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THE 9TH CONGRESS OF THE PARTY OF LABOUR OF ALBANIA, A NEW DEMONSTRATION OF THE MARXIST-LENINIST UNITY OF OUR PARTY, OF THE COHESION OF ITS RANKS, ITS POLITICAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL COMPACTNESS, A POWERFUL MANIFESTATION OF THE BOUNDLESS LOVE FOR THE PARTY AND ITS CENTRAL COMMITTEE, WITH COMRADE RAMIZ ALIA AT THE HEAD, OF THE UNSHAKEABLE DETERMINATION TO STICK TO THE COURSE WHICH THE PARTY AND THE ENTIRE ALBANIAN PEOPLE HAVE FOLLOWED THESE 45 YEARS, WITH COMRADE ENVER HOXHA AT THE HEAD.



**This issue of the review  
ALBANIA TODAY  
is devoted to the 9<sup>th</sup> Congress  
of the Party of Labour of Albania  
which carried out its proceedings  
from November 3-8 in Tirana,  
and to the 45<sup>th</sup> anniversary  
of the founding of the Party**

# THE 9th OF THE PARTY OF CARRIED OUT IN WITH COMPLE

## THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE COMRADE RAMIZ ALIA IS ELECTED

*From November 3-8 the 9th Congress of the Party of Labour of Albania carried out its proceedings in Tirana among a high political enthusiasm and in a joyful festive atmosphere.*

*The delegates to the 9th Congress of the Party hailed with fiery ovations the emergence on the tribune of the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, and the other leaders of the Party.*

*After the Presidium of the proceedings of the Congress, elected from among the delegates, took their seats, amid revolutionary enthusiasm Comrade Ramiz Alia delivered the opening speech to the 9th Congress of the PLA, in which he said:*

**DEAR COMRADE DELEGATES,**

**TO ALL OF US, TO OUR ENTIRE PEOPLE, THIS IS A MARKED DAY: THE 9th CONGRESS OF THE HEROIC PARTY OF LABOUR OF ALBANIA BEGINS ITS PROCEEDINGS. I AVAIL MYSELF OF THIS OCCASION TO WELCOME ALL THE DELEGATES TO THIS GREAT ASSEMBLY OF COMMUNISTS AND EXPRESS MY CONFIDENCE THAT, WITH THE CONTRIBUTION OF YOU ALL, IT WILL CARRY OUT ITS PROCEEDINGS WITH SUCCESS.**

**OUR CONGRESS IS BEING CONVENED AMID GREAT POLITICAL ENTHUSIASM AND A POWERFUL DRIVE AT WORK. THE WORKERS, PEASANTS, INTELLECTUALS, WOMEN AND YOUTH ARE WORKING WITH SPECIAL MOBILIZATION TO CARRY OUT THE PLANNED TASKS IN ALL FIELDS, TO GIVE MORE INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, TO ATTAIN HIGHER QUALITATIVE RESULTS IN ALL SECTORS OF WORK.**

**THIS IS AN EXPRESSION OF THE CONFIDENCE OF OUR WORKING MASSES IN THE CORRECT LINE OF THE PARTY AND THEIR DETERMINATION TO ACHIEVE THE OBJECTIVES SET, OF THEIR CERTAINTY ABOUT THE FUTURE OF OUR COUNTRY. AT THIS TIME THIS INSPIRING ATMOSPHERE IS A GREAT ENCOURAGEMENT FOR OUR CONGRESS, A SOUND RELIANCE FOR THE SUCCESSFUL DEVELOPMENT OF ITS PROCEEDINGS.**

**OUR CONGRESS CARRIES ON ITS PROCEEDINGS WITHOUT COMRADE ENVER HOXHA, THE FOUNDER AND GLORIOUS LEADER OF OUR PARTY, THE GREAT REVOLUTIONARY AND**



# CONGRESS ABOUT OF ALBANIA S PROCEEDINGS ETE SUCCESS

IS UNANIMOUSLY ELECTED

FIRST SECRETARY OF THE CC OF THE PLA

PATRIOT. WE HAVE NO MORE THAT MAN WHO AT THE HEAD OF THE PARTY LED THE REVOLUTION, BUILT THE NEW ALBANIA, WE HAVE NO MORE AMONG US THAT MAN WHO PULLED THE COUNTRY INTO LIGHT AND GAVE IT AN HONOURED NAME IN THE WORLD.

COMRADE ENVER HOXHA, HOWEVER, IS AMONGST US AND HE WILL ALWAYS BE AMONGST US. HE IS IN OUR MINDS AND HEARTS WHEN WE WORK IN FACTORIES AND FIELDS, WHEN WE DRAFT THE PLANS OF ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND WHEN WE STRUGGLE FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE VICTORIES ACHIEVED, HE IS OUR GUIDING STAR AT EVERY STEP AND EVERY ACTION OF OURS.

HIS WORK, THOUGHT AND FIGURE ACCOMPANY US IN OUR EVERYDAY STRUGGLE TOWARDS THE FUTURE. THEY ADVISE US, INSPIRE US AND ENCOURAGE US TO CARRY THE CAUSE OF SOCIALISM IN ALBANIA ALWAYS AHEAD AND TO DEFEND IT, TO MAINTAIN INTACT THE FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE OF THE HOMELAND, TO MAKE THE LIFE OF THE PEOPLE EVER RICHER AND HAPPIER, TO PRESEVE AND STRENGTHEN THE LEADING ROLE OF OUR PARTY OF LABOUR, THE PARTY ENVER HOXHA FOUNDED, RAISED AND EDUCATED.

AS A SIGN OF HOMAGE AND DEVOTION TO THE NAME AND WORK OF COMRADE ENVER HOXHA, TO HONOUR HIS UNFORGETTABLE FIGURE AND MEMORY, I INVITE YOU TO STAND UP AND OBSERVE SOME MOMENTS' SILENCE.

*(The delegates stand up and honour the memory of the great leader of the Party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha.)*

**GLORY TO COMRADE ENVER HOXHA!**

**LONG LIVE THE ALBANIAN PEOPLE!**

**LONG LIVE THE PARTY OF LABOUR OF ALBANIA!**

**I declare the 9th Congress of the Party of Labour of Albania open.**

Then the first session begins with Comrade Adil Çarçani in the chair. In the 9th Congress of the Party, said he, take part twice as many delegates as in the preceding Congress. Apart from them, the proceedings of the Congress will be fully or partly attended in this hall by over 1500 guests, party or non-party members, outstanding workers of production, heroes of socialist labour, outstanding personalities of culture and science, leading cadres in diverse fields and social activists.

On invitation from the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania our Congress is attended by many delegations of the fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties. We consider their attending our Congress an honour and assess it as an expression of internationalist solidarity and fraternal friendship towards our Party. To attend the 9th Congress of the Party have come the delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam, headed by Tran Xuan Bach, secretary of the Central Committee of the Party; the delegation of the Communist Party of Brazil, headed by Joao Amazonas, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party; the delegation of the Revolutionary Communist Party of Britain (Marxist-Leninist), headed by Michael Hamilton, general secretary of the Party; the delegation of the Communist Party of Dahomey, headed by Bernard Tonyon; the delegation of the Communist Party of Denmark (Marxist-Leninist), headed by Klaus Riis Klausen, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party; the delegation of the Communist Party of Labour of the Dominican Republic, headed by Rafael Chalub Mejia, general secretary of the Party; the delegation of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of the Ecuador, headed by Camilo Almeida, secretary of the Central Committee of the Party; the delegation of the Communist Party of Indonesia; the delegation of the Communist Party of Canada (Marxist-Leninist), headed by Hardial Bains, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party; the delegation of the Communist Party of Chile (Proletarian Action); the delegation of the Peruvian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist), headed by Antonio Fernandez, general secretary of the Party; the delegation of the Communist Party (Re-constructed) of Portugal, headed by Eduardo Pires, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party; the delegation of the Communist Party of Spain (Marxist-Leninist), headed by Raul Marco, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party; the delegation of the Communist Party of Sweden, headed by Anders Person, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party; the delegation of the Communist Party of

New Zealand, headed by Harold Crook, secretary of the Central Committee of the Party.

We are also honoured by the participation of outstanding friends of socialist Albania who have been invited to attend the proceedings of the Congress and the festivities of the 45th anniversary of the founding of our Party.

Allow me, comrades, that on your behalf and on behalf of our whole Party I express our cordial thanks to the representatives of the fraternal parties for the honour they have made us by attending our Congress.

After the delegates voted on and endorsed the agenda and the rules of the Congress, they went over to the first item on the agenda.

Comrade Adil Çarçani gave the floor to the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the PLA, Comrade Ramiz Alia, to submit the report «On the Activity of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania and the Tasks for the Future».

We have come to this Congress, he said among other things, to draw up the balance of the work and struggle of the Party and our people during the past five years and to set the objectives which we must achieve in the coming years. And we have come here proudly and with honour, because the tasks which the 8th Congress set, the line which our great Comrade Enver Hoxha presented, have been accomplished successfully.

In a few days, we shall celebrate the 45th anniversary of the founding of the Party. The Albanian communists have reason to be proud, have reason to be joyful and happy at this anniversary. Our Party has led the Albanian people in the most glorious period of their history, in their most heroic struggles, in the most decisive revolutionary upheavals and transformations of all times.

The Party comes to this Congress with its ranks united, ideologically tempered and politically more mature. It comes enriched with many new experiences, with great organizing and mobilizing capacities. The struggles we have waged, the victories we have achieved, have further strengthened the links of the Party with the masses and have made the unity of the people more steel-like.

The victories achieved during the five years since the 8th Congress are a fresh confirmation of the correctness of the line of the Party and the strength of our socialist order, of the triumphant doctrine of Marxism-Leninism and the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Our gratitude, the gratitude of the communists and the whole people for what Enver Hoxha has



done for Albania and its people, *Comrade Ramiz Alia pointed out*, has been and will always be boundless. Our respect is directed to that great man who, at the most tragic moments of the history of Albania, founded the Communist Party which organized and led the great anti-fascist uprising of the Albanian people, is directed to the legendary commander of the National Liberation Army which drove out the foreign occupiers and overthrew the internal traitors. Our thoughts go and will always go to that man who, at the head of the Party, laid the foundations of the people's state power and guided the great social transformations and the deep-going processes of the socialist construction in Albania.

The struggle and teachings of Enver Hoxha remain the foundation-stone of the general line of the Party, they represent the cardinal points of orientation and reference for its daily activity. **Loyalty towards these teachings and their consistent implementation are the assurance of the present and the guarantee of the future, are decisive conditions for the triumph of the cause of socialism and communism in Albania.**

The people's state power, for the establishment of which our people have shed so much blood, we will always keep strong and unsullied by any bureaucratic distortion or liberalist influence and we will work ceaselessly for its development on those sound, popular, democratic foundations which the National Liberation War laid and which the other great struggle for the construction of socialism has consolidated and perfected. The Party and the people will never allow our state power to be influenced by the bourgeois and revisionist ideas and practices, labelled pluralist, self-administrative, the state of the whole people, and so on.

Comrade Enver Hoxha wanted and made Albania completely free and independent, completely sovereign. All his theoretical thinking, all his activity, all the struggle against Anglo-American, Yugoslav, Soviet and other interference, express that great concept that the full independence of a country is achieved when it has no obligations of any kind to foreign powers, which condition its internal and external policy, when its political independence is accompanied with an independent economy and defence, when the people are the sovereign owners of their national wealth and determine their own fate. It was Enver Hoxha who formulated and applied the Party's policy of self-reliance.

The Party and our people will always march on this great road of freedom and independence. Let nobody think or hope that Albania will ever

bargain over its freedom and independence, that it will accept foreign tutelage and allow its sovereignty to be limited in the slightest degree, that it will be deceived by blandishments into entering the nets of blocs and integrations of the capitalist-revisionist world.

The whole history of the new Albania, *said Comrade Ramiz Alia*, is the history of a stern class struggle which has been waged on all fronts against internal and external enemies. It is the merit of Enver Hoxha that this struggle has always been waged correctly, without deviating to the left or the right, that it has withstood the imperialist pressures and that it has never been influenced by either the views or the practices of revisionists. Enver Hoxha not only defined it as the main motive force of the socialist society, but also proved with brilliant arguments that it will exist during the whole period of socialism up to communism. He considered the class struggle as a decisive factor to safeguard the unity of the people and the unity of the ranks of the Party, as a sound basis to defend the victories of the revolution and the fundamental condition for the construction of socialism. It was the keen class vigilance of Comrade Enver Hoxha, his political acumen and revolutionary courage which assisted the Party and the people to cope with the resistance of the overthrown classes and eliminate the gangs of saboteurs sent from abroad, to unmask opportunists of the type of Sejfulla Malëshova and uncover conspirators of the type of Koçi Xoxe and Mehmet Shehu, to foil the interference of imperialists and the intrigues of revisionists. The communists and our entire people will be eternally grateful to Comrade Enver who purged the Party and the country of these enemies who could have brought the greatest disaster upon our Homeland.

The idea and the ways for the industrialization of the country and the socialist transformation of the countryside, which Comrade Enver worked out in detail so thoroughly and extensively, were as original as they were vital to the salvation of the country. It was his idea to set up industry on the basis of the exploitation of the natural assets of the country, to create an independent energy base as the decisive factor for the development and progress of industry itself, as well as of agriculture and all the other branches, to train the qualified technical cadres who could bring into use and run the industry to be set up; it was he who worked out the great program to ensure the people's food within the country, and all those fundamental lines on which our socialist economy has advanced.





**The proceedings and decisions of our Congress will be a further proof of our loyalty to the teachings of Enver Hoxha and of our determination to march on his road**, on the glorious road of our revolution. They will be an expression of the unshakeable will of the Party and the people to work and struggle with new energies and creative spirit, to carry the socialist victories constantly forward, to raise the glory of our free and sovereign Homeland still higher.

*Speaking about the policy of the Party for the development of the economy during the 8th Five-year Plan, among other things, Comrade Ramiz Alia said:* The years of the 7th Five-year Plan were characterized by the persistent and selfless work and efforts of the Party and the people to carry ahead the construction of socialism on all fronts.

In general, the fundamental political, economic and social objectives set by the 8th Congress were attained.

Our country has entered the new five-year plan with a more powerful material-technical base, with greater productive and accumulating capacities and with an improved economic structure. Over the five years taken together, compared with the 6th Five-year Plan, the social product increased nearly 19 per cent, financial income over 17 per cent, and the export of goods about 29 per cent.

Industry successfully preceded the all-sided development of the productive forces. Total industrial production was 27 per cent greater than in the 6th Five-year Plan. The branches of heavy industry made important advances, carrying the main burden of material production. High increases of 38 to 48 per cent were achieved in the production of gas, coal and electricity. The engineering industry coped successfully with its tasks for the maintenance of the main means in all branches of the economy and took a big stride in the production of machinery and equipment, the volume of which increased by 54 per cent.

In the 7th Five-year Plan, too, despite the difficult weather conditions which continued for three years in succession, agriculture advanced and fulfilled its fundamental tasks. Total agricultural production for the five years taken together increased over 13 per cent. In some important products such as wheat, vegetables, industrial crops, and eggs, the increases were greater.

The program of the 8th Congress of the Party for fundamental investments, which increased about 17 per cent, was carried out on a broad front. The last five-year plan saw the construction of over 300 main production and socio-cultural

projects. The first and the second turbines of the «Enver Hoxha» hydro-power plant at Koman came into production ahead of schedule, and hundreds of kilometres of high tension lines were built. With the completion of the Laç-Shkodra-Han i Hotit and Fier-Vlora railways and several sidings, about 140 kilometres were added to the railway network. Ferrous metallurgy was extended further with the coming into production of plant no. 12, the second blast furnace, the continuous steel-pouring line and the plant for the production of refractory materials.

The Party and the state organs devoted special care to the attainment of the objectives of the plan in the social field, *Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed.* The new jobs opened up corresponded to the increase in the new active forces. The fund of housing increased perceptibly and more rapidly than the population. The building and opening of new schools responded to the growing numbers of pupils and students at all levels of the educational system.

The state of health of the population has improved. The infantile death-rate fell almost by half, while the total number of deaths per thousand inhabitants is declining. For some years now, this index has been the lowest in Europe.

In this five-year plan, the vitality of the principle of self-reliance was displayed in all its strength. The working masses became more conscientious about the consistent implementation of the great orientations of the Party that we must consume only as much as we produce, spend only as much as our income, import only as much as we export, while continuously increasing also our reserves. Our people, educated by the Party, proved themselves capable in all tasks.

**The new five-year plan represents a great and bold program of work, Comrade Ramiz Alia went on.**

In this five-year plan, the development of industry at high rates remains a task of first priority. More than 10 billion leks, or 42 per cent of the total volume of investments, will be used to this end. On the basis of more complete utilization of productive capacities, through their extension and reconstruction, and with the building of new projects, the volume of total industrial production in 1990, as against 1985, will increase 29-31 per cent. While continuing to give priority to increasing the production of means of production, the rate of increase of consumer goods will be stepped up. Industry will be placed more effectively in the service of agriculture and the fulfilment of the needs of the people, and will increase the export capacity of the country.

In the 8th Five-year Plan, the Party aims to further enhance the role of agriculture in the independent development of the country, in raising the people's well-being and narrowing the socio-economic distinctions between town and countryside. Investments in this branch will be about 7 thousand 700 million leks, equal to nearly one third of the total volume of investments. The number of working people engaged in agriculture will increase considerably and the role of science in the service of agriculture will be enhanced. Over the five-year period, total agricultural production will increase 35-37 per cent.

The economic strength of the country enables us to make fundamental investments in the 8th Five-year Plan, amounting to 24 thousand 450 million leks, or 2 thousand 800 million leks more than in the 7th Five-year Plan.

During the five-year plan, work will be done on the construction of 420 important production and socio-cultural projects, more than 370 of which will come into use within 1990.

On this basis, the well-being of the people in town and countryside will mark further improvement. Over 220 thousand new workers will enter employment for the first time. There will be further development, during the five-year plan, in education, culture and the health service. The strengthening of the defence capacity of the Homeland will be in the centre of attention of the Party and the state.

*Dealing with the rates and the priorities of the development of our economy, Comrade Ramiz Alia said:*

In the draft-directives it is envisaged that in 1990, as against 1985, the total social product will increase by 31-33 per cent, national income 35-37 per cent and total financial income 37-39 per cent.

As emerges from the above-mentioned indices, the average annual rates of development of the economy are 5-7 per cent, or 2-3 times as high as those of the increase of population. In setting high rates for the development of the economy, the Party proceeds not only from the needs, but also from the growing possibilities of our society to fulfil these needs, from the human, material-technical, scientific and organizational potential which we have.

**The fulfilment of the complex economic and social tasks of the 8th Five-year Plan is based on some important structural improvements.** The present structure of the economy, especially that of heavy industry, the greater possibilities to manoeuvre in the distribution of investments and resources of labour and in the use of other resour-

ces, permit us to make additions in some branches and activities, to set higher rates and priorities of development for particular sectors and products.

In this five-year plan, **the geological service and mining will concentrate on the discovery and extraction of rich chromite, iron-nickel and copper ores.** Through a more favourable structure of minerals we aim to attain increased effectiveness of our whole mineral processing industry, higher levels of metal recovery, reduced costs in transport and smelting, and greater export income.

**In this five-year plan the branches of the light and food-stuffs industry will also be developed with priority.** The investments allocated for the processing of agricultural and livestock products, the increase and improvement of the quality of industrial consumer goods, and the extension of the range and kinds of food-stuffs are more than 54 per cent greater than in the 7th Five-year Plan. In the light and food-stuffs industry more than 90 plants, factories and production lines will be built or extended, 70 of them completely new.

**In agricultural production, the most notable increase is being made in livestock-farming. This sector is being especially encouraged.**

The high rates of development of the economy **make an appreciable increase in the volume of exports with priority possible and essential.** During this five-year plan exports will increase 44-46 per cent. In order to have a more solid and guaranteed export trade, its weight will be distributed over more groups of goods which are in demand on foreign markets. Chromite and tobacco will occupy the first two places and have the greatest weight in earning income. In 1990 the extraction of chromite will increase about 36 per cent over 1985 and the production of tobacco will be almost doubled.

The dynamic development of the economy, the stage reached in the industrialization of the country, *Comrade Ramiz Alia declared*, make possible the discovery and use on an ever wider scale of underground assets. During the five-year plan the industrial reserves will be increased by about 90 million tons, while more than 45 million tons of various minerals and fuels will be extracted and processed, as against 34 million tons which were exploited during the past five years. Now the un-renewable natural assets which are being exploited have emerged in first place over the renewable assets. This is an important qualitative leap. Our mining and metallurgical industries are fully capable of coping with this burden.

Because of the main place which it occupies in the energy balance, as an asset with many



uses and very profitable even in the most unfavourable circumstances of the foreign market, because of its decisive role in our whole economic development, today and in the future, **the Party has always considered the oil industry as a key branch of the economy.** The state and society have not spared and will not spare any means for the development of this branch.

**Natural and associated gas is playing an ever greater role** in the energy balance and as a technological material. During this five-year plan extraction of it will be increased about 2.6 fold.

**The coal industry is stabilized and has great prospects.** With the investments envisaged coal extraction will be intensified and extended, both in the existing mines and in the new ones. Coal production in this five-year plan will be increased by about 1 million tons.

With the coming into full production of the Koman hydro-power station and a number of small hydro-power stations, **the production of electric energy will increase 80 per cent, or 2.5 times more rapidly than the social product.**

**The main place in the search for and extraction of solid minerals will be occupied by chromium, copper and iron-nickel ores,** for which the long-term prospects are guaranteed, and we have built and are strengthening a whole industry which is advancing steadily towards complete production cycles. Production of them will be increased from 30-40 per cent. Considerable acceleration of the use of these assets is planned.

During this five-year plan greater demands will be made, also, on the work for the utilization of renewable assets of nature such as the waters, forests, pastures, the flora and fauna.

*Speaking about the increase of social product, Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed:*

About 74 per cent of the increase of production in industry will be ensured through the use in greater depth of productive capacities which we have built, reconstructions and extensions, and only one quarter of it from the new projects which will come into production. In field crops, more than 95 per cent of the additional production is forecast to come from the fund of the land we have, through increased yields. This shows that, in conformity with the policy of the Party, our economy will proceed with sure steps on the road of more thorough intensification.

A success of historic importance, *Comrade Ramiz Alia pointed out,* is that for a whole decade we have been ensuring the **people's bread**

within the country. This achievement is one of the pillars of the economic independence of the country.

**The industrial crops,** cotton, sugar-beet, tobacco, and sunflower will occupy an average of 90 thousand hectares of land, equal to about one sixth of the whole area planted to field crops.

The policy of the Party, based on the teachings of Comrade Enver and the experience gained, is aimed, as hitherto, at a harmonious development of all the districts of the country, **while proceeding towards the narrowing of distinctions between the lowland zone and the hilly and mountainous zones.** The acceleration of the intensification on the plains will be accompanied with greater material support for agricultural production in the hills and mountains, especially in the northeastern zone.

The major tasks which we are presenting for increasing agricultural and livestock production in the new five-year plan will be accompanied with the investments necessary to **strengthen the material-technical base.** The chemical industry will advance at high rates, mainly in the service of agriculture. With the building of new projects and the extension of the existing ones fertilizer production will reach over 500 thousand tons, or more than 55 per cent higher than that of 1985, while pesticide production will increase over 44 per cent.

To increase the irrigation capacity, besides the Banja basin and the complex irrigation system connected with it, more than 105 irrigation works will be built, extended or reconstructed all over the country. Sixty thousand hectares of land will be placed under irrigation for the first time and irrigation in extensive areas will be improved.

*Speaking about the improvement of the well-being of the people, Comrade Ramiz Alia said:*

The development of the economy in the 8th Five-year Plan creates possibilities to ensure a greater fund of accumulation, as well as to increase the consumption of the people. The norm of accumulation is envisaged to reach about 28 per cent and the fund of consumption will grow nearly twice as fast as the increase of population. In conformity with the rising purchasing power of the people, the circulation of retail goods will increase 25 per cent. The norms of consumption of the main food and industrial products will rise in town and countryside. Real income per head of population is forecast to be 9 per cent

higher than in 1985. In the countryside it will rise over twice as fast as in the city.

In this five-year plan special attention will be devoted to **the development of education, culture and sports, as well as to the expansion of the health service.** The development of these sectors will be supported with new investments. Work will be done to build a series of important projects such as the «Enver Hoxha» Museum and new buildings for the National Library, for the post and telecommunications service and for the press. Besides this, 9 big hospitals and 8 maternity homes, about 100 secondary and primary schools, 3 holiday hostels for the workers, 12 sports halls and hundreds of smaller objects will be built.

The stability of the development of the economy, the employment of all the new active forces in useful social work, the stability of the prices of goods and services, the system of social security, the improvement of the conditions of housing, work and holidays for the working people and public order, are those social and economic factors which make the life of our people prosperous and secure. These achievements will be reinforced with the appreciable increase in the fund of social consumption, with the building of 85 thousand apartments and houses and with the consolidation of the pensions system, especially in the countryside, etc. Only through the guaranteed services provided free, each family will use an average of about 3000 leks per year from the social funds.

Assessing the complex economic and social development hitherto, as well as the objectives at which we aim, **we can arrive at the conclusion that in the new five-year plan Albania is taking a big and important stride towards its transformation into an industrial-agricultural country,** which represents a more advanced stage in the construction of the material-technical base of socialism. The Party and the people have aspired to this objective, have striven and made sacrifices to attain it for decades on end.

The Party has been and still is the decisive factor, the reliable guarantee in order to advance on the brilliant road of socialism, *said Comrade Ramiz Alia.* At the head of the people, united around it, it has fulfilled and is fulfilling its historic mission successfully.

We have a strong, revolutionary and militant Party, politically and ideologically elevated, tempered in many stern class struggles, with proven abilities as a leader and organizer. Its strength

and vitality have been confirmed throughout its whole existence and the 45 years of its activity.

With such a Party at the head, our people will advance continuously in the future, too, will cope with every situation and will defend and guarantee the freedom and independence of the Homeland and the cause of the revolution and socialism in Albania.

Comrade Enver Hoxha has pointed out that the greater the tasks of the economic and social development of the country, the more difficult and complex the questions which we have to solve, the more decisive becomes the leading role of the Party.

In every district there are many basic organizations of the Party which have gained rich experience in their work, which operate with initiative, which follow the problems well, and accomplish their tasks successfully, *Comrade Ramiz Alia continued.* In them there is vigorous debate, with healthy criticism and self-criticism, and there is check-up and demanding of account on the carrying out of decisions. Many committees, bureaus and organizations of the Party have gained good experience in this direction, especially since the 13th and 14th Plenums of the Central Committee of the Party.

**The increase of the ranks of the Party with devoted revolutionary elements is a great and vital problem for the ceaseless strengthening of the Party and its leading role.** Today nearly 147 thousand communists are militating in its ranks. In the period since the 8th Congress, an average of about 6 thousand candidates for party membership have been admitted each year. Nearly 80 per cent of them are from the sectors of production, more than 70 per cent of them are young, and 40 per cent women. This has brought about a further improvement of the social composition of the ranks of the Party.

*Further, speaking about the ideo-political and professional uplift of cadres as a fundamental condition for the progress of the country, Comrade Ramiz Alia pointed out:*

**During the past five-year period, the balance of the work of the Party for the selection and promotion of cadres, for their general and professional education and schooling, is rich.** Compared with the situation at the end of 1980, in 1985 our country had 53 per cent more people with secondary and higher schooling. Another success of the policy of the Party is that now about 35 per cent of the cadres are the children of workers or have been workers themselves,

and 42 per cent are women or girls. This great army of cadres with schooling, educated by the Party, has played a major role in all the successes and advances we have achieved.

*Dwelling on some questions of the ceaseless strengthening of the people's state power and the ideological work of the Party and the spirit of revolutionary militancy, Comrade Ramiz Alia said among other things:*

During the years which have passed since the 8th Congress, the ideological and cultural revolution has developed in depth uninterrupted, people's political consciousness has been raised to a new level, the militant unity of the people around the Party has been further steered.

Our socialist society has continued to advance unceasingly on the road of its all-round emancipation and civilization. While we rightly consider our advances in the economy beyond any comparison with the past, the transformations in the political and ideological convictions of the people, in their psychology and mentality, in their way of life and in social relations are unparalleled.

Socialism has enriched and ennobled the life of the people, just as it has liberated them from a series of chains which kept them locked in their internal world. It multiplied, strengthened and filled with new content every valuable thing the Albanians inherited, their patriotism and spirit of resistance, their moral purity and unyielding character, their thirst for progress and knowledge and their democratic sentiments.

Socialism, *he continued*, has opened to all the way to live with dignity, through their own toil, while guaranteeing work for everybody and ensuring the ceaseless rise of the well-being.

The triumphant doctrine of Marxism-Leninism and the brilliant teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha have remained the basis of the line of the Party and all its activity. They have enabled the Party to find its bearings unerringly in any situation and to correctly solve the numerous problems to which time has given rise. The vitality of Marxism-Leninism, its capacity to be enriched and developed and to be always the most coherent, contemporary world outlook are continually confirmed in the practice of our life.

The attitude towards Marxism-Leninism is a capital issue for a communist party and the socialist state. Loyalty to its principles and their correct application determines the fate of the re-

volution and the successful construction of the new society. In today's conditions, when communism has been betrayed in many countries of the world, and when the bourgeoisie, reaction and the revisionists in a united front have hurled themselves against it in fury, for our Party, defence of the Marxist-Leninist doctrine and its application in a creative way is a very great task of national and international importance.

*Speaking about the ideo-political activity of the Party, Comrade Ramiz Alia dwelt on the uninterrupted strengthening of the political and moral unity of the people. The strength of Albania lies in its people, and the strength of the people in their unity around the Party.*

Our patriotism all through the ages has been characterized by a lofty spirit of sacrifice in the interests of the people and the country, by the democratic and progressive spirit, and by devoted service to the Homeland. History has made this one of the fundamental features which has distinguished the Albanians, which has given them strength to withstand the tempests of history.

Throughout its existence our party has adhered consistently to **the principle of the class struggle** and has waged it on all fronts, in all stages of the socialist construction.

**The struggle against bureaucracy** is an important task for the ideological work of the Party. Our Party has the great merit that it has correctly appreciated the danger of bureaucracy and has waged a resolute struggle against all manifestations of it.

*Then, Comrade Ramiz Alia dwelt on some questions of education, culture and science.*

Just as in the other sectors of our life, major successes have been achieved in these fields, too.

Already **a complete educational system**, with all the necessary levels and categories of schools, has been created and consolidated. The party directives for the revolutionization of the school, for making the Marxist-Leninist ideology the basis of it, for the combination of lessons with productive labour and physical and military education, for improving the whole complex of methods and forms of teaching and education, have been accomplished, in general, with success.

*Comrade Ramiz Alia said that the extension of schooling at all levels will continue in the future. Secondary schooling, in particular, will be expanded and developed more rapidly.*

*Regarding the international situation and the foreign policy of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia said in his Report:*







*View of the Presidium  
of the Congress.*

The construction of socialism in Albania is not being done in isolation from present-day world developments, from the events which are occurring and the struggles which are going on in the world today. Therefore, the Party and our people follow the situations which are created with attention, draw the respective conclusions and decide their stands and actions.

The present world processes once again confirm Comrade Enver's profound scientific analysis about our epoch and its fundamental contradictions, about the features of imperialism and its strategy, about the ideological struggle on the international level, about the general crisis of capitalism and about the world revolutionary movement and modern revisionism. The present situation and developments confirm his conclusion that imperialism as a system is in decline and decay, that all the contradictions have become very acute and, as a result, the peoples' war and revolution remain on the order of the day as the only road to liberation from capitalist oppression and the imperialist yoke.

These teachings of Comrade Enver constitute for our Party a great wealth of ideas, a powerful aid to find our bearings correctly in the complicated situations which exist in the world, to maintain, as hitherto, principled stands which respond to the defence of the freedom and independence of our Homeland and our socialist victories, to successfully accomplish our internationalist duties, to stand, as always, shoulder to shoulder with the world proletariat and all forces which are fighting for national and social liberation, for the progress of mankind.

The world we are living in today is complicated and troubled, a world filled with great conflicts and problems, where the threats to the freedom and independence of peoples have grown, where the capitalist-imperialist oppression and exploitation have been extended and intensified, where the danger of war has increased even more.

The source of all the evils from which the world is suffering today, of all the dangers which are threatening the peoples, is the capitalist system and the imperialist policy, is the aggressive course of the two superpowers. Eroded by many contradictions, weakened by class struggles, by revolutionary and liberation struggles, and being unable to face up to the challenges of the time, imperialism seeks a way out through war, through oppression and plunder, through intimidation and terror.

Its great thirst for hegemony and domination over the whole world, its attempts to draw the ma-

ximum profits from the oppression and exploitation of peoples, represent the main factor for the destabilization of international relations today, for the outbreak of different conflicts and the growing insecurity.

These tendencies have been greatly reinforced also as a result of **the grave economic crisis in which the capitalist world has long been languishing**. The entire system of the bourgeois and revisionist economy has got into such an impasse that no remedy can save or revive it. The temporary improvements are not signs of recovery but symptoms of its chronic illness. The measures applied to get out of the crisis have not altered and cannot alter the spontaneous flow of capitalist economic processes. Consumption, especially parasitic consumption, precedes production. The growth of budget deficits, reduction of investments, and the increase in debts are not ceasing. The rise in prices neutralizes and outstrips the rise in workers' incomes. Prices, interest rates and exchange rates are fluctuating so greatly that now no control measures are capable of stabilizing them.

Another factor in the destabilization and crises of the world economy is the policy of closed economic blocs and superprotectionism, which the big industrialized countries are applying. The situation has become especially grave for those countries which have entered political-economic integration with the metropolises, which have opened their doors to the multinational companies and other neo-colonialist organisms. It is such international organisms as the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank for Development and others of this category which, in practice, decide for many countries the lines of the economic and financial policies which they must follow, the levels of production and consumption which they must establish, which branches of their economies they should develop and which they should sacrifice, right down to the smallest details.

Now even those big countries which are integrated into the supra-state organisms of the Common Market or Comecon cannot escape the rule and dictate of the more powerful. The economic independence of those countries is being more and more restricted, just as the oppression and exploitation of the masses by the local monopolies and the monopolies of the so-called communities, is becoming even more ferocious.

The economic crisis has greatly aggravated the contradictions between the big imperialist powers and groupings, the United States of America, Japan, the European Common Market and Comecon. A fierce struggle is going on between them



over protectionist measures, interest rates, exchange rates, markets, etc.

The question of debts has become one of the most acute and disturbing problems of international life today. Now it constitutes one of the main factors in the disturbance of the economic and political relations in the present-day world. Many states are on the verge of bankruptcy and have no prospect of emerging from the grave situation which has been created.

The present debts are direct consequences of neo-colonialism, of the all-powerful rule of the multinational companies. They are the outcome of the latest strategy of imperialism to keep the countries which have been liberated from colonial bondage in its clutches and to include even those that had escaped its domination.

Now, however, the debts are proving a grave burden not only for those countries but also for the lender countries, which are seeing their markets for sales being narrowed and a large part of their industry, set up entirely for export, left idle, creating unforeseen social and political problems for those countries themselves.

The failure of the economic strategy of the development of imperialism and the political and structural crises which are linked with this, the internal social conflicts and the exacerbation of international relations which they caused, also determined a new, much more aggressive and irresponsible stand towards the freedom and independence of the peoples of the world, peace and security in general.

Never before have the cult of military power and the philosophy of aggression been transformed into a totally dominant ideology, into a concrete policy in foreign relations as they are in the big imperialist states today. Never before has mankind been threatened with extermination on such a scale as it is today from the atomic war with which the superpowers are threatening the world.

If we examine the internal and external political lines of the United States of America and the Soviet Union today, they are characterized by emphasis of their militarist aspect, by the creation of a political and ideological concept according to which the internal problems can be solved by means of militarization and the problems of international relations by means of military violence. This concept, or better to say, this strategy, has emerged more clearly and has become predominant in the United States of America since the advent to power of Reagan who is the representative of big armaments industries, and in the Soviet Union, with the advent of the new

leadership which represents the specific views and interests of the Soviet military caste. The truth is that in the United States and the Soviet Union, the economy, policy and ideology have now been subordinated completely to plans for the preparation of world war and local wars.

**Today American imperialism represents the greatest political, economic and military capitalist power, and also the most aggressive power of our time, the main shield of the bourgeois system, the world centre of international reaction.** It is the most ferocious enemy of the revolution, socialism, and communism. Violation of the sovereign rights of peoples, unrestrained aggressiveness and brutality, trampling underfoot the norms and principles of international law, and disregard for public opinion, constitute the fundamental features of its foreign policy. In the years of the Reagan administration, its adventurism knows no bounds.

The unprecedented increase of the military budget throughout these years and the modernization of its arsenal of strategic weapons, the strengthening of NATO and other economic and military blocs, the deployment of missiles in Western Europe, the expansion of its bases and military presence to all oceans and continents, as well as the aim to extend this presence even to outer space — all these things are expressions of the acceleration of its military course and efforts to establish American hegemony everywhere in the world.

The export of capital, the multimillion debts and the high rates of bank interests, the elevation of the dollar to an almost monopoly position for international transactions, have proceeded parallel with the extension of military bases. In practice, the American economic relations with foreign countries have been turned into means for the plunder and exploitation of various sovereign peoples and countries, for their economic and political enslavement.

The United States of America is pursuing a policy which is aimed openly at increasing international tension and, especially, at inciting regional conflicts between different countries. It wants to profit from the situation in order to induce the belligerent countries, those which are threatened, etc., to turn to America for weapons, for credits and political support and, finally, to come under its subjection.

The military aggression against Grenada, the open intervention with marines in the Middle East, the organization of coups d'état and terrorist gangs in various countries, the economic blockades and military interventions in Libya, Nicaragua and elsewhere testify to the great danger which

the American policy represents to peace and the freedom of the peoples.

This policy of the United States of America could not but lead to the exacerbation of contradictions even with its own partners. What is demanded from the later now is not merely collaboration for the accomplishment of American expansionist plans, but also a greater subordination to the new political, economic and military strategy of Washington.

**The hegemonic course of the Soviet social-imperialists, also, has been further intensified.** The Soviet foreign policy is assuming an ever more pronounced aggressive and war-mongering direction, which is expressed in the strengthening of the military machine and the use of force to fulfil its expansionist ambitions. Like the American imperialists, the Soviet social-imperialists, too, have come out openly with an international platform which embodies their ambitions and pretensions to domination and hegemony on a world scale.

The Reagan policy helps them to justify themselves before the internal Soviet opinion for the militarization of the economy and, at the same time, to impose on its allies the extension of the Soviet military presence in their countries. The Soviet social-imperialists, who aspire to rule the world, cannot accept the upsetting of the equilibrium with America, the more so because they, too, have always aimed at creating their military superiority over the others. Hence, in the Soviet Union, too, an extension and intensification of the war industry has been carried out to the detriment of civilian industries and the standard of living of the people. On the other hand, the Soviet policy has taken a course of military occupations abroad, as in the case of Afghanistan, which is also a preliminary operation for further expansion in this zone. The Soviet Union, also, has become a major trafficker in arms, which is competing with the United States and does not lag behind it in inciting conflicts and creating an atmosphere of threats in the world.

Today the Soviet-American confrontation constitutes one of the most powerful expressions of inter-imperialist contradictions. It is turning the world into a battlefield in which each superpower is trying with all its might to ensure its political hegemony and economic domination over all continents. Now there is no country which is not threatened to some degree by this confrontation, there is no people whose freedom, independence and sovereignty are not endangered by it. Few indeed are those lines of present-day relations which do not bear the brand of this con-

frontation and do not suffer from its consequences. It is not only the cause of most of the tension and conflicts which exist in the world today, but is also the main factor endangering the peace and undermining general security.

The peoples cannot and must not allow their countries to be turned into objects of this rivalry or into battlefields on which the two superpowers clash.

The interests of the freedom and independence of the peoples, avoiding war and ensuring peace, the achievement of revolutionary and democratic ideals, require from all clear and determined opposition to imperialism all the time, and condemnation of the aggressive policy and enslaving plans of the superpowers.

Historical experience has shown and the practice of our time confirms that both retreating in the face of the pressures of imperialists and illusions about the possibility of correcting their policy have caused great damage to the people's freedom, sovereignty and international security.

Present-day capitalism, like the earlier capitalism, has proved that it is incapable of healing any of its wounds. The capitalist mode of production and distribution, the thirst for maximum profits and the ideology of the exploitation of the working man to the limit have led to a further degeneration of bourgeois society and its political and social institutions, to an even greater decline in human relations.

The technological-scientific revolution, which characterizes the present time and which has led to a great increase in production and material goods, has had no influence on easing the internal and external contradictions of capitalism, but on the contrary, has further intensified and exacerbated them. New, grave, degrading and degenerating phenomena have emerged, which are leading to the corruption of the nature and activity of man.

There has always been permanent unemployment to this or that extent in the capitalist countries. Today, however, it includes a good part of the labour force, which can be compared in numbers only with the periods of the greatest economic crises. Now there are tens or hundreds of thousands of people who are born and die without ever having a chance to get a job. Millions of others live on the hand-outs and crumbs which are left from the superexploitation of their fellows.

A new social stratum has been created from the so-called social outcasts, which includes the underworld of criminals, drug-addicts, the mai-

med, prostitutes, and so on. This is something which has been spawned by the capitalist system and which, with its increasing weight, exerts its influence on the further degeneration of the society.

Ordinary crime has spread to include all social activities in its net. Mafia-type gangsterism is already deeply implanted in the state and financial apparatus, in the political parties, and in all the instances which have the fate of the country in their hands. Organized terror has been transformed into a supplementary mechanism to oppress and plunder the people, to divert their attention from the daily struggle for democratic rights, and to avoid lawful revolts against the capitalist system.

The bourgeoisie is deliberately spreading the spirit of fatalism towards these phenomena and of powerlessness to cope and overcome them. It wants to create the feeling of fear and insecurity amongst the working masses and to channel their anger and struggle, not against the social system which has given rise to these phenomena, but against its victims. These evils are not a consequence of civilization, as the bourgeoisie claims, but a weapon which the bourgeoisie is using to hinder and undermine civilization.

The gulf between the working class and the bourgeoisie is becoming ever deeper. The contradictions between labour and capital have become more acute. Capitalist oppression and exploitation have been extended to the overwhelming majority of the population. The efforts of the bourgeoisie to saddle the working people with the whole burden of the economic crisis have made the workers even more desperate. All these things have led to the upsurge of revolt of great masses of working people in all the capitalist countries. The economic strikes and political demonstrations of oppressed classes and social strata, who protest against unemployment, the increasing cost of living and inflation, and demand the protection of their jobs and the standard of living they have achieved, the increase in social funds for education, health, pensions etc., have mounted. They are fighting against the attack of the bourgeoisie and its state in order to defend their freedom and the democratic rights they have won, against the domination of multinational companies and supranational organizations which violate their national independence and sovereignty, against the arms race and the threat of war.

In these class battles, the working class is growing and being tempered, its political conscious-

ness and revolutionary organization are being strengthened. In the course of this struggle the working class is recognizing even more clearly who are its enemies, and who is hindering and sabotaging its efforts, who is fragmenting and dividing it. It is understanding even better that scabby role of the bourgeois parties of the working class, the social-democrats, the revisionists and other opportunists, seeing how the trade-unions which are run by these parties want to lull it to sleep, to blunt the edge of its revolt and extinguish its revolutionary enthusiasm.

But the efforts which the bourgeoisie and its lackeys make are incapable of keeping the working class and the other working masses deceived, bound, and oppressed for ever. The objective laws of development of human society cannot be altered either with violence or with propaganda. History has charged the working class with the mission of becoming the grave-digger of capitalism, of leading the revolution and building the new socialist society. All the contradictions of capitalist society lead towards the revolution and socialism. Only the revolution can resolve these contradictions, it alone can save the working class and the whole of mankind from the capitalist system of oppression and exploitation, violence and terror, war and extermination.

In the course of its development human society has waged a great struggle in order to pass from the state of savagery and fatalism to that of civilization and conscious activity, from that of violence and oppression to that of freedom and democracy. Capitalism, in which there is nothing left from the progressive impulses of its beginnings, wants to take human society backwards.

Today we are witnessing a general offensive against democratic rights and individual freedoms. a real aggression of the bourgeois ideology and propaganda in order to destroy the fine traditions, the progressive culture, the spiritual world of people and to turn them into simple producing robots.

**Terrorism, which has become a very worrying phenomenon, has become widespread throughout the world.** Everybody is talking about it, but in particular, American imperialism and those who sing in harmony with it are shouting and screaming most.

Terrorism arouses fear, panic, insecurity and fatalism among the broad masses of ordinary people. But it has also aroused great anger and revolt. The question which presents itself is to know who is inciting and who is responsible for the present-day terrorism, and against whom the anger and revolt of the peoples should be directed.



As a social phenomenon, terrorism is the offspring of the crisis and degeneration of bourgeois society, of the decadence and moral corruption of an ever larger number of people who are living in poverty and despair. As a political action and ideological concept, terrorism is the result of the blind desperation and utter disillusionment of particular individuals who lose their sense of perspective in the face of the grave capitalist oppression and imperialist violence.

In the period of the grave crisis of the capitalist system and the mounting revolt of the masses, it is in the interest of the bourgeoisie to identify terrorism with the revolutionary struggle of the proletariat, to create the impression that the patriotic revolutionaries and genuine communists who rise against the capitalist system are terrorists and anarchists, people who murder and plunder.

Marxist-Leninists, the genuine revolutionaries and communists never have supported and never can support desperate terrorist acts, anarchist actions and the various adventures of this type, irrespective of for what ideal they are allegedly carried out, how they have been cloaked or the colour with which they have been painted. The national, democratic or proletarian revolution is not carried out on the road of terrorism. Revolutionaries are irreconcilable with terrorism in theory and practice and scornfully reject the accusations which the bourgeoisie levels at them.

The so-called fight against terrorism proclaimed by imperialism is a mask to disguise the evil face of state terrorism elevated to ideology and official policy. The aim of the bourgeoisie and reaction is clear. By branding as terrorism any revolutionary struggle against capitalist oppression and exploitation, every liberation struggle against foreign occupiers, they want to outlaw any armed insurrection to win freedom and independence, any attempt to defend one's own national sovereignty, and want to give themselves the right to use weapons to suppress and extinguish them.

The peoples cannot and never will accept the state terrorism of imperialism, neither will they ever submit to it, just as they have never submitted to the counter-revolutionary violence of the bourgeoisie. The right to revolt against oppression and social injustices, the right to fight arms in hand for the freedom and independence of the homeland, is an undeniable right. No ideology, no policy, no trickery and deceit of imperialism and reaction can extinguish this right of the peoples.

While it incites terrorism, the bourgeoisie tries to conceal the inhuman nature of its order by undertaking a noisy campaign about so-called hu-

man rights and proclaiming itself the great champion and defender of them. But of what human rights can the bourgeoisie speak when the most ferocious and most inhuman exploitation of the overwhelming majority of the population by a minority of millionaires and multi-millionaires is the very foundation of the social relations of the capitalist order? What talk can there be of human rights when tens of thousands and millions of workers have the right to work only on paper, but in practice are unemployed and live in poverty? Of what human rights can the American and other imperialists speak when they have condemned entire peoples on the continents of Africa, Asia and Latin America and elsewhere to live in the most extreme conditions of human misery? Can the individual have rights in a country where there is no national freedom, where colonialism or racial oppression prevail?

Imperialism and the bourgeoisie are not interested in these rights. What interests them is that the problems of democracy and freedom of man in society should be turned into a banner of their struggle against socialism and communism, into a practice allowing them to interfere in the internal affairs of free nations in order to subjugate and enslave them. Just as they are trying to transform and exploit the fight against terrorism for their own counter-revolutionary aims, for the same aims they are speculating with the so-called struggle for the defence of human rights.

Historically it has been the revolution which has raised and upheld the banner of the struggle for democratic liberties and the rights of the citizens. The French Revolution of 1789 was the first which publicly declared that it was fighting for the freedom of the individual and came out with the famous slogan «Freedom, equality, fraternity». This slogan inspired a whole series of revolutionary democrats in Europe and throughout the world during the whole 19th century. The bourgeoisie very quickly deserted this struggle and the proletariat became the most determined and consistent champion of the democratic liberties and rights of man. One of the first acts of the October Revolution and Lenin was precisely the Declaration on the Rights of Workers and the Exploited People. Likewise, the first document approved at the first meeting of the Anti-fascist National Liberation Council at Berat, in October 1944, was the Declaration on the Rights of Citizens.

The proletariat, as the most revolutionary and advanced class in capitalist society, is the only class which can carry the struggle for democratic liberties and rights through to the end. By liquidat-

ing private ownership of the means of production, by eliminating the exploitation of man by man, and by publicly proclaiming the principle of proletarian internationalism as the principle of the unification of peoples and the men of labour, the proletarian revolution has laid the basis to genuinely guarantee democratic liberties for the individuals and the collective. This has been proven in the practice of our country, too, where the revolution and socialism brought the people genuine freedom and democracy, guaranteed the rights of the working man by law and in practice, and ensured his all-round emancipation.

The monopoly bourgeoisie, which has ridden roughshod over human rights, was assisted in its struggle against the socialist system and the communist ideology by Khrushchevite revisionism which came to power after the death of Stalin. By slandering Stalin and discrediting the socialist system Khrushchev and his followers enabled the bourgeoisie to use the banner of democratic freedoms as a weapon against socialism. However, it has been proven that anti-communism has never been a productive ideology. It has led not to the extension of democracy and to the emancipation of the people, but to restriction of them and to fascism.

In our time the neo-colonialist oppression and exploitation of undeveloped countries, of whole continents, by the superpowers and other developed capitalist countries have assumed unprecedented proportions.

The export of foreign monopoly capital to these zones from which fabulous profits are drawn has increased as never before. The debt system has a stranglehold on many countries, increasing their dependence and the plunder they suffer. Whereas in the mid-fifties the developing countries had debts amounting to 6 thousand million dollars, today they amount to more than one hundred thousand million dollars. The volume of debts is steadily increasing, just as the dangerous consequences they bring are increasing.

The economic relations which have been established between the developing countries and the industrialized countries are utterly unequal. The big capitalist monopolies impose low prices for raw materials which the undeveloped countries normally produce, and extremely high prices for the industrial and consumer products which they sell them. The aim of this policy is to keep those countries as producers of cheap raw materials and markets for profitable sales. The international financial and monetary system, the domination of the dollar

and the other so-called strong currencies imposed and defended by big world capital greatly favour this robbery.

The capitalist monopolies and the big financial centres have insinuated their tentacles deep into many undeveloped countries and have become not only the true masters of their economies but also the dominant force in their political life. It is they which dictate, which decide who should and who should not be in office, which overthrow and set up governments, and which incite internal and external conflicts. They employ every means, including corruption and violence, the killing and bying of political leaders, up to armed intervention when necessary, in order to protect their profits.

The economic plunder and the political interference in the internal problems of those countries are associated, also, with savage ideological and cultural aggression which is intended to wipe out their national identity, to eliminate their sense of human dignity, to extinguish their age-old desires for freedom and independence and to strangle their confidence in their ability to achieve development and progress with their own forces.

The situation of the developing countries becomes even more grave, because the rivalry and confrontation of the superpowers and the other imperialist powers for spheres of influence, for markets, for strategic positions and military bases is felt more powerfully there. The numerous conflicts in these zones are direct results of this rivalry.

This general offensive of world capitalism has led to a new exacerbation of the great contradiction of our epoch, that between oppressed and dependent peoples and imperialism, which has found its clearest expression in the ever mounting resistance and struggles of peoples against neo-colonialist domination.

The strategy of hegemony and world domination pursued by the superpowers and other states with imperialist aspirations is being opposed today by the great efforts of various peoples and nations to defend their freedom and independence and national wealth, to be sovereign in their own countries, to rid themselves of the foreign yoke and decide their own course of development. The wide extension and growth of peoples' liberation and democratic movements which have now swept whole regions and zones of the world are evidence of this. The mounting discontent and protest of the masses in countries such as Haiti, the Philippines, Salvador and elsewhere led to popular revolts against reactionary regimes. The struggle of the Afghan people to drive out the Soviet occupiers and to overthrow the puppet regime has grown

and extended. For a long time the people of the West Sahara have been fighting for their rights. Despite the exceptionally difficult conditions, the Palestinian people have resolutely continued their armed struggle for their return to the homeland stolen by Israel.

The neo-colonialist domination of the super-powers and other imperialist states in Africa is becoming ever more difficult to maintain. The revolt of the African peoples against imperialist oppression and plunder and against the forces of internal reaction has assumed new developments. The people of Burkina Faso have scored an important victory on the road of independence. The anti-racist and anti-imperialist struggle of the Azanian and Namibian peoples is part of the liberation struggle of the African peoples. The anti-racist demonstrations and bloody clashes with the army and police of the white minority in South Africa, the mass protests and armed actions of those peoples, represent an obvious stepping up of the revolutionary and anti-imperialist movement for democratic and national rights.

Despite the savage terror, the struggle of Chilean patriots and democrats against the fascist dictatorship has not been interrupted for a single moment. The struggle in Central America has assumed new developments. The Nicaraguan people, who overthrew the fascist dictatorship of Somoza, are successfully resisting the undeclared war of American imperialism and its mercenary forces of Somoza supporters.

Various forces which aspire to free and independent development have been set in motion in many countries of Latin America, Africa and Asia against the system of neo-colonialist relations which the imperialist powers have imposed on them and which have led them to the verge of bankruptcy. They are fighting to alter the existing international economic relations and to liberate themselves from the neo-colonial plunder, from the chains of debts, from unequal exchanges and from the dictate and impositions of big industrialized powers. They want to escape from this grave situation, to smash the economic and political chains with which the big powers try to keep them bound.

The imperialists, capitalists, revisionists and others are striving to divert this struggle on to wrong roads, to weaken and blunt it. They are trying to spread illusions that the situation of the peoples can be put in order and the problems can be solved through collaboration and agreements with oppressors and exploiters, or to create a defeatist spirit that allegedly the peoples of the developing countries are incapable of advancing on

their own, that their dependence on imperialism is inevitable.

But the peoples cannot be deceived by the propaganda and manoeuvres of imperialism, just as they cannot be intimidated by its threats. They are conscious that they can escape from imperialist and neo-colonialist bondage only through courageous struggle and sacrifice. Imperialism still looks powerful. It has weapons, money and colossal means for oppression and domination. But it is eroded and decayed by its incurable contradictions and wounds. The fate of the peoples and mankind does not lie in its hands. The peoples' liberation struggle is an objective process which no force in the world can stop. It represents one of the most fundamental trends of present-day world development and one of its main motive forces.

The right of peoples to be free and independent cannot be denied. It was born together with man and human society and has been an unvarying constant through all the epochs of history. The reactionary powers of all times have tried to deny the peoples this right, have tried to subjugate and rule them. Mighty empires were created, whole continents were transformed into colonies, various peoples remained enslaved for centuries on end, but the spirit of freedom and independence has never died. It was the empires and the colonies which collapsed and disappeared.

There is nothing for which the peoples have paid more than for their freedom and independence. No human sacrifice, however great, has been spared to get rid of foreign occupiers and rulers. No one can quell the aspirations of the peoples to be free and independent and we believe with full conviction that this will be accomplished.

A stern ideological struggle of large dimensions is being waged between the bourgeois ideology and opportunism, on the one hand, and Marxism-Leninism, on the other hand, over the present situation in the world, the processes which are developing and the problems which emerge, with their contradictions and the ways to resolve them. The more the general crisis of capitalism deepens and the more the revolutionary and liberation movement of the peoples mounts, the more acute this struggle becomes. Its class essence remains what it has been. Capitalism is trying to justify and protect its existence, to quell the revolution and destroy socialism. Marxism-Leninism is fighting to open the way to the revolution, to overthrow the bourgeoisie and imperialism, and to build the new socialist society.

As the ideology of a society in decline and decay, which has lost its historical perspective and any progressive ideal, the bourgeois ideology has



become even more aggressive, has emphasized even more its characteristics as an ideology of the apologia of capitalist exploitation and anti-communism.

It makes every effort to prettify capitalist society, to conceal its ulcers and to justify its oppression and exploitation. Ignoring the reality, abandonment of objectivity, deception of the masses and misrepresentation of new social phenomena are its fundamental characteristics. The bourgeois ideology tries to create the opinion that capitalist society is irreplaceable, that its mode of production is the best and most just, that the bourgeois state power is the most perfect expression of democracy and that bourgeois civilization is the most elevated. It treats the grave ulcers of bourgeois society, its economic, political, social and spiritual crises, unemployment and the insecurity of the livelihood of millions of people, racism and terrorism as consequences not of the decline and decay of capitalism, but of its development, not as inevitable accompaniments of the system, but as temporary phenomena which can be corrected by the system itself.

The bourgeois ideologists praise to the skies that type of man deformed and alienated by capitalism whose purpose in life is to make profits and money, who is guided in every action by selfishness and individualism, who replaces honesty with hypocrisy and humanism with cynicism.

In international relations, the apologists of capitalism want to present the imperialist oppression and exploitation of whole continents as the liberation of peoples, as their economic and cultural emancipation. They strive to present the peoples' freedom and independence, independent economic development and sovereignty as anachronisms, as obstacles to progress and civilization, etc. For them the dependence of states and peoples on big finance capital, the monopolies, the multinational companies, and so on, is «advanced», «modern», and «objectively necessary».

The apologia of capitalism and of the so-called free world is inseparable from anti-communism. Today a great campaign is being waged to attack and denigrate Marxism-Leninism and socialism. Under the pretext that present-day capitalism is no longer that of the time of Marx and Lenin, that it has undergone major economic, social and political and other changes, the bourgeois ideologists claim that the Marxist theory has become outdated and is no longer applicable, that the socialist revolution of the proletariat has become unnecessary in the face of the progressive evolution of the bourgeois society, and that the present-day technological-scientific revolution is creating a new supra-capi-

talist and supra-socialist society. They deliberately identify Marxism with modern revisionism and try to present the crises and defeats of the latter as crises and defeats of Marxism-Leninism and socialism.

Anti-communism has now been raised to an ideology and an elaborated strategy, with set directions and objectives and with sophisticated methods and tactics. It seeks to exert pressure on communists, to liberalize their concepts and attitudes, to shake their belief in the communist ideals, to turn them away from the class struggle, the revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat, to impel them to lower their ideological vigilance, to give up their political and ideological principles and to abandon the norms of socialist society and communist ethics.

In the ideological struggle against revolutionary, liberation and democratic movements, anti-communism tries to darken the historical perspective for them, to arouse the spirit of pessimism and fatalism, to create the feeling that they are fighting for a lost and impossible cause. It aims to create the concept that social revolutions and liberation wars lead to world conflagrations.

But the bourgeois ideology of our days is expressed not only in rightist forms, openly as an apologia of capitalism and anti-communism, but also in «leftist», «critical» forms, in the form of opportunism. Historically, opportunism has always been an expression of bourgeois ideology in the workers' revolutionary movement, a weapon of the bourgeoisie to undermine and sabotage it, to direct the revolt of the masses into channels harmless to the bourgeois rule. The preaching of class harmony, conciliation between exploited and exploiters, between oppressed peoples and their oppressors, constitutes the essence of it.

The most dangerous form of opportunism today is modern revisionism, which still misuses Marxist phrases and is in power in a number of countries which call themselves socialist.

**Our Party of Labour and Comrade Enver Hoxha, who have waged a great and lengthy struggle against modern revisionism, have thoroughly analysed the causes of its birth and spread, the counter-revolutionary class essence of the revisionist line and practices and the process of its degeneration and splitting.**

They have argued and proved that modern revisionism is an offspring of the counter-revolutionary strategy of imperialism, have uncovered and condemned the aim of modern revisionism, which is to save capitalism from being overthrown by the revolution and to undermine socialism wherever it has been built. The Party and Comrade Enver have







*The delegates  
unanimously endorse  
the report delivered  
by Comrade RAMIZ ALIA  
and enthusiastically applaud  
to the glorious  
Party of Labour of Albania.*

torn the mask from the different trends of revisionism, Yugoslav, Soviet, Chinese and West-European, and have shown that the «real», «self-administrative», «democratic», «human», «pluralist» and other «socialisms», which they preach, are nothing but the present-day capitalist society reformed.

The struggle of the Party of Labour of Albania against modern revisionism and all its variants has been and still is a struggle of historic importance. It has been the salvation of the freedom and independence of the Homeland, of our socialist victories, a contribution of great value to the defence of Marxism-Leninism and the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and peoples of the world.

Life is more and more proving the correctness of the struggle of our Party against revisionism, the correctness of its analyses, conclusions and predictions. Everyone can see today what Comrade Enver Hoxha was the first to see and declare publicly, that the revisionists in power would cause the degeneration of socialism and would restore capitalism, that the other revisionist parties would fall into the social-democratic mire, that modern revisionism would be split into currents and groupings and be turned into a basket of crabs.

The present-day Soviet Union has already lost any socialist or revolutionary feature. A series of processes are being intensified there and a series of reforms are being carried out for the reconstruction of the economy and its management on a capitalist basis. The present campaign in the Soviet Union announced by Gorbachev against the backwardness and stagnation of the economy, against bureaucracy in the management of it, against the parasitism and corruption of the leading cadres, embezzlement and illicit gains, is a demagogic campaign, the purpose of which is to deceive the Soviet peoples and put them to sleep. These evils are not by any means the fruit of earlier subjective mistakes, as is claimed, but the offspring of the capitalist system restored there. They cannot be cured either with decrees or with reforms.

In the Soviet Union the transformation of the state, party, educational, cultural and other superstructures has already been completed and they have been adapted to the new capitalist economic base and placed completely in the service of the interests of the ruling bourgeoisie.

Moral values and norms which are inspired by capitalist motives have assumed superiority and are predominant in the life of the Soviet Union. Bourgeois selfishness and individualism has increased, the upper strata are developing into an aristocracy,

the feeling of political indifference and apathy has become very widespread. Seeking an easy life and any opportunity for gains has become a usual norm.

One of the fundamental aspects of Soviet revisionism is the complete domination of the ideology which extols the cult of militarism, expansionism and superpower hegemonism, the ideology which rides roughshod over the freedom and sovereignty of peoples and endangers international peace and security.

Revisionist China, likewise, is proceeding on the capitalist road. The Chinese preachings and practices about a «pluralist socialism» from the economic, political, ideological and social viewpoints, the revival of the private sector, the opening of doors to foreign capital and multinational companies, are evidence of the complete degeneration of Chinese revisionism. Consequently, Chinese revisionism, as an ideology and a practice, has been discredited to such a degree that it has lost any influence in the revolutionary and liberation movement. Among world opinion, China is recognized now as an admirer of Western monopoly capitalism.

We are witnesses to the utter bankruptcy of Yugoslav revisionism as an ideology and practice. The so-called system of self-administration, of which Comrade Enver Hoxha has made a profound, all-sided analysis in his outstanding work *Yugoslav «Self-administration» — a Capitalist Theory and Practice*, has failed. Now even the Yugoslavs themselves are criticizing it from all aspects and there are many who blame it for the crises and all the evils which have gripped Yugoslavia. The national policy led to the deepening of the inequality between nations of the Yugoslav Federation, to the recrudescence of old national feuds and jealousies, and the creation of conditions to open the way to the domination of the biggest nation.

Despite all the preachings and theorizing about non-alignment either with the East or the West, Yugoslavia has linked itself more closely with them. The dependence on foreign capital and the heavy burden of debts have obliged it to accept the dictate of big imperialist powers.

That other revisionist current, Eurocommunism, degenerated very rapidly. Today it is extremely difficult to find any more or less fundamental distinction between the so-called Eurocommunism and European social-democracy. The revisionist parties in those countries have given up any idea of taking power even in «peaceful» parliamentary ways. They declare openly, as the Communist Party of Italy does, that they see their role and mission in the contribution which they must make to ensure the



successful functioning of the present-day bourgeois state and the improvement of bourgeois society, in their efforts to get it out of the crises and difficulties. Irrespective of whether they take part directly in the bourgeois governments or remain in the role of the legal opposition, the revisionist parties have now become part and parcel of the bourgeois superstructure. The role played by the Communist Party of France is typical. Its participation in the government was necessary for the monopoly bourgeoisie, so that the Communist Party together with the socialists would administer the crisis, a thing which was bound to lead, as it did, to the discrediting of the party and to marked decline of its influence on the masses.

The incorporation of revisionist parties of the West in the bourgeois structures and the transformation of the revisionists in power into direct representatives of the new bourgeoisie could not fail to deepen their divisions and splits on the basis of bourgeois nationalism and chauvinism. Now there can be no talk of a united front of modern revisionists on an international scale, or of one or several leading centres. Now the revisionists are incapable of putting up even a formal show of their «unity». They try more to emphasize the things which distinguish or divide them rather than those which bring them together and unite them.

Modern revisionism, with all its currents, like the bourgeois ideology on a whole, finds itself in crisis and serious difficulties, which are an expression of the crisis decadence of the world capitalist and imperialist system today. However, this does not in any way mean that the struggle against it is now something that is over and done with.

We must bear in mind that revisionism still has broad masses of workers under its influence, that it continues to confuse and poison the minds of many people. Its practices are still continuing. It carries out extensive political and ideological activity to undermine the revolution and sabotage socialism. Worse still, views which identify revisionism with Marxism-Leninism and socialism are still widespread, and there are still people who have illusions and think that it can be improved.

In these conditions the struggle against modern revisionism to unmask its theories and practices, to liberate the masses from its poisonous influence, remains a primary and very important task for the genuine communists and revolutionaries. Without fighting against revisionism and opportunism the way cannot be opened to the revolution and peoples' liberation and socialism cannot be built and defended.

The Party of Labour of Albania will continue its principled struggle in the future, as it has done

up till now, against all trends of modern revisionism, for the defence of Marxism-Leninism and the cause of the revolution and socialism, and will not spare its forces and efforts to carry this struggle through to the end. Comrade Enver Hoxha has said:

*«There is no force that can make our Party deviate from this fully internationalist, glorious and honourable course. There is no force which can intimidate or conquer it. Our Party cannot reconcile itself to any kind of opportunism, to any kind of deviation from Marxism-Leninism, to any distortion of it.»\**

The zeal of enemies to reject Marxism-Leninism, to distort it and declare it a failure, left behind by life, and worthless for the present time, constitutes the most convincing evidence and proof that Marxism-Leninism is always alive and full of vitality. It has been embodied in the scientific doctrine of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, in the theoretical work of Comrade Enver Hoxha and in the reality of socialist Albania, in the values of the revolution and the socialist construction in the Soviet Union before the Khrushchevites came to power, in the Chinese revolution and the other revolutions which were led by the communists, but which were subsequently betrayed, and in the revolutionary experience of all genuine Marxist-Leninist parties and forces. It is a vital and permanent duty of consistent communists and revolutionaries to defend Marxism-Leninism from the anti-communist attacks and the revisionist distortions, and to fight for its creative application and enrichment in the new conditions.

It is understandable that in their struggle to carry forward the revolutionary movement, the Marxist-Leninist parties and forces encounter many difficulties and obstacles. Apart from the bourgeois violence, which in certain conditions assumes extremely harsh and bloody forms, they are subjected to all-round, continuous, ideological and political pressure from the bourgeoisie and the revisionists, as well as from the pseudo-revolutionary and petty-bourgeois «leftism», all of which have the aim of bringing about the splitting, isolation, degeneration and liquidation of the Marxist-Leninist parties.

But this situation does not intimidate them, or make them withdraw from the struggle. By faithfully adhering to the teachings of Marxism-Lenin-

\*Enver Hoxha, *Imperialism and the Revolution*, «8 Nëntori» Publishing House, Tirana 1979, p. 457. Eng. ed.

ism, by applying a revolutionary line and strategy as well as skillful tactics, in conformity with the concrete conditions of the country and the situation in the world, the sister Marxist-Leninist parties have achieved notable successes in their efforts to extend and deepen their links with the masses, and to increase their influence among them, to affirm themselves in political life and to extend the horizon of their revolutionary work.

In the course of the common struggle, sound links of internationalist solidarity and fraternal collaboration have been developed between the Marxist-Leninist parties and forces. The Party of Labour of Albania has given and gives the greatest attention to relations with the sister parties. It has done and is doing everything it can to strengthen the fraternal revolutionary unity between them. It has rigorously adhered to the principles of complete independence and equality, solidarity, mutual aid and support, and internationalist collaboration.

The solidarity and sympathy which they nurture for our Party and people, the support and backing which the sister Marxist-Leninist parties, the freedom-loving peoples, democratic and progressive individuals, and the numerous friends and admirers of socialist Albania give us, inspire us and encourage us to advance boldly on the road of socialism and defence of the freedom and independence of the Homeland.

The entire line, the stands and struggle of the Party of Labour of Albania have been and are characterized by consistent application of proletarian internationalism. The Party applied it in the war for the triumph of the revolution and is applying it now in the construction of socialism in Albania, through the defence of Marxism-Leninism, through its unwavering, courageous, principled struggle and stands against imperialism and social-imperialism, against modern revisionism and international reaction, through the firm support which it has given and is giving to revolutionary struggles, freedom-loving peoples and Marxist-Leninist forces throughout the world. The peoples who fight for freedom and independence, the revolutionary, liberation, democratic and anti-fascist forces, will always have on their side the Party of Labour and socialist Albania and the sympathy and full solidarity of the Albanian people.

The foreign policy of our Party and state, their stands and actions in the international arena, have been guided by the lofty and noble aims of our people and Party, for the safeguarding and consolidation of the freedom and independence of the Homeland, for securing peaceful conditions for the

socialist construction of the country, and for the accomplishment of internationalist duties.

The strengthening of the international positions of socialist Albania, the respect it enjoys among the progressive peoples and countries in the world, the increase in the number of its foreign friends and admirers, testifies to the success of this policy.

The voice and stands of Albania on great and minor problems, which are preoccupying the whole of mankind today, have been correct and principled, have responded to the loftiest aspirations of peoples to live in freedom and independence, in peace and general security. Our Party and people have been on the side of those opposing the aggressive, war-mongering policy of imperialism, against national oppression and capitalist exploitation, against colonialism and racism. They have opposed and condemned the efforts of imperialist powers and reactionary forces to interfere in the internal affairs of the others, to threaten and violate the sovereign rights which belong to the peoples, to rob them of their national assets, and to oppress and enslave them.

Our foreign policy was born from our great struggle for the liberation of our enslaved Homeland and its content has been deepened through the struggle and efforts to defend the victories achieved. Such being the case, it is the bearer of freedom-loving ideals, of aspirations for equality and mutual respect in international relations, for sincere collaboration, excluding any dictate, tutelage or imposition between different countries.

As a socialist country, liberated from the ideologies and mentalities of the feudal-bourgeois societies of the past, as a people who for centuries have been enslaved, denied as a nation, torn apart and partitioned by foreigners, we Albanians do not suffer from the national jealousies and animosities, from the expansionist and hegemonic pretensions, so widespread not only among the great powers but also among many others, from the feelings of domination which still corrupt the minds of leading circles of many other countries. We want the good of all peoples and have publicly declared that no evil will come, either to our neighbours or to anyone else, from our country. And we not only say this but we act on it.

Albania does not take part in any military bloc or any alliance which directly or indirectly could commit it to any hostile policy towards one or another country, in any agreement which might damage the interests of anybody else in the slightest degree. In our country there are no foreign soldiers, installations or bases. No facilities have been granted for the stationing, resting, or movement of foreign armed forces through our coun-

try, either in peacetime or in wartime. We have no economic, moral or any other type of obligation to anyone, that could oblige us to make concessions to the detriment of our interests and the security of others.

Comrade Enver Hoxha left us such a principled and consistent foreign policy as a heritage, he taught us to maintain such resolute, revolutionary stands, he instructed us to pursue such a reliable course in international relations. Our Party will apply his teachings with courage and wisdom. It will always fight with determination to defend the freedom and the independence of the Homeland and will work tirelessly to enhance the reputation of socialist Albania in the world.

We are aware that the world around us is not as we would like it to be. It is clear to us that the defusing of conflicts and enmities in international relations, the elimination of threats to the freedom, independence and sovereignty of peoples and averting the dangers of war, does not depend on our will.

Nevertheless, we must do our duty and must never withdraw from the struggle. As communists we see the future of mankind with optimism. We are convinced that the future belongs to freedom and not to oppression, to democracy and not to reaction, to progress and not to obscurantism, to socialism and not to capitalism. History gives us this optimism and conviction and Marxism-Leninism makes us strong and determined to defend our victories and always stand shoulder to shoulder with the freedom- and peace-loving peoples.

We know who our friends are, but we also are well aware who our enemies are. We know that there are some who do not like our socialist system, who are thinking how they can undermine Albania and how to turn it back to what it was in the past. We know also that there are some who, ignoring the present historical reality which can no longer be turned back, still dream and hope to see our country placed under the tutelage of foreigners and harnessed to their chariots. Many intrigues, plots, acts of perfidy and treachery have been committed against our country in these years since Liberation, but none of them has defeated it. And this has come about not only because the enemies have run up against the steel unity of our people, their determination to have nobody over them but themselves, but also because the Party and Enver Hoxha have taught them never to yield to pressures, and never to be deceived by blandishments. This has been and still is our stand.

While fighting to strengthen and consolidate the positions of our socialist Homeland abroad, our country has taken part actively in present-day in-

ternational life, has expressed its views on the political problems of the time, openly and without hesitation, and has maintained correct, principled stands on the issues which preoccupy mankind. We have never considered it sufficient to be all right ourselves and unconcerned about what happens to others. We are aware that the international problems today, whether local, regional or continental, affect, to a greater or lesser extent, all the countries and peoples of our planet, which has now become very small. We are aware, likewise, that the problems of peace and war are not the prerogatives of just one or two states, however big or powerful, and cannot be solved by them alone.

Proceeding from these positions, we have always opposed the attempts which the big powers, especially the superpowers, make to monopolize world affairs, to make themselves arbiters of and decide them.

The peoples of the world cannot accept the ideology or policy of neo-globalism of the USA, which seeks to create American interests even where they do not exist, and in the name of these interests to restrict the sovereign rights of other countries and justify its imperialist interventions. Neither can they accept the concept of special responsibilities which the Soviets attribute to themselves in order to justify their interventions and expansion.

A great fuss is being made about talks and contacts between the two superpowers. They are being publicized as the only hope to avoid war and save peace. Of course, nobody can deny them the right to meet and to talk about their affairs. But what cannot be accepted or tolerated is that they should discuss the affairs of others and take decisions behind their backs. The institutionalization of meetings of the heads of the superpowers in a forum which can take decisions obligatory for others, too, is very dangerous. In practice, this means to deny the right of other countries to act freely and in a sovereign manner on their own internal and external problems. And practice, not only present-day practice, but that throughout the epoch of imperialism, has shown that the agreements between the big powers made in the name of avoiding war and strengthening peace, the establishment of order or limitation of armaments, and so on have all resulted in cynical deals to divide territories and spheres of influence, and to operate jointly against the liberation and revolutionary movements. The ententes and détentes can change their uniforms and names, but their aims remain the same.

The armaments race, especially that of the superpowers, the feverish build-up of atomic and

chemical weapons, continues to cause great concern for the whole of mankind. The danger to life on our planet which comes from these weapons is truly great. It is becoming threatening and one day might turn into a real calamity when it is known that their mechanisms can be set in motion not only deliberately, but also through some human error or through some malfunction of the equipment on which the superpowers are relying more and more. A typical example is the accident to the American space shuttle, «Challenger», and that at the Soviet nuclear power station of Chernobyl.

It is this situation which has given rise to ever more numerous and persistent demands from the whole world for the prohibition and outlawing of atomic weapons. In our opinion, however, it is bad that great hopes are pinned on the will and the reason of the superpowers, that great trust is still placed in their words that allegedly they, too, desire disarmament and are considering how to bring it about. We must look the reality straight in the eye. The truth is that all the talks, meetings, conferences, proposals and counterproposals which are made about disarmament have not yielded any results. Proof of this is the failure of the Reagan-Gorbachev summit in Iceland. The armaments race between the superpowers is being extended ever more widely, and besides the land and the seas, it is now invading the heavens, too.

Reproaches and advice will not make the superpowers retreat. Only open exposure and condemnation of the imperialist strategy of atomic war can yield results, only this can stop them from hurling the world into catastrophe.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania is for putting an end to the armaments race once and for all, for the total banning of atomic tests and weapons, for the dismantling and removal of American and Soviet missile bases from foreign countries. It is opposed to the militarization of space and all other projects which increase the dangers of atomic war and other wars.

In any country security is a task which cannot be neglected. But it cannot be achieved either through fruitless meetings, such as the Helsinki Conference, or by sheltering under the «atomic umbrellas» of the superpowers, by turning your national territory into bases for the superpowers' missiles or by filling it with foreign soldiers and weapons. This road leads, and indeed already has led, to extension of the armaments race and further subjugation to superpowers.

The alliances and friendships between states, naturally, are matters which are up to each of them to decide, just as collective security cannot be denied to those who want it. But what is unacceptable

is when these alliances and friendships are directed against others, when the commitments made within them threaten the interests and security of other countries.

It is for this reason that we oppose NATO and the Warsaw Treaty, which have no sort of defensive nature, but are political and military instruments of the United States and the Soviet Union for the realization of their hegemonic and expansionist courses, weapons for pressure and aggression against others.

The disbanding of these alliances is the fundamental condition for the elimination of divisions and splits in Europe and for the reduction of tensions not only on our continent, but throughout the world. The liquidation of them will create precisely that spirit of trust and understanding which is lacking in order to establish a fruitful and equal collaboration between the peoples of Europe.

Practice proves that the blocs lead to ever greater subordination of the partners to their leaders. The illusion that by entering into blocs their defence can be strengthened and their independence ensured has cost them dear. For the sake of the co-ordination of policies and strategies, many countries have accepted major restrictions which have greatly limited their sovereignty on many capital questions, have hindered their independent activity in the international arena, and have put them in a position that they cannot freely decide their future themselves. Therefore, the break-up of blocs is linked directly with the present and the future of the freedom and independence of the member countries, with the preservation of their national sovereignty, and their individuality in the international life.

In its international relations, our socialist state has always expressed itself in favour of the preservation and strengthening of friendship and mutually beneficial collaboration with other peoples. At the same time, it has consistently pursued the policy of opposing imperialism, especially American imperialism, and Soviet social-imperialism and their aggressive and war-mongering policy of oppression and exploitation. There will never be any conciliation between socialist Albania and the two superpowers. This stand results from our irreconcilable opposition to their expansionist and hegemonic policy, from the danger which they present to the freedom and independence of our country and freedom-loving peoples.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania has been and is for good relations with other states, based on the well-known principles of equality, respect for sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual benefit. Our relations with many



countries in the political field, in the field of commercial, cultural and technical-scientific exchanges, as well as in other fields, which have steadily extended, demonstrate this.

In our relations with other countries we do not lay down discriminatory or denigrating conditions. We do not seek to impose our way of life or our way of thinking on others. But neither can we allow others to impose theirs on us. This, we think, is a universal principle for equal, sincere and fruitful relations between free and independent states.

Respect for the internal social order and the international status freely chosen by different states and nations is an issue which cannot be a matter for discussion. For countries with different social systems, peaceful coexistence is the only alternative. Just as the revolution cannot be exported, the counter-revolution cannot be exported, either.

Our Party and country have been and are opposed to all practices of inequality, discrimination and great-state dictate in international relations. They are for the complete democratization of these relations. The states are not equal in regard to the extent of their territory, the number of population, their economic potential and so on. But this does not give the big and powerful states the right to special privileges in international relations, to positions of domination over the others. We proceed from the principle that any international cooperation between different countries in whatever field should not lead to the restriction of their independence and sovereignty but should contribute to their economic, cultural and social development, to the strengthening of mutual friendship and the preservation of peace in the world.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania is for the development of trade and economic cooperation with different countries of the world. It considers this not only as a means for reciprocal economic benefit, but also as a valuable contribution to the normal development of international relations. For this, however, it is necessary that all countries should make trade exchanges only on the basis of reciprocal benefit and should struggle to ensure that they are not used as a means of pressure to impose political concepts and stands unacceptable to the partner.

The old systems of exchange established by the big, wealthy powers with the aim of plundering the poor and the weak to the maximum, the monopolization of world markets by big capital, and the whole series of laws and practices discriminating against the small and the developing countries are a hindrance to the free and equal development of international trade today. The existence of closed markets, the application of protectionist mea-

asures, the setting up of tariff and non-tariff barriers differentiating against certain countries, the manipulation of prices and markets through the artificial raising of prices for finished products, machinery, etc., and the speculative reduction of prices for raw materials have become negative factors which are hindering a normal, balanced and equal development of international trade.

Being in favour of the normal, free development of international trade we are for the removal of all these obstacles. We never link trade with the acceptance of credits, the granting of concessions, or permitting activities of foreign companies and economic or financial institutions in our country. This has been sanctioned clearly in the Constitution of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

The cultural and technical-scientific exchanges of our country with other countries have assumed notable growth and a relatively wide extension. All the possibilities exist for them to increase even more in the future. The Albanian people have always had respect for the progressive culture of other peoples and have never suffered from narrow nationalist prejudices about their achievements in the fields of science, literature and artistic creativeness. They have assimilated and used all the good and progressive things that have been created and are created in the world. Proceeding from this, we are for mutually acceptable cultural exchanges with all the countries with which we have relations. Our view is that these exchanges help us to know one another better, help to strengthen friendship and to establish mutual understanding.

The development of relations with the neighbouring countries constitutes one of the priorities of the foreign policy of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. Our country has always been and is for the continuous strengthening and extension of relations with those countries on the basis of the principles of good neighbourliness. In its relations with them, our country has been guided by the desire and by the belief that mutual exchanges, such as those in the fields of trade, communications, culture, technique, science and other fields, should serve to strengthen the friendship between peoples, peace and their common security.

For some time now, the tensions in the Balkans have been increasing. Old feuds and jealousies have been revived and become exacerbated. They have greatly disturbed the situation in the Balkans and have created further premises for the interference and increase of the influence of the superpowers in this zone. The fact is that both the United States of America and the Soviet Union have stepped up pressure

on the Balkan countries in order to safeguard their old positions in this peninsula, as well as to gain new concessions to the detriment of the freedom, independence and sovereignty of the peoples.

We have declared and uphold the view that the Balkans ought to belong to the peoples of the Balkans. The idea that foreign protection constitutes the only guarantee of the defence of the country has been wrong and has had grave consequences. Participation in military blocs, the presence of bases and the facilities which are granted to the military forces of the superpowers increase dependence on the policy and interests of the imperialist states and add to the threat to security and peace in this zone.

Socialist Albania has not accepted and will not accept any action which divides the peoples of the Balkans and makes them enemies, which violates or restricts their freedom. It wants the peoples of the Balkans to be free from the tutelage and dictate of foreigners, so that they can advance on the road of their national, democratic and social emancipation.

History has mixed up the peoples of the Balkans a great deal, perhaps more than anywhere else in the world. Ethnic minorities of each people are found within the state borders of other states. The sensitivity towards how they are treated has been and still is great. Good or bad relations between the states of our peninsula have been largely dependent on this treatment. The big powers have played on these feelings in order to stir up quarrels and set the peoples against one another, in order to interfere in their internal affairs and to influence their external affairs.

The situation in the Balkans would be greatly improved if the minorities were regarded not as a source of feuds and divisions, but as a bridge for unity and friendship between the peoples of this peninsula. Recognition and acceptance of their identity, respect for their language, culture and national traditions, and their spiritual links with their own nation would create precisely that atmosphere which the peoples of the Balkans need, the atmosphere of friendship and sincere collaboration, the strengthening of their freedom and independence, peace and their common security.

Our Party and state think that the grave problems which the present international situation presents make essential a realistic view of Balkan problems, putting aside old prejudices and the mentalities which belong to bygone epochs, and the hangovers from former feuds and ani-

mosities. If the political will and sincere desire for collaboration exist, if the obligations which come from being neighbours and the very important common interests which result from this are properly appreciated, ways will be found which lead to overcoming the present difficulties and tensions and to the creation of that spirit of mutual trust, the strengthening of understanding and the establishment of truly good neighbourly relations, which is so necessary.

Our socialist state has not merely declared that it is for the policy of good neighbourliness, but has also undertaken concrete steps to apply it in practice. The assurance which Albania has given to the neighbouring countries that no danger will ever come to them from its territory is clear evidence of this. We have made and will make efforts to develop fruitful collaboration in various fields, such as those of trade, communications, culture, technique, science, etc. We think that the expansion and extension of this cooperation to other fields, too, where there is mutual interest, serves to strengthen the friendship between peoples and to bring them closer together, helps to develop understanding between individuals and strengthen the peace and security of our zone.

Through bilateral efforts the traditional friendship of the Albanian people with the Greek people has been enriched with further positive developments. These two autochthonous peoples, the most ancient of the Balkans, have been brought together and made friends through sharing the same historic destiny. Their common struggles in defence of their freedom, independence, culture and identity against foreign invasions, the liberation war against the German and Italian fascists, have created strong bonds of friendship which have stood the test of all times and situations. Here, too, lies the source of that respect which the Albanian people have always had for the Greek people, of our interest and sincere joy over each victory of our neighbours on the road of freedom, democracy and progress.

We note with satisfaction that the Greek people and their leaders, also, nurture the same feelings of friendship and respect for our people and their efforts to strengthen their freedom and for independent development.

The normalization of Albanian-Greek relations has been achieved through their joint contribution, and the efforts which are being made to overcome those difficulties which still remain have created conditions for these relations to become a good example and a lasting factor for peace, security and progress in the Balkans.

The development of normal relations between Albania and Italy we have considered as an important factor which serves not only good neighbourliness between the two countries, but also peace and stability in our region and more widely. We have proceeded from these positions in the development of trade, in cultural and technical-scientific exchanges, in those of communications, tourism and other fields, where there has been common interest. Our aim and desire has been and is that these relations should advance in the future, too.

As Comrade Enver Hoxha has pointed out, the Albanian people have never confounded the Italian people with fascism. It has always been our desire that our two peoples should be friends, and that more and more bonds should exist between Albania and Italy, while fully respecting the principles of sovereignty and equality. This responds to the interests of both countries. Therefore, any action which, in one way or the other, might arouse suspicion and distrust, a thing which would hinder and damage the normal development of relations, should be eliminated.

The friendly relations between Albania and Turkey have been steadily strengthened. Our differing political systems have not become obstacles to the harmonious development of relations. The Albanian people and Turkish people have great respect for each other and nurture pure feelings of kindly sympathy for each other. Our numerous compatriots who have gone to Turkey during all periods have found a friendly environment, help and support to work and live in conditions of equality, to develop their talents and to make their unhindered contribution to the development and progress of Turkey. The Albanian people value the moral support which the progressive Turks, headed by Mustafa Kemal, gave the newly created first Albanian state, just as we value the sympathy of the Turkish people for the progress and the development of our country today. The traditional bonds which exist between the two peoples, their ancient friendship and mutual respect, constitute a reliable basis for the further development of the Albanian-Turkish relations and for supplementing them with a new content, and for raising the many-sided contacts and exchanges to a higher level.

We would like to have normal friendly relations with Yugoslavia, too. The attitude of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania towards Yugoslavia has been principled and consistent. It has striven to have normal relations of friendship and good neighbourliness with the Federa-

tive Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia, because this would serve both the interests of the two peoples and the stability and security in the Balkans. If the present Albanian-Yugoslav relations are not as they ought to be, Albania is not to blame. The desire and will of only one side is not sufficient to build good neighbourliness. The Yugoslav policy towards Albania continues to remain in fossilized positions. Apparently, the old nationalist passions and ideologies in Belgrade prevent them from understanding that the historical realities which exist cannot be altered, that respect for the freedom, independence, sovereignty and national identity of each people, non-interference in their internal affairs and the ways of development constitute the only basis for truly peaceful coexistence and the only condition for good neighbourliness.

We have not interfered and do not interfere in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia. We do not meddle in its political, economic, national, or any other problems which it might have. These are problems of Yugoslavia, and it is up to its peoples to solve them. Likewise, we have never presented any territorial claim, or any other claim of this type, towards Yugoslavia.

It is well known that there are fundamental ideological differences between Albania and Yugoslavia. We have criticized and opposed Yugoslav self-administration which is proclaimed and publicized as a universal theory and an ideal practice of socialism. The Yugoslavs do not like our social system and oppose it, indeed, with great heat. We say to them openly: we are for peaceful coexistence, but not for ideological coexistence. As communists, we are opposed to the bourgeois capitalist system. But this, we think, should not become an obstacle to normal state relations. And, in reality, we have normal relations with 104 different countries with which we conduct trade, cultural, artistic, sports, and other exchanges, irrespective that there are fundamental differences between us in the ideological field. Like Albania, Yugoslavia, too, has ideological differences, indeed, very sharp differences, with many other countries, but its state relations with them are normal.

Hence, the fundamental cause of the continuous tensions in the Albanian-Yugoslav relations does not lie in any anti-Yugoslav predisposition of Albania, or in the ideological differences which exist between our two countries. The stands and actions of Belgrade towards our country and the Albanians in Yugoslavia, both in the past and now, too, have been determined by the existence of an anti-Albanian constant in the

Yugoslav policy, by refusal to recognize the Albanian nation and refusal to accept the existence of its independent state. The Yugoslav rulers have been guided by a sort of feudal mentality that they ought to impose their dictate and tutelage over Albania. They are still suffering from nostalgia for Koçi Xoxe.

Those already stale appeals which are made from Belgrade to abandon Enver Hoxha, to deviate from the road of Enver Hoxha, are expressions of this policy. It is not difficult to understand this «preoccupation» of theirs. The road of Enver Hoxha is not the road which leads to Belgrade. It is the road of the freedom and full independence of our Homeland, of the untrammelled national sovereignty and the socialist development of the country, the road which put an end, once and for all, to the interference of foreigners in Albania, to their hopes and dreams to subjugate and rule the Albanian people.

It is demagoguery and a bad disguise to claim that you are allegedly fighting for good neighbourliness and peace in the Balkans, to launch slogans about «Balkan collaboration», etc., and meanwhile to try, as the Serbian academics do, to falsify history in order to prove that the Albanians are not autochthonous on this peninsula, but immigrants from some unknown place, i.e., that they are not on their own lands, in their home! Who does this platform serve? What prospects does it prepare?

We adhere to what we have said continually and have demonstrated with concrete proofs that, if they begin to think differently in Yugoslavia about Albania and the Albanians, if they want to live in friendship and peace with them, they will find us partners ready to collaborate and advance in all those directions which serve the freedom and independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of our countries, good neighbourliness and friendship between the peoples.

In Yugoslavia more than 2 million Albanians live on the lands which have been theirs for thousands of years, just as other peoples and nations live there. Various historical circumstances have united them in one state which ought to be of all and equal for all. At the present time, because of the economic, national and social policies which have been pursued, a grave situation has been created in Kosova and in the other territories inhabited by Albanians. Kosova has been gradually deprived of its autonomy, education in the mother tongue has been restricted, and its original culture and historical traditions are under threat. The Albanians are being consistently stripped of their national and democra-

tic rights which they won through their National Liberation War and which have been sanctioned in the Constitution and other fundamental laws of the Yugoslav Federation. Thousands and thousands of young Albanian men and women have been arrested, tortured and imprisoned on absurd pretexts. The discrimination and denigration of the Albanians, which is assuming the forms of a real inquisition, has assumed unprecedented proportions.

As Albanians and as communists, we can never reconcile ourselves to this state of affairs. Neither, we believe, can realistic and progressive people in Yugoslavia, all those who have fought sincerely and shed their blood because they believed in the unity and fraternity of its peoples, reconcile themselves to this. The peoples of Europe, for whom peoples' national and democratic rights, freedom and equality have been the inspiring and creative ideal of their civilization, cannot reconcile themselves to it, either. Nor can the peoples of the world, for whom the struggle against national, racial, colonial, and other oppression represents that great motive force which carries human society forward, reconcile themselves to it.

We have denounced and continue to denounce the injustices which are being perpetrated against Albanians in Yugoslavia. The defence of and concern for minorities is an undeniable right. These things are envisaged in the international laws and practices and have even been recognized in the Charter of UNO.

The attempts which are being made to find the culprits for the existing situation in Kosova outside Yugoslavia are expressions of the lack of realism to look things in the eye, of the lack of the political will to solve the problems with objectivity and cool heads. Likewise, the use of force and compulsion does not improve the situation.

We do not want the situation to get worse. In no instance and in no way have we sought or do we seek the destabilization of Yugoslavia. It is not in the interest of the peoples of the Balkans, hence, nor in our interest, that it should be turned into an arena of quarrels and divisions, and a situation created which would facilitate the interference of foreign powers.

We have said and we repeat, the internal factors, the economic and political crises, the mistakes of the past and those which are being made at present in the solution of national problems, etc., are what are endangering the stability of Yugoslavia. It has always been our desire that Kosova and the other regions inhabited by



Albanians should serve as bridges of friendship, affinity and collaboration between our two countries, not by denying them their democratic and national rights, but by respecting and developing them according to the Yugoslav Constitution and in the same measure that they are recognized for other peoples of the Federation.

This is our starting-point when we claim that the solution of the problems which have been accumulating in Kosova, the interests of all the peoples of Yugoslavia, Serbs, Albanians, Macedonians, Montenegrins, Bosnians, Croats, Slovenes, and others, the stability and future of Yugoslavia, require a wise, realistic and objective stand. They require that the rights which the Constitution and other fundamental laws of Yugoslavia recognize for Kosova and other Albanian regions should be defended and respected, and that their lawful demands should be solved on the basis of these laws in the spirit of equality, understanding and justice.

With the overwhelming majority of Mediterranean states, the People's Socialist Republic of Albania maintains friendly relations, among which those with the Arab states occupy a special place. Between the Albanian people and the fraternal Arab peoples there are close historical links which stem from the past and their struggles for freedom and national independence. Our peoples have always stood beside one another.

Between the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the People's Democratic Algerian Republic friendly relations and close collaboration have been established for years, and recently these have been intensified appreciably, and we are confident that they will advance even more to the benefit of our two friendly countries and peoples.

Likewise, the relations of Albania with Egypt, Libya, Syria and other Arab states are developing on a friendly course. The possibilities exist to carry these relations still further forward in various fields of reciprocal interest.

The Albanian people and the Party of Labour of Albania have given and will continue to give consistent support to the just struggle of the martyred Palestinian people under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) to regain their homeland, their territory and their own national state. Without the solution of the Palestinian problem there can be no real solution of the problems in the Middle East. Likewise, our people will support the other fraternal Arab peoples to drive the Israeli aggressors from the occupied territories and to defend their freedom and national sovereignty.

The deterioration of the situation in the Middle East and the extension of conflicts in that zone has led to a further worsening of the situation in the Mediterranean, too. This great zone of ancient civilizations, which links and unites three continents and has scores of peoples, has been turned by the superpowers and their blocs into a great arena of imperialist rivalry, into a sea packed with warships which threaten the countries around its shores with their guns, missiles, and marines.

The American military operations against Libya demonstrated that the situation in the Mediterranean has become ominous and is fraught with great dangers for all the Mediterranean countries. The fact is that the American adventure against Libya implicated a number of European and other countries which border on the Mediterranean.

In the face of these new developments, opposition to the military presence, bases and fleets of the superpowers in the Mediterranean has become even more urgent and indispensable. The People's Socialist Republic of Albania long ago declared that removal of them constitutes the first decisive condition for turning the Mediterranean into a sea of peace, communication and civilization. Neither the United States of America nor the Soviet Union should be allowed to kindle the flames of war in the Mediterranean, to threaten the peaceful life, the independence and the national sovereignty of countries on the shores of this basin.

**Since Albania is a European country, our Party and people are particularly interested in everything which occurs on our continent.** The situation in Europe continues to be charged with new tensions. The American-Soviet confrontation on this continent has led to the strengthening of military blocs and to the inclusion of different states in the arms race. After the deployment of the American «Pershing 2» and «Cruise» missile systems and the Soviet «SS-20» missiles, the political, economic and military pressures of Washington and Moscow have been stepped up. The so-called «European security», the programs of «collective defence», the proposals about the revival of «détente» and inter-European «collaboration» have not reduced the tensions in Europe. Time has proved and is proving more and more each day that peace and security in Europe, the free and independent development, sovereignty and territorial integrity of its countries are not guaranteed either by the political-military blocs which the superpowers keep on their feet, or by their military bases and atomic wea-

pons, or by the conferences which they organize and manipulate allegedly in the name of «European security». The true road to European security is the liberation of the European peoples from the superpowers' political, military and economic blocs, from their supervision and tutelage, is the pursuit of an independent policy in all fields, the exercise of unrestricted national sovereignty on all questions.

The Albanian people understand the freedom-loving, democratic, and peace-loving aspirations of the European peoples and support their efforts to realize these aspirations. Guided by the principles of equality, non-interference in internal affairs, reciprocal respect, territorial integrity and national sovereignty, our country maintains normal relations with most of the European countries and is trying to develop them in favour of the common interest.

With France, Austria, Switzerland, with Sweden and the other Nordic countries, our relations are developing in positive directions. We believe that with joint efforts ways can be found to carry our concrete collaboration further.

With Rumania, Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic and other states of Eastern Europe, as well as with the People's Republic of China, our trade exchanges have marked a gradual rise. We are for the normal development of state relations on the basis of reciprocal benefit.

Recently diplomatic relations were established between our country and Spain. It is our desire that this act will open the way to a fruitful and friendly development for our two Mediterranean countries, that their long-standing links will be revived and strengthened.

With the Federal Republic of Germany we have had talks about the normalization of relations between our two countries and we believe that with goodwill and joint efforts this objective can be achieved. With Britain, too, we are not opposed to normalization of relations, but this requires that it faces up realistically to the return of the Albanian gold illegally held in London since the end of the Second World War.

The relations between the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam have been developed and strengthened on the basis of friendly links which have existed between our two peoples for a long time. Likewise, our relations with the PDR of Korea, Laos and Cambodia, and a number of other Asian countries are developing on a friendly course.

From the 8th Congress of the Party to this day the relations of Albania with the countries of the African continent have been increasingly

extended and strengthened. With Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Bourkina Fasso, Mali, etc., there is every possibility that the existing friendly collaboration will be further strengthened to the benefit of the struggle against imperialism, neo-colonialism and racism, and that further progress will be made towards the concretization of these relations to reciprocal advantage.

The Party of Labour and the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania have given and are giving resolute support to the just struggle of the African peoples for national liberation, for the defence and strengthening of their freedom and national independence, to their struggle against racial discrimination and apartheid, and the interference of imperialist and neo-colonialist powers.

With Cuba, Mexico, Argentina, Nicaragua, Brazil, and other states of the Latin-American continent our relations have developed on a friendly course on the basis of mutual respect. Our socialist state is for the continuous development of relations with the countries of Latin America.

The Albanian people and the Party of Labour are in full solidarity with the struggle that the peoples of Latin America are waging for the development of democracy and the re-establishment of their civil liberties and rights, against the ruthless imperialist plunder and the enslaving system of debts, for the strengthening of their sovereignty and their independent development.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania will consistently pursue its foreign policy of principle which has ensured all these victories. It bases its freedom and independence neither on alliances nor on foreign tutelage, but on its own potential, on its uninterrupted independent political and economic development, on the determination and patriotism of its own people, on the lofty moral and political unity of the people around the Party, and on a strong and impregnable people's defence.

Our foreign policy, based firmly on our people and having their unanimous support, will always remain unwaveringly in the service of the lofty interests of the socialist Homeland and will militate, as always, in the internationalist spirit to make its contribution to the triumph of the cause of peoples' liberation, peace and security in the world.

Comrade delegates,

The Central Committee presented to you the important objectives which we must achieve in the next five years and the numerous tasks we

must accomplish. A great deal of work awaits us, the problems that we have to solve are not small ones and we have to overcome various difficulties. But this, dear comrades, does not frighten us. Our Party has always set itself great tasks, our people have always aimed at lofty objectives. The giant strides that our Homeland has taken in its socialist construction, the colossal transformations which have occurred, have been made through struggle, have been brought about through a great deal of self-sacrificing work, with an unrivalled mobilization and a powerful revolutionary spirit. With struggle and work we shall forge ahead in the future, too, through struggle and work we shall strengthen our country and make our socialist life prosperous.

We do not expect anyone to help us to realize the plans we have drafted. We have done and will do everything with our own forces. Through our own toil and sweat we shall carry forward the industrialization of the country and the modernization of agriculture, raise the level of the culture of the masses and the well-being of the people. The guarantee for this is the inexhaustible strength of our people, their talents and knowledge, their courage and bravery to cope with every situation and overcome any difficulty. The guarantee is the wise leadership of the Party.

Therefore, comrades, let us work with multiplied energies, with mobilization and enthusiasm to accomplish and overfulfil the new five-year plan which embodies the rates and the steps of the growth, the strengthening and the progress of our socialist Homeland. Let us continue to combine our energies to make the steel unity of the people around the Party even stronger, to make the defence of the country even more powerful, to make the leading role of the Party even more effective, to master the Marxist-Leninist science and the immortal teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha and apply them resolutely in order to make even more solid these foundations which ensure our socialist victories and our reliable future.

Forward comrades, with the banner of the Party in the forefront, to new victories on the brilliant road of our revolution, freedom and socialism!

**LONG LIVE THE 9TH CONGRESS OF THE PARTY!**

**LONG LIVE OUR HEROIC AND INDUSTRIAL PEOPLE!**

**LONG LIVE OUR TRIUMPHANT PARTY!**

**GLORY TO THE NAME AND WORK OF COMRADE ENVER HOXHA!**

**GLORY TO MARXISM-LENINISM!**

*The report of Comrade Ramiz Alia was listened to with great attention and interest and often interrupted by the applause and ovations of those present.*

*The next session was devoted to the second item on the agenda. The floor was given to the head of the Central Control and Audit Commission of the Party, Comrade Pilo Peristeri, who submitted the report on the activity of this commission.*

*Then began the discussion of the report «On the Activity of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania and the Tasks for the Future», submitted by the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, Comrade Ramiz Alia.*

*The delegates who rose to speak brought to this assembly the opinion of the members of the Party whom they represented, and that of the working masses of the different districts and working collectives, spoke about the achievements in the period between the two congresses, especially in this year of major events, and about the new, higher objectives they had set themselves for the future. They assessed Comrade Ramiz Alia's report as a document of major importance in which a deep-going scientific Marxist-Leninist analysis is made of the situation within and outside the country, a major program of work and greater tasks for the whole Party and people to carry the cause of the socialist construction and the defence of the country, the brilliant and immortal work of Comrade Enver Hoxha, further ahead.*

*Then were elected the Commission for the verification of mandates and the Commission for the final drafting of the directives of the 9th Congress of the Party for the 8th Five-year Plan.*

*On the third item on the agenda, the Member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Adil Çarçani, submitted the report «On the Directives of the 9th Congress of the Party for the 8th Five-year Plan of the Development of the Economy and Culture of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania for the Years 1986-1990».*

The 9th Congress, said Comrade Adil Çarçani, is a marked event for the Party and the whole Albanian people. It is being held on the eve of the jubilee of the 45th anniversary of the founding of our glorious Party, with a rich balance of victories and a steel unity of the people around the Party and its Central Committee headed by Comrade Ramiz Alia.

For us, the communists and people of Albania, this Congress we are holding is the first without the glorious founder and leader of the Party, the architect of socialist Albania, Comrade Enver Hoxha. But his brilliant revolutionary work, his immortal Marxist-Leninist teachings, are alive and will live through the centuries, they pervade the proceedings of this Congress from start to finish and, as always, will inspire and guide us in the future battles of the socialist construction.

The Report on the Activity of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania and the Tasks for the Future, which Comrade Ramiz Alia delivered to this Congress, makes a profound scientific analysis and summing-up of the revolutionary experience of a very important period of the work and struggle of the Party and people for the construction of socialism, relying entirely on our own forces. It is a great program of work for the organs and organizations of the Party, for the organs of the state and the economy, for the organizations of the masses, and for our entire people, on the road of the complete construction of socialist society. At the same time, this important document of our Party is also an expression of the determination of the communists and all working people of socialist Albania to march forward on the road of Enver, to always hold high the banner of Marxism-Leninism, and to carry forward the revolution and the construction of socialism in our country forever.

The 7th Five-year Plan was a major test for our Party, our people and our socialist country, because it was the first plan which was drafted and applied relying entirely on our own forces and internal resources, without any aid or credit from abroad. The achievements which were recorded during this period assume special importance because they were realized in the conditions of the constantly mounting pressure of the imperialist-revisionist encirclement and blockade, of influences which the crises of the capitalist world exerted on our economy, and the difficulties which were created by the bad weather

conditions for several successive years. During this period the Party and our people have had to fight with courage and determination to overcome the consequences of the very dangerous hostile activity of the multiple agent Mehmet Shehu and his gang.

Analysing the results of the 7th Five-year Plan, we reach the conclusion that the socio-economic development of the country during this period has advanced, in the main, in conformity with the directives of the 8th Congress of the PLA. Our economy strengthened its characteristic features of a dynamic economy, which is developing in a planned way and with stable rates, without the crises and inflation, the unemployment and the rising cost of living, which are phenomena typical of the bourgeois-revisionist world.

During the 7th Five-year Plan, in comparison with the 6th Five-year Plan, the social product increased nearly 19 per cent, the national income more than 16 per cent, and the total financial revenue of the state more than 17 per cent. Over the five years taken together, a total of more than 21 thousand million leks, or approximately as much as was invested from 1956-1970, was invested. About 200 thousand new jobs were opened up in town and countryside. The extended socialist reproduction was ensured without interruption, and on this basis, the well-being of the people was guaranteed and raised higher and the defence capacity of the country was strengthened.

During the 7th Five-year Plan, too, industry has been the most dynamic component in the complex development of the economy. About 45 per cent of the volume of investments carried out in this five-year plan was used for the further extension and strengthening of industry, giving priority to heavy industry, as a powerful factor in the harmonious and proportional development of the economy and the implementation of the principle of self-reliance. Compared with the 6th Five-year Plan, industrial production increased 27 per cent, at an average annual rate of 5 per cent.

Great attention was paid to the energy industry which has had and will continue to have great importance for the independent and stable development of the economy. During the 7th Five-year Plan the production of electric energy increased 46 per cent and of coal 48 per cent.

The light and food-stuffs industry, which increased production of consumer goods 19 per cent, also, developed in harmony with heavy industry.



During the 7th Five-year Plan, about 30 per cent of the total volume of investments was used for the development of agriculture and the strengthening of its material-technical base, *said Comrade Adil Çarçani*. During these five years, too, its development has been characterized by the application on a more extensive scale of new developments of science and technique, of advanced experience, and by the raising of the cultural and professional level and the mobilization in work of the cooperativists and other workers of this basic branch of the economy. Consequently, the production of field crops for the five years taken together increased 17 per cent, or 286 thousand tons of bread grain, 17 thousand tons of cotton, 163 thousand tons of sugar-beet, 46 thousand tons of sunflower seed, 15 thousand tons of tobacco, 163 thousand tons of vegetables, 44 thousand tons of meat, 251 million eggs, etc., more than in the previous five-year plan. All this increase was secured almost entirely from the increased yields of field crops and production per head of livestock.

Implementing the directive of the 8th Congress of the Party, special measures were taken for the priority intensification of production on more than 100 thousand hectares of land in six districts of the coastal lowland zone of the country.

During the 7th Five-year Plan, the investments and construction work which were made mainly in the productive sphere responded, in general, to targets of the plan for the development of the economy and culture and the strengthening of the defence capacity of the country. More than 300 important works were handed over for use. They include the first phase of the «Enver Hoxha» hydro-power plant at Koman, the Fier-Vlora and the Laç-Shkodra-Han i Hotit railways, several mines and enrichment factories new plants, factories, workshops and lines for the metallurgical, engineering, chemical, and building materials industries, for the light and food-stuffs industries, etc. Numerous investments were made for land improvement and systemization, for increasing the irrigation capacity and the level of mechanization of agricultural work, for the development of livestock-farming, fruit-growing, etc. As well as these, 192 socio-cultural objects, such as schools, houses of culture, sports palaces, hospitals, etc., were built.

In general, the building workers accomplished the tasks of the 7th Five-year Plan.

The volume of goods transported increased nearly 21 per cent, or 3300 million ton/kilometres more than in the 6th Five-year Plan. In

1985 railways carried about 45 per cent of the goods transported, as against 36 per cent in the 6th Five-year Plan. There was development, also, in transport abroad by sea and road.

During the past five-year period, the volume of exports and imports in foreign trade increased further and improvements were made in their structure. In 1985, as against 1980, the total volume of exports increased by about 29 per cent.

The maintenance of the level achieved and the further raising of the well-being of the people, the narrowing of distinctions between town and countryside, *he said*, have been the main directions of the economic policy of the Party during the 7th Five-year Plan, too. The purchasing power and the real income per head of the population further increased, both in town and countryside. The turnover of retail goods increased 20 per cent in the 7th Five-year Plan as against the 6th Five-year Plan. In 1985, as against 1980, the following increases in the sales to the working people of town and countryside were recorded: meat and meat products — 29 per cent, eggs — 46 per cent, fats — 24 per cent, vegetables — 17 per cent, sugar — 15 per cent, knitwear — 29 per cent, stockings — 19 per cent, furniture and household equipment — 36 per cent, etc. The stability of prices on the market was maintained, and not only were there no increase, but some prices were further reduced with a total annual gain for the working people of 130 million leks. More than 75 thousand new houses and apartments were built in town and countryside. Communal services and repairs increased 33 per cent.

The Party has always dealt with the well-being of the people from the stand-point not only of the fulfilment of their material needs, but also of the all-round cultural development of the working people for the present and the future. The fund of social consumption during the 7th Five-year Plan increased more rapidly than the increase of population. In 1985 the number of secondary school and university students increased by 10 per cent, as against 1980. The network of educational, cultural, health and other institutions was further extended. A special expression of the continuous concern of the Party for the health of mother and child was the extension of maternity leave, along with the taking of a series of other measures for the strengthening of the prophylactic health service and the extension of outpatient service. As a result of all these things, the infantile death-rate was



reduced by more than 40 per cent. The average life expectancy is more than 71 years and in February 1986 the population of the country reached 3 million inhabitants.

The achievements in the field of the material and spiritual well-being of our people speak of the superiority of our socialist order which, even in the conditions of difficulties with which the economy had to cope, was able not only to guarantee the level of the well-being but also to further improve it.

Our socialist economy is entering the 8th Five-year Plan with a more powerful base and with clear objectives and perspectives of development. This five-year plan was drafted on the basis of the invaluable teachings and orientations of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Basing itself on the Marxist-Leninist general line of the Party and its economic policy to forge ahead resolutely and ceaselessly for the construction of socialism, the Central Committee of the Party presents these fundamental tasks for

the 8th Five-year Plan: «To ensure the uninterrupted consistent development of the economy and culture at high rates, relying entirely on our own forces; to consolidate and further improve the multi-branched structure of the economy, always preserving the priority development of industry and developing agriculture at rapid rates; to increase the efficiency of production and accumulation through more complete utilization of the material resources and other possibilities of our society, the existing productive capacities, and those which will be added or modernized; to ensure correct ratios for the development of extended socialist reproduction; to carry forward and improve the socialist relations of production; to raise the material well-being and the cultural level of the working masses further and increase the defence capacity of the Homeland.»

In conformity with these fundamental tasks, the socio-economic development of the country will be characterized by these main features:

— The objectives envisaged in the 8th Five-year Plan will be accomplished relying entirely on our own material, financial and foreign currency resources, without any aid or credit from abroad.

— The rates of increase of the social product, the national income and financial resources will be more rapid than in the past five-year plan and 2-3 times higher than the rate of increase of the population.

— The multi-branched structure of the economy will be consolidated and further improved by continuing to give priority to its two main branches — industry and agriculture. The process of socialist industrialization will be carried further by developing the mineral extraction and processing industry and the light and food-stuffs industry at more rapid rates.

— The targets will be reached relying mainly on the material-technical base which has been created. In industry, about 74 per cent of the total industrial production will be secured from the existing productive capacities; in agriculture more than 95 per cent of the increased production of field crops will be secured from the increase in yields.

— The efficiency of the economy will be raised to a higher level, the national income and the product for society will be increased more rapidly than the material expenditure and the product for the individual.

— The socialist relations in the field of ownership, distribution and exchange, and of the management and organization of the economy will be further improved in conformity with the development of the productive forces.

— On the basis of the increase of material production and the development of the social and cultural sectors, the material well-being and cultural level of the working masses will be guaranteed and raised further, especially in the countryside, with the aim of proceeding more rapidly on the road of narrowing its distinctions with the city and, at the same time, strengthening the defence capacity of our socialist Homeland.

On the basis of the fundamental tasks of the 8th Five-year Plan (1986-1990), the main indices of the development of the economy and culture in 1990, as against 1985, will increase as follows:

the social product .....	31-33%
the national income .....	35-37%
total financial revenues of the state ...	37-39%
exports .....	44-46%
the social productivity of labour .....	11-13%
fundamental investments (in the 8th Five-year Plan, for the five years taken together) .....	11-13%
real income per head of population .....	7- 9%

*Then, Comrade Adil Çarçani presented the main tasks for the development of individual branches and sector of the economy, education, science and culture, for the strengthening of our defence, as well as some of the more important measures which must be implemented for their successful accomplishment.*

**Applying the policy of the Party for the construction of the material-technical base of socialism during this five-year plan, too, industry will be in the centre of attention.** It will continue to develop at rapid rates, in proportional ways, and in harmony with the other branches of the economy.

Industrial production in 1990 will increase 29-31 per cent, as against 1985, with an average annual increase of 5.6 per cent. This will be achieved, first of all, through the utilization, extension, reconstruction and modernization of the existing productive capacities, as well as by building some new projects. Production of means of

production will increase 31-33 per cent, while that of consumer goods 25-27 per cent.

Special care will be taken for the further development and strengthening of the energy industry. Oil and gas will continue to occupy the main place in the energy balance of the country in this five-year plan, too.

**Oil extraction** in 1990 will increase 33-35 per cent in comparison with 1985 and will be secured mainly from the oil-fields under exploitation at present. Special attention will be paid to the preparation and bringing into production of wells in new fields, to raising the level of studies and of technical and scientific discipline, to better and higher quality preparation of structures which will be handed over for drilling, as well as to increasing the speed of drilling.

With the coming into production of the lubricating oil plant, which will produce 16 types of lubricating oils (as against 2 types produced in 1985), and the measures which will be taken to improve the utilization of productive capacities in the oil-refining industry, besides extending the variety of oil by-products, it will become possible to further improve the quality of oil by-products through the deep processing, with the aim of increasing exports and reducing imports.

In the conditions when the needs of the economy for sources of energy are continually increasing, the proportion of **natural gas and associated gas** in the energy balance will be increased, by increasing their use as fuels in industry, agriculture, etc., and as important raw materials for the chemical industry. In 1990, as against 1985, gas extraction is forecast to increase 2.6 fold.

In order to better fulfil the growing needs of the economy for energy resources and to replace liquid fuels with solid fuels, **coal production** in 1990 will increase 42-44 per cent over 1985.

The **production of electric power** in 1990, as against 1985, will increase 80 per cent, or over 2.5 times as much as the increase of industrial production. During this five-year period work will be done to find new ways and possibilities for the wider use of electric energy within the country for products which are intended for export and which increase their value. Likewise, the use of electric energy for domestic needs will be extended, and in 1990 it will be nearly doubled in comparison with 1985, while envisa-

ging the investments necessary to increase the production of domestic electrical equipment for this purpose.

**In this five-year plan the industry of the extraction and processing of useful minerals will assume great development and extension.** In 1990, as against 1985, the extraction of chromium ore will increase about 36 per cent, copper ore 42 per cent and iron-nickel ore 29 per cent. Likewise, there will be increased extraction of other minerals, such as phosphorite, quartzite, olivinite, magnesite, bauxite, etc., with acceptable contents of their useful components.

Along with the concentration of attention on the extraction of high-grade minerals, the low-grade minerals, also, will be taken into account. Their further enrichment requires radical improvements in the study, designing and bringing into production of new enrichment factories with advanced technology, the improvement of technologies in the existing factories, the extension of the selection of minerals, as well as raising the level of recovery and the quality of concentrates. To this end, 10 new factories will be built for the enrichment of chromium and copper ores and coal, with a capacity to handle more than 1.8 million tons of mineral per year. In 1990, as against 1985, the enrichment of chromium ore will be increased 79 per cent and the production of concentrate will be almost doubled. The fundamental task, both for the mining workers and for those employed in the enrichment of minerals, remains increasing the efficiency and profitability of production.

Achievement of the production levels which have been set for the extraction industry, as well as the increase of mineral reserves for the future, presents new, greater tasks for **geological prospecting and discoveries** in this five-year plan.

Structural improvements will be made in **black and non-ferrous metallurgy**, which will lead to ever better fulfilment of the needs of the economy for steel and rolled metal, to increasing income in foreign currency and reduction of imports. In 1990, as against 1985, production of rolled metal will increase 30-32 per cent, blister copper 34 per cent and copper wires 28 per cent. The building of the new plant to produce metallic nickel-cobalt will ensure a better exploitation of the iron-nickel ore and enable the «Steel of the Party» metallurgical combine, for the building of which the state has made



and is making large investments, to enhance its role and influence in the development of the whole economy and in the increase of financial and foreign currency revenue.

The increase in the level of processing of chromium ore in the country, which is an asset of great value for the national economy, and the increase of income from it during this five-year plan, makes it essential that, besides the expansion of the existing capacities for producing ferro-chrome, new productive capacities are built in order to increase production of it in 1990 to over 2.2 times more than in 1985.

Our country has created a powerful **engineering industry**. The Party has set the task of raising its role to a higher level for increasing the technical-scientific progress in the whole branches of the economy. During the 8th Five-year Plan production in the engineering industry will increase over 23 per cent, with the production of spare parts in quantity and quality as its main objective. The engineering industry will fulfil the needs of the economy better in quantity, types and quality, especially for spare parts, not only in this five-year period, but also in the future. This will also create conditions for it to go more extensively into the production of machinery, technical equipment and lines and factories with more advanced technology. During this five-year plan the engineering industry will further increase the production of motors, tractors, header-harvesters and other machines for agriculture, of aerial transporters, machinery and equipment for the food-stuffs industry, of boilers of different capacities, etc.

The intensive development of agricultural production and other branches of the economy at the present stage cannot be achieved without the further strengthening of the **chemical industry**, the production of which in 1990, compared with 1985, will increase 40 per cent. In particular, the production of chemical fertilizers will be increased by extending the superphosphate plant for this purpose and building a new urea plant in 1990. In 1990, compared with 1985, the production of nitrogenous fertilizers will increase 14 per cent, while superphosphate production will be doubled. Likewise, the production of soda ash will be increased by 94 per cent, while the production of washing powder will increase over 2.5 fold. There will also be increased production of pesticides.

In order to give better support to the plan of fundamental investments and constructions which are envisaged in this five-year plan, the **building materials industry** will assume further development. In 1990 its production will be nearly 18 per cent over the 1985 level.

*After speaking about the prospects and tasks of the timber and the food-stuffs industries. Comrade Adil Çarçani continued:*

In the whole process of the socialist construction of the country the Party has adhered consistently to the Marxist-Leninist economic policy that, in order to have a strong and independent economy, its development must be based both on a powerful complex industry and on an advanced agriculture. Applying this policy, during the 8th Five-year Plan **agriculture will be developed on all fronts and more rapidly than the other branches of the economy**, continuing the course of complex, harmonized intensification of all branches. Along with the consolidation of the achievements in the existing zone of 100 000 hectares, measures will be taken for the implementation of the second phase of the program of the Party for the further extension of the zone of priority intensification on the most fertile plains of the country.

During the 8th Five-year Plan agricultural production will increase 35-37 per cent, as against the last five-year plan, with an average annual rate of increase of 6.4 per cent. This will make possible the increase of grain and livestock products at more rapid rates; better fulfilment of the people's needs for eggs, milk, meat, vegetables, potatoes and dried beans; increased production of cotton fabrics, sugar and fats, and greater exports of agricultural products, especially tobacco.

The increase in **grain production** remains the main task in the 8th Five-year Plan, too, because this is linked not only with fulfilling the needs of the people, but also with the strengthening of reserves and the food base for livestock-farming.

The Party has never separated the development of agriculture from that of **livestock-farming**, *he said*, but this task is especially important at present in order to achieve a more rapid improvement in the supply of livestock products for the people.

*After speaking about some problems of the development of livestock-raising, about the in-*

crease in the number of animals, about ensuring a plentiful fodder base for it, about the large-scale radical improvement of pastures, for which the investments to be made in this five-year plan will be four times as great as those made in the 7th Five-year Plan, and about the further development of fruit-growing, Comrade Adil Çarçani continued:

The tasks set in agriculture will be supported with numerous investments which make up about 32 per cent of the total volume of the investments which will be made during the whole 8th Five-year Plan, not including the investments in other sectors which serve agriculture, totalling about 700 million leks. The investments will be made, first of all, for the systematization and raising the fertility of the land, the building of new irrigation works, the development of livestock-farming, etc.

During the 8th Five-year Plan, 20 000 hectares of new land will be opened up.

The area of land under irrigation will reach 63 per cent of the arable land in 1990, compared with 56 per cent in 1985. To this end, 980 million leks, or 30 per cent more than in the 7th Five-year Plan, will be invested during this five-year period for the building and bringing into use, step by step, of many irrigation projects, some of them of large dimensions. With the completion of the great reservoir of Banja, which will begin to be used as early as 1988, the irrigation will be improved in 60 000 hectares of land in the districts of Elbasan, Durrës, Lushnja, Berat and Fier, and eventually a further 30 000 hectares of new land will be brought under irrigation.

**The fundamental investments and constructions, he said, are among the main factors which will provide better guarantees for all the socio-economic development of the country.** The mobilization of all material, financial and foreign currency resources enable us to make investments totalling about 24 thousand 450 million leks in the 8th Five-year Plan. Of this total, about 83 per cent will be used in the field of material production, concentrating the investments, first of all, on the development of heavy industry, the light and food-stuffs industry, and agriculture. Appreciable improvements will be made, also, in the structure of investments, giving priority to machinery and productive equipment as the most active part of the main funds.

**During the 8th Five-year Plan transport will be further extended and its structure improved so that it responds better to the socio-economic development of the country.** In 1990, as against 1985, the total volume of goods transport will increase 28-30 per cent, with an average annual rate of 5.4 per cent. Priority will be given to railway transport, which will increase 49 per cent.

During this five-year period transport by sea and the internal waters will increase more than twofold.

There will be further improvements in the **post and telecommunications** service, also, during this five-year period, putting the emphasis especially on improving their quality and culture, increasing the readiness of the existing capacities and utilizing them better.

**The new perspectives which are opened in the 8th Five-year Plan create conditions and possibilities for increasing the volume of the circulation of goods in foreign trade.** Our economy will develop on the basis of an active balance of foreign currency, in which the increase in the volume of exports will have priority over that of imports. During the 8th Five-year Plan exports will increase at an average annual rate of 7.8 per cent, while improvements will be made in the structure of export products in which energy products, chromium and tobacco occupy the main place.

**The financial resources will be increased rapidly during the 8th Five-year Plan on the basis of the development of the economy and the increase in its efficiency and profitability.** Between 1985 and 1990, the total financial revenue of the state will increase at an average annual rate of 6.8 per cent.

**In this five-year plan, too, the attention of the Party will be centred on guaranteeing and raising the material well-being and the cultural level of the working masses, the speaker pointed out.** In 1990, as against 1985 the real per capita income of the population will increase 5.8 per cent in the city and 12.7 per cent in the countryside. This will make possible more rapid progress on the course of narrowing the distinctions between town and countryside. The increase in the real per capita income will be achieved mainly through the full employment of the increase in the active population, the raising of the average pay in the city and income per work-hand in

the countryside, the raising of the fund of social consumption and the stability of retail prices.

In 1990, as against 1985, the **turnover of retail goods** in the state shops and in the agricultural cooperatives will increase 25 per cent. On the basis of the increase in the supply of goods and the purchasing power of the people, the following increase in the consumption per head of main food-stuffs and industrial articles has been envisaged: meat 50 per cent, milk 51 per cent, eggs 58 per cent, vegetables and melons 32 per cent, potatoes 168 per cent, dried beans 62 per cent, pip, stone and citrus fruit and grapes 55 per cent, knitwear 29 per cent, footwear 32 per cent, etc. During this five-year plan, along with the considerable increase in the supply of animal products for the people, special care will be shown to increase the production of small commodities in order to fulfil their needs better.

*After speaking about the tasks that emerge for the organs of the Party and the state for the further development of internal trade, services and repairs, and education, literature, arts, physical culture and sports, Comrade Adil Çarçani said that* **the rapid development of the productive forces will be accompanied, also, with improvement of the socialist relations of production in order to enhance their role and active influence in the overall socio-economic development of the country.** Important measures will be implemented to strengthen the state and cooperativist socialist property through strengthening the material-technical base, through effective use and good administration of it.

The strengthening of the socialist attitude of the working people to social property through carrying out a greater amount of work to educate and convince them and through the strengthening of the state control in every cell and unit of the economy will be an object for special attention.

An important field will be the improvement of relations of distribution, especially of the product for the individual, in conformity with the orientations and basic principles of the economic policy of the Party. The remuneration of labour will be improved by linking it more closely with the quantity and quality of work done and the cost of production. Wider use will be made of forms of remuneration which give greater incentive to increased production in the most important branches and sectors of the economy, as well as to ensuring

a stable work force on jobs remote from the towns and for those districts which cannot fulfil their needs from their own resources. The material incentives must not be neglected, while giving priority to moral incentives. Their harmonization must be accompanied with the strengthening of the control by society over the amount of work done, remuneration and consumption.

The relations of exchange will be further improved and the economic links between town and countryside will be strengthened. To this end, new, more suitable forms will be applied for the direct purchase of agricultural and livestock products. The economic levers will be used more effectively in the relations of the state with the agricultural cooperatives, aiming at a fairer redistribution of income from the lowland zone to the hilly and mountainous zones and for the better adjustment of the level of profitability among different crops.

Another important field for the improvement of the socialist relations of production during this five-year period will be the raising of the scientific level of the planned management of the economy. The aim of the improvements in this field will be to give greater encouragement to the initiative and creative thinking of the working people in order to increase production and improve its efficiency on the basis of a better harmonization of economic interests, the more rational use of the material-technical base created, etc. Special care will be shown for the extension of the competences of the base, especially in the agricultural cooperatives in the field of planning; in compliance with the principle of democratic centralism measures will be taken, also, to achieve a better harmonization and co-ordination of planning and management according to the branches of the economy, with territorial planning and management on a district scale. Besides this, the balance method in planning will be extended more widely in central departments, districts and individual enterprises, accompanying this with the drafting of the inter-branch balance.

The major socio-economic tasks which the 8th Five-year Plan contains are the materialization of the line and policy of the Party on the course of the construction of socialist society. Their successful accomplishment requires major solutions which serve the present and future development of the economy and culture, requires **a method and style**



*View  
of the hall.*





**of work of leadership and organization which must respond to the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses, encourage and support their initiatives and creative thinking, and must mobilize and set in motion all the human, material, financial and foreign currency, scientific and technical possibilities which our social order has and continually creates.**

The system of management and organization of our economy according to the principle of democratic centralism has fully demonstrated its correctness, sound Marxist-Leninist content and effectiveness by successfully withstanding the test of time. The foundation-stone of it has been and still is **the active participation of the masses in the administration of the economy, in the solution of problems which arise in the course of its uninterrupted development and the accomplishment of the targets of the plan.** This participation of the masses in the administration of the economy and in all the social life of the country constitutes a decisive condition for the protection and strengthening of the people's state power in struggle against the manifestations of bureaucracy and liberalism, in order to carry the socialist revolution forward uninterruptedly.

Therefore, in order to accomplish the targets of the 8th Five-year Plan, too, we must rely more on the revolutionary thinking and action of the masses. The organs of state power and their apparatuses at the centre and the base have the duty to consult the opinions of workers and cooperativists, cadres and specialists of production, and listen to the proposals they make. As the Party has always taught, links with the masses must constitute the essence of the method and style of the work of leadership and organization of organs of the Party, the state and the economy in the future, too. In all their activity, the fundamental thing must be the living work with people, with the workers, cooperativists, cadres and specialists, because it is they who materialize the targets of the plan in practice.

The readiness of the masses to carry out the tasks entrusted to them by the Party has always been at a high level, but today we are witnesses to a new upsurge of their revolutionary enthusiasm which is being expressed in the many initiatives, pledges and uninterrupted actions which the working people of town and countryside have undertaken in order to accomplish and overfulfil the objectives of the plan in every field of productive

and social activity. It is the duty of the organs of the Party, the state and the economy to keep this revolutionary spirit of the working people ablaze and raise it higher by taking the necessary economic, organizational and technical measures to ensure that their creative thinking is further developed and the initiatives taken are crowned with success. In this context, moral and material support and incentives must be given to the inventions and rationalizations of the masses as a powerful lever for technical and technological progress, in order to increase production and its efficiency. Procrastination in applying these inventions and rationalizations, or abandoning them half-way, has undesirable consequences for the development of the economy and culture and, what is even more harmful, blunts the enthusiasm and revolutionary spirit of the masses. Only through persistent struggle, with revolutionary creativeness and spirit, can we realize the tasks and overcome the difficulties of the imperialist-revisionist encirclement.

**We must rely more on advanced experience and make more extensive use of the method of action** to accomplish the targets of the plan. Rich experience was accumulated in all fields of the economy and social activity, in the struggle to fulfil the 7th Five-year Plan. All of us must learn from this how to cope with the difficulties and accomplish the tasks, how to solve the problems which emerge with initiative and our own forces, how to discover and bring into use the many reserves which exist in every enterprise, agricultural cooperative, district and branch of the economy. We must sum up and disseminate everywhere all those many examples of rationalizations and saving of material resources and working time, which manifested themselves with special force in the struggle to overcome the difficulties which were created for us, especially in the last two years, by the extremely prolonged drought, the shortage of energy and some imported raw materials; we must sum up and disseminate the advanced experience in the reduction of the time required to build economic and social-cultural projects and to put them into use; in the achievement of high yields in agriculture and livestock-farming, etc. The advanced experience of the working class, the cooperativist peasantry, specialists and cadres in management, organization, technique and technology, must be programmed and planned, and all the necessary organizational, technical and administrative measures must be taken to apply it.

Valuable new experience has been gained in recent years in the organization of actions. The working masses have raised their spirit of readiness and their militant fighting spirit to a higher level. There are problems which can be solved with actions everywhere and continually, but this method should be used especially to reduce the time required for the building of objects, to increase the area of irrigated land, speed up the movement of goods and the picking, collection and handing over of agricultural products in the shortest possible time. Actions should be undertaken, also, for the revision and establishment of technical norms in the use of raw materials, other materials, fuels, electric power, labour, etc.

*Speaking about the need for all-round, operative control, in order to ensure progress of all our work, Comrade Adil Çarçani said:*

All the measures which have been and will be taken, as well as all the work which is being done to strengthen control, depend to a large degree on the effectiveness of the activity of leading cadres and specialists in the state administration and the economy. In their method of work they must fight more persistently against manifestations of bureaucracy and liberalism, of routine work without perspective, and further enhance the sense of individual and collective responsibility, as well as the demanding of account on the accomplishment of the tasks. At the stage reached in the development of our economy, management is a profession, and at the same time, a science. Therefore, knowledge, culture, technical and professional knowledge, and organizational abilities are needed in this field. To this end, it is essential that the leading cadres and the specialists in the centre and at the base should work hard all the time to raise their ideological and scientific level with knowledge assimilated from theory and practice.

**The present stage of the development of the economy and its future makes the raising of efficiency in all branches of the economy a very important task, he continued.** Raising the efficiency of production has always been an objective of the economic policy of the Party, but it assumes particular importance at present, because all the targets of the socio-economic development of the country envisaged in the 8th Five-year Plan will be accomplished by relying entirely on the internal material and financial and foreign currency resources.

As experience over many years has shown, the rhythmical fulfilment of the plan in all its quantitative, qualitative, technical, economic and financial indices remains the decisive factor to attain the efficiency required.

As the Party and Comrade Enver Hoxha have always instructed, in order to raise efficiency careful calculations must be made everywhere to ensure that every investment and expenditure in production, building and services is absolutely justified through the reduction of cost per unit of product, that the increase of production and of national income is ensured by raising the value of the resources of materials, energy and finance which are used, and increasing the productivity of labour. Applying this orientation, it has been envisaged that in the 8th Five-year Plan the rates of increase in the social product and national income will be higher than the rates of increase in the primary resources of energy which will be consumed in the country. This will make possible that for each unit of the social product produced in 1990 the primary resources of energy used will be 4 per cent less than in 1985.

The increase in efficiency is real only when it is accompanied with increased resources of finance and foreign currency and increased profitability of the economy as a whole and of each of its cells.

The greatest reserve and main pillar for increasing efficiency in the 8th Five-year Plan is the continuous reduction of the materials and fuels consumed per unit of product, which represent the overwhelming bulk of the cost incurred in the field of material production.

The saving and rational use of working time remains an acute problem for increasing efficiency which requires special attention. This has to do, first of all, with raising the productivity at work, with the building, bringing into production and mastering of the productive capacity of projects on time, with the application of advanced experience in the organization and management of work and production, etc.

Another important field with great possibilities for improving efficiency is the employment with better calculation of that part of the socialist accumulation which is used for fundamental investments and construction.

Economic thinking is required to have a weightier say on the problems of increasing efficiency. Integrated more thoroughly in the study and solu-

tion of various technical and technological problems, it must always be in a militant position, actively guide and closely follow the development of economic processes and phenomena and their trends, make analyses and generalizations and recommend more effective ways for the utilization of all reserves that the economy has for the rapid development of production.

Economic thinking is required to play an appreciable role, especially, in the utilization of the powerful material-technical base which has been created during the years of socialist construction in the most effective way. It should direct particular attention, first of all, to those branches of the economy in which our society has made and continues to make large investments, and rightly requires that they should achieve a higher level of efficiency, such as the oil, industry, the mining industry, metallurgy, agriculture, transport, etc. Not only the economists and financial experts, but all the specialists and leading cadres of the Party, the state and the economy should transmit and apply economic thinking.

The organs of planning, finance and the bank have important tasks for increasing efficiency. They are required to do more studies, analyses, generalizations on the problems of the present and future development of the extended socialist reproduction. Likewise, they must increase their influence in the fields of planning, application and control from the money aspect of the targets of the plan of production and distribution, in order to close all the roads to waste and misadministration of property, and to the creation of purchasing power which is not accompanied with increases in the productivity of labour and production, etc.

**Science, Comrade Adil Çarçani pointed out, must undertake more effectively the burden which devolves on it for the development of the economy and culture.**

The development of science and technique in the 8th Five-year Plan must be linked more closely with and give greater assistance to the accomplishment of targets of the plan in the fields of the economy and culture. The themes of scientific studies and the engagement of forces to accomplish these studies must be orientated mainly towards the solution of problems of an applied character for the increase of production, the carrying out of studies and designs for the new projects with advanced technology and for the rapid improvement of the existing technology.

Complex inter-disciplinary studies and technical-economic studies for present and future application must occupy a more important place. Besides this, scientific experimentation to find the most effective ways to increase yields of agricultural crops, especially vegetables, forage and industrial crops, for the introduction of new technologies in building and industry, the application of modern methods in designing work, etc., must be made more profound and extended on a wider scale.

The social sciences must reflect the history and culture of the people profoundly and more completely, must sum up the experience of the revolution and socialist construction and give greater attention to the study of current and perspective problems of the development of the country.

The study and designing institutes of the central departments, the Academy of Sciences and the higher schools must find and continually improve the forms which ensure closer links with production, so that the results of their studies and research work become the property of production more quickly.

The state and economic organs must increase their care to provide better guidance and check-up on scientific activity at all levels, beginning from its planning, the completion of studies in the shortest possible time, through to the practical application of their results. The Committee of Science and Technique must provide better organization and co-ordination of the scientific activity which is carried out in the country, must check it up and exert its influence to ensure more effective use of the scientific potential of the country in the accomplishment of the tasks of the 8th Five-year Plan and those which have to do with opening up the perspective.

*Further on, speaking about some problems of the international situation, he said:*

The Party of Labour and Comrade Enver long ago warned of the dangerous consequences of the aggressive policy of the two superpowers, American imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism, which have kindled and are keeping ablaze hotbeds of tension in all parts of the globe, in Europe and in the Middle East, in Central America, in Afghanistan and Southeast Asia, in South Africa and elsewhere. We have strongly condemned and continue to condemn their policy of violence and aggression, and we have given and will continue to give powerful support to the just struggle of the peoples



for freedom, independence and national sovereignty.

*After exposing the wranglings of the superpowers and the consequences of their aggressive policy in Europe and in the Mediterranean, he continued:*

On the Balkan Peninsula, *he said*, the interference and intrigues of the superpowers and other imperialist powers have been intensified. It is not the peoples of the Balkans who have given it the name «a powder keg», or use the term «Balkanization», but the imperialist powers which have never given up their policy of turning it into an arena of conflicts with the aim of having this sensitive region under their control. Even today, certain circles are trying to keep the squabbles of the past alive in the Balkans, with the aim of hindering the collaboration and friendship between the peoples of this region. But we believe that the peoples of the Balkans have learned lessons and will not permit the bitter past to be repeated. For its part, the Albanian Government will, as always, consistently pursue its policy of good neighbourliness and will strive for the consolidation of peace and stability in this region. It will not cease its efforts for the development and extension of the relations of our country with the neighbouring countries, which it regards as a matter of priority.

Socialist Albania is for fruitful relations with all the peace-loving countries of the world on the basis of equality and mutual respect, non-interference in internal affairs, and exchanges of reciprocal advantage.

The tense and complicated international situation and the bourgeois-revisionist encirclement, which, as always, continues to exert all-round pressure on us, by creating various difficulties, make it essential that we always keep our revolutionary vigilance high, strengthen the defence of the country, and are prepared to cope with any danger, wherever it comes from. At all costs we must accomplish the tasks in all sectors, continuously strengthen the Party-people unity, and forge ahead on all fronts. On this road socialist Albania will always remain strong and invincible and will achieve new successes and victories.

*Winding up, Comrade Adil Çarçani said:*

Let us mobilize ourselves and work tirelessly, with all our strength and fighting spirit, with revolutionary initiative and inspiration, to discover and utilize all the internal reserves which our

socialist economy has and continues to create! The Central Committee of the Party is fully convinced that the great objectives which this historic Congress is setting us will be realized successfully. The guarantees for this are the consistent Marxist-Leninist line of our Party, the immortal teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, which will always illuminate and inspire us on our non-stop march ahead, are the lofty patriotism, the marvellous readiness of our people, the far-sighted leadership of the Central Committee of the Party, with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head.

*Comrade Adil Çarçani's Report was listened to with attention and frequently interrupted by applause for our glorious Party of Labour and its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head.*

*The delegates contributed to the discussion of the report submitted.*

*In the course of its sessions the Congress was greeted by the heads of the fraternal parties that attended its proceedings. They made a high assessment of the major successes achieved by the Albanian people under the leadership of the Party of Labour of Albania, expressed their enthusiastic support for our determined struggle to continue our march forward on the road of the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, for the purity of Marxism-Leninism, and wished from their hearts new victories in the future under the leadership of the Party with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head.*

*The warm and cordial greeting of the representatives of the fraternal parties were met with applause and ovations for Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism which unite the ranks of the true revolutionaries of the world in their struggle against imperialism, revisionism and world reaction, for the triumph of socialism and communism.*

*The delegates went through moments of great rejoicing when a group of tenderfoots and pioneers of Enver entered the hall and hailed the Congress with festive songs. A four-year-old girl presents Comrade Ramiz Alia with a bouquet of flowers. Then the children flock around him and embrace him. He takes them up, fondles them with affection and has a picture taken with them. The pioneers of Enver present the comrades of the Presidium of the Congress with bouquets of flowers and tie their red scarfs around their necks. Likewise,*

they give bouquets of flowers and tie their red scarfs around the necks of the heads of delegations of the fraternal parties. In their warm greetings, the youngest generation of Albania expresses their profound love and gratitude to the Party.

The Congress was greeted also by a group of young volunteers of the Milot-Rrëshen-Klos railway building site. They entered the hall with the banner of the organization of the Albanian Labour Youth Union and brought the glad tidings: the train had reached Rubik. The commissar of the Central Staff of the railway building site, Mimoza Jaze, read the greeting addressed to the Congress on behalf of thousands of volunteers that had come to take part in this project from all over the country.

The young participants of the youth mass action tie the scarfs of the volunteers of the youth mass action around the necks of Comrade Ramiz Alia and the other comrades of the Presidium. Comrade Ramiz Alia meets the representatives of the young generation and greets them warmly.

On November 7 the text of the draft-decisions on the endorsement of the reports submitted by Comrades Ramiz Alia, Pilo Peristeri and Adil Çarçani was read at the Congress. After being put to vote, the decision of the 9th Congress on the endorsement of the report «On the Activity of the Central Committee of the PLA and the Tasks for the Future», the decision on the endorsement of the report of the Central Control and Audit Commission of the Party and the decision on the en-

dorsement of the report «On the Directives of the 9th Congress of the PLA for the 8th Five-year Plan of the Development of the Economy and Culture of the PSR of Albania for the Years 1986-1990» were adopted unanimously.

The commission for the final drafting of the directives of the Congress for the 8th Five-year Plan presents to the Congress the completions and amendments made to the text of the draft-directives which were promulgated in June this year. The delegates unanimously adopt the decision of the 9th Congress of the PLA on the endorsement of the directives for the 8th Five-year Plan.

In the recess between sessions Comrade Ramiz Alia and other leaders of the Party met groups of delegates from the different districts of the country, had warm and cordial talks and pictures taken with them in the hall of the Palace of Congresses.

The Secretariat of the Congress informed the delegates about the many messages, telegrams and letters addressed to the 9th Congress of the Party and Comrade Ramiz Alia from Marxist-Leninist parties and organizations, associations of friendship with Albania, friends and well-wishers in the different countries of the world.

On November 8, amid indescribable revolutionary enthusiasm, the last session of the 9th Congress of the Party of Labour of Albania was opened.

Opening the session amid powerful applause and ovations, Comrade Ramiz Alia said:

### DEAR COMRADE DELEGATES!

This is the last day of the proceedings of the Congress. But this is also a great day in the history of our people and Party. Forty-five years ago, on November 8, 1941, the Albanian communists and our glorious comrade Enver Hoxha, founded our heroic Party. Allow me, comrades, on this occasion to greet you all, to greet all the communists and our entire people: best wishes and always victories, comrades! Long live the Party, as a Party loyal to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, consistent continuer of the deed of November 8 and its legendary leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha, long live it and let it advance for the good of our people and the socialist Homeland!»

Then the floor was given to Comrade Faik Kopaçi to submit the report of the commission for the numbering of votes for the election of the Central Committee and the Central Control and Audit Commission of the Party. On behalf of the Commission he reported the results of the voting to the Congress. He pointed out that in the voting for the election of the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Party and the Central Control and Audit Commission 1 447 delegates with the right of deliberative vote took part, of 1 448 delegates elected at party conferences of the districts. One delegate was absent because of illness and hospitalization. The commission for the counting of votes reported to the Congress that the steel unity that exists in our Party around its Central Commit-

tee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head was reflected in the voting, too. All the comrades figuring on the voting list for members of the Central Committee, for alternate members of the Central Committee and the Central Control and Audit Commission of the Party were given one hundred per cent of the votes. To the Central Committee of the Party were elected 85 members and 46 alternate members, whereas 21 members were elected to the Central Control and Audit Commission.

Then the floor was taken by Comrade Vangjel Çërrava who informed about the districts that had distinguished themselves most in the successful carrying of tasks in industry, agriculture, education, culture and defence. The working class and the entire people came to the great assembly of the Party with pride and with their hands full, with the best results of the recent years. Their profound respect for the immortal work of Comrade Enver Hoxha, their joy and pride about the 45-year-long road of the Party, their high political enthusiasm over its 9th Congress had found their expression in their drive at work and mobilization, in their active and practical spirit and in their fiery patriotism and revolutionary militancy.

In this elated atmosphere Comrade Ramiz Alia and other leaders of the Party handed the representatives of the winning districts the red banners.

Then the new Central Committee of the PLA convened in its first plenum to elect the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the PLA and the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Party.

Comrade Ramiz Alia was elected First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania.

Likewise, the Central Control and Audit Commission had its first meeting to elect its chairman. The delegates and all those present broke into ovations when Comrade Ramiz Alia informed them about the composition of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, the Secretariat of the Central Committee and the Chairman of the Central Control and Audit Commission of the Party.

In the closing speech to the Congress, Comrade Ramiz Alia said:

The time has come to wind up the proceedings of this Congress. All the items on the agenda have been examined with complete success.

At its first plenum, the new Central Committee which was elected by this Congress elected the Political Bureau and its Secretariat. To the Political Bureau and the Secretariat have been unanimously elected these comrades:

Members of the Political Bureau:

Adil Çarçani, Besnik Bektashi, Foto Çami, Hajredin Çeliku, Hekuran Isai, Lenka Çuko, Manush Myftiu, Muho Asllani, Pali Miska, Prokop Murra, Ramiz Alia, Rita Marko, Simon Stefani.

Alternate members of the Political Bureau:

Kiço Mustaqi, Llambi Gegprifti, Pirro Kondi, Qirjako Mihali, Vangjel Çërrava.

The Secretariat of the Central Committee:

Ramiz Alia, Foto Çami, Lenka Çuko, Simon Stefani, Vangjel Çërrava.

First Secretary of the Central Committee:  
**RAMIZ ALIA.**

The Central Control and Audit Commission of the Party elected as its Chairman Comrade Pilo Peristeri.

Allow me, comrades, on behalf of the Central Committee you just chose, to thank you for the trust you showed us and assure the Party and the whole people that the new leadership will always remain loyal to the cause of Marxism-Leninism and socialism, the freedom and independence of the Homeland, the revolution and proletarian internationalism, the cause for which our Party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head has fought consistently.

Aware of its responsibility before the Party and the people, the leadership you chose will work with all its forces to defend and carry the victories of our people's revolution further forward, to forge always ahead in the socialist construction of the country, to guarantee the people the well-being they enjoy and their sure future.

Our 9th Congress was a beautiful congress, a congress that showed once again the strength of our Party. It drew the balance of the work and struggle of our Party and people in the period from the preceding congress, a great positive balance full of victories and outstanding results. The analyses that were made, the decisions that were taken, the orientations and directives that were issued, the contributions to the discussion, and all the proceedings of the Congress are evidence of

the high ideological level, the political maturity, the organization strength and the militant spirit that characterize our Party. They testified to the great fact that our Party stands unshakeable at the height of its historic mission, aware and capable of leading the Albanian people with a sure hand on the road of the socialist construction, on the road of the non-stop revolution.

Allow me to hail from this tribune all the members of our Party, its activists and cadres and congratulate them on their communist devotion and love for the socialist Homeland, their tireless work and sacrifices in the service of the Party and the people, their honesty and good example, to greet and thank our heroic people for their unshakeable trust in the Party, for their profound confidence in the correctness of its line, for their persistent and selfless work in the implementation of its directives and orientations.

In the political and ideological sense, as far as the general line is concerned, our Congress may be characterized as the Congress of continuity. It clearly expressed and forcefully proved that our Party, our entire people, will continue to march on the road they have followed during the past 45 years with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head. This is the road and the line through which our People's Revolution triumphed and long-suffering and oppressed Albania won its freedom and independence, which ensured the carrying out of the deep-going socialist transformations, which guaranteed a good and happy life to our people, their security about the present and certainty about the future. This is the line which revived and elevated our people, which gave them a good name and glory in the world. This is the line which has already become a political program and an ideological doctrine for all. No pressure and no influence, wherever they may come from and whatever their nature, will be able to make us leave this road, no deceit and no flattery will shake our confidence in it.

The 9th Congress was a fresh demonstration of the Marxist-Leninist unity of our Party, of the cohesion of its ranks, of its political and organizational compactness. The unity of the Party is a unity of principle which rests on the revolutionary traditions and the victorious struggles against many, external and internal enemies, a unity which is inspired by the lofty communist ideals. It is a unity which has sprung from the common aim for achieving the one political and social objectives,

which is kept alive and goes forward prompted by the one desire and the one will to carry them out.

The unity of ranks of the Party and the unity of the people around it represent the strength of our society, the fundamental pillar of which it rests. It is the task of the communists and all our people never to spare their forces and work tirelessly for the strengthening of this unity and these steel bonds, so as never to allow anybody to affect and damage them in the least.

Finally, I want to emphasize the great fact which emerged with great brilliancy at our 9th Congress, namely the confidence on the courageous unstoppable march of socialist Albania. The development of all our socialist society and life which it mapped out, the broad prospects it opened up to the production forces, the high objectives it set for improving the well-being of the people will occupy a particular place in the history of the Party and our people. They will write down another brilliant page in their glorious struggle for the complete construction of socialist society in Albania.

The 9th Congress made its judgements and assessments about the current world situation and problems and defined the directions and stands of our foreign policy. The unanimous support and approval they found in the Party and throughout the country are expressions of the determination to defend and strengthen ever more the freedom, independence and sovereignty of our Homeland, of the determination to give support to all those who fight for socialism, for the liberation of the peoples and progress of mankind, of the sincere desire to contribute to the strengthening of peace and international security.

Allow me to thank on your behalf the delegations of the fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties for their participation in the proceedings of our Congress and for the messages, of internationalist solidarity and support they brought us from the communist revolutionaries of their countries.

The proceedings of the Congress aroused in the whole Party and among all the working masses a lofty revolutionary spirit and a fiery enthusiasm. Let us, comrades, preserve and keep all this joy, all this mobilization, all this drive for creative work which emerged from our Congress always alive.

I would also like, comrades, to thank on your behalf all the workers of this beautiful Palace of Congresses for the very favourable conditions they



have created for the normal development of the proceedings of our Congress, to thank the workers of the apparatus of the Central Committee of the Party who took part in the organization and the preparatory work of the Congress, to thank the Radio Television and the press organs for the rapid and exhaustive information they provided about the proceedings of the Congress, the Party Committee for the District of Tirana and the enterprises of the capital for the happy and agreeable stay they ensured the delegates to our Congress.

Let the atmosphere created by the Congress, comrades, serve to improve everywhere the organization and management of work, to raise their level to a higher level, to enhance conscious discipline and order.

*Comrade Ramiz Alia's closing speech was listened to with great attention and interrupted by loud cheers and fiery ovations for our glorious Party of Labour, its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head, the immortal work of the founder of the Party and our beloved leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha. In this brilliant revolutionary atmosphere, Comrade Ramiz Alia declared the 9th Congress of the Party closed.*

*Under the notes of the International which is sung by the delegates and all those present standing up, the 9th Congress of the Party is closed. At this great historic assembly the Albanian communists and the entire Albanian people powerfully demonstrated their invincible unity around the Party, its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head, their readiness and devotion to turn*

**With the revolutionary consistency and the creative spirit that has always characterized our Party and people, let us struggle, comrades, to implement the decisions and directives of the 9th Congress as quickly and as well as possible, so as to achieve new victories on our glorious road of socialist construction.**

**Long live our Party of Labour, the leader and organizer of all our victories!**

**Long live our brave and hard-working people!**

**Glory to the name and work of Comrade Enver Hoxha, our great leader and teacher!**

**Glory to Marxism-Leninism!**

**I declare the 9th Congress of the Party of Labour of Albania closed.**

*into reality the tasks set in all fields by this lofty tribune, to achieve the prospects and horizons opened up to our socialist Homeland through the determined implementation of the immortal teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha.*

*In the hall resounds the song «Enver Hoxha, a long life to you!» sung by all the participants standing up.*

*In the meantime in front of the Palace of Congresses and on both sides of the boulevard «The Martyrs of the Nation» thousands of people are assembled. From their chests break out ovations and the warmest wishes for the Party, the inspirer, organizer and leader of all our majestic victories and the still greater battles which await us on the road of socialism.*

# IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE OF THE PARTY OF LABOUR AND THE 45<sup>th</sup> ANNIVERSARY

## Reception of the delegations of sister parties and foreign guests

*In the morning of November 1, in one of the halls of the Palace of Congresses, Comrade Ramiz Alia, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, received the delegations of sister parties and foreign guests who have come to our country to participate in the proceedings of the 9th Congress of the PLA and the celebration of the 45th anniversary of its founding: the delegation of the CP of Vietnam, headed by Tran Xuan Bach, secretary of the Central Committee; the delegation of the CP of Brazil, headed by Joao Amazonas, first secretary of the Central Committee; the delegation of the RCP of Britain (Marxist-Leninist), headed by Michael Hamilton, general secretary; the delegation of the CP of Dahomey, headed by Bernar Tonjon, member of the Central Committee; the delegation of the Communist Party of Denmark (Marxist-Leninist), headed by Klaus Riis Klausen, first secretary; the delegation of the CP of Labour of the Dominican Republic, headed by Rafael Chalub Mejia, general secretary; the delegation of the CP of Equador (Marxist-Leninist), headed by Camilo Almeida, secretary of the Central Committee; the delegation of the CP of Indonesia; the delegation of the CP of Canada (Marxist-Leninist), headed by Hardial Bains, first secretary of the Central Committee; the delegation of the Chilean Communist Party (Proletarian Action), headed by Francisco Gonzales, first se-*

*cretary; the delegation of the Peruvian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist), headed by Antonio Fernandez, general secretary; the delegation of the CP of Portugal (Reconstructed) headed by Eduardo Pires, first secretary of the Central Committee; the delegation of the CP of Spain (Marxist-Leninist), headed by Raul Marco, first secretary of the Central Committee; the delegation of the CP of Sweden, headed by Anders Person, first secretary of the Central Committee; the delegation of the CP of New Zealand, headed by Harold Crook, secretary; and the guests Gora Ibrahim from Azania, foreign secretary of PAC; Ali Mohamed from Tanzania, chief editor of the newspaper «Uhuru», member of parliament; Susane Martine from France; Ubaldo Buttafava from Italy, journalist; and Jack Shulman from the USA, publisher.*

*Present at the reception were also other leaders of the Party and State.*

*At the reception, Comrade Ramiz Alia expressed the joy of all the Albanian communists for the participation of the delegations of sister parties and foreign guests in the proceedings of the 9th Congress of the PLA and the celebration of the 45th anniversary of its founding, which they consider as an expression of the feelings of internationalist friendship. The Marxist-Leninist parties, he said, have always been close to us, they have supported us on our road, therefore we are convinced that your coming*

# 9<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS OF ALBANIA BY OF ITS FOUNDING

to our Congress is not a mere act of solidarity, but it will also be an encouragement for us. Comrade Ramiz Alia pointed out also the importance of the resolute struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism, both of which endeavour to impede

the efforts of the proletariat and the peoples for national and social liberation.

Comrade Ramiz Alia told the members of delegations and the foreign guests about the achievements of our people under the leadership of the

Party in the construction of socialism according to the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, and about the brilliant prospects which are opened for them in the future.

The reception passed in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

## Reception at the Palace of Brigades

On November 8, at the Palace of Brigades, the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania gave a reception on the occasion of the successful conclusion of the proceedings of the 9th Congress of the Party and the 45th anniversary of its founding.

Attending were 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, Besnik Bektashi, Foto Çami, Hajredin Çeliku, Hekuran Isai, Lenka Çuko, Manush Myftiu, Muho Asllani, Pali Miska, Prokop Murra, Rita Marko, Simon Stefani, Kiço Mustaqi, Llambi Gegprifti, Pirro Kondi, Qirjako Mihali, Vangjel Çërrava, member of the Central Committee of the Party and President of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania, Nexhije Hoxha, members of the Central Committee of the Party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and of the Government, delegates to the 9th Congress of the Party and other guests.

Present were also the foreign delegations and guests who took part in the 9th Congress of the Party.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Party, Comrade Ramiz Alia greeted those present. He said among other things:

We have come to this dinner in order to celebrate the successful conclusion of the proceedings of the 9th Congress of the Party. Six days of intensive work have filled us with deep emotions and great enthusiasm, have steeled our unity and renewed our forces for work. On this occasion, on behalf of the Central Committee, I congratulate you, comrade delegates, whole-heartedly and wish you all good health and happiness and more successes in the future.

The 9th Congress of the Party expressed with all its strength the growing abilities of the Party, the inexhaustible creative resources of the communists and all the working people of our country. This great assembly once again confirmed the correctness and vitality of the line the Party

has followed, and enriched it with new programmatic orientations, according to the guiding lessons of Marxism-Leninism and our legendary leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

The success of the proceedings of the 9th Congress was prepared and guaranteed by the selfless work and the vigorous creativeness of the working class, the cooperativist peasantry and the people's intelligentsia of the whole country. You, dear comrade delegates, with the maturity and wisdom which you showed in your contributions to the discussion and in the adoption of decisions, not only fully justified the mandate which the communists and the party organizations entrusted to you, but also contributed to make the Congress a majestic testimony to the revolutionary determination of our Party to lead the Albanian people on the brilliant road of socialism.

In this dinner we have among us the representatives of the Marxist-Leninist sister parties which participated in the proceedings of our 9th Congress as well as other guests who assisted in it. Allow me, on your behalf, to give them our ardent greetings and to thank them for the great honour they have done us by coming to Albania at this very important mo-

# IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE 9<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS OF THE PARTY OF LABOUR OF ALBANIA AND THE 45<sup>th</sup> ANNIVERSARY OF ITS FOUNDING

ment for our Party and people, when the 9th Congress was held. The fraternal messages of greetings which they brought us from the Marxist-Leninist communists of their countries and the words of good wishes and friendship which they said at the Congress for our Party and people constitute a great encouragement for us. We consider them as a new and powerful support for the struggle we are waging for the construction of socialism, for the defence of the freedom and independence of our socialist Homeland.

Our Party has always highly appreciated the internationalist support of the Marxist-Leninist parties, their class solidarity, their fraternal friendship and love for our country and people. Our communists and people maintain the same stands and nourish the same feelings towards our Marxist-Leninist comrades from all countries of all continents. I want to assure the representatives of the Marxist-Leninist sis-

ter parties that our Party, as Comrade Enver Hoxha has taught and educated it, will never shirk its internationalist duties, and that, just as in the past, in the future, too, it will strengthen cooperation with the sister parties and will give them all possible support. In the Party of Labour of Albania, the Marxist-Leninists, the peoples and the genuine revolutionary, anti-imperialist and anti-revisionist forces, have and will always have a dependable friend and ally.

I invite you, dear comrades, to raise a toast to our heroic Party of Labour, the glorious leader of our people, to you comrade delegates and to all the communists of Albania, to the representatives of the Marxist-Leninist parties and other foreign guests, to the health of all those invited here.

I wish you joy, good health and happiness!

Long live the 9th Congress of the Party!

## Leaders of the Party and State paid homages and laid wreathes at the grave of Comrade ENVER HOXHA

*On the occasion of the conclusion of the proceedings of the 9th Congress of the Party and November 8 — the 45th anniversary of the founding of the Party, the new Central Committee, the presidency and delegates to the Congress from various districts of the country paid homages and laid wreathes at the grave of Comrade Enver Hoxha in the Cemetery of the Martyrs of the Nation.*

*To honour the unforgettable memory of the founder of our glorious Party, the organizer and leader of the National Liberation War and of our popular revolution, there came to the cemetery 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, Besnik Bekteshi, Foto Çami, Hajredin Çeliku,*

*Hekuran Isai, Lenka Çuko, Manush Myftiu, Muho Asllani, Pali Miska, Prokop Murra, Rita Marko, Simon Stefani, Kiço Mustaqi, Llambi Gegprifti, Pirro Kondi, Qirjako Mihali, Vangjel Çërrava, and member of the Central Committee of the Party and President of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania, Nexhmije Hoxha.*

*Comrade Ramiz Alia shook hands with veteran communists, members of the Party since 1941.*

*You are the banner-bearers of the founding of the Party, with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, therefore we honour and respect you, said Comrade Ramiz Alia to them.*

*«Long live the Party, a long life to you, Comrade Ramiz,» they responded.*

*Comrades, let us go to Comrade*

Enver to report to him and to tell him that we shall march on his road as long as we live, said Comrade Ramiz to those present.

Comrade Ramiz Alia and Comrade Adil Çarçani carried to the grave of Comrade Enver Hoxha a wreath in the name of the Central Committee of the Party, with the inscription:

«To the founder of the Party, to our beloved and unforgettable leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha».

Wreathes were also laid in the name of the communists of the year 1941 and the delegates to the 9th Congress of the Party.

Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha laid a bouquet of flowers.

Comrade Ramiz Alia and other Party and State leaders observed silence, gave the raised-fist salute and bowed with deep respect before the grave of the legendary commander, the heroic leader of the masses, the beloved teacher and educator of the Albanian people, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

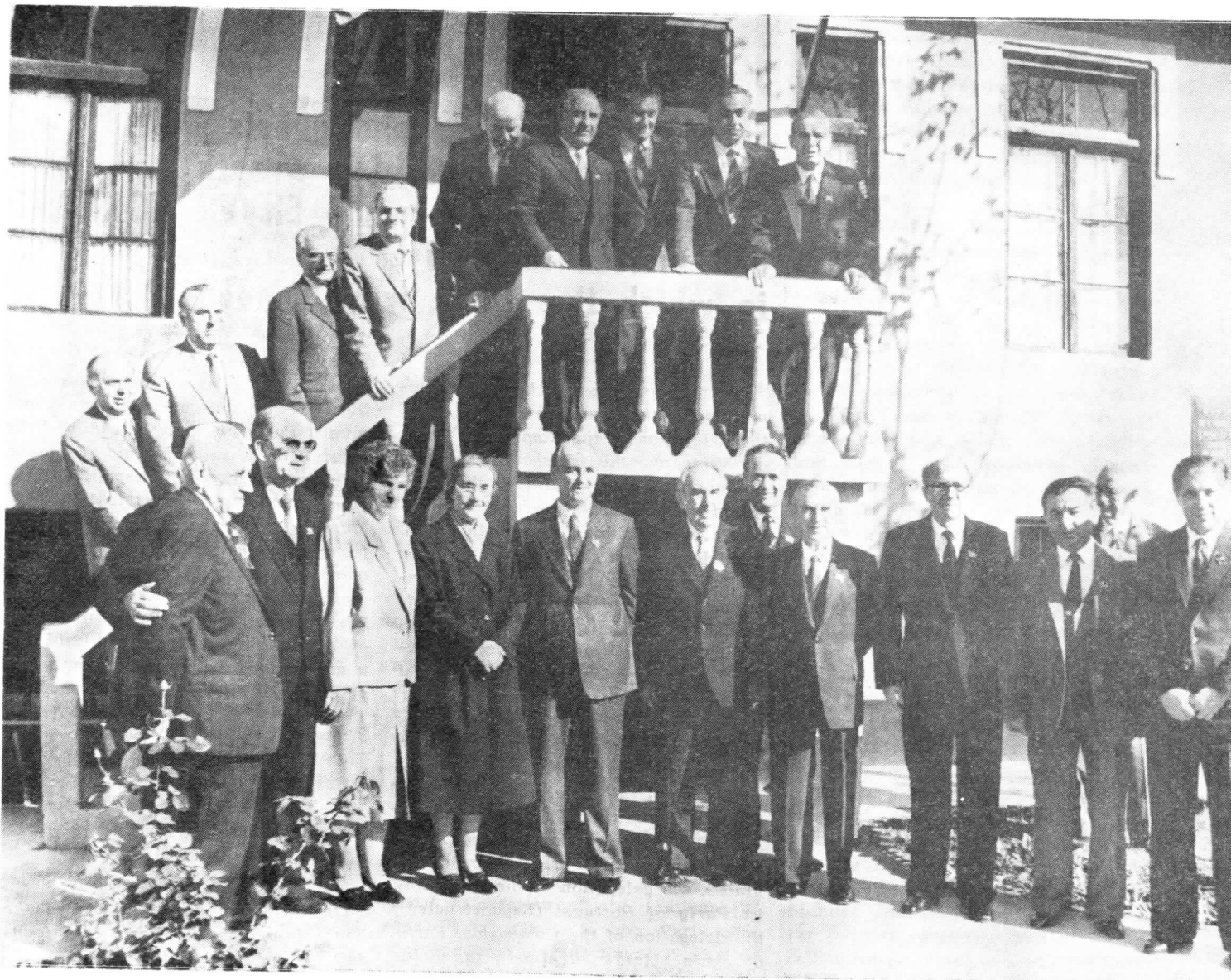
## Visit to the house in which the Party was founded

The new Central Committee, the representation and delegates of various

districts of the country to the Congress paid a visit to the house in

which Comrade Enver Hoxha, at the head of the Albanian communists, founded the Communist Party of Albania (today the Party of Labour of Albania), on November 8, 1941.

Hundreds of inhabitants of the city quarter No 3, veterans of the war and work, workers, military men; young





# IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE 9<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS OF THE PARTY OF LABOUR OF ALBANIA AND THE 45<sup>th</sup> ANNIVERSARY OF ITS FOUNDING

people and pioneers of Enver, had thronged the square up the narrow street which leads to this house beloved by everybody. They broke into applause and cheers to receive the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party and President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Ramiz Alia, and other Party and State leaders.

Comrade Ramiz Alia warmly greeted the inhabitants of the quarter, who encircled him with love.

Comrade Ramiz Alia and the other comrades entered into the room in which the founding meeting of the Party was held.

Comrade Ramiz Alia said, This small house, which cannot accommodate us all, is the greatest of all houses of Albania, because at this

house Comrade Enver and the first Albanian communists laid the foundations of the new Albania and opened the great wide road on which our Homeland is marching.

We are not guided by sentimentality when we speak about Comrade Enver, because he has been and will always be in our hearts, but we speak and will speak about what he did for Albania, we speak and will continue to speak about his powerful inspiring ideas, without which there has not been and cannot be free and independent Albania, there can be no socialism, no progress for our Homeland.

Then, Comrade Ramiz Alia and other comrades were photographed together at the courtyard of the Museum House of the Party.

## Foreign delegations and guests paid homages and laid a wreath at the grave of Comrade ENVER HOXHA and visited the house in which the Party was founded

On the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the Party, the delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the delegation of the Communist Party of Brazil, the delegation of the Revolutionary Communist Party of Britain (Marxist-Leninist), the delegation of the Communist Party of Dahomey, the delegation of the Communist Party of Denmark (Marxist-Leninist), the delegation of the Communist Party of the Dominican Republic, the delegation of the Communist Party of Ecuador (Marxist-Leninist), the delegation of the Communist Party of Indonesia, the delegation of the Communist Party of Canada (Marxist-Leninist), the delegation of the Chilean Communist Party (Proletarian Action), the delegation of the Peruvian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist), the delegation of the Communist Party of Portugal (Reconstructed), the delegation of the Communist Party of Spain (Marxist-Leninist), the dele-

gation of the Communist Party of Sweden, the delegation of the Communist Party of New Zealand, and the guests Ali Mohamed from Tanzania, chief editor of the newspaper «Uhurru», member of parliament; Susane Martine from France; Ubaldo Buttafava from Italy, journalist, and Jack Shulman from the USA, publisher, who took part in the proceedings of the 9th Congress of the Party of Labour of Albania, on 8 November paid homages and laid a wreath at the grave of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

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On the same day they visited the house in which the Party was founded.

## Festive concert

On November 8, at the hall of the Palace of Congresses, the Ministry of Education and Culture organized a festive concert with the participation of the professional troupes of the capital and folklore groups of some districts, in honour of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the PLA and its 9th Congress.

Those present in the concert hall

received with applause the entry of the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party and President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Ramiz Alia, and other Party and State leaders. Present were also delegations of sister parties and foreign guests.

Those present in the concert applauded the beautiful songs and dan-

ces dedicated to our glorious Party of Labour, to its founder and the architect of the new Albania, the beloved and unforgettable leader of the Party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha, to the Congresses of the Party which have always opened new perspectives and horizons to the Homeland, to our heroic people, the youth, and to our happy life.

At the end of the concert, all those present stood up and broke into powerful cheers for our Party of Labour, its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head.

## Majestic mass rally at the Skanderbeg Square

*Comrade Ramiz Alia and Party and State leaders attend*

On November 8, at the Skanderbeg Square, the Central Committee of the Party and the Party Committee of the district of Tirana organized a majestic mass rally on the occasion of the successful conclusion of the proceedings of the 9th Congress of the Party and the 45th anniversary of its founding.

Nearly 150 thousand people thronged the beautiful square which has been completely transformed in this year of major events.

At 16.00 the square resounded with the ardent cheers and applause when 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, Besnik Bekteshi, Foto Çami, Hajredin Çeliku, Hekuran Isai, Lenka Çuko, Manush Myftiu, Muho Asllani, Pali Miska, Prokop Murra, Rita Marko, Simon Stefani, Kiço Mustaqi, Llambi Gegprifti, Pirro Kondi, Qirjako Mihali, Vangjel Çërrava, member of the Central Committee of the Party and President of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania, Nexhmije Hoxha, appeared on the tribune at the Palace of Culture.

Present were the delegations of sis-

ter parties and foreign guests who participated in the proceedings of the 9th Congress of the Party.

The rally was opened by the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party and first secretary of the Party Committee of the district of Tirana, Pirro Kondi.

Amidst the great joy of the people, the floor was taken by Comrade Adil Çarçani, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

In his speech, among other things, Comrade Adil Çarçani said:

The communists and our entire people today celebrate with enthusiasm and special joy the glorious jubilee of the founding of the Party of Labour of Albania and the successful conclusion of the proceedings of its historic 9th Congress. On this occasion, allow me to bring you the ardent greetings of the Congress and of the Central Committee of the Party which it elected, and, on their behalf, to wish you whole-heartedly: Congratulations on the great celebration of the founding of our Party! Glory to the Party and its founder, Comrade Enver Hoxha!

Forty-five years ago, in those grave

days when our whole country and all Europe was covered by the fascist darkness, Comrade Enver Hoxha, at the head of the Albanian communists, carried out the monumental deed which marked a radical change in the fates of our people and country — he founded the glorious Communist Party of Albania, today the Party of Labour of Albania.

With the Party in the lead, in these 42 years of the people's state power, Albania overcame centuries of darkness and backwardness and attained an incomparable level of flourishing that has no precedent. Within a relatively short time it was transformed into a socialist country with a multi-branched economy, with advanced industry and agriculture, with a new socialist school and culture, with complete independence and with a strong and impregnable defence.

Everything in our dear Homeland we have created with our own forces, with the sweat of the brow of our people. We have not stretched our hand to anyone for anything and will never do so, we owe nothing to anyone. Socialist Albania marches on its own revolutionary road mapped out by our Party of Labour, without batting an eye in front of any pressure, any dictate.

All the historic victories attained in these 42 years in all fields of life the Albanian people dedicate to our glorious Party, to its Marxist-Leninist correct line, dedicate to the glorious founder and leader of the Party, of the popular revolution and of the socialist construction, to Comrade Enver Hoxha.

**IN THE FRAMEWORK  
OF  
THE 9<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS  
OF THE PARTY  
OF LABOUR  
OF ALBANIA  
AND THE  
45<sup>th</sup> ANNIVERSARY  
OF ITS FOUNDING**



*Thousands of people from the capital, gathered in Skanderbeg Square, following the successful completion of the*

The 9th Congress of the Party which was a great and wonderful Congress, as is our Party and the people who gave birth to it, crowned its proceedings with complete success. It endorsed the directives of the 8th Five-year Plan and elected with complete unanimity the Central Committee of the Party and Comrade Ramiz Alia, the close collaborator and worthy and loyal continuator of Comrade Enver Hoxha's revolutionary work, as its First Secretary.

The 9th Congress of the Party will hold a special place in the life of our Party and people. It was the first Congress which we held without the glorious founder and leader of our Party and people, without Comrade

Enver Hoxha. But present with us were his Marxist-Leninist theoretical thinking, his immortal revolutionary teachings, which guided all the proceedings of the Congress and will guide and inspire us for ever in the future battles for the socialist construction.

The Congress was a majestic manifestation of the fundamental features which have always characterized our Party — the powerful unity of its ranks, the steel links of the Party with the working masses. This unity and these links have been and remain the key to all the victories which we have achieved until today, the granite bed-rock of the strength and vitality of our Party and people for the future, too.



attentively the speech delivered by Comrade Adil Çarçani to the meeting organized on November 8, on the occasion Congress of the PLA and the 45th anniversary of its founding

Our Party and people came to the 9th Congress with a very rich balance of successes and victories in all fields. In struggle with the difficulties of the imperialist-revisionist encirclement and blockade, with the influence of the world economic crisis and with the vagaries of the weather, the working masses, under the leadership of the Party and relying completely on their own forces, fulfilled with success the fundamental tasks of the 7th Five-year Plan of the development of the economy and culture. This is a great victory of historic importance, a living expression of the correctness of the line of the Party, the strength and vitality of true socialism.

The Report delivered by Comrade Ramiz Alia and the decisions of the 9th Congress of the Party, which were endorsed with complete unanimity, constitute a great program of work in all fields, and put forward majestic orientations and tasks for all sectors. Once again the Congress affirmed with strength that the Party, the communists and our whole people will unwaveringly apply the Marxist-Leninist line of the Party, worked out by Comrade Enver Hoxha, will always march only on the road of Enver, in order to carry his brilliant revolutionary work further ahead with loyalty.

The directives of the 8th Five-year Plan which the Congress endorsed open

new great horizons and perspectives for the further strengthening of our economy and its stability, for guaranteeing the increase of the material and cultural well-being of the working masses and for making the defence of our socialist Homeland even stronger.

The 9th Congress defined the tasks of the Party and state in the field of the foreign policy for the period to come. It has had and will always have at its centre the defence of the sovereignty and lofty interests of our Homeland and socialism in Albania, the firm internationalist support for the revolutionary and liberation struggles of the people, the unyielding



# IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE 9<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS OF THE PARTY OF LABOUR OF ALBANIA AND THE 45<sup>th</sup> ANNIVERSARY OF ITS FOUNDING

struggle against imperialism, in the first place against American imperialism, and Soviet social-imperialism, the relentless struggle against modern revisionism and all international reaction.

The foreign policy of our Party and socialist state will continue as a policy in favour of relations with all those states which abide by the recognized principles of equality and non-interference in each other's internal affairs, respect of national sovereignty, a policy of good neighbourliness with all the peoples and countries around us.

In the struggle for the defence of the socialist victories achieved in our country, the cause of the revolution and communism in the world, in the struggle against imperialism, modern revisionism and world reaction, our Party is not alone. With it are the revolutionaries of all countries, are the Marxist-Leninist parties, are the freedom-loving peoples and the progressive forces everywhere in the world. An expression of this militant solidarity is also the participation of the representatives of the Marxist-Leninist parties and foreign guests of socialist Albania in the 9th Congress of the Party and in this great popular rally.

On this occasion, on behalf of our Party and people, once again we thank them from our heart for the internationalist support which they have given and continue to give our Party and country, and assure them that they will invariably have our Party and people beside them in their just struggle for national and social liberation.

Yesterday was 7 November, the 69th anniversary of the triumph of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which ushered a new epoch in the history of mankind.

The modern revisionists, with the Soviet revisionists at the head, have abandoned the road of October, have demolished the glorious revolutionary work of Lenin and Stalin, but the Party of Labour of Albania, the Marxist-Leninist sister parties, and the true revolutionaries all over the world have taken in their hands the great cause of the October Revolution, defend and carry it constantly ahead.

*Concluding his speech, Comrade Adil Çarçani, pointed out,*

Armed with the correct line of the Party and with the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, with unshakeable confidence in our own forces, with determination and a militant spirit to overcome any obstacle and difficulty, we must raise higher our mobilization at work, boost the revolutionary initiatives and the spirit of actions, we must hurl ourselves continuously into the attack in order to implement the historic decisions of the 9th Congress of the Party!

His speech was often punctuated by powerful applause and cheers for the Party.

The rally was greeted, on behalf of the European Marxist-Leninist communist parties by the head of delegation of the Communist Party of Denmark (M-L), Klaus Riis Klausen, its first secretary; on behalf of the Marxist-Leninist communist parties of Latin America by the head of delegation of the Peruvian Communist Party of (M-L), Antonio Fernandez, its general secretary; on behalf of the Marxist-Leninists, the working class, the freedom-loving peoples and well-wishers of socialist Albania in North America, by the head of delegation of the Communist Party of Canada (M-L), Hardial Bains, first secretary of its Central Committee, and on behalf of the Marxist-Leninists of Africa, Asia and Oceania, by the head of delegation of the Communist Party of New Zealand, Harold Crook, its secretary.

The greetings by the delegations of the sister parties were received with enthusiastic applause for Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Comrade Ramiz Alia met and warmly congratulated the heads of delegations of the sister parties.

Again the square resounded to the ovations by the people who, once again on this marked day of festivity, powerfully manifested their unbounded love of and steel-like unity around the Party, its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head, their unshakeable determination to implement the decisions of the 9th historic Congress of the Party to forge ahead on the road of socialist construction according to the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha.



# The Palace of Congresses was inaugurated

The Palace of Congresses was inaugurated in the capital on the eve of the major events of the opening of the 9th Congress of the Party and the celebration of the 45th anniversary of its founding.

At the ceremony organized on this occasion there were communists, veterans, working people of work and production centres, various central departments and institutions, military men and young people.

All those present in the avenue «Martyrs of the Nation» and at the entrance of the Palace of Congresses broke into powerful applause at the appearance of Comrade Ramiz Alia, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party and President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and other leaders of the Party and State.

In a festive atmosphere the floor was taken by Comrade Vangjel Çërrava, secretary of the CC of the PLA. «We have gathered here,» he said

among other things, «in order to inaugurate, in this jubilant atmosphere, one of the important and the most beautiful works of the 8th Five-year Plan — the Palace of Congresses. We can rightly say that this work is something special, because in this Palace the Party will gather to hold its congresses and high forums in order to examine its achievements and to open new horizons for the non-stop advance of the country, for the strengthening of the Homeland and for the prosperity of the people.

«The architectonic solution, the constructive and functional aspects, harmonized and blended with fine aesthetic taste, the perfect simplicity of ornaments and furniture, give this palace a magnificence that will resist the times and place it with dignity in the architectonic ensemble in the main avenue of our capital.»

Further Comrade Vangjel Çërrava pointed out that «this work has also its own history. The decision to build

it was taken at the 8th Congress of the Party. At the conclusion of the work of that historic Congress, Comrade Enver Hoxha, proceeding from the legitimate wish that as many representatives of the Albanian communists as possible participate in the Congresses of the Party, proposed that a Palace of Congresses, which could fulfil this demand of the time, should be built in Tirana, the capital of our dear Homeland. And the Party and people will use this wonderful palace for years and years to come.»

The inauguration ribbon was cut by Comrade Ramiz Alia amidst the great joy and enthusiasm of those present.

Comrade Ramiz Alia and those present at this ceremony entered the Palace of Congresses and visited the sections of this important work.

**You have done a wonderful work, Comrade Ramiz Alia congratulated the designers and builders of the Palace of Congresses. Our state has great forces and potential, because only such a state, unique in itself, with learned people like you, can build great and beautiful works, set up big hydro-power plants and factories. You must continue to build such works, and even more beautiful ones. May you enjoy them as long as you live!**

# National exhibition of figurative arts

On the eve of two marked events, the 9th Congress of the Party and the celebration of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the Party, the Ministry of Education and Culture and the League of the Writers and Artists of Albania organized the opening of the National Exhibition of Figurative Arts at the Gallery of Figurative Arts of the capital.

Participating in the ceremony organized on this occasion were working people of work and production centres, central departments, cultural and artistic institutions, painters, sculptors, writers and artists.

Comrade Ramiz Alia, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party

and President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Adil Çarçani, member of the Political Bureau and Chairman of the Council of Ministers, and other comrades, had come to attend the opening of the exhibition.

Present were also foreign delegations and guests who had come to participate in the work of the 9th Congress of the Party and the celebration of the 45th anniversary of its founding.

The speech of the occasion was delivered by the chairman of the League of the Writers and Artists of Albania, Dritëro Agolli, who, among other things said that this exhibition is the fruit of

the creative work of painters and sculptors, which is added to the fruits of the activity of all our working people. This exhibition and the others that have been opened in Albania speak of the growth of the creative forces in painting and sculpture, of the fruitful work of art schools, and of the extension of our culture.

Amidst the joy of those present, Comrade Foto Çami, secretary of the Central Committee of the PLA, cut the inauguration ribbon.

Then, Comrade Ramiz Alia and other comrades who accompanied him, visited the exhibition in which feature 350 works of painting, sculpture and graphic art, by 250 authors. The exhibition was selected from among 3 000 pieces displayed in all the districts of the country, the fruit of the work of 1 000 professional and amateur painters and sculptors.

**IN THE FRAMEWORK  
OF  
THE 9<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS  
OF THE PARTY  
OF LABOUR  
OF ALBANIA  
AND THE  
45<sup>th</sup> ANNIVERSARY  
OF ITS FOUNDING**

**Inauguration  
of the national information  
service network**

*In the framework of the 9th Congress of the Party and its 45th anniversary, on 25 October, in the capital, the Academy of Sciences organized the inauguration of the national information service network.*

*Participating in the ceremony organized on the occasion were working people of study and scientific institutions, teachers of the «Enver Hoxha» University, cadres and specialists of economic enterprises, and other guests. Attending the ceremony were also the vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Besnik Bekteshi, and the president of the Academy of Sciences, Prof. Aleks Buda, and others.*

*The speech of the occasion was delivered by the vice-president of the Academy of Sciences, Prof. Kolë Popa, who, among other things, pointed out: «The information service network that is being inaugurated is another work of the Party and of the direct solicitude of our great and unforgettable teacher, Comrade Enver Hoxha, a work which will serve to increase production and assist the running of the economy. The coming into use of the first stage of the information service*

*network, which for the time being covers the city of Tirana and is gradually including all the central departments and institutions, ensures scientific and technical information for the various branches of the economy, on specific problems.»*

*Then all those present visited the new building, which is the seat of the Institute of Information Service and Applied Mathematics and the Centre of Informatics and Scientific and Technical Information and Recording, which are equipped with modern apparatuses. They employ specialists, mathematicians and other qualified staff, who have graduated from the «Enver Hoxha» University of Tirana. These institutions will provide the scientific and technical information which our economy needs for its development.*

*In one of the sections of the Institute of Information Service and Applied Mathematics, Comrade Besnik Bekteshi talked with cadres and specialists of these institutions and congratulated them on behalf of the Central Committee of the Party and the Council of Ministers.*

# ON THE OCCASION OF THE 78<sup>th</sup> ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF COMRADE ENVER HOXHA

## COMRADE RAMIZ ALIA AND OTHER LEADERS OF THE PARTY AND STATE PAY HOMAGES AND LAY WREATHS AT THE GRAVE OF COMRADE ENVER HOXHA

On October 16, the day of the 78th anniversary of the birth of the beloved and unforgettable leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha, homages were paid and wreaths were laid at the Cemetery of the Martyrs of the Nation.

The entire Party and people honoured with profound respect and gratitude the brilliant work and the unforgettable memory of our glorious leader and heroic guide of the masses, the beloved teacher and educator of the Albanian people.

Thousands of workers of the centres of work and production, ministries and institutions, veterans of war and work, heroes of the people and socialist labour, members and relatives of the martyrs' families, militarymen, young men and women, pioneers of Enver paid homages and laid bouquets of flowers at the grave of the outstanding leader of the Party and people.

At 10.000 hours came to pay homage to the grave of Comrade Enver Hoxha the leaders of the Party and state, Comrade Ramiz Alia, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party and President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; 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, Comrades Hekuran Isai, Lenka Çuko, Manush Myftiu, Rita Marko, Simon Stefani; Alternate Members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party, Comrades Foto Çami, Llambi Gegprifti and Prokop Murra; Comrade Vangjel Çërrava, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party; Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha, Member of the Central Committee of the Party and Chairman of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania; members of the Central Committee of the Party, of the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the Government.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Party Comrades Ramiz Alia and Lenka Çuko laid a wreath with the inscription «Glory to the great leader of our Party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha». Wreaths were also laid by Comrades Rita Marko and Xhafer Spahiu on behalf of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and by Comrades Adil Çarçani and Manush Myftiu

on behalf of the Government. Another wreath was laid by Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha and the family.

Wreaths were also laid on behalf of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania, the National Committee of the War Veterans of the Albanian People, the People's Army, the Central Council of the Trade Unions of Albania, the General Council of the Women's Union of Albania, the Central Committee of the Albanian Labour Youth Union, the Party Committee and the Executive Committee of the People's Council of the Tirana District.

The leaders of the Party and the State stood in silence and honoured with the raised-fist salute the grave of our glorious leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha. Then Comrade Ramiz Alia comes again up to the grave, bows and lays a bouquet of flowers and pays respect again to the unforgettable memory and the brilliant work of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

During the ceremony a brass band played marches and the National Anthem. Militarymen and pioneers of Enver stood guard of honour.

## «THE WEEK OF ENVER HOXHA»

On the occasion of the 78th anniversary of the birth of the glorious and unforgettable leader of the Party of Labour of Albania and the Albanian people, Comrade Enver Hoxha,

«The Week of Enver» was celebrated throughout the country from October 10 to 16. In this context multifarious socio-political, cultural, artistic, sports and other activities were organized all

over Albania. Through these activities old and young expressed once again their profound respect and veneration for the brilliant work of the unforgettable leader, Comrade Enver

Hoxha. They expressed the steel unity around the Party, its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head, the determination to achieve

the tasks set in the context of the movement «Banner-bearers of the implementation of the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha», and the re-

solution to meet with new successes the 9th Congress of the Party and the 45th anniversary of its founding.

# MASS ACTIONS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

## LEADERS OF THE PARTY AND STATE PARTICIPATING

On October 12 mass actions of voluntary work in the context of «The Week of Enver Hoxha» were organized in all the districts of the country. Along with citizens, leaders of the Party and the State also took part in them.

These mass actions were another expression of the determination of the entire Albanian people, with the communists in the lead, to forge ahead on

the brilliant road of socialism according to the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Only in the capital of our socialist Homeland, Tirana, 166,000 people took part in a mass action. In the district of Durrës, 120,000 peoples worked on various fronts such as regulation and embellishment of environments, setting up new gardens, parks, sports grounds, in agriculture

and industry, and on other fronts. In the north of the country, at the building site of the Milot-Rrëshen-Klos railway volunteers who had distinguished themselves on all days fulfilled their task 158 per cent in the mass action of «The Day of Enver», a result which was never achieved before, a record volume of work performed within one day.

# SCIENTIFIC SESSIONS

On October 13, in the context of «The Week of Enver», the 9th Congress of the Party and the 45th anniversary of its founding, the Institute of Studies of International Relations organized a scientific session on the theme «The hegemony seeking policy of the superpowers and the stand of the PLA in the light of Comrade Enver Hoxha's book 'The Superpowers'» in one of the halls of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the capital. Scholars, workers of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, directors and journalists of the central press organs, the Albanian Telegraphic Agency and Radiotelevision as well as many guests participated.

Attending the session were also the Alternate Member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, Comrade Foto Çami; the Member of the Central Committee of the Party and Director of the Institute of Marxist-Leninist Studies, Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha; the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Comrade Reis Malile, and other comrades.

The scientific session was declared open by the Member of the Central Committee of the Party and Director of the Institute of Studies of In-

ternational Relations, Prof. Sofokli Lazri.

After speaking about the difficult and grave situation in which the policies and activities of the superpowers pose a grave and direct threat to the freedom and independence of the peoples, Comrade Sofokli Lazri said that the Party of Labour of Albania and socialist Albania, as Comrade Enver Hoxha's book «the Superpowers» also shows, have maintained a correct and revolutionary stand as behooves a genuinely Marxist-Leninist Party and a truly socialist country. They have always openly warned about the existing dangers and have pointed out the truth without fear or reservation. At a time when hypocrisy and demagoguery have become fundamental norms in the policy of imperialist as well as many other states, when capitulation and submission are advertised as resilient diplomacy, the truth Comrade Enver Hoxha seeks, his courage in proclaiming it and his bravery in defending it represent a contribution of major importance to the enhancement of Albania's name in the world, to making its voice heard, to the respect for our country our people come up against everywhere they go.

Then at the session were read 7 reports and papers such as «Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings on the necessity of the uncompromising struggle against the superpowers», «The Soviet-American confrontation and the objectives of Gorbachev's foreign policy», «Reagan and American policy in the current international relations», «The superpowers — the main threat of war and the demagoguery of disarmament», etc.

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The «V. I. Lenin» High Party School in the capital organized the scientific sessions «Enver Hoxha on the Party». Attending the session were students and teachers of the School, leading cadres of the party organizations in the ministries and districts, representatives of the organizations of the masses and many guests.

Attending the session were also the Member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, Comrade Simon Stefani; the 1st Secretary of the Party Committee of the district of Tirana, Com-

rade Pirro Kondi, and others. The session was declared open by the Director of the «V.I. Lenin» High Party School, Prof. Jorgji Sota, who, among other things, pointed out the outstanding contribution made by Comrade Enver Hoxha to the development of the theory and practice on the Party, the great legacy he bequeathed in this field, which represents a major asset in the inexhaustible treasury of scientific socialism.

At the session were read 4 reports and 8 papers such as «Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings lie at the foundation of the revolutionization of the Party», «Comrade Enver Hoxha on the strengthening of the leading role of the Party in the system of the dictatorship of the proletariat», «Critique of the revisionist views on the Party in Comrade Enver Hoxha's work», «Comrade Enver Hoxha on the preservation and strengthening of the unity of the Party through the class struggle in its ranks», etc.

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«The scientific theoretical thought of Comrade Enver Hoxha on the all-round qualitative development of Albanian science» — this was the theme of the scientific session which the Party Committee and the Rectorate of the «Enver Hoxha» University of

Tirana organized in one of the halls of this Rectorate. Participating were students and teachers of this University, of other high institutes, workers of scientific institutions and other guests. Attending were also the Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party and Vicechairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Manush Myftiu, the Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, Comrade Vangjel Çërrava; the Minister of Education and Culture, Comrade Tefta Cami, and other comrades.

The opening speech was held by the Rector of the «Enver Hoxha» University of Tirana, Prof. Osman Kraja, who, among other things, stressed the importance of the inestimable treasury our unforgettable leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha, bequeathed his people, his nation, his party and the whole human culture.

«Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings on science — a permanent major program of work for the party organization of the University», «Cooperation of the Marxist-Leninist philosophy with natural, social and technical sciences — an important condition for the successful teaching, scientific and educational activity of the University», «The development and strengthening of our higher school are based on the educational policy and

the Marxist-Leninist pedagogical thinking of the PLA» — were some of the reports read at this session.

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Also in the context of «The Week of Enver» the party committee and the management of the «Enver Hoxha» automobile and tractor combine in the capital organized a scientific session in one of the halls of this combine. Participating were workers, specialists and cadres of this combine as well as other guests. Attending the session were also the Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party and Minister of Industry and Mining, Comrade Hajredin Çeliku; the Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the People's Council of the District, Comrade Llambi Gegprifti; the President of the General Council of the Trade Unions of Albania, Comrade Sotir Koçollari; the Members of the Central Committee of the Party, Comrade Pilo Peristeri and Xhemal Tafaj, and other comrades.

Other scientific sessions in the context of «The Week of Enver» were also organized in other institutions of the capital.

## BUSTS OF COMRADE ENVER HOXHA ARE UNVEILED AND EXHIBITIONS OF FIGURATIVE ARTS OPENED

On October 13, the bust of our glorious leader, the heroic leader of the masses, Comrade Enver Hoxha, was unveiled in front of the «Enver Hoxha» seaport of Durrës.

In the meeting organized on this occasion took part workers, technicians and cadres of the seaport, crew members of the merchant fleet, shipbuilders, workers of economic enterprises and residents of the city, war veterans, militarymen and pioneers of

Enver. Attending the meeting were also the First Secretary of the Party Committee of the district, Comrade Qirjako Mihali; the Minister of Communications, Comrade Luan Babameto, and other comrades.

On the same day a similar bust was unveiled in the «Enver Hoxha» higher type agricultural cooperative of Dajç of Zadrime in the district of Lezha. On this occasion a meeting with the participation of the local

inhabitants as well as the inhabitants of other villages of Zadrime and other zones of the district, veterans of war and work, people's councillors, militarymen, young men and women, pioneers of Enver and working people of the city of Lezha was organized in front of the house of culture of the Dajç village. Comrade Muho Asllani, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party, also attended the meeting.



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In the context of «The Week of Enver», the 9th Congress of the Party and the 45th anniversary of its founding exhibitions of figurative arts were inaugurated in different districts of the country such as Shkodër, Elbasan, Pogradec, Saranda, Kukës, and others. Many works of painting and sculpture in the genres of composition, landscape-painting, portrait, placard, graphics etc. were exhibited there.

On the day of the 78th anniversary of the birth of the glorious and unforgettable leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha, and in the context of the 9th Congress of the Party and the 45th anniversary of its founding, the 2nd National Exhibition on folk material

culture organized by the Ministry of Education and Culture, the Academy of sciences and the Writers and Artists' League in collaboration with several central departments was inaugurated in the «Enver Hoxha» street of the city of Shkodra

Attending the inauguration were workers of work and production centres, of enterprises of artistic articles, folk artists, young men and women, as well as representatives of the Ministries and districts of the country. Present at the inauguration were also the Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party and Vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Manush Myftiu; the first Secretary of the Party Committee of the district, Comrade Muho Asllani; the Minister of Education and

Culture, Comrade Tefta Cami, and others.

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On October 13 was concluded the cycling tour through the projects that carry the name of the beloved and unforgettable leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha — one of the many sports activities organized in the context of «The Week of Enver». For about one week 61 cyclists, representatives of 12 sports teams, pedalled from the «Enver Hoxha» hydro-power station of Koman, to the Durrës seaport of the same name, on to Comrade Enver Hoxha's place of birth — Gjirokastra.

## SHOW OF DOCUMENTARY FILMS

In the context of «The week of Enver» the premiere of the colour documentary film «The Road of Light», a production of the «New Albania» Film Studio, was organized in the hall of the House of Culture and Popular Creativeness of the city of Burrel. The film is devoted to the visits, meetings and warm talks the

beloved and unforgettable leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha, had with the people of the Mat district

The documentary colour film «Hearts beat for Enver», which is devoted to the visits, meetings and talks of Comrade Enver Hoxha with the people of the Puka district, was shown in the «Liberation» cinema of the town of Puka.

In the context of the activities of «The Week of Enver» similar documentary colour films were shown for the first time also in the cities of Elbasan and Lushnja. Everywhere they were shown, the films were attentively followed and warmly applauded by the spectators.

## A PHOTO-ALBUM DEDICATED TO COMRADE ENVER HOXHA

On October 16, on the occasion of the 78th anniversary of the birth of the unforgettable leader of the Party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha, the photo album «Enver Hoxha», a publication of the Institute of Marxist-Leninist Studies at the CC of the PLA, was put in circulation.

This album, the most comprehensive of the publications of this genre up to now, is dedicated to the life and brilliant and immortal work of Comrade Enver Hoxha, his contribution to the cause of freedom of the Homeland, the construction of socia-

lism, the defence and development of Marxism-Leninism. Apart from a wealth of photos, a good part of which is published for the first time, the Album is endowed with an extensive text which provides exhaustive information about the life of Comrade Enver Hoxha from his child years to his last days.

The Album opens with Comrade Ramiz Alia's address to the National Conference dedicated to the immortal work of Comrade Enver Hoxha held in October 1985.

This Album which came out on the

eve of the 9th Congress of the Party and the 45th anniversary of its founding, is another expression of the love and respect of our people for Comrade Enver. It also represents a valid assistance for our communists, workers and youth in the implementation of the instructions of the Party and Comrade Ramiz Alia to study persistently, so as to be able to materialize and carry the brilliant work of Comrade Enver Hoxha further forward.

The Album is also provided with English, French and Spanish texts.



*Our unforgettable leader among the builders of the hydropower station at Vau i Dejës in 1967.  
(From the album ENVER HOXHA — His work and Life)*

## ARTISTIC MANIFESTATION OF THE YOUTH OF THE CAPITAL

In the evening of October 16 the Committee of the Albanian Labour Youth Union of the district of Tirana and

the Palace of Culture organized a beautiful artistic manifestation of the youth of the capital. Thousands of

young workers, intellectuals, students and pioneers of Enver swarmed into the «Martyrs of the Nation» boulevard

and headed towards the square in front of the «Enver Hoxha» University.

On the beautiful square, the professional artistic troupes of the Theater of the Opera and Ballet, the Ensemble of Folk Songs and Dances, the State Variety Theatre, the Brass Band of the People's Army, amateur artists of work and production centres of the

capital and the Palace of the Pioneers of Enver gave a concert for the youth. The square resounded with the beautiful songs to the Party, to the most beloved teacher and educator of the young generation, Comrade Enver Hoxha, to the work happy life and the mass actions of the youth.

This joyful evening of the youth,

which concluded the activities in the context of «The Week of Enver» in the capital, was another expression of the deep gratitude of the youth of Tirana to the immortal work of our glorious leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha, of their determination to forge always ahead on Enver's road under the leadership of the Party with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head.

## ACTIVITIES IN THE DISTRICTS

On the day of the 78th anniversary of the birth of the dearest son of Gjirokastra and the whole Albania, Comrade Enver Hoxha, the residents of Gjirokastra displayed once again their profound respect and immense gratitude to his brilliant work and unforgettable memory. Thousands of working people of the centres of work and production, cooperativists, vete-

rans, heroes of the people and socialist labour, deputies and councillors, members and relations of the martyrs' families, militarymen, young men and women and pioneers of Enver came to Comrade Enver Hoxha's bust at the entrance to the city and paid homage and laid wreaths

Homage was paid to the bust of Comrade Enver Hoxha also on one

of the squares of the city of Shkodra. Thousands of working people, residents of the city, militarymen, young men and women, pioneers of Enver and veterans paid homage and laid wreaths at the bust of Comrade Enver Hoxha also in Fier, Elbasan, Kukës, Burrel, Berat and other cities of the country.

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