production lines of the food-processing and construction materials industries, new refrigerators, some complex livestock-raising centres, etc. The irrigation capacity was extended to another 7.4 thousand hectares. Apart from many schools, hospitals, etc., about 9,500 apartments were built with state funds. Besides, construction work went on at high rates in many other important projects. Fruitful efforts were made for the implementation of the tasks set by the Central Committee of the Party to increase the effectiveness of investments and fundamental constructions. Work was done to simplify designs, to avoid excessive expenditure and premature buildings, to make constructions lighter and to replace construction materials in short supply and too expensive with cheaper and more easily available materials.

«What was done in industry, agriculture and in the other sectors of the economy created the conditions for opening up new work fronts for engaging the growth of



View of the hall



the active population in the sphere of material production, in the first place, as well as in other social activities. In implementation of the recommendations of the Central Committee of the Party, the Council of Ministers paid particular attention to and took a number of measures for preventing the difficulties created from affecting the well-being of the people. As a result, the standard of living of the working masses was not affected, on the contrary, it rose to a higher level.

«Compared with 1984, the goods turnover increased further. The population was supplied with 6 per cent more meat, 4 per cent more fats, 3 per cent more sugar, 8 per cent more vegetables, 20 per cent more fruit and citrus-fruit, 13 per cent more textiles, knitwear, metallic and electric articles, etc. Communal services, too, underwent an expansion of about 8 per cent and met better the needs of the population of the city and the countryside. Tasks in the sector of education, culture and the health service were on a whole fulfilled well. The immediate aid provided by the state and the solidarity displayed by the whole people in the elimination of the consequences of the exceptional severe winter in the northern zones of the country was another expression of the great concern of the Party about the people.

«All these results assume even greater importance if the conditions in which they were achieved, are taken into consideration. As it was stressed at the 13th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Party, the year 1985 provided us with a major experience for coping with difficulties and the fulfilment of the tasks for the solution of the many and complex problems of socialist construction on the basis of self-reliance, for knowing, mobilizing and using ever better the reserves and possibilities that our socialist order has and constantly creates.»

Speaking about the main tasks of the draft-plan for the socio-economic development of the country and the draft-state budget for 1986, Comrade Niko Gjyzari went on:

«The main and typical characteristic of this draft-plan is the relatively high rate of the growth of the social product which rises 9.5 per cent, as against 1985, and the national income which will rise 10.6 per cent. This will be achieved, in the first place, through a more rational utilization of the existing production capacities and the further strengthening of the savings regime in the use of power sources, imported primary materials and those in short supply, as well as the use with higher effectiveness of accumulation in the field of investments and expenditure in the non-productive sphere so as to strengthen the bases for the successful fulfilment of the whole 8th Five-year Plan.

«The volume of the total industrial production is envisaged to grow 7.3 per cent, as against 1985, always maintaining the priority development of the production

of the means of production. The development of industry and the other sectors will be based on a more rapid development of the power industry.

«Proceeding on what has already been achieved and the investments that have been or are being made, the draft-plan of 1986 provides for an about 17 per cent increase of the total agricultural production. A major task remains the increase of the production of the bread grain by 13 per cent so as to ensure a better basis for the development of the production of milk, meat and eggs. Along with the consolidation and the further raising of yields in wheat, more comprehensive measures will be taken by the Ministry of Agriculture, the districts and the individual economies for the implementation of modern technology so as to increase at higher rates maize yields which are planned at 57 quintals per hectare in the plains and about 28 quintals per hectare in the hilly and mountainous zones.

«For the development of the economy and the socio-cultural sectors investments of about 4.4 billion leks will be made. In the setting of this figure account has been taken of the utilization with higher effectiveness of material, financial and hard-currency funds, of the process of construction, in the first place, so that they are made operational as soon as possible, as well of the beginning of work on some new projects. About 83 per cent of investments will be channelled to the production sphere. Industry and agriculture will account for about 74 per cent of all state investments.

«Through a greater concentration of construction-assembly work and utilizing the method of mass action on a broader scale, in 1986, 130 major projects will be built and made operational such as the «Enver Hoxha» hydro-power station of Koman, the factory of lubricating oils of Ballsh, the expansion of the superphosphate factory of Laç, some production lines of the food-processing industry, water conservancy projects and livestock-raising complexes, refrigerators, socio-cultural projects, etc. Work will begun for the construction of other major projects, such as the hydro-power station of Bënja, the Milot-Rrëshen-Klos railway, the urea factory of Fier and the sulphuric acid factory of Laç, etc.

«The growth of material production, of financial accumulation and the number of workers envisaged in the draft-plan for 1986 guarantee and improve further the well-being of the working masses and create possibilities for the further development of education, culture and the health service. The real income per capita, in general, is envisaged to grow at an average of 3 per cent. The monetary income of the population, the turnover of the retail-trade and the monetary circulation will be harmonized; they will meet the needs of the population and strengthen the buying capacity of the lek further. The goods turnover in the state trade sector is envisaged to grow 6.4 per cent and about 8 per cent

in the cooperativist trade sector. The people will be supplied with 5.2 per cent more meat, 5.3 per cent more fats, 11 per cent more beans, 16 per cent more potatoes and vegetables, 8 per cent more confections and knit-wear, 7 per cent more footwear, 10 to 15 per cent more construction materials, etc.

«There will be a further development of the communal services for the people, which will grow 9.7 per cent. Nine point five thousand new apartments are envisaged to be built with state funds and tasks have been set to provide a better material base for the construction of dwelling-houses with the financial means of the cooperativists themselves.

«The planned tasks for the economic and cultural development of the country in 1986 are completely based on the financial and hard-currency resources created by our economy. The draft-budget for 1986 is aimed at a better utilization of the reserves and possibilities of the economy for the increase of income and its effective use by means of a strict savings regime. The income of the state budget are envisaged to grow 12 per cent. The expenditure of the state budget guarantee the uninterrupted financing of the economy, of the socio-cultural sectors and the defence of the country. Fifty-one per cent of budget expenditure will go to the development of the economy. Expenditure for education, the health service and social insurance with account for 27.8 per

cent and that for defence 11 per cent of the state budget.»

After speaking about some of the main directions of the work of the state and economic organs for the fulfilment of the plan for 1986, Comrade Niko Gjyzari concluded by saying:

The Council of Ministers is confident that the working masses, the state and economic organs, inspired from the corrects Marxist-Leninist line of the Party and under its leadership, with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head, will further raise their mobilization and drive at work, and with their attacking spirit and the use of the method of mass action, will go all-out for the implementation of the tasks of the plan of 1986 so as to meet the 45th anniversary of the founding of the Party and its 9th Congress with new and greater successes for the ceaseless strengthening of our socialist economy and culture.

Then, Comrade Luan Muhameti, Deputy and Head of the Permanent Plan and Budget Commission of the People's Assembly, submitted the report on behalf of this Commission.

After the delivery of the reports, the discussion continued.

The closing speech was delivered by Comrade Pali Miska, Chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly.

THE LAND REFORM-A STEP OF GREAT IMPORTANCE ON THE ROAD OF DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE

COMRADE RAMIZ ALIA HAILS THE

PARTICIPATION IN THE TRADITIONAL CELEBRATION OF THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LAND REFORM, SAID HE, IS A GREAT REJOICING FOR ALL OF US. THE ENTIRE PEOPLE, THE ENTIRE ALBANIA CELEBRATE TODAY.

THE LAND REFORM HAS BEEN A MAJOR REVOLUTIONARY STEP, THE FIRST ACT OF DECISIVE IMPORTANCE OF THE NEW PEOPLE'S STATE POWER IN THE FIELD OF TRANSFORMATION OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC RELATIONS IN THE COUNTRYSIDE. IT CHANGED THE OLD RELATIONS OF LAND OWNERSHIP AND PUT AN END TO THE EXPLOITATION OF THE PEASANTRY BY THE CLASS OF BEYS AND AGHAS. THROUGH THE LAND REFORM, THE PARTY GAVE THE LAND TO HIM WHO TILLED IT, THEREBY MAKING TRUE THE CENTURIES-OLD DREAM OF THE PEASANTRY. IT OPENED THE ROAD TO FURTHER ALL-ROUND TRANSFORMATIONS IN THE ALBANIAN COUNTRYSIDE, IN OUR SOCIALIST AGRICULTURE.

The Land Reform is one of the wisest, most far-sighted and most courageous acts of the Party and Comrade Enver Hoxha in the difficult post-war years Albania was living through. All those radical transformations which have radically changed the look of our countryside are linked with that major step taken by the Party in those years — with the carrying out of the Land Reform. Therefore, we remember and will always remember it with rejoicing.

The living of people in the Albanian village has changed radically. There can be no comparison between the life of suffering in the thatched

hut of the Myzeqe peasant of the past with the life of the Myzeqe peasant, of our whole peasantry, of the present, who live in prosperity and in new homes. Today in our village there are schools and houses of culture, health institutions and communal services, the same as in the city.

Our people today see with joy and pride the achievements of our agriculture. These achievements are colossal, they are astounding in many respects. When the implementation of the Land Reform began in Myzeqe, which was called the «granary of Albania», in the past wheat yields were hardly higher than 8-9 quintals per ha, while the highest maize yields for the whole country were not above 14-15 quintals per ha. Today the average wheat yield for the whole Myzeqe is 46 quintals per ha, without mentioning individual brigades and sectors which have succeeded in taking in even 70 quintals per ha. On the other hand, maize yields have increased four to fivefold, without mentioning outstanding agricultural economies such as the «29 November» agricultural enterprise in Lushnja, the agricultural enterprises of Dajç of Shkodra, of Maqellara of Dibra, or Vrina of Saranda, which take in from 90 to 100 quintals of maize per ha.

Those and many other successes have their origin in the Land Reform. They constitute a clear confirmation of the correctness of the agrarian policy of the Party which is a wise and courageous policy. We must recall it that in those years when the implementation of the Land Reform began, Albania had not the powerful economy it has today, and the peasantry had not the advanced psychology, consciousness and mentality of today.

P OF GREAT HISTORIC OPMENT

COOPERATIVISTS

The Land Reform was carried out in the conditions of a fierce class struggle. The foreign enemies threatened our Albania with a new invasion if the people's power took any step which effected the privileges and economic interests of the overthrown classes. The internal enemies also took concrete actions in order to impede at any cost the implementation of the Land Reform.

Like at any other moment of our modern history, the Party and Comrade Enver Hoxha made light of the threats of the enemy, mobilized the entire people, filled them with confidence in their forces, enthused them and gave the land to the peasants.

The Land Reform was a step of great historic importance on the road of development of our agriculture. It prepared the necessary conditions for the transition to other, even more radical revolutions, in the field of agriculture, such as its collectivization. The setting up of enlarged cooperatives, the transformation of the more advanced economies into higher-type cooperatives and of the latter into agricultural enterprises, the creation of the priority intensification zone and many other broad processes our agriculture has gone through during these forty years, processes which are linked directly with the development of socialist relations of production, have the Land Reform as their starting-point.

The carrying out of the Land Reform was an immediate task for the new people's power. It was indispensable, a decisive condition for opening up new prospects to the Albanian countryside. Our peasantry had fought centuries on end for the land, so they threw themselves unreservedly

into the National Liberation War, thereby expressing their profound feelings of patriotism and aspirations to freedom and social justice, as well as their aspirations to a better life and their dream of having a land of their own. They fought and made great sacrifices in the hope that they would become the legitimate owners of the land and that the Party would make this hope true, as it did.

The distribution of the title-deeds to the peasants was not an act of merely economic importance. It had a profound ideological and political significance. By making the peasantry the owner of their land, the Party showed by deeds to the people that their efforts had not been in vain. The Land Reform raised the consciousness of the peasantry to a higher level, increased their trust in the Party and in their future, linked them like flesh to bone to the Party and the working class. Just as in the time of the war, the peasantry participated with enthusiasm in mass actions, did everything to carry out the word of the Party.

In our agriculture many revolutions, which we call simply revolutionary transformations, have been carried out. Just as in the National Liberation War, in these revolutions, too, our peasantry has always been the main active force, has always stood on the forefront, has always been ready and determined to assume major tasks and consistently implement the teachings of the Party and Comrade Enver Hoxha.

The Albanian peasantry has its own outstanding specific qualities. Its alliance with the working class is based on their common ideology, aims and ideals. The Albanian peasantry assimilated and continues to assimilate the Marxist-Leninist ideo-

logy of the working class, its class consciousness. It has become a resolute fighter, just as the working class, for the cause of the socialist construction of the country.

These close links of our peasantry with the working class have their explanation in the relentless struggle our people have waged through history for the freedom of their country and for social progress. Their roots go back especially to the glorious National Liberation War, when on the call of the Communist Party, the party of the working class, our peasantry threw itself selflessly into the battle against the occupiers. We may say that the overwhelming part of the partisan army was made up by the sons and daughters of our peasants. The peasantry gave shelter to the partisan fighters all over the country. Our peasantry became a worthy cofighter of the working class in the heroic battles for freedom and socialism.

Our Party has always considered these specific qualities of the Albanian peasantry. It has struggled and continues to struggle to fulfil its revolutionary interests and aspirations. This has linked our peasantry even more closely with the Party which has constantly paid first-rate importance to creating ever better and more suitable conditions of work and life in the countryside.

The whole policy of the Party has been and continues to be aimed at the gradual narrowing down of the fundamental differences between city

and country, at the ceaseless development of socialist agriculture. Our society has made huge investments for land reclamation, irrigation, the mechanization and chemization of agriculture, the raising of the cultural and educational level of the workers of this branch of the economy. In the future, too, our Party will consistently pursue this line, this policy which serves the steeling of the unity of the people round it, the advance of the economy and the strengthening of the defence capacity of the Homeland, the improvement of the living of the people and the meeting of their needs.

«It is a great satisfaction to the Party that this year the cooperativist peasantry of the district of Lushnja commemorates the 40th anniversary of the distribution of the first title-deeds with many new successes. Despite the difficult weather conditions of this year, the cooperativists of Lushnja fulfilled and overfulfilled their plans for the production of wheat and sunflower, beans, cotton, tobacco, etc. They achieved high yields also in other crops and in livestock-raising. On this occasion, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Party, I thank all the working people of your district and congratulate them on the results they have achieved and wish them still greater victories.

LONG LIVE THE COOPERATIVIST PEASANTRY!

LONG LIVE THE PARTY!

THE FIRST GREAT DECISION OF THE PARTY FOR THE SOLUTION OF THE AGRARIAN QUESTION

FROM COMRADE ADIL ÇARÇANI'S SPEECH

FORTY YEARS AGO, SAID HE, HERE IN MYZEQE, AT GORRE VILLAGE OF THE DISTRICT OF LUSHNJA, AMID UNDESCRIBABLE ENTHUSIASM, THE BELOVED LEADER OF THE PARTY AND OUR PEOPLE, OUR GREAT AND IMMORTAL TEACHER, COMRADE ENVER HOXHA, DISTRIBUTED THE FIRST TITLE-DEEDS TO THE PEASANTS. THIS EVENT OF MAJOR HISTORIC IMPORTANCE, WHICH WE HAVE COME HERE TO COMMEMORATE TODAY, MARKED THE BEGINNING OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LAND REFORM WHICH WAS THE FIRST MAJOR DECISION OF THE PARTY AND THE PEOPLE'S STATE POWER FOR THE SOLUTION OF THE AGRARIAN QUESTION IN OUR COUNTRY ON THE MARXIST-LENINIST COURSE.

Allow me on this occasion to bring you and all the patriotic hard-working peasantry of our country the revolutionary greetings of the Central

Delivered in the rally organized in Gorre, Lushnja district, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Land Reform.

Committee of the Party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the Council of Ministers and wish you: Many returns of the festivity of the Land Reform, as well as of the great November festivities!

Innumerable are the efforts, uprisings and revolts of our peasantry to get rid of the heavy oppressive and exploitative bondage of the beys and aghas, to change the relations of ownership on the land, for freedom, justice and social progress. But in no time in the past could it make these century-old aspirations a reality. Only in the Party of the working class did the peasantry find for the first time in history, as Comrade Enver Hoxha put it, the true revolutionary leadership, of its struggle for freedom, land and prosperity.

So, right from the beginning it linked itself indissolubly with the Party, became the main base of the Anti-fascist National Liberation War, placed everything it held dear at its service, opened its heart and its home to it, shared its last loaf of bread with the partisans, shed its

blood for the freedom and independence of the Homeland, for the beautiful days we are living and enjoying today.

The first year after the liberation of the Homeland had not ended when in August 1945, the law on the Land Reform was promulgated. The carrying out of this Reform was the first revolution in the socio-economic relations of the countryside in our country.

It goes to the credit of our Party and Comrade Enver Hoxha personally that the Land Reform in our Country was implemented not merely as a reform in the narrow context of the tasks of the anti-feudal bourgeois-democratic revolution, but as a measure with a profound revolutionary content, with an anti-capitalist character and with the aim of the eventual setting out of the whole peasantry on the road of socialism.

The implementation of the Land Reform in our country was done in accordance with the programme of the Party through a fierce class struggle with the internal and external enemy and relying firmly on the poor peasantry. It was completed in record time and gave the land, without mentioning here work animals, olive groves, etc., to more than 70,000 thousand peasant families.

With the implementation of the Land Reform that land which was sold and bought as a token for barter, which was left untilled or for pasture whenever it suited the interests of its owners, which suffered from floods and droughts, which was worked with primitive and archaic implements, was reborn and enlivened, because it was put in the hands of those who worked it and in the service of the whole society.

The Land Reform created the first conditions for the growth of agricultural and livestock production which was so necessary for the people and the war-devastated Homeland, as well as for the all-round development of the economy. That is why quite rightly our peasant and our people consider the Land Reform the monumental deed of the Party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, who was the architect and inspirer of the Land Reform and who organized and guided step by step the work for its implementation.

At the same time, relying on the teachings of Marxism-Leninism, the Party and Comrade Enver showed the peasant that the collectivization of agriculture was the only road for the construction of socialism in the countryside. It is not by chance that the completion of the Land Reform coincides with the setting up of the first agricultural cooperative here, in Lushnja, in the village of Krutja, which marks the beginning of the collectivization in our country.

The socialist collectivization of the countryside, as Comrade Enver Hoxha has said, was the second revolution, the most radical revolutionary change in the socio-economic relations of the countryside. It did away with the basis of the antagonistic contradiction between the town and the countryside, broke centuries-old mentalities based on the private ownership of the land and individual work, It set out agriculture on the road of the modern large-scale socialist production and further steeled the alliance of the peasantry with the working class, which constitutes the social foundation of our state of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The Marxist-Leninist road followed by our Party for the solution of the agrarian question represents a valuable experience and contribution to the theory and practice of scientific socialism. Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings to the effect that only under the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist Party can the Land Reform be carried out in a radical manner and become one of the premises for the setting out of the countryside and the peasantry on the socialist road; the carrying out of the collectivization without waiting for the achievement of a relatively high level of development of the forces of production, while at the same time not pressing ahead with it artificially, but only after convincing the peasant so that he sets on this road of his free will; the gradual unification and enlargement of the cooperatives, and, then, the creation of higher-type cooperatives; the gradual transition, with the creation of appropriate conditions, of some of them into property of the whole people and the gradual creation of zones of priority intensification, etc., which lead to the narrowing down of differences between town and countryside, represent the original road for the solution of the agrarian question in Albania.

We see today the correctness of the policy of the Party and the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha materialized in the socialist reality of our countryside, in the deep-going transformations made in our agriculture. So, what Comrade Enver Hoxha declared here in Gorre 40 years ago: «On this day a black and sad chapter, full of suffering and misery, full of blood and tears, is closed once and for all time and a new, happy and brilliant chapter in the history of our people, a chapter in which victories are recorded with each passing day, is being opened», was proved true.

And it happened as the Commander, Comrade Enver Hoxha, had said.

In these 44 years, from the heights the Party has raised us, we see with pride the colossal force and the inexhaustible energies the program of



The Presidium of the mass rally. Comrade Adil Çarçani delivering the speech of the occasion

the Party for the development and intensification of agriculture has released. Huge investments were made for the reclamation, systematization and irrigation of the land, for the introduction of modern technologies, for the large-scale utilization of chemical fertilizers, selected seed and pedigree and high-yield livestock, for raising the educational and cultural level of the peasantry. Compared with 1945 the area of cultivated land has increased 2.4 fold. Our country has such a system of drainage and irrigation as makes agricultural production ever more independent from the destructive influence of heavy rainfall or prolonged drought. There is one tractor (reckoned in 15 HP) per every 36 ha of arable land.

The implementation of the programme of the Party and the heroic work of our peasantry for the development and modernization of agriculture, its intimate links with and powerful support from industry have led to a combination of ma-

terial and human factors which make for the rapid and steady growth of agricultural production. On this basis, for the first time in the history of our country, agriculture ensures the whole amount of bread grain needed by our country, most of other agricultural and livestock products needed by the population and the light and food-processing industry and contributes to our export, too. Yields in cereals and other crops have grown to levels which could not even be imagined in the past and which come near to those of the countries with an advanced agriculture.

Look at Myzeqe of today!

It was called «the granary of Albania» even before the Liberation of the country. But what kind of a granary could Myzeqe be at that time? True, nature had made it fertile, but the anti-popular regimes and the exploiting classes had left it in misery, at the mercy of its swamps and moors. What kind of a granary could it be when

its farmers, savagely oppressed and exploited, were unable to ensure their bread even for half of the year, when malaria and other lethal diseases wrought havoc with the health and life of thousands of its inhabitants.

Only the Party, the large investments of the socialist state, your wonderful work did make Myzeqe the real granary of our country. Even in a difficult agricultural year, as the present one, with its exceptional drought, Myzeqe and, in particular, the district of Lushnja, achieved yields higher than any other year. Although the unfavourable conditions of this year made the fulfilment of some planned indices impossible, it did not happen with us what occurred in some countries in which agricultural production was halved and which now have to hold out their hand for bread to others, in which the livestock is being slaughtered on a large scale for lack of fodder, and prices for agricultural products go constantly up and gravely affect the living standards of the working people. This is another proof of the correctness of the political line and economic policy of the Party for the development of the country, in general, and agriculture, in particular.

Socialism has radically regenerated our countryside. New beautiful houses occupy today the place of the former thatched huts and electric light has replaced the oil lamp. The radio and television are present everywhere. A broad network of schools, hearths and houses of culture, kindergartens and creches, hospitals and health centres units of socialist trade, etc., covers today all the villages of the country. The material well-being is improved and the cultural level of the peasantry rises ceaselessly from one day to the other.

After speaking about the big tasks the Party has set before agriculture with the plan of 1986 and the coming five-year plans for the speedy growth of agricultural and livestock production, Comrade Adil Çarçani, went on:

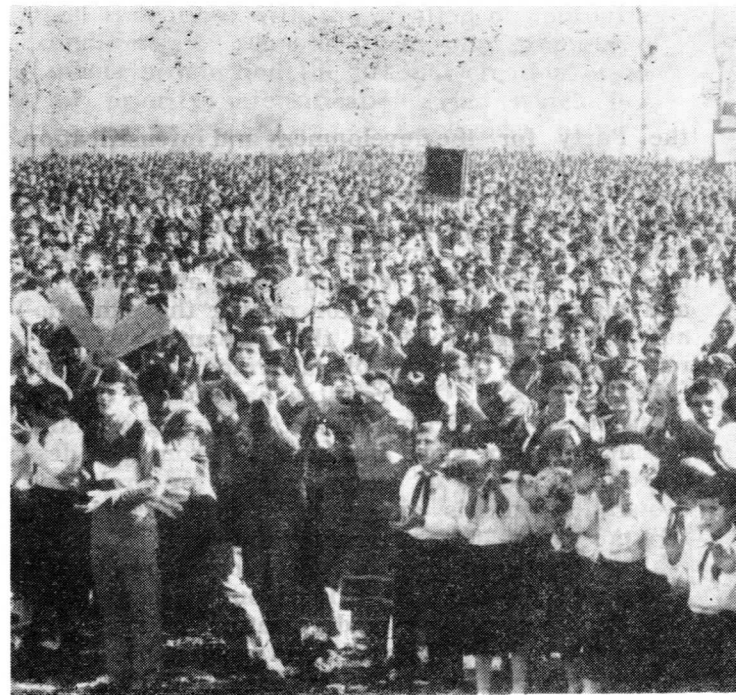
The internal situation in our country is brilliant. The unity of the people round the Party its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head, is stronger than ever. The readiness and mobilization of the masses is great. To the great grief that caused us the loss of the beloved leader of the Party and the people, our great teacher, Comrade Enver Hoxha, our working class, our cooperativist peasantry, all the working people of our country are responding with unprecedented mobilization, with unexampled drive at work on all the fronts of socialist construction and in the defence of the Homeland. They all are participa-

ting in the broad revolutionary movement of «Champions of the implementation of the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha».

However, we must not forget for a moment that we live and work in a tense international situation as a result of the aggressive policy of the imperialist powers, the two superpowers, American imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism, in the first place, the two most savage enemies of the peoples, the main cause of the tense situation created in the world today.

A great clamour is being raised now about the high level meeting which took place recently between Reagan and Gorbachev, on which, according to the bourgeois-revisionist propaganda, the fate of peace and mankind depends. It is not the first time that such high level meetings take place between the representatives of American imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism, but experience has proved that they bring no good to mankind or peace and international security; on the contrary, at these meetings new plots and intrigues are hatched against the freedom and independence of the peoples and, as a result, the threat of war increases even more.

For all those reasons our stand towards American imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism is clear-cut and unshakeable. Their «smiles» and «of-



fers», like those the Soviet Union has been making to us recently, do not deceive us. We know their aims well and reject them resolutely. We have clearly expressed it and declare it once more that the People's Socialist Republic of Albania neither has nor will have any kind of relations with the two imperialist powers — the United States and the Soviet Union whose policy poses a constant threat to the freedom and independence of the peoples, to peace and international security.

In the future, too, as the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, Comrade Ramiz Alia, said at the rally in Korça, our country will consistently follow the principled foreign policy worked out and implemented by Comrade Enver Hoxha, a policy of good relations, with all those countries which wish us well and maintain a correct stand towards our people and country, especially with our neighbours, will support the just struggle of the peoples for freedom, independence and social justice.

In the conditions of the present tense international situation and the profound and all-round crisis which has the capitalist-revisionist world in its grip, the effects and pressure of which reach our country, too, our task is to work everywhere with high productivity, with imagination, with a

creative and practical spirit so as to courageously open new roads for the development of production, to raise revolutionary vigilance and combat readiness ever higher on all fronts so as to be always ready to cope with any situation. Let us constantly strengthen and steel the unity of the people round the Party, with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head, because this unity has been and continues to be the main source of our resistance and victories over the internal and external enemies, the main motor force for the development and advance of our country on the road of socialism. The militant alliance of the working class with the cooperativist peasantry stands, as always, at the foundation of this unity. Hence, let us ceaselessly strengthen and steel it on the Marxist-Leninist road of the Party according to the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

The coming five-year plan opens new and more brilliant prospects. It will develop the productive forces further, will broaden the material-technical base of socialism which, together with the perfecting of the relations of production and the whole superstructure, will strengthen and steel the socialist order in our country, will make the life of our wonderful people ever happier, the defence of the Homeland invincible and our socialist victories intangible.

View of the mass rally



THE HYDRO-POWER PLANT IS A REFLECTION OF THE OF SOCIALIST ALBANIA, THE STRENGTH OF OUR P

COMRADE RAMIZ ALIA GREETS THE OF THE HYDRO-POWER PLANT

DEAR COMRADES!

IN THE FIRST PLACE I WANT TO GREET AND CONGRATULATE ALL THE WORKING PEOPLE OF THE HYDRO-POWER PLANT OF KOMAN, WHICH CARRIES THE NAME OF COMRADE ENVER HOXHA, ON THIS GREAT VICTORY THEY ACHIEVED BY COMMISSIONING FOR PRODUCTION THE FIRST TURBINE ACCORDING TO THEIR PLEDGE, THUS MARKING THE BEGINNING OF THE PRODUCTION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY BY THIS BIG HYDRO-POWER PLANT. ON THIS OCCASION I WANT TO CONGRATULATE, ALSO, THE SPECIALISTS WHO HAVE WORKED AND ARE STILL WORKING HERE, THE CADRES OF THIS HYDRO-POWER PLANT, THE DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS OF THIS MAJOR PROJECT.

THIS JOY WHICH WE FEEL TODAY IS SHARED BY THE WHOLE ALBANIA, BECAUSE THE «ENVER HOXHA» HYDRO-POWER PLANT OF KOMAN FURTHER STRENGTHENS OUR ECONOMY, IN GENERAL, AND THE ALBANIAN ENERGY INDUSTRY, IN PARTICULAR. BUT THE JOY IS GREAT FOR THE WHOLE ALBANIAN PEOPLE ESPECIALLY BECAUSE THIS HYDRO-POWER PLANT CARRIES A GREAT AND GLORIOUS NAME, THE NAME OF COMRADE ENVER HOXHA.

Comrade Enver Hoxha, at the head of the Party, brought the Albanian people freedom; brought happiness and prosperity to every Albanian family. He is the architect of the construction of socialism in our country. Comrade Enver's work and teachings and his name are deeply implanted in the mind and heart of every Albanian, wherever he is. And just as Comrade Enver Hoxha's work and teachings have illuminated and will

illuminate the minds of our people today and for ever after, so the light of this hydro-power plant, which bears his name, will illuminate the Albanian houses for centuries.

The hydro-power plant of Koman is the biggest project of the five-year plan which we are completing. But this hydro-power plant is also the first big project in the full meaning of the word, which is entirely built on our own forces, from the designing down to its execution and completion.

This hydro-power plant is the mirroring of the strength of socialist Albania, is the mirroring of the strength of our economy; because a country without economic strength cannot undertake the building of such great project which, from its size, does not rank behind those of world standards.

The «Enver Hoxha» hydro-power plant is the reflection of the technical-professional level of our working class. A working class without technical and professional training, an unknowledgeable working class, could not cope with all those requirements of the technology and know-how of hydro-power plants, which is a very complicated and delicate technology and know-how. But our working class, with its technical-professional ability, knows how to cope successfully with all these problems.

This hydro-power plant is, at the same time, a reflection of the high technical-scientific level of our talented specialists and engineers, hence, of our Albanian school which has trained such capable cadres and specialists who can give solutions to the very complex and difficult problems such as were those involved in this project. Therefore, when we inaugurate such projects we cannot

NT OF KOMAN STRENGTH

CONOMY

BUILDERS

but rejoice and strengthen our conviction that we have very much greater possibilities to build still more complex projects in the future, not only in the field of energy industry, but also in other fields, because we have a well-trained working class, we have very capable cadres and specialists who know how to forge ahead boldly, to advance confidently in any field of the economic and cultural development of the country. Our people must have greater confidence in the strength, knowledge, talent and experience of our marvellous cadres and specialists.

The development of the energy industry in our country has been always in the centre of the attention of the Party and has had the special and continuous solicitude of Comrade Enver. This development has not been easy to achieve. During these 40 years our energy industry has developed through fierce class struggle against internal and external enemies. They told us, «It's no use making investments in oil, because Albania has no large oil reserves.» They told us, «You should not build big hydro-power plants, because Albania is poor.» They told us, «You cannot build big and complex projects, because they require great experience, strong organization», etc., etc. The aim of the enemies, both internal and external, was to discourage us from undertaking such a major task which is connected with developing the electric power industry. But the correct policy of the Party, the insistence of Comrade Enver, his struggle to secure energy resources for the country have enabled Albania today to completely meet all its needs for energy, as well as to export. The majesty of the line and the policy of the Party, of the teachings of Comrade Enver on this question, comes out clearly if we bear in mind that

the world today is in the grip of the energy crisis, if we bear in mind that many countries face major energy difficulties.

In our country, too, the severe drought of this year caused us some difficulties. The experience of this year also showed that the question of the energy has very great importance, because it is the staple food of industry. The situation in this field at present is good. The rains of these days have created a very favourable situation. The level of waters at the hydro-power plants now has risen. Our hydro-power plants, which have begun to work at high capacity, not only can fulfil all the needs of the country, but also produce for export. Certainly, this is a good thing for the economy of our country, because it enables us to increase production in this branch and in other branches. Naturally, when we say that regarding energy we are much better than we were before, this does not mean that we have no reason to use it sparingly. On the contrary, our great duty is to save energy, just as we should save in all directions, in all fields.

At present, we are preparing to enter the year 1986 which is the first year of the 8th Five-year Plan. This year will be a year of struggle and efforts of the people and the Party to attain all those major objectives which we have set for the future, but at the same time to overcome some difficulties which were created for us during 1985, especially because of the long drought and the shortage of energy. Therefore, all the working people of our country must mobilize their forces more than ever before in order to fulfil their tasks. Even such outstanding collectives, as yours; must be always on the vanguard; in order to make other working collectives of the country to learn



from you for the fulfilment of the great tasks which face us.

Today is November 28, tomorrow is November 29: two great red-letter days, which remind us of the great struggle of our people for freedom and socialism. November 28 marks the crowning with success of the great, work of our men of the Renaissance, is the day when the wise old man of Vlora, the great patriot Ismail Qemali, raised the national flag and proclaimed the independence of Albania. With this act an end was put to the Ottoman domination. November 29 is the day of Liberation, the day when our people, our partisans, under the leadership of the Party with Comrade Enver, as General Commander, liberated the country, and not only won the freedom and independence of the country, but at the same time, put our Albania on the road of socialism. These two great celebrations remind us that we have won our freedom and independence with war; they call on us to step up our efforts in order to strengthen our Homeland, to strengthen our economy, to further develop our culture, to steel the defence of the country in order to guarantee the freedom and independence of the Homeland for ever.

I wish to propose this toast to your health, dear comrades: builders of the «Enver Hoxha» hydro-power plant of Koman, to your marvellous collective which has never discussed the word of the Party and has known how to live up to its pledge, to be worthy of the great honour which the Party bestowed on you by giving the project you have built the name of the glorious and unforgettable leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha, this name which our whole people cherish and respect, and which you have carried with honour and will raise higher and higher.

LONG LIVE THE PARTY!

LONG LIVE THE WORKING CLASS!

*Comrade RAMIZ ALIA
among the builder
of the «ENVER HOXHA»
hydro-power station at Koman.*

THE BIGGEST PROJECT OF OUR POWER INDUSTRY

FROM COMRADE MANUSH MYFTIU'S SPEECH

«ON THE OCCASION OF THE INAUGURATION OF THE «ENVER HOXHA» HYDROPOWER PLANT AT KOMAN,» SAID HE, «I BRING TO YOU THE MOST ARDENT GREETINGS AND MOST CORDIAL WISHES OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE PARTY, THE PRESIDUM OF THE PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY AND THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

«THE HYDRO-POWER PLANT YOU ARE BUILDING IS THE BIGGEST PROJECT OF OUR ENERGY INDUSTRY AND ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT PROJECTS OF THE 7TH FIVE-YEAR PLAN. IT IS ADDED TO THE SERIES OF HYDROPOWER PLANTS ON THE DRIN RIVER, BUILT DURING THE PREVIOUS FIVE-YEAR PLAN, AND BEING THE MOST POWERFUL OF THEM, IT WILL APPRECIABLY INCREASE THE PRODUCTION OF ELECTRIC POWER IN OUR COUNTRY.

«The first turbine was put into operation on the eve of the great celebrations of the 73rd anniversary of the proclamation of the National Independence and the 41st anniversary of the Liberation of the Homeland. These two marked red-letter days are two important landmarks which are connected closely with the entire history of the struggles for freedom and social justice which our people have waged in the centuries. These struggles led to two important victories: the creation of the independent Albanian state on November 28, 1912, and the final liberation of the whole country from the foreign bondage and the oppression by the exploiting classes on November 29, 1944.

«The National Liberation War which our people waged under the leadership of the Party, with its founder, legendary leader and our Na-

Delivered in the rally organized on the occasion of the inauguration of the «Enver Hoxha» hydro-power plant of Koman.

tional Hero, Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, has already gone down in the annals of our centuries-long history as the greatest, most glorious triumphant war. This war was crowned with the establishment of the people's state power and opened the road to the major socialist transformations.

«In these 45 years the Party, with Comrade Enver at the head, put the country in an uninterrupted revolutionary process which led to the creation of socialist Albania. With the indefatigable work of our people, with the unexampled determination of theirs, our new socialist economy, with a multi-branched industry and collectivized agriculture, arose from the ruins, education and culture were made accessible to all the men of the people and with a profound revolutionary content developed.

«The creation of a developed energy industry is one of the majestic achievements of the Party. Relying on the rich water resources of the country, the Party and Comrade Enver, from the first five-year plans, orientated our economy towards the building of big and small hydro-power plants, so that electrification preceded the socialist industrialization. The implementation of this majestic program of the Party brought about the creation, within a short time, of a powerful energy industry. Albania, the country of the pine-torch and the candle, the country of darkness and illiteracy, in which the anti-popular regimes of the past abandoned it, since 1970 moved up among the few countries of the world with complete electrification.

«The inspirer and promotor of the vigorous development of the electric industry, as of the whole development of the country on the socialist road, was the beloved leader of our Party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha. The time confirmed the correctness of the policy of the

for the first time in the electric power plants of our country.

«On the eve of the 75th anniversary of Comrade Enver Hoxha's birth, you took the initiative to put into operation the first turbine one month ahead of your pledge, on the November celebrations of this year, and you carried it out with success. Each turbine put into exploitation one month ahead of schedule gives our economy about 100 million kilowatt/hours electric energy.

«Now that the project is nearing completion, the people and the Party share your joy; they are grateful to you and congratulate you on the successes achieved, on your determination to surmount the many obstacles and on your exemplary steadfastness.

«The 'Enver Hoxha' hydro-power plant is a project built with the contribution of the whole country. It was built with the contribution, given with great readiness, by many enterprises of the system of construction and other sectors of the economy.

«The development of the electric power industry and all other major achievements of our people,» said Comrade Manush Myftiu in his speech, «are, first of all, the result of the general correct policy of our Party, of its unshakeable loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and its consistent and creative implementation. They are the living expression of the clear definition and implementation to the letter of the principle of self-reliance which has been, is and will remain at the foundation of the platform of our Party for the construction of the socialist society.»

«We are aware of the great work and efforts which are required from us in the course of the further construction of socialism. Ever more complex problems will emerge before us. But we are conscious of our strength, the heroism of our popular masses, too. Therefore, we are resolved to rely on the efforts and toil of our hard-working people. Therefore, we have not accepted and will not accept credits from anyone, we have not stretched our hand and will not stretch our hand to anyone. It is our profound conviction, and the reality of our days is confirming it more and more, that this is the guarantee of the true independence, the condition sine qua non for the construction of the socialist society.

«We have a great experience. The construction of socialist Albania has not been easy. Our people have had to overcome the difficulties of the profound backwardness inherited from the past, to cope with and defeat the pressures and blockades, threats and intrigues of the American imperialists, the Soviet social-imperialists and modern revisionists of all colours. We have emerged victorious in all these clashes.

«Apart from its importance for the construction of socialism in our country, all this princi-

Party and the teachings of Comrade Enver on the priority development of this branch of industry, regardless of the sacrifices which had to be made and the great difficulties which had to be overcome.

«Two years ago, by decision of the Central Committee of the Party, the hydro-power plant of Koman was given the name of Comrade Enver. That was a great honour for all your working collective and a source of inspiration for new and still greater victories. Your collective, like the whole people and the Party, deeply felt the loss of our great leader, and knew how to turn the grief into strength for the attainment of their objectives.

«The designing and building of this great hydro-power plant is done by our workers, technicians and specialists. This is a clear indication of the broad avenues which socialism opens to the all-sided development of the country, including an important field as the energy industry, it is proof of the great work which the Party and Comrade Enver have done for the development of science and technique and for the training of capable cadres for all sectors, it is proof of the economic and scientific potential which has been created in our country.

«Our designers and builders, with their high party spirit and socialist patriotism, sought for and found bold and original solutions to their problems. The dam 115 m high from the bed of the river, put up with local material, is one of the highest built to date. Likewise, technical successful solutions were given to the problems involved in the building of the concrete-iron screen and its support section at the base of the dam, the underground outlet, the inclined tunnels to the turbines and the equilibrium towers, the deep cementing grill, etc. These were difficult projects, the building of which was undertaken

pled struggle has had also a more general importance, in as much as it has served the defence of the inexhaustible values of the Marxist-Leninist doctrine against the attacks launched by the different opportunist and revisionist currents. In this manner, our Party has honourably carried out its internationalist duty.

«We are proud of this great and glorious struggle and will continue to march resolutely on the road which the Party and Comrade Enver Hoxha have charted.

«Socialist Albania is today a completely independent country, respected everywhere in the world, a country with a clear and solid international position. It resolutely follows a foreign policy which responds to the vital interests of our people and which is in complete conformity with the interests of other peoples.

«As the 8th Congress of our Party has pointed out in an unequivocal manner, our country has not had and will not have relations, whatsoever with the American imperialists and the Soviet social-imperialists, but will unswervingly follow the road of the struggle against their aggressive and predatory policy, will always take its stand beside the peoples who fight for freedom, independence, social justice and socialism.

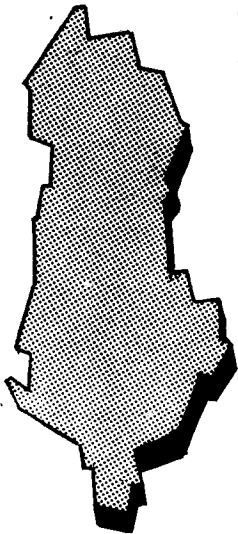
«Our country has been and is for good relations with other states, in the first place, with the neighbouring states, on the basis of equality,

respect of sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, and mutual benefit. This policy is implemented consistently by our Party and state. This is the source of the establishment of good relations with Greece, Italy and Turkey, and with other countries, with anyone who responds positively to our goodwill. We are confident that this policy serves not only the development of bilateral relations, but also the security of peace and stability in the Balkans which, in the present situation, remains a very neuralgic region.

«We wish to have such relations of good neighbourliness also with Yugoslavia, despite the recognized ideological divergencies which are irreconcilable. This has not been possible to date because of the persistent anti-Albanian stands of the Yugoslav leadership, which is expressed both towards socialist Albania and towards the Kosovars and other Albanians who live on their own territories in Yugoslavia. This policy and this stand of theirs not only are directed against the interests of our country, but are also in opposition to the very interests of the peoples of Yugoslavia, against peace and security in the Balkans.»

After speaking about the perspective development of industry, agriculture, and about saving electric energy, Comrade Manush Myftiu pointed out that the development of the electric power industry will continue to precede the economy of the country.

**FROM THE
LIFE OF THE
COUNTRY**



COMMUNIQUE ON THE MEETING OF THE 13th PLENUM OF THE CC OF THE PARTY OF LABOUR OF ALBANIA

The 13th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, which was convened on December 26-27, 1985, examined the report of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, «We must use the experience gained in the struggle for overcoming the difficulties of this year to fulfil the plan of 1986», delivered by the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia.

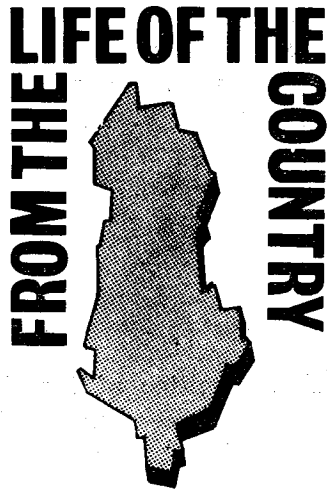
After an extensive discussion of the report, the Plenum of the Central Committee adopted it unanimously and took the respective decisions.

**THE 13th PLENUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
OF THE PARTY OF LABOUR OF ALBANIA**

Tirana, December 27, 1985

THE 40th ANNIVERSARY OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE LAND TITLEDEEDS CELEBRATED WITH SOLEMNITY

**Comrade RAMIZ ALIA and other state and Party leaders
take part in the celebration**



Forty years ago our beloved and unforgettable leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha, handed the long-suffering peasants of Myzeqe their first land title-deeds at Gorre village of lowland zone of Myzeqe. Thousands of cooperativists had come from the villages of the district of Lushnja and the parts of Myzeqe belonging to the districts of Fier, Vlora, Berat and Durrës.

At 10.00 hours of that day to the great square of the village of Gorre came the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania and President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, Comrade Adil Çarçani, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers, and other Party and state leaders.

Comrade Ramiz Alia and other comrades meet and have cordial talks with old and young cooperativists, young people, Enver's young pioneers, and then mount the tribune. Ovarions do not cease for minutes on end.

The first secretary of the Party Committee for the district of Lushnja, Xhemal Dauti, declares the meeting open.

Then, Comrade Adil Çarçani rises to speak among the warm applause and great enthusiasm of those present. His speech is frequently interrupted by powerful ovarions for the Party.

* * *

Comrade Ramiz Alia and other comrades paid a visit to the Museum of the Land Reform sited in a new build-

ing of the village of Gorre. The museum reflects the history of the village since Liberation and, in particular, two key moments of it: the Land Reform and the Collectivization of Agriculture. Comrade Ramiz Alia stops before the stands and inquires about the diverse exhibits there.

Congratulations! You have done a fine job! says Comrade Ramiz Alia and recommends that the museum should always serve as an important centre for the patriotic and revolutionary education of the masses and the younger generation, in particular.

Acompanied by Comrade Lenka Çuko and the first secretary of the Party Committee of the district, Xhemal Dauti, Comrade Ramiz Alia pays a visit to the home of 94-year old Laze Meçe.

«Welcome! Your visit rejoices us very much, Comrade Ramiz, it kind of revives Enver!» said Uncle Laze, very moved.

Thank you. How do you do? says Comrade Ramiz Alia and affectionately embraces the veteran and the members of his family.

Then, a warm talk about the living of the peasants and the celebration of the anniversary of the Land Reform ensues.

We are very glad, says Comrade Ramiz Alia, «to see that your homes, the homes of the Gorre village and other villages of the Myzeqe plain are full of all things. It is a great happiness for the aged to live in the beautiful days of socialism, in the time of the Party which created a new life for them. The people of Myzeqe, in particular, have suffered a great deal in the past, while today they do a good job, achieve high results, strengthen their agricultural cooperatives and

enrich their own lives. The Party has always stood by the peasants of Myzeqe, just as the peasants of the whole country, has assisted them in their advance. Now Myzeqe has really become a huge granary of bread grain and an important centre of livestock production. The Party's desire is that the cooperatives and agricultural enterprises of Myzeqe make further progress. This demands that all of us should work more.

«We'll work more,» say Uncle Laze's sons in one voice. «We are grateful to the Party for life.»

«Many returns of the celebration of the distribution of title-deeds!»

Many returns! says Comrade Ramiz Alia to the members of the family. The anniversaries of these historical events fill us with joy and pride, because the foundations of our new life lie in these events, in the struggle of the people for freedom and socialism. We commemorate them with profound respect, because they are linked with the efforts and sacrifices of our people to bring them about. The successes of the present are inconceivable without recalling the events. So, we never forget them, on the contrary, always commemorate them with respect. By commemorating them people learn once more that Albania was not such as we see it today, rich and prosperous, refresh their memory, so to say. Instead of celebration there was grief, instead of rejoicing there was poverty, instead of bumper harvests there was hunger, instead of a happy life there

was disease. These events also recall us the fierce struggle the external and internal enemy waged against socialism, to prevent us from carrying out our revolutionary transformations. Therefore, we must always be vigilant towards them. The past, the National Liberation War and the reforms of the first years give us the strength to forge further ahead when we recall them in celebrations like these.

«With the Party, with you, Comrade Ramiz, at the head, we will always forge ahead!» says Uncle Laze.

After having a joint picture taken, Comrade Ramiz Alia shakes hands with all the members of the family and leaves amid expressions of warm affection.

Then, Comrade Ramiz Alia and other Party and state leaders have a dinner together with representatives of the people of Myzeqe and other guests.

Comrade Ramiz Alia greeted those present with a short speech.

Comrade Ramiz Alia's speech was listened to with great attention and frequently interrupted by enthusiastic applause and ovations for the Party.

During the dinner which went on in a very warm atmosphere toasts were raised to the Party, to the cooperativists of Gorre and the whole of Myzeqe, to the health of all those present.

Comrade Ramiz Alia and the other Party and state leaders left Gorre among warm expressions of affection by thousands of cooperativists to whom this day will always remain unforgettable.

* * *

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of Comrade Enver Hoxha's distribution of the first land title-deeds at Gorre, the Party Committee of the district of Lushnja, the Institute of History at the Academy of Sciences and the Executive Committee of the People's Council of the district organized a scientific session in the theatre hall of the city of Lushnja.

The chairman of the Executive Committee of the district, Gjergji Velo, read the report «The Land Reform — the First Revolution in the Socio-economic Relations in the Country-side».

Six papers were also read at the session.

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Likewise, the première of the play «When the Title-deeds Were Distributed» was given in the theatre hall of the city of Lushnja. The play re-echoes one of the outstanding dates in the history of our people — November 25, 1945, when our beloved and unforgettable leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha, handed the peasants of Myzeqe the first land title-deeds at Gorre. It was a truthful reflection of this first revolution in the socio-economic relations of the countryside which made true the centuries-long dream for land of our long-suffering peasant.

BIG RALLY AT KOMAN ON THE OCCASION OF THE INAUGURATION OF THE «ENVER HOXHA» HYDRO-POWER STATION

Comrade RAMIZ ALIA and other Party and state leaders take part

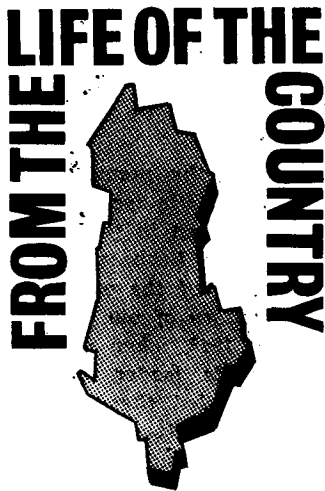
On November 28th, the day of the 73th anniversary of the Proclamation of the Independence and the eve of the 41th anniversary of the Liberation of the Homeland and the triumph of

the people's revolution, in North Albania, Koman, on the Drin River, where one of the most powerful hydro-power stations of our socialist Homeland is being built, lived through

moments of great elation: the hydro-power station which bears the name of our unforgettable beloved leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha, was inaugurated.

Eleven hours a.m. To attend this great celebration have come to Koman the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party and President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Adil Çarçani and other Party and state leaders.

They were met by thousands of people assembled on the zone A where the rally was held, as well as by the



first secretary of the Party Committee for the Shkodra District, Petro Dode, and other comrades.

Comrade Petro Dode opened the meeting. Among the applause of those present Comrade Manush Myftiu, member of the Political Bureau of the PLA and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, rose to speak. He greeted the builders and assembly-workers on behalf of the Central Committee of the Party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the Council of Ministers. His speech was frequently interrupted by enthusiastic ovations for our glorious Party of Labour.

The director of the building enterprise in charge of this power-station, the Hero of Socialist Labour, Ismail Ahmeti, spoke on behalf of the builders.

Congratulations to you, the builders of the hydro-power station who have given the people this big object! Comrade Ramiz Alia addressed himself to the participants in the meeting. Congratulations to you who know how to keep your word; congratulations to you who are a vanguard working collective! Long live the Party! Long live the working class!

Then, Comrade Ramiz Alia and the

other comrades went to the square in front of the control room. The bust of our great and glorious leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha, rises in an attractive environment. A group of Enver's young pioneers presented Comrade Ramiz Alia and the other party and state leaders with bouquets of flowers. Under the sounds of the brass and Comrade Ramiz Alia uncovered the bust of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Amid the applause of those present Comrade Adil Çarçani cut the ribbon of the inauguration of the first turbine. Then the Party and state leaders visited the assembly section and the turbine hall. They also visited the over 100 m high dyke.

The Party and state leaders had a joyful dinner with the building, assembly and exploitation workers of the hydro-power station. In this warm atmosphere Comrade Ramiz Alia rose to speak. His speech was received with enthusiastic applause and ovations.

Comrade Ramiz Alia and the other Party and state leaders left Koman amid expressions of ardent love and great affection of thousands of builders and inhabitants of the surrounding villages.

THE ALBANIAN PEOPLE SOLEMNLY CELEBRATED THE 28th AND 29th OF NOVEMBER SOLEMN MEETING IN THE CAPITAL

On the occasion of the 73th anniversary of the Proclamation of Independence and the 41st anniversary of the Liberation of the Homeland and the triumph of the people's revolution, the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, the Council of Ministers of the PSR of Albania, the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania and the Party Committee of the Tirana District organized a solemn meeting in the hall of the Theatre of the Opera and Ballet in the afternoon of November 28.

Vanguard workers and cooperativists, people's heroes and heroes of socialist labour, veterans, members of martyrs' families, workers of ministries, central institutions, organizations of the masses, militarymen, young men and women attended the meeting.

Present at the meeting were also member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, Comrade Lenka Çuko, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party and vice-president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Rita Mar-

ko, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party and minister of Internal Affairs, Comrade Hekuran Isai, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, Comrade Foto Çami, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Qirjako Mihali, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party, Comrade Llambi Gegprifti, member of the Central Committee of the Party and Director of the Institute of Marxist-Leninist Studies, Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha, the Chairman of the National Committee of War Veterans of the Albanian People, Comrade Shefqet Peçi, members of the Central Committee of the Party, of the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the Government.

The 1st secretary of the Party Committee for the Tirana district, Comrade Pirro Kondi, declared the meeting open.

The orchestra played the National Anthem.

The Minister of building construction, Comrade Farudin Hoxha, held the speech of the occasion.

Among other things, he said, «In an atmosphere of revolutionary enthusiasm and mobilization our people celebrate two of the most important events of their national history, the 28th and the 29th of November, the 73rd anniversary of the Proclamation of Independence and the 41st anniversary of the Liberation of the Homeland and the triumph of the People's Revolution. In commemorating these marked events, once again we remember the wars and struggle for national and social freedom, we take pride in the victories achieved and are happy about our brilliant and secure socialist future.

«This November is the first in which the beloved and unforgettable leader of our Party and people, the strategist and legendary leader of the National Liberation War, the architect of the new Albania, the greatest man the Albanian people have given birth to, Comrade Enver Hoxha, is no longer among us. Comrade Enver Hoxha's name and work are inextricably linked with the major historic victories of our people. The life and activity of Comrade Enver Hoxha,

Comrade Ramiz Alia has said, 'is the living history of the Albanian people during their last 50 years. It is the history of the people's revolution and its triumph, the history of the revival of Albania and the construction of the new life, the history of the struggle against internal and external enemies and the victory over them. Comrade Enver Hoxha's name is linked with the opening of broad road in which our people have advanced triumphantly in the years of the epoch of the Party. His work has been poured into all the solid foundations on which the present-day Albania has been built, his thinking has illuminated all the heights, to which our society has been raised, his wise and ardent word have warmed the hearts of all our people.'

«In all celebrations, in all the joys over our victories, in the great struggle in which our Party leads us in order to raise the reputation and increase the prosperity of the Homeland more and more, the present and the coming generations will remember with profound honour, gratitude and respect the name of Enver Hoxha, just as they also remember the time and epoch which he made monumental. His name will be the banner of struggle for freedom and socialism.

«Eternal glory to the brilliant immortal work of Comrade Enver Hoxha!»

In his speech Comrade Farudin Hoxha pointed out the great historic importance of the proclamation of Independence on November 28, 1912.

«This glorious act,» said he, «was carried out by the Albanian patriots in a very complicated and critical situation, when the question was raised to defend the legitimate rights of the Albanian nation, which had been trampled underfoot and violated in a barbarous manner, when the great imperialist powers of Europe and the chauvinist monarchies of the Balkans were hatching up sinister plans for the partitioning and plunder of the Albanian territories. As Comrade Enver Hoxha has pointed out, the road of struggle of the Albanian patriots to the 28th of November 1912 was not an easy road. It was not the road of tricks and

humiliation, of subjugation to and fear of the stronger. The road which led the Albanian people to the day of National Independence is the road of fighting with savage internal and external enemies, with open and masked enemies, the road which the people opened with their blood, with their great political maturity and intelligence, with their rifles and with innumerable sacrifices.

«Despite its historic importance,» continued Comrade Farudin Hoxha, «the proclamation of National Independence did not realize the fulfilment of the aspirations for which the Albanian people had fought and shed their blood in the centuries. The exploiting classes, the feudal lords and the reactionary backward bourgeoisie, brought to and maintained in power by anti-popular regimes, the dictatorship of Ahmet Zog, who not only suppressed any progressive idea and activity, any effort for progress and enlightenment, but also put Albania up for sale to the imperialist powers, thus preparing the occupation of the country by fascist Italy on April 7, 1939.

«In those grave moments, when the very existence of the nation was at stake, the Albanian communists who, united around Enver Hoxha, clearly understood the responsibility with which history and the roads of the future charged them. The formation of the Communist Party of Comrade Enver Hoxha gave the Albanian people the revolutionary vanguard, the secure leading staff, the hope of salvation and the guarantee of the realization of their aspirations. The Albanian people, thirsting for freedom and social progress, put their destinies, the very life and the future of the Homeland, in the hands of the Albanian communists, with complete conviction and in full consciousness. They rose as one in the struggle for the liberation of the country from the fascist occupiers and for the triumph of the revolution.

«In the glorious epic of the National Liberation War, the Party and Comrade Enver Hoxha created and tempered the instrument of the victory over the enemies, the National Liberation Front and the National Liberation Army. Under the direct leadership of the Party and the command of Comrade Enver, the Natio-

FROM THE COUNTRY

nal Liberation Army increased gradually from town guerrillas and small partisan çetas to large-scale units of the regular army, which included over 70 thousand fighters. The National Liberation Army became the powerful weapon of the people in the war for national liberation and social emancipation, a revolutionary army of the new type which wrote pages of rare heroism in the battles for the liberation of Albania and to assist our Albanian brothers and the other peoples of Yugoslavia, beyond its borders.

«In the ancient history of our people the 29th of November 1944 marks not only the victory of the national independence violated by the nazi-fascist occupiers, but also the dividing line between two epochs: the old world of oppression, exploitation, poverty and darkness, and the new world, the brilliant epoch of socialism.»

After speaking of the colossal changes that have been made in our country in the epoch of the Party, he stressed that «All these achievements, as Comrade Enver Hoxha has said, have their source in our socio-economic system, in the dictatorship of the proletariat, in our free, independent and sovereign life, in the heroic work of our people. It was the Party of Labour of Albania, the unerring Marxist-Leninist guide of our brilliant

future which brought us all these blessings».

In conclusion Comrade Farudin Hoxha said: «With our ranks closed around the Central Committee of the Party, with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head, more tightly than ever, we must work with revolutionary action and spirit to carry out the tasks of this year and of the whole five-year plan, to strengthen the Homeland more and more, to make the life of the people ever more beautiful and prosperous. In this manner, with work and efforts, we will carry out into practice the great behest which Comrade Enver gave us to raise the banner of socialism and Marxism-Leninism higher and higher on this coast of the Adriatic. This will be also the greatest homage to his immortal work.»

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On the occasion of the great November festivities, the party committees, the executive committees of people's councils and the councils of the Democratic Front in the districts organized solemn meetings and other activities.

RECEPTION AT THE PALACE OF BRIGADES

The evening of 29 November, at the Palace of Brigades, the Central Committee of the Party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the Council of Ministers gave a reception on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the Liberation of the Homeland and the triumph of the people's revolution.

Present in the reception were heroes of the people and socialist labour, vanguard workers and cooperativists, veterans, members and relatives of martyrs' families, working people of various educational, scientific and cultural institutions, armymen, and youth.

Present were also the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the

Party and President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Ramiz Alia and Comrades Adil Çarçani, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers, members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party Hajredin Çeliku, Hekuran Isai, Lenka Çuko, Manush Myftiu, Muho Asllani, Pali Miska, Rita Marko, Simon Stefani, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party, Besnik Bekteshi, Foto Çami, Llambi Gegprifti, Prokop Murr, Qirjako Mihali, members of the Central Committee of the Party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and

the Government, leading cadres of the central mass organizations.

Attending were also titular functionaries of the diplomatic representations accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the Council of Ministers, those present were greeted by Comrade Rita Marko who, among other things, said:

• Today is a day of celebrations and joy for us, for the whole people, for our fellow-countrymen, for our blood brothers everywhere in the world for the many friends and well-wishers of socialist Albania.

• In celebrating the 73rd anniversary

of the Independence and the 41st anniversary of the Liberation of the Homeland, we bow with respect to the memory of all those who, with the rifle and the pen, fought and were martyred for the freedom and the social advancement of our nation.

• In today's celebrations as always, our deep gratitude, our most profound respect are directed to our glorious Party, the organizer and leader of all our victories, and to Comrade Enver Hoxha, who as Comrade Ramiz Alia said, "...is the symbol of our revolution, the leader and inspirer of the great transformations and a direct participant in their realization, the great revolutionary and the distinguished thinker, who played a decisive

role in the destinies of the Homeland and socialism.'

• This November, 28 and 29, tempered and steelled with the teachings of the Party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, we come with our ranks closed more solidly than ever, with a steel unity, with greater achievements than ever. The guarantee for new victories is the correct Marxist-Leninist line of the Party, the fiery patriotic spirit of our people, the militant and attack spirit of our working masses the high vigilance, the unbreakable unity of the people around the Party, its Central Committee, with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head.

The reception proceeded in a very joyous atmosphere.

COMRADE RAMIZ ALIA AND OTHER PARTY AND STATE LEADERS LAY WREATHS AT THE CEMETERY OF THE MARTYRS OF THE NATION

In the early hours of the morning of 29 November, the 41st anniversary of the Liberation of the Homeland and the triumph of the people's revolution, thousands of inhabitants of the capital went to the Cemetery of the Martyrs of the Nation. Proud of the majestic victories they have achieved in the construction of socialism under the leadership of the Party, they honoured with profound respect the sons and daughters of the people who laid down their lives for the liberation of the Homeland, who shed their blood for the happy days in which we live.

At 10 am. Party and state leaders, Comrade Ramiz Alia, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party and President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and Comrade Adil Çarçani, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers, members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party, Hekuran Isai, Lenka Çuko and Rita Marko, alter-

nate members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party, Foto Çami, Prokop Murra and Qirjako Mihali, vice-president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Xhafer Spahiu, chairman of the National Committee of War Veterans of the Albanian People, Shefqet Peçi, member of the Central Committee of the Party, Pilo Peristeri, first secretary of the Party, Committee of the district of Tirana, Pirro Kondi, members of the Central Committee of the Party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the Government, came to the Cemetery of the Martyrs of the Nation.

Comrade Ramiz Alia and other Party and state, leaders met and shook hands with cadres and working people, heroes of the people and of socialist labour, members and relatives of martyrs' families, youths and young pioneers of Enver, who had come to the Cemetery to pay homages.

To the tune of funeral marches played by the brass band, the Party and state leaders laid wreaths at the «Mother Albania» monument. The wreaths were laid in the name of the Central Committee of the Party by Comrade Ramiz Alia and Comrade Lenka Çuko, in the name of the Presidium of the People's Assembly by Comrades Rita Marko and Xhafer Spahiu, in the name of the Council of Ministers by Comrades Adil Çarçani and Qirjako Mihali. Wreaths were also laid in the name of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania, the National Committee of War Veterans of the Albanian people, the Ministry of the People's Defence, the Party Committee of the district, the General Council of the Women's Union of Albania, the Central Committee of the Labour Youth Union of Albania, and the Executive Committee of the People's Council of the district.

Then the Party and state leaders observed silence, with the raised fist salute, to honour the unforgettable memory of the fallen. The band executed the national hymn.

In the name of the Central Committee of the Party, Comrade Ramiz Alia and Adil Çarçani laid a wreath with the inscription «To our great leader and teacher, Comrade Enver Hoxha», at the grave of Comrade Enver Hoxha. The Party and state leaders observed silence, giving the raised fist salute, and bowed with

**FROM THE LIFE OF THE
COUNTRY**



deep respect in front of the grave of the glorious founder, organizer and leader of the Party, the general commander and legendary leader of the liberation war, the most beloved son of the Party and the people, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Comrade Ramiz Alia and other Party and state leaders laid bouquets of flowers at the graves of Comrades Hysni Kapo, Gogo Nushi and Qemal Stafa.

Then, Comrade Ramiz Alia and other Party and state leaders, with raised fist salute, marched past the graves of the fallen, honouring their unforgettable memory.

During the ceremony, armymen and young pioneers stood guard of honour.

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On 29 November, the 41st anniversary of the Liberation of the Homeland and the triumph of the people's revolution, the diplomatic corps accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, laid a wreath and paid homages at the Cemetery of the Martyrs of the Nation.

CELEBRATION OF THE 40th ANNIVERSARY OF THE CREATION OF THE «V.I. LENIN» PARTY HIGHER SCHOOL

On 8 November, the day of the 44th anniversary of the founding of the glorious Party of Labour of Albania, the «V.I. Lenin» Party Higher School, a fiery hearth of the education of communists, celebrated the 40th anniversary of its creation with enthusiasm.

On this occasion, in one of the halls of the school a commemorative meeting was organized with the participation of students, teachers and other working people, cadres of central departments and institutions, organs of the Party, the state, the economy, the mass organizations, the army and different districts of the country, ex-students and other guests.

Attending the meeting were also Comrade Lenka Çuko, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party, Comrade Hekuran Isai, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party, Comrade Foto Çami, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party, Comrade Prokop Murra, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party, Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha, member of the Central Committee of the Party

and Director of the Institute of Marxist-Leninist Studies, Pirro Kondi, first secretary of the Party Committee of the district of Tirana, members of the Central Committee of the Party and leading cadres of central and mass organizations.

The speech of the occasion was delivered by Comrade Foto Çami who greeted the students and teachers on behalf of the Central Committee of the Party and the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, Comrade Ramiz Alia, personally.

He said among other things that, the opening of the Party Higher School 40 years ago was a wise and very far-sighted act of the Central Committee of the Party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, the founder and brilliant leader of our Party. Our new Party, which had emerged triumphant in the people's revolution and was boldly tackling the great and difficult question of the socialist revolution and construction, felt the imperative need for the systematic study and assimilation of Marxism-Leninism, the ever vivid and valid doctrine of the working class, in order to equip the communists and cadres, the intel-

ligentsia and all other working people with this powerful weapon for the revolutionary transformation of society on a socialist basis.

In these 40 years from its founding, the «V.I. Lenin» Party Higher School has made a distinguished contribution to the accomplishment of this historic task. Thousands of communists and cadres received in its halls a sound Marxist-Leninist training. In this school they have been equipped with the life-giving teachings of our great classics and with the revolutionary experience of the international proletariat, seeing them in their close connection with the line and experience of our Party for the construction of the new society, with the complicated problems which cropped up before the Party and the people on this historic road.

The Party Higher School has also carried out useful studies and research. Its collective, and especially its teachers, have conducted valuable stu-

dies on historical and contemporary questions have carried out scientific and propaganda activities and studies, including the History of the Party and its current struggle and activity, as well as in various fields of knowledge and social activities which have Marxism-Leninism at their basis.

The Party has always emphasized strongly that in the present-day conditions, the study and assimilation of Marxism-Leninism and its implementation in practice can be done with success only if they are treated in close unity with the scientific theoretical thinking of our Party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, the experience of the revolution and socialist construction in Albania, which are nothing but Marxism-Leninism applied and developed in the concrete conditions of our country and in conformity with the new processes and phenomena of the contemporary world.

It is of special importance that at the foundation of this work the Party

Higher School has placed the majestic theoretical and practical work of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the profound study of his all-sided contribution to the treasury of Marxism-Leninism.

Concluding his speech, Comrade Foto Çami said that the Central Committee has complete confidence that the collective of students and teachers of the Party Higher School, developing its revolutionary traditions, will mobilize all its forces in order to strengthen its work in all aspects, to fulfil the tasks set by the Party, to carry always aloft the great name of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin which it has.

The director of the school, Prof. Jorgji Sota, spoke of the road of the «V. I. Lenin» Party Higher School in these 40 years.

Amidst the enthusiasm of those present, Comrade Lenka Çuko distributed various orders and medals which the Presidium of the People's Assembly awarded to some teachers and working people of this school.

THE 7th NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE JOURNALISTS' UNION OF ALBANIA

The 7th National Conference of the Journalists' Union of Albania was held on December 18-19, in one of the halls of the National Museum of History in the capital. Participating were journalists and heads of the central press organs, the Radio and Television and the Albanian Telegraphic Agency, press correspondents, radio and television correspondents, printers and guests, veteran journalists and press collaborators, and others.

Present were also Comrade Foto Çami, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party, Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha, member of the Central Committee of the Party, and director of the Institute of Marxist-Leninist Studies, Sofokli Lazri, member of the Central Committee of the Party, Tef-ta Cami, minister of Education and

Culture, Pirro Kondi, first secretary of the District Party Committee of Tirana, Dritëro Agolli, chairman of the League of Writers and Artists, and others.

The conference was declared open by the head of the press sector at the apparatus of the Central Committee of the Party, Dhimitër Tona. He pointed out among other things that «The 7th National Conference of the Journalists' Union of Albania is held in the year when our Party, our people, our nation suffered the greatest loss in this history. Comrade Enver Hoxha, the glorious and unforgettable leader of our Party and people, is no longer among us. He, the founder of our press, the first editor of the Zëri i popullit, our great teacher, the most distinguished publicist of all times in our country and one of the leading figures of

the communist and workers' movement, is not among the journalists in this marked day.

«But the working people of the press, like the entire people, turned their grief into strength, made this year the year of the great vow, the great homage to the work of their leader, and lined themselves up among the first in the ranks of the movement «Banner-bearers of the application of the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha.»

Amidst the enthusiasm of those present, Comrade Foto Çami greeted the conference on behalf of the Central Committee of the Party, and especially, in the name of the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, Comrade Ramiz Alia.

The 7th National Conference of the Journalists' Union of Albania, said he, is an important event in the life and activity of your organization, all our revolutionary press. It is a landmark also for our Party and people, because the press is a powerful weapon in the hands of the Party in the struggle for the socialist construction of the country, for the defence of the Homeland and the communist education of the masses.

FROM THE LIFE OF THE COUNTRY



Our people's press, founded by the Party and the great and glorious leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha personally, in the heroic days of the great Anti-fascist National Liberation War, developed and advanced side by side with the development and advance of our country and socialist society. As the tribune of the free and democratic thinking of the masses and their revolutionary action, the press and the Radio-television have become active aides of the socialist construction and the defence of the country. And in this process, you the journalists and voluntary correspondents, all the working people of our popular press, have your special role and mission, which is as delicate and responsible as it is fine and noble.

Comrade Enver Hoxha has called the revolutionary journalists the architects of the revolutionary thinking of the masses. This is a high assessment of Comrade Enver Hoxha and the Party for the journalists and all the working people of the press organs. Therefore, wherever they live, work and create, they must be always in the role of the fighter and the vanguard attack force, must march with the pace of the time and even more rapidly than the time, must live physically and spiritually among the working masses, must be as close to life as possible, as close to production and people as possible.

The end of this year marks the conclusion of the 7th five-year Plan and the beginning of the new five-year plan, which will open new perspectives to our people and country. Other

important and joyous events await our Party and people. They will put forward many tasks also for the press and the radio-television, for all the people working in them.

In conclusion, Comrade Foto Çami said, In your work you must be always guided by the lofty example of the writings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the revolutionary publicity of our Party, by its militant spirit and its great creative and mobilizing strength. Your pen must remain always close to the pickaxe and the rifle, as Comrade Enver Hoxha wanted, as the Party wants and emphasizes, in order to constantly inspire the creative thinking of the masses and to throw them into revolutionary actions to safeguard and raise the immortal work of our Party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, our socialist Albania, higher and higher.

The report «On the further raising of the quality and militant spirit of the press, Radio-Television and publications» was held by the chairman of the Journalists' Union of Albania and general director of the Radio-Television, Marash Hájati. After the contributions to the discussion, the conference continued its proceedings with the election of the leading organs of the Journalists' Union of Albania. The conference elected the general director of the Radio-Television, Marash Hajati, chairman of this Union.

The conference sent a telegram to the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, Comrade Ramiz Alia.

THE 6th NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GEOLOGY HELD ITS PROCEEDINGS

On 18-19 November, in the main hall of the Higher Institute of Arts of the capital, the 6th National Conference on geology, sponsored by the Ministry of Industry and Mining, the Ministry of Energy and the Ministry of Education and Culture, held its proceedings.

It was attended by geologists, specialists and cadres of various geolo-

gical enterprises of the country, working people of scientific and educational institutions, popular prospectors for minerals, and other guests. Attending the conference were also Comrade Hajredin Çeliku, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party and minister of Industry and Mining, Comrade Besnik Bekteshi, alternate member of

the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Vangjel Çërrava, secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, Comrade Xhafer Spahiu, vice-president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Lavdosh Ahmetaj, minister of Energy, Tefta Cami, minister of Education and Culture, Prof. Aleks Buda, president of the Academy of Sciences, Ajet Ylli, president of the Committee of Science and Technique, and other comrades.

In the speech of the occasion Comrade Hajredin Çeliku pointed out, among other things, the special and continuous solicitude of the Party and Comrade Enver Hoxha personally for the creation and strengthening of the Albanian geological service, as the basis for the further development of various branches of the national economy. He spoke about the successes achieved by the working people of this sector in the increase of the range of mineral reserves, the effectiveness of geological work, etc. Winding up his speech, he said that

the very valuable instructions of Comrade Ramiz Alia at the Party Conference of the Patos Region and at the Conference of Innovators and Rationalizers of Shkodra district are an inexhaustible source of inspiration and mobilization for the geologists and oil-workers, a great working programme for today and for the future, and an encouragement for still greater achievements in the scientific research work.

Then, the scientific worker, Mine-lla Shallo, read the report «The geological structure of the PSR of Albania, achievements and problems of regional studies», in which he treated problems of the fundamental laws of the geological structure of the country. The report «Problems of the further increase of effectiveness of geological work» was read by the director of the Directory of Geology at the Ministry of Industry and Mining, Haki Caslli. The report drew a balance-sheet of the results achieved in prospecting for and discovery of new resources and the extension of the existing resources of useful

minerals, and outlined the main directions of the work for the further increase of effectiveness in this sector.

After hearing these reports, the conference held its proceedings in five sections in which two reports and many papers were read. The reports and papers included studies on regional geological and mineral-bearing zones of our country, research and prospecting for oil and gas and other solid useful ores, studies on complex geo-physical, geo-chemical and seismic methods, and on the hydro-geological and geological engineering.

At the plenary session with which the conference ended, the floor was taken by Comrade Besnik Bekteshi who congratulated the working people of geology in the name of the Central Committee of the Party, the Council of Ministers, and Comrade Ramiz Alia personally. After speaking about the successes achieved in the four decades of the people's state power, Comrade Besnik Bekteshi dwelt especially with the tasks which face the geological service of our country.

FOUNDER, ORGANIZER OF THE PARTY OF LABOUR

by **PIRRO**

The Party Comrade Enver Hoxha has left us is a great party, of course, not in the number of its members but in its ideals, in the perfect organization of its ranks, in the cohesion and monolithic unity of thought and action of its ranks, in its strong and natural bonds with the people from which it has emerged and grown. With such a great Party, loyal to Marxism-Leninism, which marches resolutely on the road of Comrade Enver Hoxha, there is no fortress that the Albanian communists and people cannot conquer

ALL THE VICTORIES OF THE ALBANIAN PEOPLE DURING THESE 44 YEARS, BOTH IN THE GREAT NATIONAL LIBERATION WAR AND IN THE HEROIC WORK FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE SOCIALIST SOCIETY, ARE LINKED WITH THE PARTY OF LABOUR OF ALBANIA, ITS LEADING ROLE AND ITS CORRECT LINE, BASED ON THE TRIUMPHANT MARXIST-LENINIST THEORY. EVERYTHING SACRED AND BEAUTIFUL THEY HAVE TODAY: THEIR FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE, THEIR HAPPY PRESENT AND THEIR SECURE FUTURE, THEY ATTRIBUTE TO THE PARTY WHICH COMRADE ENVER HOXHA FOUNDED AND LED FOR NEARLY HALF A CENTURY.

THE CLASSICS OF MARXISM-LENINISM ENVISAGED AND PROVIDED ALLROUND ARGUMENTS FOR THE NEED AND THE ROLE OF THE POLITICAL PARTY OF THE PROLETARIAT, AS THE LEADING STAFF ORGANIZING AND LEADING THE SOCIALIST REVOLUTION FOR THE OVERTHROW OF THE BOURGEOISIE AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT, AS WELL AS GUIDING ALL THE WORK FOR THE BUILDING OF THE SOCIALIST SOCIETY. HOWEVER, ITS BIRTH AND ORGANIZATION IN EVERY COUNTRY IS LINKED WITH CERTAIN INTERNAL OBJECTIVE AND SUBJECTIVE CONDITIONS. TO COMRADE ENVER HOXHA GOES THE CREDIT FOR HAVING UNDERSTOOD AND FOUND THE DECISIVE MOMENT WHEN THE FOUNDING OF THE PARTY IN OUR COUNTRY WAS AN HISTORIC INDISPENSABILITY, AND FOR HAVING DONE TIRELESS AND PERSISTENT WORK TO CARRY THIS DEMAND OF THE TIME INTO EFFECT.

The profound analysis of the situation created in Albania immediately after the fascist occupation, the realistic assessment of the state of mind of the masses who had a deep hatred for the occupier and were

PIRRO KONDI — member of the CC of the PLA

eager to rise in a liberation war, as well as the knowledge of the capability and readiness of the greater part of the sound, communists of the communist groups to place themselves at the head of the war, enabled Comrade Enver Hoxha to draw the historic conclusion that the moment had come for the creation of the Communist Party of Albania.

However, carrying this conclusion into practice was no easy job. Many and great obstacles and difficulties had to be overcome. In the first place, Albania at that time was a backward country, almost without an industrial proletariat, with a population about 90 per cent of which was illiterate, a country that had only the pine torch as a source of light and the wooden plough as a work implement. On the other hand, the fascists had established a savage regime of oppression and terror which condemned with imprisonment and death the slightest sign of resistance to the occupation. They had carried out a rabid campaign against communism and the communists, accusing them of

ZER AND LEADER PARTY OF ALBANIA

KONDI

all evil, and especially, of violating the finest traditions of the people. Finally within the communist groups themselves there were also Trotskyite and opportunist elements who both in theory and practice were against the creation of the Party.

Through tireless work, and knowing how to skilfully exploit such favourable factors as the people's lofty patriotic sentiments which were deeply affected by the occupation of the Homeland, the large-scale revolt of the working masses, oppressed and exploited to the bone, and the ardent desire of the rank-and-file communists of all the groups, who understood that it was the time to put aside all disagreements and organize, lead and engage the people in struggle against the most savage enemy of mankind, fascism, which became more clear to them when fascism attacked the Soviet Union of Lenin and Stalin, Comrade Enver Hoxha succeeded in surmounting all difficulties and giving the working class, the working people, their Party, the Communist Party of Albania.

Enver Hoxha did not hope or wait for someone to come from abroad and create the Party in Albania, as the Titoites claim, who unscrupulously falsify the history in order to justify and cover up their chauvinistic interference against our Party and country. The founding of the Communist Party of Albania was entirely the work of the Albanian communists under the leadership of Enver Hoxha. The facts prove that, while setting about its creation, Comrade Enver Hoxha proceeded from the Marxist-Leninist concept that a genuinely revolutionary

party of the working class cannot be built from abroad, by foreigners, but by relying forcefully on the class struggle and the revolutionary movement of the working people of the country. So, without this precondition, without close links with its own people, without identifying itself with their aspirations, struggle and efforts, a communist party is doomed to fail.

At those moments of vital importance for the fate of our people and Albania the problem was not simply that the Party had to be created. The decisive thing was what kind of party had to be founded. The Party which our people needed which would lead them in the greatest and most difficult war that their centuries-long history knew, which would open them the perspectives of victory, progress and a new better life, could not have been any kind of party, a party similar to the bourgeois and social-democratic parties. What was needed was neither a «party of cadres», shut within itself, isolated from the masses and prone to sectarianism, nor a party of the masses in the opportunist and revisionist sense, but a party of revolutionaries, emerged from among the people, merged with the struggle of the masses and capable of leading them to victory. The party could not be a party of votes, reforms and compromises, but a party of the struggle and revolution, capable of finding its way and operating in the most difficult conditions and in the most complicated circumstances. The historic merit of Comrade Enver Hoxha before our working class and people is that he built, educated and tempered precisely such a party, a

party in which the revolutionary program, the revolutionary action, the revolutionary organization and the revolutionary qualities of its members are in inseparable unity.

The great deed of the founding of the Communist Party of Albania and the clear definition of its character, principles and program on wholly Marxist-Leninist bases, constitutes that radical turn in the historical fate of our people which is linked with the brilliant epoch of the Party. From this stem both the development, strengthening and the always correct course of the Party, and the powerful revolutionary processes which ensued, such as the organization, development and the successful ending of the National Liberation War, and its combination with and transformation, in an original way, in a people's revolution, the construction of the happy socialist life.

The theoretical thought and practical struggle of Comrade Enver Hoxha for the founding of the Party, in the specific conditions of Albania, constitute a valuable experience enriching the Marxist-Leninist theory on the party. He provided theoretical and practical proof that the communist party of the working class can be organized and play its role in leading the struggle of its people for freedom, democracy and socialism, not only in a developed capitalist country, but also in an economically undeveloped country with no industrial proletariat, provided this party is led by the ideology of the working class, Marxism-Leninism, is organized according to the principles and norms of the party of the new type, and works

and fights selflessly in defence of the interests of the people and socialism.

Moreover, he provided arguments to the effect that for the countries which languish under foreign bondage, or which have not yet accomplished the tasks of the democratic-bourgeois revolution, the founding and organization of the party and its placing at the head of the people are an indispensable necessity to crown with success the struggle for national liberation and democratic rights, and transform it into a people's and socialist revolution.

Apart from this, the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, applied in our country since the founding of the Party, proved that the communist party of the working class can be created, organized and operate as the leader of the people even in conditions of illegality and under the most savage terror, provided it has a sound organization, works according to a clearly defined program which expresses the fundamental interests of the masses and has very strict secrecy, while guarding against the penetration of agents and provocateurs into its ranks.

Finally, with the organization of the Party in the conditions of Albania at that time Comrade Enver Hoxha proved that we should not wait for the ranks of the communists to increase and the cadres to be prepared in an all-round way, and then found and organize the party. He taught us that if the party pursued a correct Marxist-Leninist policy, if it kept pace with the people and fought with self-denial for their vital interests, if it had an active and militant internal life, in conformity with the Leninist principles and norms, with sound criticism and self-criticism, but also with steel-like unity and discipline, then the ranks of the party would also increase avalanchelike, its cadres would grow and multiply and the party itself would ceaselessly be strengthened.

The creation of the Party on sound ideological and organizational bases is indispensable for the successful de-

velopment of the great work awaiting it in the future, but this alone is by no means enough. Ensuring the leading role of the party in struggle and revolution constitutes another fundamental precondition for the party to be able to achieve its final aim. Comrade Enver Hoxha not only resolutely defended the teachings of Marxism-Leninism on this cardinal question, confirming in theory and practice that without the leading role of the party there can be no socialist revolution, let alone its crowning with success, there can be no talk of socialism, let alone its successful construction, but also made a valuable contribution to this question, by working out the main directions of the work of the Party and skillfully applying them in practice, so as to ensure the leading role of the Party in the revolution and socialist construction.

The party does not place itself in the leadership and cannot remain there accidentally, let alone arbitrarily. There should exist three main preconditions for this: the party can become the true leadership of the working class and the working masses and lead them to final victory only when its whole activity is based firmly on Marxist-Leninist science; when it works out a correct general line which clearly expresses the demands of the development of society, the interests and aspirations of the working people, and applies it through struggle and consistent work; and when its basic organizations and communists realize this role in practice, setting the personal example always and in everything.

Enver Hoxha ensured the Party precisely these conditions. Under the direct leadership of Comrade Enver Hoxha, it had to put itself to many tests, to many tests, to patiently propagate its line, to display its boundless loyalty and devotion to the cause of the people, sparing not even the blood of its finest members for this purpose. Thus, it enabled the working masses to be convinced, through their own experience, of the correct-

ness of the line and aims of the Party, and thus, willingly and readily accepted its indispensable leadership.

To Comrade Enver Hoxha goes the credit of not allowing the leadership of the Party to be shared with other political forces. With his ingenuity and farsightedness he checked such tendencies right at the beginning of the Anti-fascist National Liberation War, at the Conference of Peza, when they first appeared, and later, when they crystallized in the ill-famed compromise at Mukje.¹ The clear-cut and resolute stand of Comrade Enver Hoxha on the question of the single and indivisible leadership of the Party was decisive for the proportions the war assumed and its being carried through to victory for the working masses, as well as for the deep-going and relatively rapid socialist transformations carried out in Albania after Liberation.

For more than 40 years in succession, Comrade Enver Hoxha devoted his creative mind, his inexhaustible energies, his rare skill and talent of a communist leader and organizer to preserving, strengthening and ceaselessly improving the leading role of the Party in our country. He fought mercilessly against the social-democratic concepts of «ideological and political pluralism in socialism», spread by the Eurocommunists and other revisionists, as well as against the Titoites' calls for the party to renounce the administration of the state and the management of the economy, and to turn itself into management of the economy, and to turn itself into a mere instrument of «ideological influence», which lead to the liquidation of the leading role of the proletarian party, and consequently, the destruction of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the undermining of socialism. Comrade Enver Hoxha has made a major contribution of the leadership of the Party in the conditions of socialism.

By defending and further developing the idea of the leading role of the Party, Comrade Enver Hoxha has preserved and constantly strengthened

the physiognomy of the Party as a revolutionary party of the working class, its independence from other organizations, has pursued a principled policy based on Marxism-Leninism, in the interests of its own people and the world revolution, without being influenced by the policy and practical activity of others, without allowing others to interfere in the affairs of the Party and even less so, exercise their dictate on it, as the Yugoslav Titoites, and later the Khrushchevites, tried to do in the name of the «mother party»! The Party of Labour of Albania, with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, has solemnly declared the principle that in the international communist and workers' movement there is no «mother party» or «daughter party», but all the parties are equal to and independent from one another in their work, and has rigorously applied this principle in practice.

The struggle for the ideological and the organizational strengthening of the Party, for the unity in its ranks and the enhancement of the militant spirit of the communists constitutes one of the more important fields of the theoretical and practical activity of Comrade Enver Hoxha, to which he has devoted much of his energies. Working for about half a century at the head of the Party, Comrade Enver Hoxha made of it a truly great Party, a strong and invincible Party, loyal to the interests of the people, socialism and communism. Throughout his life he worked and fought for the Party to be always, the spearhead of the working class, educated and tempered it with lofty revolutionary qualities and virtues, imbued it with the Marxist-Leninist theory, with the spirit of proletarian internationalism. This enabled the Party of Labour of Albania to shoulder the major responsibility of moulding the fate of the nation and Homeland, and honourably fulfil its historic mission of leading the revolution and socialist construction, while weathering furious storms and surmounting difficult tests.

The lofty qualities of the Party of

Labour of Albania stood out with special force at the time when modern revisionism emerged and spread in the international communist and workers' movement. The overwhelming part of the communist parties degenerated. The PLA faced up to the turbulent wave of revisionism, it preserved and, in a stern tit-for-tat struggle against the revisionist betrayal, strengthened further more its character as a Marxist-Leninist Party of the new type. This constitutes an historic experience of incalculable importance, worked out in the course of about four and a half decades of work and struggle carried out according to the teachings and under the direct leadership of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

The fact that the Party of Labour of Albania did not sink in the quagmire of revisionism and stood like a granite rock against all pressure is due, above everything, to the wisdom and high vigilance of Comrade Enver Hoxha, but it is also due to the constant care displayed and the all-round work carried out under his guidance for the ideological tempering of the entire Party. In those stormy days, fraught with grave responsibility, of the open exposure of the Soviet revisionism and of the struggle against it, it became particularly clear how right Comrade Enver Hoxha had been in thinking and acting so as not to allow for a moment the penetration of opposing ideologies, or the existence of two or more lines in the Party, as the other parties did, which turned into social-democratic parties, clubs for debating all sorts of views. The Party of Labour of Albania, in all its pyramidal structure, down from the basic organizations up to the Central Committee, and in all its activity, has always been led only by one ideology, the Marxist-Leninist ideology. As Comrade Enver Hoxha said, it did not put anything else above Marxism-Leninism.

Comrade Enver Hoxha worked with special care also for the organizational strengthening of the Party, for the rigorous application of the principles and norms that regulate its

internal life. His thinking based on the summing up of the Marxist-Leninist analysis of the life and activity of the Party and the causes that led to the revisionist degeneration of other parties, which are reflected in the Constitution of the PLA and the directives of its Congresses and the plenums of the Central Committee of the Party, are a valuable contribution of the Marxist-Leninist doctrine on the Party.

Proceeding from the conclusion that the Party defends and develops its proletarian policy not only through its loyalty to Marxism-Leninism, but also through ensuring the high quality of the proletarian class composition of its ranks, Comrade Enver Hoxha fought for the elaboration and application of a sound and well-studied policy on Party membership. This has ensured the Party of Labour of Albania the militant unity of all communists united into a single whole by a great common ideal, a strong organization and conscious and steel-like discipline. This is one of the important factors which has assisted the Party to pursue unwaveringly a correct proletarian policy in all conditions and circumstances.

Applying the principles and norms of revolutionary party of the new type with consistency and a high sense of vigilance, Comrade Enver Hoxha never allowed the group and factionalist spirit and corruption to strike root in our Party. Under the leadership of Comrade Enver Hoxha, according to his teachings and owing to his tireless work and struggle, the Party of Labour of Albania was formed, consolidated, grew and developed as a Party of the steel-like ideological, political and organizational Marxist-Leninist unity, as a Party opposed to the existence of opposite views, factions and currents alien to Marxism-Leninism, in its ranks. Precisely because it had such unity of ranks around its correct line, worked out at every stage by Comrade Enver Hoxha, the Party of Labour of Albania was able to weather great storms successfully. The rabid attacks of the Titoites,

the Khrushchevites and the Chinese revisionists against the Party of Labour of Albania failed, and all its internal enemies, ranging from Anastas Lulo and Sadik Premte to the dangerous sang of Mehmet Shehu and Kadri Hazbiu, broke their heads against this principled and militant Marxist-Leninist unity. This correct struggle waged always from principled positions saved the Party from the great dangers that threatened not only its existence as a Marxist-Leninist Party, but also the gains of the revolution and socialism in Albania achieved through hard struggle and great sacrifices.

Contrary to the anti-Marxist views and practices of the modern revisionists who have turned their parties into bourgeois parties of the working class through the creation of a state of indifference and stagnation in the basic organizations and the local organs under the slogan «the leadership knows it», Comrade Enver Hoxha worked out the important directive that the line and work of the Party should not be defended by the Central Committee alone but by the entire Party, by all its basic organizations and local organs. It is easier for an individual organ to land in a blind-alley or deviate from the right course, but it is very difficult, not to say virtually impossible, to bring a whole party off its track when all its organizations are ideologically prepared and vigilant for the resolute defence of the Party and its general line.

Moreover, in order to bar the path to any retrogression Comrade Enver Hoxha worked out and carried into effect the idea of genius of calling on the broad working masses, the working class in particular, to defend the line and policy of the Party to exercise its control on everything and everybody. «The worker control,» Comrade Enver Hoxha teaches us, «is one of the vital aspects of the class struggle to ensure the triumph of socialism, to prevent the degeneration of the socialist order, and is a great school for the revolutionary education

of the working class and the other working masses.»²

The further revolutionization of the Party and entire life of the country serves precisely for this great purpose, raising the Party and the entire people to their feet to defend the proletarian character of the Party, to ensure the application of its line and policy without the slightest concession, a demand which Comrade Enver Hoxha put forward categorically and with special force immediately after the great betrayal of the Khrushchevite revisionists. His ideas about the deepening of the line of the masses, the struggle against bureaucracy and technocracy, the defeat of alien ideologies and the final triumph of the proletarian ideology, about a revolutionary style and method at work, have been of great assistance for socialism in Albania to be built at rapid rates and develop surely and always forward.

What has always characterized the Party of Labour of Albania is that at any time and in any situation even when operating in conditions of profound illegality, it has always maintained indissoluble links with the people, it has always made its line the line of the masses. In essence, leadership by the proletarian party means, first of all, leadership by the proletarian party means, first of all, leadership by the masses. A special merit of Comrade Enver Hoxha consists also in his important teachings about the constant tempering of the steel links of the Party with the masses. He has always taught and educated the Party to go deep among the masses, to live by their pulse, thoughts and aspirations, to rely unrestrainedly on the masses, to convince them and draw them on to the road of the struggle and revolution, the construction and defence of socialism. The life itself and all-round activity of Comrade Enver Hoxha, both in the years of the National Liberation War and in the period of the socialist construction, are a brilliant example of deep-going and inseparable links with the masses, not only with the

many cadres, but also with the common working people. In these organic links with the broad masses of the people, in this monolithic Party-people unity which was tempered under the leadership and according to the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha since the years of the Anti-fascist National Liberation War and which has constantly been strengthened from one stage of the socialist construction to the other, lies the strength and invincibility of the Party of Labour of Albania. Owing to these links and this unity the Party was able to emerge victorious from the great test of the armed struggle against the fascist occupiers and traitors. The steel unity of the Party with the people is that great force which drives forward the socialist construction of the country and foiled all the imperialist-revisionist plots against socialist Albania.

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The Party Comrade Enver Hoxha has left us is a great party, of course, not in the number of its members but in its ideals, in the perfect organization of its ranks, in the cohesion and monolithic unity of thought and action of its ranks, in its strong and natural bonds with the people from which it has emerged and grown. With such a great Party, loyal to Marxism-Leninism, which marches resolutely on the road of Comrade Enver Hoxha, there is no fortress that the Albanian communists and people cannot conquer.

Based on his long experience in party affairs, Comrade Enver Hoxha pointed out that there is no work more noble and more beautiful than the work of the Party, because everything, he used to say, depends on how strong and capable the Party is. If the Party is strong, then all problems are resolved. «Therefore,» he concluded his conversation at a meeting with the comrade secretaries of the Central Committee, «the main task of all,

beginning from us, the secretaries of the Central Committee, and down to the rank-and-file members of the party organizations, is to work wholeheartedly for the Party.»³ There is not the slightest doubt that all the Albanian communists, all the party workers, wherever they militate, will carry out this invaluable behest of Comrade Enver Hoxha with boundless devotion.

In his address to the farewell rally, Comrade Ramiz Alia pointed out what

Comrade Enver Hoxha has been to the Party of Labour of Albania and what the Party, founded and led by him, has been and is to the people and socialism in Albania:

«Throughout his life Comrade Enver Hoxha fought to strengthen the leading role of the Party, to temper it ideologically, to strengthen it organizationally, to ensure the unity of its ranks and enhance the militant spirit of its members.

«The strength of the Party is the

strength of our socialist society and the guarantee of our communist future. By remaining loyal to the glorious Party which Comrade Enver Hoxha has founded, raised and educated, by uniting ever more closely around it, by mobilizing themselves to put its line and directives into practice, our people will always achieve new victories, will safeguard the freedom and independence of the Homeland and the great victories of the People's evolution.»⁴

1 *The treacherous compromise signed on August 1-2, 1943 between the capitulationist elements who represented the National Liberation General Council and the chiefs of the reactionary organization of Balli Kombëtar. This compromise, which was in direct opposition to the interests of the National Liberation War of the*

Albanian people and would have paved the way for political power to pass into the hands of the reactionary bourgeoisie linked with the foreign occupiers, was immediately rejected by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Albania.

2 *Enver Hoxha, Report to the 7th Congress of the PLA, «8 Nëntori» Pu-*

blishing House, Tirana 1976, pp. 128-129, Eng. ed.

3 *Enver Hoxha, Reports and Speeches, 1978-1979, p. 236, Alb. ed.*

4 *Ramiz Alia, Enver Hoxha and His Work Live and Will Live For Ever, «8 Nëntori» Publishing House, Tirana 1985, p. 15, Eng. ed.*

CHAUVINIST GALLOP IN MACEDONIA

by KRISTAQ PRIFTI, XHEVAT LLOSHI

IT IS MORE THAN FOUR YEARS NOW THAT THE BROAD PUBLIC OPINION OF OUR COUNTRY AND THE WORLD IS WITNESSING THE ANTI-ALBANIAN CAMPAIGN THAT HAS BEEN UNLEASHED IN YUGOSLAVIA AFTER THE EVENTS OF MARCH-APRIL 1981. IN THIS REGRESSIVE PROCESS IN THE POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LIFE OF YUGOSLAVIA A GREAT ZEAL IS BEING DISPLAYED IN ONE OF ITS REPUBLICS, MACEDONIA WHERE, ALONG WITH PARTY, STATE AND SOCIAL FORUMS, OR THE PRESS OF SKOPLJE AND BELGRADE, THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AND ARTS OF MACEDONIA, AS WELL AS SOME SO-CALLED PERSONALITIES OF EDUCATION, CULTURE AND SCIENCE ARE ALSO INVOLVED IN THIS CAMPAIGN.

ALL-ALBANIAN VALUES AS THE UNIFIED LITERARY LANGUAGE AND MORE IMPORTANT HISTORICAL FIGURES AND EVENTS OF THE ALBANIAN NATION HAVE COME UNDER ATTACK. MOREOVER, A «SCIENTIFIC» LOOK IS BEING GIVEN TO THE EFFORTS FOR THE DENATIONALIZATION OF THE ALBANIANS. THERE ARE MANY FACTS WHICH SHOW THIS. WE NEED NOT GO TOO FAR BACK, BUT LIMIT OURSELVES ONLY TO THOSE OF THE MORE RECENT TIMES WHICH HAVE EMERGED IN THE PAGES OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS ITSELF.

Under the pretext of the struggle against «Albanian nationalism and irredentism», Albanian education, the Albanian literary language, Skanderbeg and the League of Prizren, the historical traditions and the national individuality of the Albanians are attacked at the enlarged meeting of the Association of Macedonian Journalists which was held on October 16, 1985, in the interviews of Peter Nesić and Nijazi Limanovski for the Belgrade journal **Interview**, in many writings, assemblies and decisions. Under the pre-

posterous denomination of «Islamized Macedonians», attempts have even been made at inventing a new «nation» in which the Albanians of Macedonia are included.

The right of the Albanians to learn their mother tongue, to have their own schools or parallel school in Albanian, is considered a manifestation of «nationalism». A direct consequence of this has been a decrease in the number of Albanian students. According to figures published in the Yugoslav press, in the commune of Tetova in which, as is known, the overwhelming majority of the population is Albanian, in the school-year 1984-1985 only 36 per cent of the students that finished the eight-year school

went over to the middle school. In the gymnasium of Struga, which was the only Albanian middle school, now only 16 out of 90 teachers are Albanian. In the other middle schools of Macedonia the teaching in Albanian is done only in the first form, while in the second-fourth forms the students are obliged to attend courses only in Macedonian. In many cases Albanian teachers are dismissed and replaced with Macedonian. In the beginning of the school-year 1984-1985, 11 Albanian teachers were dismissed in Tetova only. The gymnasium «Zef Lush Marku» in Skoplje was closed as an Albanian school and transformed into a Macedonian school, although it was the only middle school for about the 100,000 Albanians of this city. Only Macedonian is the language of communication and documentation in the schools in which there are also Albanian students. In the High Pedagogical School of Skoplje only part of the teaching course is carried out in Albanian.

All these measures are intended not only to deprive the Albanians of the teaching in their mother tongue, thereby violating the right of bilingualism sanctioned in the Yugoslav Constitution and in the Constitutions of the Republics, but also to denationalize the Albanian school which together with the language should lose its national content, too. Different methods are used to oblige the Alba-

*KRISTAQ PRIFTI — doctor of Historical sciences
XHEVAT LLOSHI — doctor of philological sciences*

*No matter what distortion and falsification
of the historical and cultural legacy of the Albanian
people the Serb or Macedonian
chauvinists may resort to,
they can never cover up the truth of history,
delete the brilliant pages of the present
and the past of the Albanian people, blacken the
outstanding figures they take pride in, the cultural, artistic
and linguistic values of the Albanian nation*

nians to learn the Macedonian language right from the first form of the primary school. In the different forums of Macedonia there is talk now of a shortage of textbooks while the fact, that of 510 school books that were in use there, 340 were withdrawn or burnt, including even original books and textbooks by Albanian authors published in Kosova, is passed in silence. Although books by Albanian authors of Macedonia are too few, the introduction into Macedonia even of the publications of the «Rilindja» Publishing House of Kosova is hampered by all manner of means.

A conscious stand and a sense of responsibility towards the mother tongue is not only a sign of a high degree of national self-awareness, but also the development of a people, of their spiritual and cultural potential. In the course of an objective historical development, the Albanian, one of the most ancient languages of the Balkans, grew into a literary language and in our country aligned itself along the other European languages as a unified national language. Its inherited structure and its capability for further development, the affinity of its dialects and the converging processes in the political and social life of the nation in the past century lay at the basis of the language program of the National Renaissance, which posed the question of the unification of the language and carried this process for-

ward precisely because it was the result and reflection of a historical reality. Writers and prominent men of culture of every people have always contributed to the development of their national language and found the most beautiful epithets for its qualities. So, amazement and indignation are only understandable at hearing that at a convention of journalists at which no Albanian word was spoken, accusations were levelled against the Albanian literary language, and attempts were made at presenting its application and diffusion as an arbitrary act, as something dictated from above, and as a «politicization» on the part of some students of the language.

The Congress of Spelling held in November 1972, an important event at which representatives from Kosova, Macedonia and Montenegro also took part, was not a formal act, but the end of the long road to the correct solution of the problem of the national literary language. The experience of the period elapsed since that time proves that the solution adopted there are well-founded and viable, because they lie on historical and scientific bases, because they are the synthesis of the tradition of a whole nation and have such strength as enables them to cope with the problems that emerge both in the present and in the future.

Since 1972 the rules of the unified spelling were applied simultaneously,

rapidly, extensively and without difficulty in all the Albanian-inhabited regions of Yugoslavia and the national literary language has become an everyday reality which serves as an irreplaceable means for intellectual and cultural progress, the assimilation of science and creation of artistic values, the education of children on the natural course of their mother tongue and the proper formation of the national awareness. After the Second World War, the Albanians of Kosova, Macedonia and Montenegro have made ceaseless efforts to overcome their backwardness in the learning and cultivation of their mother tongue and contributed to the development of the process of the unification of the literary language. Their efforts were the subjective and self-conscious expression of an objective process which developed on the whole territory of the extension of the Albanian language. They led to the Consultation on the Problems of Language in Prishtina in 1968 which expressed the determination of the Albanians of Kosova to proceed further on the course towards the unified literary language according to the principle «one nation — one literary language». To the problems of the culture of language was also devoted the Symposium of Prishtina of 1980, which had both theoretical and practical importance. In its documents, among other things, it was stressed once again that

«only a language that represents the whole nation, only the common national language, can fulfil its highest spiritual demands» and that the problem of the literary language is not only a problem of the language students and writers, but also «a problem of all the social structures of the people».

Why then this affirmation of the Albanian national feeling is linked with nationalism and irredentism, is considered a politicising process incited by the PSR of Albania? We do not think that this is due to mere ignorance of facts. Sefedin Sulejmani was one of the 3 delegates of the Albanians of Macedonia to the Congress of Spelling and signed its Resolution. We may accept that he has forgotten what was said in the principal report in which, among other things, it was clearly stated that «in the life of our literary language no 'overthrow' took place, nor there was any linguistic dictate». Nevertheless, nobody would believe it that S. Sulejmani has got so short a memory as not to remember even the words he himself said from the tribune of the Congress when he fully adopted the draft-Resolution. As the director of the «The Flame of Fraternity» at that time he worked for the establishment of a unified norm for the Albanian language before he signed it as a delegate. Among other things his present declaration that «only in Enver Hoxha's Albania has it been possible to resolve language problems by means of party decrees» is not the result of an evolution of his «scientific views», but the product of a whole atmosphere created for sinister aims in Macedonia.

The campaign against the unified Albanian literary language is accompanied with concrete measures for the forced restriction of its use. Not long ago our press wrote about the Slavization of Albanian names. On recommendation of the Commission of the Academy of Sciences of Macedonia «place -names on the territory of the SR of Macedonia shall be written and used only in their Slav forms».

Tens of place-names have been changed, names of cities, villages, precincts, historical centres, because they were names linked with the ethnogenesis and the material and cultural past of the Albanian people. It is being demanded by force of law that the names of Dibra, Tetova, Kërçova, Shkup, Kumanova, etc. should be pronounced and spelled by the Albanians according to the phonetics and morphology of the Slav language. The addition of the slav suffix «-ovski» to the Albanian patronyms goes on, the spelling of the names of Albanian students in school documents is changed. Nijazi Limanovski himself, as is known, was formerly named **Limani**, then he invented the form **Limanov** and by the beginning of the year 1981 he added to it the suffix **-ski** and so today we have got the present-day **Limanovski**. He and his associates declare openly that names with Albanian grammatical forms allegedly constitute «illegal acts which are equal to the irredentist and nationalist activity of the Great-Albanians». From the attempts at discrediting the literary language by means of political terms to the political measures for the curtailment of the right of the Albanians to use their Albanian mother tongue at school and in social life, from the Slavization of personal and place-names to the threat of the application of legal sanctions — this is the logic of the spiral of galloping chauvinism.

Besides his fabrications about the Albanian literary language, at a meeting of journalists Sefedin Sulejmani also had even the impudence to speak against the «glorification of the figure of Skanderbeg» and to try to reduce his role to that of «an ordinary personality of the period of feudalism». Likewise, he shamelessly attacked the Albanian League of Prizren by saying that «to link the fate of the Albanian nation today with a certain League of Prizren at a time when we have a University and an Academy of Sciences in Kosovo and so many cadres of culture and science cannot be considered other-

wise than a case of psychiatry!» It is not the first time that we hear of such affirmations made in Yugoslavia. In the same manner objections have been raised against the «glorification» of other personalities of the Albanian history and culture, especially those who during the period of the National Renaissance fought with the rifle and the pen for national liberation and unity and who laid the foundations of the culture and independence of the Albanians.

Albanian, and not only Albanian, historiography, based on incontrovertible historical documents, has proved that Skanderbeg is a national hero of the Albanians, a great strategist and statesman who for 25 years on end led the struggle for independence against the Ottoman sultans, formed the Albanian state, thereby taking an important step towards the political unity of all Albanians. His figure epitomizes a whole epoch of the Albanian national history. The wars he led have left indelible traces in the consciousness of the Albanian nation, have become a great source of inspiration in the series of the liberation wars of the Albanian people, especially during the period of the Renaissance and the National Liberation War.

On the international plane, too, Skanderbeg is one of the outstanding figures of the history of the 15th century. Could «the ordinary figure» of a feudal lord or «an invader», as some pseudo-scientist calls it in Macedonia, be perpetuated and made immortal from one generation to the other, attract the attention of historians, militarymen, statesmen, men of art and culture through the centuries? We recall to those that prompt S. Sulejmani and N. Limanovski to these statement that only on the occasion of the 500th anniversary of Skanderbeg's death a bibliography of more than 1,000 works in more than 20 different languages, which continues to be enriched to this day, was compiled.

As to the distortions about the character of the Albanian League of

Prizren on the part of the modern Great-Serb historiography or individual so-called «students» in Macedonia, we must reaffirm that this League is one of the outstanding events and an important state of the Albanian national movement. The League of Prizren is the first all-Albanian political organization which included the whole country, with an advanced national ideological platform. For the first time in the history of Albania, after the glorious epoch of Skanderbeg, the League of Prizren led the different liberation movements of the Albanian people and channelled them into the mainstream of the national movement, raised the struggle of our people to a higher degree in all fields, ideological, political, cultural, organizational and diplomatic. It acted as the sole representative of the Albanian people both within the country and with the external world.

In its character and content the League of Prizren was not an isolated case either on the Balkan or on European plane. It was a component part of those movements of national liberation of the peoples of Europe and the Balkans in the 19th century. Although it was suppressed, the Albanian League of Prizren left a deep imprint in the consciousness of the Albanian people and had an influence on the later events of the National Renaissance. The program it worked out remained at the foundation of the Albanian national movement up to the declaration of Independence on November 28, 1912.

Whether S. Sulejmani, N. Limanovski or the Serb and Macedonian chauvinists like it or not, the Albanian League is indissolubly linked with the history of the Albanian nation, has exercised a decisive influence on its fate, has defended them and the integrity of their territories, has contributed to the survival of the Albanians as a nation and the revival of the independent Albanian nation. That is why the deed of the Albanian League of Prizren arouses the hatred of the enemies of the Albanian people.

The articles in the journal *Interview* show the extension of the Great-Serb and Great-Macedonian chauvinist offensive against the national identity of the Albanians. N. Limanovski, this renegade from the Albanian nation, today vice-chairman of the Republican Committee for Education, Culture and Science in Macedonia, does not come out with his concoctions for the first time. He has already told his tale about the «islamization of Macedonia» by the Albanians in a series of articles published in the newspaper *Vecher* of Skoplje in September-October 1980. In his writings he deals in an utterly anti-scientific manner with the whole process of islamization in the Balkans, accuses the Albanians as the champions of Islam in the regions of Western Macedonia, as a «primitive», «savage», «aggressive», «invasive», quarrelsome», «predatory» people of «killers», etc. Seldom can one find an author who has used such offensive expressions against the Albanian people in the press, even in the more authoritative Yugoslav newspapers, who has distorted well-known historical facts in such a blatantly chauvinist manner.

Scientific studies and documents of world historiography, even some of Yugoslav and Macedonian historiography, prove without any doubt that the spread of islamism in the Balkans was linked with the Ottoman rule in these regions. The Ottoman feudal-military and taxation system encouraged in various forms the islamization of the population, which assumed broad proportions especially in Albania, including its northwestern (Kosova) and eastern regions, or the Albanian-inhabited regions of present-day Western Macedonia, especially in the 17th century, even before the year 1689. The same happened with the population of Bosnia and Hercegovina.

However N. Limanovski and those that hide behind him are interested neither in scientific historical studies nor in historical documents. Their aims are only political. They need the

thesis of the islamization of Western Macedonia only in order to find a «basis» for their slanders to the effect that the Albanians allegedly are newcomers, even late ones, to these regions, and that with their coming they carried out «the forced islamization» of the Slav population of these regions. This is an unsuccessful attempt at denying the autochthony of the Albanians on their territories of Western Macedonia. As archaeological finds and Mediaeval documents, including those published in Yugoslavia, prove, the Albanians live since ancient times there as the successors of the former Illyrian population. N. Limanovski's attempts at denying their nationality and autochthony to the Albanians leave nothing to desire to the savage policy of the former monarchy bent on the extermination of the Albanians.

Inventor of a «new nation», N. Limanovski tries to prove that the so-called «islamized Macedonians» live for many centuries as «historical oases» and «isolated ethnic units» in Western Macedonia, in the SAR of Kosova and even in Albania.

A great number of manifestations and symposiums have been organized in the recent five years in Macedonia in order to demonstrate the existence of «Moslem Macedonians». But, as N. Limanovski himself puts it, this population is not aware of being «islamized Macedonians» and part of them have «Albanian customs and dresses» (of course, because they are Albanians). The «discovery» made by Limanovski has astonished the Macedonian population itself which until the recent times did not know that it belonged to two religious denominations: Slav orthodox and Moslem.

Limanovski's assertions are nothing other than absurd and anti-scientific fabrications. This becomes the more clear if account is taken of the fact that he proceeds from political aims: to declare the Albanian population of Macedonia an «islamized Macedonian population», to deny it its national identity which it has preserved for

centuries on end. He openly expresses these aims when he admits that «the 15,000 families emigrated to Turkey during the years 1954-1960 were «Moslem Macedonians»», when it is publicly known that it was only the Moslem Albanians that were forced by the Tito-Ranković regime to abandon their homes and expatriate.

This wave of chauvinism has aroused the indignation of the Albanian intelligentsia and population of Macedonia and Kosova, which demand that their rights sanctioned in the Yugoslav

Constitution should be respected. At various forums they defend their right to be educated in their national tongue, call for the consistent implementation of the principle of bilinguality in all spheres of life, struggle for the application of the Albanian literary language which they consider one of their achievements, and demand respect for their ethnic identity. They oppose with determination the measures of denationalization that are being taken in various forms against the Albanians of Macedonia and the

other Albanian-inhabited regions of Yugoslavia.

We are certain that, no matter what distortion and falsification of the historical and cultural legacy of the Albanian people the Serb or Macedonian chauvinists may resort to, they can never cover up the truth of history, delete the brilliant pages of the present and the past of the Albanian people, blacken the outstanding figures they take pride in, the cultural, artistic and linguistic values of the Albanian nation.

press review

REPORT OF THE ALBANIAN TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY

On December 12, 1985 six members of one family, two men and four women, from the district of Durrës, entered the premises of the Italian Embassy in Tirana. Despite the request of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs addressed to the Italian Embassy in Tirana and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Rome, that these persons should immediately be handed over to the Albanian authorities, the problem still has not been solved. In violation of the right diplomatic immunity, the Albanian citizens still remain in the Italian Embassy. This act constitutes an impermissible interference in the internal affairs of Albania and a violation of its national sovereignty.

It is known that the embassy of a country is accredited to another country for the purpose of developing good mutual relations, of contributing to the rapprochement and friendship between peoples, always respecting the laws, customs and the sovereignty of the country to which it is accredited. Its mission is not to concern itself about hooligans and turbulent elements discredited before their people, or give them refuge.

Albania recognizes to nobody, foreign institutions or embassy, the right of tutelage or judgement over its own

citizens. Any attempt at encouraging or organizing the expatriation of Albanian citizens constitutes an arrogant interference in Albania's internal affairs. Therefore, no one should think that the People's Socialist Republic of Albania might make concessions in this direction.

The Albanian people and their Government have not allowed nor will they allow anyone to encroach upon their independence and national sovereignty, will not allow them to be violated or denigrated under any pretext and in any form.

The persons who have entered the Italian Embassy are individuals involved in anti-state activities in the service of a foreign state. One of them was even sentenced on that account. Whereas the others have been advised to mend their ways. Their father, Moisi Popa, was a declared collaborator of the Italian fascist and German nazi occupiers, involved in crimes against Albanian anti-fascist patriots. A son of his, who has fled the country, continues to be an active member of the Albanian fascist terrorist organizations in exile, which, under the direction of a foreign state, organized the dispatch of a gang of diversionists and terrorists to Albania in 1982.

The protection granted to

such persons, apart from other things, constitutes an offence to the patriotic feelings and the Anti-fascist War of the Albanian people. The Embassy of the Italian Republic, in particular, ought to be careful in this direction. The Albanian people have known how to differentiate between the Italian people and the fascist occupiers. They have behaved with respect and nourished sincere friendly feelings towards the Italian people. However, the Albanian people are deeply affected in their feelings when they see that someone in Italy is interested in taking under his protection the remnants of the collaborators of fascism, those who paved the way for the fascist occupation of Albania, and in encouraging them.

Consistent in its policy of good neighbourliness with the Italian Republic and not wishing to impair what has been achieved or to obscure the prospects of the development of the existing relations, the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has tried to solve the question of the Albanian citizens in the Italian Embassy through direct talks, as a question concerning only our two countries. It has demanded and insists on its demand that the Albanian ci-

**press
review**

tizens, who have unjustly been given asylum in the Italian Embassy in Tirana, should be handed over to the Albanian authorities.

This just solution will deal a blow at the hopes of those who do not like the friendly relations between Albania and Italy. On the other hand,

it will help preserve the spirit of cooperation, understanding and good neighbourliness between the two countries.

A GLORIOUS PAGE OF THE STRUGGLE OF THE PLA AGAINST MODERN REVISIONISM

«ZËRI I POPULLIT»

The stern and selfless struggle over principles waged against modern revisionism, in general, and against its most dangerous current, Soviet revisionism, in particular, is one of the greatest merits and one of the most glorious pages in the history of the Party of Labour of Albania. This struggle was led, in all its decisive stages, by the unforgettable founder and leader of our Party, Comrade Enver Hoxha. Comrade Enver Hoxha's historic speech, delivered 25 years ago, on November 16, 1960, at the meeting of the communist and workers' parties in Moscow, will be always remembered as the event which marked a decisive turning-point in the clash between Marxism-Leninism and revisionism, the beginning of the open struggle and confrontation with the Khrushchevite revisionist betrayal. In this meeting arose Comrade Enver Hoxha's personality

of a rare strength, as a Marxist-Leninist theoretician and undaunted revolutionary, as the outstanding figure of international communism.

The stand of the PLA at the Moscow Meeting is a brilliant example of proletarian internationalism, which is one of the leading characteristics with which it was imbued from its founding. The PLA was never guided by narrow national interests, either in Moscow or in all its struggle against Soviet revisionism and against any other revisionist current. In this historic struggle it has proceeded from the objective of defending the principles of Marxism-Leninism, the true interests of the international working class and freedom-loving peoples in the world, which the revisionists had betrayed and trampled under foot, of defending the lofty interests of our people and socialist Homeland.

The battle waged by the

PLA at the Moscow Meeting was not any battle over trifles and second-rate matters, but over central matters of principle which had to do with the very fate of socialism and the communist, revolutionary and liberation movements in the world. The essence of the question was whether the communist parties, the workers' movement, the liberation struggle and the socialist countries would continue to march on the tested revolutionary road which Marxism-Leninism showed, or its teachings would be abandoned and the opportunist and counter-revolutionary road of the ill-famed 20th Congress of the CPSU would be adopted.

The course of the Khrushchevite revisionist leadership, masked with demagogical slogans, was a great plot hatched up with the aim of undermining socialism in the Soviet Union and in other countries, diverting the com-

**press
review**

munist and workers' parties from the road of Marxism-Leninism, replacing the class struggle with class conciliation and the revolution with bourgeois reforms, renouncing the resolute struggle against imperialism and setting out on the road of rapprochement and unprincipled compromises with them.

Comrade Enver Hoxha, with his firmness and courage and relying on principles, opposed the anti-Marxist views of the Khrushchevites, defended the genuine Marxist-Leninist positions with consistency, with great skill and in a creative spirit, in conformity with the new historic conditions, over all the capital questions such as those of the stand towards imperialism, war, peace and peaceful coexistence, the roads of transition from capitalism to socialism; the valuation of Stalin and his work, the stand towards Yugoslav revisionism, etc. The ideas he put forward over these fundamental questions of the communist theory and practice, in his speech in Moscow and in his other works, constitute a contribution of great value to the treasury of Marxism-Leninism.

At the Moscow Meeting, the attempts of the Khrushchev group to impose its revisionist course to the whole international communist and workers' movement and all the socialist countries, it attempts to transform them into appendages serving the goals of

the unprincipled and chauvinist policy of the Khrushchevite leadership of the CPSU, were attacked. By rising in firm opposition to the «conductor's baton» of Khrushchev, Comrade Enver Hoxha's speech was a distinguished contribution to the defence and concretization of the internationalist principles and norms which regulate relations between socialist countries and communist and workers' parties, and in the first place, the Leninist principles of independence and complete equality among them. From positions of principle and with many facts, he exposed the brutal violations of these principles by the Soviet revisionists and their savage hostile activities and plots against the Party of Labour and socialist Albania.

In the Atmosphere in which the proceedings of the Moscow Meeting of 81 parties were held, when Khrushchevite revisionism was at full gallop and the clique of Khrushchev, playing heavily on the former authority of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, had unleashed a large-scale attack in order to have its own traitorous line imposed on all the other communist parties, it was no easy thing to rise in opposition to it. In these conditions, to oppose and expose the ideological platform, the political line, stands and methods employed by the Soviet revisionist leadership,

meant to go against the current, and this required great ideological and political clarity and acumen, unshakeable faith in and loyalty to Marxism-Leninism, and a high sense of revolutionary internationalist duty. The question was not only that the Khrushchevite conceptions must be criticized and discarded, but at the same time, it was necessary to provide solution, from the positions of Marxism-Leninism, to many important problems which had cropped up in the midst of the communist and revolutionary movement in the period after the war, about which Khrushchev and his followers had created great confusion. Moreover, to rebel against the Khrushchevite revisionists and their betrayal required a certain amount of courage and great determination so as to be able to cope with the pressures and intrigues, the plots and blockades which they would undertake against our Party and country. The Party of Labour of Albania, with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, fully aware of the hostile reactions of the Soviet revisionist leadership to these principled stands, made light of everything, was prepared to make the greatest sacrifices for the sake of accomplishing its lofty duty towards its own people and international proletariat. The PLA refused to adopt the opportunist road of least resistance, the easiest road of si-

press review

lence and unprincipled concessions, but set out unwaveringly on the road of honour, engaged without reserve in the uncompromising struggle against the revisionist betrayal, which was the only salutary road.

The period of 25 years which has elapsed from the time when Comrade Enver Hoxha delivered his speech in the Moscow Meeting of 81 parties, has proved in an incontestable manner how decisive and vital was the principled struggle of our Party against revisionism, in the defence of Marxism-Leninism. Proof of this is the fact that in Albania, where the teachings of Marxism-Leninism are applied with consistency and the paths to revisionism were barred, the dictatorship of the proletariat remains strong and unshakable, the revolution and socialist construction have advanced ceaselessly and victories have been continuously achieved in all fields.

Comrade Ramiz Alia has said, «Our Party of Labour, with Comrade Enver at the head, did not allow modern revisionism to pass in Albania. And it did not pass because Enver Hoxha had tempered the Party in the stern political battles for the defence of its independence and socialism, had educated it to remain always loyal to marxism-Leninism, to be irreconcilable to the end to the ideologies hostile to the proletariat.»

In the course of the historical struggle between Marxism-Leninism and modern revisionism, in the ranks of the communist and workers' movement differentiation began between the Marxist--Leninist and the revisionists, between the genuine proletarian revolutionaries and the revisionist renegades from the revolution; side by side with the Party of Labour of Albania, in various countries of the world emerged new Marxist-Leninist parties and organizations which took upon themselves to adopt the cause of the working class, which the revisionists had betrayed and abandoned.

Practice would also prove the correctness of the analysis made by the PLA that the course of Khrushchevite revisionism would have very grave consequences for the revolutionary communist movement of the working class and the peoples, would cause it defeats and bitter disillusionment, that this road would be fatal to the destinies of socialism in the Soviet Union. In fact, the advent of the revisionists to power led to the liquidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the re-establishment of capitalism in the Soviet Union, to its transformation into one of the main centres of international counter-revolution, into an imperialist superpower.

The other countries of the «socialist community», which toed the line of Khrushchev,

not only have lost all their socialist characteristics and have degenerated into capitalist states of a specific type, but are also in a deep crisis and have been transformed into countries dependent on and ruled by Soviet social-imperialism economically, politically and militarily.

The communist parties, which followed in the example of the Soviet revisionist leadership, have completely degenerated from revolutionary parties of the working class into reformist parties of the social-democratic type.

The Khrushchevite revisionist course produced a division. The whole revisionist camp today is in a deep crisis, which is characterized by divergencies and fierce political quarrels of a nationalist and chauvinist character, by disarray and fragmentation into various currents, groups and clans which rival with one another.

But, as our Party has continuously stressed, the struggle against modern revisionism and Soviet revisionism, in the first place, has not ended. It will be a long struggle which goes on and will go on without interruption for the good of Marxism-Leninism, the revolution and the peoples. The Party of Labour of Albania is determined to carry this struggle and wage it through to the end with the greatest consistency.

Despite the changes that are made in the top leader-

**press
review**

ship of the Soviet Union, despite the fact who come to power in the Kremlin, they are revisionist in ideology, they are imperialists in policy, they are enemies of Marxism-Leninism and the peoples, with whom the PLA and the Albanian people will never reconcile themselves. Our Party and country maintain

a clear-cut stand towards Soviet social-imperialism, as well as towards American imperialism, towards the two superpowers which are to blame for all the sufferings and evil which has come to the peoples and which threaten the world with annihilating nuclear war. As the First Secretary of the CC of

the PLA, Comrade Ramiz Alia, has declared, «Albania has not had and will not have any kind of relations with the United States and the Soviet Union.» Our country remains the undaunted opponent of their oppressive, expansionist and aggressive policy.

DANGEROUS PLOTS OF THE SUPERPOWERS AGAINST THE INTERESTS OF SOVEREIGN PEOPLES COUNTRIES

«ZËRI I POPULLIT»

The president of the United States of America, Ronald Reagan, and the general secretary of the «Communist» Party of the Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachov, met in Geneva on 19-21 November. After intensive tête-à-tête talks for six hours, they came out before world public opinion with a «joint communiqué» and an «agreement for exchanges between the USA and the Soviet Union».

The whole show in Geneva was directed according to a strict program in which everything was calculated — the smiles and handshakes, the movements and gestures of the protagonists, and even the simultaneous meeting of their allies of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty.

In Geneva they decided not on disarmament but on armament, on their hegemony over the other countries of the world. From the «joint communiqué» it emerges that the two superpowers will not tolerate the superiority of the one side over the other side, but they will operate with all their forces against the other countries.

In the summit they met in order to hatch up new plots, they decided that their separate imperialist interests should be defended, but at the expense of whom? Reagan and Gorbachov made no secret of the fact, and openly said that they discussed issues regarding other countries and regions. It is obvious that they, who are the instigators

behind local conflicts, could not have possibly spoken about putting an end to them, but about where to kindle new flames of war and where to interfere, in which zone one side should extend its influence and in which sphere should the other. This deal between the two superpowers goes hand in hand with their rivalry, with dangerous consequences to the freedom and independence of people's freedom and independence. The whole thing proves exactly what Comrade Enver Hoxha said that «both when the superpowers work together and when they quarrel, it is others who pay the bill».

No one knows concretely what they gained at the table

press review

of political and military deals, which were the countries and the regions involved in their deals. Complete silence is maintained over the plans which are to be implemented after the meeting and over the agreements which Reagan and Gorbachov outlined all by themselves by the fireplace at the Maison Fleur d'Eau where the talks were held. The time of their separate talks was far in excess even of the time of the talks between the delegations in the plenary sittings. Secret diplomacy is a preferred method and the basis of the relations and accords between the United States and the Soviet Union. This diplomacy reaches its culmination with the bilateral top-level meetings. After their summit, only a second rate agreement, such as the cultural and sports exchange treaty, was publicized. But it is self-understood that the heads of the two superpowers could not have made the trip to Switzerland for that much.

Both Reagan and Gorbachov were profuse in fine promises and preachings about the «measures for disarmament in Europe», about «European security», about «troops reduction» in Europe, etc. The «joint communiqué» was full of them, too. But 40 years after the end of the Second World War they still keep Europe occupied, and both Reagan and Gorbachov

behaved like its patrons in Geneva.

The explanatory campaign, which Reagan was in a haste to organize by calling the top-level meeting of the NATO pact in Brussels on 21 November, and Gorbachov that of the Warsaw Treaty in Prague that same day, is an abortive effort to cover up the fact that in Geneva both super-bigs have trampled underfoot the interests of the so-called allies. The United States of America and the Soviet Union called a meeting of their allies not in order to inform them, but in order to impose on them the decisions made at the Geneva summit. In one way or the other, concern over this has been voiced by many political personalities and forces in Europe, and this cannot be wiped out by the «approvals» and «family» photographs of their respective blocs which the American and the Soviet leaders made at the meetings in Brussels and Prague. In Geneva happened precisely what Comrade Ramiz Alia pointed out in his speech which he delivered at the mass rally in Korça: «The Americans and Soviets talk in Geneva and no one knows what they might decide. But everyone knows that everything that is decided will have to do with Germany or Poland, with Britain or Czechoslovakia, and so on. The allies of the United States

and the Soviet Union must do whatever their leaderships decide, and no one calls them to account».

In Geneva the superpowers decided not to disarm. Neither the United States of America nor the Soviet Union want and could possibly want to see disarmament realized. And the Geneva summit is additional proof of this. Signed agreements or no, the armaments race grows uninterrupted. An agreement was signed allegedly for the limitation of strategic arms, SALT-I, by Brezhnev and Nixon in 1972, and another agreement — SALT-II, was signed by Brezhnev and Carter in 1979. Since that time the stocks of strategic weapons of the two superpowers have increased almost threefold. The agreement «on collaboration for the utilization of the outer space for peaceful purposes» was signed in 1972 by Brezhnev and Nixon. How much this agreement served its declared purpose this is seen in the militarization of the outer space today. This is also seen in the so-called star wars, which the communiqué fails to mention at all, whereas in fact, according to observes, it was one of the central subjects of the Geneva summit. Reagan and other senior officials of his administration pointed out both before and after the summit that they will carry on the ambitious program for the militarization of the outer space. The

**press
review**

American Secretary of State, Shultz, declared that Reagan is firm in his intention to carry on the star wars program. For his part, Gorbachov said unequivocally at the press conference he gave immediately after the summit that the Soviet Union, also, will further develop its own star wars program.

The Geneva summit did not and could not give anything new for peace, the lowering of tension or international security. Nevertheless, the gigantic propaganda machine of both sides began to trumpet about the «contribution to the lowering of tension and the new era which the summit opened», etc. Ronald Reagan pretended that «the world feels better when it sees us talking together», and Mikhail Gorbachov completed this saying that «the world is more secure today after the talks than it was two days before.» Propaganda on both sides is also trying to describe the agreement reached between the chiefs of the superpowers to meet again in 1986 and 1987, as a success for the cause of peace. But have the chiefs of the superpowers met less before this? Brezhnev had five top-level meetings with Nixon, Ford and Carter, but the world gained nothing other but new imperialist aggressions in various regions. The United States of America attacked Lebanon militarily, occupied Grenada by force of arms,

attempted a landing in Iran and organized its military intervention in Central America. For its part, the Soviet Union occupied Afghanistan, built up its military presence in the Persian Gulf and Western and Eastern Africa. Europe was filled with American and Soviet medium-range nuclear missiles.

On the eve of the summit, the American and the Soviet diplomacy had several rounds of secret talks on the Middle East, Africa, Asia, Central America in an attempt to co-ordinate their activities against the liberation struggles of the peoples in these regions. At present regional conflicts are one of the basic exchange coins in their imperialist deals. On 21 November, in Geneva, Reagan declared openly that they will work together for the solution of the conflicts in Asia, Africa and Central America, thus revealing that he and Gorbachov have decided against the peoples of the said regions.

Even after the present American-Soviet Geneva summit their interference in the internal affairs of the peoples will increase, their pressure on the freedom-loving countries will grow stronger.

It is really cynical to hear the imperialist and social-imperialist chiefs speak about the human rights or the rights of peoples, as they did in Geneva. It is the two superpowers, the two greatest

oppressors, the international aggressors and bandits who have adopted terrorism as their state policy. The superpowers trample underfoot and suppress not only individuals, but also entire peoples. The chiefs of the superpowers raise a clamour about the human rights and norms of morality in order to cover up the barbarous and moral policy which they, together with their allies and tools, pursue all over the world.

Now after the Geneva summit the imperialist and social-imperialist chiefs are expecting their apologists to applaud and thank them. But they must also expect to come up against the anger, hatred and opposition of the peoples, the people's protests and resolute struggle. The peoples, who suffer the consequences of the intrigues and attacks of the aggressive superpowers, will certainly condemn these dangerous deals.

As the PLA has stressed, the Geneva summit with its communiqué and deals behind the scenes shows that the superpowers remain the main danger to the freedom and independence of the peoples in the world. Therefore, the peoples must be vigilant and not allow themselves to become victims to the demagoguery and deception which the American imperialists and Soviet social-imperialists hatch up at their expense.

**press
review****AN ACTIVE ROLE
AND CONTRIBUTION OF SOCIALIST ALBANIA**

«ZËRI I POPULLIT»

The United Nations Organization was formed 40 years ago as a result of the aspirations and efforts of all the peoples of the Anti-fascist Coalition. Created only a few months after the historic victory over fascism, the UNO was supposed to materialize the hopes and the goodwill of the peoples who, with the exceptional sacrifices they made during the Second World War, demanded that the combined efforts of the international community be organized for the preservation of peace, stability and the defence of the sovereign interests of all the peoples and countries. In this original aim, the creation of the UNO was greeted by Albania which emerged from the National Liberation War that it waged under the leadership of the Party, with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, with the name and prestige of one of the countries which had made one of the greatest contributions, in proportion to the size of its population, to the defeat of fascism, and had the undeniable right to membership and an active role in this organization from the first days of its creation. The legendary war which it had waged gave it this right,

its existence as a free and independent state, in which the people were already in power, gave it this right. The political and diplomatic obstacles and intrigues of the imperialist powers and of the USA, in the first place, to stop Albania for 10 years from occupying its legitimate place in UNO, speak of that wrong direction, in opposition to the principles of the Charter, in which the big powers have continuously tried to put this international organization.

The period of 40 years that has elapsed between the creation of this organization and the end of the Second World War and now proves that the UNO has not been able to live up to its role and obligations in the spirit of the Charter and the interests of the sovereign peoples and countries. The ideas of the Charter are right, but the imperialist powers have impeded and impede their implementation. Especially the superpowers, the USA and the Soviet Union, exercise pressure and make continuous efforts in order to use it as an instrument of their policy of world domination. The imperialist powers have used the banner of the UNO in

opposition to the purpose of the Charter, as in the cases of aggression against Korea and Congo, Cyprus and Lebanon, for the creation of a new international gendarmerie, which is what the UNO forces, etc., are. The sabotage of the normal work of the UNO by the two superpowers and the allies in their military blocs has paralysed this Organization, in general, and impeded it from functioning regularly, as it was intended. Proof of this is the right to veto which the big powers use and which has become synonymous with their arbitrariness in this organization.

Socialist Albania comes to the 40th anniversary of this forum a calm conscience, as a country which has honourably discharged its national and international duties and obligations. The 30 year-old history of its membership and militancy in this organization is testimony of the active contribution to and role of socialist Albania in the international arena. It has always and at any time come out in the defence of the freedom and independence of the peoples, peace and sovereign rights of various countries, has boldly and openly ex-

press review

posed the intrigues and plots of American imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism inside and outside the UNO.

As an active member of the UNO, Albania has fought consistently in any situation and international circumstances so that this organization should carry out its tasks and functions in conformity with the principles of the Charter and the interests of the peoples, rejecting any imperialist effort at subjugation and manipulation. Albania has strongly opposed the monopolization of international problems by the two superpowers or by a restricted member of big imperialist powers, and demanded that the UNO should not allow the development of situations in which the imperialist powers face it with accomplished facts. By observing the principles and obligations stemming from the Charter with correctness and to the letter, our country rightly insists that they be also observed by others, too, be they big or small. At some sessions of the General Assembly of the UNO, such as the 19th and the 26th, the activity of Albania has had special impact.

In its activity in UNO, socialist Albania has manifested the internationalist and revolutionary feature of its foreign policy in the spirit of which it has fought in that forum for the defence of the

interests of its own people and those of other peoples of the world. While the imperialist superpowers have done everything in their power to impose the law or silence on the UNO over their aggressions against the peoples, socialist Albania has exposed the imperialist aggressors in Vietnam and Czechoslovakia, Afghanistan and Grenada, the Middle East and Central America. It has supported the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America for freedom, independence and social progress. This powerful support of Albania at UNO has been appreciated by the peoples and progressive forces, the honest and patriotic people everywhere in the world. If socialist Albania now enjoys such a high international authority and prestige, this is partly due to its efforts in UNO for the cause of the peoples. Our country has used its membership in this organization, also, for the strengthening of solidarity with the sovereign peoples and countries and for the extension of relations with other countries in order to enhance the active role of UNO in the defence of peace and international stability. Inside and outside UNO Albania has collaborated with all the countries and forces which are genuinely interested in the creation of a healthy atmosphere, far from imperialist pressures and dependence.

The active membership of our country in UNO expresses the principled and revolutionary foreign policy which fights boldly in the international arena for the good of the peoples. In this spirit, it has made and will continue to make in the future its effective contribution in UNO for the implementation of the tasks and principles of the Charter in conformity with the aspirations of the sovereign countries for peace. All this stems from our foreign policy, the basic principles of which were clearly pointed out by Comrade Ramiz Alia in his speech at the mass rally in the city of Korça: «Our solidarity and sympathy are with the peoples, with those who fight for national freedom and independence, with those who demand social justice and true democracy, who oppose fascism and reaction, who are for progress and the universal emancipation of mankind. All those who suffer from foreign occupation and bondage, all those who are oppressed and exploited by the bourgeoisie and the capital, who are persecuted for holding revolutionary and liberation ideas, all those who are for peace and against war, have a reliable friend and supporter in our people. Proletarian internationalism and solidarity with the progressive forces will always characterize our foreign policy»

**press
review**

**IMPERIALISM AND SOCIAL-IMPERIALISM
CANNOT LIVE WITHOUT EXPANSION**

«RRUGA E PARTISË», Organ of the CC of the PLA

It became clear soon about the high-sounding slogan of «freedom, equality and fraternity» of the French Bourgeois Revolution that the «freedom» it meant was only the freedom for the bourgeoisie to exploit and oppress the working people still more ruthlessly, by new methods, the «free agreement» of the proletariat to sell its work force to and allow itself to be exploited by the bourgeoisie.

Analysing the exploitative mechanism of this social system, Marx and Engels came to the conclusion that «as an absorber of the surplus value and exploiter of the work force, capital is far superior in energy, avidity and efficiency to all the former systems of production which were based directly on forced labour.»¹

However, the acme of the exploitation of the working people by «Mister Capital» was reached in the epoch of imperialism when free competition was replaced by the rule of the monopolies and finance capital. After the Second World War a more refined and sophisticated form for the plunder and exploitation of the masses — neo-colonialism, was devised.

The main role in neo-co-

lonialism is played by expansion, the extension of territories and zones of influence which become objects of exploitation and plunder on the part of the different monopoly groups and the big imperialist and social-imperialist states. History has proved that there exists an indivisible dialectical unity between monopoly capitalism and expansion. Making the analysis and synthesis of this unity in the conditions of the deepening of the general crisis of imperialism, Comrade Enver Hoxha has pointed out, «Imperialism from its very nature creates the conditions for economic and political expansion, for unleashing wars, because its character is essentially exploitative, aggressive.»² As such, however, imperialism cannot live without economic expansion, without interference and open military aggression, without oppressing and exploiting the other peoples.

In the course of the implementation of their policy of expansion and hegemony, American imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism have stepped up the use of military force and interference in other countries through the creation of a number of organisms and institutions of

a military, political, economic and cultural character and concoction of a series of reactionary expansionist theories and concepts by means of which they seek to intimidate and deceive the peoples in order to put them under their hegemony and tutelage.

One of the main methods the superpowers have always employed for their expansion is political aggression realized mainly by military means. The events and facts of the recent years show that use of military force for the achievement of the expansionist aims of the superpowers is constantly increasing. Thus, during the years 1945-1975 only American imperialism has 215 times, or an average of 7 times each year, resorted to military force for intervention, blackmail and pressure against other countries. In the last five years, 1980-1984, the military forces of the Pentagon have committed a total of 55 acts of aggression against other countries, that is, an average of 11 such acts each year. The dynamics of the use of military force for the expansionist aims of the Soviet social-imperialism is more or less similar. The many interventions and military ventures of the superpowers are

Press Review

indivisible from the existence and activity of the aggressive military blocs commanded by them — NATO and the Warsaw Treaty. «The policy of blocs,» says Comrade Enver Hoxha, «is an aggressive policy of the superpowers. It results from their hegemonic and expansionist strategy, from their ambitions to establish their complete and undivided rule over the whole world.»³

The militarization of the economy and the unrestrained armaments race constitute material basis for the deepening of the political aggression of the superpowers. The fruitless conferences and talks the superpowers have held or are holding about disarmament have not impeded the monstrous growth of their military budgets or their production of conventional and nuclear armaments. Recently, the statusquo and the agreements between the two superpowers about a certain power balance are being replaced by the «strategy of superiority» which has assumed the name of its formulator — R. Reagan, one of the more aggressive representative of American imperialism. By means of this strategy, which is directly linked with the militarist program of «star wars», American imperialism aims at outstripping Soviet social-imperialism in the armaments race so as to remain the only pretender to world hegemony and domination. The

Moscow chiefs, however, who have the same expansionist and domineering aims and claims, can never reconcile themselves to this situation, so they are pressing on with the armaments race and involving more and more their satellites in it.

As a result of the armaments race and the unprecedented militarization of the capitalist economy, the armaments trade has assumed unprecedented proportions. This trade constitutes not only a big and very profitable business for the superpowers, but also a powerful means of expansion by which the American imperialists and the Soviet social-imperialists exercise political, economic and military pressure on the ruling circles of the countries that buy their armaments and stir up local wars which they exploit for their own expansionist aims. The aggressive acts of Israel and South Africa and the military operations of the reactionary buyers of American or Soviet armaments in the Middle and Far East, in South-east Asia and Africa, Latin America and other regions of the world show best the dire consequences of the activities of the «dealers in death» for the peoples.

Military bases and land, sea and air forces serve the political aggression of the superpowers. As most American and Soviet military bases and forces are in the European countries, especially on the

territories of the member states of the aggressive military blocs of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty, the responsibility of the European peoples for the liquidation of these hotbeds of war is great indeed.

Economic expansion in forms like the export of capital, unequal trade, the setting up and activity of international organisms, especially inter-state monopolies and multi-national companies etc., serve the enslavement and plunder of the peoples by imperialism and social-imperialism. Practice shows that various international economic and financial organisms such as the International Monetary Fund, COMECON and the European Economic Community, «joint companies» and «multinationals» are nothing other than levers of imperialism and pillars of neo-colonialism. They serve for imperialist and social-imperialist expansion to the detriment of the sovereignty and independence of the countries in which they operate.

In order to theoretically justify the unrestrained economic and political activity they carry out in the course of the deepening of the expansionist and hegemonist process, as well as of the opening of new roads and fields of activity to this process, imperialism and social-imperialism resort to ideological diversion on a large scale. The main role in this respect is

**press
review**

played by deception and political dictate, open and secret diplomacy, intrigues and corruption as well as the preaching of various «theories and views of an expansionist character. Expounding these theories in their press, radio and television, at different international conferences, forums or talks, the American imperialists and the Soviet social-imperialists try to create the capitulating opinion that freedom and the independence of the peoples and peace in the world are directly dependent on the stands and activities of the superpowers, that no state or nation can live outside the expansionist tutelage of either superpower.

For their part, the peoples, who have always paid with their blood and lives the unquenchable thirst of the superpowers and the other imperialist powers for conquest and exploitation, for expansion and world domination,

are being convinced more and more with each passing day that their interests do, at no time and on no occasion, coincide with the interests of the superpowers and imperialism, in general. The struggle of all the revolutionary, progressive and democratic forces for exposing and smashing the rapacious and enslaving plans of the imperialist and social-imperialist superpowers is an indispensable necessity, a precondition and task for the defence of the freedom and sovereignty of the peoples, for the triumph of the revolution, for averting war and ensuring peace.

Under the leadership of the Party of Labour of Albania the Albanian people have marched on this road and scored major successes. They will forge ahead on this road in the future, too. Comrade Ramiz Alia, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the PLA, has pointed out,

«We have not reconciled ourselves to American imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism and will never do so. We have opposed them, and continue to do so, not because they are mighty, wealthy or powerful, but because they are the most dangerous enemies of freedom of the peoples, insatiable plunderers of the wealth of various countries, inspirers of imperialist wars.»⁴

1 Engels, *Conspect of Volume One of Marx's «Capital»*, p. 114, Ald. ed.

2 Enver Hoxha, *Imperialism and the Revolution*, 2nd edition, 1978, p. 129, Eng. ed.

3 Enver Hoxha, *Eurocommunism Is Anti-communism*, p. 177, Eng. ed.

4 Ramiz Alia, *The Correct Line of the Party — the Source of Our Victories*, p. 33, Eng. ed.

The city centre of Tirana, the capital of the PSR of Albania.



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