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**NATIONAL CONFERENCE
DEDICATED
TO THE IMMORTAL WORK
OF
COMRADE ENVER HOXHA**

DECISION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE PARTY OF LABOUR OF ALBANIA ON THE SETTING UP OF THE «ENVER HOXHA» MUSEUM

In order to immortalize the brilliant figure and the glorious epoch of Comrade Enver Hoxha, to enable the communists, all those who grew up, fought and worked in his time, and the future generations, to remember and honour their legendary leader, to be educated by his example and with his teachings, to be inspired for the defence and to always carry forward his immortal work, the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania,

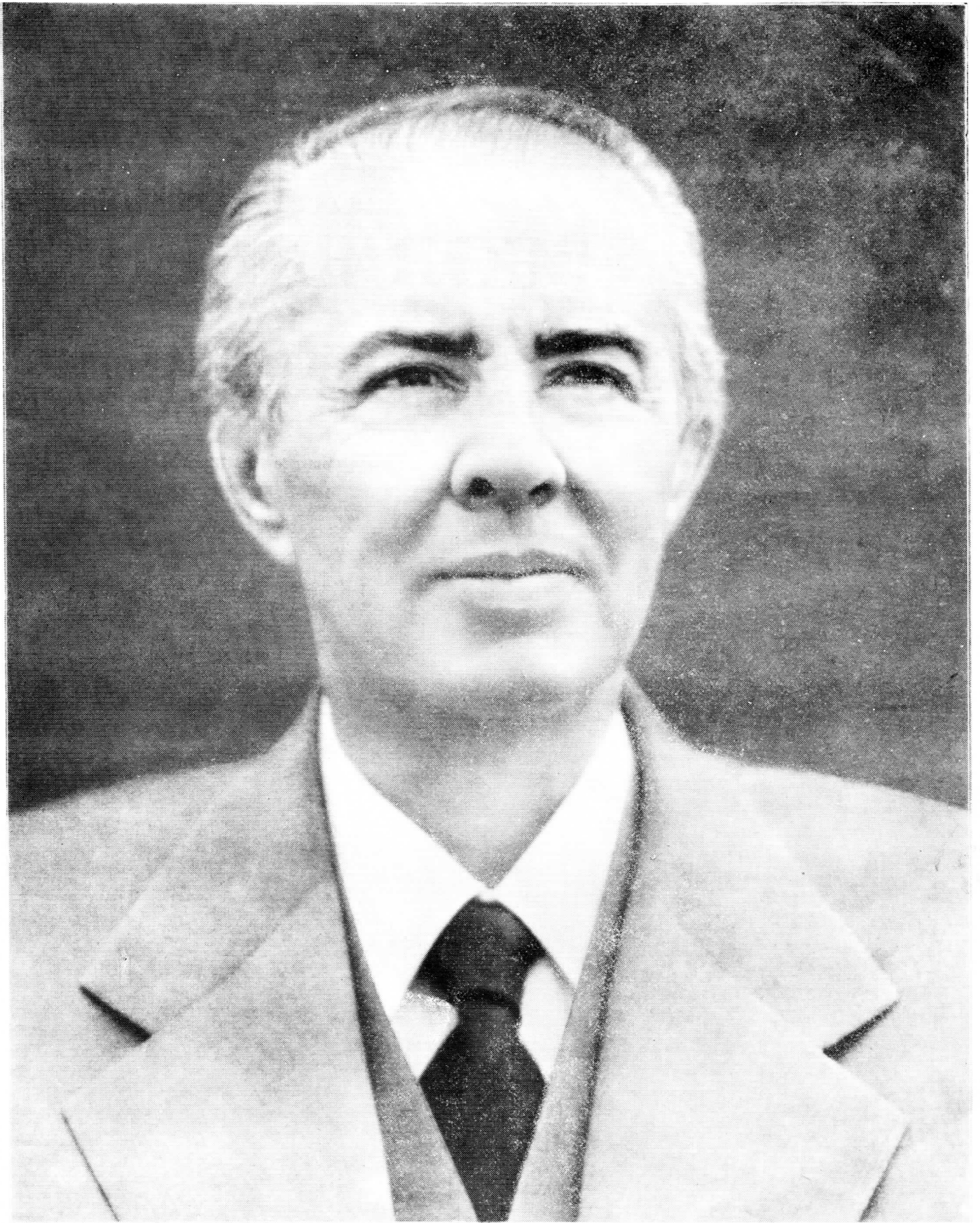
DECIDED:

1. THE «ENVER HOXHA» MUSEUM, A CENTRE OF REFLECTION, STUDY AND PROPAGANDA OF THE REVOLUTIONARY LIFE AND ACTIVITY OF THE GREAT LEADER OF THE PARTY AND THE ALBANIAN PEOPLE, SHOULD BE SET UP IN TIRANA.

2. THE MUSEUM SHOULD DISPLAY THE ROAD OF THE GROWTH AND COMMUNIST FORMATION OF COMRADE ENVER HOXHA, HIS ROLE AS THE FOUNDER AND LEADER OF THE PARTY, AS THE STRATEGIST OF THE NATIONAL LIBERATION WAR AND THE TRIUMPH OF THE PEOPLE'S REVOLUTION, HIS CONTRIBUTION TO THE CREATION OF THE UNITY OF THE ALBANIAN PEOPLE IN THE DEMOCRATIC FRONT, TO THE ESTABLISHMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF THE PEOPLE'S STATE POWER AND THE CREATION AND MODERNIZATION OF THE PEOPLE'S ARMY; HIS MERIT IN THE BUILDING OF THE ECONOMY AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOCIALIST CULTURE, IN WORKING OUT AND IMPLEMENTING THE FOREIGN POLICY OF OUR PARTY AND SOCIALIST STATE. THE MUSEUM SHOULD MIRROR THE DISTINGUISHED FIGURE OF COMRADE ENVER HOXHA AS A MARXIST-LENINIST THINKER AND PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALIST.

3. FOR THE EXECUTION OF THIS WORK THE CENTRAL COMMISSION, PRESIDED BY THE FIRST SECRETARY OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE PLA, COMRADE RAMIZ ALIA, AND COMPRISED OF COMRADES ADIL ÇARÇANI, LENKA ÇUKO, MANUSH MYFTIU, FOTO ÇAMI, PROKOP MURRA, NEXHMIJE HOXHA, SHEFQET PEÇI, PILO PERISTERI, TEFTA CAMI, FARUDIN HOXHA, SOTIR KOÇOLLARI, LUMTURI REXHA, MEHMET ELEZI, ALEKS BUDA, PIRRO KONDI, DRITËRO AGOLLI, IS CREATED.

**THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
OF THE PARTY OF LABOUR OF ALBANIA**



RAMIZ ALIA

**ENVER
BANNER OF
FOR FREEDOM**

**SPEECH AT THE NATIONAL
TO THE IMMORTAL WORK**

Comrade RAMIZ ALIA speaking at the Conference



HOXHA STRUGGLE AND SOCIALISM

CONFERENCE DEDICATED TO COMRADE ENVER HOXHA

DEAR COMRADES,

WE HAVE GATHERED AT THIS NATIONAL CONFERENCE, WHICH IS OPENED ON THE EVE OF COMRADE ENVER HOXHA'S BIRTHDAY, TO PAY HOMAGE TO AND EVOKE HIS BRILLIANT WORK AND LIFE.

TODAY OUR THOUGHTS AND FEELINGS TURN WITH PROFOUND GRATITUDE AND RESPECT TO THAT GREAT PERSONALITY WHO, WITH HIS LIFE AND WORK, WROTE THE MOST BRILLIANT PAGES IN THE MODERN HISTORY OF OUR ANCIENT PEOPLE; TO THAT GLORIOUS REVOLUTIONARY WHO PLANTED AND SUCCESSFULLY RAISED THE COMMUNIST IDEAS IN ALBANIA; TO THAT MIGHTY LEADER WHO BECAME THE TORCH-BEARER OF HIS OWN PEOPLE ON THE ROAD OF THE STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM AND SOCIALISM.

JUST AS THE HEIGHTS OF MOUNTAINS STAND OUT MORE CLEARLY ON THE HORIZON WHEN YOU ARE FAR FROM THEM, SO THE FIGURES OF OUTSTANDING MEN LIKE ENVER GROW AND BECOME MORE MAJESTIC THE MORE TIME PASSES FROM THE SEPARATION WITH THEM. THE BIOGRAPHY OF SUCH MEN WHO COME INTO THE LIFE OF SOCIETY WITH GREAT MISSIONS IS ONE WITH THE HISTORY OF THE EPOCHS WHICH GIVE BIRTH TO THEM, OF THE PEOPLES OF WHOM THEY BECOME INTERPRETERS AND OF THE MOVEMENTS WHICH THEY LEAD.

The whole spiritual wealth of our people is embodied in the figure of Enver Hoxha. He inherited and personified the finest virtues of famous Albanian fighters of the past and added to them the new quality of the communist leader. His figure is a brilliant harmonization of the valour and wisdom, of the endurance and the creative spirit of our people.

In the brilliant example of Enver Hoxha history proved once again the great Marxist truth that no leader can rise to the level of the requirements of the time without having deep roots among the people, without gaining the trust and the total support of the working masses. Enver Hoxha became a great popular leader because he loved the people that gave him birth with all the strength of his spirit, because he placed all his colossal revolutionary activity in the service of the happiness of the masses and the progress of Albania.

The name of Enver Hoxha is inseparable from that of the Party which he created and led for nearly half a century. When Albania was at the crossroads of history, when the very existence of the Albanian people and nation had been placed in doubt, many Albanians felt the gravity of the situation,

but those who were able to see the coming days of freedom and prosperity beyond the black enslavement were few indeed. There were thousands and thousands of honest patriots and fighters who were not lacking in the readiness to make any sacrifice for the freedom of the Homeland, but few of them were able to understand what the struggle of the people needed to achieve victory. Enver Hoxha was the first who saw the essential need for the creation of the Communist Party as the key link to save the Homeland and bring the people into the light.

The formation of the Communist Party of Albania in those gloomy and troubled times of the early forties was one of the exemplary acts of the ideological and political courage of Comrade Enver Hoxha. It was no easy matter to defend an Albania weakened by poverty, plundered and occupied by foreigners, such as our country was in those years. It was no easy matter to take the fate of the people and the Homeland in hand precisely at those most tragic moments, the gravest in their existence, when they found themselves abandoned, confused and in an impasse. Only a person who has unshakeable faith in his ideal and in the final victory, who has trust in the people and the banner of communism could take upon himself such a great historic responsibility to lead the masses in the fight for the freedom of the Homeland and for socialism.

Enver Hoxha designed and built the new Albania, the Albania of the people, socialist Albania. He not only foresaw and mapped out the course which our Homeland would follow and the appearance it would assume, but also placed himself in the forefront of the struggle and battles of the people to make the boldest dreams and aspirations of all generations a reality.

Comrade Enver Hoxha led the people and the Party for nearly fifty years, but carried the Homeland whole centuries forward. He led the people in two great epic struggles, in the National Liberation War which overthrew the old world of oppression and exploitation and gave the Albanian people their power, and in the struggle for the construction of the new society, of triumphant socialism. Enver led the Party and the people on unknown paths, in the struggle for the industrialization of the country, for the modernization of agriculture and for the flowering of Albanian education, culture, art and science. Our impregnable defence, likewise, is his work. He taught the Party and our people to rely on their own strength. By applying this principle at every stage, our Albania made an unprecedented leap from darkness into light, from feudalism to socialism. The epoch of the Party and Enver Hoxha is the epoch in which the country was reborn, man was reborn, and which opened boundless horizons to life and activity.

All the political-ideological, moral and material developments in our socialist society have their foundation and inspiration in the Marxist-Leninist ideas of Comrade Enver. They are ideas which orientate towards new higher developments, ideas which open up to the future and help to march towards it with sure steps. Our people and Party will always have them as a compass to be directed by them, as a guide to action.

Comrade Enver did not learn scientific communism at schools, courses or academies. The century of the Albanian people's struggles to emerge in the light of freedom, the class battles of the world proletariat for social justice and progress gave birth to him, raised him and moulded him as a communist and revolutionary. In Enver Hoxha communism and Marxist-Leninist science found the man with training and knowledge, equipped with the qualities and virtues necessary to propagate, defend and apply them consistently in the Albanian reality.

The unity of the depth of the thinking with the simplicity of its expression is characteristic of all Comrade Enver's work. This quality makes his work understandable to working people of all categories. Enver detested pompous and inflated phraseology. In his theoretical work there are no definitions and categorical formulations as in school textbooks. He was an outstanding Marxist thinker and philosopher and, as such, an irreconcilable enemy of empty abstractions and academic theorizing.

Comrade Enver had a special ability to sum up and draw very important conclusions from even a simple action of the revolutionary practice of the masses. By observing and studying the development of the present-day revolutionary movement, the international situation and the dialectical process of the progress of the Albanian society, he dealt with a series of capital questions of the world revolu-

tion and the socialist construction of Albania with complete scientific competence. His Marxist opinion carries solid weight in matters of philosophy and politics, ideology and the economy, culture and art, in military and international issues.

The figure of Comrade Enver represents an organic blending of human virtues. In him the noble ideals for which he fought were perfectly combined with his fine feelings and spiritual beauty. His heart and whole being responded with a profound humanism to all the people's feelings and worries in life. Comrade Enver rejoiced both over the bringing into production of a gigantic combine and over the birth of a new citizen of the Republic; both over the production of the first handful of superphosphate and over the appearance of a new song. He thought, designed and worked about the future and prosperity of the Homeland just as he paid attention to the living conditions of a pensioner or of an orphanage. He worried over every shortage, over every weakness and carelessness which hindered the work, but worry over the health of a comrade would keep him awake, too. In his figure, the great preoccupations over the fate of the Homeland and socialism were completely blended with his human concern about the troubles of any simple worker.

His devotion to the cause of the people and the Homeland, his loyalty to the Party and consistent adherence to Marxism-Leninism were the most important factors which made his profound thinking and healthy judgement, foresight, wisdom and patience in general, his boldness and courage, when boldness and courage were called for, but also severity when severity was necessary, distinguishing features of Comrade Enver.

On its course of freedom, genuine independence and ceaseless social progress, little Albania has encountered innumerable difficulties and great obstacles and savage and cunning rabid enemies. But whenever danger appeared, it was Enver Hoxha who emerged to face the storm, it was he who cleared the black clouds from the horizon, it was he who raised the people to their feet and filled them with confidence and optimism. Just as he was kindly with the people, with revolutionaries and honest people everywhere in the world, he was severe and stern with enemies, provocateurs, the sinister people of the counter-revolution.

The Party of Labour of Albania, with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, has never bargained over principles. With unrivalled courage it has condemned the aggressive policy of the superpowers, the United States of America and the Soviet Union, and has torn the mask from modern revisionists of all hues, whether Khrushchevite, Titoite, Eurocommunist or Chinese. This struggle of exceptional importance constitutes a brilliant page in the history of the international communist movement. In Enver Hoxha the true communists and revolutionaries of all continents have had a great internationalist friend and an ardent supporter. That is why they write and speak with respect and affection for our glorious leader.

The words and thinking of Comrade Enver, the directives and programs that he formulated represent the synthesis of the collective thinking of the Party. In his speeches or contributions to discussion Comrade Enver simply returned to the Party and the people their own thinking, expressed and consulted in the most democratic and direct form, summed up and synthesized by him. The unity of the Party with Comrade Enver in thought and action stemmed from this permanent connection which was part of his method of work. Just as the people and the Party listened attentively to the words of Comrade Enver and hurled themselves into action to put them into practice, he too, in working meetings and in chance contacts, insistently sought the ideas and opinions of the comrades.

In the versatile figure of Comrade Enver it is difficult to distinguish which of his features was the main one, which aspect of him was the determining one. He was a leader of the new type and an outstanding statesman; a great diplomat and a perfect organizer; an innovative ideologist and a keen-minded politician; a reformer of social life and an architect of the socialist construction. But there is one feature that characterized his whole being: his love for the people. Comrade Enver was not born a statesman — his love for the people and the Homeland made him that. Comrade Enver did not graduate from any school of diplomacy — his duty to Albania made him a diplomat. Comrade Enver was not an ideologist and thinker from the halls of universities — his devotion to the cause of the re-

volution armed him with this quality. Comrade Enver gained his schooling as a communist organizer in the actions of the partisan war for the freedom and independence of the Homeland and in the great battles for the construction of socialism.

The figure of Enver Hoxha is one of great social value. Our communists, cadres and all our people must learn not only from his theoretical works, but also from his practical activity as a leader and a man. They must learn how to love and live with the people, how to understand and solve their problems; they must learn how to love and defend the Homeland, how to fight for its happiness and progress; how to safeguard and continuously develop the revolutionary internationalist spirit. All of us must learn not to be afraid of any difficulty, just as Enver Hoxha was not afraid; to find our bearings unerringly in any situation, just as he did; to organize and manage affairs with knowledge and culture, as he did; to always be progressive and fight for the new, as he fought; to always be on the offensive and inventive, to always be vigilant towards class enemies so that our hearts beat for the Homeland and communism, just as Enver Hoxha's heart beat.

Our generation, the generations of today are happy that they had the honour to be contemporaries and co-fighters, each on its own front, of this legendary hero and immortal teacher. But for our people and the future generations there is another equally great honour, the honour of fighters who will carry the work of Comrade Enver even further ahead, by carrying out to the full the sacred vow which the Party and people have made to keep Albania permanently red, to guard our unity like the apple of our eye and to forge constantly ahead on the road of communism.

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Leaders such as Enver Hoxha are the product of a given epoch and have epoch-making stature. Just as the historical epochs can never be forgotten, so their heroes live on, honoured and respected forever. Our people are proud that, whenever the name of this glorious son of theirs is mentioned anywhere in the world, Albania, communism, genuine freedom and independence will be implied.

For five hundred years our people have kept alive the legendary figure of Skanderbeg and were kept alive by it. At the most dramatic moments in the life of the nation the Albanian patriots, democrats and revolutionaries turned to this figure, evoked it and made it their banner in great battles. And Skanderbeg assisted them.

Just as the wars and deeds of Skanderbeg have inspired the patriotism and spirit of resistance of the Albanians, the name and work of Enver Hoxha will be the banner of our people in the struggle for socialism and the prosperity of the Homeland through the centuries. With his majestic work Comrade Enver Hoxha will always inspire the communists and people to great deeds and ceaseless progress. He will always be present in the joys and worries of our society. The present and future generations will be guided by his teachings. Faced with any major question, faced with any difficulty or obstacle, they will seek the advice of Enver.

AND ENVER WILL ASSIST THEM. HE WILL GIVE THEM ANSWERS THROUGH HIS WORK.

ETERNAL GLORY TO THE MONUMENTAL WORK OF COMRADE ENVER HOXHA!

LONG LIVE OUR HEROIC PARTY OF LABOUR!

A GREAT MARXIST-LENINIST REVOLUTIONARY AND THINKER

by FOTO ÇAMI

With his outstanding and immortal work, his wisdom and ability to find his bearings in every situation, his foresight and courage to make the correct decision at the proper time, his organizing and leading capacity, his practical and creative spirit, ENVER HOXHA built his life into an epoch, the brilliant epoch in the history of the Albanian people, that will carry his indelible illustrious name

ON 16 OCTOBER OF EVERY YEAR THE PARTY OF LABOUR OF ALBANIA AND THE ALBANIAN PEOPLE WILL COMMEMORATE AND HONOUR WITH GREAT RESPECT AND DEVOTION THE BIRTHDAY OF COMRADE ENVER HOXHA, THE FOUNDER, ORGANIZER AND BRILLIANT LEADER OF OUR GLORIOUS PARTY, THE LEGENDARY COMMANDER OF THE NATIONAL LIBERATION WAR, THE ARCHITECT OF THE NEW ALBANIA, THE WISEST AND MOST LEARNED MAN THE ALBANIAN PEOPLE HAVE EVER GIVEN BIRTH TO, THE GIANT OF THE MARXIST-LENINIST THOUGHT AND REVOLUTIONARY ACTION.

WITH HIS OUTSTANDING AND IMMORTAL WORK, HIS WISDOM AND ABILITY TO FIND HIS BEARINGS IN EVERY SITUATION, HIS FORESIGHT AND COURAGE TO MAKE THE CORRECT DECISION AT THE PROPER TIME, HIS ORGANIZING AND LEADING CAPACITY, HIS PRACTICAL AND CREATIVE SPIRIT, ENVER HOXHA BUILT HIS LIFE INTO AN EPOCH, THE BRILLIANT EPOCH IN THE HISTORY OF THE ALBANIAN PEOPLE, THAT WILL CARRY HIS INDELIBLE ILLUSTRIOUS NAME.

Enver Hoxha is one of those great figures of history whose magnificent work does not need centuries to be realized and understood, he is one of those who build their gigantic stature

Prof. FOTO ÇAMI — alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the PLA and secretary of the CC of the PLA

when still alive, a harbinger of the events and history. He belongs to those rare outstanding personalities who not only are capable of grasping more thoroughly than anyone else the objective laws of development, the sentiments and aspirations of the popular masses, the tendencies of various political currents and

classes, but who also place themselves at the head of the masses, the revolutionary forces of the time, in order to bring them onto the broad road of social progress, who live to see their ideas and programs realized in practice.

If we paraphrase a well-known saying of Engels, we would say that the epoch when Comrade Enver Hoxha was born as a revolutionary and leader needed titans and produced one of those titans who, with his rare qualities of thinker and revolutionary, political leader and military commander, outstanding statesman and diplomat, intellectual of broad horizon and rare publicist, fulfilled this historical need perfectly.

In those black days of fascist occupation, the new working class and its revolutionary movement needed its leader, the people needed a strong hand that would rally and lead them, Albania had to emerge from darkness



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The presidium of the Conference

and bondage and advance on the road of liberation and national and social emancipation. In those conditions arose the majestic figure of Enver Hoxha who, like no one else in the thousand years long history of our people had an intimate knowledge of the situation, the feelings and aspirations of the working class and the working masses, who opened their eyes and showed them the road of

salvation, and made the people conscious of their strength.

Comrade Enver Hoxha's figure towers above all the other leading figures of the Albanian nation not only because his is the greatest and the most complete figure, but also because he is a leader of a new type, the representative of the working class, the most progressive and revolutionary class of our time, the founder

and leader of its Communist Party which was illuminated by a materialist and dialectical scientific world outlook and embodied in itself the lofty virtues of our people, their fiery patriotism, the communist ideals and the spirit of proletarian internationalism.

His personality would burst forth with a rich and vigorous mental and practical, leading and organizing crea-

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ENVER HOXHA



tiveness which would grow and gain strength from the marked historic day of 8 November 1941 until the last moments of his life. Enver Hoxha put all his physical and mental powers, all his inexhaustible energies and brilliant mind, all his rare abilities and skill in the service of the Party and the people, the revolution and communism. That is why his name and work are one and indivisible

from that of the Party, the people, socialism, that is why the present generation and the generations to come will always evoke Enver Hoxha's name, the time and epoch which he made immortal.

Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings and work transcend the boundaries of Albania. The second half of the 20th century is one of the most complicated periods of the Europeans and

world history. This is the period of deep revolutionary transformations which turned the ratio of forces to the advantage of socialism, but also the period of the great retreat of revolution as a result of the revisionist betrayal. This period marked the overthrow of the old colonial system of imperialism and the birth of the not less oppressive, exploiting and enslaving neo-colonialist system. The second half of this century is the period of great unprecedented technical-scientific revolution which gave a powerful impulse to the development of the productive forces, but it is also the period of the deepening of the general crisis of the world capitalist system. It is the time of the growing expansion of American imperialism through interference and even open aggressions all over the globe, but also the time of the emergence on the scene of a new imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism which is just as aggressive and ambitious for world domination as the American imperialism.

All these changes were accompanied with the spread of great ideological and political confusion, a motley of bourgeois and revisionist theories on the futility of the class struggle and the revolution, the peaceful integration of capitalism into socialism, the deproletarianization and democratization of the capitalist society, the convergence of the two systems, etc., etc., which cast doubt on and repudiated all the analyses and conclusions of the Marxist-Leninist theory.

In those decisive moments of modern history, when after the revisionist betrayal it seemed as if everything was going on a downward course, Comrade Enver Hoxha's powerful figure arose as a great Marxist-Leninist revolutionary who tore the mask from the revisionist betrayal and exposed the anti-communist propaganda, showed the revolutionary forces the correct path and the perspective of the liberation struggle, proved that what was occurring was but a zigzag on the long road of the revolution which, far from having its perspective closed, was on the agenda not only as an aspiration of the peoples but also as a question put forward for solution.

This objective and his confidence in victory was expressed in these words, «The epoch of proletarian revolutions has just begun. The triumph of socialism represents an historical necessity which stems from the objective development of the society. This is inevitable. The counter-revolutions which are made, the obstacles which crop up, may lend a new lease of life to the old system of exploitation, but they are not strong enough to halt the march of human society towards its socialist future.»

All this made Comrade Enver Hoxha, his teachings and his work, a basic point of reference, a compass of orientation in the chaos created, a source of optimism, confidence and guarantee for the Marxist-Leninist and revolutionary forces in the world. Although born of a small people, Comrade Enver Hoxha became a renowned world figure. Little Albania is proud of having produced the great Enver Hoxha. It is proud not only because he was the man who did and contributed more than anyone else for his country and his people, whose name and work lie at the foundations of the liberation of the Homeland, the triumph of the people's revolution, the new socialist Albania, but also because Enver Hoxha embodied in the highest level the internationalist spirit of the Albanian people, was the embodiment of the great communist who fought throughout all his life for the cause of the revolution and the emancipation of all peoples. He never separated the revolution and the socialist construction in Albania from the process of the world revolutionary movement, on the contrary, all his brilliant thinking and work are a major contribution to making this revolution an ever greater attractive and inspiring force for all the oppressed and proletarians everywhere in the world.

All Enver Hoxha's life has been the life of a fiery patriot, a true communist and revolutionary who never ceased the struggle for the defence and realization of the great ideals he had. Comrade Enver Hoxha has written, «Life itself is struggle, and when this struggle is won, life becomes beautiful and prosperous, when it is

defended with struggle, it never becomes glomy and it is worthwhile living.» And Comrade Enver Hoxha was one of these rare fighters who won all the battles fought for almost 50 years at the head of the Albanian people and Party against all the internal and external enemies of the Party, the people, socialism and communism.



The historic victory of the Anti-fascist National Liberation War is a glorious epic in the history of the Albanian people, which cannot be imagined without the leading, organizing and directing role of Comrade Enver Hoxha. It is his great historic merit that he knew how to rise to the height of that troubled and dark time, how to cope with the imperatives with which history confronted the people and to provide original solutions to all problems connected with the successful organization and development of the liberation war of the Albanian people.

Enver Hoxha was foremost among the Albanian communists who, in the circumstances created by the fascist occupation of the country and the attack of nazi Germany on the Soviet Union, the first fatherland of the workers and peasants at that time, deeply felt and realized the urgent need for founding the Communist Party, the capable and loyal leading force which the Albanian people had needed so much in their history. «The great act which Enver Hoxha accomplished in that dark and troubled November of 1941 by founding the Communist Party,» Comrade Ramiz Alia has said, «gave the Albanian people the light they were lacking, gave them the mind to see the future, gave them the staff which would lead them in the titanic life-and-death struggle.» This act determined the whole course of events in the war for the liberation of the country and the triumph of the people's revolution and the road traversed for the building and defence of socialism and the people's power. The founding of the Communist

Party of Albania on sound ideological and organizational Marxist-Leninist bases was only the first step. The main thing was that the Party should emerge at the head of the masses and their war, ensure and affirm itself as a leadership. The Party would play this role as it did, in two days: first, by defining a clear program which correctly reflected the objective demands of the time and the aspirations of the broad masses of the people; and second, through the example of valour, self-denial, courage and determination of the communists to put this program into practice. On this basis, in less than a year from its founding, the Party won undisputed authority and popularity and affirmed itself as the sole leader of the liberation struggle on a national scale which is a case without precedent in the history of the whole communist and workers' movement. Just as rapidly time affirmed Enver Hoxha, too, as the outstanding leader of the Party, the talented organizer of the people and general commander of the National Liberation Army.

In the conditions of the fascist occupation of Albania, when the freedom and national independence of the people had been trampled on and their very existence as a nation had been put in great jeopardy, the Party, with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, showed the people the only road of salvation, the road of uncompromising fight to the end with the foreign occupiers. This was an arduous road which required sacrifices, but it was the only honourable road to victory. There is an ever valid note in the message from the teaching, which runs like a red thread through Comrade Enver Hoxha's political thinking, that only a people who are not afraid of the big and powerful, who have the courage and boldness to oppose and fight the enemies, can survive and win, and those who do not fight are wiped out.

Like a true revolutionary who does not expect others to bring him the victory of the revolution served on a plate, but relies firmly on the people of his country, on their inexhaustible strength, on their freedom-loving spirit and patriotism, Enver Hoxha brought about a great change in the

political concepts which had been deeply rooted in the heads of Albanian politicians, who traditionally pinned their hopes on external factors and had no confidence in the people. Those concepts had been fostered by the ruling classes of the country and the foreign occupiers, by the reactionary political philosophy, by the connections with anti-Albanian foreign forces, by divorce from the people and inadequate knowledge of them.

He saw the strength of the people in the correct, wise and far-sighted leadership of the Party and their unity. In face of the great powers of the fascist axis, which were armed to the teeth, the Albanian people could not fight and win without uniting as one, without arousing everybody, old and young, men and women, and without placing all their material and human potential at the disposal of the war. That was an imperative task which stemmed not only from the reality of the time, but also from the entire historical experience of the small Albanian people who, whenever they have had to clash with enemies, always more powerful and bigger, sought the way out in the unity of their forces but were never united as they were during the war in the Antifascist National Liberation Front under the leadership of the Party. This unity was not based on unprincipled alliances, on political combinations, on unity with chiefs or narrow circles, it was a broad unity of the masses of the people, which had at its foundation the alliance of two main classes of the Albanian society — the working class and the working peasantry — which became also the decisive motive forces of the war and the people's revolution. Comrade Enver Hoxha has the great merit of initiating, realizing and leading this fighting unity of the Albanian people, which became the basic factor of the liberation of the country and the construction of the new socialist Albania. This is one of his monumental works.

Another important merit of Enver Hoxha is that he knew how to ensure and consolidate the leading role of the Party in the war and in the Front, which was not divided with anyone. The course of development of events,

and especially their consequences for the fate of the people, would depend directly on who would be at the head of the war and the Front, who would lead them. It was precisely this hegemonic role of the Communist Party of Albania that infuriated the enemies, including the nazi-fascist occupiers and their local collaborators, the Anglo-Americans and the Ballists and Zogites, the Yugoslav Titoites and the secret agents of foreigners camouflaged in the ranks of the Front and the Party. All of them united on this point and left no stone unturned, used various ways and methods, to attain their goal. This speaks of the wisdom, courage and foresight of the Party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, who knew how to cope with all these enemies and come out triumphant over them, by defining and implementing wise tactics which routed all their plans.

What makes Comrade Enver Hoxha's role so outstanding is the fact that he knew how to orientate the struggle of the masses of the people towards a clear and great objective which ensured the realization of their aspirations to national liberation and social emancipation. The far-sighted revolutionary strategy of merging the struggle for freedom and independence with the war for the destruction of the old power and the establishment of the new people's power gave the National Liberation War an entirely new quality, its combination and merger with a profound popular revolution which constitutes, perhaps, a unique experience without precedent in the history of national liberation wars. The Party, led by Comrade Enver Hoxha, consistently implemented this strategy step by step all along the period of the war, thwarting all the attempts of the internal and external enemies to divert them from this road.

The magnificence of this revolutionary idea, which Comrade Enver Hoxha put at the foundation of the line of the Communist Party of Albania from its founding and which was embodied in the platform of the National Liberation War, comes out clearly in the fact that the capital question of the

revolution, the question of state power, in Albania was not left to the «big» to solve after the war, but was solved through fighting and in the course of the war by the Albanian people themselves. The new people's power, which was built and established, was another monumental deed of the Party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, and became a powerful instrument in the hands of the working class and the working masses to put Albania on the new road of development, on the road of socialism.

In the heat of the war, Comrade Enver Hoxha, as a great political and military strategist, became the organizer and general commander of the partisan army. He created the army not merely as an armed force to achieve victory over fascism only, but also as a great political force with virtually new features, as an army which fought for national and social liberation, as an army which was now from the objectives it pursued and the principles on which it relied, from its structure of organization and social composition, and from the commanding political and military cadres it produced from its ranks. This was an army which was never seen before in the history of our people, an army with a steel unity of its ranks, linked as one with the people, with high morale, with a steel conscious discipline, with a spirit of sacrifice and indomitable fighting spirit. This army, founded and commanded by Enver Hoxha, struck terror into the enemies and inspired great hopes in the people. Its virtues and traditions were further developed, they became the flesh and blood of the People's Army, the reliable defence of the freedom and independence of the Homeland and the gains of the revolution and socialism.

Albania was the only country occupied by fascism which was liberated by its own forces, without the help of a single foreign soldier of the anti-fascist coalition. In proportion to its territory and population, it ranks among the countries which suffered the greatest damage and ravages during the Second World War and which made an invaluable contribu-

tion to the victory over fascism. This entitled Albania to a place of honour in the great anti-fascist coalition of the peoples and made Enver Hoxha one of the glorious generals of the Second World War, whose name will be written in letters of gold in its history.

The National Liberation War of the Albanian people is a component part of the great anti-fascist front of the peoples, but the Party, with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, safeguarded the identity of the war of the Albanian people with fanaticism, resolutely fighting against any interference in our internal affairs, any machination and intrigue whether by the Anglo-Americans or the neighbours. The fate of the war and the future of the Albanian people would no longer be decided by the foreigners in the capitals of Europe, but by the Albanian people themselves and on the Albanian territory. The wise and far-sighted stand maintained by our Party, with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, prohibiting the Anglo-Americans from landing in the Albanian ports, disregarding their ultimatums to stop the partisan forces from going over to the north of Albania to rout the forces of reaction there, rejecting Tito's directives for the formation of a Balkan staff, annulling all the enslaving treaties of the past and prohibiting the return of King Zog to Albania, saved the country. In these very critical moments, any other judgement and action would have put events on a different course, and the bloodshed and sacrifices made by the people would have been useless, as happened in some other countries. Our Party and people will be always grateful to the great Enver Hoxha for these judgements and actions.

Comrade Enver Hoxha's activity during the National Liberation War is rich and all-sided, while his role, unprecedented for its width, depth and outcomes, was decisive in this war. The original solutions to many difficult and complicated situations and a series of fundamental problems which were put forward during the War, constitute an experience of great historical and current value in the



treasury of Marxism-Leninism, a creative application and development of the Leninist theory of the revolution.

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Just as decisive as during the war was the leadership and the line of the Communist Party of Albania, with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, after the liberation of Albania. Freedom and independence had been won, state power was in the hands of the

people, but the people had fought for a better life of freedom, without oppressors and exploiters. The fine dreams about the new society which had inspired the heroism and sacrifices of the people during the National Liberation War should come true. The road to attain this would not be that of capitalist development or of «western democracies», which Sejfulla Malëshova and his associates preached, or that of the suffocating union with Yugoslavia, which the chiefs of Belgrade had been planning long since, or that of dependence or reliance on



View of the Conference hall

the aid or hand-outs of the Marshall Plan, the UNRRA, or the other enslaving mechanisms of the Anglo-American imperialists. Our road would be the road of socialism, which was the only correct road of salvation.

The indivisible leadership of the Communist Party of Albania and the establishment of people's power were the premises for proceeding on this course. However, the difficulties were numerous. The problem of transition to socialism of backward countries like Albania was solved on a theoretical basis by Marx, and especially by Le-

nin, long ago. There was also the experience of the socialist construction in the Soviet Union. However, these teachings and this experience could not be applied mechanically. The conditions of the country and the international circumstances were entirely different.

The role of Comrade Enver, who with his bright mind and sure hand mapped out the majestic program of the socialist construction of Albania, shone again in the solution of this capital problem. This program was one of the most monumental proofs of the

implementation and development of Marxism-Leninism and constitutes a rich experience and a lesson of national and international significance.

The magnificence of this program is seen not only in its bold objectives, if we bear in mind its starting-point, but also in new and original ways and solutions to the problems it raised, and particularly, in the brilliant results it achieved, which have completely changed the face of Albania and which constitute an epoch-making leap forward in the development of the entire life of the country. The pro-

gress Albania has made in the four decades of its free life would take centuries to achieve in the old regimes. This is the most vivid proof of the superiority of the socialist road on which the Albanian people were led with courage and determination by the Party and Comrade Enver Hoxha.

In Albania, under the leadership of the Party, with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, the great ideal of the proletariat, the beautiful dream of all working people, has been put into practice with complete success, the new socialist society with all its true characteristic features has been built. Private ownership, the exploiting classes and the exploitation of man by man have been done away with once and for all. The socialist principle of remuneration according to the work done is implemented everywhere. The entire economy of the country develops in the interests of the working masses and for their good, on the basis of a unified general plan. The working class and the working masses have become the all-powerful masters of the country and take an active part in the management of state and social affairs. Genuine socialist democracy is established, under which our people enjoy freedoms and rights guaranteed by law, which do not bear comparison with those in the bourgeois and revisionist countries. Deep social antagonisms have been wiped out and new motive forces, which propel the development of society, have emerged. Monolithic unity characterizes the Albanian socialist society. All these achievements are sanctioned in the new Constitution of the PSR of Albania, which is the constitution of triumphant socialism, an immortal work of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

From the heights to which socialist Albania has climbed today, after going through some revolutions as we justly call the profound revolutionary transformations carried out in the fields of the economy, culture, ideology and all sectors of life, we see the towering figure of Comrade Enver Hoxha, which arises as the architect of the new Albania.

We see his mind and hand everywhere, at the foundation of every

work, every deed, every achievement, at the foundation of the new socialist life we enjoy today. We see it in the gigantic combines which pour steel and smelt minerals, in the powerful electric power projects, in the electrification of the country, in the numerous mines whence the great subsoil riches are extracted, in the powerful engineering plants, in the building of the entire new Albanian industry which has become a powerful basis of the country's independence and the development of the entire national economy.

Thanks to the teachings and leadership of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the major profound transformation, the Land Reform and the collectivization of agriculture, which opened the road for the all-round advance of the countryside and for the modernization of agricultural production was carried out, big projects for the systematization, irrigation and protection of the land were built. This made it possible to successfully cope with the heavy rains and prolonged droughts, to take in such high yields of agricultural and livestock products that for the first time in its history the country became self-sufficient in bread grain and other staple food for the people.

Enver Hoxha is the inspirer and active fighter of the deep-going ideological and cultural revolution which has ever been made in Albania. It was this profound revolution which wiped out illiteracy, liberated the women from the shackles of canons and prejudices and gave her the honoured place she deserved in society, relieved the people of the oppressive burden of religion and religious institutions, achieved that technical, scientific, cultural and artistic progress we enjoy today, created the new people's intelligentsia. It was this revolution which led to the general emancipation of the people, the formation of the new man, which is one of the greatest victories and achievements of socialism.

Enver Hoxha put the great Marxist-Leninist principle of self-reliance at the foundation of the program of the socialist construction of the country and of the work and struggle for its

fulfilment. The consistent application of this principle by the Party of Labour of Albania had vital importance in ensuring freedom and national independence encouraging and promoting the creative thinking in the work of people, in the entire development of the country on the socialist road. Enver Hoxha has the great merit of rejecting the «advice» and «recommendations» of the Titoite, Khrushchevite and Maoist revisionists about the course of development of Albania, saving it from their colonial dependence, and of closing the doors to the inflow of foreign capital and multinational companies, to the enslaving aid and credits from the imperialist bourgeoisie.

The strength of the ideas and principles and the correctness of leadership are tested in great trials. Socialist Albania is the country in which modern revisionism did not pass, the country which remained loyal to Marxism-Leninism and in which the state of the people, the dictatorship of the proletariat, not only were not demolished as in the rest of the countries of the former socialist camp, but were further strengthened and consolidated. This is not an accident, but the logical outcome of the correct policy and consistent Marxist-Leninist line which the PLA, headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, followed all along. Revisionism did not pass in Albania because it did not find suitable terrain, because the Party and the people's state power were built on sound foundations, because the communists and our people were tempered by Comrade Enver Hoxha in many political battles, were educated with a lofty revolutionary spirit, were imbued with the Marxist-Leninist ideology, with fiery socialist patriotism and genuine proletarian internationalism.

It is the great historic merit of Enver Hoxha that he not only made it impossible for revisionism to pass in Albania, but also that from the tragedy that occurred in other countries he drew lessons and conclusions of great theoretical and practical value in order to bar the way to this mortal danger even in the future, to

ensure the continuity of the revolution and socialist construction. The measures taken for the revolutionization of the life of the Party and the state, education and culture, the army and defence, the communists, cadres and all working people, are a valuable contribution to the treasury of Marxism-Leninism, a new experience which further enriches the theory and practice of socialism.

A series of questions connected with this, like that on the role of the objective and subjective factor, the base and the superstructure, the policy and the economy in the development of the socialist society, the class struggle, contradictions and the unity of the Party with the people, the struggle against bureaucracy and liberalism and the consolidation of the socialist state, the development and deepening of the ideological and cultural revolution, the strengthening of the country's defence, the organization of the armed forces and the military art of people's war, the complete and final victory of socialism, etc., have been worked out in theory and solved correctly. In all these cardinal questions Comrade Enver Hoxha's contribution is decisive.

The entire history of the new Albania is the history of a stern class struggle waged on all fronts and against the many internal and external enemies. The Party of Labour of Albania and the Albanian people have had to clash with bands of diversionists and wreckers, to curb the resistance of the exploiting classes and their remnants, to defeat the provocations and blackmail of the imperialists and the intrigues and plots of the revisionists, the opportunism of Sejfulla Malëshova, the undermining activity of Koçi Xoxe and the great plot of Mehmet Shehu's gang. It is thanks to Comrade Enver Hoxha's high vigilance, political acumen and revolutionary courage that our Party and people have always come out victorious in the decisive battles which determined the fate of the independence of the Homeland and socialism in Albania.

In his work, Laying the Foundations of the New Albania, which

sums up the great experience of the Party, Comrade Enver Hoxha has left us a great teaching: «... in the name of the bloodshed and toil, the sweat and privations, let us transmit to the coming generations the great message which history has taught us: we must always be vigilant, always at work and on the attack to defend the victories achieved and carry them further forward. We must allow no one, whoever he may be, to violate and negate our immortal and sacred work, the People's Socialist Republic of Albania... In this way our fortress, socialist Albania, will be strengthened and rise even more majestically from generation to generation!»

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Comrade Enver Hoxha's life and work are the life and work of an ardent patriot who gave everything for this people, for their freedom, independence, prosperity and happiness, an ardent proletarian internationalist who knew how to fight with unrivalled determination, consistency and revolutionary pathos for the great cause of international communism, for the liberation of the peoples, for the triumph of the revolution.

The heroic exemplary struggle waged for the defence of Marxism-Leninism against modern revisionism, the greatest betrayal communism had ever known, constitutes a brilliant page in the history of the Party of Labour of Albania. Circumstances had it that our Party emerged at the head of this struggle and made its great contribution to the exposure of the various currents of modern revisionism. In this struggle shone with extraordinary splendour the decisive role of Comrade Enver Hoxha who led this struggle personally, directed it with wisdom and maturity, with the ideas and arguments and the political stands he defined, with the triumphant strategy and tactics he laid down, with the ardour of his great proletarian heart, with his great penmanship and rare gift of speech.

At a time when big parties and states

changed course, when regressive revisionist trends were strangling the international communist and workers' movement, it was not easy to rise and say «stop» to this unprecedented great betrayal. This struggle waged over almost forty years not from nationalist positions or for narrow national interests, but always from sound principled positions, had had exceptional importance both for the fate of socialism and revolution in Albania and for the whole international communist, revolutionary and liberation movement. At the foundation of this struggle have been the major problems of the time, the fundamental principles and conclusions of the Marxist-Leninist theory, the cardinal problems of the present-day world development, the strategy and tactics of the revolution, the knowledge of socialism and the ways for its achievement, the struggle against imperialism and opportunism, the role of the working class and the national liberation movement of the peoples, the struggle for peace and peaceful coexistence, the relations between parties and socialist countries, etc.

As a great Marxist-Leninist thinker and revolutionary Enver Hoxha discovered and scientifically analysed the objective and subjective causes of the emergence of modern revisionism, clearly defined its counter-revolutionary nature and role, its links with imperialism and its anti-communist strategy, exposed the anti-Marxist theories and practices of its most notorious variants: Titoite, Khrushchevite, Chinese and Eurocommunist revisionism, foresaw and proved with argument its inevitable split and decline. His works devoted to the struggle against modern revisionism are unique in the present-day Marxist-Leninist literature; they are a brilliant example of the defence and creative development of the revolutionary theory of the proletariat, an inexhaustible source of inspiration, lessons and a great experience to carry this struggle through to the end.

It was precisely this struggle of unprecedented proportions and importance, waged in a consistent way and with great courage, with ideological

clarity and from lofty principles, which gave heart to the Marxist-Leninists and the revolutionaries everywhere in the world, illuminated their path in the great chaos and confusion the revisionists had created, which led to the differentiation and split in the ranks of the communist and workers' movement, the emergence and growth of true Marxist-Leninist forces and parties to which the Party of Labour of Albania and Comrade Enver Hoxha have given all-round help and support, seeing it as a primary internationalist duty.

In order to negate the fundamental teachings of Marxism-Leninism on imperialism and socialism, on the class struggle and the revolution, on the dictatorship of the proletariat and the communist party, the modern revisionists tenaciously seized on and used as their principal argument the changes which took place in the ratio of forces in the world after the Second World War, the new phenomena and processes which emerged in the capitalist and imperialist countries like the development of state monopoly capitalism, the creation of multinational companies and other interstate organisms, the development of the technical-scientific revolution, etc.

The major problem on the order of the day was to prove that these changes did not negate Marxism-Leninism, but, on the contrary, proved the correctness of its conclusions that all these changes and new processes could be analysed and assessed correctly and accurate and scientific conclusions drawn only on the basis of its fundamental principles. This was the onerous duty of historic importance with which Comrade Enver Hoxha charged himself.

In a series of Works, reports and speeches and especially in his major work, *Imperialism and the Revolution*, Comrade Enver Hoxha not only defended the analyses and conclusions of Marx and Lenin on capitalism and imperialism, but also went deeper into them and elaborated these analyses and conclusions in the new conditions of the international situation, helping the revolutionary forces and the peoples to find their true bearings in

their struggle against imperialism, revisionism, reaction and the bourgeoisie.

Summing up a number of new facts and phenomena, Comrade Enver Hoxha explained and proved that today's imperialism has not changed its nature in the least, that its characteristics discovered by Lenin not only have not disappeared, but have become more evident and essential, hence, his fundamental conclusions that present-day imperialism is not a new society, but is the capitalist order at its highest and final stage, transformed into parasitic capitalism in decay, on the eve of the proletarian revolution, remain valid today. Proceeding from these profound and all-round analyses, Comrade Enver Hoxha correctly defined the character of our epoch and its main contradictions, characterizing it as the epoch of proletarian and national liberation revolutions, the overthrow of imperialism and the transition to socialism. On this basis, he advocated the revolutionary perspective which had been obscured by the revisionist betrayal, and the whole bourgeois propaganda defended and maintained the fundamental thesis that the revolution is the only road of salvation from capitalist and imperialist bondage.

Spreading all sorts of anti-Marxist concepts and models of «self-administrative socialism», «democratic and pluralist socialism», «real socialism», «Maoist socialism», etc., the revisionists caused great confusion about the question of imperialism and the revolution and that of socialism. The confusion increased even more due to the fact that the Khrushchevite revisionists presented the re-establishment of capitalism in their countries as a new development and perfection of socialism, whereas the bourgeois propaganda presented it as a failure of the socialist system as a whole. This utter confusion about this capital question was fraught with extremely grave consequences. It was necessary to restore the correct concept of socialism and of the road to realize it. In this question, too, the great historic merit goes to Enver Hoxha who, in a series of his Works, exposed the Yugoslav,

Soviet, Eurocommunist, Chinese, and other revisionist variants of «socialism», defended the true socialist ideal and the correct practice which had been proved in the Soviet Union, but which was trampled on later by the Khrushchevite revisionists; he defended the fundamental thesis that, irrespective of specific national conditions, socialism is one, because the universal laws and characteristics which distinguish it are one and the same, because the Marxist-Leninist theory on the basis of which it is built is one and the same, and the class bearing and leading it — the working class, with its communist party at the head — is one and the same.

Our Party and Comrade Enver Hoxha have never separated the struggle against revisionism from the struggle against imperialism, the bourgeoisie and reaction. Indeed, they have considered this struggle a «touchstone», a «demarcation line» for all the political forces of the time, which distinguishes the genuine fighters and revolutionaries from pseudo-revolutionaries and traitors. Enver Hoxha has always been in the forefront of the struggle against American imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism, these two greatest and most dangerous enemies of the peoples, has exposed their policy of aggression and war, of the exploitation and enslavement of the peoples, of the establishment of their hegemony and domination over the world. He has been a consistent fighter against military blocs, armaments race, foreign military bases, all the war preparations of the imperialist powers, and has exposed the peaceful demagogy and their plots against the freedom and sovereignty of the peoples, rendering in this way a valuable contribution to peace and international security.

As a true internationalist Enver Hoxha has been an ardent supporter of all the revolutionary and liberation struggles of the proletariat and peoples and all the forces which aspired to and fought for freedom, democratic rights and social progress, a staunch opponent of every form of exploitation, dictate, hegemony, national oppression and racial discrimina-

tion, the violation of national sovereignty and inequality in international relations. On this basis and from these positions he has resolutely supported all the legitimate demands of the Albanian population in Yugoslavia for national equality, the development of their mother tongue and national culture, for democratic freedoms and rights, for the status of the republic within the Yugoslav federation, against the policy of national oppression, the violence and terror of the chauvinists of Belgrade, with which he won the hearts of the Kosovars and all the Albanians, their great love and deep respect.

The whole foreign policy of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, worked out by Comrade Enver Hoxha and implemented under his leadership, has never been a policy of isolation and seclusion, but a policy of correct relations of equality on the basis of the known principles of peaceful coexistence with all the states of the world, irrespective of their socio-political systems; it has been a policy of good neighbourliness with

all the adjacent peoples and countries, with all those who wish to have such relations with Albania. Testimony to this consistent policy is also the book of Enver Two Friendly Peoples, recently published from his Political Diary, which treats the Albanian-Greek relations on a broad and multiple plane.

This correct, sincere and principled policy has ranked socialist Albania among the most progressive forces of the time, has made it known in the world as a completely independent country which has won the admiration of progressive opinion, numerous friends and well-wishers in the world, has made Albania a firm base of the revolution and socialism, an impregnable bastion of triumphant Marxism-Leninism.

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Enver Hoxha's outstanding figure raises as majestic as his immortal deed. Summing up what Enver Hoxha

has done and left us, Comrade Ramiz Alia has said: «Comrade Enver Hoxha left us a free and independent Albania, with a strong and reliable defence, with a developed and stable economy, an Albania without debts or obligations to anyone. He left us a people's power which has the unanimous support of the whole people, left us a Party tempered ideologically and purged of enemies, left us an Albania honoured and respected throughout the world.»

The historic duty of the Party of Labour of Albania and the Albanian people is to remain loyal to the teachings of Enver Hoxha and proceed with determination on his course, to guard his glorious work like the apple of the eye and work tirelessly to defend and make Albania as our great and unforgettable leader and teacher wanted it, «... always stronger, always red, like the unquenched fire of the communist partisan ideals and hearts, an Albania which will live and advance through the centuries.»

Glory to the immortal name and work of Comrade Enver Hoxha!



SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE DEDICATED TO THE IMMORTAL WORK OF COMRADE ENVER HOXHA

On 15 and 16 October, on the occasion of the 77th anniversary of the birth of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the beloved and immortal leader of the Party and the Albanian people, the National Conference dedicated to the immortal work of Comrade Enver Hoxha, organized on the initiative and under the auspices of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, held its proceedings in the hall of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania.

Attending the Conference were leading cadres of the organs of the Party and state from all the districts of the country, representatives of the mass organizations, working people of the apparatus of the Central Committee of the Party, the central departments, and various institutions and enterprises, veterans of the war and work, young men and women.

Those present received with thunderous applause the entrance into the hall of the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania and President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, and Comrade Adil Çarçani, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers, members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party, Hajredin Çeliku, Hekuran Isai, Lenka Çuko, Manush Myftiu, Muho Asllani, Pali Miska, Rita Marko, Simon Stefani, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the Central Commit-

tee of the Party, Besnik Bekteshi, Foto Çami, Llambi Gegprifti, Prokop Murra, Qirjako Mihali, the secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, Vangjel Çërrava, member of the Central Committee of the Party and Director of the Institute of Marxist-Leninist Studies, Nexhmije Hoxha, members of the Central Committee of the Party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and members of the Government.

The conference was opened by alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, Comrade Foto Çami. Amidst the applause of those present, the floor was taken by Comrade Ramiz Alia.

Comrade Ramiz Alia's speech was followed with great attention. Then the reports were read.

Comrade Foto Çami held the report «A great Marxist-Leninist revolutionary and thinker».

Pirro Kondi, member of the Central Committee of the Party and first secretary of the Party Committee of Tirana district, held the report, «Founder, organizer and leader of the Party of Labour of Albania». The report «The strategist of the National Liberation War and the people's revolution» was held by the vice-director of the Institute of Marxist-Leninist Studies, doctor of sciences, Raqi Madhi, and was prepared jointly with the head of section at the Institute of Marxist-Leninist Studies, doctor of sciences, Shyqri Ballvora.

In the following sittings of the con-

ference were also held the reports: «Architect of the construction of the socialist economy», by the alternate member of the Central Committee of the Party, doctor of sciences, Harilla Papajorgji, «The ideological and cultural emancipation of the Albanian people — the majestic work of the Party and Comrade Enver Hoxha», by the director of the Institute of Popular Culture, prof. Alfred Uçi, «Architect of the great unity of the people in the Democratic Front and founder of the people's state power», by Leka Shkurti, working at the apparatus of the Central Committee of the Party, «Commander of the army and creator of the Military Art of Popular War», by alternate member of the Central Committee of the Party and chief of the General Staff of the People's Army, Kiço Mustaqi, «Designer and implementer of the foreign policy of socialist Albania», by member of the Central Committee of the Party and director of the Institute of International Relations and Studies, prof. Sofokli Lazri, and «A great proletarian internationalist», by scientific secretary of the Institute of Marxist-Leninist Studies, doctor of sciences, Vangjel Moisiu, in collaboration with the director of the Foreign Directory of the Central Committee of the Party, prof. Agim Popa.

Winding up the proceedings of the conference, Comrade Foto Çami said that this event was an expression of the profound honour of the Party and the people for their great son and for his glorious work.

THE ALBANIAN PEOPLE HONOUR WITH PROFOUND LOVE AND RESPECT THE MEMORY OF COMRADE ENVER HOXHA AND HIS IMMORTAL WORK

COMRADE ENVER HOXHA IS IMMORTAL, BECAUSE HIS WORK, THE PARTY WHICH HE FOUNDED AND LED, SOCIALIST ALBANIA WHICH HE BUILT, ARE IMMORTAL

From 10 to 16 October, amidst a great political enthusiasm, the 77th anniversary of the birth of the beloved and immortal leader of the Party and the Albanian people, the «Week of Enver Hoxha» was marked everywhere in Albania, in work and production centres, in agricultural cooperatives, institutions, military units and schools, by numerous political and scientific, cultural and sports activities, by mass labour actions which served the pro-

pagation of the brilliant work of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the revolutionary class education of the working people, the carrying out of tasks in every field, especially in production. During this week the whole Albanian people once again manifested their boundless love for the Party, for the founder and organizer of the Party, Comrade Enver Hoxha, for everything he has done for our Albania and for socialism.

COMRADE RAMIZ ALIA, FIRST SECRETARY OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE PLA, HAS A CORDIAL MEETING WITH THE PEOPLE OF GJIROKASTRA

In the framework of the «Week of Enver Hoxha», on October 11, the city of Gjirokastra, the birthplace of the glorious and unforgettable leader of the Party and the Albanian people, Comrade Enver Hoxha, welcomed Com-

rade Ramiz Alia, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania and President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. Comrade Ramiz Alia was accompanied by member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Manush Myftiu, and member of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha. With the cordial and enthusiastic welcome which the people of Gjirokastra accorded Comrade Ramiz Alia and the comrades who accompanied him, they once again expressed the great honour for the brilliant work of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the steel unity around the Party and its Central Committee, with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head.

A majestic bust of the most beloved



Comrade RAMIZ ALIA among youths and young pioneers of Enver during the action of cotton picking at the agricultural



cooperative of Maminas, Durrës district.

son of Gjirokastra and the whole Albania, Comrade Enver Hoxha, arises at the entrance to the city. Hundreds of inhabitants from the city quarters of Gjirokastra, veterans of the war and work, members of martyrs' families, workers, young people and pioneers of Enver, had gathered there on the occasion.

Comrade Ramiz Alia laid at the bust a wreath carrying the inscription «To our beloved leader and teacher — by Ramiz Alia». A wreath with the inscription «To unforgettable Enver» was laid by his wife, Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha.

Meanwhile, in front of a simple house, the characteristic house of Gjirokastra in the Palorto quarter, in which our beloved leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha, was born and passed his childhood, thousands of inhabitants, old men and women, the loving grandmothers and mothers of Gjirokastra, young people and the pioneers of Enver, had formed a big crowd. At the sight of Comrade Ramiz Alia, accompanied by Comrade Manush Myftiu and Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha, they broke into applause and fiery cheers «Party-Enver». The inhabitants of the Palorto quarter of the city gave them a reception full of enthusiasm and emotions. As he walked among the crowd, Comrade Ramiz Alia stopped to shake hands with the inhabitants, who greeted him with «Glory to the brilliant work of Comrade Enver Hoxha», «Long live the Central Committee of the Party, with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head.» Comrade Ramiz Alia and the comrades who accompanied him walked into the house of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

This house, said Comrade Ramiz Alia, will be the house of all the Albanian people, because our people, our Party will be guided for ever by the ideas, by the teachings, by the instructions of Comrade Enver. In every step they take, our working people, old and young, will have Comrade Enver close by them.

Comrade Ramiz Alia instructed that this house always should be an important centre of education for all the masses of working people, especially for the younger generations, and for the pioneers of Enver.

Meanwhile, outside, in front of the house, more and more people kept coming. Amidst the great enthusiasm and powerful cheers, Comrade Ramiz Alia took the floor and said among other things:

Gjirokastra is dear to all of us, because here lives a heroic people, with outstanding traditions of fighting and work, who linked themselves with the Party like flesh to bone from the beginning of the glorious National Liberation War. But Gjirokastra is loved and respected by the entire Albanian people, because this city gave its country the most distinguished son of the new Albania, Comrade Enver Hoxha, because in this city, amidst its noble, wise and patriotic people, Enver learned for the first time what the Homeland and the banner are, what freedom and justice are, what the spirit of the people and their aspirations are. Sisters and brothers of Gjirokastra, now that I meet you it seems to me as though I have met our dear Enver.

On this occasion, allow me to bring to you the most heartfelt greetings and best wishes of the Central Committee of the Party. May you be happy, may you have joy and ever greater successes in your work!

Comrade Ramiz Alia said: **We were sent by the Party, and we have met today when the 'Week of Enver Hoxha' has begun. This week is part of the powerful revolutionary movement which was initiated by the working people of our country in order to turn their grief into strength, in order to put into practice and to carry forward the brilliant work of Comrade Enver. Every day we must work, learn and prepare for defence as on the 'Day of Enver Hoxha', the whole week we must work and live as during the 'Week of Enver Hoxha'. This**

is a great duty for the communists and cadres, for the workers and cooperativists, for the army men, for the youth and the pioneers of Enver, for the whole people. The fulfilment of this duty is connected with the advance of the country, with the security about the more happy future of our working people, with the continuous strengthening of our socialist Homeland.

As you know, this year has been an adverse year. It began with a severe winter, which for nearly two months paralyzed the life in six to seven northern districts. Its consequences were especially felt in the production of wheat. The rigorous winter was followed by a long drought that has never been seen before. Nevertheless, our people, the workers, the peasants and the intelligentsia, under the leadership of the Party, have proved themselves to be superior to the frosts and drought. With their exceptionally good work and mobilization, which had as an incentive the directive of the Party to turn the great grief which we felt over the loss of Comrade Enver into strength and the solemn vow to consistently implement his teachings and work, they attained the tasks of the plan in many branches well and very well.

The majesty of the correct line of our Party and the heroism of our people, he continued, emerge more clearly when we see what is happening in the neighbouring countries, where the long drought is also continuing. According to news from their press, in the neighbouring countries the consequences of the drought and the lack of an effective irrigation system have been catastrophic. Apart from this, in these countries prices are rising with the aim of making up for the losses caused by the drought.

This is not happening and will not happen in our country. Without doubt, we may have temporary difficulties, but we will not import bread grain, because we have secured our bread, and we will not raise prices. Our

socialist state, the state of the people, will find resources and possibilities to compensate the losses, and the burden caused by the natural calamities will not lay heavy on and affect the standard of living of the working people.

The growing drive at work and the achievement of ever better results in production are necessary also in order to prepare ourselves for the great tasks which await us in the future. The new five-year plan envisages that socialist Albania will take still greater steps ahead in all directions, both in the development of the heavy industry, and especially the light and food-stuffs industry, and in agriculture. The Party has full conviction that all the tasks set will be carried out with success.

The all-round strengthening of the country, the fulfilment of the plans, the continuous improvement of the living conditions, have a direct influence in the tempering of the unity of the people around the Party.

The Party and Comrade Enver Hoxha have taught us that united as one we can remove the mountains and cope with any difficulty. We know that socialism, the free and independent Albania, are a thorn on the side of the class enemies, internal and external, imperialist and revisionist. But we also know, and all our people are firmly convinced about this, that there is no force on earth to impede our forward march towards the triumph of socialism, that there is and will be no enemy to find us asleep and unprepared for the defence of the freedom and independence of our socialist Homeland.

Comrade Ramiz Alia's speech was often punctuated by fiery applause for the glorious Party of Labour of Albania.

On 11 October, Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha had a meeting with the women veterans, the grandmothers and mothers of the Palorto quarter. She laid a bouquet of carnations at the

fireplace of the room in which Comrade Enver Hoxha was born.

Then, Comrade Ramiz Alia, accompanied by Comrade Manush Myftiu, visited the metal works of the city, in which he had a cordial meeting with the workers, cadres and specialists of this plant and other enterprises who had come to meet him on this occasion. At the preparatory workshop, in which the whole working collective of the plant had gathered, Comrade Ramiz Alia took the floor and congratulated them on their successes and gave them very valuable advice.

In the framework of the «Week of Enver Hoxha», the amateur groups of the «Andon Zako Çajupi» house of culture and popular creativeness gave the festive concert with the title «There will be your birthday only», devoted to Comrade Enver Hoxha, which was organized at the playground of the city.

In the morning of 12 October, the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania and President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, had a meeting with cadres of the Party, the state, the economy and the mass organizations of the district of Gjirokastra. After assessing the achievements of the working people of Gjirokastra district, in his speech Comrade Ramiz Alia said among other things:

The Party has shown constant attention to ensure that Gjirokastra district advances, that the life of the people is improved. Special care is devoted to the all-round development and the raising of the level of well-being of the people of the minority who live in this district.

Even during the time of the National Liberation War, Comrade Enver affirmed that the people of the Greek minority are linked closely with the Party and fight with selflessness for

the freedom of the Homeland and for social emancipation. Comrade Enver was much attached to devotion and respected the Greek minority in Albania. He was a consistent fighter for radical changes in their standard of living.

The people of the minority today occupy an honoured social position all over the country. They elect and are elected to all organs and levels. In the region of Dropull the people of the minority themselves work and direct as party workers and specialists. They have the right to use their mother tongue, have the means to cultivate and perfect it, have their schools, radio broadcasts, publications, and their newspaper. The population of the minority preserves and develops its own cultural traditions.

The preservation and development of the cultural traditions of the minority serves the enrichment and the variety of the new socialist culture which has been and is being constantly created in our country. This is also for the good of the increase of the ideo-artistic values of the Greek culture, as a whole.

Measures are envisaged to be taken for the further development of agriculture through the extension and improvement of the irrigation of the land in the two cooperatives of the region of Dropull. It is envisaged that the water of Kakavija will be used for the irrigation of 500 hectares of land and ensure the protection and improvement of another 500 hectares. An irrigation reservoir with capacity of 1 million cubic meters of water will be built at Radat of Peshkëpia. These two projects will be completed inside of the year 1986 through intensive labour action.

The Party, Comrade Ramiz Alia said in conclusion, desires that Gjirokastra should continuously be at the head of the advanced. For all the Albanians, especially for you, the people of Gjirokastra, it is a point of great honour to fight with all your forces, with all your energies in order to

put into practice the instructions and advice of Comrade Enver, in order to honour his memory with work and all round successes.

Upon leaving Gjirokastra, Comrade Ramiz Alia was seen off by thousands of its inhabitants who had lined the «18 September» avenue.

THE WHOLE OF ALBANIA IN ACTION

Comrade RAMIZ ALIA and other leaders of the Party and state participating

On October 13, a Sunday, in the framework of the «Week of Enver Hoxha», mass actions of volunteer work were organized all over the country. Participating in this action were workers, cooperativists, army-men, intellectuals, pensioners, youths, and young pioneers of Enver. These labour actions were another powerful expression of the resolve of our people to march on the road of Enver Hoxha, under the leadership of the Party, its Central Committee, with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head. Everywhere in the fields of the Homeland, in the factories and plants, in the mines and combines, people were working with great mobilization, with an attack spirit, and overfulfilled their tasks.

That same day, the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the PLA and Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, during his return from Gjirokastra to Tirana, met volunteers participating in labour actions in the districts of Lushnja and Durrës.

Also participating in these labour actions were other leaders of the Party and state, members of the Central Committee of the Party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the Government, leading cadres of the central and mass organizations, the district organs of the Party and state, and the mass organizations in the districts.

SCIENTIFIC SESSIONS DEDICATED TO THE BRILLIANT THEORETICAL THINKING AND THE GLORIOUS WORK OF COMRADE ENVER HOXHA

On the occasion of the 77th anniversary of the birth of the glorious leader of the Party of Labour of Albania, Comrade Enver Hoxha, many scientific sessions, dedicated to the theoretical thinking and glorious work of Comrade Enver Hoxha, were organized in the capital. Such sessions were organized by the «V. I. Lenin» Higher Party School, by the apparatus of the Central Committee of the Party, in collaboration with the Institute of Marxist-Leninist Studies and the Military Academy, by the Party Com-

mittee of the Rectorate of the «Enver Hoxha» University of Tirana, by the General Council of the Trade Unions of Albania, by the Institute of Economic Studies, by the Higher Agricultural Institute, by the Academy of Sciences of the PSR of Albania, by the editorial board of the newspaper *Zëri i popullit*, organ of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, and by other institutions of the capital.

Reports and papers on various aspects of the work of Comrade Enver

Hoxha, according to the specific of every institution, were held in these sessions.

Such sessions were organized also in various districts of the country.

and cheered for the Party and its Central Committee, with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head.

POLITICAL, CULTURAL AND SPORTS ACTIVITIES ON THE OCCASION OF THE «WEEK OF ENVER HOXHA» ALL OVER ALBANIA

During the «Week of Enver Hoxha» many political, cultural and sports activities were organized in all the districts of Albania, in work and production centres, in agricultural cooperatives and various institutions.

To celebrate this event, book exhibitions with Works of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the photo-exhibition «Enver Hoxha Amongst Us», the retrospective exhibition «The Figure and Work of Comrade Enver Hoxha in the Figurative Arts» were opened, and

the first run of the documentary film «Red Tirana of Enver» was played in the capital. The meeting of the young pioneers of Enver of the Tirana district, the cycle race going round the places carrying the name of Enver Hoxha, as well as the musical-literary show with the children of the capital were organized along with many other activities of this kind.

All these activities were attended by leaders of the Party and state.

FESTIVE CONCERT AT THE SPORTS PALACE «PARTIZANI»

Comrade RAMIZ ALIA and other leaders of the Party and state attend

On 16 October, on the occasion of the 77th anniversary of the birth of the beloved leader of the Party and our people, Comrade Enver Hoxha, a festive concert, organized by the Ministry of Education and Culture and the Executive Committee of the People's Council of Tirana district, was given at the Sports Palace «Partizani».

The concert was attended by working people from work and production centres, central departments and various institutions, cooperativists, war and work veterans, armymen, youths and young pioneers of Enver, as well as by leading cadres of the organs of the Party and state from all the districts of the country.

The hall resounded with applause and fiery cheers for the Party of Labour at the entrance of 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 CC of the Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PSR of Albania, and other leaders of the Party and state.

The concert was a bouquet of songs and dances for the Party — the organizer and inspirer of all our victories, for the beloved and unforgettable leader of the Party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha, the legendary commander and the builder of the new socialist Albania.

At the end of the concert Comrade Ramiz Alia and Comrade Adil Çarçani had a warm meeting with the artists and congratulated them on their fine performance. Those present applauded

MESSAGE OF THE YOUNGER GENERATION FOR THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE PARTY

On 16 October, at the seat of the Central Committee of the Party, the secretaries of the Central Committee of the Party, Comrade Lenka Çuko, Comrade Simon Stefani and Comrade Vangjel Çërrava, received a group of young workers, cooperativists, students, soldiers and young pioneers of Enver. The group brought a message which the younger generation of socialist Albania addressed to the Central Committee of the Party on the occasion of the 77th anniversary of the birth of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Present in the ceremony organized on this occasion were also the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Labour Youth Union of Albania, Mehmet Elezi, and other comrades.

This message, which went from hand to hand and from heart to heart of the youths and the young pioneers of Enver, from organization to organization, from memorial places and border pyramids, through every enterprise, work centre, agricultural cooperative, school and military unit, carries the solemn vow of our younger generation to march always ahead on the road of Enver Hoxha, under the leadership of the Party and its Central Committee, with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Party and the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party personally, the representatives of the younger generation and all our heroic youth were greeted by Comrade Lenka Çuko.

COMRADE RAMIZ ALIA AND OTHER LEADERS OF THE PARTY AND STATE PAID HOMAGES TO AND LAID WREATHS AT THE GRAVE OF COMRADE ENVER HOXHA

On 16 October, the 77th anniversary of the birth of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the beloved leader of the Party and the Albanian people, homages were paid to and wreaths were laid at his grave in the Cemetery of the Martyrs of the Nation.

The whole Party and people honoured with great respect and profound gratitude the unforgettable memory of the life and brilliant work of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the legendary commander of the National Liberation War and the heroic leader of the construction of socialism in Albania.

Thousands of working people from work and production centres, central departments and various institutions, war and work veterans, members of the martyrs' families, armymen, youths and young pioneers of Enver, paid homages to and laid flowers at the grave of the beloved and unforgettable leader.

To the grave of our beloved leader and teacher, Comrade Enver Hoxha, homages were also paid by 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, and Comrade Adil Çarçani, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers, members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party, Hajredin Çeliku, Hekuran Isai, Lenka Çuko, Manush Myftiu, Muho Asllani, Pali Miska, Rita Marko, Simon Stefani, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party, Besnik Bekteshi, Foto Çami, Llambi Gegprifti, Prokop Murra, Qirjako Mihali, secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, Vangjel Çërrava, member of the Central Committee of the Party, Nexhmije Hoxha, members of the Central Committee of the Party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the Government, working people from the apparatus of the Central Committee, leading cadres of the Party and state from all the districts of the country.

Comrade Ramiz Alia gave the raised fist salute to the people who had come to pay homages.

In the name of the Central Committee of the Party, the wreath, carry-

ing the inscription «Glory to the great leader of our Party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha», was laid by Comrade Ramiz Alia and Comrade Simon Stefani. The wreath in the name of the Presidium of the People's Assembly was laid by Comrade Rita Marko and Pali Miska, and in the name of the Council of Ministers by Comrades Adil Çarçani and Manush Myftiu. A wreath was laid also by Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha and the family.

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

The leaders of the Party and state observed silence and saluted with the raised fist in front of the grave of the great and glorious leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

During the ceremony, the brass band executed marches and the national hymn. Armymen and young pioneers of Enver stood guard of honour.

SPECIAL ISSUE OF THE MAGAZINE «SOCIO-POLITICAL STUDIES»

The magazine «Socio-Political Studies», No. 2/1985, organ of the Institute of Marxist-Leninist Studies of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, has come out in English and French.

This issue is wholly dedicated to the brilliant and immortal figure and work of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the great and unforgettable leader and teacher of the Party and our people.

The magazine is opened with Com-

rade Ramiz Alia's speech held on 15 April 1985, «Enver Hoxha and his Work Live and Will Live For Ever». Included in this issue are also Comrade Enver Hoxha's writings, four of which are published for the first time in foreign languages, and some articles of study on the contribution he has made with his Marxist-Leninist theoretical thinking to the development of the socio-political sciences.

COMRADE RAMIZ THE LOFTY TITLE «HERO ON THE OF THE 60th OF HIS

The ceremony of the awarding by the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the title «Hero of Socialist Labour» to Comrade Ramiz Alia, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania and President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of his birth, took place on October 17, at the residence of the Presidium of the People's Assembly.

Present at the ceremony were member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Adil Çarçani; members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party, Comrades Hajredin Çeliku, Hekuran Isai, Lenka Çuko, Manush Myftiu, Muho Asllani, Pali Miska, Rita Marko, Simon Stefani; alternate members of the Political Bureau of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party, Comrades Besnik Bekteshi, Foto Çami, Llambi Gegprifti, Prokop Murra, Qirjako Mihali; secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, Comrade Vangjel Çërrava; member of the Central Committee of the Party and Director of the Institute of the Marxist-Leninist Studies, Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha; members of the Central Committee of the Party, of the Presidium of the People's Assembly and Government, leading cadres of the central organizations of the masses, of the Party and state organs of the different districts of the country, workers of the apparatus of the Central Committee of the Party, Comrade Ramiz Alia's consort, Semiram Alia, and other members of his family.

Vice-president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Rita Marko, delivered the speech on the occasion.

The Presidium of the People's Assembly, said Comrade Rita Marko, has charged me to hand you here, in the presence of the comrades of the Political Bureau, the Central Committee, the Government, the representatives of the organizations of the masses and many other comrades and guests, the lofty decoration «Hero of Socialist Labour» which, on the proposal of the Central Committee of the Party, it awards you on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of your birth.

Your life, Comrade Ramiz, is the life of a brave partisan fighter and a consistent militant communist, is the life of a tireless worker and outstanding leader of the Party, is the life of a dedicated builder of our socialist society.

A partisan fighter of the first day, you have been in the ranks of the distinguished units of the National Liberation Army which, with their struggle and their blood, made an outstanding contribution to the liberation of the country and the establishment of the people's state power. It was not by chance that the General Commander, Comrade Enver Hoxha, entrusted you with the command of the 5th Division which took part in the liberation of Kosova and fought heroically together with the Yugoslav partisans against the fascists and traitors. In this mission of great responsibility, when you were not yet 20 years old, you showed to be an outstanding political and military cadre, one of the more distinguished commissars that emerged from our National Liberation War.

As a soldier of the Party you have served it on all the fronts it needed you, on all the tasks in which loyalty and determination, self-denial and wisdom were called for.

The Party and the people, Comrade Ramiz, have known you as an outstanding fighter in the great battles they have waged against the modern revisionists, from the Titoites and Khrushchevites to the Eurocommunists and

ALIA IS AWARDED OF SOCIALIST LABOUR» CCASION NNIVERSARY BIRTH

the supporters of Mao Zedong thought. You have stood by Comrade Enver Hoxha in all his major clashes and polemics with them.

Allow me, Comrade Ramiz, Comrade Rita Marko concluded, to emphasize at these solemn moments the general opinion of the communists and the entire people that they feel happy to have at the head of the Party and their country a loyal disciple of Comrade Enver Hoxha, his cofighter and cothinker. Under your leadership, they will fight, as they have always done, with courage and determination to carry ahead the cause of the socialist construction of our country, to make our beloved Albania ever more prosperous and powerful.

Then, Comrade Rita Marko handed Comrade Ramiz Alia the lofty decoration.

Those present applauded enthusiastically.

In this warm atmosphere Comrade Ramiz Alia rose to speak.

I thank from my heart the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, the Central Committee of the Party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, all of you, said he, for the great honour you are bestowing on me through the awarding of this lofty decoration.

The high assessment of my work, as any honour that is done to the communists, belongs to the Party. The Party gave our life its revolutionary sense and purpose, gave its direction to the vigour, energies and aspirations of each of us. It taught us how to fight with courage and determination for the freedom of the people and the prosperity of Albania. The Party armed us with the teachings of Marxism-Leninism and planted in our hearts the unshaken confidence in the communist future.

We, Albanian communists, are right to be proud of

our heroic Party founded and led for almost a quarter of a century by our beloved and unforgettable Comrade Enver Hoxha. There is no greater honour than to be a member of Envers' Party, of that Party which affirmed itself as the most revolutionary, the most progressive, and the most internationalist political force the Albanian people have ever known throughout their thousand years-long history. With the Party and Enver Hoxha, the name of Albania and the Albanians rose to heights never reached before.

The communists and the entire people of our country take pride in the revolutionary consistency of our Party, in the courage and determination it has always displayed in its struggle against the different imperialists and reaction, take pride in the unyielding struggle it has waged for the exposure of the Titoite, Khrushchevite, Chinese and other revisionists. The great merit of our Party and Comrade Enver Hoxha in this struggle is that not only they tore the mask of the renegades of communism and carried unwaveringly forward the cause of socialism in Albania, but also through the Albanian example proved the vitality of socialism and Marxism-Leninism.

On this marked day for me, Comrade Ramiz Alia concluded, I express in a specific manner my profound gratitude, my boundless respect and love for our beloved leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha. It was a great fortune for our people and the Party that they had Comrade Enver Hoxha as their leader in the struggles and battles in which the fate of the new Albania and the gains of the revolution were decided. Our generation was lucky to have worked under his guidance. For all of us, Comrade Enver has been not only our leader, but also our great teacher and comrade.

Comrade Ramiz Alia's speech was frequently interrupted by applause.

VISIT OF A DELEGATION OF THE ALGERIAN PEOPLE'S NATIONAL ASSEMBLY IN THE PSR OF ALBANIA

From 16 to 19 of October, at the invitation of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania, a delegation of the People's National Assembly of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic, headed by the President of the People's National Assembly of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic, Rabah Bitat, made a friendly visit in our country.

On 16 October, the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania, Pali Miska, received the delegation of the People's National Assembly of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic at the seat of the Presidium of the People's Assembly. The reception passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. On the same day the Standing Committee of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania laid a dinner at the Palace of Brigades in honour of the Algerian friends. During the dinner greetings were exchanged and toasts were raised to the further development of the relations between our two friendly countries, to the friendship between the Albanian people and the fraternal Algerian people, as a militant friendship born and tempered in the common struggle against imperialism and reaction.

On 17 October, the Algerian delegation was received by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PSR of Albania, Adil Çarçani. Present in the reception were also the vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Besnik Bekteshi, minister of Foreign Affairs, Reis Malile, and secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Sihat Tozaj. The reception passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

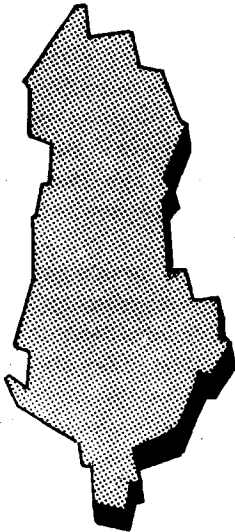
On the same day, in the seat of the

Presidium of the People's Assembly, talks were held between the delegation of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania, headed by the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the People's Assembly, Pali Miska, and the delegation of the People's National Assembly of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic, headed by the President of the Assembly, Rabah Bitat. During the talks, which were held in a cordial atmosphere, both sides expressed their high evaluation of the close friendship between the friendly Albanian and Algerian peoples, and the close relations which exist between the two countries in various fields. Likewise, the desire and readiness was expressed for the further development of co-operation between the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania and the Algerian People's National Assembly, for the continuous strengthening of relations between the two countries.

On 17 October, the Algerian delegation paid homages to and laid wreathes of flowers at the grave of Comrade Enver Hoxha in the Cemetery of the Martyrs of the Nation, in sign of honour and respect for the glorious and unforgettable leader of the Party and the Albanian people. The delegation also laid a wreath at the monument «Mother Albania».

During its stay in the PSR of Albania, the delegation of the People's National Assembly of Algeria visited the Museum of National History, the exhibition «Albania Today», and the «Enver Hoxha» automobile and tractor combine in the capital. The Algerian friends also paid a visit in the districts of Kruja and Shkodra.

FROM THE
LIFE OF THE
COUNTRY



COMRADE RAMIZ ALIA, RECEIVED THE PRESIDENT OF THE ALGERIAN PEOPLE'S NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, RABAH BITAT

On 19 October, at the Palace of Brigades the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania and President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Ramiz Alia, received the delegation of the People's National Assembly of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic, headed by the president of the Assembly, Rabah Bitat.

The reception was attended by the vice-president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Rita Marko, the chairman of the Standing Committee of the People's Assembly, Pali Miska, minister of Foreign Affairs, Reis Malile, and by secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Sihat Tozaj.

Also present were the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Algeria, Nesip Kaçi, and the chargé d'affaires a.i of the embassy of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic in our country, Amor Rabah.

In his welcome to the distinguished representatives of the fraternal Algerian friends, Comrade Ramiz Alia said that the visit of the delegation of the Algerian People's National Assembly, headed by the President of the Assembly, Rabah Bitat, is a marked event in the relations between our two friendly countries and an expression of the traditional friendship which links our two peoples. The Albanian people, the Party of Labour and our beloved and unforgettable leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha, said Comrade Ramiz Alia, have prized and admired the great resistance and the many sacrifices made by the valiant Algerian people, their militant spirit for the defence of the freedom and independence of their homeland.

Comrade Ramiz Alia continued saying that the Albanian people closely fol-

low the successes of the Algerian people on the road of their independent development and rejoice over them. He pointed out that we observe with pleasure that the traditional relations of friendship between Albania and Algeria are continuously developing and being strengthened to the benefit of the two peoples and the struggle against imperialism and neo-colonialism. Comrade Ramiz Alia expressed the support of the Albanian people and the Albanian Government for the just struggle of the Palestinian people and other Arab peoples against the imperialist-zionist aggression. He expressed the conviction that the fraternal Arab peoples will strengthen their unity and will strongly oppose the interferences of the superpowers, the USA and the Soviet Union, the intrigues and plots of the enemies of their freedom and national independence. Just as in the past, in the future, too, the Albanian people and their

Government will support the just cause of the Arab peoples.

The President of the Algerian People's National Assembly, Rabah Bitat, valued the warm and cordial reception accorded to him and the feelings of friendship towards the Algerian people he found everywhere in Albania. He said that in Algeria there is a great respect for the Albanian people, for the PSR of Albania, for Comrade Enver Hoxha. Rabah Bitat expressed the wishes for the further strengthening of the traditional friendship between our two fraternal peoples and the desire of the Algerian people and Government for the continuous development of the relations of co-operation in the fields of trade, culture and in other fields, between our two friendly countries.

After the meeting, the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania and President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Ramiz Alia, laid a lunch for the Algerian friends.

Present in the lunch were also the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Adil Çarçani, and Comrades Manush Myftiu, Hekuran Isai, Hajredin Çeliku, Foto Çami and others.

The reception and the lunch passed in a cordial atmosphere.

THE SECOND COLLOQUIUM OF ILLYRIAN STUDIES

On 20-22 September this year the Second Colloquium of Illyrian Studies organized by the Academy of Sciences was held in the Museum of National History in Tirana with the theme «The Illyrians — Origin, Civilization, Heritage».

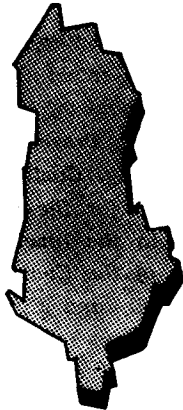
The colloquium was attended by working people of science, education and culture, scholars from the «Enver Hoxha» University and other institutions of the capital and from all the districts of the country.

Attending the colloquium were also member of the Political Bureau of

the CC of the PLA and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PSR of Albania, Comrade Manush Myftiu, candidate of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CC of the Party, Comrade Foto Çami, member of the CC of the Party and Director of the Institute of Marxist-Leninist Studies, Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha, Minister of Education and Culture, Tefta Cami, first secretary of the Party Committee of the Tirana district, Comrade Pirro Kondi, and other comrades.

The colloquium was declared open by the President of the Academy of

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Sciences, Prof. Aleks Buda. In his address he said that the Second Colloquium of Illyrian Studies constitutes an important and significant event which has attracted the attention of our entire public opinion keenly interested, as always, in major scientific and cultural problems.

Implementing the teachings of the Party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, he said, the Albanian archaeologists have traversed a road of ever greater successes of which they can be proud today, just as 13 years ago, at the First Convention of Illyrian Studies which has already found a place in the history of this science; they come before their people with their hands full with the fruits and results of a selfless passionate work initiated and constantly carried out with correct and clear methodological orientations and concepts, with modern scientific methods, and, as all our working masses, tell the Party from the bottom of their heart and with a profound sense of gratitude: Eternal glory to your thought and deed, the thought and deed of our great and unforgettable teacher, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

It is an honour for us to hail from the tribune of this colloquium the Central Committee of the Party, with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head, and to assure them that we will proceed unwaveringly on this road further.

We address special greetings, he went on further, to our colleagues, archaeologists and linguists who have honoured our Colloquium of Illyrian Studies with their participation. They have come from Greece, Turkey, Italy, Bulgaria, Hungary, France, Belgium, Holland, the FR of Germany, the GD Republic, Poland, Great Britain. Prevented by the obligations of their work from taking part personally in the proceedings of this colloquium, a number of colleagues from different countries have addressed their greetings to our colloquium, as well as the expression of their solidarity. Comrade Aleks Buda expressed his regret that, despite our invitations, no Yugoslav colleague came to attend the proceedings of this convention at a time

when a number of well-known specialists of this neighbouring country are just as interested in and have made their contribution to the study of these problems. This applies especially to a number of scholars from Kosova who have made an important scientific contribution to studies in the field of archaeology, the ancient history of language, ethnography and anthropology, for elucidation of the problems of the origin of the Illyrians, their civilization and heritage.

Then, the director of the Archaeological Research Centre, senior scientific worker, Myzafer Korkuti, delivered the report «Ethnocultural problems of the Aeneolithic Age in Albania». Among other things he pointed out the general cultural development of our country in the New Stone and Copper Ages, and the ethno-cultural problems that arose in the second half and at the close of the third millennium BC.

The conclusion can be reached from the aeneolithic culture of our country that it is an autochthonous culture which emerged and developed on an autochthonous basis. It developed in close contact and relations with the cultures of neighbouring communities.

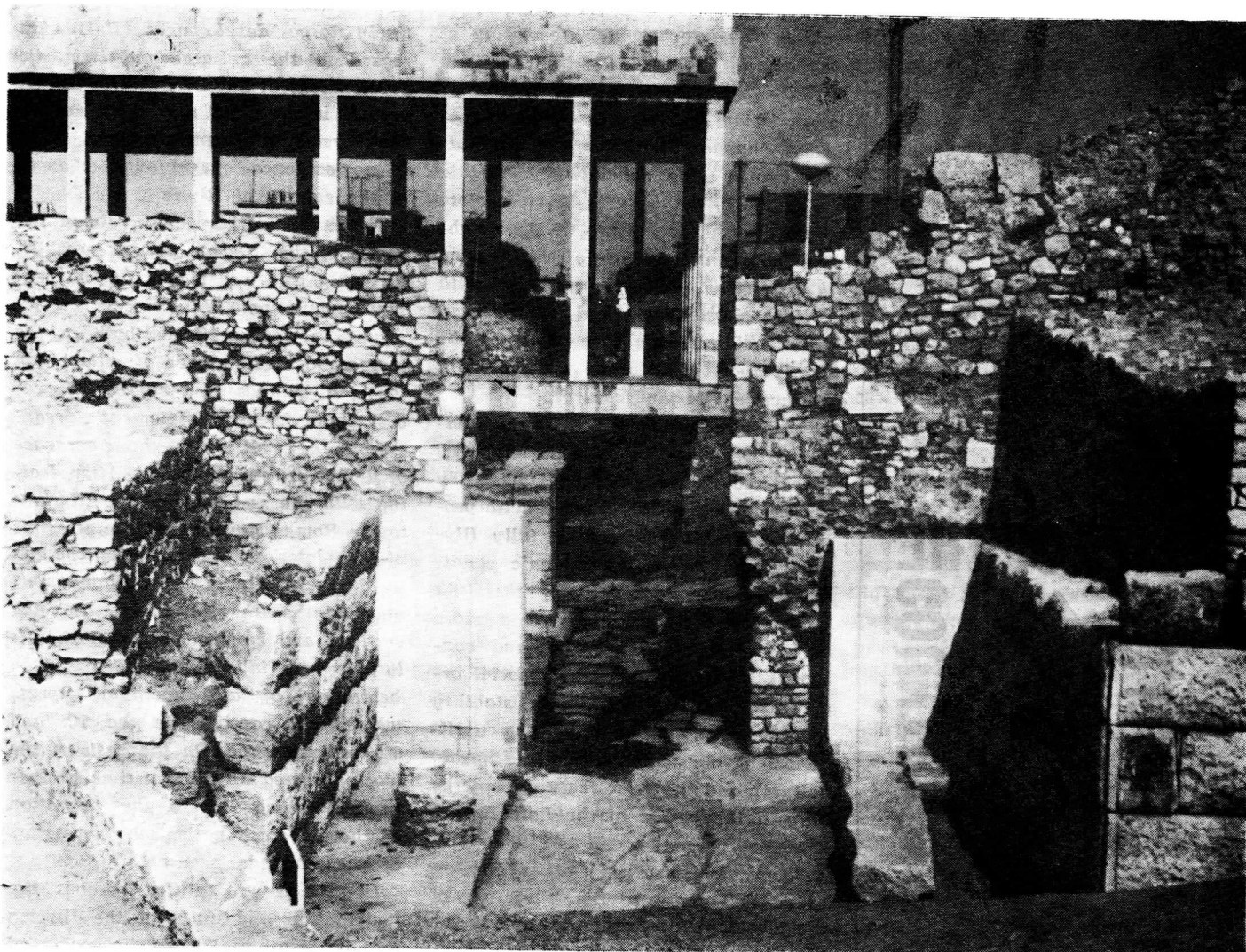
At present, our archaeology is just beginning to deal with the problem of the pre-historic inhabitants of our country, therefore, a complete and fully corroborated conclusion has not yet been reached.

In regard to the pre-historic inhabitants of our country there are two knotty problems, two issues which require solution and which are closely interconnected:

— the problem of the Indo-Europeanization of the territory of our country and of the whole Balkan Peninsula;

— the problem of the links of the pre-Illyrian aeneolithic substratum with the Illyrians as inhabitants of the western part of the Balkan Peninsula in the Bronze and Iron Ages.

The archaeological material available from Albania suggests to us that the process of the Indo-Europeanization should not be seen as the re-



New archaeological finds at the town of Lezha

sult of a single influx of migrants, but as a long process of development in the course of which the autochthonous aeneolithic cultures and their bearers intermingled with the contemporary Balkan cultures and their bearers. During this process of ethnic cultural assimilation and dissimulation and a marked socio-economic transformation, contacts between and gradual movements of populations, the process of the Indo-Europeanization of the territory of our country, the beginning of which date back at least to the Aeneolithic Age, took place.

The term «Pelasgian», which we inherit from antique sources and which we think that finds partial support in the archaeological data, may be

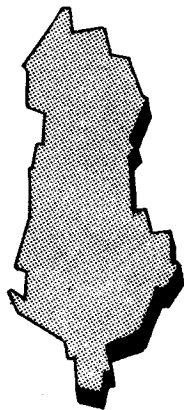
used in a conventional meaning, with a definite content and significance. Thus, the broad cultural, religious and partially ethno-linguistic community that was formed during the Aeneolithic Age in the Western Balkans, may conventionally be called Pelasgian.

Franco Prendi, senior scientific worker, delivered the report «On the formation of the Illyrian culture and ethnoses in the territory of Albania during the Bronze Age and the beginning of the Iron Age». In this report the author concentrated on certain problems connected with the genesis of the Bronze Age culture and its uninterrupted development through all periods of this era up to the beginning of the Iron Age, describing this phe-

nomenon of the continuity of the cultural development as a reliable proof of the autochthonous formation of the Illyrian population on the territory of Albania.

This ethnogenetic process begins, according to the author, with the culture of Maliq III which is considered as a phenomenon formed locally on the basis of the New Stone Age substratum and new ethnocultural elements which penetrated into the territory of Albania in the beginning of the Bronze Age through the Indo-European migrations to the Balkans. The symbiosis of the local element with the newcomers during these different periods led to the formation of a new pre-Illyrian ethno-cultural basis from

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which the autochthonous formation of the Illyrian culture and ethnos set out on its long historical road through assimilation and progressive socio-economic changes. The culture of the Middle Bronze Age develops in Albania on its Early Bronze Age basis in close contact with the culture of the neighbouring countries, those of the Aegean, in particular. It is formed now with a clear physiognomy and compactness, there by creating a sure basis for the later layer of Illyrian culture with distinctive Illyrian features.

In this sense the period of the Middle Bronze Age in Albania must be considered as an embryonal phase in the escalation of the ethno-genetic process of the Illyrians, as a fully Illyrian stage. The socio-economic conditions for the formation of the first big tribal communities, with a more or less well-defined territory and, consequently, with a permanent social organization, as well as with stability of economic relations and the unification of the main, typically Illyrian, cultural and material features, emerge only in the period of the Late Bronze Age.

The senior scientific worker, Neritan Ceka, delivered the report «Survey of the development of urban life among the southern Illyrians».

The senior scientific worker, Skënder Anamali, delivered the report «Transformation processes in Southern Illyria (1st-14th centuries)». He pointed out that the first transformations which took place over a period of 200 years had mainly a political character. After the end of wars with the Illyrian State, the Roman invaders destroyed the political unity of the Illyrians and fragmented Southern Illyria into small administrative units to prevent their unification. At this period, the author points out all the main branches of production, agriculture, handicrafts, construction and trade, even including art, passed into the hands of the Roman occupiers, and as a result of the oppression and exploitation of the local population and the construction of an extensive network of roads, everything underwent rela-

tively large development. But, with regard to the cultural and linguistic development of Southern Illyria in this period, it must be said that, despite the spread of Roman culture, there is no evidence of profound changes in the culture of Illyria.

Then, the author spoke about the period of the Illyria's revival in which the main role was played by the peasant population. This process is observed in various fields, both in the increase of the number of villages, in the rich findings in a number of graves where farming implement's predominate, as well as in the emergence of a folk art in stonework. After dealing with the resistance of the Illyrians to the Roman Empire and the attempts of the later to bring about changes in Southern Illyria, the author points out that the 4th century, in which the cultural and spiritual unity of the Illyrians was fully realized, marks the beginning of a converging process which will continue in the 5th and 6th centuries, too. On the basis of the legacy created up till that time another process which led to the formation of the Arbëresh nation, the successors of the Illyrians, sets on.

In his paper entitled «About the distribution and unity of the Illyrian ethnos from the linguistic point of view», the candidate of sciences Seit Mansaku presented evidence which proves that in the linguistic materials held to be Illyrian, besides differences, there are also common features with a very wide distribution covering almost all the zones of the Illyrian ethnos, which indicate an Illyrian ethnic unity.

Prof. Dr. Klaus Kilian, from the FR of Germany, delivered the paper Southern Albania during the late Bronze Age, its cultural relations with Southeastern Europe, the Mycaenean territories and the regions across the Adriatic», in which he dealt with the problem of the contacts of Southern Illyria with the Aegean Basin, about which there is archaeological evidence in the clasps, knives and other artifacts discovered in Mat.

«Features of the Illyrian culture in

the territory of Dardania», was the title of the paper delivered by the archaeologist Bep Jubani. The author points out that the archaeological discoveries made in Kosova and the neighbouring regions show that the Dardanian Illyrian culture emerged and was formed on an autochthonous base, had close links and great similarities with the culture of the territories of Albania and Northern Macedonia, known historically as Illyrian.

In the paper, «The Iron weapons of Vitsas, connections and differences with the Illyrian territory», the Greek archaeologist, Dr. Julia Vokotopoulos, pointed out that the discovery of large numbers of iron weapons, especially swords, in this zone, testified, among other things, to the existence there of a war-like population, similar to the inhabitants of the neighbouring Illyrian territories.

Archaeologist Dilaver Kurti delivered the paper «The contacts and relations of the Illyrian culture of Mat with the neighbouring cultures». Basing himself on the archaeological excavations carried out in the Illyrian tumuli of Mat, the author pointed out the wealth and originality of this culture from the Middle Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age, as well as the contacts and relations it had with the Illyrian centres of our territory, Pazhok, Shkodra, Korça, Kukës, and in general, with Southern and Central Illyria, etc.

Archaeologist Namik Bodinaku delivered the paper «The migrations of the period of the Early Bronze Age and their role in the formation of the Illyrian ethnos», in which he upholds the view that the Bronze Age culture is not something totally new that has come and been laid on the ruins of the cultures of the former autochthonous population, but on the contrary, a culture born from it.

In his paper «The migrations in Southeastern Europe in the Late Bronze Age and their influences on the territory of Albania», Prof. Dr. Bernhard Hänsel, from the FR of Germany, defends the hypothesis that the migrations that took place during the

13th-11th centuries before our era did not affect the territory of Albania, although the last word on this has not yet been said.

«Aegean swords of the Late Bronze Age in Albania» was the title of the paper delivered by Dr. Imma Kilian (RFG). Through a typological analysis and the classification of the swords of the Late Bronze Age, found during archaeological excavations in Albania, the author points out the close contacts between the territory of Southern Illyria and Crete and defines certain of these swords as locally made.

Prof. Francesco d'Andria (Italy) delivered the paper «New data on the relations between Illyrians and populations of ancient Italy», in which, amongst other things, he pointed out that the vases found in the excavations done in Otranto are of the «Devoll» type, of the early 8th century before our era, imported from Albania, something which proves the Illyrian origin of some populations of ancient Italy, such as the Iapygi and Messapians.

In his paper «Proto-urban Bouthroton through the data of the archaeological discoveries of recent years», archaeologist Astrit Nanaj, throws light on the origin of the city, defines the socio-economic factors which enabled its transition to the developed urban phase and, based on scientific argument, attributes the founding of this city to the Illyrian tribe of the Chaonians.

Prof. Johannes Irmscher, from the German Democratic Republic, in his paper, «Presentation of the Illyrians and Illyria in the new work Introduction to the Sciences of Classical Antiquity which has not yet been published», pointed out the place which the Illyrians and Illyria culture will occupy in this work, for which purpose he sought the collaboration of Albanian scholars.

In her paper entitled «A bronze helmet of the Illyrian type with incised ornamentation», Dr. Yana Andreou (Greece) compared a bronze helmet of the Illyrian type found in Dhourouti with similar helmets found in the necropolis of Trebinisht, or that of

Olympe, and drew the conclusion that this helmet had been made in a Corinthian workshop about 520 before our era.

Prof. Pierre Salmon (Belgium) delivered the paper «The image of Illyrians in Rome. A study of their mentality», in which, among other things, he points out that the Illyrian population fought persistently to prevent the realization of Roman interests on the eastern shores of the Adriatic.

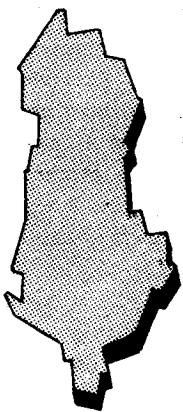
Dr. Bahri Beci, in his paper «The early habitat of the Albanians in the light of information from our historical dialectology», basing himself on the data of the historical phonetics of the Albanian language, comes to the conclusion that the two dialects of Albanian were formed in the Early Middle Ages (6th-8th centuries), or Late Antiquity (4th-6th centuries), in any case prior to the Slavonic borrowings in the Albanian language, which proves the presence of Albanians on their present territories at that time.

«The Southern Illyrians. An attempt to define them», was the title of the paper delivered by Prof. Carlo de Simone (Italy), in which the author, after making an analysis of many Illyrian personal names and other facts, arrives at the conclusion that they constitute an entity which is not found in other countries and points out that the future of Illyrian studies depends primarily on the new discoveries on Albanian soil.

The senior scientific worker Vangjel Toçi, in his paper «New data on the Illyrian onomastics in Dyrrhachium», points out that the Illyrian element was the main component of the population of that city, which is also proven by the continuity of the Illyrian onomastics in the present-day onomastics.

Prof. Cosimo Pagliara (Italy), in his paper «Recent epigraphic discoveries on the relations between the Italian and Illyrian shores of the Otranto Channel», pointed out that the archaeological research carried out in Southern Puglia in the last 10 years has proved the close contacts of this region of Italy with the nearby re-

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gions of Albania and Northwestern Greece. He also pointed out that intensive research is being done both in Italy and in Albania on similar archaeological problems and situations, thanks to the intensive, friendly and fruitful collaboration between the Italian and Albanian scholars.

Prof. Pierre Cabane (France) delivered the paper «The territorial and political changes in Southern Illyria and Epirus in the 3rd century and the first half of the 2nd century before our era», in which he dwelt on two important periods of change, the first after the year 232 before our era, which marks the decline of the Aiakides' Kingdom, and the second, that of the 3rd Macedonian-Roman War which led to the disintegration of the Epirote League and the falling of the Epirote and Illyrian States under the rule of Rome.

The candidate of sciences, Shpresa Gjongecaj, delivered the paper «The circulation of foreign coins in Southern Illyria in the 4th-1st centuries before our era», which deals with the intensive development of socio-economic life, and demonstrates that the Illyrian state had relations with many cities of Macedonia, Greece, Italy, Asia minor, etc.

Prof. Simon Backhuysen (the Netherlands), in his paper, «Between the Illyrians and the Greeks — the cities of Apollonia and Epidamnus», concentrated on the relations between the Hellenic coastal settlements, Apollonia and Dyrrhachium, and the Illyrian territories, defining these relations from economic reasons and the development of trade.

The paper delivered by senior scientific worker, Aleksandra Mane, was entitled «The economic and political relations of the Hellenes with the Illyrians (5th-3rd centuries after our era)». It dealt with some of the main aspects of these relations and the gradual growth of Illyrian influence in the colonies, one of the most important phenomena which favoured the economic and political integration of Dyrrhachium and Apollonia into the Illyrian state.

In his paper «The Illyrians, the Thracians and the Greeks. Coins in the relations between the Greek and non-Greek populations», Prof. Olivier Picquard (France) spoke about the imitation of symbols of the coins of the Hellenic coastal settlements by local kings in order to compete with them economically and politically.

The paper «Ancient Illyrian elements in the culture of Albania Early Mediaeval graves» was delivered by the candidate of sciences, Hëna Spahiu. She pointed out the stylistic and ornamental peculiarities of the artifacts discovered, which prove that they come from the fund of the ancient Illyrian culture.

In his paper «The Illyrians and the Ardians — essay of the solution to the question», Prof. Vlodimierz Pajakowsky (Poland) deals with problems of the place inhabited by the tribes of «Illyrii proprie dicti» (in the basin of the Shkodra Lake), as well as the territorial settlements of the Ardiian tribes with the Antariates, Paeones, Dardans and Illyrians as their neighbours.

Prof. Rumen Katincharov (Bulgaria) delivered the paper «The cultural relations between Thrace, Greece and Northwestern Anatolia in the Bronze Age and Early Iron Age. Basing himself on the history of Southeastern Europe, he argues that the Aegean-Anatolian relations are an historical-cultural unity.

Dr. K. Wardle (England) delivered the paper «Excavations in Asyros. Tumuli in Macedonia» in which through an analysis of a pre-historic settlement of Macedonia, of its organization, the architecture of houses, the method of working ceramics, etc., he comes to the conclusion that we have to do with a civilization typical of the Albanian territory.

Anthropologist Aleksandër Dhima, candidate of sciences, delivered the paper «Survey of the anthropological features of the Illyrians», in which he presented all the anthropological data accumulated so far on the physical structure of the Illyrians of our territories.

«The palaeo-demographic and an-

thropological features of the Illyrians» was the subject of the paper delivered by Prof. Janos Nemaskieri (Hungary), in which he put the emphasis on inter-disciplinary research and the results of a new analysis for the reconstruction of the genetic structure of the Illyrian population.

In the paper «Considerations on the development of the palaeo-Byzantine mosaics in Albania», the senior scientific worker, Dhorka Dhamo, basing herself on the style employed in iconography speaks about the tradition and original character of mosaic art gained in the period of the cultural regeneration of the Illyrian territories in the 5th-6th centuries.

These papers were also held at the colloquium: «Data on the genesis and continuity of the culture of Mat in the Bronze Age», «The culture of the tumuli of Shtoj (Shkodra)», «Aspects of Illyrian culture in the 8th-5th centuries before our era in the region of Kolonja», «About the urban development of Lissus in the 4th-1st centuries before our era», «A new Illyrian settlement at Triport of Vlora», «Phoinice in the new archaeological discoveries», «On the political institutions of the koinon of the Prasaibes», «The political and social organization of the koinon of Dimallum in the 3rd-2nd centuries before our era», «Early evidence of art in Dyrrhachium», «The production of local ceramics in Dyrrhachium in the 6th-2nd centuries before our era», «The urban structure of cities in Illyria from the year 168 before our era to the year 212 of our era», «On some phenomena of home pottery of the Albanian Early Middle Ages», «Antique centres and graves in the valley of the middle course of the Apsos River», «The dynamics of development of Onchesmoi (4th century before our era — 6th century of our era)», «The continuation of the castles of the Late Antiquity in Albanian mediaeval fortifications», «Aspects of Palaeo-Christian architecture in Albania», «The monuments of Late Antiquity in Byois and the Palaeo-Christian basilica at Arapaj and the new discoveries in it».

After the delivery of the papers Albanian and foreign students of archaeology engaged in a lively exchange of opinions.

The vice-president of the Academy of Sciences, Prof. Hekuran Mara, delivered the closing speech, in which, among other things, he said that the exchange of opinions and the free discussion on the interpretation of the archaeological material had been of fresh assistance to the deepening, corroboration, and further scientific clarification of the issues which were the object of this colloquium. They brought forth the new achievements of our scholars and researchers in the fields of archaeology, ancient history and linguistics on the problems of the origin of the Illyrian and the formation of the Albanian people.

Making the synthesis of the more important results achieved, he pointed out that the colloquium was an important step forward the Albanian archaeology and archaeologists have taken in the extension of their studies and research throughout the territory of the country, in the deepening

of their studies, in the extension of the range of problems, and showed their increased competence in raising new problems, etc. The reports and papers of our scholars were based on those correct concepts and methodological orientations and on those modern methods of scientific study and research which are based on the Marxist-Leninist theoretical thought of the Party, of its unforgettable founder and leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha. We are convinced, he concluded, that led by the Central Committee of the Party, with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head, greater and more brilliant prospects are opened to our historical sciences and, among them, our archaeological science, and they will certainly be materialized with new and important scientific studies and achievements.

On behalf of the Academy of Sciences of the PSR of Albania, he warmly thanked the foreign friends and colleagues for their participation in this colloquium, for their active assistance in its proceedings and the readiness they expressed on many occasions for collaboration with mutual interest.

CELEBRATION OF THE 40th ANNIVERSARY OF THE ALBANIAN LEAGUE OF WRITERS AND ARTISTS

On the 7th of October, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Albanian League of Writers and Artists, a commemorative meeting was organized at the hall of the Higher Institute of Arts in the capital.

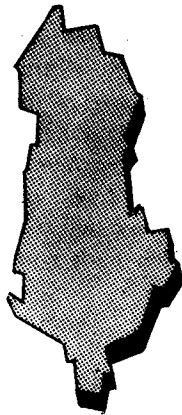
Participating in this event were writers and artists, working people of cultural and artistic institutions, publishing houses and other centres of work and production, young talents and guests.

The meeting was also attended by member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party and vice-president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade

Rita Marko, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, Comrade Foto Çami, member of the Central Committee of the Party and director of the Institute of Marxist-Leninist Studies, Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha, Minister of Education and Culture, Comrade Tefta Cami, first secretary of the Tirana District Party Committee, Pirro Kondi, chairman of the Executive Committee of the District People's Council of Tirana, Jashar Menzelxhiu, and other comrades.

The meeting was opened by the secretary of the League of Writers and Artists, Llazar Siliqi.

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Amidst the enthusiasm of those present, Comrade Foto Çami read the message of greetings of the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, Comrade Ramiz Alia, addressed to the writers and artists on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the League of Writers and Artists.

The message of greetings said among other things:

During the 40 years of its existence, the League of Writers and Artists has become an organization which includes all art creators, an important centre of their ideological and professional education, a militant association which fights for a true artistic creativeness with ideological purity, and inspires mobilization. Its growth is the clearest proof of the development of our socialist culture, the advancement of the national economy, the overall emancipation of our society.

- Our writers and artists have given our people outstanding literary and artistic works which truthfully reflect the heroic struggle of the masses for the defence of the gains of the revolution and the construction of socialism, which focus on and extoll the creative work of our people, their patriotism, their noble and valiant spirit.

- Our writers and artists' creativeness is distinguished by its realism, its sound ideological content, its popular spirit and profound national character, its humanism and internationalism.

- The Party and the people are confident that our writers and artists will create still better works in the future. The further we advance on the road of socialism and the more the cultural and educational level of our people is raised, the greater is the responsibility of the artist both as a citizen and as creator.

- Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings, which constitute a constant comprehensive program for all our writers and artists, are a great ideological and cultural treasury for the education and formation of creative forces. Their assimilation is a reliable guarantee for the advancement and flourishing of our socialist art.

The message of greetings was received with stormy applause for the Party of Labour.

The speech of the occasion was held by the chairman of the League of Writers and Artists, Dritëro Agolli, who, among other things, emphasized that the message of greetings sent by Comrade Ramiz Alia is an expression of the great love, solicitude and respect of the Party for our creative work, for all of us who are present at this festive evening and for all the writers and artists of the country. Whenever the Party congratulates and sends us its greetings, our hearts bounce with joy and, at the same time, our minds turn to the great tasks of the future which we must fulfil in order to fully justify this solicitude and love. The solicitude and respect for literature and art is a wonderful tradition of our Party, a tradition which was created by our beloved and unforgettable Comrade Enver Hoxha. From their birth our new socialist arts were enveloped in the warmth of this tradition and never ceased giving their warmth in return, because it is always kept alive by the radiant warmth of the Party of Labour. The creation of the League of Writers and Artists 40 years ago, Dritëro Agolli continued, was a landmark in the spiritual life of the country, a political, cultural and artistic event of exceptional importance. For the first time in the history of the Albanian literature, the writers were syndicated in such organization which would work for the formation of the political, ideological, spiritual and aesthetic unity of them, for the cause of the progress of socialist culture. In the beginning the League of Writers and Artists had only 70 members, while today it comes to its 40th anniversary with an army of 1962 creators in all branches and fields of literature and arts, with a wealth of creativeness and broad political, social, artistic and cultural activities. In our country are cultivated all kinds and genres of art, from minor poetry to poems, from the short story to the novel, from the song to the opera. The motion picture and the telefilm, as the newest Albanian art, now has become part of our daily life.

Dwelling on the broad possibilities and wonderful conditions which the Party has created for the writers and artists, the speaker pointed out that socialism has enhanced the personality of the man of letters and art, highly

appreciates his intellectual work, placing in his disposal publishing houses and printeries, the Film Studio and the television, the theatres and concert halls, the art exhibitions and galleries, the rostrums and town squares. These very favourable conditions for all-round creative work encourage young generations of writers and artists to enter the literary and artistic world of our country. This artistic and literary wealth not only enriches the golden treasury of spiritual values, but also gives a fresh brilliance to and keeps alive the best heritage of our tradition created in the centuries.

After speaking of some problems concerning the need for raising the artistic skill and level of literary works, comrade Dritëro Agolli dwelt on the great tasks which face the League for the implementation of the invaluable instructions and advice Comrade Ramiz Alia gave at his meeting with the creators of the Korça district.

Winding up his speech, Comrade Dritëro Agolli pointed out that the entire literary-artistic activity carried out during these 40 years is permeated by the popular and militant spirit, by lofty communist partisanship. Our celebration falls on October, he said, on the month when Comrade Enver Hoxha, the greatest and most beloved teacher and friend of writers and artists, was born. This October he is not among us, but his immortal work has remained, his thinking and his immortal name have remained. The day when he was born, the 16th of October, is also immortal. This day will remain in the centuries in the pages of our national history, in the pages of our books.

Then, Comrade Rita Marko handed in the decoration «Order of the Flag» with which the Presidium of the People's Assembly awarded the League of Writers and Artists on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of its found-

ing, for the great contribution which the League has made to the reflection with truthfulness and revolutionary spirit of our socialist reality and the heroic past of our people, as a centre which has served the ideological formation of creators of all generations. This decoration, he said, is an expression of the high assessment of the Party and the people for the creators' work.

The «Order of the Flag», «Order of the Red Flag of Labour», and «Naim Frashëri Order» were also awarded to 64 writers, poets, composers, painters,

sculptors and other creators in different fields of art.

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

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Activities on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the League of Writers and Artists were organized in the branches of the League in different districts of the country.

THE 6th FESTIVAL OF THE ALBANIAN FEATURE FILM

During the first week of October, on the occasion of the 6th Festival of the Albanian Feature Film, the Palace of Culture of the capital were shown 13 best films made by the «New Albania» Film Studio and the Albanian Radio-Television. The program was a proof of a good qualitative development of our film-making art.

The festival lasted five days, which were like a beautiful celebration for our film-makers, were packed with great emotion and extensive debate about the best achievements of the last two years. The screen revealed fragments from the present and the past, from the life and the history of the Albanian people. Most of them treated interesting arguments, skillfully raised in art and carrying an important message for our time, for the present and the future. Most of the films participating in the festival were about the problems of our present socialist life, about the current problems of our socialist society.

The festival was closed with a ceremony in which the winner was proclaimed. Participating in the ceremony were working people from work and production centres, from cultural and artistic institutions, film-makers, young men and women, and others. Also attending the ceremony were the minister of Education and Culture, Tefta Cami, the first secretary of the District Party Committee of Tirana, Pirro Kondi, the chairman of the League of the Albanian Writers and Artists, Dritëro Agolli, and others.

The jury of the festival, taking into consideration also the opinion of the juries set up in some other cities of the country, honoured the film «Warm Hand», script by Neshat Tozaj and director Kujtim Çashku, with the cup of the festival. The cup of the festival was also awarded to the actors Sandër Prosi (post-mortem), People's Artist, Timo Flloko and Rajmonda Bulku. Medals of the festival were awarded to many directors, photographers, painters and actors.

**STUDYING
COMRADE
ENVER HOXHA'S
WORKS**

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All the theoretical work of Comrade Enver Hoxha is a Marxist-Leninist summing up of the struggle of the Party, of the efforts of the people, of the road traversed by the Albanian communists in the battles for the freedom of the Homeland and the socialist construction of the country

WE CAN SAY WITHOUT HESITATION THAT THE COLLECTION WITH THE TITLE ABOUT SCIENCE, WHICH CAME OUT RECENTLY, OCCUPIES A SPECIAL PLACE IN THE SERIES OF COMRADE ENVER HOXHA'S WORKS. THE COLLECTION COMPRISES SPEECHES, CONTRIBUTIONS TO DISCUSSIONS, ARTICLES, CONVERSATIONS, LETTERS, NOTES AND, LASTLY, PURE STUDIES OR PARTS OF STUDIES, WHICH MAKE UP A COMPLETE, EXTENSIVE AND COMPREHENSIVE SCIENTIFIC WORK SELECTED FROM THE WEALTH OF THE BODY OF HIS WORKS. THIS COLLECTION PERMITS US TO FORM A COMPLETE IMAGE OF THE PLACE SCIENCE HAS ALWAYS OCCUPIED IN THE LIFE AND THINKING OF THIS GREAT THINKER, OF THE UNSURPASSED LOVE AND SOLICITUDE WHICH THIS LEADER DEVOTED THROUGHOUT ALL HIS LIFE TO SCIENCE AND ITS PROGRESS.

The lines along which Comrade Enver Hoxha developed his idea about the creation of the new Albanian science, with its own physiognomy, a deeply revolutionary science integrated completely with the gigantic efforts of the people and the Party for the construction of socialism, constitute an exceptional road. «All the theoretical work of Comrade Enver Hoxha,» said Comrade Ramiz Alia at the 11th Plenum of the CC of the Party, «is a Marxist-Leninist summing up of the

Prof. ALEKS BUDA — President of the Academy of Sciences of the PSR of Albania

struggle of the Party, of the efforts of the people, of the road traversed by the Albanian communists in the battle for the freedom of the Homeland and the socialist construction of the country.» The new Albanian science, the embodiment of the Marxist-Leninist methodology, characterized by a high Party spirit, connected by a thousand threads with the political, economic and social activity of our people, is part of this great struggle of the Party and the efforts of the entire people. Our science acknowledges the paternity of the Party with pride and gratitude; its foundations have been

THINGS WHICH ALWAYS FOUNDATIONS ALBANIAN SCIENCE

by **ALEKS BUDA**

laid on the unshakeable theoretical thinking of Comrade Enver Hoxha. This is the basic factor which explains its road of successes, as the work *About Science* clearly and convincingly shows.

The universality of interests, the versatility of fields in which Comrade Enver Hoxha has explored with his wonderful analyses and syntheses, is really amazing. This can be asserted with full conviction about his entire activity as a leader, and with just as great conviction about his activity as a theoretician, a scientist, and an erudite. This is a peculiarity of all great thinkers of mankind. Our nation had the great fortune to make its own this heritage through the thinking of its glorious son, Enver Hoxha. His mind of a keen observer and a scholar was directed in so many fields and vital questions, ranging from the great problems of fundamental theoretical, national values to the lesser problems of a factory or cooperative, to the creative plans of a scientist. In the heat of the war for national liberation, when his life was exposed to real dangers, the underground leader found time to think about an Albanian science, since then the founder of the Party emphasized the saying of Lenin, by which he was guided, that «Without a revolutionary theory there can be no revolutionary movement» — a motto for all the major transformations for the future: the wounds of the war were not healed yet when the Commander pointed out that «science should have close ties with

life and practice», which was to characterize our new culture. That was the road which led to the 8th Plenum of the CC of the Party five years ago, at which Comrade Enver Hoxha charged scientific activities with a great and arduous task to achieve «a qualitative explosion, we may say, a revolution in production, in technique, in technology and in organization... providing solutions to day-to-day problems which life raises, and opening up perspectives.» Within these decades he carried out an intensive activity for the solution of major questions raised by the construction of socialism, our new life, our potential.

The task which Comrade Enver Hoxha raised that, in the mire «in which international bourgeoisie is wallowing, in the context of the global counter-revolutionary aims of the imperialist strategy, it is an imperative duty that the scientific studies, under the leadership of the Party, should play a greater role in the defence of Marxism-Leninism, in opening up perspectives and shedding more light on the experience of our socialist revolution,» is a task which remains always valid. Regardless of the achievements in this direction, the need for new higher levels still remains; the possibilities which our science has today to carry out this honourable task are great, because Comrade Enver Hoxha enriched the Marxist-Leninist theoretical-scientific treasury with such Works as *Imperialism and the Revolution*, *About the 7th Five-year Plan*, etc., not to mention other

Works. The study of these Works provides the guideline to the profound knowledge about the acute problems of the theory and practice of our socialist revolution, the problem to operate in the deepening of our socialist revolution, the problem of class struggle and the deepening of the ideological revolution, etc.

With his clarity of vision and far-sightedness Comrade Enver Hoxha became, as nobody else did, a great source of encouragement and assistance with concrete teachings for the correct illumination and for new achievements in the elucidation of a series of great fundamental problems of our national history, the language and culture of our people. This fact, too, is part of the general orientation that science should be connected with life and assist it, place itself in the service of the great problems of our socialist production, education and culture.

Special importance in this direction have the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha in which he stresses the important methodological principle that the very complex and just as interesting central problems of these fields cannot be solved merely by means of empirical, descriptive methods, dissociating them from the history of the people, in general. The phenomena of the history of culture should be seen as links of the same chain and cannot be divorced from the results attained in related disciplines. These phenomena are subjected to links of dialectical subordination,

and it is precisely for this reason that they must be treated from an interdisciplinary point of view. Only by combining the results of analysis of individual scientific disciplines is it possible to reach to a generalization of real processes and the explanation of phenomena which, in the opinion of foreign scientists, cannot be explained. One of these is the great problem of our ethnogenesis, the formation of the Albanian people, their language and culture.

Since 1962, Comrade Enver Hoxha raised the need for explaining these phenomena, by penetrating the depths of centuries and millenia, pointing out that «The genesis of the Albanian people is an important and complex problem, the study of which will require the activation and collaboration of many scientific workers.» And, in fact, the results of research over many years, conducted on the basis of these instructions in the field of archaeology, the history of language, dialectology and ethnography, combined with their historical context, revealed that in this case we have to do with results from the operation of objective and subjective factors, the operation of the laws of history, and not with a «miracle», or with some happy accident.

The theoretical scientific thinking of Comrade Enver Hoxha has invariably opposed any kind of schematism and global treatment of phenomena in any scientific discipline, the science of

history, included. Along with the study of the general laws, he proposed, it is important to carry out specific studies of the individual objective and subjective conditions in which the processes develop, events and great historical phenomena occur, the peculiarities of culture, the mode of living, family life, the life of classes develop. Since the Marxist-Leninist thinking provides scientific argument about the role of the masses of the people, it is necessary that these peculiarities should be made the subject of more rigorous scientific studies; only in this manner we will make a complete and accurate picture of the conditions in which our Anti-fascist National Liberation War was waged and the just as arduous and important struggle for the socialist construction is carried out. This gave an important impulse to the interdisciplinary studies on the peasantry, which has become an important new field of our studies.

This high evaluation of the popular features of our socialist national culture frontally opposes the disparaging concepts which the bourgeois and revisionist cosmopolite culture has to offer in this respect.

Comrade Enver Hoxha's evaluation of our people, as an inexhaustible source of strength, who have all moral and intellectual possibilities to raise their culture, science and art to ever higher levels, does not imply that he did not make just as high

an evaluation of the great scientific and cultural progressive values which other peoples, especially the neighbouring peoples, with whom the Albanian people have maintained continuous cultural links, have created in the course of their history. With this broad culture and erudition, he teaches us how to make a higher assessment of the revolutionary traditions of the peoples and recognize their cultural and scientific achievements in a process of dialectical assimilation.

Comrade Enver Hoxha is a real scholar, as well. This collection comprises only parts or fragments from capital studies published. He took upon himself not only the role of the inspirer, the guide in science, but he also was a rank-and-file «soldier», the model scholar for every one of us.

The new collection *About Science* is a constituent part of the great treasury of Comrade Enver Hoxha's work. If in this publication, prepared by the Academy of Sciences, we find great and many-sided values contained in the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha about science and for scientists, for individual disciplines and for the entire scientific policy of the Party, in the great treasury of the theoretical and practical work of the unforgettable leader we, scientists, will find a constant source of daily nourishment, a variety of study themes for today and for the time to come.

THE REVOLUTIONARY SCIENTIFIC UNDERSTANDING OF PEOPLE'S WELL-BEING

by **ABDYL BACKA**

The Party has always seen the construction of socialism and the raising of the material well-being and the cultural level of the working people as one and inseparable question from its daily policy and activity

FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION OF THE COUNTRY A COMPLETE, REVOLUTIONARY SCIENTIFIC CONCEPT OF THE PEOPLE'S WELL-BEING WAS FORMED GRADUALLY ACCORDING TO THE TEACHINGS OF COMRADE ENVER HOXHA. THE STUDY OF THE THEORETICAL WORK OF COMRADE ENVER HOXHA AND THE SUMMING UP OF THE EXPERIENCE OF OUR SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION REVEAL THAT THE WELL-BEING OF THE PEOPLE IS A SOCIO-ECONOMIC NOTION OF COMPREHENSIVE SIGNIFICANCE AND CONSTITUTES THE MAIN SOCIAL FUNCTION OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALIST ECONOMY. WELL-BEING HAS NOT ONLY A STRICTLY ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE, RELATED ONLY TO THE QUALITY, QUANTITY AND THE STRUCTURE OF THE MATERIAL BLESSINGS USED FOR CONSUMPTION, BUT HAS ALSO A PROFOUND POLITICAL, IDEOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE.

It is connected with all the factors and conditions which have a determining role in and direct bearing on the life of the people in all its facets. The whole thing about this pivots around and in close unity and dialectical connection with the treatment of the needs of society and the possibilities for their satisfaction, the work and production and the all-round advance of the country, the

ABDYL BACKA — Doctor of economic sciences

personal interests and the general interests.

1. **One of the main teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha is that the construction of socialism and the raising of well-being constitute one and the same question.** The Party of Labour of Albania has always sustained the Marxist-Leninist thesis that the way of life is an inseparable part of the socialist social life, that it develops in close connection with the socialist revolution, in con-

formity with the Marxist-Leninist ideology and the norms of the communist morality. Material life and the spiritual world of our people, their personality, the emancipation and happiness of each individual member of the society, the family life, the creative work and activity of each member, are connected inseparably with the life and activity of the socialist society, with the fundamental tasks of the construction of socialism. Comrade Enver Hoxha has pointed out that «The Party has always seen the construction of socialism and the raising of the material well-being and the cultural level of the working people as one and inseparable question from its daily policy and activity.»¹

The bourgeois and revisionist ideologists strive to create the impression that man's various needs can be fulfilled only on the basis of private ownership, the «freedom of the indi-

vidual», the «free» development of the productive forces, and on the basis of the laws of the market. Despite the masks put up and the unrestrained demagogy about the alleged independence of the way of life from politics and ideology, despite the slogan that the society is becoming an ideological «void», day-to-day life shows with innumerable facts that the way of life, the degree of the fulfilment of the vital needs and the way they are fulfilled, are utilized by the bourgeoisie and its minions to defend and immortalize the exploiting socio-economic bourgeois system which is continuously falling in decay. Comrade Enver Hoxha teaches us, «The bourgeois-revisionist understanding of life, which has its most typical manifestations in the unrestrainable individualism and selfishness, simlessness and vanity, hankering after luxury and fulfilment of all sorts of whims and fancies, decline of moral standards and degeneration, parasitism and criminality, which have become incurable moral and social ulcers of the present-day capitalist and revisionist society, is virtually alien to us.»²

The genuine socialism which is built in our country according to the teachings of Marxism-Leninism, in conformity with the fundamental interests of the working class and other working masses, is a kind of society which is built on a broad front and in all its component parts. The Party and our people have weathered many severe storms and tempests, have overcome many difficulties and surmounted obstacles, but have never seen the construction of socialism in a one-sided manner, have never «sacrificed» one of its aspects or the other for the sake of side-tracking the difficulties and obstacles which have emerged on their road. On the contrary, they have fought and continue to fight for socialism to be built and ceaselessly advance in all directions, in the superstructure and the base of society, in

the material-technical base and in the well-being of the people, in the way of life and the education of the working people with the spirit of communist morality.

In the present conditions of our socialist construction, more than ever before it is required that the socialist economy develops and is strengthened ceaselessly, that production develops entirely with our own forces and at relatively high rates, that the work and activity of each is estimated according to the measure of the fulfilment of the planned tasks. This is the clearest manifestation of the understanding and application, as a single unity, of the principle of socialist construction and the well-being of the people.

Another important requirement is also the correct understanding of the conditions in which we are building the complete socialist society, defending the gains we have made and the Marxist-Leninist doctrine against the bourgeois and revisionist enemies. The Party has pointed out that the imperialist-revisionist encirclement is a threatening encirclement in action, which fights us from all directions and in all fields, and which endeavours to hamper, interfere with and sabotage our forward march. Comrade Enver Hoxha teaches us: «Our people should live every day with the external and internal political situations of the country, always see their tasks in close connection with these situations, work with a lofty spirit of self-denial and sacrifice, always be ready, vigilant and resolute fighters against all the attempts and pressures of the enemies. The struggle against the imperialist-revisionist encirclement is not a single battle or a series of campaigns, but a continuous fight that must be waged every day.»³

2. The well-being is not donated, but is achieved with work on the basis of the principle of self-reliance. The revolutionary thinking and activity of Comrade Enver Hoxha is a

vivid expression of the fundamental idea that socialism is achieved by the working class and other working masses, under the leadership of the Party. Just as the construction of socialism cannot be imagined without the work, the toil and the steel will, without the persistence and sacrifices of the broad masses of working people, so the well-being, as an inseparable part of socialist society, cannot be imagined and realized without the revolutionary creative activity of the working people on the basis of the line and policy of the Marxist-Leninist party.

This is so because in socialism the social production and its distribution are subordinated, for the first time on a proper and scientific basis, to the question of how to make the life of the working people as prosperous and secure as possible, by creating the well-being for all working people. Historical experience shows that only socialism is capable of achieving this on the basis of the work of people freed from any kind of oppression and exploitation.

Basing itself on the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, our Party has worked continuously, with different effective forms, to imbue our people with the revolutionary concept that the well-being can be achieved and raised to higher levels only through the work of the working masses, on the basis of the principle of self-reliance. Comrade Enver Hoxha has pointed out that «The Party has worked and continues to work in order to make the life of our people in town and countryside more and more prosperous. The well-being, the happy and optimistic future, are guaranteed by the entire dynamic development of our socialist society. They have the free work of our people liberated from any kind of oppression and exploitation at their foundation.»⁴

In the People's Socialist Republic of Albania work has become a question of honour and glory. The Party

teaches us that the formation of the new man cannot be conceived divorced from his work, or be imagined outside his work. This is so because work is the vital condition for the existence of the man. It creates the material blessings and provides for their various services, which are utilized for the benefit of the working people.

But our people, involved in the revolutionary process of the complete construction of the socialist society, do not forget the instructions of the Party and Comrade Enver Hoxha that the negative phenomena of the capitalist and revisionist world may also occur and gravely prejudice our gains, if we do not work as we should and how we should, if we do not correctly plan and co-ordinate our tasks, if we do not fulfil the indices of the state plan to the letter, if we do not have a proper understanding of the consequences resulting from the capitalist-revisionist encirclement and blockade if we do not consistently implement the principle of self-reliance. The conviction that for the economy to proceed on the right road and well-being to increase, for the economy to be ceaselessly strengthened and maintain its stability, the working people must necessarily work continuously, in the process of work and education, for the effective management of the economy. Everyone should be preoccupied for the carrying out of the tasks set in every front.

In the questions of well-being as in any other question the Party and our socialist state are not guided by subjective wishes. They have always been realistic, have based each plan and each measure for the raising of well-being on our objective reality, on the concrete development of the economy, on the possibilities created and the perspectives of development. Therefore, achievements, too, are great and there is stability. At a time when the whole bourgeois and revisionist, capitalist world is in the grip of an overall economic, energy, financial and

valutary crisis, an ideological and a spiritual crisis, and has been plunged into a great confusion and chaos, in our country, under the leadership of the Party of Labour of Albania, socialism is built with success and the socialist economy develops in an all-round manner, guaranteeing the fulfilment of the various needs of production, the defence of the country and the people. «Now everybody can see how vital has been the Party's policy of the socialist industrialization, of the collectivization and progress of agriculture, of the electrification, of achieving self-sufficiency in bread grain, of the training of a whole army of cadres and specialists, of the independent economic and political development of the country. To achieve this development, big investments had to be made..., struggle, great toil and efforts were necessary, but the victories achieved and the clear prospects have fully justified this policy.»⁵

3. Another revolutionary idea of well-being, which permeates Comrade Enver Hoxha's work, is that about the creation of the harmony of social needs. The Party has adhered and continues to adhere to the principle that the needs are determined by the objective and subjective factors, and that they have a natural and socio-historical character. Here, the decisive role is played by the social factors such as the character of the relations of production, the degree of the ideological, political and cultural development of the society, the level of development of the productive forces, different traditions, the meaning and the contents of well-being and the roads to raise it, etc. In our country, these factors are continuously improved and developed, therefore, the needs of society change, become richer and more and more varied.

The experience of our socialist construction reveals very clearly some essential social needs of a new aspect. In the first place, they are characterized by rapid growth of and have to

do with all the working people, the social classes and groups inside them. The emergence and spread of new needs is something which does not take place at once or spontaneously. Therefore, their fulfilment is gradual, is made parallel with the development of production, with the raising of the material well-being and the ideological, political and cultural development of society, until the new needs become something of a general and ordinary character.

It is a noteworthy fact that the needs in socialism are real, and stem from reasonable causes. In our country we have eliminated all those needs which were connected with the interests, the ideology and morality, the way of life and the fanciful wishes of the exploiting classes, with their parasitic consumption. New needs, which are continuously encouraged and gain weight, emerge gradually. These needs are linked directly with the socialist mode of living, with the interests of the revolution and socialism, with the proletarian ideology and morality, with the all-round development and flourishing of our socialist life.

The growing needs and requirements by the members of socialist society for material goods and various vital and cultural services is a natural continuous process. But when we put forward and analyse the problem of the needs and requirements, whether of the development of extended reproduction or of the people's consumption, we are always faced with the simple but fundamental question. With what are the needs of production and the needs of the people fulfilled? Where are the means and sources for their fulfilment to be found?

It is obvious that the material and spiritual needs are not abstract notions, separated from the material development of the society. Without material blessings there is no fulfilling of the needs, without producing means of production and consumer

goods in ever greater proportions, with good quality and according to the required structure, it is impossible to ensure consumption in ever greater proportions of consumer values for the aim of productive consumption and non-productive consumption.

4. **The correct harmonization of the economic interests permeates the revolutionary understanding of well-being through and through.** A place of special theoretical and practical importance in all the revolutionary thinking and activity of Comrade Enver Hoxha is occupied by the question of the economic interests, of their correct harmonization. Marxism-Leninism teaches us, and this has been proved by the practice of our socialist construction, that economic interests constitute the basis of the political, ideological, cultural, and other interests. Nevertheless, seen from the viewpoint of the role which they play in the development of the society, the political-ideological interests have priority over the economic interests, because the latter are the concentrated expression of the economic interests. It is important that this thesis of principle should be taken into account in all the activity of our socialist state for the activation of the different factors of production, for the harmonious development of the socialist economy and for the correct solution of the problems of socialist construction in conformity with the fundamental interests of the working class and the other working masses.

The economic interests emerge in the daily life as vital needs of the members of society, which must be fulfilled in order to ensure the all-round development of the society and each of its members. However, for this to be done it is required that each working people should be engaged in a definite useful socio-economic activity. On the other hand, the economic interests, which are reflected in the consciousness of the working people, as they imagine them

in conformity with the socio-economic conditions in which they live and act, become a major incentive in their social activity. **In this manner the link between the economic needs and interests, on the one hand, and the social labour, on the other hand, is closely established.** Without the existence of the needs there can be no economic interests, just as without activity of the people in production there can be no fulfilment of the economic needs and interests. The fulfilment of the needs constitutes, in this way, a powerful motive force for the activity of people. On this basis, the broad working masses in socialism are economically interested in carrying production and other social activities further forward.

The socialist society is characterized by the emergence and development of the common interests of the whole society — the general social interests. Socialist ownership of the means of production conditions the common aim of the social production, that is, the general social interests; it gives these interests a predominating character and transforms them into a great motive force for the complete construction of the socialist society and for the ceaseless raising of the well-being of the people. In the capitalist society, in which private ownership and the aim of ensuring maximum profit through the oppression and exploitation of the working people reign supreme, there can be no talk about a common aim of the social production and about general well-being for the working people. «Where there is no community of interests, there can be no unity of aims, let alone unity of actions.»⁶

Comrade Enver Hoxha teaches us, «In order to ensure the best possible fulfilment of the needs of the economy, the defence of the country and the well-being of the people, it is required that the various economic interests should be harmonized and co-ordinated correctly.» The fun-

damental principle of this harmonization is always based on the placing of the general interests of society above the specific personal interests, the placing of the fundamental interests above the non-fundamental interests, of placing the interests of the perspective above the interests of the moment.

The priority of the general interests over the personal interests is not and cannot be an aim in itself, but a necessary condition to ceaselessly increase the social production, to gradually raise and guarantee the well-being of the people, and to strengthen the defence of the country.

In the context of the priority which the general interests of the society have and always should have, the Party has treated with great care also the relationships between the interests of the perspective and the interests of the moment, maintaining a necessary balance between them in each period of the socialist construction. As the PLA has pointed out, «...to be guided only by the interests of the moment and to overlook those of the perspective, this means to think only of today and not of tomorrow...; this means to be well-provided for today, but to face difficulties, unpleasant surprises and great dangers tomorrow, to think only for oneself and to disregard the duties for the future generations, to fulfil the partial interests and requirements of today and to abandon the fundamental interests, the revolutionary goals and ideals.»⁷ However, it is also a mistake to be guided only by the interests of the perspective and the fundamental interests, overlooking the fulfilment of the various requirements and needs of the people. «Every generation carries out its own historical tasks, some of which are heavier and some other; easier, some greater and some smaller. And every generation works not only for the future, but also for the present; every generation has the right to enjoy the fruits of its labour in this or that

degree, according to possibilities and conditions.»⁸

5. **The line for the raising of well-being of the entire people is one of the essential expressions of the revolutionary understanding of well-being.** In conformity with the nature of the socialist social order and the perspective of the construction of communism, our Party has seen and sees the well-being not as well-being for a class only, or for a definite section of the people, but as well-being for the whole people, and not only for the city, but also for the countryside, not only for the present, but also for the future. By giving this kind of content to well-being, the Party has not permitted and does not permit great differentials in the standard of living and way of life between the classes, groups and strata in the socialist society, indeed, it has gradually narrowed the distinctions that exist between them.

The consistent implementation of this line is based and continues to be based on a series of objective factors which have been created in the process of the revolution and socialist construction of the country. The elimination of the private ownership of the means of production and the establishment of socialist relations of production, which are based on the state and cooperativist social ownership, liquidate the basis of class antagonisms, give birth to and develop the general interests of society and help to apply in practice the correct harmonization of all kinds of interests — economic, political, social and cultural interests. In our country the people are liberated from exploitation and social inequality, they enjoy the necessary material and spiritual blessings on the basis of the criterion of social work and the productivity of social labour.

The active role of the state in the harmonious development of the whole country is continuously enhanced on the basis of the socialist relations of production, the category of social con-

sumption emerges and extends, the essential distinctions between mental work and physical work, between town and countryside, are continuously narrowed. All these and other economic and social changes which have been carried out in our country, have created and continue to create very favourable conditions for our people to be more and more orientated towards the general interests and place them above their personal interests, to connect their personal and family interests with the general well-being, to continuously strengthen the revolutionary class solidarity and the spirit of socialist solidarity.

In the general raising of the well-being and the narrowing of distinctions in the levels of income and the way of life among the classes and social groups, the Party has always taken into consideration, apart other things, these main issues:

First, the living of the people has had and always has a broad and dynamic significance, as a notion which includes the way of life, the activity of the people outside the sphere of production and their social activity. These factors, in turn, are linked with the means, forms and ways of the fulfilment of the material and spiritual needs of the working people. In this manner, the socialist way of life is not limited only to the family life, but also includes some aspects of the social life, in general.

Second, the relations of distribution have first-hand importance. The experience of our socialist construction shows that the more correctly these relations are established, the more care is devoted to their perfecting, so much more grows their active role in the development of production, the harmonization of the economic interests and the implementation of the policy of the Party in the field of well-being. On this basis, our Party has worked out and put into practice a correct revolutionary concept of well-being. It has given orientations and works not only for the

raising of well-being of separate social castes and classes, but of the whole people, not for the fulfilment of petty-bourgeois and bourgeois fanciful demands, but the indispensable demands of the masses of the people in conformity with our aesthetic tastes and the real possibilities of our economy.

Third, the ceaseless raising of the general well-being of the people has found and finds application in the concrete roads pursued for this purpose. The practice of the socialist construction shows that the more correctly the occupation with social useful work is co-ordinated with the measures in the field of prices of retail trade goods and the charges and tariffs for services, with the measures for the increase and utilization of the fund of social consumption and with the measures for the redistribution of the national income, the better are the indispensable material and organizational conditions for the narrowing of the level of incomes between classes and social groups, for the general uplift and improvement of the well-being and mode of living of the people, in general.

The modern revisionists preach the policy of inequality between classes; groups and strata of the population and carry it out in practice, encourage the enrichment of the new bourgeoisie by all means at the expense of the working masses, and concentrate all their attention on the fulfilment of demands and whims of the new bourgeoisie. «The consequences of such a concept in the countries where the revisionists hold sway are disastrous. Political degeneration, moral degradation, hankering after profit and money-making, egotism and rabid individualism and selfishness, the bourgeois fashion and mode of living, gangsterism and hoodliganism are the characteristics of the life in these countries...»⁹

6. **The raising of well-being and the revolutionary class education of**

the working people are two inseparable questions. One of the important theoretical and practical conclusions of the Party of Labour is that the raising of the material well-being of the people cannot be achieved if their ideological and political education is overlooked or underestimated. Treating the problems of the political and ideological tempering of the working people as real revolutionaries through the waging of the class struggle against the mentalities alien to socialism, against the bourgeois and petty-bourgeois survivals and against the pressure of the influence of the bourgeois and revisionist ideology, Comrade Enver Hoxha pointed out, «...we should not think that once the standard of living of the people is raised, the people become immune to these 'ills'. On the contrary, we may have a recrudescence of these ills, and this time under the shouts:

'Long live the Party' which creates abundance. But, together with abundance and well-being, the Party should also create among the people and in society that world outlook, those customs, those feelings, those tastes, that aesthetic, that revolutionary philosophy which should not allow either the recrudescence or the spread of the petty-bourgeois and bourgeois world outlook.»¹⁰

Therefore, the Party has always seen the education of the working people with the norms of the communist morality as one of the major tasks of the struggle on the ideological front. Speaking of this problem, Comrade Enver Hoxha pointed out: «The work for the communist education of the working people, for the formation of their communist tastes and behaviour, for the triumph of the socialist morality and the new way of life, is and must always be

seen as a very important aspect of the class struggle on the ideological front. From this angle we must evaluate all the educative activity which is carried out under the leadership of the Party, all the activity of its levers and the various educational and cultural levers.»

The greater the progress achieved in the process of the socialist construction with the participation of the broad masses of working people, the greater the role of the ideas by which the masses are inspired in their activity will become, the more indispensable the need for their tempering with the communist world outlook will become. The more conscious the masses in their practical revolutionary activity become, the higher their socialist consciousness, the greater their drive and persistence in work to carry forward the construction of socialism.

1 Enver Hoxha, Report to the 5th Congress of the PLA, Tirana 1966, p. 72, Alb. ed.

2 Enver Hoxha, Reports and Speeches 1972-1973, Tirana 1974, p. 338, Alb. ed.

3 Enver Hoxha, Report to the 7th Congress of the PLA, Tirana 1976, pp. 113-114. Eng. ed.

4 Enver Hoxha, Report to the 7th

Congress of the PLA, Tirana 1976, p. 68, Eng. ed.

5 Ramiz Alia, The 5th Congress of the Democratic Front of Albania, Tirana 1979, pp. 30-31, Eng. ed.

6 K. Marx — F. Engels, Works, vol. 8, p. 14, 2nd Russ. ed.

7 Ramiz Alia, On the Deepening of the Socialist Revolution Through the Waging of the Class Struggle

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SURVEY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF URBAN LIFE AMONG THE SOUTHERN ILLYRIANS

by **NERITAN CEKA**

*The ancient Illyrian civilization
was formed on the basis of the internal socio-economic
development in continuous relations with the Mediterranean world,
especially the Hellenic world*

THE MAIN PROBLEM IN THE STUDY OF THE ILLYRIAN CITY IS THE DEFINITION OF ITS CHARACTER AS EXPRESSED IN ITS ETHNIC NATURE AND ITS SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTENT. THE VIEWS OF PATSCH, PRASHNIKER AND UGOLINI ON THE GREEK ORIGIN OF BYLIS, KLOS, AMANTHIA AND OTHER CITIES AND, IN GENERAL, ON THE GREEK COLONIZATION OF THE HINTERLAND MUST ALREADY BE CONSIDERED OUTDATED. HOWEVER, THE OVEREVALUATION OF THE EXTERNAL FACTOR IN THE PROCESS OF THE URBANIZATION OF ILLYRIA IS STILL CLEARLY FELT IN THE STUDIES OF M. GARASHANIN, F. PAPAZOGLU, I. MIKULČIĆ AND OTHERS. THE BASELESS VIEW OF AN OPPOSITION BETWEEN THE HELLENIZED CITY AND THE «BARBARIAN» VILLAGE, WHICH IS SUPPOSED TO ADAPT ITSELF BETTER TO THE CONTEMPORARY CONCEPT OF ACCULTURATION, IS NOW REFUTED BY THE VERY STRUCTURE OF THE KOINONES, TERRITORIAL POLITICAL COMMUNITIES OF THE SETTLEMENTS. IN THE INSCRIPTIONS OF THE BYLINES, AMANTHIANS, DIMALLIANS, THE TWO CATEGORIES OF THE POPULATION ARE INCLUDED UNDER ONE NAME WHICH EXPRESSES THE ONE ETHNIC AND SOCIAL ORIGIN OF THESE COMMUNITIES.

Another extreme is represented by the view of the Bulgarian scholar, A. Pol, who separates both the Illyrian and the Thracian city from the general line of development of the antique city and seeks for it a specifically

NERITAN CEKA — senior scientific worker

Balkan genesis and physiognomy. The example of Sevtopol, a dynastic foundation which is taken as an example of this development, is only a rare form in the process of Balkan urbanization, and moreover, at a developed phase of it. Hence, it does not represent the main road of deve-

lopment of this process in Illyria and Thracia, and even less, can it serve as a model of its realization.

When historical data are incomplete, the question of the character of the Illyrian city is posed, first of all, as an archaeological problem, especially as far as its genesis is concerned.

Without doubt, the socio-economic premises of the formation of the city appear at a pre-urban phase, in the Late Bronze Age, however, a concrete first form of it is apparent only in the Early Iron Age in the settlements of the Gajtan type. A permanent encircling wall, establishment of a productive activity and assignation of a space for economic and religious purposes, as seen at Gajtan, Belsh, Tren, Pod, Bugojnos, Belacevs and other places, are fundamental features of these tribal settlements of the 12th-8th centuries be-

fore our era, which precede the formation of the Illyrian cities. However, the transition from one form to the other is not done directly, as was previously supposed, but over a period which goes from the middle of the 7th century to the second half of the 5th century before our era, with a retardation of a century in the inner and northern regions.

Consideration of this period as proto-urban is based on its socio-economic content; it is linked with the urban period and separated from it mainly by the still limited extension of the settlements and the little density of economic activity. For some cities, like Belsh and Selca, the proto-urban period has an uninterrupted continuity from the Early Bronze Age, a consequence of the gradual transformation of the tribal community into a unit of the class society. In most Illyrian cities like Berat, Klos, Trepport, Olympe and others, the proto-urban period marks a new beginning, because the social forces, freed from the tribal relations, establish themselves in territories more suitable for the development of their economic activities.

The fortified proto-urban settlements cover, through proportionate distribution, the same geographical units as would later be covered by the cities. At the same time, a new type of village with small clusters of houses emerges, which shows the establishment of agricultural producers near their own properties and the development of the city and village of the Antiquity on the one economic base. Their unity as expressions of different forms of the economy is shown by the one character of the material culture which constitutes the more important feature for the distinction of the beginning of a new period even there where proto-urban settlements have not yet been discovered through archaeological excavations (the districts of Kolonja, Gjirokastra, Shkodra, etc.).

A third element in this early phase

of urbanization on the southern Illyrian territories is the colonial one represented by the settlements of Dyrrhachium, Apollonia and Orychum. It marks without doubt a new stage in the development of relations between the Hellenic and Illyrian world, as well as in the urbanization of Illyria itself. Nevertheless, the archaeological facts indicate that the creation of Hellenic settlements is not the concomitant cause of this urbanization, as has commonly been considered, but a consequence of its beginning. Evidence of this is the chronological priority of the proto-urban settlements of Belsh in regard to Dyrrhachium, or of Margëlliç and Mashkjeza in regard to Apollonia.

With this we do not want to exclude the role of the external factor in the urbanization of Illyria. Based essentially on internal economic and social factors, the phenomena that promoted the creation of proto-urban centres were sensibly dependent also on the broad economic movements that took place in the Mediterranean in which the Greeks and the Ionians, in particular, played the role of protagonists. The Illyrian territories participated in these movements during the geometrical period, but only in the second half of the 7th century before our era is there observed a qualitative change in the Illyrian-Hellenic relations with the extensive penetration of Greek imports, mainly pottery, bronze utensils and figurines. This is explained by the fact that some Illyrian territories, and more precisely those below the Mat River, at that time had reached such a degree of development as to be able to deal with these relations on a more or less equal economic basis. That this was not the result of a Hellenic «discovery» of unknown lands is shown by the fact that it took about one century for the broad penetration of Greek goods into places distant only one day's coastal navigation.

What was the Illyrian society of

the proto-urban period like? The forms of organization of urban settlements and the mode of production show a qualitatively new society based not on tribal links, but on a class structure.

It was a society which produced or delivered large quantities of goods in exchange for Samian or Corinthic wine, luxurious bronzes, black-and-red clay figurines or large amounts of simple vessels. With their activities, the potters, metal workers and other handicraftsmen of the internal market met a good part of the needs of the countryside for this kind of goods. This was the reflection of a new way of life in which feasts, wine and prestige objects occupied a particular place. The women with their keener interest in perfumes, ornaments and dresses of a new fashion, or the young people paying more attention to physical training, as seen from their use of (striglave, eribaleve, lekiteve), and who were portrayed as epheboi in the works of art, cannot be separated from this process.

The finding of weapons that belonged to a stratum of knights and hoplites indicates that this society was not lacking in conflicts, either. This is substantiated by historical reports about an incursion on Delphi by the Taulantes, led by Galauros, or about border conflicts with Macedonia which mark the earliest events of the Illyrian proto-state which was being formed along with the proto-cities.

All this witnesses to a class society which was being geared more and more to economic links with the central zone of the slave-owning world of the Mediterranean, which was represented by Greece.

This also explained Hecateus' interest in the Illyrian «poleis» which were nothing other than proto-urban centres in which the Ionian traders, to whom his «Europe» was addressed, found markets for their wares. On the other hand, the Illyrians were not interested only in Greek goods.

In the final analysis, the proto-

urban period is a transitional phase in which the qualitative step of the transition to a slave-owning society has already been taken, but the latter is still in the initial stage of its formation.

The proto-urban period is not only an Illyrian phenomenon, but also part of a socio-economic movement which comprises large zones of the Mediterranean of the 7th-5th centuries before our era. The closest parallel is offered by Southern Italy, the Sallentine regions, especially, where excavations in Cavallino have provided the perfect specimen of a proto-urban settlement with clear expressions of urbanizations such as application of the orthogonal system, wheel-produced pottery, monumental buildings of a social character, etc.

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In the form we see it after the middle of the 5th century before our era, the proto-urban settlement is only a materialization of socio-economic factors which have already begun to operate more than two centuries earlier. In this period take shape the fundamental features of the city as a place for the production and exchange of goods realized within the space of a fortified settlement, the economic, political and cultural centre of a territory with clearly defined geographical boundaries.

The evolution to the city proper through proto-urban forms of organization, the pre-monetary economy, the coexistence of different cultural elements, etc., is evidence of an autochthonous genesis. Even after the end of the proto-urban period it takes another two centuries for the concretization of different aspects of urban life which appear initially in the form of relations. Thus, urban life develops not on the basis of the mechanical transplantation of subcolonies,

but through an uninterrupted internal development throughout the history of the city proper.

Excavations and research carried out in the recent years show the evolution of the city from the end of the 5th century before our era to its decay in the 1st century before our era.

In the first place, the notion of the city itself is becoming ever more clear. It is always expressed in a certain relationship between the centres of a territory with more or less well-defined geographical borders and inhabited by a territorial, and at the same time, political community. In the Dodone inscription of the end of the 3rd century before our era the Byline community is described as a *koinon*, which is identical with the *ethnos* of the inscriptions of the Dasaretas, Eastern Macedonians, Epirots, which the ancient authors largely use for the definition of territorial communities, often understood in their tribal sense. The inscriptions themselves make this distinction very clear by using the word *demos* or *demosia* in the sense of a community, when the question is only about people, not their territory. The word *demosia* expresses both a democratic manner of government and the state property of a number of workshops, building, slaves, etc.

Within the *koinon* there is a pyramidal stratification of regions and settlements according to their economic and political role. Such big centres of production as Bylis, Amanthia, Dimallum, Antigonea and others deserve fully the name of cities. In this sense it would be logical to consider as cities proper only those that minted their coins. This, however, was also conditioned by political circumstances and we would unjustly deprive of the name of cities Dimallum, Antigonea, Berat and other places which for this or that reason were unable to mint their own coins.

The criterion of size which has an undisputable value for the southern regions is only of a relative value for the North and East where even set-

tlements extending over a small area, like Prishtë, Selca, Sibri, Rosuja and others, play the economic and political role of the city. For this reason, a definition which would express, in the first place, the functions of the city as a centre of production and exchange, being the main political, cultural and religious factor within a territorial community, would be more precise.

A new phenomenon is the creation, since the 3rd century before our era, of fortified buildings of big landowners on the territories of their possessions like at Aranitas, Malathre, Dobra and other places.

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A much debated problem is that of the chronology of the Illyrian city which continues to be based mainly on the typology of fortifications. Studies of the architecture of fortifications based on archaeological excavations and written sources enable us to consider, in more detail, the chronology proposed by Prof. S. Islami which has on the whole resisted the test of time. Its first period, which we would extend from the middle of the 5th century to the beginning of the 3rd century before our era, comprises, in fact, the whole process of the formation of the external part of the city through a constant evolution of its encircling walls. This evolution, which reflects the dynamics of the economic life, the development of the means of aggression and defence, as well as the building technique, enables us to single out some principal phases. Pohinike and Kasope mentioned in the lists of the *theatrodochoi* of Epidaurus about the year 360 before our era serve as strong reference points. Apart from the possibility of dating at the same time cities with common peculiarities, they also give us the *terminus ante quem* for a group of cities with more archaic

features. Antigonea and other urban centres connected with Pyrrhos' building activity also constitute a sufficiently sure chronological boundary.

The first phase of the earlier city, which includes the second half of the 5th century and the beginning of the 4th century before our era, is represented by Amanthia, Klos, Dorëz, Buthroton and Phoinike. Of all those only Amanthia with Apollonia is called a polis by a contemporary author—the Pseudoskylax who, unlike Hecateus, assesses the cities proceeding not from their socio-economic content, but from their architectonic form. With its extension of 10 hectares Amanthia has the aspect of a true city. Klos represents the most developed type of this phase, especially as to the technique of construction with the use of transversal divisions in amplektions. Dorëz, Buthroton and Phoinike still preserve the aspect of acropolises because of their too limited area.

We have no precise information about the fortifications of Apollonia and Dyrrhachium at that time, but the earliest fortifications of Apollonia, with a krepis of square blocks and unbaked brickwork, has exercised no influence on the Illyrian constructions along the Vjosa valley.

The second phase of development of the city, proper includes the 1st half of the 4th century before our era and is represented by the expansion of Phoinike to its western side, by Bouthroton III, the Peak of Ajtoj, Olympe and Gurëzeza.

The economic activity of the cities has no yet been completely clarified by archaeological excavations. The circulation of Dyrrachium and other silver coins testifies to the role of the Illyrian cities as centres of goods exchanges. The use of only heavy silver and the functioning of the magistrature of the politei of Dyrrhachium should make us think that coins at that time served only for wholesale exchanges, according to a traditional way which we do not know in detail.

The third phase marks the high time of the construction of cities with Bylis, Berat, Olympe, Peraqop, Scodra, Rhizon, Zgërdhesh, Borsh, Melan and others as the more important ones. This is also the time of the completion of regional systems of fortification with the construction of citadels like Margëlliç, Kanina and Chimara, as well as large-scale reconstructions in Amanthia.

This period of large-scale constructions coincides with a broad activity of the Illyrian state, with the inclusion of the Greek settlements, as expressed in the expeditions of Philip, Alexander and Cassander in Illyria, circumstances which could not fail to have their reflection in the evolution of urban fortifications. Nevertheless, the main factor in the formation of cities remains the internal development of social and economic forces. The second half of the 4th century before our era is the time of the wide circulation of the silver coins of Dyrrhachium and the use of Dyrrhachian and Macedonian bronze coins for the first time on the Illyrian market. While in the eastern regions there is a new upsurge in the local production of gray ceramics, in the western regions Dyrrhachian and Apollonian pottery with black or red figures is imported on a large scale. We do not know well by what means the Illyrian market coped with this import, but a number of rich necropolises in the countryside, like those of Dushk (Lushnja), Stalin City, Kanina (Peqin), Dëshiran (Elbasan) and others, belong to grain raising zones. A fighter's grave at Belsh give us an idea of artisan production: 95 per cent of the ceramics and 60 per cent of the bronze vessels are of Dyrrhachian production, while weapons and silver ornaments are of local production of an urban level.

The fourth phase in the development of Illyrian cities includes the first thirty years of the 3rd century before our era. The cities more representative of this phase are Antigonea and

Lissus, Medaunos, Oulkinion, Oshanic and a number of castles like Lekli and Cerja. State-promoted building is not lacking as in the case of Antigonea. This category of cities and castles distinguishes itself for its planning better adapted to the new methods of siege war and the demands of a more active urban life. There are many towers along the walls and entrances are always protected with towers on one or both sides. The division of the internal space and the separation of the acropolis from the city proper, which formerly was only a consequence of the development of the urban settlement, now is part of the initial planning of Lissus and Antigonea. The building technique is the square isodomic one for the southern regions, while the more regularly aligned trapezoidal-polygonal brickwork is characteristic of the northern regions.

The cities of the fourth phase are richer in individual solutions of construction problems and have a more comprehensive idea of urban development.

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About the year 270 before our era ends the great period of city-building in the southern Illyrian regions which on a small-scale had started in the middle of the 5th century before our era. Its development through several phases according to the evolution of the space of habitation and the techniques of fortification is the surest indication of the dependence of the process of urbanization on the operation of internal socio-economic and political factors. The external factor made itself felt mainly through its influence on the building technique and the elements of fortification.

After the year 270 before our era, a new period sets in the process of urbanization of Illyria, with funda-

mental changes in the treatment of the fortified space.

This is a time of major changes in the political life of Illyria and Epirus. After the weakening of the authority of the successors of Pyrrhus and Glaukias, there are not only conflicts with external powers but also conflicts within the cities themselves. From that time on battles were fought on the economic field, which is apparent from the gradual decline of the buying power of the coins minted by Monoumos and Myrtilos as against those minted by the city of Dyrrhachium. A study of the coins found at Kreshpan shows that the earliest coins carried only King Monoumos' name as a sign of his full power over the city. From the inscription of the name of the city along that of Monoumos and, later, the limitation of the inscription of the name of Myrtilos to bronze coins only, the process of economic emancipation, which about the year 250 before our era led to the complete autonomy of the city of Dyrrhachium, becomes apparent. It is the time when Amanthia, and then Lissus and Scodra, begin to mint their own coins. The strengthening of the urban communities, which are nothing other than the koinones which appear fully formed by the end of the 3rd century before our era, may also be explained by the temporary silence of the Illyrian state until the time of Agron's rule. In order to make good this disadvantage during the rule of Teuta, Skerdilaidas and Gentius, the Illyrian state had to exercise constant efforts to reduce under its rule the polydynastes, as Polybius calls the heads of cities, and to put their finances under their control.

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About the middle of the 3rd century before our era the Illyrian city has already assumed the more fun-

damental features of an antique city. The internal space was organized according to the orthogonal system not only in the major centres like Bylis, Nikaia, Antigonea, but also in citadels like Margëllic.

The **agora**, which presupposes the development of social and political activities during this period, is an indication of a real city. The **agora** is found in all the centres of the koinones like Bylis, Bouthroton, Phoinike or in cities in which the existence of the **demosia** is proved like Klos and Gurëzeza. The traces of a **bouleterion** and stone benches at Zgërdhesh, the division of the space in the lower part of Lissus and the monumental building at Oshanic show that the **agora** existed also in the cities to the north of the Shkumbin River.

Remarkable is the unified criterion of the treatment of the space of the **agora** in the cities of Southern Illyria and Epirus like Bylis, Klos, Bouthroton, Kasopea and others.

The unity of the Illyrian-Epirote architecture which is apparent in the treatment of fortifications and other buildings extends also to different types of dwellings, social buildings, theatres and **stoas**, in particular, and to such architectonic forms and elements as the vault, the arch, the treatment of the Doric order in octagonal columns, etc. This **koine**, formed on the basis of a common tradition and the circulation of builders and exchange of experience, has an Adriatic inspiration with parallelisms in Magna Grecia, on the one hand, and Macedonia, on the other.

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The more important evidence of the period we are treating here comes from the economic and social fields in which phenomena materialize, which certainly operated in the previous period, too.

The Illyrian cities after the middle

of the 3rd century before our era had two forms of ownership: state ownership documented as **demosia** in Klos, Bylis, Dimallum, and by the functionaries' name in many other centres. The second form, that of private ownership, comes out clearly in the stamps of brick kilns at Gurëzeza and Irmaj, as well as in the names of their owners, usually in the genitive case.

An interesting form of organization of production emerges from the inscription of an altar from Oulkinion which is dedicated to Artemis by the **koinon ton lithotomon**, that is, a working community of free stone-carvers, a craft which in Dyrrhachium and Apollonia was exercised by state workshops based on slave labour. We have no records about the relationship between the free producers and the slaves, but it seems that the first played a not unimportant role, especially in pottery, in the working of metals, in the tanning of hides, etc., as proved by the stamps of workshops established in the divisions of dwelling-houses. The presence of slaves in the composition of the urban population is proved by historical records and inscriptions in Bylis, Klos, Phoinike, Bouthroton and other places. Here, too, is remarkable the similarity between Southern Illyria and Epirus in the institute of the freeing of slaves of owners having no direct heirs (**ateknoi**). A new thing about Southern Illyria is that of the free slaves being considered as **lythoi**, who seem to constitute a considerable social category.

The social composition of the free urban population is extremely heterogeneous in the 3rd-2nd centuries before our era. The inscriptions of Klos formulated in the language of the Molossian decrees show that the right of citizenship (**politeia**) was legalized there at least since the second half of the 4th century before our era. These same inscriptions indicate that this right was given to individual families of various origin, that is,

through the legal recognition of persons outside their ties of relationship.

What was the ethnic composition of this population? The analysis of personal names, which seems as if it should give an easy answer to this question, must be done very carefully. The greater part of urban names belong to the end of the 3rd and 2nd centuries before our era and the 1st century of our era, a time when the fashion of Greek names has replaced part of the local names. Nevertheless, these emerge in such typical names as Gentius, Epicados, Tritos, Mekos, Praugos, Phrikoulos. Illyrian personal names are preserved, especially, in the cities to the north of the Seman River like Belsh, Irmaj, Selca, Lissus, Scodra. Even the use of foreign names shows a preference for names from Apollonia and Dyrrhachium (Poilos, Parmenios, Philon, etc.), for literary names (Nestor), and especially, Greek and Macedonian historical names (Amyntas, Philippos, Leonidas, etc.). Without doubt foreign elements did enter among the population of the Illyrian cities as is the case of two Kerkyriotes in Phoinike, or of a potter from Megara in the plain of Korça.

This complex society was based on the production and exchange of goods. While in the first decade of the 3rd century the proportion of imports from the Greek colonies or Italy is considerable, the rest of this century down to the complete decay of the Illyrian cities in the 1st century before our era is characterized by the predominance of local production. In this time there is a great number of local potteries which operate in the main cities (Bylis, Amanthia, Dimalum, Selca, Lissus, Zgërdhesh), as well as in smaller centres (Prishta, Peshtan, Sarag, Rosuja). Most forms are of Hellenistic origin, but with preferences and modifications of lines which create the particular physiognomy of the Illyrian urban pottery which is clearly distinct in Epirus, as well. Interesting is the fact that his pottery

preserves the forms, and especially, zonal motifs of the archaic Ionian pottery.

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Another aspect of Illyrian urban life is coming to light more fully through the discoveries of the recent years. Its more important centres were the main cities, those of the Vjosa valley, in particular. Here local sculptures begin to emerge by the end of the 4th century, with the «Girl of Vlora», and reach their high point during the 2nd half of the 3rd century before our era. Carved in limestone, round sculptures or the reliefs had mainly a practical function, connected with architecture or sepulchral monuments. This is important for the classification of types, which is done on the basis of the realistic details of the face and dress, especially in the hermes of women. Of particular interest are funereal or religious reliefs of a narrative character, achieved on several planes, without regard of the perspective. There is no lack of works of artistic value, either, especially in Bylis, Amanthia, Dimalum, Phoinike, where there is a noticeable inclination to imitate Scopas's art.

The terra-cottae and bronze figures connected with the requirements of everyday life have a high artistic level. In these Apollonian and Dyrrhachian influences are more noticeable, especially in their subjects. On the other hand, the general tendency of artists to real typification creates, here too, things of particular artistic value like the terra-cottae of Severan (Belsh), Pogradec, Selca, or the series of bronzes of Amanthia.

The attempts at applying art to handicraft products are of special interest. The designs of the vessels of Olympe, a game episode on a relief

found at Margëlliç, or a legendary scene with contemporary figures in breast-plates found at Selca and Gostilja, are examples of the operation of the laws of artistic development with the return to black figures, conventional representation of somatic parts and fear of the void. In the time of the full development of the Hellenistic art in Apollonia and Dyrrhachium, this was another evidence of the individual road of development of the Illyrian art as the product of a reality different from that of the Greeks.

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A new concept of religion responded to the class structure of the Illyrian society. The Greek pantheon serves as a ready-made model with the addition of local attributes and the preference of some gods and the alteration of their functions. In the Vjosa valley, Zeus, with his snake attribute (Zeus Helikoeis), is represented rather as a autochthonic god, while, in the same region Poseidon emerges as an earth god, the same as in Epirus. The cult of Artemis, with her attributes as a huntress (Elaphobolos), is doubtlessly more widespread, with an extension from Epirus to the region of the Daorses.

In the new Illyrian Pantheon found place also older cults which assumed a Hellenistic look. Such are the cult of the Nympheus in the territory of the Bylines, with representations of nymphs and the god of fertility according to the iconography of Priapos, the cult of Rhedon, which is identified with Poseidon, in the territory of the Labeates.

This dualism is also expressed in the religion. Temples, with a preference for the prostyle types, are found in the ruins of Bouthroton and Amanthia.

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A number of inscriptions discovered in the recent years in the Illyrian cities enable us to reconstruct in broad outline their political life and to understand it better in the context of the Illyrian state.

The main epigraphical material belongs to the end of the 3rd century and the 2nd century before our era, hence, the time after the establishment of the Roman rule, when the Senate confined itself to the suppression of the Illyrian kingdom and retained the whole political system of the Illyrian cities in their administrative functions. This was made easier by the clear division of the Illyrian state superstructure between the central power of a monarchic form and the local power represented by urban communities of a republican form.

That is why the destruction of the monarchic attributions of the state in Southern Illyria and Epirus brought about the emergence of a great number of koinones in their full form.

The main principle in the building of the koinones was federation on the basis of the geographical criterion. In Epirus this is clearly expressed in the many demotics of the koinon of the Prasaiibes. In Southern Illyria, where the demotics do not

exist, they are represented by the **demiourgoi** of Bylis and the **synarchontes** of Olympe.

While the outward political form of the koinones appears the same for the territories of the southern Illyrians, their internal structure has some differences which are connected with the peculiarities of political tradition.

In the Byline koinon the **demos** comes out as the main representative of state power which, more than in the concrete essence of the **ecclesia**, may be an abstract expression of its republican character. The legislative power in Bylis, Amanthia and among the Balaites was represented by the **boule**. The executive power was constituted by a collegial organ of the **demiourgoi** in Bylis and of the **synarchontes** in Olympe. Its head in Bylis, Klos, Dimallum and Amanthia was the **prytanis**, the same as in Apollonia.

Being a symbiosis of the individual lines of development of the central monarchic and republican urban state power, the koinon system appertains to an intermediary period, that of the transition to the centralization of state power. The Roman occupation interrupted it in its phase of consolidation, both in its republican line in Epirus and its monarchic line in the Illyrian kingdom of Gentius.

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In this summary review of the main results of archaeological research in the Illyrian cities in the last years, we attempted at a partial reconstruction of the historical reality of the urban period.

It emerges as the result of a ceaseless internal development on an unchanged ethnic base during which the continuous contacts with the Mediterranean world assume the form of ever broader economic, political and cultural relations. The road itself followed by the Illyrian urbanization, the developed forms of social and economic relations, of political and cultural organizations, create a broad idea of the antique Illyrian civilization in the 6th-1st centuries before our era.

The Illyrian case is evidence of the particular importance of the antique urban culture on the long road of the transition from the **ethnos** to the nation. It is not by chance that the present-day Albanians were formed as a nation precisely in the more developed territories of this culture which served as a means for the promotion of relations with the Greek and Roman civilization, as well as a weapon against the possibility of ethnic assimilation.

THE ROAD OF SOCIALISM AND THE ALBANIAN PEOPLE COINCIDES WITH THE INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLES OF THE

Our principled and independent foreign policy, the correct and resolute stand in the UNO are indissolubly linked with the name and work of the architect and immortal leader of the Albanian people, Comrade Enver Hoxha. Under his leadership, we fought valiantly against the fascist beast and liberated the country in 1945. Three decades turned Albania from a semi-feudal country, the most backward in the Balkans, into an industrial one, with an advanced agriculture and flourishing education and culture.

MR. PRESIDENT,

THIS YEAR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IS MEETING ON A MARKED DATE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION — THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF ITS FOUNDATION. IN THE HEAT OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR, WHEN THE FORCES OF THE ANTI-FASCIST COALITION OF PEOPLES WERE FIGHTING TO OVERCOME THE NAZI-FASCIST HORDES, THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE UNO WERE BEING LAID. THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD, WHO PAID WITH THEIR BLOOD THE PRICE OF THE WAR PREPARED BY THE IMPERIALIST POWERS, ASPIRED TO BUILD A BETTER AND MORE JUST WORLD ON THE RUINS OF THE WAR. THEY HOPED THAT THE UNO, TOO, WOULD PLAY AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN THIS DIRECTION.

BUT AT THIS JUBILEE SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION, WHICH OFFERS ALSO AN OPPORTUNITY TO REFLECT ON ITS ROLE AND FUNCTIONING, THE DELEGATION OF THE PSR OF ALBANIA CANNOT BUT POINT OUT THAT THE PERIOD SINCE ITS FOUNDATION AND THE PRESENT-DAY REALITY HAVE SHOWN THAT THE UNO HAS NOT JUSTIFIED THE PEOPLES' EXPECTATIONS IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE OBLIGATIONS STIPULATED BY THE CHARTER. THIS IS THE CASE BECAUSE THE IMPERIALIST POWERS HAVE TRIED TO MANIPULATE AND USE THE UNO AS AN INSTRUMENT TO JUSTIFY THEIR POLICY OF WAR AND AGGRESSION. WITH THEIR POLICY AND CONCRETE ACTIVITY THE SUPERPOWERS HAVE TRAMPLED UNDERFOOT THE PRINCIPLES OF LIBERTY AND JUSTICE SANCTIONED IN THE CHARTER.

It is common knowledge that the UNO was created as a universal organization of sovereign and peace-loving countries and peoples, a thing

REIS MALILE — Minister of Foreign Affairs and head of the delegation of the PSRA to the 40th Session of the General Assembly of the UNO

which the Albanian people, being one of the first active participants of the Anti-fascist Front, warmly welcomed and immediately applied for its membership, but this lawful right was denied to them for 10 years on end, due to the discriminatory policy of

the imperialist powers, and first of all, the USA. Throughout these 30 years, as a UNO member, Albania has not failed to make its modest contribution in favour of the cause of freedom of the peoples, peace and international security. The PSR of Albania has consistently upheld the view that in the UNO and outside it, in international relations, all states, large or small, should be equal. Together with the other democratic and peace-loving forces, socialist Albania has opposed the efforts of the superpowers to manipulate the UNO and to turn it into an instrument of imperialist policy. The government of the PSR of Albania has always maintained a responsible stand towards this world organization and has spoken up here only with her voice.

As hitherto, the Government of the PSR of Albania will continue in the future, too, to be an active member of the UNO. Consistent in her resolute stand of opposing the superpowers' policy, Albania will collaborate with the democratic and freedom-loving countries in the efforts to safeguard peace and international security, and to construct just and fruitful relations among states on the basis of equality and mutual interest.

ALBANIA LE ERESTS WORLD *by REIS MALILE*

*nds of the PSR of Albania
of the new socialist Albania, the outstanding
his leadership, the Albanian people
embarked on the road of socialism and in four
Europe, into a developed
culture*

Mr. President,

Our principled and independent foreign policy, the correct and resolute stands of the PSR of Albania in the UNO are indissolubly linked with the name and work of the architect of the new socialist Albania, the outstanding and immortal leader of the Albanian people, Comrade Enver Hoxha. Under his leadership, the Albanian people fought valiantly against the fascist beast and liberated the country in 1944, embarked on the road of socialism and in four decades turned Albania from a semi-feudal country, the most backward in Europe, into a developed industrial one, with an advanced agriculture and flourishing education and culture.

Leading our Party and people for nearly half a century, he rendered Albania such services that make him the greatest and most outstanding figure in the history of the Albanian nation. Enver Hoxha was an indomitable fighter against all forces of regress, an ardent supporter of the struggle of peoples for national liberation, social progress and socialism. That is why for us he will remain forever a hero, a teacher, a symbol of the struggle for the victory and

defence of freedom and independence, for the construction of the new life. That is why our people are determined to march always on Enver Hoxha's road, because it is the road of progress, freedom and genuine independence of our Homeland.

I avail myself of this opportunity, on behalf of the Albanian Government and people, to express to the General Assembly of the UNO our sincere gratitude for the homage it payed to the memory of the leader of the Albanian people, Comrade Enver Hoxha, in its plenary session on the 12 of April this year.

After condemning the hegemonistic policy and the militarist course of the superpowers which are leading mankind towards a new world war, comrade Reis Malile said that at present, both in the East and the West, a big fuss is being made about the value and importance of the impeding talks between the superpowers, that the future of peace and mankind will depend on the agreements reached between them. The USA and the Soviet Union may sit down and talk together, but the reality as of now has shown that the most they can agree on is to make deals at the expense of the peoples. It is not

accidental that many of the agreements which they reach between them are kept secret not only from the peoples but even from their own allies.

In the view of the Albanian delegation any over-estimation or illusion that the problems worrying mankind will be solved by the talks and agreements between the super big is fraught with grave consequences. Other things apart this means to ignore the UNO and disregard the role which the member states can and must play. The fate of peace and international security cannot be left in the hands of those who want to dominate the world.

A few months ago was the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on the so-called European Security and Cooperation. Ten years after Helsinki, Europe has become more insecure than it was. Albania did well not to go and participate in a conference which, being manipulated by the superpowers, was destined to fail. Time showed we were right.

There is no doubt that as long as the military and political blocs of the superpowers, NATO and the Warsaw Treaty, exist there can be no talk

about genuine European security and cooperation, notwithstanding the marathon conferences and meetings held and the fine words spoken.

In the Balkans, too, the situation is not tranquil, either, said the leader of the Albanian delegation, adding that new negative factors are making it even more complicated. National resentments and chauvinist passions are being fanned up, which, in turn, bring about tensions and aggravated situations. Our belief is that the peoples of the Balkans will not allow the region to be turned into a powder keg again. They are able to grasp the situations and to decide themselves in a sovereign way about the relations among them without falling victims to the intrigues of imperialists hatched up to the detriment of the interests of each people, in particular, and of all the peoples of the Peninsula.

As regards the PSR of Albania, it will continue to pursue, as heretofore, the policy of good neighbourliness. As a result of such policy and owing to goodwill and the common efforts, friendly relations have been established between our country and Greece, Turkey and Italy. Albania will continue to be a factor of peace and stability in the region. It will not permit any harm to the neighbouring countries from its territory, nor to the interests of peace and security of our zone.

Speaking of the situation in the Middle East, comrade Reis Malile said that the Government of the PSR of Albania, consistent in its stand, in the future, too, will continue to give powerful support to the struggle of the heroic Palestinian people to regain their plundered homeland, as well as to the struggle of all the fraternal Arab peoples to drive the Israel aggressors from their occupied territory.

We hold that an end must be put to the already five year-long war between Iraq and Iran. This would

be in favour of the friendly peoples of these two neighbourly countries. Moreover, it would serve the struggle of the peoples of the Gulf and of the region as a whole against imperialist powers.

It is hard to find any region in the world today which is not encountering the interference of one or the other superpower, or both of them. In Central America, the valiant people of Nicaragua are faced with a situation of an undeclared war on the part of the USA. In Afghanistan, the Afghan patriots are continuing their armed resistance to drive out the Soviet occupiers. In Southeast Asia, the imperialist powers are not leaving the Kampuchean people in peace to build their free and independent life. The lawful government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea is being unjustly denied the place it is entitled to in the UNO.

The Albanian Government supports the just demand of the Korean people for the achievement of their national aspiration for the independent reunification of the homeland without any outside interference.

The recent events in South Africa, where the racist regime of Pretoria has perpetrated barbarous massacres, killing and wounding hundreds of people, and imprisoning thousands of others from the coloured population, have aroused profound anger and indignation among honest people all over the world. The Albanian people and Government, who nurture profound feelings of sympathy and friendship for the African peoples, will continue to give unreserved support to their just struggle against imperialist exploitation and oppression, racism and apartheid.

Mr. President,

In these four decades of its free and independent development, socialist Albania has advanced with sure

steps towards all-round progress and the raising of the well-being of its people. We are confident that a better future lies ahead, for it is based on solid foundations.

The experience of socialist Albania has refuted the capitalist outlook that no state can walk on its own feet. The implementation by us of the principle of self-reliance does in no way preclude international collaboration. On the contrary, we have been and are for the development of normal trade, without discrimination, based on mutual benefit. We are also for useful exchanges in the field of culture, science and other fields. In the future, too, we shall extend our collaboration with the neighbouring countries and other states on the basis of the recognized principles which govern relations among sovereign states.

Comrade Ramiz Alia, First Secretary of the CC of the PLA and President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, has said, «Our policy towards our neighbours, as towards all the other states, is a consistent, principled policy. Those who dream about and expect changes in our line, who interpret the normal political and diplomatic actions of our independent and sovereign state as an opening up of Albania, as a 'tendency' to rapprochement with one side or the other, may wait in vain. Albania is neither 'opening up' nor 'closing', it will advance on the road on which it has proceeded until now, on the road which has secured its freedom and independence, the defence of socialism, the good name it has in the world.»

We have the confidence that the road of socialist Albania and of the Albanian people is in harmony and coincides with the interests of the peoples, those who fight for national liberation, social justice and democracy, for peace and real international security.

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A FRESH ANTI-ALBANIAN INTRIGUE OF THE TANJUG

A T A

The Yugoslav news agency TANJUG released a news according to which one of the correspondents of the Soviet news agency, TASS, has been appointed to Albania. The ATA is authorized to inform that this news has a provocative character. It is recognized that Albania has no political, economic, cultural or other relations with the Soviet Union, just as it

has no such relations with the United States of America.

And this is not a single case of provocation. It must be mentioned that the Yugoslav press does not hesitate to openly voice its displeasure over the preparations which are being made in Greece to abolish the law on the state of war with Albania, just as the Belgrade magazine, NIN,

carries a series of slanderous articles against Albania, which evoke the monarchic Serbian armies which invaded Albania during the First World War.

In connection with these intrigues the question is asked: What kind of atmosphere are the official organs of the Yugoslav press trying to create in the Balkans?

THE SUPERPOWERS — THE CAUSE OF RISING TENSION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

«ZËRI I POPULLIT», *organ of the CC of the PLA*

One of the principal elements of the gun-boat policy which the United States of America and the Soviet Union pursue on a world scale is also their naval activity in the Mediterranean basin. As Comrade Ramiz Alia pointed out in his speech held in Korça, precisely as a result of this policy of American imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism «the waters of the

Mediterranean continue to be troubled, and the winds of war have not died down». The truthfulness of the profound analysis the PLA has made and continues to make of the current situations in the world and of the developments and events in the Mediterranean region, once again was tested by the events of recent days, when

units of the American aggressive 6th Fleet of the Mediterranean served as a base to spring the barbarous and criminal attack of the Israeli air pirates on the seat of the PLO in Tunis. This is one fact in the long chain of facts which prove that the superpowers' naval and air presence in the Mediterranean region continues to build up ceaselessly, that their aggres-

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sive fleets are always on the move for pressure and blackmail, thus transforming the Mediterranean into a potential area of real threat to the freedom and independence of the countries and freedom-loving peoples of this zone.

Although the United States and the Soviet Union are situated very far from this area and have no geographical links at all with it, American imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism have become the main protagonists and provocateurs, a factor of turmoil in the Mediterranean basin. The most concrete expression of this aggressive activity of theirs is the continuing increase of the number of naval units of the superpowers, as part of the fleets which they have deployed in this zone. Last year, in the waters of the Mediterranean in excess of 100 military manoeuvres were organized with the participation of over one million troops of various arms. This number of manoeuvres represents nearly half of all the military exercises which were carried out on the European continent last year. In the Mediterranean there are 40 per cent of the troops, 30 per cent of the tanks, 28 per cent of the aircraft and 35 per cent of the warships of the military forces of European countries. The foreign fleets, mainly American and Soviet, have about 100 naval units of various descriptions.

Besides the 6th Fleet, the American have deployed other large military units in Mediterranean bases. Thus, at present, they have 30 divisions, 3,000 tanks, 650 aircraft, etc., in full fighting readiness. All these troops and armaments are deployed in about 200 military bases. The USA is making especially great efforts to get the aggressive NATO bloc more and more involved in the Mediterranean basin, not only for political ends, but also military, in conformity with its expansionist ambitions. It tries to achieve this by including its allies in the show of strength in these waters, in its plans for the creation of the so-called multi-national intervention forces, which are supposed to facilitate the task of the American troops destined to operate in this zone, etc. If until the late 50's the Mediterranean was considered «a western lake», in the early 60's the situation changed because many factors came into play. In the first place, this change was due to the fact that the empire-building ambitions of the Soviet social-imperialism to expansion assumed wider, multi-dimensional proportions. A reach to and control of the Mediterranean has been one of the old objectives of traditional Russian foreign policy since the time of the czars. At present, the Soviet Union maintains in the Mediterra-

nean a complete aggressive fleet and has created a special naval command for this zone. The Soviets have deployed in this zone more than 50 warships manned with 20,000 troops. Their number varies according to the political and military situations which develop in this zone. Its support base is the Black Sea fleet, with which the Mediterranean fleet co-ordinates all its military operations. The aggressive Soviet fleet commands surface vessels, offensive submarines, a naval airforce, and other auxiliary means. In order to strengthen it and to increase its independence for long range action, it has been equipped with its own aviation consisting of supersonic bombers and missiles. The launching into the sea of large ships of the «Kiev» type (40,000 ton) and the creation of big landing units are clear proof of the offensive strategy of the Soviet navy.

The most striking element in the aggressive activity of the superpowers in the Mediterranean is the intensification of their efforts to ensure as many bases as possible in order to have them as anchorage points for their fleet, to spare them from staying out on the high seas. Groups of warships of the one or the other superpower often call at different ports of the Mediterranean, regardless whe-

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ther their military bases are not there. This, in some way, ensures a form of continued presence and a land base which, in given circumstances, may be used for military purposes. The activity of the superpowers in the Mediterranean is made still more dangerous by their open claim to tutoring this region. Not only they do not admit discussion of the right of their naval presence in the Mediterranean, but they also use demagoguery and endeavour to legitimize this state of others until they become recognized overlords and allow no one to demand an explanation about their ordering and maintaining their fleets in these waters. Indeed, efforts are made on their part to transform the Mediterranean into a region of «co-ordination» of their military activity under the mask of strengthening «security measures», to make it a market chattel in conformity with their imperialist interests and changing political situations.

The stepping up of the aggressive activity of the superpowers in the Mediterranean not only increases inter-imperialist rivalry in this zone, but also makes this situation of tense confrontation still worse, adding fuel to the regional conflicts which exist there over many years. This reveals more completely the stamp of American and Soviet interference and involvement, the encouragement of these conflicts according to their expansionist interests and ambitions. Therefore, the growing tension in the Mediterranean brings grist to the mill of Washington and Moscow, and, apart from other things, also provides them with an excuse for their physical presence and interference in the region.

The current developments in the Mediterranean are strong evidence of the correctness of the stand maintained by socialist Albania towards the military, economic and political presence of the superpowers in other countries.

It has prohibited the establishment of foreign naval and air bases on its territory and the granting of portual and other facilities to the fleets of the superpowers or other imperialist powers. Albania's clear-cut stand is that the USA and the Soviet Union constitute the most dangerous destabilizing factor of the situation in the Mediterranean, just as in the whole world, that on every occasion their policy is responsible for the growing tension and insecurity of the peoples. Comrade Ramiz Alia has said: «The present-day international situation is more tense than ever before. Aggressions and provocations have become the open tactics of the plans of superpowers, the United States of America and the Soviet Union, for domination. They want to impose their right of lording it over everyone and everywhere, not only in the open international waters, in the seas and oceans, but also in the internal sea waters of sovereign countries».

GROWTH OF THE ANTI-NUCLEAR MOVEMENT IN EUROPE

«ZËRI I POPULLIT»

Recently in many European countries there has been a new wave of protests, demon-

strations and manifestations against the development of American and Soviet medium-

range nuclear missiles. Usually, these manifestations have taken place around the mili-

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tary bases at which these nuclear missiles have been or are planned to be deployed, with other manifestations occurring throughout the respective countries. Such manifestations took place in September this year in the region of Woodrecht in Southern Holland, where 43 nuclear missiles of the Cruise type are planned to be deployed, and in other regions of the country, in Britain, at the military base of Greenham Commons, in Belgium, Denmark, Norway and other NATO countries.

There is a further growth of the movement of anti-nuclear protest in the European countries. The imperialist propaganda that this movement «is dead», that the opposition of the European peoples to the deployment of nuclear missiles «has ceased» and other things of this kind do not respond to the truth.

Contrary to the hopes of the imperialist bourgeoisie, the movement of protest and opposition against the deployment of nuclear missiles and the aggressive and hegemonist policy of the superpowers and their military blocs not only has not ceased, but on the contrary, is spreading ever more. This proves that what the propaganda of the American imperialists and the Soviet social-imperialists says about the «defensive charac-

ter» of the missiles convinces no one. The European peoples see that while they talk about disarmament in Europe, as they did at the Stockholm Conference, the two superpowers ceaselessly increase their nuclear potential and their military arsenal on our continent. The United States and the Soviet Union not only have deployed their medium range nuclear missiles in Europe, but are also seeking to build up their arsenals of space weapons in Europe and in the world. The threat of war is increasing and the European peoples are ever better understanding the need for resolutely opposing the militarist and war-mongering plans of the Americans and Soviets. That is why the streets of European cities resound with the voice of protest of the multi-million masses calling for the rejection of nuclear missiles, the expulsion of American and Soviet troops and the dismantling of their bases in the European countries.

The superpowers and their agents have striven with might and main to put down or split the movement of anti-nuclear protest, to divert it from its purpose of opposing the aggressive policies of the two superpowers. Regardless of their efforts, however, the

movement of opposition to the deployment of nuclear weapons in Europe is clearly voicing its demand for the rejection of both the American and Soviet missiles, condemning the dangerous policy and the nuclear armaments race of the two superpowers. Moreover, the movement of protest is not developed only in the countries in which the missiles are deployed, but in other European countries, as well. This indicates that the other peoples, too, are aware of the fact that the missiles, weapons and policies of the two superpowers pose a threat to all of them.

That is why the movement of anti-nuclear protest is in constant expansion, showing that the resistance of the peoples to the imperialist-revisionist policy of war is a broad and mass phenomenon. These developments prove what Comrade Ramiz Alia, First Secretary of the CC of the PLA, pointed out in his address to the rally of the working people of the city of Korça, namely, that the international situation «is also characterized by an obvious mounting of the resistance of the peoples and their progressive forces, by the efforts of many medium-sized and small states to defend their national independence and sovereignty.»

**Press
review****THE GENEVA ROUNDS OF TALKS — PLANS AGAINST
THE PEOPLES**

«ZËRI I POPULLIT»

The third round of the American-Soviet talks on the so-called control of nuclear weapons started in Geneva. On their arrival in Geneva, the American and Soviet delegations, headed respectively by Kampelmann and Karpov, exchanged the ritual diplomatic declarations about the desire of the two sides the successful conclusion of this round of talks «with concrete agreements».

It is a long time now that world opinion is being told the same platitudes round after round of talks held by the two superpowers in Geneva. This time, however, the two superpowers tried to present their current round of talks as something special, different from the former ones both in its essence and in its discussions and conclusions. The Soviet Union, in particular, came out with the offer to reduce part of its nuclear arsenal on land and sea if the United States renounced its plan of strategic space defence. The Soviet press was quick to pump this up as an expression of Moscow's goodwill and its yearning for the achievement of peace and security, as supposedly proved by the Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests. Moreover, in order to show how important

and special this round of talks between the two superpowers promises to be, the Soviet news agency TASS reported that before leaving for Geneva the three Soviet negotiators had a meeting with Gorbachev, Gromyko, Shevardnadze and Schebrikov to hammer out Moscow's «serious proposals». As for the American starwar program, the United States wants to press forward with it without losing time. This was said by Reagan himself at his weekly press conference where he called this program a very favourable alternative which, according to him, should hamper neither the Geneva talks nor those he would have with Gorbachev. The President's statement was preceded by a test of the anti-satellite weapon, ASAT, fired against a space objective and of a new laser beam weapons.

Only little time is left before Reagan meets Gorbachev in Geneva. This period as well as the whole development of the relations between the two superpowers, their different forums and meetings are presented as an embankment under construction on which the train of the understanding between the two superpowers will ride. Efforts are being made to create the idea that

everything is being done in the right direction, that the fate of the peoples of Europe and the world is in the hands of the superpowers which are playing the self-assumed role of tutors. By means of this demagogic propaganda both Washington and Moscow seek to win over the support of world opinion in their longdrawn Geneva talks and in the coming bargaining between Reagan and Gorbachev. In September President Reagan declared that «the United States of America hopes for a closer collaboration with the Soviet Union in maintaining world peace through joint intervention in conflicts and hot zones in the world», thereby openly admitting who profits from the development of this bi-partite collaboration.

The talks have started again, but what are the problems being discussed there? It is said that concrete proposals are being presented by the two sides, but nothing has leaked about their specific content. Public opinion is not «entitled» to know because it is up to the superpowers to discuss the fate of the peoples, the future of mankind and other problems. The problems of the disarmament and the limitation of the armaments race are dis-

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cussed with a profusion of beautiful words which show nothing of the true essence of these plotters' talks, their bargaining and intrigues to the detriment of the peoples. The problems discussed by the superpowers at these forums are by no means of a general character. They have to do with concrete plans and detailed imperialist transactions. All this is linked with the fate of the peoples of our continent and other continents. The American and Soviet plans for the deployment of medium-range missiles directly affect the countries in which the two superpowers continue to station their missiles, to increase their number and to build the military ba-

ses meant for their use. Likewise, the militarization of space, which the two superpowers declare to be discussing at their Geneva talks, has to do with Europe, not only with the contribution which it is asked to make to the plans for the militarization of space, but also with the degree of its inclusion under the American strategic shield. At these talks the superpowers will assess the strategic offensive and defensive potentialities of the countries of Europe, their place in the irresponsible nuclear game of the superpowers, their capability to meet their demands. However, nothing is said about this before the beginning of the talks, nor will

anything be said in their conclusion. Nothing will be said about what the supergreat prepare to the detriment of the peoples. This proves what Comrade Ramiz Alia, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the PLA, said in his address at the rally in Korça, namely, that «The Americans and Soviets talk in Geneva and no one knows what they might decide there. But everybody knows that everything that is decided will have to do with Germany or Poland, with Britain or Czechoslovakia, and so on. The allies of the United States and the Soviet Union must do whatever their leaderships decide and no one calls them to account».

THE ACCUMULATION OF CAPITAL AND THE PAUPERIZATION OF THE PROLETARIAT — A LAW OF CAPITALIST DEVELOPMENT

«ZËRI I POPULLIT»

A broad polemic has developed about the problem of the standard of living of the working masses, the pauperization of the proletariat in capitalism. The defenders of the interests of capital, including the revisionists of all hues and all times, have tried to deny Marx's theory

on the pauperization of the proletariat or to «prove» that it is «outdated», that it belongs to «the past». Looking at problems in a metaphysical manner, singling out some individual aspects, basing themselves on certain groups of the worker aristocracy of the metropolises and capita-

lizing on the fact that, in particular periods, as a result of the fierce class struggle, the bourgeoisie is obliged to make some unimportant concessions in nominal pay, they try to deny the pauperization of the proletariat and to create the idea of the «improvement» of its standard

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of living in capitalism. By means of these «arguments» the opportunists and revisionists try to substantiate their reformist «theories» of class collaboration with the bourgeoisie, to tone down the class antagonism of capitalist society, to divert the proletariat from the class struggle and the proletariat revolution.

Analysing the capitalist mode of production, Marx proved with scientific argument that the stimulant of all its activities is the struggle to ensure the highest surplus value possible through the intensification of the exploitation of the workers. For this purpose the capitalists try to increase the rate of accumulation of capital, which objectively leads to the accumulation of very great wealth at the one pole of society and to the increase of suffering, poverty, and ignorance at the other pole.

Proceeding from a scientific Marxist-Leninist analysis of the present reality, in his major work *Imperialism and the Revolution*, Comrade Enver Hoxha exposes the theorizing of the revisionists and points out, «The general law of capitalist accumulation discovered by Marx is operating with even greater force in the capitalist world today» to the effect that «while, on the one hand, the poverty of the working people increases, the profits of the capitalists grow, on the other. The process of the polarization of so-

ciety into proletarians and bourgeois, who represent a limited number of people, is deepening». About the high rate of concentration of wealth in our time speaks also the fact that only 0,3 per cent of the grown-up population of Britain owns 70 per cent of all share capital and 3,5 per cent of the same population owns 90 per cent of the land. In the United States one millionth of the population has an income equal to that of the rest of the population. At present only those monopolies are called big which have an annual turnover of some tens of billions of dollars, while the standard of living of the broad working masses is sinking perceptibly. In his address to a rally at Kolonja district Comrade Ramiz Alia pointed out that the current crisis «manifests itself in the high levels of inflation and unemployment, in the stagnation or decline of production, in the rise of prices and taxes, in the growth of debts and the stepping up of the economic, political and military aggression of the superpowers and the other capitalist revisionist powers. «The trend to the decrease of the real pay under the level of the value of the work force commodity is forcefully operating not only in the economically backward capitalist, bourgeois or revisionist countries, but also in the industrialized one. This is caused by the rapid and constant rise

of prices for broad consumer goods; tariffs for services and the growing inflation.

Prices for consumer goods of primary necessity have gone up even more quickly. As against 1970, last year prices for goods of primary necessity have grown 218,5 per cent in Hungary, 258,6 in the United States, about 390 per cent in France, 502,5 per cent in Britain, 2503 in Yugoslavia, 427 per cent in Poland, etc.

Higher taxes, rents and tariffs for health, educational, communal and other services have played an important role in the falling standard of living of the broad working masses. Thus, for example, in 1960, a Soviet worker had to give away in taxes about 1/20th of his income, while the proportion today is 1/10th. In the United States an average worker family has to pay over 1,000 dollars each year in state and federal taxes.

According to information from the bourgeois press, one third of the population of the United States lives in dwellings under minimal standards of hygiene: 50 per cent of dwellings in Paris are unsuitable for habitation. For an ordinary surgical operation one has to pay, according to clinics, from 500 to 1,000 dollars, without mentioning costs for hospital bed, medicaments, etc. According to the newspaper *Le Monde*, an ave-

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rage of 40 per cent of the budget of a worker family in France goes to meet expenditure for rent, medical care and transport. While commodities remain unsold and waste away, homes remain vacant and clinics wait for patients that do not come, the broad working masses suffer for lack of food, proper housing and medical care.

Unemployment is an incurable ulcer of capitalism which weighs heavy on the broad working masses.

Characteristic of the unem-

ployment over the last ten year is that its level has gone up from year to year, even in the period of emergence from the crisis. Although the crisis of the years 1973-1975 reached its highmark, in 1975, in 1977 the number of the unemployed in the developed capitalist countries grew by another 1,5 million people to reach the 25 million mark in 1981. Compared with the 1975 level, unemployment today has increased 2,1 times. Another characteristic of modern capitalism in this field is that the ranks of the unemployed

industrial workers are swelled not only by the young workers, but also by those with long seniority at work, workers of higher qualification, in particular.

The rising level of unemployment has an influence on the pauperization of the proletariat in two directions. First, unemployment directly affects the budget of the worker family, and second, it is used by the capitalists as a means to bring pressure on the employed workers to accept the further stepping up of the work rhythm.

Guri Madhi, People's Artist: "PARTISAN VOW"



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