

Albania today

POLITICAL AND INFORMATIVE REVIEW / TIRANA

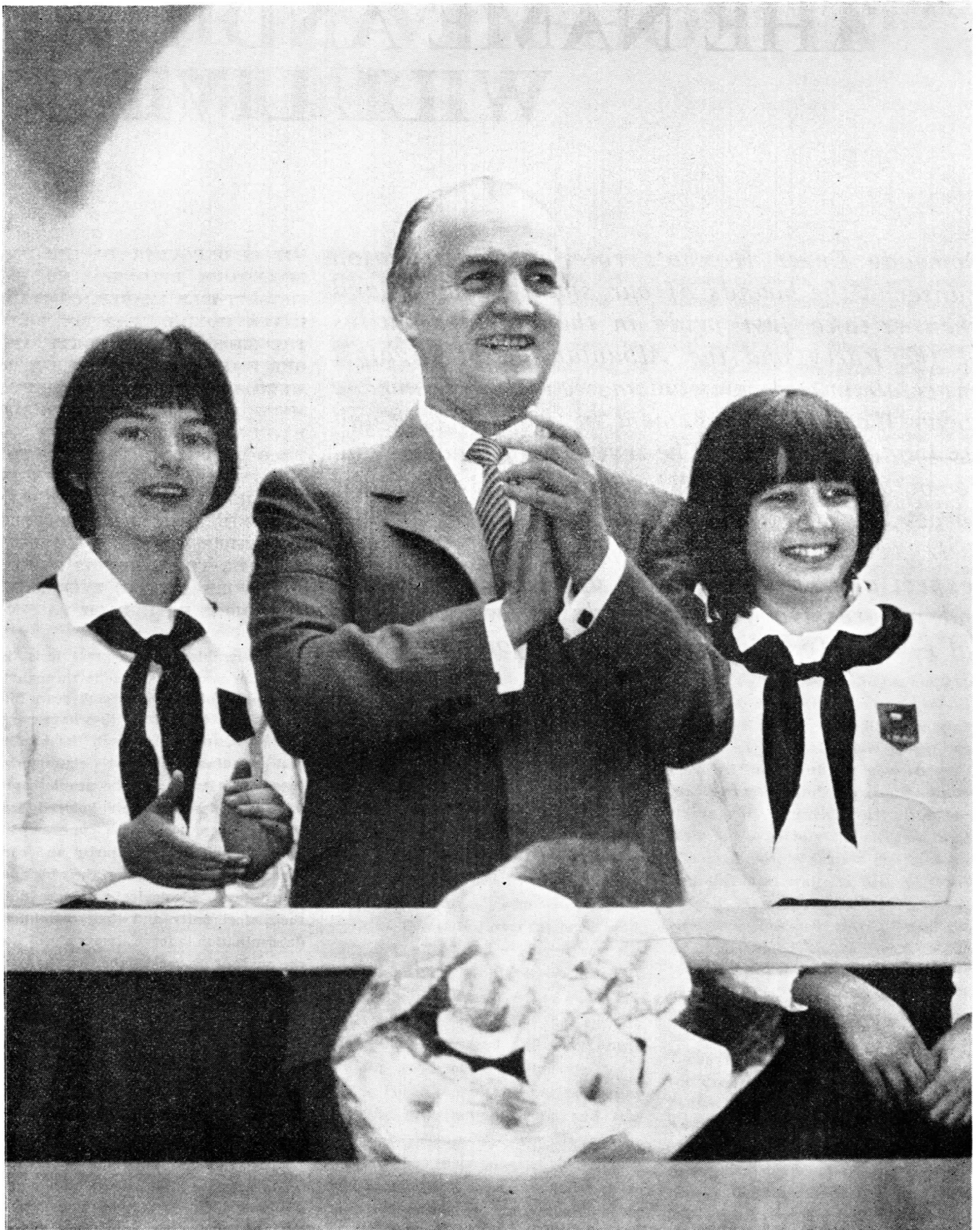
N° 3 (88) / 1986



THIS YEAR THE ALBANIAN PEOPLE CELEBRATED THE MAY DAY, THE DAY OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY OF THE WORKING PEOPLE, IN AN ATMOSPHERE OF GREAT ENTHUSIASM AND REVOLUTIONARY MOBILIZATION IN ORDER TO GO TO THE 9th CONGRESS OF THE PLA AND THE 45th ANNIVERSARY OF ITS FOUNDING WITH NEW AND MAJOR VICTORIES. THESE TWO IMPORTANT EVENTS HAVE RAISED EVEN FURTHER THE LOVE OF THE PEOPLE FOR THE PARTY OF LABOUR OF ALBANIA, WITH COMRADE RAMIZ ALIA AT THE HEAD, AND THEIR RESOLUTION TO MARCH ON THE ROAD TO SOCIALISM.



**REVIZIONIZMI MODERN
I TE GJITHA NGJYRAVE.
TITIST. HRUSHOVIAN. KINEZ E EUROKOMUNIST
ESHTE ANTIKOMUNIZEM**



Comrade RAMIZ ALIA attending the May Day manifestation

THE NAME AND THE WORK WILL LIVE IN THE HEARTS OF OUR PEOPLE

by FOTO ÇAMI

Comrade Enver Hoxha's role and contribution transcend the bounds of our small country, and when we take just pride in the glorious battles of the Party and the Albanian people against imperialism and revisionism, we include Comrade Enver Hoxha's engagement in this struggle and his leadership of it. The true revolutionaries and democrats, the progressive and Marxist-Leninist forces, the freedom-loving peoples had in him their sure supporter and consistent defender. The respect and high evaluation of the revolutionary and progressive world towards him was the natural reward for his merits and major contributions.

IT IS ONE YEAR TO THE DAY SINCE OUR BELOVED AND UNFORGETTABLE LEADER, COMRADE ENVER HOXHA, PARTED FROM THE MIDST OF THE PARTY AND OUR PEOPLE WHO LOVED HIM SO MUCH AND FOR WHOM HE DID SO MUCH AS NO OTHER PERSONALITY IN THE HISTORY OF OUR NATION. IT IS ONE YEAR TO THE DAY SINCE WE HAVE NO LONGER AMONGST US THE DEAREST MAN IN THE HEARTS OF OUR PEOPLE, BUT THEIR LOVE AND RESPECT FOR THE LIFE AND HIS IMMORTAL WORK BECAME EVER MORE BOUNDLESS WITH EACH PASSING DAY.

Innumerable are the great tests the Albanian people have gone through in the storms of their thousand-years history. From these tests they have emerged ever stronger through the vitality and steadfastness that characterize them. The Party and the people coped with the loss of their beloved leader a year ago with unexampled strength, with rare maturity and courage, thereby displaying their high political and ideological preparedness, their steel unity and their unanimous determination to forge always ahead on the road of Enver Hoxha, on the road of Marxism-Leninism and the construction of socialism.

The grief for the loss of Comrade Enver Hoxha was great indeed, but the strength that emerged from this grief was greater still. Their determination to turn their grief into strength, precisely as Comrade Enver Hoxha himself has taught them, not only kept

FOTO ÇAMI — alternate member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the Central Committee of the PLA

WORK OF ENVER HOXHA THE CENTURIES

ÇAMI

high the hearts of the communists and the entire people, but was also turned into a powerful revolutionary movement, unexampled mobilization and drive at work in unity of purpose and spirit of initiative throughout the country. History provides few instances in which the respect and veneration for a leader are turned into a vivid material force which unites and directs the efforts and energies of a whole people to raise their work higher and carry it further ahead.

The great revolutionary movement «Banner-bearers for the implementation of the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha», in which all the masses of the working people of our country are involved, expresses the great revolutionary potential of the Albanian people, who embody their highest respect and veneration for the ideas and teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha in their practical implementation. This was the only correct road our people chose to honour and continue the ideas and Work of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Comrade Enver Hoxha is among those great historical figures of which, no matter how great the respect paid to and the assessment made of them, there is still much more left to be said. He earned the special respect and the high evaluation of the Party and people through his unique contribution which gives him pride of place in the Albanian pantheon of glory.

He symbolized the age-old dreams and aspirations of the Albanian people for freedom and independence, for knowledge and culture, for national dignity and emancipation, and he knew better than anybody else how to awaken, organize and mobilize the in-

exhaustible forces of the people for the practical realization of these dreams and aspirations. Socialist Albania is proud of her great son who gave her a place of honour among the civilized nations of the world, who set her on the correct and happy road of socialism, who ensured her a respected name and high authority.

Comrade Enver Hoxha is one of those giants of the revolutionary thought and action, which have earned the rare privilege of becoming synonymous with their people and nation. With his colossal activity at the head of the Party and the people for about 50 years he has become synonymous with the Albanian people and the new Albania. The portrait of today's Albania is his portrait and he left the Homeland as he wanted it to be. «Our generation, today's generations», Comrade Ramiz Alia has said, «are happy that they had the honour to be contemporaries and cofighters, everyone on his own front, of this legendary hero and immortal teacher. But our people and the coming generations enjoy another honour which is just as great, the honour of fighters who will carry the work of Comrade Enver further ahead, fully implementing the sacred vow the Party and the people have made to keep Albania always red, to guard the unity as the apple of the eye, to march always ahead and only ahead on the road of communism.»

The Party cannot be imagined without the contribution, work and teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha. Its creation has been one of his monumental deeds. It took something more than revolutionary courage and gift of organization to create the Communist

Party of Albania in those difficult circumstances in which our country found itself, occupied by the fascists, with unexampled poverty and backwardness and without a developed working class. First of all, it took far-sightedness, clarity of purpose and a keen perception of the call and demands of the historical moment in order to lay down the ways for the solution of the problems and map out all of them in a major militant and revolutionary program based on the Marxist-Leninist theory. Only Enver Hoxha could do and did this at that time.

He not only gave the people the Party, the fighting staff that would lead it in the struggle and revolution, but right from the beginning built and forged a revolutionary party of the new type which embodied the finest virtues of the Albanian people and enriched them with the new virtues of the revolution and Marxism-Leninism. Because it was such a Party, it masterfully led to victory the struggle of the Albanian people against the occupiers and the local traitors; because it was a truly Marxist-Leninist party with a clear and consistent revolutionary line, it implemented the program of the socialist transformation of the country and coped with and smashed the plots and intrigues of the internal and external enemies.

The Party of Labour of Albania is the deed of Enver Hoxha and the Albanian communists, just as the glorious National Liberation War and the Liberation of the country is the deed of the Albanian people led by the Party, just as the whole epoch of the socialist construction is the deed of the toil, efforts and self-reliance, of the phy-

sical and mental energies of the Albanian people. Enver Hoxha, the greatest patriot of all times, taught the people to have unshakeable confidence in their own forces, and, with this confidence, led them in all the battles and to all the victories.

It was a great fortune for our Anti-fascist National Liberation War to have the leader of the Party, Comrade Enver Hoxha, as its strategist and General Commander. The unity of the people which he realized through the creation of the National Liberation Front and the brilliant and correct military organization he gave it through the creation of the National Liberation Army were the reliable pillars on which our struggle was based and the decisive factors of its triumph. As an outstanding Marxist-Leninist leader, with great ability and rare foresight, he knew how to combine and merge the struggle for national liberation with the struggle for social liberation, masterfully utilizing the existing situation and the ratio of classes in the Albania of that time. It is his great historic merit that November 1944 marked not only the eviction of the nazi-fascist occupiers, but also the establishment of the people's state power and the embarking of Albania on the road of socialism. Comrade Enver Hoxha never allowed the Party to share power with the political parties and organizations of the ruling and exploiting classes during and after the war, he never allowed the Anglo-American imperialist powers to sabotage and divert the struggle of the Albanian people, as they succeeded in doing in some other countries.

Comrade Enver Hoxha was a man of the future and this constitutes one of the outstanding features of his personality. Scarcely anybody could like him define so precisely and in so great detail the roads, rates, sources and directions of our socialist socio-economic development. From the heights of the 42 years of achievements of socialist Albania we admire the realism and boldness of the majestic program for

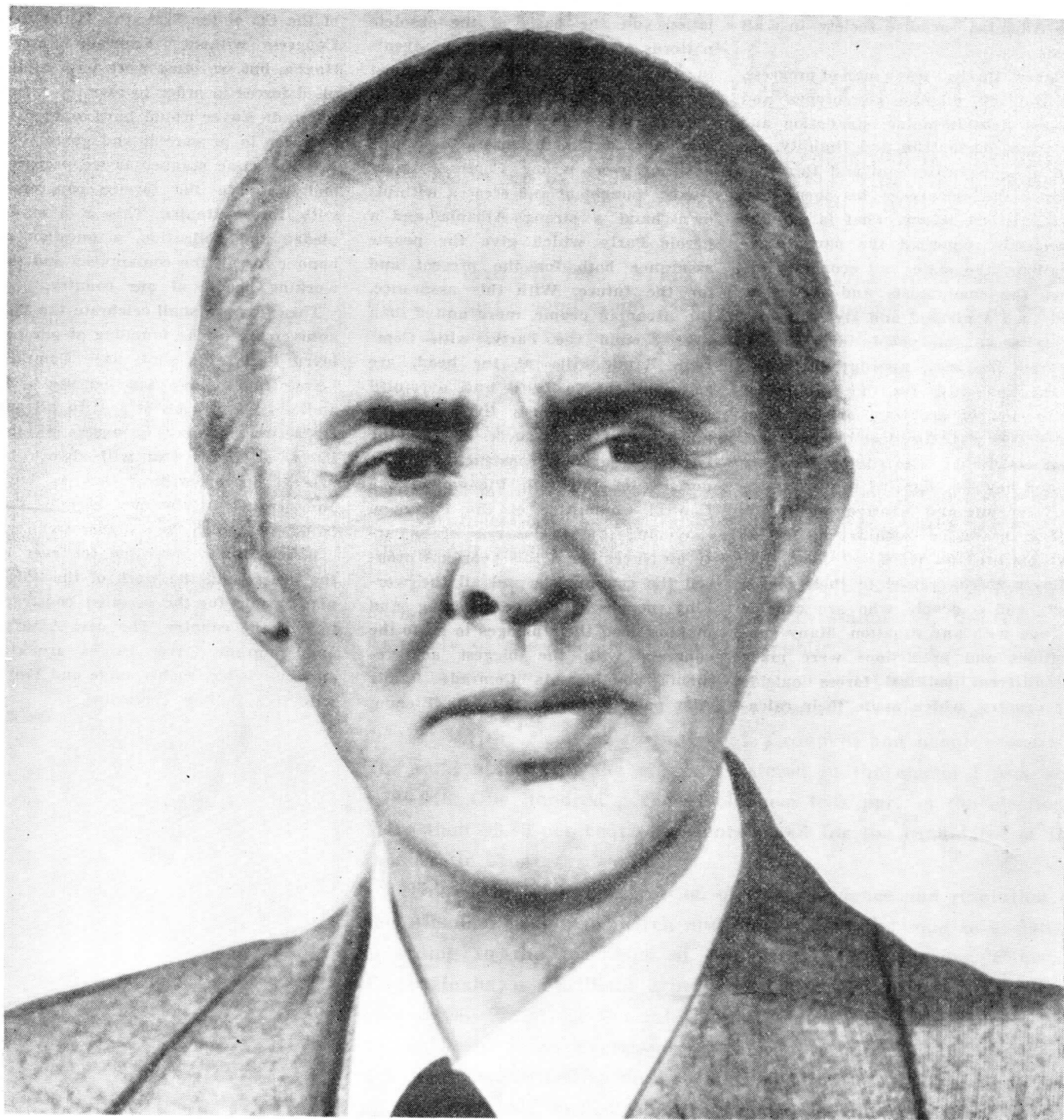
the construction of socialism which Comrade Enver Hoxha mapped out immediately after Liberation, a program which is an immortal testimony to the creative development of Marxism-Leninism in the concrete conditions of our country and which represents an original experience for the world revolutionary and communist movement.

Only an illuminated mind like that of Enver Hoxha's and a great heart which burned with ardent love for the people and the Homeland could project the wheat fields over the centuries-old marches, the giant hydro-power stations over the pine torches and oil lamps, the University and the Academy over illiteracy, well-being and prosperity over hunger and poverty. The development of industry and agriculture, of science and technique, of art and culture, of the army and defence, every field of our advance has at its foundation the ideas, projects, teachings and actual leadership of Comrade Enver Hoxha. Today's Albania is the deed of the Party and the people, is the fruit of the outstanding leadership of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

His unbent revolutionary stand, his unshakeable Marxist-Leninist consistency and his high internationalist spirit would naturally place Comrade Enver Hoxha in the first rank of the fighters for the just cause of the oppressed peoples and classes. Comrade Enver Hoxha's role and contribution transcend the bounds of our small country, and when we take just pride in the glorious battles of the Party and the Albanian people against imperialism and revisionism, we include Comrade Enver Hoxha's engagement in this struggle and his leadership of it. The true revolutionaries and democrats, the progressive and Marxist-Leninist forces, the freedom-loving peoples had in him their sure supporter and consistent defender. The respect and high evaluation of the revolutionary and progressive world towards him was the natural reward for his merits and major contributions.

The universality of the theoretical thinking of Comrade Enver Hoxha makes this thinking a phenomenon not merely Albanian, either in its objectives or the horizons it opens up. A profound knower of world history, a dialectical erudite and a profound Marxist-Leninist philosopher, a keen observer of the complex process of the class struggle and the world political life, Enver Hoxha comprised in the circle of its interests a great number of the more important problems of the time and gave them correct answers from the stand-point of our Marxist-Leninist theory. He has preceded the processes of social development and led the theoretical thinking and the revolutionary practice of the Party of Labour of Albania on paths still untrodden by the revolutionary movement.

The well-known Leninist axiom that without a revolutionary theory there can be no revolutionary movement and that without revolutionary movement there can be no revolutionary theory finds in the figure of Comrade Enver Hoxha one of its major examples. He was a man of action, of energetic revolutionary deeds, just as he was a profound thinker and theoretician and a man of the fiery mobilizing word. Enver Hoxha was a great fighter for truth and justice, a rare fighter who won all his battles. At the head of the Party, he knew how to face up to so many savage enemies of Marxism-Leninism, the Party and people and prevail over all of them. This is explained with the great strength of his personality, with his courage and bravery, with his keen intelligence and wisdom, with his close and many-sided links with the people and the Party. The major moments of historic clashes with the plots of American imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism, the Yugoslav revisionists and the other avowed enemies of socialist Albania and the Albanian people cannot be understood without evoking the central and decisive role of Enver Hoxha.



The great work he bequeathed us is both theoretical and practical, a magnificent synthesis of these two aspects of human activity, it comprises all the fields of ideological, social, political, economic and cultural life and represents an orientation and bearing-

point for the solution of all the problems that emerge in the course of the process of socialist construction and the advance of our revolution. The teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha are the teachings of the Party and a guide for action in all its present and

future activity. In this profound understanding and creative implementation of Marxism-Leninism and Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings lies the inexhaustible strength of the thought and action of our Party, the guarantee of the ceaseless advance of

the Albanian socialist society in all fields.

Enver Hoxha was a man of progress. He did not tolerate stereotypes and cut-and-dried formulae, stagnation and inertness, dogmatism and timidity. He had a big creative soul and this constitutes the essence of his theoretical and practical legacy. That is why he ceaselessly requested the party organizations, the state and economic organs, the communists and cadres to find such a method and style of work as to serve the people ever better, to find the most appropriate forms, means and ways for the solution of the ever new problems arising from our life in its dialectical development. That is how he wanted the Party to be and how he educated it, always active, dynamic and creative, and this is among the major teachings he left us with his life and Work.

Enver Hoxha raised to their feet a Party and a people who are capable to cope with any situation. Many suppositions and predictions were made by different political forces outside our country, which made their calcu-

lations on the basis of the obsolete patterns of the development of events in this or that former communist country. Our internal political situation which is stronger than ever showed that, just as in the past, these calculations were wrong. Comrade Enver Hoxha thought of and created with his own hand a strong Albania and a heroic Party which give the people assurance both for the present and for the future. With this assurance, the Albanian people, more united than ever around the Party, with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head, are going all-out to fulfil and overfulfil the tasks of the new five-year plan and to achieve new successes on all the fronts of socialist construction. The decision of the 14th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Party on convening the 9th Congress of the Party on November 3 this year has aroused the communists and all the working people who are pledging and making good their pledges to go to the congress with the biggest achievements possible. As Comrade Ramiz Alia pointed out at the 14th Plenum

of the CC of the PLA, this is the first Congress without Comrade Enver Hoxha, but we must work with multiplied forces in order to carry it out as Comrade Enver would have wanted it, in order to prepare it and go to it in just the same manner as we prepared and went to the former congresses with Enver Hoxha. This is a major pledge and obligation, a question of honour for all the communists and the working people of our country.

This year we shall celebrate the 45th anniversary of the founding of our beloved Party. We shall have Comrade Enver Hoxha there, too, because he is and will always be present in all our festivities, in every congress of the Party, as he is and will always be present in everything that is built and created in the new socialist Albania of which he is the architect.

Enver Hoxha will live for ever in the hearts and the work of the Albanian people for the socialist construction of the country. The new Albania and Comrade Enver Hoxha are one and indivisible, so his name and Work will live in the centuries.

THE ELECTIONS FOR THE PEOPLE'S COUNCILS AND THE PEOPLE'S COURTS

100 PER CENT OF THE ELECTORS TOOK PART IN ELECTIONS
AND MORE THAN 99.99 PER CENT VOTED FOR THE CANDIDATES
OF THE DEMOCRATIC FRONT

On April 27, 1986 in the midst of a great revolutionary enthusiasm and mobilization, elections for the people's councils of the districts, cities, city precincts, united villages, villages and for people's judges and assistant judges took place all over the territory of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

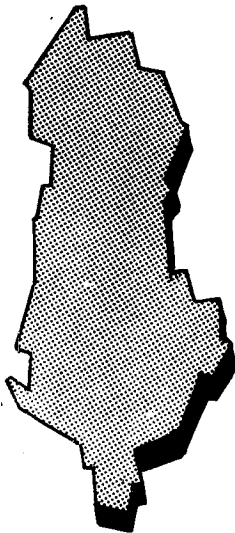
In the context of this major political event, the working masses of our country successfully fulfilled their plans and pledges and undertook numerous mass actions. They went to the poll proud of their achievements, having fulfilled the important tasks set by the 13th and 14th Plenums of the Central Committee of the Party.

From the reports sent by the executive committees of the people's councils of the districts to the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, it emerges that the elections everywhere proceeded in full conformity with the Constitution of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the decree «On the elections to the people's councils and people's courts». The total number of the voters registered in the electoral lists was 1.796.948. One hundred per cent of them took part in the elections. More than 99.99 per cent of electors voted for the candidates of the Democratic Front.

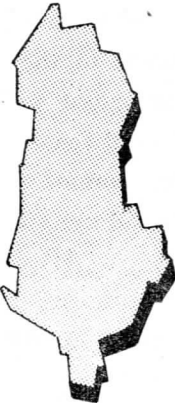
This is the loftiest expression of the confidence and resolution of the Albanian people to march always ahead on the road to socialism according to the teachings of our unforgettable leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha; is a brilliant expression of the steel unity of the people around the Party, its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head; is an expression of their determination for the uninterrupted strengthening and revolutionization of the people's state power and their unshakeable confidence in the secure and happy future of our socialist Homeland.

This majestic victory of the line of the Party will impart a fresh encouragement and stimulation to the revolutionary mobilization and drive at work of the working masses for the fulfilment and overfulfilment of the plan of the first year of the 8th Five-year Plan, so that they go to the 9th Congress of the Party and to the 45th anniversary of its founding with new successes and major victories.

**FROM THE
LIFE OF THE
COUNTRY**



COMRADE RAMIZ ALIA MEETS THE WORKING PEOPLE OF

FROM THE

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Cordial talk of Comrade RAMIZ ALIA with the cooperativists of Fushë-M

On April 5, the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, went to the district of Kruja where he met and talked with many workers and cooperativists, cadres and managers of agricultural cooperatives and economic enterprises, and young men and women. At these meetings he was accompanied by the first secretary of the Party Committee of the district of Kruja, Xhelil Gjoni.

First, Comrade Ramiz Alia met with the workers and managers of some distinguished brigades of the «Partizani» agricultural cooperative of Fushë-Kruja. He inquired about the health and the work of the cooperativists and their production results.

Talking with the cooperativists of these brigades, Comrade Ramiz Alia points out that it is of particular importance to achieve high results in all fields this year, because this is a great year, full of major events. Ahead of us lie the new elections to the people's councils and courts of all levels. As always, as has already become a tradition, in these elections, too, our people will display their invincible unity, their love for the Party and their state power which have brought and will bring them ever greater prosperity and happiness. With the votes they cast for the candidates of the Democratic Front of Albania our working people will strengthen our people's democratic state power further.

THE DISTRICT OF KRUJA



Kruja

Ahead of us lie another two events of major historic importance, he said, the 9th Congress of the Party and the 45th anniversary of its founding. These events we must celebrate properly: with major victories and new achievements. Every communist and patriot, every worker and citizen must deeply feel his obligations linked with these events and fulfil them through work. The people will meet the November festivities with tasks fulfilled and overfulfilled, as our unforgettable comrade, Enver Hoxha, desired.

The cooperativists of Fushë-Kruja expressed their determination to work with greater drive in honour of these major events.

Then, Comrade Ramiz Alia went to the higher-type agricultural coopera-

tive of Fushë-Milot where he had an open talk with the people of this zone. The workers that participated in this talk informed him about the results of the work of the season.

Here, too, Comrade Ramiz Alia's words were listened to with great attention. The cooperativists of Fushë-Milot thanked him for the visit and pledged that they would achieve even higher results and advance some planned tasks.


Comrade Ramiz Alia also met and had a talk with the workers of the chemical-metallurgical combine of Laç.

In his talk with them Comrade Ramiz Alia emphasized the importance of the production of chemical fertilizers for our agriculture. In its plans for the future, he said, the Party envisa-

ges the further expansion of the industry of chemical fertilizers with new objects. However, regardless of what will be done in the future, your factory of phosphatic fertilizers will still remain one of the factors of decisive importance for the fulfilment of tasks in this field, a powerful support for our agriculture.

The chemical-metallurgical combine of Laç, he said further on, has become an important centre for our industry, in general, the chemical and metallurgical industry, in particular. Here we have the most advanced technology of the country for the production of blister copper.

Comrade Ramiz Alia congratulated the workers of this combine on the

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results they have achieved and the bold pledges they have taken.

The workers and managers of the chemical-metallurgical combine saw Comrade Ramiz Alia off the premises with great affection.

In conclusion of his visits in the district of Kruja, Comrade Ramiz Alia had a meeting and a talk with the main cadres of the Party and the economy of this district.

COMRADE RAMIZ ALIA IN THE DISTRICTS OF ELBASAN AND GRAMSH

A CORDIAL TALK WITH METALLURGISTS

On May 6, Comrade Ramiz Alia, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania and President of the Presidium of the PSR of Albania, visited the «Steel of the Party» metallurgical combine at Elbasan, in which thousands of metallurgical workers accorded him an enthusiastic welcome. He was accompanied by Comrade Hajredin Çeliku, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party and minister of Industry and Mining, and by Xhemal Dymylja, first secretary of the Party Committee, and Jovan Bardhi, chairman of the Executive Committee of the People's Council of the district of Elbasan.

In one of the halls of the directory of this big industrial complex, the director of the combine, Pavllo Koço, informed Comrade Ramiz Alia about the successes achieved by the workers and the objectives they have set in the framework of the revolutionary movement, «Banner-bearers of the implementation of Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings».

Then, Comrade Ramiz Alia visited the pig-iron smelting plant and met the metallurgists actually pouring the white hot pig-iron. He also visited the section of uninterrupted steel pouring which works according to standards of contemporary technology. He congratulated the metallurgists on the successes they have achieved. In the metal rolling plant, Comrade Ramiz Alia, after saluting the workers, visited the medium rolling section.

Meanwhile, hundreds of workers of the combine, who had gathered in

the cinema hall of the engineering plant, welcomed Comrade Ramiz Alia, the leader of the Party, with love. Amidst the great enthusiasm of the metallurgists, Comrade Ramiz Alia took the floor, saying,

Comrade metallurgists, I am very glad to meet you who are part of a militant collective which has won recognition all over the country. On this occasion I convey to you the most cordial greetings of the Central Committee of the Party. The «Steel of the Party» metallurgical combine represents the greatest and the most complex project we have in our country. It is the pride of our industry and all our economy. Therefore, to be a metallurgist or a director here is a question of honour for anyone.

Although ferrous metallurgy is still a young branch among the other branches of our industry, now it has entered the stage of maturity. It absorbs and concentrates about one third of the fundamental funds and means of all the enterprises in the system of the heavy and mining industry. It is a great success, which speaks of a still more reliable and optimistic future, that our ferrous metallurgy, which has only 12 per cent of the number of the working people of the heavy and mining industry, ensures about 22 per cent of the total production of this industry. Against 1976, which is the year of the inauguration of work of the combine, production has increased 4.1 fold, whereas the number of workers has increased only 2.2 fold instead.



Cordial meeting of Comrade RAMIZ ALIA with metallurgists of the «Steel of the Party» combine

After congratulating the working people of the combine on their achievements, Comrade Ramiz Alia gave them a number of valuable instructions about the raising of effectiveness of production not only in the combine in general, but also in every separate plant, factory and section.

Comrade Ramiz Alia devoted a special place to the tasks that emerge for the exploitation of the existing productive capacities through the application of the technical, scientific and technological requirements of production ever better and consistently. The engineering industry must strive with great will to open the road to Albanian trade-mark steels, just as

you, in your combine, must overthrow old concepts by turning out production of high quality. The increase in the volume of consumption of our steels by industry is a key

problem for today, Comrade Ramiz Alia pointed out.

In the end, Comrade Ramiz Alia dwelt on some problems of the international situation today.

AMONG THE STUDENTS OF THE «ALEKSANDËR XHUVANI» TEACHERS' TRAINING INSTITUTE

Comrade Ramiz Alia, also, visited the Teachers' Training Institute, which carries the name of the distinguished patriot and cultivator of the Albanian language, Doctor Professor Aleksandër Xhuvani.

In a large auditorium of the Institute a meeting of all the students and

teachers with Comrade Ramiz Alia was organized.

Your Institute, said Comrade Ramiz Alia, is a very clear testimony of the great achievements made by our education all over the country, and especially in your district. Elbasan has full credit to this Institute. It is a

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renowned centre of long-standing, brilliant, patriotic, freedom-loving and school-loving traditions of our people.

Speaking about the successes made in the field of education, he pointed out,

Under the leadership of the Party and illuminated by the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, our people's education and our socialist school have made staggering progress. Education has become radically democratic and massive, and this is a process which goes on uninterruptedly. Our school has a new socialist physiognomy. By continuing and deepening this work, the Party has set us the task of concentrating our attention better still on strengthening the quality of our school, in an all-round manner, on raising the efficiency and utility of teaching and education.

Our school youth, as the whole youth of our country, is a wonderful youth from every stand-point, *he said.* The ideals of the Party have become

its proper convictions and it is inseparably linked with the Party. This bond is natural and stems from the very character of our Party and our youth. These strong bonds between the younger generations of Albania and the Party have not been built today, but have been created over more than four decades, from the time of the National Liberation War. This occurred because since that time the youth saw in the Party the embodiment of its highest ideals, saw its future. These were the ideals which inspired the whole people and, in the first place, the younger generation.

This is occurring today, too. The Party fights for the all-round advance of the life of the country, for a more prosperous future, for the strengthening of the economy and defence, for a higher cultural level. These are precisely the aspirations of our youth today. These lofty aims which the Party has undertaken correspond to the progressive character of the youth, and encourage its progressive revolutionary spirit.

CORDIAL MEETING WITH THE COOPERATIVISTS OF SHELKAN

On the way to the «May 1» agricultural cooperative of Shalës, Comrade Ramiz Alia stopped at the agricultural cooperative of Shirgjan, which carries the name of the people's hero, Qemal Stafa. The cooperativists gave him an enthusiastic welcome. In an office of the cooperative Comrade Ramiz Alia met cadres and specialists of this agricultural economy. During the talk he had with them he inquired about the progress of work in the cooperative and gave valuable instructions about the further development of livestock, fruit-growing and other sectors.

The cooperativists of Shalës received Comrade Ramiz Alia with songs and dances. A meeting was held in the hall of the local house of culture, while hundreds of other cooperativists had gathered outside the building to hear from the loudspeakers.

The chairman of the cooperative, Sadik Dervishi, informed Comrade Ramiz Alia about the situation of the

work, about the achievements made and the new objectives they have set for themselves in the framework of the movement «Banner-bearers of the implementation of Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings».

Amidst the great enthusiasm of those present, Comrade Ramiz Alia took the floor. He said,

Your successes speak clearly of the correctness and majesty of the whole road on which our agriculture, and our village, in general, have advanced and developed, according to the line and policy of the Party and the illuminating teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

The advance of agriculture, he continued, has been and remains a great question for the whole country, but the peasantry, with its tireless work and efforts is, as always, the decisive force in this development and advance on the road of socialism.

FROM COMRADE RAMIZ ALIA'S SPEECH AT THE MEETING WITH THE CADRES OF THE DISTRICT OF ELBASAN

The First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, Comrade Ramiz Alia, had a meeting with cadres of the district of Elbasan.

The participants at the meeting, which was held in the «Metallurgist» palace, welcomed him with enthusiasm and with cheers for our glorious Party of Labour.

The first secretary of the Party Committee of the district, Xhemal Dymylja, informed Comrade Ramiz Alia about the work and achievements of the working class and the cooperative peasantry in the implementation of the decisions of the 13th and 14th Plenums of the CC of the Party. Cadres from various other sectors also addressed the meeting.

Amidst the joy and enthusiasm of those present, Comrade Ramiz Alia took the floor.

After thanking the whole party organization of the district of Elbasan and its people for their great love for the Party, he pointed out,

Our people's love for the Party is not something fictitious or artificial, but is their love of me, is love for everything our people have achieved under the leadership of the Party, for the magnificent achievements which have been made in our country during these 40 years under the leadership of the Party, with our unforgettable Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head.

I want to congratulate you, the representatives of the communists of the district of Elbasan, and all the working people of the district, on the great successes you have achieved at work.

The fulfilment of this year's tasks is important, Comrade Ramiz Alia emphasized, because it means a good beginning of the new five-year plan, and also because this year we will hold the congress of our Party. This congress is a major occasion for us, just as all the congresses of our Party have been, but for us this congress

is a major question, a great obligation and a duty, because we will hold it without Comrade Enver. But we must hold this congress and we must go to it in the same manner as we would have held it and would have gone to it under Comrade Enver. We must hold it and must go to it with major victories, as Comrade Enver wanted. This is a major duty for all communists, this is a major duty for all our people. The Party and our people will certainly carry out this duty with success.

It is in the outstanding tradition of our Party, Comrade Ramiz Alia continued, to always realize its own responsibilities and to carry out its programs. In the most critical situations it has not divided its word from its deed. This tradition constitutes one of those bases which guarantee that the great and complex tasks which lie ahead of us in the future will be carried out by the Party and the people. Therefore, we have been and are optimistic about the future. We know very well the road we have traversed and we are quite clear about the road which we will follow. At the same time we are realistic, we are convinced that our road is not strewn with flowers, we are aware of the full extent of the difficulties and obstacles, just as we appreciate our achievements, which

ENTHUSIASTIC MASS RALLY AT THE TOWN OF GRAMSH

After concluding his visits at Elbasan, Comrade Ramiz Alia went on a visit to the town of Gramsh. The town square was thronged with thousands of people. Cheers, «Party — Enver, we are always ready», slogans, songs and enthusiasm continued unabated. Comrade Ramiz Alia entered the building of the Party Committee and emerged at the balcony, while the square resounded to loud cheers. Thus,

inspire us to greater progress. To see things realistically, with a critical and self-critical eye, this is one of the demands which stems from the very aim which the communists have: to carry the development of the country on the socialist road further ahead.

After pointing out the important successes achieved in the district of Elbasan on all fronts and the great possibilities which exist for the development of industry and agriculture, Comrade Ramiz Alia said,

Our socio-economic development continues in the conditions of a severe world crisis, in the conditions of the imperialist-revisionist blockade and the difficulties arising from them. In these circumstances, the communists and all the working people should strive more to ensure all-round mobilization, revolutionary initiative and creativeness.

The Party needs the realistic imagination of the people. The range of its action should be widened. The work of the Party is creative, there is more passion in it and still more passion must be put into it, in order to match the enthusiasm with which the people accept the directives of the Party.

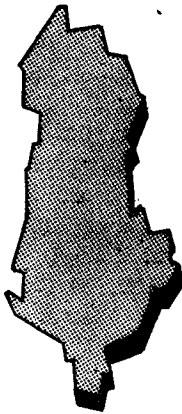
Once again I want to express my conviction, Comrade Ramiz Alia said in conclusion, that the district of Elbasan, with the great possibilities it has, will carry out with success the tasks that face it and, correcting the shortcomings and weaknesses which are noticed, will go to the congress of the Party with successes.

began an enthusiastic but unscheduled mass rally.

Amidst the great popular joy, Comrade Ramiz Alia took the floor and addressed the rally with these words,

In the first place, I want to wish everybody good health and to bring to you the greetings of the Central Committee of the Party.

FROM THE LIFE OF THE COUNTRY



After speaking about the great transformations that have been made in the town of Gramsh and the results achieved in this district, he pointed out,

During this five-year plan, the district of Gramsh will be in the centre of the attention of the Party and the whole country, because, close to your town, at Banja, a new hydro-power plant will be built. Its primary use will be for agriculture, because it will help to put about 100 thousand hectares of land under irrigation.

AT THE SITE AT WHICH THE DAM OF THE BANJA HYDRO-POWER PLANT WILL BE BUILT

During his visit in the district of Gramsh, Comrade Ramiz Alia went to see the place where the dam of the Banja hydro-power plant, one of the major projects of the 8th Five-year Plan, will be built.

For a long time now the working people of the building-assembly enterprise at the «Steel of the Party» metallurgical combine and of the «Roads» enterprise have started work on the construction site and other sections, opening roads and putting up the bridge that will link the banks of the Devoll River. The director of the No. 3 Institute of Studies and Designs, Egon Gjadri, showed Comrade Ramiz Alia the designs of the new project and its main parameters: the dam — 100 metres high and 400 metres wide; installed capacity — 60,000 kilowatts, and average annual production — 250 million kw/h. The lake, which will be created, reaches up to the town of Gramsh without overflowing it. The volume of the lake will be 700 million cubic metres of water, of which 400 million will be utilized for irrigation. In 1988 the reservoir will begin to supply water for the irrigation of the plains in the districts of Lushnja, Durrës, Elbasan and Berat.

Comrade Ramiz Alia instructed that the care for the further increase of the surface that will be irrigated by this reservoir should be greater, in order

Extensive development is envisaged also for education and culture, which our people need so much. Socialism cannot be built without knowledge, without science. Our country cannot advance toward the objectives set by the Party without people endowed with broad culture, without applying the achievements of modern science.

It is the deep conviction of the Party, that successes will be achieved in the future and the tasks that lie ahead of us will be carried out, because we have a heroic and hard-working people rallied and united as one around the Party.

to create the possibilities for new investments and for the more effective use of funds.

It is to the advantage of our economy that wherever investments are made, profits should be immediate, said Comrade Ramiz Alia. Agriculture will draw the greatest benefit from the building of this hydro-power plant. Therefore, it is necessary that it should come into production as soon as possible. Its waters will help to further increase yield and take in greater agricultural production.

Comrade Ramiz Alia congratulated the designers and specialists and wished them success in the building of the Banja hydro-power plant.

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In one of the halls of the district Party Committee, Comrade Ramiz Alia met cadres of the organs of the Party, the people's power, the economy and mass organizations of Gramsh. Amidst the enthusiastic applause of those present, Comrade Ramiz Alia, speaking on behalf of the Central Committee of the Party, congratulated them on the successes achieved in all fields and gave them valuable instructions for the further strengthening of the role of the leading, organizational and educative work of the Party.

ALL THE PARTY AND THE ALBANIAN PEOPLE HONOUR THE BRILLIANT WORK OF COMRADE ENVER HOXHA

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

The whole Party and the Albanian people honoured with respect and profound gratitude the unforgettable memory of the life and brilliant work of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the founder and leader of the Party, the legendary leader of the National Liberation War and the architect of socialist Albania.

Homage was paid to and wreaths were laid at his grave at the Cemetery of the Martyrs of the Nation in the morning of April 11th.

At 10.00 leaders of the Party and the state, Comrade Ramiz Alia, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party and President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania, 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, comrades Hajredin Çeliku, Hekuran Isai, Lenka Çuko, Manush Myftiu, Rita Marko and Simon Stefani; alternate members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party, comrades Besnik Bektashi, Foto Çami, Llambi Gegprifti and Prokop Murra; Vangjel Çërrava, secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha, chairman of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania, Comrade Xhafer Spahiu, vice-chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, members of the Central Committee of the

Party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and government, workers of the apparatus of the Central Committee of the Party, representatives of the central mass organizations, leading cadres of the organs of the Party and the state power of the district of Tirana, came here to pay their respects to the grave of the beloved and glorious leader of the Party and the state, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Party, Comrade Ramiz Alia and Comrade Simon Stefani laid a wreath with the inscription «To our unforgettable leader and teacher, Comrade Enver Hoxha».

Comrades Rita Marko and Xhafer Spahiu laid a wreath on behalf of the Presidium of the People's Assembly and Comrades Adil Çarçani and Manush Myftiu on behalf of the Council of Ministers. A wreath was laid also by Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha and the family. Another was laid on behalf of the Party Committee and the Executive Committee of the People's Council of the district of Tirana.

Comrade Ramiz Alia comes up to the grave of Comrade Enver Hoxha, bows in deep respect and honours with the clenched-fist salute the unforgettable memory of the dearest comrade, leader and teacher. The leaders of the Party and state observed silence and honoured with the clenched-fist salute before the grave of the immortal leader. Members of the family of Comrade Enver Hoxha paid homage, too. Meanwhile the

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

Then, Comrade Ramiz Alia greets the thousands of people who had gone there to take part in the ceremony.

During the whole day thousands and thousands of people representing work and production centres, workers of central departments and institutions, war and work veterans, members of martyrs' families, militarymen, young men and women and pioneers of Enver paid homage to and laid bouquets of flowers at the grave of the beloved leader of the Party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Solemn meetings dedicated to the life and brilliant work of Comrade Enver Hoxha, his special contribution to the founding of the Party and the preservation of the purity of its line and ranks in irreconcilable struggle with the internal and external enemy, as a legendary commander and leader in the struggle for the triumph of the people's revolution and in all the battles of the socialist construction of the country were organized in the enterprises and institutions which bear the name of the immortal leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha, such as the «Enver Hoxha» autotractor combine, the «Enver Hoxha» University of Tirana and the «Enver Hoxha» United Higher School for Officers in Tirana, the «Enver Hoxha» hydro-power plant at Koman, the «Enver Hoxha» sea-port of Durrës, the «Enver Hoxha» state farm of Plasa in the district of Korça, the «Enver Hoxha» agricultural cooperative of Dajç of Zadrime in the district of Lezha.

Marches, talks with war veterans, thematic matinées, meetings and other activities, as expression of profound respect and gratitude for the glorious and immortal work of Comrade Enver Hoxha, were organized also in other districts of the country, where Comrade Enver Hoxha met and talked with people, at the historic places where Comrade Enver Hoxha lived, fought and worked during the war.

MAY DAY WAS MAJESTICALLY C

BRILLIANT MANIFESTATION OF THE WOR

Thousands of people, war and labour veterans, workers and cooperativists, intellectuals and armymen, young men and women, and pioneers of Enver, thronged the avenue «Martyrs of the Nation» to participate with joy in the traditional manifestation of May 1, the day of international solidarity of the working people all over the world.

The slogan «Workers of all countries, unite!» and the placard representing the flag, pick-axe, rifle and star stood out against the background of the rostrum. In front of it, across the avenue, on the façade of the premises of the Central Committee of the Party, it read, «Glory to the brilliant work of Comrade Enver Hoxha» and a huge portrait of Comrade Enver Hoxha hung on the central building of the University.

10.00 o'clock. The whole place resounded with the powerful applause and cheers for our glorious Party of Labour, when Comrade Ramiz Alia, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party and President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and Comrades Adil Çarçani, Hajredin Çeliku, Hekuran Isai, Lenka Çuko, Manush Myftiu, Muho Asllani, Pali Miska, Rita Marko, Simon Stefani, Besnik Bekteshi, Foto Çami, Llambi Gegprifti, Prokop Murra, Qirjako Mihali, Vangjel Çërrava, secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, Piro Kondi, first secretary of the Party Committee of the Tirana district, and members of the Central Committee of the Party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the government, mounted the central rostrum, set up at the foot of the seat of the Council of Ministers.

People's heroes, heroes of socialist labour, vanguard working people of industry, agriculture and other sectors, representatives of the mass organizations, etc., also mounted the rostrum,

Attending were the Trade Union delegation from Greece, representatives of the Organization of the African Trade Union Unity, the International Confederation of the Arab Trade Unions, as well as trade-union delegations from Brazil, Ecuador, Egypt, Nigeria, Portugal and Britain.

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

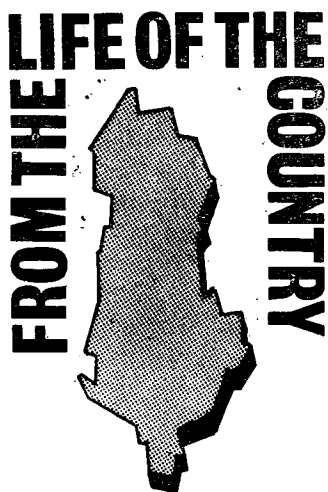
Comrade Simon Stefani, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, greeted those present on behalf of the Central Committee of the Party, the Council of Ministers and the General Council of the Trade Unions of Albania.

His speech was punctuated by frequent applause and fiery cheers.

A group of pioneers of Enver went up to the rostrum and presented Comrade Ramiz Alia and other leaders of the Party and state with bouquets of flowers. Comrade Ramiz Alia embraced them affectionately.

The manifestation commenced in an atmosphere of joy and enthusiasm, with the national flag, the triumphant flag of all the heroic battles of the Albanian people, in the forefront, followed by a huge slogan «May Day». This is the 42nd May Day of free Albania. It was for the flourishing Homeland that entire generations fought and toiled, it was for the Homeland that the Party and Comrade Enver Hoxha did their best. A group of working people came next carrying a placard with relief portraits of the classics of Marxism-Leninism, Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin.

A big portrait of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the heroic leader of the National Liberation War and the architect of the new socialist Albania, mounted on a car, was accompanied by a large group of people carrying flags. A placard setting read: «The



LEBRATED

ING PEOPLE OF THE CAPITAL

PLA — the 9th Congress — the 45th anniversary». The great assembly of the Albanian communists will be convened this year in the Tirana of congresses. It is the 9th Congress, a congress which will open new and broader horizons and perspectives on the road of the socialist construction and defence of the Homeland. Every congress has raised the name and work of the Party ever higher, has made Albania stronger and more beautiful.

A compact group of 5 thousand working people of the no. 3 quarter of the capital marched past the rostrum carrying the portraits of Comrade Ramiz Alia, and other leaders of the Party and state. With their enthusiasm, with the placards and slogans they carried, they expressed their readiness and unshakeable resolve to march on the road of Enver, in complete unity around the Party, its Central Committee, with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head. This solemn pledge, written on a large scroll, was raised high by a number of working people. Other groups cheering and shaking bouquets of flowers, carried the slogan: «Glory to Marxism-Leninism». «The unity of the people around the Party — a secure guarantee for freedom, independence and socialism», «Long live the 9th Congress of the PLA».

Marching enthusiastically past the rostrum were the working people of the no. 2 quarter, with 600 miners of Valias, in Mushqeta, leading the group. They came before the Party and people proud, because they have made a reality of their pledge to extract 4 thousand tons of coal over the 4-month plan. The mining industry in the Tirana district develops continuously at ever higher rates from one year to the other. Now they extract 92 per cent more coal than in 1980. In the 8th Five-year plan they will increase coal extraction to 1 million ton.



FROM THE LIFE OF THE COUNTRY



The troupe of the ensemble of the folk songs and dances created a joyful atmosphere. Then, cooperativists and farm workers approached the rostrum. In 1985, the total agricultural production was 4.2 times greater, and the surface of arable land is 46 per larger against 1960. Last year, the average yields of bread grain were 34.4 quintals per hectare, as against 8 quintals per hectare in 1960.

Again dances which added to the festive atmosphere. The sportsmen of the sports schools and clubs of the capital approached the rostrum full of vitality and elegance. In the lead a group with red flags in their hands. Other groups of sportsmen formed the words: The 9th Congress. With their dynamic and energetic movements they completed a beautiful set of nine stars — the nine congresses of the Party. Multi-coloured costumes and flowers followed.

The soldier students and workers marched past. The avenue was filled with the sound of marching order. Our people's army, always vigilant and ready, with a vigilant eye, standing on guard of our sacred borders, came to this festivity stronger than ever, in unbreakable unity around the Party and the General Commander of the Armed Forces, Comrade Ramiz Alia.

Marching past the rostrum were the patriotic and revolutionary young generation, full of vitality, ready and capable of carrying the revolution forward. They were the students of the «Enver Hoxha» University of Tirana. A group of them mounted the rostrum and put their ties of labour action round Comrade Ramiz Alia' and other Party and state leaders' necks. The enthusiasm of these young men and women is great. A month ago they began work on the new Milot-Rrëshen-Klos railway line. The honour to inaugurate work on this major project, which the Party entrusted to our younger generation, went to the voluntary brigade of Tirana.

With ardent cheers for the Party, thousands of people of the no. 1 quarter approached the rostrum. A car mounted with a set of a red flag with portraits of the classics of Marxism-Leninism drove past. The

Party of Labour of Albania holds high the banner of Marxism-Leninism. The foreign policy of the Party and our socialist state is a revolutionary, principled and internationalist policy. The people participating in the parade carried slogans which read: «Long live proletarian internationalism», «Long live the 100th anniversary of May Day, the day of the international solidarity of the working people», «Long live the Marxist-Leninist parties, the revolutionary vanguard of the working class», «Our foreign policy is a just, principled policy, a factor of peace and security in the Balkans and in the world»; other slogans read: «Down with imperialism — the source of wars and aggressions» and «Out with the fleets of the superpowers and foreign bases from the Mediterranean». With this the Albanian people express their solidarity with the fraternal Arab peoples and all freedom-loving peoples of the world in condemning the ugly aggressive act carried out by American imperialism against the Libyan people. The working people of the capital greeted the proletariat and the peoples who fight for social and national emancipation, the Arab peoples who fight for their rights against the Israeli aggressors and their imperialist supporters, the brave Palestinian people who resolutely fight for the restoration of their legitimate rights, the peoples of Africa who fight in defence of their national sovereignty against imperialism, neo-colonialism and racism, the peoples of Latin America who fight against the intervention of American imperialism and its tools, for freedom and independence, democracy and progress. They sent their ardent greetings to their Albanian brothers, the friends and well-wishers of socialist Albania. All the Albanian people are proud of the consistent principled, revolutionary and internationalist stands of the Party over the major question of the revolution. The participants in the parade carried slogans which read: «Modern revisionism of all hues — Titoite, Khrushchevite, Chinese, Eurocommunist — is anti-communism», «Down with American imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism — the most dangerous

enemies to the freedom and independence of the peoples, peace and social progress». The slogan «Workers of all countries, unite!» rose above the rest. The place echoed to powerful «hurrahs».

The parade of the working people of the capital ended to the sounds of the Internationale.

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May Day was celebrated in an atmosphere of joy and revolutionary enthusiasm in the other districts of the country, too. On this occasion, many meetings, parties, festive concerts, sports and physical-culture ma-

nifestations, meetings with vanguard workers and other activities, were organized in different districts. Everywhere they were an expression of the unshakeable resolution of the people to carry their achievements forward and to go to the 9th Congress of the Party and the 45th anniversary of its founding proud of their successes.



FROM THE LIFE OF THE COUNTRY



OUR PEOPLE COMMEMORATED THE GLORIOUS WORK OF THE MARTYRS OF THE NATION

COMRADE RAMIZ ALIA PAID HOMAGE TO THE CEMETERY OF THE MARTYRS OF THE ELBASAN DISTRICT

On May 5, the whole of Albania commemorated with profound respect the unforgettable work and memory of the martyrs of the nation, the partisans who gave their lives for the liberation of the country, the sons and daughters who shed their blood and laid their youth at the altar of freedom to bring the beautiful days of socialism we enjoy today.

Early in the morning, thousands of inhabitants of the capital, people from work and production centres, members and relatives of martyrs' families, veterans, young men and women and pioneers of Enver, were directed, flowers in hand, towards the Cemetery of the Martyrs of the Nation.

To the tune of funeral marches played by the brass band, leaders of the Party and state laid wreaths at the monument «Mother Albania». In the name of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, the leaders of the Party and state went to the grave of Comrade Enver Hoxha and laid a wreath, with the inscription, «Glory to the legendary Commander, Comrade Enver Hoxha». They laid bouquets of flowers at the graves of Comrades Hysni Kapo, Gogo Nushi and Qemal Stafa.

Leaders of the Party and state paid visits to families of the people's heroes and martyrs of the capital.

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Comrade Ramiz Alia, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party and President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, paid homage to the cemetery of the martyrs of the district of Elbasan. Thousands of people, veterans of the war and work, people from work and production centres, young men and women and pio-

neers of Enver, lined both sides of the entrance to the cemetery and gave Comrade Ramiz Alia a warm welcome. Comrade Ramiz Alia was accompanied by Comrade Hajredin Çeliku, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party and minister of Industry and Mining, as well as by Xhemal Dymylja, first secretary of the district Party Committee, and Jovan Bardhi, chairman of the Executive Committee of the district People's Council of Elbasan.

After a cordial meeting with mothers, sisters, brothers and other relatives of the martyrs' families, Comrade Ramiz Alia went up to the obelisque raised to perpetuate the memory of the fallen, where he laid a wreath carrying the inscription, «Glory to the martyrs — Ramiz Alia». Comrade Ramiz Alia and the comrades accompanying him observed silence in front of the obelisque and saluted the unforgettable memory of the martyrs with raised fists. The National Hymn was executed during the ceremony. Army-men and pioneers of Enver stood guard of honour.

A meeting was organized with members of the martyrs' families in one of the rooms of the district Party Committee.

Although I wanted with all my heart to come to your families, I couldn't, Comrade Ramiz Alia began his talk with them. May 5th, he said, is a special day for our people. It is the martyrs' day. By honouring the martyrs, our people pledge to live up to the behest of the martyrs, to forge ahead on the road of happiness and prosperity which the Party and Comrade Enver, with the National Liberation War, paved for the people. The basis of all our achievements, the present and the future, is built on this deed, the National Liberation War.

After speaking about the contribution, the blood shed and the sacrifices made by the people of Elbasan in the National Liberation War, and their efforts to further develop the traditions of this war in the post-Liberation years, Comrade Ramiz Alia said:

The Party has time and again turned to the experience gained in the National Liberation War... We have done this, because many valuable lessons for the present and the future stem from it. This war affirmed with extraordinary force the decisive role of the fighting unity of the people around the Party in the implementation of any task. The unity of the people around the Party is the greatest heritage of this war, which we have strengthened with our work with each passing day. The 27 April elections were a brilliant manifestation of this unity. On their own free will and in a democratic way, our people gave their unanimous votes for the candidates to the Democratic Front. This is a magnificent political victory of our Party and people and expresses their ardent wish to continue faithfully on the road of socialism, on the road of Enver. However, the victory of the 27 April elections, the total confidence of the people in the Party and the people's state power, Comrade Ramiz Alia pointed out, confronts the communists and cadres, all our working people with a great obligation to work more, to pour all their physical and intellectual potential, to discover and make better use of all their internal reserves, in order to strengthen our economy and defence, to carry our successes further. We shall resolutely proceed on this road.

Eternal memory to the martyrs of the nation!

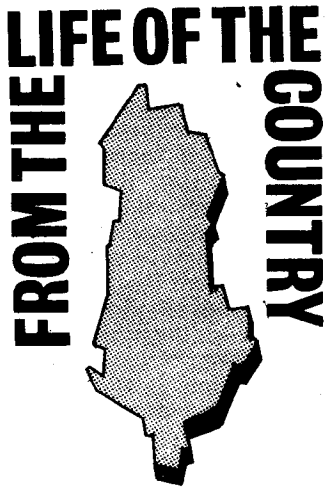
Glory to the immortal work of Comrade Enver Hoxha!

Comrade Ramiz Alia's talk was often punctuated by applause and cheers for the Party.

Then, he again shook hands with and embraced members of the martyrs' families and saw him off warmly.

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On the occasion of the May 5, the martyrs' day, such activities were organized in all the districts of the country.



WORK ON THE MILOT-RRËSHEN-KLOS RAILWAY IS INAUGURATED

On March 30, in the small town of Skuraj, Kruja district, work on the construction of the Milot-Rrëshen-Klos railway — one of the important projects of the 8th Five-year Plan — was inaugurated.

Thousands of people, young men and women, veterans, working people of work and production centres, cooperativists, old men and women, and pioneers of Enver, had gathered at this small town which will be the first stop on the new railway line.

Participating in this beautiful event were also Comrade Adil Çarçani, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PSR of Albania, Comrade Simon Stefani, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, Comrade Rita Marko, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party and vice-president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Besnik Bekteshi, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Llambi Gegprifti, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party, other members of the Central Committee of the Party and the government, leading cadres of the central and mass organizations, Party and state power organs of the districts of Kruja, Mat, Mirdita, and Lezha.

The mass rally organized on this occasion was declared open by the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Labour Youth Union of Albania, Mehmet Elezi.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Party and the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Par-

ty of Labour of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia personally, the volunteers and the whole youth of our country were greeted by Comrade Simon Stefani.

Only a few weeks have passed from the day when in the town of Rrëshen Comrade Ramiz Alia proclaimed the decision of the Party to entrust our heroic youth with the work for the building of the new railway line Milot-Rrëshen-Klos, he said. And today, amidst the indescribable joy not only of the people of the districts of Kruja, Mirdita, Mat and Lezha, but also of all Albania, we have gathered here in order to inaugurate the beginning of the work on this new project. On this occasion, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Party and Comrade Ramiz Alia personally, I greet you and wish you, comrades, and all the youth of our country who undertook the construction of this railway, success in your work.

Educated with the teachings of the Party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, tempered in the heat of the struggle for the building of socialism in Albania, Comrade Simon Stefani emphasized, our youth has played a great role in all the majestic transformations we have achieved. It has been and is in the forefront of the struggle for the advance of our society. Our younger generation is a generation which has lofty revolutionary ideals, a great political and ideological maturity, it is full of vigour and optimism, and is equipped with knowledge and culture. It has always been ready to face up to the most difficult tasks, anywhere the Homeland needs. You are witnesses of the great projects which the youth has set up with its hands and mind.



View of the rostrum of the meeting organized at Skuraj

The new railway on which we are beginning work today, *Comrade Simon Stefani said*, will cut across these regions which were formerly dominated by backwardness and great poverty. The whistle of the engine, which will soon ring through these mountains, will speak of the great flowering and development of these districts in the years of the people's state power. It will play an important role for the still greater development of the economy and culture here.

The whole life of the youth organization, *he continued*, is embodied in the gigantic battles of our people and Party for the construction of socialism and the defence of the Homeland. The life of our new generation has assumed a new value and sense in these battles. Only our socialist order, which is the most ad-

vanced social order of the world, is in a position to create conditions and possibilities for the youth to display all its personality, to make it think, work and act for supreme human ambitions.

The youth in the bourgeois-revisionist countries, *said Comrade Simon Stefani*, has become a great mass which enlarges the army of the unemployed every day, and which, because of the insecurity and lack of perspective for the future, finds consolation in orgies of hippies, in the use of drugs which cloud their brains and cut their lives. This is the freedom of the bourgeois-revisionist world. These are the human rights which they trumpet about loudly.

The troubled situations through which the world is going, the intensification of the armaments race, the

ambitions of the superpowers — American imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism — for the establishment of their hegemony over the whole world, demand that we must be always vigilant, prepared and ready so that we are never caught by surprise.

The youth, *he said in conclusion*, must know the situations and live with them. Many enemies strive to put us off the right road, sometimes through pressure and threats, sometimes through blandishments and promises. But nothing can turn our Party and people from the road they have chosen, from the road of revolution, of the construction of socialism, relying on our own forces. We will march always on this road, the road on which the Party, with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head, lead us according to the teachings of Comra-

FROM THE
LIFE OF THE
COUNTRY



View of the meeting

de Enver Hoxha, because it is the road of honour, the road of great historic victories.

Comrade Simon Stefani's speech was received with enthusiastic applause and ovations.

In the name of the volunteers, the floor was taken by the commander of the railway central headquarters, Demir Osmani.

From the mass rally a telegram was sent to the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, Comrade Ramiz Alia, in which the vo-

lunteers expressed their boundless gratitude and love for the Party, their firm determination to deepen the spirit of actions.

Then, the first 10 brigades of volunteers for the building of the new railway marched past.

Amidst the joy and enthusiasm of those present, Comrade Adil Çarçani uncovered the plate dedicated to the beginning of work on the Milot-Rrëshen-Klos railway. He wished the volunteers success in the building of this important project of the 8th Five-year Plan.



NUMISMATIC SOURCES IN THE LIGHT OF OUR ANCIENT HISTORY

The numismatic sector of the Archaeological Research Centre has been set up for the collection, preservation, systematization and scientific study of coins. Most of its fund, consisting of

about 25 thousand pieces, are Illyrian coins, minted in Illyrian cities and communities or by their rulers.

The earliest coins cut in this territory are those of Dyrrachium and Apollo-

nia, two centres on the Adriatic coast in the 7th-6th centuries BC, founded by Corcyran settlers. As a result of the internal economic development and the relations with the Illyrian tribes, these two centres of the Antiquity dissociated themselves from Corcyra and by the middle of the 5th century AD began to mint their own silver coins, represented by the basic unit of thredrachma and its subdi-

FROM THE COUNTRY

visions. The coin in wide circulation was drachma minted in the 4th-3rd centuries BC. Because of its preferential use among the Illyrians and its wide circulation in the Illyrian territories it was called the «Illyrian drachma». Besides other reasons, this must have been due to the fact that Dyrrachium and Apollonia began to lose their typical characteristics of Hellenic colonies in the 3rd century BC, because their population at that time consisted mostly of Illyrians, who presumably occupied the highest posts of city administration there. This is also reflected in the documents, and especially, the Illyrian proper names such as Boiken, Gent, Monun, Trit, Bato, etc., which can be found on both faces of drachmas minted in Dyrrachium and Apollonia.

The development and flourishing of many Illyrian cities in the 4th-3rd centuries BC brought about the opening up of new minting shops, especially in the Illyrian city-states. Among the earliest coins minted in the Illyrian cities are those of Damastion, located somewhere in the territory of present-day Kosova, which are followed by those of Amanthia, Byllis, Olympia, Lissus, Scutari, Lihnide, etc., as well as coins minted by the Illyrian kings Monun, Mytil, Gent, Balayo, etc. All this testifies to the fact that the economic development of this part of Illyria has entered a new road.

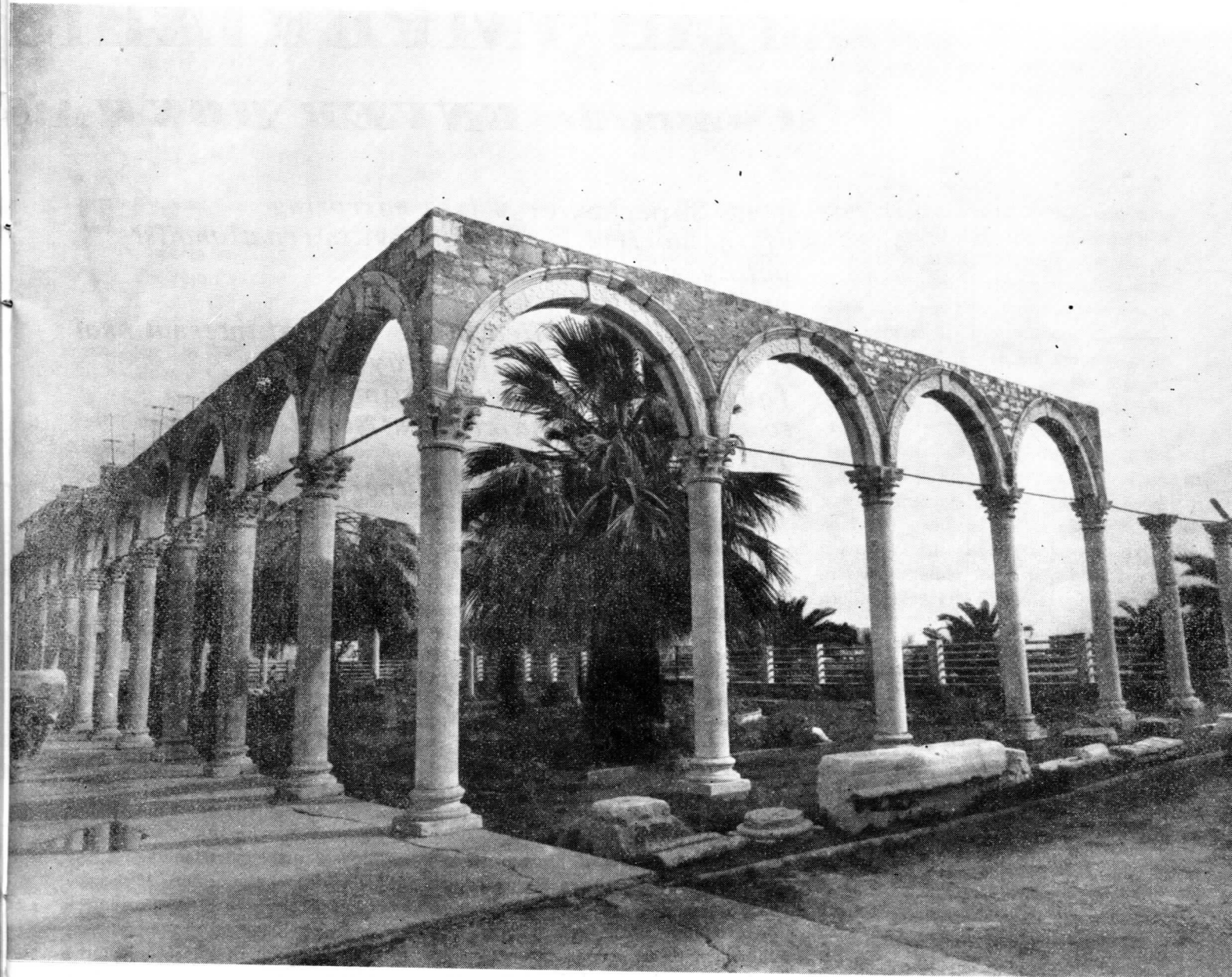
The putting into circulation of bronze coins in Amanthia, Byllis, Lissus, Scutari, with a value inferior to those of silver drachmas, became indispensable because of the increase of the needs of the population and, along with this, also of the great increase of the agricultural and livestock

products and the handicraft products. This increase certainly exerted its influence in the intensification of economic relations between cities and the surrounding rural zones.

The symbols inscribed on the coins are an important help in forming a more complete picture of the economic power of the Illyrian cities. So, the drachmas cut in Apollonia and Dyrrachium are inscribed with symbols of a cow and a calf, a wheat ear, a plough, a bee, a ship, the helm of a ship, etc., which testify to the development of animal husbandry and the economic wealth of the two cities and their hinterland, the degree of development of agriculture, livestock and vine-growing. The frequency of the appearance of the wheat ear and the representation of the plough lead to the conclusion that the coastal plains of Illyria had a relatively advanced agriculture and that the population of these regions engaged in the cultivation of the main agricultural crops. The coins cut in the zone of Scutari bear the symbol of the Lyburnian vessel, well-known in the time of the Illyrian-Roman wars for its cruising speed.

The symbols used in the Illyrian city of Damastion, such as the miners' hammer and metal bars, throw light on the existence of a zone rich in minerals, in which metalwork was a widespread trade. The symbol of the horn filled with fruit, bunches of grapes, etc., in the coins of Byllis, alludes to the fertility of the region of present-day Mallakstra and its famous vineyards.

The symbol of the goat-head appearing in the coins of Lyssus speak of developed animal husbandry.



A cultural monument in Durrës

The monument is a long, classical-style colonnade with a series of tall, fluted columns supporting a roof with a row of semi-circular arches. The building is partially ruined, with some columns and arches missing. In the background, there are palm trees and a fence. The sky is overcast.

**STUDYING
COMRADE
ENVER HOXHA'S
WORKS**

AN OUTSTANDING TO THE STRUGGLE THE IMPERIALISM

Comrade ENVER HOXHA'S

«The Superpowers» is a mirroring of the correct revolutionary, internationalist policy which our Party and proletarian state have pursued and applied in the field of international relations from the first day of their founding. It is a clear testimony to the resolute and clearcut stand of our Party and people towards the imperialist superpowers

THE PUBLICATION OF THE NEW BOOK BY THE GLORIOUS LEADER OF OUR PARTY AND PEOPLE, COMRADE ENVER HOXHA, THE SUPERPOWERS, WAS RECEIVED WITH JOY, GREAT INTEREST AND A NATURAL FEELING OF PRIDE BY THE COMMUNISTS AND ALL WORKING PEOPLE WHO ARE READING AND STUDYING IT ATTENTIVELY.

THIS BOOK IS ANOTHER WORK OF GREAT IMPORTANCE WHICH TREATS CONTEMPORARY WORLD PROBLEMS. IT CONSISTS OF EXTRACTS FROM THE POLITICAL DIARY ON INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS AND MAKES A DETAILED ANALYSIS OF ALL THE ASPECTS OF THE POLICY AND STANDS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE SOVIET UNION FROM JUNE 1959 TO DECEMBER 1984.

Through numerous notes, reflections, political panoramas of a deep scientific content, which have been written with a fine style, the author describes the evolution of the superpowers, explains what they represent and what is the main characteristic of their internal and external policy, what is the nature of their real strategy, the place and role which they play in the various political developments of our time. The all-sided analyses, backed up with convincing argument and facts, the answers to and the conclusions drawn from these questions, not only bear the stamp of the time but also

have a great value for grasping and forming a real understanding of the whole extent of the essence of the policy and strategy of American imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism today. These materials also reveal the Marxist-Leninist thinking of our Party and Comrade Enver Hoxha on political questions which preoccupy the whole mankind today, the stands and the struggle of our Party and people against the superpowers and the other imperialist powers.

In the present conditions when all the contradictions of the world capitalist-revisionist system have become ex-

G CONTRIBUTION E AGAINST T SUPERPOWERS *by ATA*

new book «The Superpowers»

tremely acute and a troubled situation fraught with grave consequences for the whole mankind has been created as a result of the all-round economic, political and spiritual crisis which has all this system in its grip, the book **The Superpowers** constitutes, as a whole, a stern indictment against the two biggest powers of our time, the United States of America and the Soviet Union, these savage enemies of the peoples, the main cause of the peoples' servitude, exploitation and misery, the instigators of local and regional fierce conflicts, the supporters behind the forces of darkness, the creators of the situations of instability, full of threats and dangers to peace and general security.

The book makes a most complete portraying of the reactionary and aggressive nature of American imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism, these two «international gangsters», as the author describes them, who try to use «fire and dollars, trickery, rubles and demagogy» to hit the peoples and nations, and to keep them under their dictate. «The policy and activity of the two superpowers», Comrade Enver Hoxha points out in his book, «now attacks not only a single country or some separate countries. It affects entire zones and continents... The peoples of the world are faced with a new general onslaught of the American and Soviet imperialists.»

On the basis of a penetrating scientific analysis which he makes of the important events in the international political life, for a period of 25 years, through the interpretation of these

events from the prism of dialectical and historical materialism, the author expounds on and extensively analyses all the elements that concur to the process of the strengthening and increase of arbitrariness of the two big powers, and the process of their inevitable degradation and decay. Along these two lines, he discloses their individual and common features, the role they play and the place they occupy in the various political situations of our time, the relations between them, with their characteristic alliances, and rivalry, the relations of each of them with its own «allies», their internal and external contradictions, the plots and intrigues they hatch up at the expense of the peoples, and especially the shaking foundations of their structures, the successive irreparable defeats which they suffer as a result of the great struggle of the peoples.

A special place in the pages of this book is devoted to the analysis which Comrade Enver Hoxha makes of the aims and efforts of American imperialism to keep the peoples and nations under political, economic and military bondage, and the exposure of the role of international gendarme which it plays by means of blackmail, dictate and military aggression, by means of its policy of «aid» and «offers», without desisting from the use of economic sanctions and blockades against the freedom-loving peoples and sovereign countries. In this context, the book offers a complete picture of the anti-European policy of Washington, which began with the Marshal Plan,

with the creation of NATO, and continues today with the deployment of American nuclear headed missiles on the European territory, which constitute a serious threat to the freedom of the peoples of our continent.

Besides reflections on the American policy from the end of the Second World War to our days, the book also dwells on the regressive process which occurred in the Soviet Union with the advent to power of the Khrushchevites. the destruction of the socialist order and the creation, in its place, of a new capitalist and social-imperialist power thirsting for world domination. In the very grave moments which the socialist camp and the world communist movement was experiencing in the beginning of the sixties, Comrade Enver Hoxha, in a series of writings which open this book, points out the incontestable fact that the Party of Labour of Albania clashed with the Khrushchevites over cardinal political and ideological issues, that it was the first to raise its voice against the Khrushchevites' betrayal and in defence of Marxism-Leninism, socialism and the peoples' liberation movement. And, at the same time, it was the Party of Labour and the Albanian people who first saw the whole extent of the savagery and arrogance of this revisionist great state, who experienced its political and military pressure and blackmail, the economic blockade which threatened our people with famine. Tempered through fierce clashes with many enemies, the Party of Labour of Albania and the Albanian people, as we learn from the materials

of this book, coped with this difficult test with a cool head, with unprecedented courage and heroism, declaring merciless ideological war on modern revisionism, headed by Soviet modern revisionism. This struggle of the Party of Labour of Albania was vital to the destinies of the Albanian people, it was also a great contribution to the common cause of the peoples, who are warned from the beginning about the new dangers with which a new superpower, disguised with a socialist mask, threatened them.

In the book «**The Superpowers**, Comrade Enver Hoxha, with his militant spirit of an outstanding Marxist-Leninist of our time, champions and supports the lofty aspirations of the peoples and proletarians the world over, exposing the military aggressions, interferences and invasions committed by the United States of America and the Soviet Union against other countries and regions, their feverish preparations for world war, their armaments race and nuclear tests, as well as the continuous strengthening of their military blocs, NATO and the Warsaw Treaty, the equipment of their military bases with new missiles, and the «star wars» for the conquest of the space. It likewise exposes the policy of deals be-

hind the scenes and nuclear blackmail, the intrigues which they hatch up in UNO and elsewhere, the deals between their chiefs in summit meetings, the support they give the fascist regimes and military juntas.

The book also dwells on the policy of the other imperialist and social-imperialist powers of «United Europe» and China, their efforts to become superpowers, their relations with the United States of America and the Soviet Union, the rapprochement, clashes and contradictions among them.

By coming out in defence of the lofty aspirations of the peoples, their just struggles and wars for freedom and independence, Comrade Enver Hoxha strongly affirms that any people is in a position to live free and independent in its own country, to march ahead and advance without stretching its hand to either superpower, without their credits and atomic umbrellas.

«**The Superpowers** is a mirroring of the correct revolutionary, internationalist policy which our Party and proletarian state have pursued and applied in the field of international relations from the first day of their founding. It is a clear testimony to the resolute and clear-cut stand of our

Party and people towards the imperialist superpowers. Comrade Ramiz Alia has pointed out, «Our country has been and remains the staunch opponent of the aggressive and expansionist policy of American imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism, an irreconcilable fighter against the reactionary, bourgeois and revisionist ideologies. Our stand towards them has been clear-cut and will remain so... We cannot reconcile ourselves and have relations with those who are to blame for all the suffering and evil done to mankind, we cannot be friends and comrades with those who threaten the world with atomic annihilation.»

In the study of the new book, **The Superpowers**, the communists and our working masses find important teachings which help them to acquaint themselves with the complicated international situations, to raise their revolutionary vigilance towards the plots and intrigues of the imperialist and social-imperialist enemies to a higher level. In it they find the inexhaustible revolutionary inspiration to march further ahead on the brilliant road of socialism on which our glorious Party, its Central Committee, with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head, are leading us.

THE PEOPLE'S COUNCIL - THE BASIC LINK OF THE PEOPLE'S STATE POWER

by **STEFAN QIRJAKO, ZYHER BECI**

The experience of our popular revolution proves that the complete destruction of the whole exploiting state system and the creation from the base to the centre of a completely new state power emerging from the people, closely linked with them and rigorously controlled by them, a form of which were the national liberation councils, is an indispensable condition and refutes the claims of the revisionists

IN THE GLORIOUS WORK OF OUR PARTY, IN THE CREATION AND CONSTANT STRENGTHENING OF THE PEOPLE'S STATE POWER AS ONE OF THE MOST BRILLIANT VICTORIES OF OUR PEOPLE AND THE DECISIVE WEAPON FOR THE CONTINUATION OF THE REVOLUTIONARY PROCESS UP TO ITS COMPLETE AND FINAL TRIUMPH, THE CREATION AND STRENGTHENING OF THE PEOPLE'S COUNCILS OCCUPIES A PARTICULAR PLACE.

THE PEOPLE'S COUNCILS ARE THE SUCCESSORS AND CONTINUERS OF THE NATIONAL LIBERATION COUNCILS THAT EMERGED IN THE HEAT OF THE NATIONAL LIBERATION WAR UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF ALBANIA. THEY BECAME A VIVID EXPRESSION OF THE WILL AND ASPIRATIONS OF THE PEOPLE AND OF THEIR AGE-OLD YEARNING FOR THE LIBERATION OF THEIR COUNTRY AND THE SEIZURE OF STATE POWER, THE CREATION OF A PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC STATE ON THE RUINS OF THE OLD FEUDAL-BOURGEOIS STATE, AS ITS NEGATION.

In the organization of the people's councils the Party implemented Marxism-Leninism in a creative manner in the concrete political, economic and

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ZYHER BECI — director at the apparatus of the Council of Ministers*

social conditions of our country. The national liberation councils had a broad class basis, as they united the entire people. In them, as Comrade Enver Hoxha pointed out, would take part men and women from the people, people from all the anti-fascist

strata who fought against fascism and the occupier.¹ This represented a valuable contribution to the theory and practice of the socialist revolution.

Each time our people had to rise in struggle against the foreign invaders they set up «councils» or «assemblies». However, the national liberation councils had a new content. As democratic-revolutionary organs created directly by the masses of the people, under the sole guidance of the Communist Party, they became the basis of the new people's state power that was springing from the barrel of the gun.

The Party saw to it that the national liberation councils became organs for the true union of the people and their mobilization in the war, while in the liberated zones they

would also carry out governing functions as the embryo of the political power of the Albanian people.

In accordance with the conditions and the tasks set by the extension of the liberation war, the national liberation councils went through a historical process of development and growth which is reflected in the historical decisions and documents of the Conferences of Peza and Labinot, the Congress of Përmet and the 2nd Meeting of the Anti-fascist National Liberation Council of Berat, where the law «On the national liberation councils» was adopted which recognized them as the sole organs of the people's state power and exonerated them from the tasks of the Front.

In the process of the war, the national liberation councils were tempered, grew, strengthened and gained a rich experience which served them as a basis for the realization of the new and great tasks set by the construction of socialism in our country.

After Liberation, the strengthening of the state power was the central problem of the Party and in this context particular importance was paid to the strengthening of the political base of this state power, which were the people's councils. In the Constitution of our state, the people's councils are defined as «organs of the state power through which the people exercise their power in the local administrative units». As representative organs of the state power, the people's councils carry out not only functions of local importance, but also functions of general importance, which ensure the unity of our people's state power. Based on the principle of self-reliance, in the relative structures they direct and supervise the whole social life in the political, economic and cultural field, in the field of the defence of the country and the maintenance of the socialist juridical order, combining local interests with the general state interests.

The people's councils have nothing in common with the local organs of power in pre-Liberation Albania or with the organs of local self-administration of the capitalist and revisionist countries.

The revisionists try to present the «elected» organs in the bourgeois countries as levers through which the working class can seize political power in a peaceful way without the need for the destruction of the existing state power. The experience of our popular revolution proves that the complete destruction of the whole exploiting state system and the creation from the base to the centre of a completely new state power emerging from the people, closely linked with them and rigorously controlled by them, a form of which were the national liberation councils, is an indispensable condition and refutes the claims of the revisionists.

Under the leadership of the Party and on the basis of the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, from their creation to this day the people's councils have continued to be strengthened and improved both from the stand-point of their organizational structure in conformity with the fundamental principles of the building of the proletarian state and from the stand-point of their activity as organs of self-government.

Precisely this leadership has inspired and enhanced the role and activity of the people's councils and the organs of state power in general, in all the major socio-economic transformations carried out over the whole post-Liberation period.

At the foundation of the organization and activity of the people's councils lies the principle of democratic centralism which combines the centralized administration with the creative initiative, and the people's councils are dependent on, render account to and are controlled by the state organs of higher instances, as well as the people who have elected them.

Proceeding from Comrade Enver Hoxha's teaching that «the people fought and overthrew the old forms of government and with the blood of their finest sons and daughters, through insurrection, set up a new system of government, hence, they have the right to take the broadest part possible in the state administration,»² the whole activity of the people's councils ensures the effective participation of the working people in the exercise of state power.

In an organized manner, in various forms and ways, the people's councils solicit the opinion of the masses on the problems they examine and study, ensure the active participation of the masses in carrying out analyses, controls and studies, as well as in the preparation, adoption and execution of decisions. As the people's councils are involved in problems in which the masses are deeply interested, these are an inexhaustible source of opinions on the ways of solving problems, while, through their active participation in solving problems, they become better acquainted with and more aware of the implementation of the tasks set by the people's councils.

Besides the periodical meetings at which the people's councils of all instances render account to the people and the meetings of individual councillors with the people over major problems, the important role of the masses in governing the country is also expressed in the consideration of their demands, complaints, observations and proposals. The problems that emerge from the meetings with people are registered, studied and presented to the competent organs and their solution followed up in the everyday practice. The ever better understanding by the people's councils of the principle of the line of the masses, which is expressed in ever more fruitful and more concrete forms of their work, enhances their role and the effectiveness of their activities and

keeps up the struggle against bureaucracy and formalism in their work.

In implementation of the teachings of Marxism-Leninism, the Party has constantly enhanced the role of the people's councils which is closely linked with the actual stage of the socio-economic development of the country.

With the strengthening, extension and perfection of the socialist relations of production, with the development and strengthening of the material-technical base and the creation and strengthening of the socialist consciousness of the working class and the cooperativist peasantry, with the growth and strengthening of the people's intelligentsia and the enrichment of the experience gained in the management of state affairs at the base, important measures were taken and great progress was made in the revolutionization of the people's councils such as the broadening of their competences, the following up of the implementation of their decisions, better organization and more rational division of their work and broader activation of their members.

The line of the Party is reflected in its decisions on the problems of state power and the people's councils, in particular, is expressed in the Constitution of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, in the law «On the people's councils» and in the decision of the Presidium of the People's Assembly in which the competences of the people's councils of all instances are defined in all fields.

The Letter of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania of January 21, 1980 «On the Leading Role of the Party Organs and Organizations in the People's Councils» and the historic decisions of the 8th Congress of the Party have set new tasks for strengthening the work of the people's councils, for further enhancing their directing, organizing, supervising and executive role in the

field of political, administrative, economic, socio-cultural and defence problems, in the further enlivenment of their inner life, as well as in the development of the spirit of initiative of each of its members.

Today the council of the village, the united village or the city has broader competences in all fields both in the management of the problems of the socio-economic development, defence, etc., and in the solution of current problems and the meeting of the everyday demands of people. With the work that has already been done, the members of people's councils are better acquainted with their competences, have reached a higher political, educational and cultural level, and are better known to the people. All this has enhanced the role and authority of the councils before the people who address themselves to them, to those they have elected to solve their problems. At the same time this has enhanced the sense of responsibility of the councils and their members who cannot leave the solution of general or individual problems to others, but must follow them up themselves within their own competences. The broader competences that have been given the councils cannot be exercised by the councils or their chairmen alone, but call for the activation of an increasing number of activists, workers and specialists of various fields, as well as close collaboration with the other organizations of the masses. This has led to the further enlivenment and democratization of the people's councils.

In order to fully exercise their competences, the people's councils have their own finances and budgets, a problem which the Party has assessed and resolved with particular care in order to implement the recommendation given by Comrade Enver Hoxha as early as August 5, 1946: «The principle of self-government would remain without practical application if the people's councils

had not their local finances and budgets.»³

The people's councils function and operate through their meetings, the permanent commissions they set up and the executive organs they elect from among their midst. At the foundation of their work lies the principle of collegiality which is expressed in the discussion and adoption of decisions by majority of votes of the members present. This does not exclude, but, on the contrary, presupposes a high sense of personal responsibility in following up and solving problems.

The regular meetings of the people's councils of all instances, the analyses of their work over problems coming under their competences, the stimulation of their achievements, the revolutionary criticism of their shortcomings, the precise definition of the measures taken by them or their executive or economic organs, are basic elements for the strengthening of their life.

With the broadening of competences and the enhancement of the responsibility of the councils for the fulfilment of the planned tasks on time the initiative and independent activity of the councils has risen to a higher level. Positive signs in this direction are the analyses, calls to account and meetings the people's councils organize without waiting for their regular schedule in order to analyse current problems or sectors of the economy which become worrying on particular accounts and take the relevant decisions for the improvement of the situation.

Open meetings of the people's councils, at which managers of enterprises, agricultural cooperatives and institutions are called on to render account of their work and deputies to the People's Assembly, as well as representatives of the organizations of the masses and outstanding activists take part, exercise a direct influence on the correct analysis of problems,

on the adoption of decisions and the supervision of their execution, are clear evidence of the profoundly democratic character of the proceedings of the sessions of the people's councils.

In order to fulfil best their current tasks and play their role in the government of the country, the people's councils set up from among their midst permanent or provisional commissions which are the main form for the mobilization and activation of their members. Permanent commissions are set up at the people's councils of districts and the people's councils of other links when they have a great number of members, while commissions are not set up at people's councils with a small number of members, but in this case the members of the people's councils are assisted by social activists in the fulfilment of their tasks.

The permanent commissions organize the supervision over the implementation of the decisions of the people's councils and take measures for the elimination of shortcomings. They control the activity of the sections and offices of the executive committees, enterprises, institutions and agricultural cooperatives, which render account to them when they are asked to report before them. In addition, they carry out studies over important problems by engaging various workers and specialists for this purpose. They propose the measures they think should be taken over these problems to the executive committees of the people's councils on their activity.

The ceaseless enlivenment of the activity of the permanent commissions of the people's councils is accompanied with the assistance they are given from the apparatus of the executive committees by making them better acquainted with the problems of the district, the decisions of the higher organs, etc.

While playing an important role as representatives of the people in the basic links of the state power, from the stand-point of their juridical status, the people's councils are comparable to the deputies to the People's Assembly with the only difference that they are local organs, not the highest, organ of state power. Nevertheless, in electing their representatives to the people's councils, the people give them no privilege, but charge them with tasks for the government of the country in an active manner. Comrade Enver Hoxha teaches us: «The duty of the deputy and the councillor to take an active part in the solution of various concrete problems of the economic and cultural construction of the country and their rendering account before the electors is one of the main principles sanctioned in the Constitution of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania which has to do with the democratic and popular character of our state.»⁴

The Party sees the full participation of the councillors in following up and solving the problems of the government of the country as one of the major factors of the struggle against the emergence of bureaucracy in the work of the people's councils. Speaking about this problem, Comrade Enver Hoxha points out: «The question is not to give a salary to the chairman of the council of the village and then consider the work done. No, the question is that the 6-7 members of the people's council should be capable people, should work together and set in motion all the energies of the village. We neither intend nor will ever create a bureaucratic apparatus in the village, because this is to the detriment of the people and the peasants themselves. On the contrary, the council of the village should be very much alive and active so as to promote the pro-

gress of the village.»⁵ That is why the people have chosen their finest and most capable men and women, those who have given proof of themselves in different fields of state and social life, to the people's councils. Today more than 35,700 councillors, of which 74 per cent are workers and cooperativists, men of production, and over 55 per cent young men and women, are elected to the organs of state power from the base to the district.

The exercise of the competences of the people's councils and the strengthening of the role of their members in the government of the country has always been seen as closely connected with their ideological education and professional qualification. It is not enough to define competences well by law, but the people at the base must be educated to make use of them in the party spirit.

As representative organs the people's councils are also schools of government, where a great number of people learn to solve state problems. As representatives of the people and directly elected by them, the members of the councils are not professional politicians that stand aloof from the masses as the deputies of the bourgeois and revisionist countries do. On the contrary, they live, work and are educated amongst the masses, are under their constant control, render account to them and these have the right to revoke at any time those who do not justify the trust they have placed in them.

The education of the members of the people's councils is done in the course of the exercise of their competences; but it is also carried out through the further improvement of the work of the organs of state power in the districts as well as of the ministries, through seminaries, meetings and studies of advanced experience, at which problems are dealt with in close connection with the concrete conditions of the district, the

village or the city from the standpoint of the work of the people's councils, in the first place.

For the speedy solution of current problems, the people's councils of districts, **bigger cities** and the quarters of Tirana set up from among their midst executive committees, their executive organs, and nominate their heads of sections and offices. In villages, united villages, city quarters and smaller cities the people's councils have no executive committees, but their chairmen, vice-chairmen and secretaries are in charge of the administrative activity of the people's council.

In the period between two sessions of the people's council, the executive committee exercises the rights and duties of the people's council in all fields with the exception of those which come under the competence of the meeting of the people's council, which means that the executive committee has no duties exclusively appertaining to it, but through its executive activity resolves the same problems which come under the competences of the people's council which has elected it. The executive committee tackles state problems in all fields of state administration — the economy, defence, education, culture, science, etc., supervises the activity of enterprises, institutions and agricultural cooperatives, instructs and assists in their activity the executive committees of lower instance and issues decisions for the application of laws and provisions of the organs of higher instance.

Under the leadership of the Party the executive organs play an important role in carrying out the tasks of the people's councils in the government of the country, in fulfilling the

state plan and in strengthening the defence capacity of the Homeland.

The Party has seen the fulfilment at an ever higher level of the tasks for the socialist construction of the country relying completely on our forces as closely connected with the further improvement of the method and efficiency of work of the executive committees. This is expressed in the demand that they should manage all the problems of the particular fields of socialist construction ever better, basing themselves on science and making proper use of their competences. The following up of the carrying out of the tasks set by the Party for the fulfilment of plans in industry, agriculture, construction, defence and socio-cultural development, as well as the problems of the effectiveness of the economy, in general, assume particular importance.

Establishment of a correct relationship between the elected and executive organs has always been seen by our Party as a major problem of principle which has to do with the democratic character of the state. As early as 1966 Comrade Enver Hoxha instructed that for a correct relationship to be established between people's councils and executive organs, formalism in the supervision of the executive organs on the part of the people's councils must be done away with, the people's councils must be given budgetary and legal competences, the obligation of the executive organs to render account to the people's councils must be defined more clearly and applied better in practice, the people's councils must truly exercise their right of revoking any member of the executive organs who does not accomplish his tasks. As the basic organs of the people's state po-

wer, the people's councils have indisputable priority over the executive organs and the state and economic organs under their dependence.

The executive committees render systematic account of their activity to the people's councils through their reports and informations on the problems raised by the people's councils, on their activity between the sessions of the people's councils, on the implementation of the decisions of the people's councils and present their main decisions for their approval.

The experience of socialist Albania shows that the strengthening of the role of the people's councils as the basic links of the people's state power, as the expression of their profoundly democratic, popular and class content, is an absolute necessity to carry the final triumph of the socialist revolution through to the end and to guarantee the defence of the Homeland. The creation, strengthening and constant perfection of the people's councils, just as the whole system of the people's state power, which is the deed of the Party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, is a rich and original experience and represents a valuable contribution to the development of the Marxist-Leninist theory and practice of the construction of socialism, the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat, in the first place.

1 *Enver Hoxha, «The Conference of Peza — a Major Historic Event», Tirana 1977, p. 35, Alb. ed.*

2 *Enver Hoxha, On the People's State Power, p. 125, Alb. ed.*

3 *Enver Hoxha, On the People's State Power, p. 126, Alb. ed.*

4 *Enver Hoxha, On the People's State Power, p. 265, Alb. ed.*

5 *Enver Hoxha, On the People's State Power, p. 219, Alb. ed.*

THE POPULATION OF OUR COUNTRY THREE MILLION

Within these 4 decades of the people's state power, the population of Albania has grown at an average annual rate of 2,5 per cent. This is the highest population growth rate in Europe

FROM AN INFORMATION OF THE ATA, ACCORDING TO DATA OF THE STATISTICAL BOARD OF THE STATE PLANNING COMMISSION, THE POPULATION OF OUR COUNTRY REACHED 3 MILLION ON FEBRUARY 27 THIS YEAR. THIS IS ANOTHER MAJOR ACHIEVEMENT OF OUR SOCIALIST SOCIO-ECONOMIC ORDER, OF THE CORRECT MARXIST-LENINIST LINE OF OUR PARTY.

Before Liberation, in 1936 Albania had a population of 1 million, which was the result of the anti-popular regimes which oppressed and exploited the broad masses of the working people, of the endemic diseases and epidemics which wrought havoc among the majority of the population. Although the birth-rate was high, because families used to cope with the economic problems and the difficult conditions of living created by the anti-popular regimes through the numerical increase of their members, the mortality-rate was very high, too, in all age-groups, especially among children, which accounted for a low population growth. The ratio of births to deaths was two to one. Because of the unemployment that existed in the country, economic emigration, among a number of other factors, also exercised a negative influence on the population growth.

With the establishment of the people's state power and the new socialist relations of production the necessary conditions were created for the socialist law of population growth to operate among other objective laws. «...Any historically individual mode of production,» Karl Marx teaches us, «has its own population laws which have an historical cha-

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acter.» In our socialist country, too, on the basis of the line and policy of the Party, the socialist population law began to operate according to which biological factors have their importance, but economic, social and cultural factors have decisive importance, just as the extended reproduction for extended consumption. The operation of this law is characterized by the constant growth of the population, the employment of the entire able-bodied population, the rational distribution of jobs, the constant improvement of the material well-being and the raising of the cultural level of the people. The sphere of operation of this law has been constantly expanding along with the development of the productive forces and the improvement of the socialist relations of production.

The socialist socialization of the main means of production and, on its basis, the elimination of the exploitation of man by man, the correct policy of the PLA for the constant raising of the material and cultural level of the working masses, the ceaseless development of the productive forces, the free health service, the facilities created for the woman, the particular care taken of children, etc. — these are some of the fundamental factors for the rapid growth of the population. These conditions

POPULATION HAS REACHED

by **HARILLA PAPAJORGJI**

have created a free field of operation for the socialist population law and the rapid reproduction of the population.

Within these 4 decades of the people's state power, the population of Albania has grown at an average annual rate of 2.5 per cent. This is the highest population growth rate in Europe. The law according to which the growth rate of the social product, the national income, and the production of individual branches are several times higher than the growth rate of the population is characteristic of our country. In our country we have the phenomenon that while the population doubles every 25-30 years, the social product doubles every 10 years.

This emerges, among other things, from these data: in 1984, against 1950, that is, over 34 years, while the population grew 2.4 times, the social product increased 12.6 times, total industrial production 38.4 times, total agricultural production 4.2 times. The growth of the population, especially the population of the working age, its employment in the various branches of material production, the ever higher effectiveness in the utilization of the work force, along with other socio-economic factors, play a role of decisive importance in ensuring high and steady rates of growth of the social product, the national income and the improvement of the well-being of the population.

The vigorous development of the productive forces created favourable material conditions for maintaining high rates of population growth. The development of the economy has ena-

bled the constant improvement of the well-being, the creation of ever more new jobs, the extension of the health service and cultural facilities (hospitals, maternity homes, kindergartens, crèches, etc.), the easing of woman's chores in the family, etc. As Comrade Enver Hoxha put it, «We see with satisfaction that our population is growing. Albania is the country with the highest population growth rate in Europe, with a high birth-rate and a low death-rate. The people's state power has taken all the measures for the growth rate of the population to increase.»

Our Party adheres to the Marxist-Leninist principle that man, with his experience and creative abilities, is the principal element of the productive forces. Man embellishes, enriches and enlivens the country. The growth of the population leads to increased possibilities of employment which, as our revolutionary experience of socialist construction shows, is among the principal factors for the strengthening of the economy, for the high-rate development of the productive forces. Speaking about this problem at a meeting with the cadres of the district of Kolonja, Comrade Ramiz Alia said that «...it is necessary... to have a constant growing population. For this purpose deep-going studies should be carried out by the agricultural economies themselves, the party and state organs in the districts, as well as the central organs. The intensive factors of the development of the economy, which have priority at the present stage, have exercised a perceptible influence on this development

through the raising of work productivity, the development and deepening of the technical-scientific revolution, without neglecting other factors, such as the factors of extensive development in the different branches and sectors.

The demographic development of our people is accompanied with some other very positive features. The average life expectancy, which was 38.3 in 1938, has risen to 71 years in 1985. This has enabled the population of our country to have a young age structure, which will provide for the future rapid increase of the active forces so as to maintain a high growth rate of the social product and to strengthen the defence capacity of the Homeland further. The average age of our population today is reckoned at about 26.6 years and more than one third of the population belongs to the age-group under 15 years.

The phenomenon of the aging of the population, with the predominance of older age-groups and the low rate of the population increase or its stagnation is a characteristic phenomenon of many capitalist and revisionist countries. This is another indicator of the grave political, economic and social crisis which has gripped those countries. Unlike what is happening in those countries, because of the average young age of the population and its constant growth, as well as of the clear perspectives and other socio-economic factors of development, according to forecasts, the Party envisaged that our country will have a population of about four million in the year 2000.

ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MARXIST-LENINIST IN OUR COUNTRY *by Prof. BEDRI*

Our Party, from the beginning of the National Liberation War until today to the theoretical study of the problems of social psychology and their application in the war, in the period of the socialist construction of the country, in the formation of our new man, for the triumph of the new social consciousness and the new social psychology of decisive importance in the struggle for the triumph of our ideals of socialism and communism.

FOR OVER A CENTURY THE BOURGEOIS AND REVISIONIST IDEOLOGIST HAVE BEEN STRIVING TO USE THE SCIENCE OF SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY AS A LEVER TO OVERTHROW THE THEORY OF SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM. AT THE PRESENT TIME THE STRUGGLE OF THESE REACTIONARY FORCES HAS BECOME MORE FEVERISH, ESPECIALLY BY PRESENTING THE ABORTIVE SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL THEORIES OF THEIR OLD ARSENAL IN A «NEW LIGHT». THE ONLY AIM IN ALL THESE EFFORTS IS TO PARALYZE THE STRUGGLE OF THE PEOPLES FOR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE, FOR FREEDOM AND SOCIALISM. IN THESE CONDITIONS, THE MARXIST-LENINIST CRITICISM OF THESE REACTIONARY THEORIES AND THE CONCEPTS WHICH THE BOURGEOIS AND THE REVISIONIST SCIENCE ON THE PSYCHOLOGY OF THE OPPRESSED PEOPLES TRIES TO IMPLANT BY RAISING A FOG, ALLEGING THAT TODAY IT IS MORE THAN EVER POSSIBLE TO REALIZE «CLASS COOPERATION» AND TO CREATE AN «EXTRA-NATIONAL» AND «STANDARD» PSYCHOLOGY WITH THE «ASSISTANCE» OF THE IMPERIALIST AND SOCIAL-IMPERIALIST «CIVILIZATION», IS OF PRINCIPLED IMPORTANCE.

The socio-psychologists of modern revisionism, in particular, posing as if they have taken up the banner of the Marxist-Leninist social psychology, have concentrated all their efforts in a campaign of unprecedented demagoguery in order to affirm the bourgeois theories, especially the American theories in this field. In this way, they do their best in order to wipe out from the scene of history the theoretical contribution of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, as founders of the materialist social psychology, which has great scientific, educative and practical value.

The modern revisionist psychologists admit openly that the social psychology has its beginnings in the reactionary American research of the 20th century. They attribute the «Mar-

xist-Leninist» elaboration of this science to their so-called studies which they began at the end of the sixties, after the revisionists usurped power. In order to justify themselves before the world scientific opinion that allegedly they remain in the positions of Marxism, they make the unfounded claim that the classics of Marxism-Leninism have treated this science only in a marginal manner and have provided only some initial methodological premises.

The field of social psychology today is one of the most important fields in which the bourgeois and revisionist theories must be exposed thoroughly, with sound scientific argument. This is an imperative because hundreds of handbooks, which openly negate or altogether overlook the Marxist-Leninist socio-psycholo-

gical theory, are published in the bourgeois and revisionist world.

Our Party, from the beginning of the National Liberation War until today, has devoted special attention to the theoretical study of the problems of social psychology and their application in the day-to-day life for the mobilization of the people in the war, in the period of the socialist construction of the country, in the efforts for the creation of our new man, for the triumph of the new social consciousness and the new socialist social psychology, as factors of decisive importance in the struggle for the triumph of our ideals of socialism and communism.

Comrade Enver Hoxha has the historic merit that, in all his works, not only has he defended but he has also further developed the Marxist-Leninist socio-psychological thinking, has treated its cardinal problems, has proposed new theses and has exposed the bourgeois and revisionist theories. Speaking of the duties and the objects of the science of social psychology, he has pointed out: «The strengthening of convictions about socialism, about its vitality and superiorities, assumed special importance in the present conditions when socialism has been undermined in many countries and when the imperialists, the bourgeoisie and the revisionists have launched a frenzied campaign against socialism in order to disparage the revolutionary ideals, to sow the seed of doubt and uncer-

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tainty about the socialist future of mankind.»¹

Comrade Enver Hoxha teaches us that we should have a profound scientific knowledge of the psychology of the masses, considering this as one of the very important tasks, and revealing clearly before us the complexity of the laws which have an influence in the strengthening of the new socialist social psychology. The consciousness of the individual and of the society is not something unalterable, immutable, created and worked out once and for good. It changes in relationship with the material-economic forces, with the class struggle, with the revolutionary situations, with the relations between the antagonistic classes and the non-antagonistic classes, with the ideas which inspire the class struggles, the revolutions, etc.

From the founding of the Communist Party of Albania, all the communists were charged with the fundamental task of strengthening their links with the masses. They were instructed to base their work with the masses on the positive psychological features of our people. For these reasons, the first appeal of the Provisional Central Committee of the Party to the Albanian people stressed, «We address all the honest Albanians, who really love their country, to unite all their forces and place them in the service of our struggle for national liberation». Even then the Party gave the orientation

that special attention should be attached to the methods of persuasive work with the masses and the struggle against the prejudices and distortions about communism rooted in the minds of a section of the people, especially in the countryside, that all forms of agitation and propaganda should be used, including especially the forms of oral agitation, conversations and talks with individuals or small groups, talks in the workers' meetings, in gatherings of the peasants, the youth and the women, etc. In order to penetrate as deeply as possible into the ranks of the people the communists used all possible ways and means, in conformity with the psychology and mode of living of the people, participating in the popular national celebrations, in wedding ceremonies, market days, and using their connections. This was one of the main roads for the creation of the new revolutionary consciousness, ideology and psychology of the masses during the Anti-fascist National Liberation War.

Taking account of the fact that our country entered the road of socialist construction in the conditions of a great economic and cultural backwardness, unrelenting attention was devoted to the tempering of the new social consciousness and psychology of the masses in struggle with the petty-bourgeois world outlook, always resorting to the method of persuasion and never permitting the administrative methods of comman-

deering in the work with the masses to take the upper hand or to be made a fetish.

Under socialism, despite the fact that the Marxist-Leninist psychology becomes a dominant ideology, it continues to be in a fierce irreconcilable struggle with the bourgeois, feudal, patriarchal ideology and psychology, which has deep roots. In this period, Comrade Enver Hoxha's thesis that the new socialist social psychology is consolidated and strengthened in the revolutionary practice and in the struggle for the deepening of the socialist revolution through the revolutionary movements of the masses inspired by the Party, and especially, through the movements against the petty-bourgeois psychology, which had the hankering after the narrow personal interest as the most characteristic expression, through the movements against the religious ideology and psychology and against the customs connected with them, through the movement for liberation from the psychology of the old world and from the concepts and prejudices which still inhibited the complete emancipation of the women, through the movement against the liberal, bourgeois and revisionist influences, assumed great theoretical importance. The aim of these movements was to hit and smash many backward concepts and practices, and they brought positive revolutionary developments that found their expression in the growing demands of the masses for their

material and spiritual life, for more profound culture and education.

Comrade Enver Hoxha stressed that the Party teaches and educates the people and throws them into the struggle for the construction and consolidation of the socialist society and the victories achieved and for preparing the terrain for the new objectives which must be attained. The Party creates among the people and in the society «the world outlook, those customs, the feelings, tastes, the ethics, the revolutionary philosophy which would not permit either the revival of the petty-bourgeois and bourgeois world outlook and their spread.»²

The modern revisionists, with their «science» of social psychology have altogether wiped out all the Marxist-Leninist theses which have to do with the leading role of the party and the role of the ideology in the consolidation of the socialist social psychology and the development of the elements of communist psychology. By submitting themselves in complete consciousness to the idealist essence and methodology of the American reactionary social psychology, they have gone so far as to mystify and make a fetish of the role of the psychologist in every production group for the solution of the «problems of the socialist and communist construction». In their opinion, the role of the party or of the ideology have nothing to do with the perfecting of psychological relations among the people in socialism, which, as Marxism-Leninism teaches us, are, first of all, the reflection of social relations.

In his work, Comrade Enver Hoxha has devoted special attention to these problems, further deepening the theoretical treatment of the dialectical relationship between the ideology and social psychology. This is recognized as one of the essential problems of social psychology, therefore, our great leader teaches us that only Marxism-Leninism can create profound solid convictions and become the theoretical basis of scientific socialism, it alone can play a decisive role in the formation of the new psychology, without underrating it as an active factor.

From this the lesson derives that the Party must never leave the creation and consolidation of social psychology to spontaneity, just as it must not ignore and overlook the psychology of definite social classes, of the nation and various social sections. In his speech delivered on January 13, 1968, at the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the PLA, Comrade Enver Hoxha pointed out that, in the entire work for the consolidation of the new socialist social psychology and in the struggle against the old psychology, we must bear in mind that, although the superstructure of the old regimes with its philosophy, with its way of life, with its laws, with its culture and oppression, have left deep imprints among the masses, it is necessary to examine and classify the old concepts, taking account of the fact that not everything in the world outlook of the masses is bourgeois and revisionist. The duty of the Party is to tell good from bad in the ideology and psychology of the masses and to destroy the bad. Leftovers in the consciousness and in the psychology of the masses know no class distinctions and, as a result, many workers, peasants, intellectuals, old and young, men and women, communists and members of the Democratic Front continue to harbour, in various degrees, these leftovers which we combat, but which crop up again and we again must combat, therefore the struggle against the leftovers of the old psychology is an expression of the uninterrupted class struggle. Especially in the conditions of the savage imperialist-revisionist encirclement, the ideological struggle of the Party must always take account of the possibility of a massive comeback of the idealist world outlook in the consciousness of the individual, because the old concepts and customs die hard.

In the conditions of the socialist construction of our country, the deepening of the ideological and cultural revolution is a decisive factor for the liquidation of the survivals of the old psychology and for the triumph of the new socialist social psychology of the non-antagonistic classes, strata, ages, groups and se-

parate individuals. «The socialist revolution is uninterrupted, it must be deepened in every field and, in the first place, in policy and in ideology, as the fields in which we must continuously show greater concern.»³

The relationship between the ideology and social psychology cannot be treated as an abstract problem, or as a simple influence of various ideologies on the masses, but as a revolutionary action of the masses under the leadership of the Party, which, in this manner, have a more thorough understanding of the line of the Party and its perspective, educate themselves in the course of work and struggle, achieve a high level of consciousness, form clear psychological concepts, strengthen their confidence in their own forces, and are inspired by their own revolutionary example and achievements.

Summing up the experience of the great revolutionary initiatives which emerged after the 5th Congress of the PLA and were inspired by the ideology of the Party, Comrade Enver Hoxha pointed out that they aroused the heroism of the masses, which, in turn, gave rise everywhere to the creation of a great optimism, the joy of recompensed work and toil, a great thirst for knowledge and improvement, for purging their consciousness of the evils of the past. This is a great shake-off of the evil among the masses and the most radical and profound purge because it passes from the individual consciousness and psychology to the collective consciousness and psychology.

The influence of the socialist psychology in the formation of the new social psychology of the classes, strata, ages, and the population according to regions and of the individual, cannot be considered as a spontaneous process. The work of the Party must take account of the changes which appear in these great or small groups, changes which are the result of the past life, of the historical conditions and the influences of the old ideology on a given social class, a given stratum, or a given age and sex group. This necessity stems from the lessons of Lenin, who, after the Great October Socialist Revolution, stressed that the difference between

the psychology of the small producers is, in fact, something undeniable, just as it is undeniable that the psychology of the small producers influences the proletariat, which, certainly, presents a danger for socialism. Proceeding from these lessons of Lenin, our Party has attached continuous attention to the ideological education of all masses of working people, the cadres and the working class, in particular, because, the education of the working class involves a very long and complicated work, which calls for efforts and daily attention, clarity of the line, for various and changing forms and methods of work.

Proceeding from all this, we reach the fundamental conclusion which has principled importance in the understanding of the relationship between the socialist psychology and the psychology in socialism, about a fundamental theoretical problem of the Marxist-Leninist science of the social psychology. The formation of the new socialist social consciousness and psychology is a complex process, in which we are confronted with the social psychology of people and with their individual psychology. Therefore, it is essential that both the social opinion in general and the individual people as such should be known more thoroughly, that their way of thinking about life, the needs and demands which they have, not only in the material sense, but also in the social and psychological sense, should be known, too.

Marxist-Leninist historical materialism teaches us that the problem of the relationship between the social psychology and the social being must be considered from its two fundamental aspects. One aspect is that the origin and source of the formation of the social consciousness is the social being, which plays a decisive role in its definition. The next aspect is that, in explaining this undeniable truth, historical materialism does not deny the role and the importance of ideas, viewpoints and theories in the social life and in its development. The problem is raised in the same manner also about the social psychology and the role of the social psychological factor in the consciousness and the movement of the masses. This

thesis, proposed for the first time by Engels in his work, *About the History of the League of Communists*, has been extensively treated by Comrade Enver Hoxha who underlined the very important role which the national psychological factor has played, from the historical aspect, in the formation of the social consciousness of our people, as an indomitable people who withstood the waves of barbarous attacks over the centuries. The difficult historic conditions, the efforts and wars for freedom and independence, the unprecedented vitality of our people, have contributed to the cultivation and preservation of many valuable features of their national psychology, which have played their definite role in the education of entire generations of Albanians.

The social psychology is a very comprehensive concept. Apart from the psychology of social classes, which represents the fundamental component of scientific studies, apart from the psychology of the strata, age-groups, professions, sex-groups, collectives and groups, social psychology, also, comprises the national psychology as one of the most important objects of the socio-psychological study.

The modern revisionists openly misrepresent the whole issue about the ethno-psychology. They assert that it is a «bourgeois science», that it still cannot be considered as an independent scientific discipline, that the fundamental problems it treats are concerned with the dependence of the type of activity on the character of the culture and the peculiarities of the behaviour of ethnic groups, the nature, functions and laws of the mutation of the ethnic consciousness and the ethnic stereotype. In one word, they strive to advocate the thesis of the American psychology on the need for the standardization of the peoples' psychology according to the imperialist and the socio-imperialist type.

The classics of Marxism-Leninism have long ago demonstrated that the national psychology, in the first place, is an expression of the same historical conditions of the life of a people; it radiates into all the social classes and strata and is an active factor in national consciousness. It is

a constituent part of the science of social psychology, the importance of which has been strongly underlined in the book *The Sacred Family*. Problems of ethno-psychology have largely concerned Lenin and Stalin, who have pointed out that the national psychological factor is a motive force in the progressive development of society, especially in the conditions of socialism.

Comrade Enver Hoxha has devoted hundreds and hundreds of pages of his works to the problems of national psychology, highly assessing the positive features of our people, not only as a premise for their triumph over all the internal and external enemies, but also as a factor for the successes they have achieved in the building of our socialist society. From the time of the National Liberation War, the leader of our Party severely criticized the theory of social Darwinism, which the British employed in order to prove that great and strong peoples are in a position to completely assimilate smaller peoples. This reactionary theory was exposed as idealist in Comrade Enver Hoxha's work *The Anglo-American Threat to Albania*, in which he proved with scientific unequivocality that this led the American and British bourgeoisie to their positions of psycho-racism. Precisely relying on such reactionary theories and striving to preserve the domination of their capital over the world and the peoples, the Anglo-Americans not only did not recognize Albania, even after the triumph of the people's revolution, as a state and country which, with its innumerable sacrifices, fought against the foreign invaders and occupiers in order to be free and sovereign, but, on the contrary, tried to present the inhabitants of the country of eagles as a savage, barbarian, uncultured people, at a time when our people, though small in numbers, have never submitted to and have been not less cultured than the inhabitants of Scotland and Cornwall.

All along its history, our Party has brought scientific argument to expose not only the old theories, but also the «new» theories propounded by the bourgeoisie and the revisionists with the aim of darkening or totally rul-

ing out the great potential of the national psychology of a people, which plays an important role in the struggle for freedom, independence and socialism. In this aspect, it has exposed all the attempts of foreign scientists to conduct their studies on Albania in that form and on that aspect which suit the predatory plans of the imperialist states for the partitioning and domination of our country, or to throw mud at the national history and psychology of our people.

The Marxist-Leninist social psychology relies on a sound theoretical basis for the exposure of the present-day theories in these fields, especially the trend propounded by Cardiner, who strives to submit the ethno-psychology to the Freudian psychoanalysis. The essence of this theory lies in the abstract concept of the individual who is allegedly the product of the natural environment and not of the concrete historical conditions of the life of the nation. The individual, according to Cardiner, is formed by the myth, the legends and beliefs which have a determinantal character. Thus, in his opinion, the basis of the formation of the individual and the social groups remain the biological needs and the material culture which can be imposed on them (read by the colonialists), whereas nationality and national traditions play no role whatsoever in the formation of the social psychology. The whole purpose of this in the strategic plane boils down to the efforts to implant the idea that people can be classified according to the Freudian types on the basis of psychological criteria.

Other present-day American psychologists labour to prove that such specific aspects of the national character as, for example, aggressiveness, the tendency to use violence, suspiciousness, deception etc., allegedly are typical of whole peoples, and that these have their source in the specific characteristics of the national culture with which their psychology is expressed. With these anti-scientific a priori formulations, these psychologists have allegedly studied the culture of twenty backward peoples and tribes and have reached the reactionary conclusion about the «psychological structure» of each people,

which is supposedly obnoxious to the present-day world and compels it to behave aggressively towards them (read: colonialists) who work to civilize them. From this conclusion the American psychology jumps to another monstrous political conclusion that it is the psychology of these backward peoples which conditions the need for them to be exploited by the larger ethnic groups. In this manner, bio-racism, psycho-racism, social Darwinism and other theories of this kind are transformed into a sugar-coated psycho-racism which seeks to impose a psychological pattern on these peoples.

The Soviet revisionist social psychology is characterized by a tendency to gradual approaches to the American ethno-psychology, both on the theoretical plane and on the practical plane. The difference in terms and tactical stands does not impede both sides from having complete coincidence of views, because in fact the Soviet social-imperialists and their partners in the various modern revisionist currents are not different from the American imperialists in their occupation wars against the peoples who want freedom and independence, as well as against the non-Russian peoples of the so-called «socialist community». The Soviet revisionist psychologists have begun to talk openly that in this science today it is possible to talk about the class and professional psychology, about the psychology of sex and age-groups, or about specific aspects of the character formed in different climates which determine the psychological differences between the Russian and the Ukrainian, the Georgian and the Armenian, the German and the French, and so on. Passing in silence the classical definitions of Lenin and Stalin, they speak only of structural elements of the all-human psychics, which are supposed to be the only essential elements, whereas the nations are devoid of their own distinctive psychological differences which emerge and develop in different and definite historical conditions. Thus, according to them, the nations are the carriers of some general human features only. In this way they openly deny not only Stalin's contribution, who said

that one of the fundamental features of the nation is the psychic community of the nation and the national character expressed in its culture, but also Lenin's contribution, who has given one of the classical definitions of the social psychology of the Russians. In his speech before the 2nd Russian Conference of those charged with work in the countryside, held on June 12, 1920, Lenin expressed his idea with unprecedented Marxist-Leninist principled spirit, saying: «The most dangerous thing in a conflict is... to underrate the opponent and to delude yourself with the idea that you are the stronger... and this is the worst side of the Russian character, an aspect which is expressed in the lack of persistence and exaggerated softness. What is important is not only to wish but also to know how to endure, and this is the thing which we Russians don't know how to do. It is only through a long training, through the disciplined proletarian struggle against any wavering and hesitation, only through such endurance that the Russian working masses can manage to rid themselves of this bad habit.»⁴

The national psychology and the national character are important motive forces in the historical development of each people and, especially, in the present conditions of the fierce struggle between Marxism-Leninism and revisionism, between socialism and capitalism, imperialism and social-imperialism. By highly assessing this factor, Comrade Enver Hoxha has pointed out that the true bearers of the positive features of the national psychology and character are the working masses, which constitute the majority of a people or of a nation, and the Party which leads them in the socialist revolution.

¹ Enver Hoxha, Report to the 8th Congress of the PLA, p. 114, Eng. ed.

² Enver Hoxha, Reports and Speeches 1974-1975, p. 79.

³ Enver Hoxha, Reports and Speeches 1967-1968, pp. 309-310.

⁴ V.I. Lenin, Collected Works, vol. 31, Tirana 1952, pp. 186-187.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES IN ALBANIA *by TEKI TARTARI*

In the framework of the overall economic, cultural and scientific development of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the fundamental and applied biological sciences, also, have assumed all-sided development

IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE OVERALL ECONOMIC, CULTURAL AND SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA, THE FUNDAMENTAL AND APPLIED BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES, ALSO, HAVE ASSUMED ALL-SIDED DEVELOPMENT.

BY FURTHER DEVELOPING THE RELATIVELY OLD TRADITIONS OF STUDIES OF THE PLANT AND ANIMAL LIFE, DURING THE YEARS OF THE PEOPLE'S STATE POWER MANY EXPEDITIONS HAVE BEEN CONDUCTED FOR RESEARCH IN SPONTANEOUS PLANT LIFE OF THE LAND AND SEA.

As a result, a number of important monographies on the subject have been prepared, including those on the spontaneous plant life, on ichtiology, orinthology, entomology etc., which have considerably deepened our knowledge of the natural wealth of our country and, consequently, enabled us to exploit these assets in a more rational manner. A number of scientific institutions, such as the Centre of Biological Research at the Academy of Sciences, the Department of Botany and Zoology at the «Enver Hoxha» University of Tirana, various departments at the Higher Institute of Agriculture, the Fishing Station in Durrës, etc., have been set up. Recently studies have begun also on microflora and on pedology, through the creation of valuable collections which help to solve problems of the building up

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of the fertility of the land and industrial micro-biology.

With these achievements, the main centre of the studies of the Albanian natural life, its plant and animal life and microbiology, have entirely come under the competences of the scientific institutions of the country. This situation differs radically from that before the Second World War, when the country had no higher institutions, and the very sporadic studies carried out on the spontaneous flora of Albania were mainly the work of foreign students.

A number of important scientific and practical problems in the field of genetics and plant physiology of the agricultural plants have been taken up for study, in the field of genetics proper, problems of the genetic transfer of agricultural plants by means of nucleic and exogenous acids — a new branch of genetic engineering and molecular biology — as well as

by means of the utilization of the physical and chemical mutational genesis, by means of interspecific grafting, etc., have also been under consideration. Experiments in this field have helped to shed light on some important theoretical aspects of the biology of transformations and to obtain the genetic material of wheat, maize, and some other cultures with new, better productive features, thus opening up the road, in principle, for the genetic improvement of these plants.

In the field of plant physiology, the problems of the utilization of radio-stimulation and hormonal stimulation methods have been treated extensively. The method of the exposure of tobacco, tomato, wheat, and other seeds to moderately low X-rays has given positive results regarding the increase of yields. It is being applied in more and more extensive surfaces of many agricultural economies and has become a supplementary source of the increase of agricultural production. There is a widespread use of the hormonal stimulating preparations, such as those of gibereline and heterauxine, for the increase of production or the improvement of definite aspects of production, for shortening the period of maturing of the produce, etc. Re-

search with scientific and practical interest is going on in the field of the photosynthesis and the fundamental physiological indices of important agricultural crops of different genetic origin, which have been obtained through various genetic methods of transfer.

At present, in our country research in agricultural biology constitutes a broad and important field. Guided by the invaluable teachings of the great leader of our people, Comrade Enver Hoxha that: «The development of agriculture is done on the basis of genetic, biological, physical, chemical and other laws, and it is impossible to carry the technical-scientific revolution ahead without knowledge of these laws in their complexity and specific aspects,» the scientific workers and specialists of various economies have undertaken and conducted tens and hundreds of experiments for the production of valuable strains, breeds, hybrids and cross-breeds of plants and animals, for building up the fertility of the land, for the protection of plants and animals against disease.

As a result of this profound and many-sided work done over many years, now in Albania we are in a position to produce all the seeds and breeding stock necessary for the agricultural and livestock production, as well as almost all the vaccines and serums needed in animal husbandry, pesticides and insecticides for the protection of plants against diseases and pests.

With the organization of a broad network of agricultural scientific institutions such as that of Maize and Rice in Shkodra, that of Agricultural Research in Lushnja, that of Tobacco at Cërrik of Elbasan, that of Vegetables-Potatoes in Tirana, etc., new strains and hybrids of maize with a genetic productive potential of 180-200 quintals per hectare, wheat strains with a potential of 80-90 quintals per hectare, tomato hybrids with about 1000 quintals per hectare in hot-houses, etc., have been created.

These achievements, together with the big investments made by the so-

cialist state for the improvement of the land, for securing the production of chemical fertilizers within the country, for the mechanization of agricultural processes, have laid the basis for modern, intensive agriculture, concentrated in large-scale socialist economies capable of producing the whole amount of bread grain, vegetables, fruit, live-stock product (meat, milk, eggs) to meet the needs of the population and to ensure a quantity of products for export (fruit and vegetables).

Intensive research is going on in the field of integrated biological methods and means to combat diseases and pests in agriculture, in order to ensure the more efficient protection of agricultural crops and, at the same time, to keep down pollution of the environment by pesticides.

The various agro-biological studies carried out until now have permitted the creation of large plantations of fruit-trees and extensive forest areas in previously unexploited zones or in extensively exploited ones. These plantations with millions of fruit or forest trees with high biological potential were produced in the nurseries of the country and adapted to the micro climate of the region in which they are planted.

Biological studies connected with the creation of various breeds of cattle, sheep, pigs, horses and cross-breeds for meat and fowl for eggs, have also made a great development. The creation of these breeds is the result of the participation of the autochthonous breeds, which are used in order to get some of their useful qualities such as adaptability to mountain pasture-grounds, etc., as well as the European improved breeds.

A good beginning has been made also with the various studies for the production of biomass and one-cell proteins from by-products or leftovers of agricultural origin with microbiological methods.

Considerable steps ahead have been taken in the biological-medical studies, beginning from the immunobiological ones, which have to do with

the local production of all vaccines and serums for the main diseases and for all the needs of the population, and continuing with the various pharmacological studies, medication with popular means, the genetic research and screening of definite human anomalies, etc. In this context, great attention is attached to systematic studies of the degree of environment pollution by bacterial and chemical matter. As a result of these measures and the raising of the material standard of living, the expectation of life in Albania has increased to 70 years, largely exceeding the pre-war level.

Now our country has entered the 8th Five-year Plan of the construction of socialism. As the First Secretary of the CC of the PLA, Comrade Ramiz Alia, has said, «Today it is required that our attention should be concentrated on the main problems of production, frugality, effectiveness, and quality. The great tasks we face and which are raised in this five-year plan demand most complete solution.»

In conformity with these instructions, the various scientific institutions of the country, in charge of problems of the experimental and applied studies, have drafted complex programmes of scientific research for the promotion of studies on the exploitation of the organic natural wealth of the country, for the creation of plant and animal genetic materials and micro-organisms with new properties and with high productivity. More studies of biochemical and physiological character will be undertaken, and scientific methods will be applied more and more extensively in production. Important new steps are envisaged in the field of research in agricultural biology for the further intensification of the agricultural and livestock production of the country and for the raising of its effectiveness.

Medical-biology research will also be in the centre of our attention for the further improvement of the quality of the life and the health of the people.

ON THE DEMOGRAPHIC AND ETHNIC SITUATION OF THE ALBANIAN TERRITORIES IN THE MIDDLE AGES

by SELAMI PULAHA

On the eve of the Ottoman invasion in the 15th century, the Albanians were a nation formed historically many centuries before from the very ancient Illyrian element, on the basis of the unity of their language, territory and cultural community, they had reached the same economic and social development as the neighbouring peoples of the Balkans

DURING THE MIDDLE AGES THE ALBANIANS FACED UP WITH MANY DIFFICULT SITUATIONS CREATED BY SUCCESSIVE FOREIGN INVASIONS, AND THANKS TO THEIR RESISTANCE, WERE ABLE TO PRESERVE THEIR EXISTENCE AS A PEOPLE, THEIR ETHNIC AND CULTURAL IDENTITY. ON THE EVE OF THE OTTOMAN INVASION IN THE 15TH CENTURY, THE ALBANIANS WERE A NATION FORMED HISTORICALLY MANY CENTURIES BEFORE FROM THE VERY ANCIENT ILLYRIAN ELEMENT, ON THE BASIS OF THE UNITY OF THEIR LANGUAGE, TERRITORY AND CULTURAL COMMUNITY, THEY HAD REACHED THE SAME ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AS THE NEIGHBOURING PEOPLES OF THE BALKANS.

Mediaeval historical sources published recently, especially the Ottoman land registers of the 15th-16th centuries, allow to shed a new light, among other things, also on the demographic and ethnic situation of the Albanian territories, in general.

The Ottoman invasion of the 15th century, with the destruction of many inhabited centres, the depopulation of many regions and towns, the great Albanian emigrations to Italy and Dalmatia, etc., brought about important demographic changes in the Albanian territories. As a result of this, the living forces of these territories were considerably reduced. The Albanian territories by now counted 3,608 inhabited centres with 82,210 households.

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After a 100-year period, at the end of the 16th century, the number of inhabited centres had increased to 5,315, and that of households doubled to 173,421.

The development of Albania during the 15th-17th centuries has the same features as that of the other countries of the Balkans, because they were at the same level of development, and the Ottoman rule created more or less the same economic, social and political conditions for all of them. In fact, the human potential of the Albanian territories was limited, therefore, the movement of this population was insignificant and mainly within the Albanian territories.

There was an unequal distribution of the population. It was more dense in the regions of Southern, South-

eastern Albania, Kosova, the plain of Shkodra, and Central Albania, which had an agricultural-sheep farming-economy, Whereas in the mountainous territories, with a sheep farming-agricultural economy, in Northern Albania, in Kurvelesh and Southern Albania, the population was very much smaller and sparse.

All in all these regions had nearly 3 per cent of the total number of the population. Hence, they could not possibly serve as a main source of the increase of the Albanian population, in general. Their small human potential, conditioned by economic, social and geographical factors, shows that the demographic role of the mountainous regions was insignificant, that they had no possibility of producing the great inter-regional movements, especially, those directed outside the Albanian zones. Thus, for example, the population of the mountainous territories of Northern Albania, with 3,201 households and 156 villages at the end of the 16th century, could not, in any way, have peopled Kosova in which at this time, there were 35,844 households in 1,758 inhabited centres, that is, a population almost 11 times as great. The popu-

lation movements from the mountainous territories of the north to the eastern and western territories affected a small number of people, which occupied an unimportant place in the total number of the population. In connection with this question, the bourgeois-revisionist historiography still holds on to views, according to which, the Albanian people are a relict living in remote corners of the Northern Highlands, subjected not to the general laws of social development, but only to the laws of biological development, «demographic explosion», geographical determinism. According to them, the Highlands of Northern Albania were centres of the formation of the Albanian nation, from which the Albanians came down and peopled the territories of Central and Southern Albania and Kosova. These theses, without scientific ground, betray the lack of information about the real demographic situation of the Albanian territories, in general, and the erroneous methodology of the treatment of historical sources by their authors. By giving priority to biological and geographical factors in the social development, they lay exaggerated stress on the demographic and socio-economic role of remote mountainous zones in the process of the formation and consolidation of the Albanian people, attributing, in a simplistic and mechanical manner, the role played by the socio-economic and political-cultural factors in the affirmation of the Albanian people on their territories to the migrations of the inhabitants of these territories.

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This erroneous treatment lies at the foundations of the thesis upheld by Yugoslav historiography that the Albanians have descended to Kosova from the mountainous zones of Northern Albania following the so-called great exodus of the Serbs at the end of the 17th century, during the Austro-Turkish war.

The land registers of the 15th-16th centuries carry information regarding the true ethnic situation in Kosova before the so-called mass exodus of the Serbs, and explain some local phenomena which occurred there prior to the Ottoman invasion. The data from these registers irrevocably dethrone the myth about the «permanent Slav character of the population of

Kosova», about the identification of Kosova with «Old Serbia», testifying to the presence there of masses of predominant autochthonous Albanian population and the minority of the Slav population which had come there during the Serb rule, chiefly as civil servants, clergymen, armymen, tradesmen, colonists, etc. What is new in them is the fact that the majority of the inhabitants of Rrafshi i Dukagjinit (Dukagjin Plateau) and of many villages of Fushë Kosova (Kosova Plain), indeed, even in their extremities, had Albanian names such as Gjin, Gjon, etc., mainly in the Catholic tradition, whereas the rest of the Albanian population, especially in Fushë Kosova, was of the Orthodox confession and, as a result of the political and religious predominance of the Serbian state and church, had a great number of Byzantine and Serb names. The land registers give many villages with Slav names and inhabitants with Byzantine and Slav names as Albanian. In this case, identification of the Orthodox with the Serb is not valid. The Albanian population, oppressed by the Serbian state and church, was compelled to be converted from the Catholic faith to the Orthodox faith. The fund of historical sources on the Albanians of Kosova in the 15th century was enriched by some Yugoslav historians such as A. Handjić, A. Stoyanovski and M. Dinić with the publication of Ottoman and Ragusan documents.

During the 15th-17th centuries in Kosova appeared a series of new socio-economic and political-cultural phenomena. First, after the Ottoman invasion in 1455, the Ottoman state and religious administration was established and strengthened. This marked the destruction of the Serbian state apparatus and the end of the predominant position of the Serb Church. Hereafter, and especially with the conversion to Islam, the Albanian population gradually abandoned Byzantine and Slav names and assumed Islamic names, while still using Albanian names parallel with them. The presence of this Moslem Albanian population is proved by many sources of different origin: from the testimonies of visiting priests from the Roman curia who travelled regularly in these territories since the beginning of the 17th century; from direct information of Turkish scholars, E. Chelebi, and H. Kalfa, who testify to the Albanian character of the inhabitants

of the Kosova towns of Vuçiterna, Prizren; or from the Slav of Bosnia, A. Hürremović (1688), who included these territories in Albania. Besides them, in the registers there is eloquent proof of this in the fact that they often give the Albanian surnames of the Islamized population, while separating them from the Moslem Turks and the Slav elements. In these circumstances, to deny the presence of the Moslem Albanian population in Kosova, claiming that there was only a minority of Catholic Albanians, as many Yugoslav authors are doing now, is ignorance of historical facts and total absurdity.

The new factors, which emerged and operated after the Ottoman invasion, did not change the ethnic-cultural physiognomy and structure of the Albanian population of these territories. The invasion brought about the liquidation of the former feudal class, mostly Serb, as an independent political and economic force, and its replacement by the new Ottoman feudal class. In the 15th century, it was chiefly made up of Moslem Turkish *spahis*, and in the course of the 16th-17th centuries was filled with Albanian ethnic elements. This occurred because the masses of the people here were Albanian and also because the new rulers, mainly from the Ottoman feudal class, in their efforts to ensure a social support, were compelled to be more open to the elements emerging from this population, as was the case also on the rest of the Albanian territories.

In this manner, during the 16th-17th centuries, the ethnic difference which existed on a marked degree up till the 15th century between the feudal class composed of an overwhelming number of foreigners, mainly Serbs, and lower classes of the population which consisted almost totally of Albanians, was mostly wiped out.

The new phenomena of the 15th-17th centuries, such as the collapse of the Serbian economic, political and religious domination and the process of Islamization, weakened or altogether eliminated the conditions which had formerly favoured the Slavization of the Albanians. In these conditions, the common Orthodox religion and the cultural relations between the Albanians and the Serbs, predominant until then, lost much of the intensity of the period before the 15th century for the cultural-ethnic assimila-

tion of the Albanians by the Slavs. Islamization was opposed to the process of Slavization and distanced the Albanians more from the Slavs, while creating favourable conditions for the cultural and political assimilation of the Albanians by the Turks. However, the historical circumstances, with the large-scale armed conflicts between the Albanians and the Turks, did not permit these processes to develop beyond a superficial veneer over the consolidated Albanian nationality. Neither Orthodoxy during the Serb domination nor Islam during Turkish domination succeeded in assimilating the Albanians, because in them they came up against a massive population with marked national features formed centuries before. With its resistance, the population of this territory preserved intact its language, customs and canons, preserved its individuality as a component part of the Albanian nationality.

The absence of «demographic explosions» from the Northern Highlands and the presence of the Albanians as a predominating population in Kosova during the 15th-16th centuries, as well as their frequent mention in Serbian sources of the 13th-14th centuries, constitute the arguments which destroy the grounds of the myth about the replenishment of this region with Albanians after the «great exodus» of the Serbs at the turn of the 17th century. Moreover, the documents of this period, especially those of the command of Austrian armies which entered Kosova on the threshold of the so-called exodus (1689-1690), reveal the falseness of all allegations. These documents show that even before the outbreak of the uprising (1689), Kosova was inhabited mainly by Albanians. The Austrian command included these territories in Albania, the capital of which was considered Prizren. The Austrian armies were joined by masses of Albanian insurgents from Kosova, led by Pjetër Bogdani (in Prishtina 5,000, in Prizren 6,000, in Peja 3,000 men), who fought side by side with the Serb fighters coming from the regions which were traversed by the Austrian armies from Sava towards Kosova. It is clear that such a great number of Albanian insurgents could emerge from the Albanian regions only.

The emigration of elements from the Serbian minority in Kosova, which took place upon the retreat of the Austrian armies, has been deliberately

exaggerated by the historiography interested in giving the event such proportions as to justify the «deserbization» of this territory. Apart from this, it is important to note that Albanian insurgents, whose traces can be found today as far north as Slovenia, withdrew in the wake of the Austrian armies.

Never for a moment during the Ottoman domination has Kosova remained a depopulated territory, a vacuum. The massive presence of the Albanians in Kosova in the 15th-16th centuries is seen clearly in the Ottoman documents related to the process of political, social and religious changes. This induces the students to take a more objective stand towards some facts of the period of the Serb rule, and the method of study applied hitherto, in general. In this framework, all mention of Serb krals and the existence of the Serb state and religious institutions, churches and monasteries in the 13th-15th centuries, cannot be regarded as an absolute argument about the Serb ethnic character of these territories, as the Serb historiography claims, just as the existence of mosques and state and religious institutions of Islam in the centuries of Ottoman occupation cannot be used to prove the existence of a Turkish population in the territories under discussion. Their presence is connected with political, social and ideological-religious changes and by no means with the ethnic character of the population. The temporary establishment on this territory of a state and religious centre and of a feudal class, consisting mostly of Serbs, in the conditions when the masses of the people consisted of Albanians, does not imply that this territory was ethnically Serb. This is not the first and unique case in the mediaeval history of the Balkans and Europe, in which there has been an ethnic difference between the ruling class, the state and church apparatus — ethnically foreign, and the autochthonous population consisting of the lower strata of the population, in the present case Albanians. The mediaeval onomastics of the Albanians must be studied in close connection with the concrete conditions which created this situation. Being mainly the result of political, social and religious pressure from abroad, in some places it has lost its marked Albanian ethnic character. Therefore, the Albanians have had Byzantine, Slav, Islamic, and

other names, too. For this reason one cannot put an equalizer between the personal names and the ethnic belonging of the bearers of these names, as a number of Slav students have done. This has occurred both to the Albanians, who still retain Byzantine, Slav, Islamic, Arabic, and other names which stick to them from the Middle Ages, and the peoples who have lived and continue to live in the conditions of foreign political, social and religious domination.

In recent times, the above-mentioned theses, inherited from the Great-Serb nationalist historiography of the 19th century, appear in a series of works by Yugoslav historians, mainly Serbs, and in the Yugoslav daily press. They continue to be propagated and defended as theses of lasting value, as «taboo», from which nothing can be deleted and to which nothing can be added.

History has shown them in their true role as «historical arguments» used to promote the interests of Great-Serb chauvinism for the justification of the annexation of Albanian territories and, after the invasion, for denying the legitimate national rights of the Albanians, in order to pursue a policy of repression and genocide against them.

But these dogmas have nothing in common with the historical truths which are revealed by the latest results of historical science — not only Albanian historiography but also the international historiography, including contributions by Yugoslav scientists.

To continue to hold on to them today, in the conditions when knowledge of mediaeval sources has been immensely deepened and the methodological level of historical research on an international plane has been raised, to fail to see in the history of the Albanian people the operation of the general objective laws of social development, but only geographic and demographic determinism and emigrations, as the Yugoslav historians generally do, means to treat historical phenomena from the same methodology which characterised romantic nationalism in the Great-Serb historiography of the 19th century.

These dogmas squarely contradict the results of science. Moreover, they become still more dangerous when they are held to be irreproachable and obligatory for the treatment of history and, as myths, they become a guide for policies.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE RELATIONS ON OF EQUALITY - A STAND OF PRINCIPLE

by **FATOS NANO**

ARTICLE 15 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE PSRA SAYS: «THE PEOPLE'S SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA IS OPPOSED TO ANY FORM OF AGGRESSION, COLONIAL EXPLOITATION, TUTELAGE, DICTATE AND HEGEMONY, NATIONAL OPPRESSION AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION. IT UPHOLDS THE PRINCIPLES OF SELF-DETERMINATION OF PEOPLES, THE EXERCISE OF FULL NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY AND EQUALITY OF ALL COUNTRIES IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS». THE STAND OF PRINCIPLE ON THESE QUESTIONS HAS VITAL IMPORTANCE FOR EVERY PEOPLE TO EXERCISE THE RIGHT TO CHOOSE THEMSELVES THEIR ROAD OF DEVELOPMENT AND TO DECIDE THEIR FATE IN AN INDEPENDENT AND SOVEREIGN MANNER. THIS STAND OF PRINCIPLE IS IMPERATIVE IN THE TIME WE ARE LIVING BECAUSE OF THE COMPLICATED AND DIFFICULT SITUATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN CREATED AND CONTINUE TO BE CREATED IN THE WORLD TODAY AS A RESULT OF THE IMPERIALIST AND NEO-COLONIALIST PRACTICES OF INEQUALITY, DISCRIMINATION AND GREAT-STATE DICTATE IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

Socialist Albania is and struggles for relations between states, whether big or small, to be free from any kind of pressure or economic, political and military dictate, and serve their economic, cultural and social development, the strengthening of friendship among peoples and sovereign states, as well as the interest of the preservation and strengthening of peace in the world. To struggle for and achieve true economic and political independence and full national sovereignty means: to rely strongly and consistently on your own forces for the economic and social development of the country, not on foreign credits, loans and aid, to implement a sovereign foreign policy which is independent from political pacts, mili-

FATOS NANO — candidate of sciences

tary treaties or closed economic organizations, to struggle for balanced exchanges, without discrimination and restrictive measures, to close by law and concrete measures all paths to the interference and financial and commercial plunder of imperialist monopolies and multi-nationals and all attempts, wherever they may come from, to exploit trade and economic relations as a means of political and ideological pressure.

The 8th Congress of the PLA clearly pointed out the principles on which Socialist Albania relies for the development of its foreign trade. In its relations with other states, our country has always taken account of the international political and economic situations, but it has always proceeded from the Marxist-Leninist principles, because they are the key to

a correct understanding and assessment of world events, of changing situations, of the intrigues and aims of the imperialists struggling against the aspirations of the revolutionary forces, the peoples and the proletariat of every country.

The PSR of Albania maintains diplomatic and commercial relations with many countries of the world on the basis of equality, respect of national sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual benefit, and never allows these relations to influence, no matter how little, our Marxist-Leninist ideology and policy. Socialist Albania has no commercial or other relations with American imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism, and fascist and racist countries. As Comrade Ramiz Alia pointed out at the solemn meeting dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the Liberation of the Homeland, we have always opposed the superpowers and continue to do so, «not because they are great, or rich, or mighty, but because they are the most dangerous enemies to the freedom of the peoples, the insatiable plunderers of the assets of various countries, the inciters of imperialist wars. Therefore opposition to imperialism and social-imperialism is the only correct course, the only salutary policy.» As a result of this correct political and economic line of the PLA it is more than 40 years now that the Albanian people live and advance

BASES

Socialist Albania is and struggles for relations between states, whether big or small, to be free from any kind of pressure or economic, political and military dictate, and serve their economic, cultural and social development, the strengthening of friendship among peoples and sovereign states.

in socialism, freed once and for all time from oppression and exploitation, from the intrigues and iniquities of foreign occupiers and the internal enemies sold out to foreigners. Socialist Albania today is the only country building socialism relying on its own forces, taking credits from nobody and indebted to nobody, a country without taxes, without inflation and unemployment, a country with free education and health service. Foreign aid has always been very limited, and although it was granted under the cloak of internationalism, it had in essence an enslaving imperialist character, as was proved by practice.

Our socialist state employs foreign trade as a means for the ceaseless development of the productive forces, for the strengthening of the economic independence of the country and for meeting the needs of the economy on the basis of the improvement of the structure of part of the social product through balanced imports according to the principle «without export there is no import», the profound meaning of which was also posed as a task for study at the 12th Plenum of the CC of the PLA. In this sense foreign trade is an important branch of our economy, but the development of the latter and the meeting of the needs for the extended reproduction in the PSRA now are done entirely on the basis of self-reliance, through the

internal material, financial and human resources. The Albanian economy has succeeded in balancing all the export it needs with its import without affecting the rates of development of production or the standard of living of the Albanian people.

Only through the consistent implementation of complete self-reliance, the socialist industrialization and the intensification of agriculture has the economic and reproductive potential of the country been constantly strengthened. This has enabled the constant and steady increase of its possibilities and resources for participation in international exchanges on the basis of the ever increasing export of surpluses of local products and the proportionally balanced import. The establishment of active and balanced ratios between export and import has always been seen as a question of major political, ideological and economic importance, which ensures the correct and dynamic development of the process of the extended socialist reproduction and the ceaseless improvement of the well-being of the people.

On the basis of this correct policy in the recent more than two decades the total social product of the country has grown about 2.5 times and the goods supply of the population 1.8 times more rapidly than the actual population growth at a time when our country has the highest

population growth rate in Europe. At the same time, the volume of the Albanian export has increased 1.1 times more rapidly than the growth of the total social product of the country, increasing five-fold in value and maintaining a higher rate of increase than import against which export has gone up 1.5 times more rapidly along with the constant improvement of the active balance of foreign trade. All this has been achieved while meeting the needs of the country ever better with local products, which at present cover 90 per cent of the needs for broad consumer goods, 95 per cent of the needs for spare parts, 90 per cent of the needs for raw and primary materials and about 45 per cent of the needs for machinery and equipment.

The achievements of our economy in the stage of the complete construction of socialist society express the vitality and superiority of socialism at a time when in the whole capitalist-revisionist world the economy and trade are badly shaken by deep-going and all-round crises. Present trends of world trade show the growing integration of the movement of capital on a world scale, as well as the concomitance of cyclical crises of superproduction with structural crises of energy, primary materials, finance and markets, which makes them deeper, more frequent and more destructive. A direct consequence of this state of stagnation in world trade is

the deepening of inequality, discrimination and neo-colonialist dictate and plunder in international trade exchanges which are manipulated by the multinationals and the imperialist powers in the framework of closed economic and trade organizations. Along with the traditional means and ways of neo-colonialist plunder used by the monopolies towards the underdeveloped countries, such as arbitrary price rises for imports of foreign goods and price reductions for exports of local commodities, the imposition of customs facilities for themselves or customs barriers for others, trade privileges attached to «aid» and credits, etc., a number of new measures of a super-protectionist and predatory character have also been taken. These are the inflationary

manipulations through bank interests and exchange rates, which artificially devalue the export of the developing countries and arbitrarily increase their burden of enslaving foreign debts to the metropolises, the so-called undeclared restrictions of imports from these countries through licences, internal taxation, national standards, imposed obligations in the framework of «productive cooperation», etc. The result of all this is that in most countries, the revisionist countries included, foreign trade not only does not meet the needs of the reproduction of the economy, but on the contrary absorbs without equivalent a large and ever increasing part of the national income, thereby strengthening the neo-colonialist dependence of these countries on impe-

rialism and social-imperialism. In a number of underdeveloped countries foreign debts account for more than 50 per cent of the annual national income.

In the future, too, socialist Albania will utilize its foreign trade for the development and advance of the country. In his speech at a rally in the Korça district Comrade Ramiz Alia re-emphasized once again the motto of the independent development of our economy: «We have not held out our hand to anybody, will not hold out our hand to anybody for anything in the future; either, we will not take credits from and incur debts to anybody. As Comrade Enver Hoxha said, our Party will never lay such chains around the neck of our people.»

A NEW CINEMATOGRAPHY WITH A CLEARLY NATIONAL FACE

by **VIKTOR GJIKA**

The Albanian film seeks to present our reality as it is, without glossing over or blackening it, without losing sight of the perspective and the aspiration to the good and the honest

WHEN THE LUMIÈRE BROTHERS SHOWED THE FIRST MOVING PICTURES OF THE SEVENTH ART IN THE GRAND CAFÉ OF THE BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINS IN PARIS, ON THE WESTERN SHORES OF THE BALKAN PENINSULA, THE ECHO OF THE DRUMS OF THE OTTOMAN HORDES THAT HAD DROWNED IN BLOOD THE CENTURIES-LONG STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM OF A SMALL PEOPLE, ONE OF THE MOST ANCIENT OF EUROPE, HAD NOT YET DIED AWAY.

THE INVENTION OF THE LUMIÈRE BROTHERS CAME WITH A DELAY OF 13 YEARS TO OUR COUNTRY.

BUT THE FILMS OF FERDINANDO ZECCA AND THE FÉERIES OF GEORGES MELIÈS HAD HARDLY BEGUN TO BE SHOWN ON THE SCREENS OF OUR COUNTRY WHEN THE ALBANIAN PEOPLE, WHO HAD JUST WON THEIR INDEPENDENCE, FELL AGAIN UNDER THE CROSSFIRE OF THE BALKAN WARS AND, LATER, THE SECOND WORLD WAR. NEVERTHELESS, THE MASTERPIECES OF WORLD CINEMATOGRAPHY SUCH AS GRIFFITH'S «INTOLERANCE», MAX LINDER'S COMEDIES AND EISENSTEIN'S «POTEMKIN DREADNOUGHT», OR CHAPLIN'S «CITY LIGHTS» HAD ALREADY WON THE HEARTS AND MINDS OF OUR PEOPLE THIRSTING FOR CULTURE AND PROGRESS.

However, the production of genuinely Albanian films began only after the liberation of Albania from nazi-fascist occupation, that is, after 1944, or more precisely after 1947, when the Cinematographic Enterprise, which marked the birth of the Albanian cinematography, was organized by State decree. The first films were chro-

nicles and documentaries which reflected the more important political events and the constructive work for the transformation of the country. The zeal of the masses of the people to carry out the great program which contemplated the transformation of Albania from a backward agrarian country into a developed industrial-agrarian country was great indeed. The Albanian documentary and, later, feature films were a truthful reflec-

tion of this zeal and drive at work. So the cinema screen began speaking in the national language.

When Vittorio de Sica was turning the film «Umberto D» the foundations of the «New Albania» Film Studio, which began its work in 1952 and placed our film production on serious industrial bases, were being laid in our country. And when in 1956 Ingmar Bergman was awarded the Grand Prix of the Cannes Film Festival for his film «A Summer Night's Smile», in our country Kristaq Dhamo started the turning of «Tana», the first Albanian feature film.

The Albanian cinematography assumed its real development in the '60s, precisely at the time when many people thought that it had come to the end of its tether just as they predicted that the economic and cultural development of our country would come to a standstill. However, the contrary happened. Precisely in those years, after the breaking off of relations with the Soviet Union, Albania strengthened its independence and its social and political life underwent unprecedented

VIKTOR GJIKA — film-director and director of the «New Albania» Film Studio

development. Our cinematography was a witness to this development, not only in reflecting the life of the country, but also its constant development. Since 1957, the year of its first film — «Tana», the production of the «New Albania» Film Studio has gone on at a rate of 14 feature films, 80 reels of documentary films and 16 cartoon films a year, figures which may seem insignificant in themselves, but which, compared with Albania's three million population, are not so negligible.

About 150 feature films, without including television feature films, belong to the active fund of the Albanian cinematography. Twenty film directors with their collaborators and the relative supporting staff make their contribution in this direction.

The names of many of our film directors such as Kristaq Dhamo, Dhimiter Anagnosti, Xhanfise Keko, Piro Milkani, Ibrahim Muça, Kristaq Mitro, Kujtim Çashku or Spartak Pecani are known to the broad public of cinema-goers in our country and abroad, and our films have been shown in 56 countries of the world.

The material-technical base is constantly being strengthened. Now we have already created a tradition of our own such as our biennial national festivals and our participation in international festivals. Our films have been shown at the festivals of Locarno, Berlin, Valencia, Sao Paolo, Belgrade, Cairo, Salerno and other places and have found a warm reception.

An incomplete retrospective of our cinematography which was organized last summer in Italy was positively appraised in the local press. Likewise, some of our better known films like «Poppies on the Walls» (Dhimiter Anagnosti), «General Grammaphone» (Viktor Gjika), «The Facing-up» (Milkani and Çashku), «Benny Walks on His Own» (Xhanfise Keko) and «Appassionata» (I. Muça, Kristaq Mitro) and others have been shown at international festivals or «film weeks» in many countries of the world.

Our cinematography takes a good part of its subjects from our literature. Our writers take an active part in the writing of screenplays. The more outstanding among them are Dritëro Agolli («The Eighth in Bronze», «Open Horizons», «the Man with the Gun»); Ismail Kadare («The Facing-up», «the Radio-station», «Disenchantment»), Vath Koreshti («White Roads», «General Grammaphone», «Freedom or Death», «the Red Bessa», etc.), Teodor Laço («The Facing-up», «Nothing Is Forgotten», «the First Shelter», etc.), Ruzhdi Pulaha («the Lady from the City», «the Lady from the Village») and others.

What are the interests of this cinematography? What are the subjects it deals with? What is the aim it has set itself?

First it must be said that our cinematography is placed in the service of its people and describes their life and struggle, their successes at work, their problems, their efforts for the building of a better life, and plays an important role in educating honest, noble-minded and courageous patriots of their country always ready to fight for the new, for progress and socialism.

Subjects from the Anti-fascist National Liberation War occupy an important place among the themes of our feature films. This war remains one of the most glorious epochs in the history of our people, hence, they recall it with pride and draw lessons from it. On these subjects are based some of the finest films of the Albanian cinematography like «Poppies on the Walls» and «the Stones of My Home» by Dh. Anagnosti, «From the Heart of Darkness» by G. Erebara, «the Last Winter» and «the Bride and the Curfew» by I. Muça and K. Mitro, «Debatik» by H. Hakani, «the Lanes that Looked for the Sun» by S. Kumbaro and R. Ljarja, and «the Eighth in Bronze», «the Stars of the Long Nights», «the Man with the Gun» by V. Gjika, and others.

Themes from a more distant past, especially from the time of the Na-

tional Renaissance are increasingly being dealt with in films like «the School» by M. Fejzo, «the Road of the Letters» by V. Prifti, or «the Second November» which describes a key moment in the history of our people — that of the Proclamation of Independence.

Problems of the national cultural identity and its preservation in the period between the two World Wars are dealt with in the films «the Martyrs of the Monuments» by F. Hoshafi, «A Concert in 1936» by S. Kumbaro and especially «General Gramophone».

The efforts of the just liberated people for the achievement of knowledge and social progress are treated in the films «the Commissar of Light» (Dh. Anagnosti, V. Gjika), «the Facing-up» (V. Gjika), «the Students of My Class» (S. Kumbaro), «The Conscience» (H. Hakani) and others. Subjects of ethic-moral relations between young people or honest efforts to occupy a well-deserved place in life are interpreted with civic feeling and creative boldness in such films as «Appassionata» (I. Muça, K. Mitro), «At All Seasons» (V. Gjika), «In Our Home» (Dh. Anagnosti) and «the Warm Hand» (K. Çashku).

Linked primarily with the name of our tireless film-director Khanfise Kekko, the genre of the film for children is developing well. Her films like «Benny Walks on His Own», «When a Film Was Being Shot», or «Following the Tracks» have won special recognition at international activities like the Giffoni Festival of films for children and youth.

Now let us put aside titles, names and figures. Let us speak more about the forms of expression and styles of authors, about the aesthetics of the Albanian films, their truthfulness, naturalness. Our films represent pieces of our life, and in them people see themselves, their history and their everyday problems.

The film-makers of the new socialist Albania, as Comrade Enver Hoxha has pointed out, are proving that

when art is imbued by the Marxist-Leninist ideology, when it is placed in the service of the masses, the revolution, it knows no crises, knows only progress.

The Albanian film persistently seeks its own, typically Albanian, forms of expression which begin with the broad range of its themes and end with its descriptions of the inner life of people and the landscapes of our country. In this direction we think that the films with a more pronounced national form are «the Stones of My Home», «General Gramophone», «White Roads», «the Last Winter», «the Commissar of Light», «the Girls with the Red Ribbons», «the Good Man», etc.

Hence, from the struggle for the Albanian school («the School») to the proclamation of independence («the Second November»), from the struggle for the national identity against cultural aggression («General Gramophone») to the resistance to pressure and blackmail on the part of the Soviet superpower («the Facing-up»), from the anti-fascist war («Poppies on the Walls», «the Eighth in Bronze», «the First Night of Freedom») to various everyday problems («the Rains of Autumn», «the Warm Hand», from the films for children to the comedies («the Captain») — there is a broad range of themes and genres cultivated by the Albanian cinematography. In their subjects there are no Freudian disquisitions about man's subconsciousness, no erotic scenes, no functionless research of «new» means of dramatic expression, just as there is no tearing sentimentality or glossing over the reality. The Albanian film seeks to present our reality as it is, without glossing over or blackening it, always with a clear perspective of progress and with the aspiration to the good and the honest.

In the present phase of its development the Albanian cinematography is struggling for an ever higher artistic level in fight against schematism, didascalism, formalism and stereotyped solutions of problems, trying to achieve

a further deepening of its realistic character. The principal task it has set itself is to treat the more important problems our society is faced with, to show the efforts of our men and women for the solution of social and economic problems as well as their own everyday problems.

Documentary films, which show various political events and aspects of the constructive social work in our country, the cultural values of our people and the richness of their folklore, occupy a special place in our film production.

Cartoon films are also accounting for an ever increasing proportion of the production of our cinematography. They have to cope with ever increasing demands, especially on the part of the little cinema-goers. Their high artistic level has found recognition at various Balkan film festivals.

In Albania film production enjoys the full support of the State which cares constantly for its material and ideological development. The State is directly interested in the growth of film production, so our cinematography knows no financial problems. The approval for the production of a film is given by the Arts Council which is a consultative organ at the Board of Directors of the «New Albania» Film Studio which, for its part, presents its economic-financial plans to the respective state departments which include them in the general plan for the economic development of the country.

Generally speaking, the Albanian film today is at the stage of the consolidation of its production, of the accumulation of the experience necessary for a new qualitative leap forward as required by the development of our society today. The Weeks of the Albanian film organized in other countries serve to acquaint a broader public with its production as well as to strengthen the friendly relations between Albania and other countries, which, for its part, contributes to the development of Albanian cinematography.

SOCIALISM - THE MOST ADVANCED SO

THE ELECTORAL RIGHT IN SOCIALIST ALBANIA

In socialist Albania, where the dictatorship of the proletariat has been established and is perfected and strengthened day by day, where the people are in power and exercise their completely sovereign rights, under the wise and far-sighted leadership of the Party of Labour, the elections are a living expression of the exercise of the interests of the broad masses of working people, of their participation in the running of the country. This is a magnificent example of the genuine strength of our proletarian democracy, of democracy for the majority. Comrade Enver Hoxha has said: «The free right of the citizens of our country to elect their own representatives to the organs of state power, from the lowest to the highest, speaks of the profoundly democratic character of our social and state order.»

Through the electoral right, which is a constituent part of the institution of the rights and duties of our citizens, our people, being deeply aware of the responsibility they have for the ceaseless strengthening of their own state power, the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat, elect the best, the most honest and consistent revolutionaries, the most resolute fighters for the cause of socialism and the Homeland, the tireless working people who place the general interest above everything. The deputies and councillors come from all walks of life and fronts: vanguard workers and cooperativists who distinguish themselves in the field of production, outstanding people of science and technique, art and culture, leaders of the Party and state organs, the army and mass organizations, and young men and women, etc. They are

not on the pay-roll of anyone, but are elected from the bosom of the people and always remain their pupils, their servants. At present, 75 per cent of the members of the people's councils of all levels are of worker and cooperativist social status and women account for nearly 41 per cent of the total number of councillors.

The right to elect and to be elected, as two essential aspects of the electoral right in our country, has a profoundly democratic character. In the PSR of Albania, every citizen really enjoys the right to elect and to be elected to the organs of state power of all levels when he is 18 years old on the election day, regardless of sex, nationality, education, residence, social position, material situation, etc. Exemption from the electoral right is made only for those who, by decision of court, are deprived of this right, or have been declared incapable of exercising this juridical right. The electoral right is realized through free, equal, direct and secret ballot. So, all electors have equal positions guaranteed without any restriction or privilege for anyone; they have the right of only one vote and of electing their representative to the organ of the state power without the intermediary of «a second elector». The secret ballot ensures the complete freedom of the electors to vote for the candidate they chose.

All this testifies to the fact that the electoral right in our country is not an empty phrase, but has a content which can be realized in practice completely. This is due to the fact that this right is based on the sound political and economic foundation which the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist mode of

production create. The Constitution and other laws sanction the juridical guarantees deriving from them. They also recognize the citizens' right of revocation, that is, of demoting at any time that representative who does not justify their trust. In this manner, in our country we see the concrete application in practice of the teaching of V.I. Lenin that an elected organ can be considered to be truly democratic and a representative of the people only when the right of the citizens to revoke their representatives is recognized and applied in practice.

An entirely different picture exists in the bourgeois and revisionist countries also regarding the electoral rights. Their theoreticians and propagandists, putting in action all the gigantic arsenal of their sophisticated propaganda, make a deafening noise about the «pure democracy» and the «democracy above the classes», about the «democracy for all», which allegedly exists in their countries. By so doing they serve only the interests of the bourgeois state in power. But all their demagoguery is too obvious. The reality in these countries is this: there is freedom and democracy for the minority, and oppression and exploitation for the majority, for the working class and other working masses. A concrete example of the false character of bourgeois democracy is the so-called American democracy. On the basis of it, the apologists of this democracy have created a great deceptive aura about what is called «the most perfect democracy in the world», about «popular vote» and the «freedom» of the press, of speech, of elections and equal rights for everybody, etc. They declare that the road from the hovels to the White House is open to everybody. But they do not tell which is the key that opens the door to this road and who holds it. This key, in fact, is the dollar and it is in the hands of the monopolies and the bourgeoisie. In the USA, as everywhere else, including the revisionist countries, elections are held in the conditions of savage terror, deception, corruption, falsification, and all kinds of mani-

SOCIAL ORDER

ulations. There are innumerable limitations imposed on the broad masses of working people, which enable professional politicians, the representatives of the bourgeois and revisionist parties and the exploiting classes to get the pass to nominations.

In the election campaigns in the Soviet Union and the other revisionist countries, the propaganda machine works full steam in order to sing the praises of the so-called socialist democracy, which in fact is not different from the «pure democracy» of classical bourgeois countries. Abandoning of the principles of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the replacement of it by the «state of the entire people» were the causes that led to the emergence of revisionism in the

Soviet Union, the most dangerous weapon of the counter-revolution which spelt destruction for the socialist order, created the conditions for the re-establishment of the capitalist servitude and led to social-fascism there. In these conditions, there can be no talk about the democratic rights and freedoms, hence about the «democratic electoral rights», either.

Rallied in steel unity around the Party and voting for the candidates of the Democratic Front, our people will have their say, as always, for the further strengthening and consolidation of their own state power, the dictatorship of the proletariat, which is the unshakeable foundation of our People's Socialist Republic.

ECONOMIC PLANS ARE DRAFTED AND EXECUTED BY THE MASSES

The working masses in socialist Albania are not only the productive force, but also the capable organizers who run the socialist economy. As the effective owners of the means of production and the producers of the material blessings, they are interested in the management and administration of the means of production and all the economy in general. This role the working masses realize through a variety of possibilities which socialism creates in all its links, both during the drafting and the execution of the plans of economic development.

A living testimony of the realization of this reality in our country is the ever more conscious participation of thousands of working people in the drafting of yearly and five-year plans and in the fulfilment of the tasks they

envisage. The discussion of the draft-plan for the current period involved over 950 thousand working people, cooperativists and intellectuals, who made about 252 thousand proposals in their discussions. Over 35 thousand proposals about the increase of production and productivity, about savings and other directions, which reveal the internal reserves of our economy, were immediately reflected in the draft plan. Nearly 75 per cent of the members in the central working and study groups for the drafting of the plan were from the ranks of the working class and the cooperativist peasantry.

This is an expression not only of the high political and ideological awareness of the working class and the cooperativist peasantry but also of their ability and higher level of management and organization of the econo-

my. Likewise, it is an expression of the broad combination of centralized direction by the state and its organs with the direct participation of the working masses, with the initiative, creative spirit and self-activity of the masses. Precisely for this reason, Lenin wrote: «...We have a wonderful instrument for multiplying at once, with one stroke of the wand of our state apparatus, an instrument which no capitalist state could have had and could ever have. This wonderful instrument is the drawing of the masses... in the daily work of running the state.»

Very significant in this aspect are the participation and involvement of the masses in the all-round initiative «Banner-bearers of the implementation of Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings», and the active participation in the Day of Enver. The mobilization of the working class, the peasantry, the intelligentsia in all these initiatives is an expression of their active participation in the governing, management and organization of the economy with a high political consciousness. They are a testimony not only to the strength of the transformations of the objective world, but also to the changes in the spiritual world of our workers, the emergence of the man of work in the first plane.

The participation of the working masses in the management and administration of the economy has reached ever higher qualitative levels, due also to the rapid increase of their numbers. Multiplied ten times within the last thirty years, the working class has continuously raised its political and ideological level. Along with the political and ideological work, the revolutionary class education, the working class and its ally — the cooperativist peasantry — have continuously raised their technical-professional level at rapid rates. In the eighties their ranks increased yearly by 20 thousand specialists trained in our technical-vocational schools (or 85 times as many as in 1950 and 14 times as many as in 1960), with complete know-

ledge of the economic laws of socialism and the laws of technology and science. The mass character of the educational policy pursued in our country has served, in all the stages of socialist construction, the raising of the political and technical-vocational qualification of the working masses, has influenced the continuous qualification for their broad participation in the management of the economy.

The results achieved from this participation are an expression of the superiority of the socialist system and of the relations of mutual aid and cooperation over the capitalist order and the exploiting relations it begets. It is an example of the defeat of the views propagated by the ideologists of the bourgeoisie and the revisionist currents about the alleged impossibility of the working class to build

and have it own state apparatus, about the alleged impossibility of the working class to manage its own economy. It also exposes the bourgeois and revisionist viewpoints and practices which lay the stress on the role of the stratum of bureaucrats, hired administrators in the pay of the capitalists and the apparatuses and know-how, which they have raised into a fetish.

Everything which we have built and what we foresee for our secure future in the field of socio-economic development are and remain the fruit of the work of the muscles and brain of our working people. «No computational system, no planning organ, no programming device», Comrade Ramiz Alia pointed out at the mass rally of the working people of the town of Korça, «can replace the participation of the people.»

HARMONIZED AND PROPORTIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRY

The creation and strengthening of our many-branched, light and heavy industry, relying powerfully on our own human, material and financial resources and with clear perspectives of development, on the basis of our own internal accumulation and without receiving credits and aid from abroad, is one of the monumental deeds of the Party and our people in these four decades of our socialist construction.

A series of problems which had to do with the definition and implementation of the policy of the Party for the socialist industrialization, emerged. One of these problems was linked with the methods which must be used for the socialist industrialization, the structure which our economy as a whole and industry in particular should have. This was solved, in the first place, by relying both on industry, as the main and leading branch of the economy, and on agriculture, as the basic branch of the economy. Through the correct solution of this problem on a scientific basis, it was possible to give correct solution to the problem of the methods

of socialist industrialization. It began with the development of the heavy industry and the harmonized development of light industry, at the same time. In practice, this policy was materialized in the rapid increase of production in the branches which produce means of production (group A) in comparison with the branches which produce consumer goods (group B). Only in this way the real possibilities were created for the equipment of all the branches of the economy with modern tools of work, for the increase of self-action and economic independence of the country, for the strengthening of the defence of the Homeland, and for the continuous deepening of the technical-scientific revolution.

Facts speak for themselves. In 1984, as against 1938, industrial production increased 164 fold, whereas the production of the means of production increased 210 fold. So, about two thirds of the overall industrial production is occupied by the production of the means of production. The characteristic of the overall development of the branches specialized in the

production of the means of production, especially the branches of heavy industry, is that the concrete conditions and circumstances of the socialist construction, the existence of the surface and subsoil wealth, were taken into account. In the first years, among the branches of heavy industry priority was given to the rapid extraction of minerals, that is, to the extracting industry. Today socialist Albania has a developed mining industry. There are scores of mines operating all over the country for the exploitation of the known minerals and for the extraction of new minerals. In 1984, as against 1938, coal extraction increased 543 fold, chromium ore over 137 fold, etc. This created the possibility for a more thorough assessment of our resources of primary materials. In general, we fulfil all or most of the needs of the country for oil, coal, copper, chromium, iron nickel, etc.

Along with the strengthening of the material-technical base, a transition took place gradually, from one five-year plan to the other, from the simple process of mineral extraction to the enrichment, smelting and further processing of minerals. In this manner, the transition was made to a more important stage, that of the complex close-cycle processing of minerals, initially in the copper industry and later in the ferrous metallurgy. This has brought about the close-cycle processing of the mineral of copper, iron-nickel, etc. within the country, and the production of our own steels, copper metal, various copper wires, and even various machinery, equipment and generators. The implementation of this policy in the last decades has boosted the development of the processing industry at more rapid rates than the extracting industry, the more rapid advance of the branches of industry producing work tools than those which produce objects of work. The coming into production of the «Steel of the Party» metallurgical combine, of the ferro-chromium plant at Burrel, of the copper smelting plant at Laç, of tens of enrichment factories, and the setting up of the «Light of the Party» hydro-power plant at Fierza, the «Enver Hoxha» hydro-power plant at Koman, etc. have served this purpose.

This created the premises for work to go on all along the front for the priority increase, at present and in the future, of the tools of work. A special role in the solution of this problem is played by the engineering

industry, from the main body of which a new branch is developing: the machine building industry. The engineering industry has correctly solved the problems of the maintenance of the powerful productive capacities of the economy in working order by producing spare parts, by repairing machinery and equipment, etc. Putting into effect the orientations of the Party, this branch of industry succeeded in ensuring the fulfilment of 95 per cent of the country's needs for spare parts. The engineering industry is taking a new great step ahead: the production of machinery and equipment for our new projects, for the extension of productive capacities, for reconstructions and modernizations, for raising the degree of mechanization and automation in different branches of the economy, for the application of advanced technological processes, etc., relying on our own forces.

In 1984, as against 1960, the production of machinery and equipment

has increased about 315 fold, whereas the production of spare parts has increased about 25.2 fold. This is a positive phenomenon which is growing more and more pronounced. The branches of the light industry, too, have developed at rapid rates and steadily in harmony with the other new and modern branches of the heavy industry. In 1984, as against 1938, the production of consumer goods (group B) increased 118 fold, of which the production of fabrics 128.5 fold, knitwear 140 fold, etc.

The many-branched industry, which has been created and is developing, has become one of the pillars of our socialist economy. Comrade Enver Hoxha said: «In the economic policy of the Party the main place is occupied by the socialist industrialization of the country, which has developed as a great non-stop process from one five-year plan to the other. It has been and is the fundamental factor of the general advance of the country on the road of socialism.»

by nearly 2 million spectators. There are about 500 houses of culture in town and countryside, over 1,600 hearths of culture, 45 big libraries, 53 cinema halls and 12 galleries of figurative arts. Amateur art, too, has grown and developed apace with professional art. The large-scale amateur art of our country comprises the activity of about 3,500 theatre groups, variety show theatres and music groups. Of them about 300 are folklore ensembles, over 1,000 are variety show groups, 814 ensembles, and about 700 theatre troupes which carry out their activities in town and countryside.

Additional proof of this development are also the many and varied activities carried out each year on a regional or national scale, including contents for theatre and variety show, folklore ensembles, singers, wind and other instrumentists, symphonic orchestras; festivals of the song in the districts; the week of the theatre, which is organized in Tirana, Korça, Durrës, and Shkodra annually; the May Concerts of Tirana, and above all, the National Folklore Festival of Gjirokastra, which is organized every five years with the participation of about 70,000 popular artists of all generations and districts of the country.

The professional and amateur art develop side by side. Our culture advances relying on both feet. Our amateur art has developed and grown apace with the development and growth of the professional art. The amateur art nourishes and develops professional art, while the latter organizes, enlivens, encourages and strengthens amateur art. The performances by amateur groups are characterized by their fresh note, their realistic spirit, optimism and sincerity, because they bring to the stage the beauty and purity of popular creativeness, the optimism and liveliness of the working class. These achievements explain the great success of the amateur groups not only inside the country, but also abroad, thus playing a great role in the propaganda of our popular art in the world.

All these achievements in the field of art and culture speak of the all-sided investments made by our socialist state for the setting up and strengthening of all those cultural and artistic institutions and for the normal development of their activities.

ART OF THE MASSES, IN THE SERVICE OF THE MASSES

The Party of Labour has never separated the struggle for socialism from the struggle for the new people's culture and art. In the more than 40 years of existence under the leadership of the Party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, in our country a whole artistic and cultural revolution has been carried out, a revolution which liquidated the great backwardness of our country and brought people out in the forefront of the struggle for progress, with all their great artistic and cultural potential. The successes of our artistic professional and amateur groups on the stages of the country and in the world are not accidental.

The high qualities of our culture are the only correct explanation for the attention of art lovers. The revolutionary spirit, the socialist character of our art and culture constitute the essential and most important feature which distinguish them for their originality, compared with the decadent culture and art of the bourgeois and revisionist world. Many peo-

ple have spoken about the values of our artistic performances and films, laying emphasis on this aspect of our culture and art. The socialist content has entered in a natural manner into every cell and pore of our society, and has imbued every element of our new culture and art. This growth is both quantitative and qualitative. Comrade Enver Hoxha has said that: «The Party has continuously stressed that a great impulse should be given to the cultural movement all over the country, and now we can see the successful course on which this movement is developing.» The growth and progress of our culture and art can be seen also through statistics. Our country produces an average of 14 feature films, 40 documentary films and 16 cartoon films a year. In all the country there are over 4,000 institutions dealing with cultural and artistic activities, of which 31 professional artistic, show theatre, music, circus and puppet theatre, troupes which produce about 5,000 performances a year, attended

press review

WHEN POLITICAL BELGRADE INDULGES IN ALBANOLOGICAL SCIENCES

«ZERI I POPULLIT» organ of the CC of the PLA

The TANJUG newsagency has successively reported from Belgrade that scientific colloquiums and conferences about Albania and the Albanians are being held in the Yugoslav capital as the one organized recently by the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts. The aim of this scientific interest is to «find» the origin of the Albanians.

At last, after many reports and papers to which political Belgrade devoted large space in its press, a conclusion was reached, which the TANJUG newsagency made public on June 15, 1986. Political Belgrade discovered that the Albanians are «a mixture of Slavs, Greeks and other Mediterranean peoples and a small number of the autochthonous population»! A scientist with the significant name of Serboljub Živojinović, who was invited from London for this particular purpose, set the stamp to this sensational discovery made on Belgrad's order.

We Albanians have no reasons to be dissatisfied about this discovery. First, because our origin has been found. We did not know it, but we were Slavs. Second, because the Serbian scientists themselves refuted Vladan Gorgević who, on orders from political Belgrade, in the beginning of this century was supposed to have succeeded in «demonstrating» that the Albanians were men with

tails. Now it results that we are tailless Slavs.

«Studies» of this kind of «science» bring out more clearly the political aims of Belgrade towards Albania and the Albanians. It is known that a people and a nation that have no past can have no present or future, either.

Political Belgrade has mobilized its «science» to find the origin of the Albanians not without a purpose. It wants to prove that the Albanians are a second-rate people, so they should have no home or country of their own. It is obvious that the Great-Serbs need this thesis in order to justify their policy towards the Albanians of Yugoslavia, which are treated as second-class citizens. Of this no more proofs are needed. Suffice it to say that, as a consequence of this policy, the per capita income of the Albanians of Yugoslavia is one fourth of the income of the Serbs, the Croatsians and the Slovenes. In Kosova unemployment runs as high as 20 per cent of the able-bodied population, two to three times higher than in any republic or region of Yugoslavia.

The «science» of political Belgrade has made the remarkable discovery that the Albanian autochthonous population was very small and, according to its «studies», what remains of it is to be found between the Mat and

Shkumbin rivers. In other regions outside this zone, especially in Kosova, the Albanians are newcomers, according to these studies. The Great-Serbs need this «argument» in order to justify their infamous policy of denationalization, their encouragement of the emigration of the Albanians to Turkey and other countries up to their actual eviction from their soil, which has more than once been suggested at many meetings and conferences in Belgrade.

These scientific «discoveries» are also a clear indication of the aims of the Yugoslav policy towards the PSR of Albania. Belgrade has been very explicit recently in its recipes of how we should behave and what we should do for the establishment of good relations between our two countries. However, what is said about our supposed interference in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia, the accusations levelled against Albania for allegedly stirring up national hatred and encouraging irredentism, etc., etc. are only pretexts, which as the Yugoslav authorities know full well, conceal definite aims. Among them the main one is expressed in Belgrade's suggesting to renounce the political line we have followed over these 40 and more years, a line which has been worked out by our Party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the

head, to renounce that line which has ensured the triumph of our socialist revolution, has guaranteed and guarantees the independence of the Homeland, has brought the Albanian people out of darkness to light, out of poverty to happiness.

Now, after the colloquium of Belgrade, another suggestion is being made to us. «Give up your historical past, too», they tell us, «admit that you are nobody, or if you want to have a past, we are ready to give you a helping hand and introduce you into the Slav family». This «scientific suggestion» does not come to us as a surprise. It is an expression of the policy of the time when in Belgrade plans were worked out to turn Albania into the 7th Republic of Yugoslavia.

We Albanians have respect for all peoples, Slav, Latin, or Arab, white, black or yellow. In our thousand years-long history there is no instance of the Albanian people having waged a war of aggression against another people, of their armies having fought to wrest land from others. On the contrary, the

Albanian people have many a time been forced to take to arms and fight against aggressors-emperors, kings of czars, who have attempted to enslave them, to assimilate them, to wipe them off the face of the earth.

On the other hand, in the course of their history the Albanian people have been outstanding for their internationalist spirit, for their love and generosity towards their neighbours. And when needed, they have also sealed these qualities with sacrifices and even with their blood. During the Second World War, on orders from Comrade Enver Hoxha, two divisions and many other detachments, about 10 000 Albanian partisan fighters, fought side by side with the Yugoslav partisans and hundreds of them were killed for the liberation of the southern regions of Yugoslavia from the fascist occupiers. What happened in no other country, many thousands of Italian soldiers stranded in Albania after the capitulation of Italy found shelter among Albanian families which saved them from nazi fury and massacres putting their own lives in

great danger. Albania is perhaps the only country in Europe where the German nazis were not able to round up any Jew, and this because the Albanian people sheltered them in their homes, hid them from the nazis and protected them like their own sons and daughters. We take pride in the great humanity of our people, in the great internationalist deed of their sons and daughters.

Those are the historical traditions of the Albanians. The Albanian people have been and continue to be for friendship with the peoples, have been and continue to be for good neighbourliness with the countries that surround them. We have been and are for such relations with Yugoslavia, too. If, for its own reasons, the Belgrade leadership does not want such a thing, that is its business. But it should not try to justify its stand by launching attacks and stale accusations against socialist Albania or, even less, think that it will profit from such stands, be it even in the field of «historical studies», to the detriment of the Albanians and the PSR of Albania.

THOSE TO BLAME FOR THE GRAVE SITUATION IN YUGOSLAVIA ARE NOT OUTSIDE BUT WITHIN THE COUNTRY

«ZËRI I POPULLIT»

On May 14, the daily «Zëri i popullit» published the following article, in which, af-

ter mentioning the many and great problems of Yugoslavia, such as its external debt of

over 20 billion dollars, the failure to achieve economic stabilization, galloping infla-

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tion and falling standards of living, the great confusion and degeneration which followed as a result of the failure of the policy of self-administration as a political and social system, its declining authority in the world, which Yugoslavia strove hard to raise in the time of Tito, it points out the efforts made by the Yugoslav authorities, in the framework of the preparations for the 13th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, to distract the attention of the peoples of the federation from the real causes of the disturbing situation in the country, to create the opinion in the world that Yugoslavia is not threatened from within, because of the erroneous policy which has been and continues to be followed, but from outside, by the Albanians, the Greeks, the Bulgarians and others.

The rabid anti-Albanian campaign, which has been launched and which has assumed the forms of a real hysteria, fits in this context. In connection with this, the article says:

They invent all sort of things and accuse us of everything imaginable. Even a simple news item of our press about Kosova and about the Albanians who live in Yugoslavia, even the mentioning of what the press of the world at large says about the prisons of Yugoslavia being filled with Kosovar boys and girls, even the denunciation of anti-Albanian ferocity which flares up at the meetings of the Serb writers and veterans, in which they adopt resolutions

and petitions calling for genocide against the Albanians or demanding the proclamation of the state of emergency in Kosova, provokes them into blowing their bugles about «Albania interfering in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia», that it «encourages irredentism», that «it has territorial claims», etc. Even if we speak of great-Serb chauvinism and nationalism which is openly on the attack against the Albanians, which strives to discriminate against them, to restrict their constitutional freedoms and rights, to deny their historic traditions and past, the victories which they have achieved through their national liberation war, and they will immediately charge Albania that it is allegedly encouraging national division, hatred among the nationalities and nations in Yugoslavia!

We have said and we once again say that Albania has never interfered and does not interfere in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia, that it does not encourage or provoke anyone. Albania has not fanned and does not fan the flames of hatred among the peoples. We Albanians have shown not with words but with the blood of hundreds of martyrs, that we love, honour and respect all the peoples of Yugoslavia. This the people in Belgrade must not forget.

When we speak of the Great-Serbs we never lump the peoples of Yugoslavia with them. It is not the peoples of Yugoslavia who demand that the Albanians should be deprived of their rights, that the Slovene lan-

guage should cease to exist, that the Montenegrins should be denied their nationality, or the Bosnians should be deprived of the status of the republic.

We are not against the Serbian people, either, but against the Pašićes and Čubrilovićes, against the Rankovićes and other Great-Serbs who have wanted and want to wipe out Albania as a state and the Albanians as a nation and still want to do so.

The peoples of Yugoslavia have never identified themselves with the Great-Serbs, therefore we do not identify them with the Great-Serbs, either.

Anyone, any honest politician and person is clear about it that the ailments which have afflicted Yugoslavia are not the result of outside interference but the result of the all-sided crisis which has severely shaken all relations in Yugoslavia. They result from the very political system and the ideological concepts which are the causes and carriers of inflation and unemployment, of national quarrels and division. The declared 125 thousand unemployed in a population of two million in Kosova, without mentioning unemployment in the countryside and among the women, have not been created by Albania.

The leaders of Belgrade think that by displacing the attention from causes inside the country to outsiders, they can escape the responsibilities which they face for the political and economic difficulties in which their country has landed itself. But

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this is like the trick of the ostrich. The diseases of the Titoite system are not cured by attacking Albania and fanning the anti-Albanian hysteria.

To say the least of it, in the first months of 1986, in Yugoslavia there appeared more than 70 articles and books, the highest official forums have adopted three resolutions, and various personalities of the Federation, the republics and the regions have made 22 speeches full of vituperations against the PSR of Albania and its leaders. But the thing which attracts attention is that the attacks and slanders against socialist Albania have been placed at the centre of the proceedings of the congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Meanwhile, the Belgrade press, overzealous in exciting the anti-Albanian hysteria, went to the point of presenting the sending of cadres in assistance to the development of the northern zones of Albania, which is a recognized practice in the work of the Party and the mass organizations in our country, as a threat to the integrity of Yugoslavia! Indeed, it «discovered» that in Albania the programs of text-books for schools are being altered to suit them to anti-Yugoslav purposes! Our programs have not been altered, and out historical texts do not contain any trace of national hatred or anything that outrages the feelings of any people. They do not attack any nation. But the truth has no importance for those in whom the attacks against

socialist Albania have become a pathological disease. Therefore such absurd slanders were adopted also by some experienced politicians like Vidić, who blinded by his chauvinism, made the above-mentioned slanders against Albania the centre of his speech at the Congress of Montenegro.

Naturally, the strategists of Belgrade have made their calculations and apparently they think that, by aiming their blows at the PSR of Albania, they justify their anti-constitutional suppressive actions, which the Great-Serb chauvinists are intensifying more and more against the Albanians of Yugoslavia, and that in this way the other nations of Yugoslavia could be rallied against the «savage» Albanians, against Albania which is allegedly threatening the Yugoslav integrity. They think that with their slanders, accusations and intrigues they will convince the public opinion in the world that Albania constitutes a threat to peace in the Balkans, in Europe and in the world! Yugoslav diplomacy, in the contacts it has with its friends both in the East and in the West, has been very active in this direction.

But, as always, the Yugoslav leaders are gravely mistaken. Their efforts to present Albania in a distorted light, to discredit its correct stands, will fail. The policy of the PSR of Albania is as clear as daylight and is fair with everyone. Albania has not interfered and does not interfere in the internal affairs of others, including

the internal affairs of Yugoslavia. Albania pursues a consistent policy of good neighbourliness with all states around it, including Yugoslavia. Its relations with Yugoslavia are not at their best, this is not for any fault of our side. The Yugoslav side has acted systematically in such a manner as to keep these relations tense. Hereunder are some examples.

Under an agreement concluded, the railway line which will link Albania with Yugoslavia ought to have been completed as early as 1984. We are in 1986 and the Yugoslav side still has not made it practicable. The economic reasons with which it tries to excuse itself are ridiculous. Political reasons, the lack of willingness to extend relations with Albania, are determining.

From 1981, despite the repeated requests of the Albanian side, the Yugoslav side has refused to come to the meeting of the joint commission on waters, which has to solve many problems of common interests. At long last, in March 1986 our group was notified to go to Belgrade. But what happened. The Yugoslav side raised so many obstacles of procedure of the agenda of the commission that it became clear that the Yugoslav side was out to sabotage the meeting. And it refused to discuss even those matters the formulation of which was identical. Finally, our group was compelled to return to Tirana. Procedural reasons are ridiculous. Political reasons, the lack of willingness for normal relations with Albania, the aim of

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bringing economic pressure to bear on Albania, are primary.

This stand of the Yugoslavs is not new. It has been maintained throughout the talks for the signing of the program of cultural exchanges, which were held in Belgrade in 1984. At that time, our delegation accepted to conduct the discussions on the basis of the Yugoslav draft, although our side had presented its own draft, respecting both the Yugoslav and the international practice of cultural agreements, which envisaged divers exchanges with all the republics and autonomous regions of Yugoslavia without exception. During the negotiations our delegation accepted all the clauses of the Yugoslav draft, which had to do with the cultural exchanges between the two countries, accepted that cultural exchanges should be extended to the whole of Yugoslavia, that they should be conducted through the intermediary of the federative institutions, as the Yugoslav side requested. Therefore, the claims of the propaganda of Belgrade that «the Albanian side seeks to establish separate relations with each region of Yugoslavia» are false.

But why did the talks fail? The program was not signed because, when the Yugoslav side saw that their draft was accepted by our side, it

presented an annex to the program which had nothing to do with the program of cultural exchanges, but amounted to open interference of Yugoslavia in the internal affairs of Albania. This annex was assumed to determine the position of the Slav minority in Albania — a problem which has been solved under the Constitution of our Republic and has nothing to do with the program of cultural exchanges. This annex to the draft, produced at the eleventh hour, was calculated to obstruct the signing of the cultural program, hence it was used only as a pretext.

It was obvious that the leadership of Belgrade is not willing to extend relations with Albania, that it wants to keep them to a minimum. As regards our side, we have worked and continue to work, despite the recognized ideological contradictions between the two countries, to find the roads and possibilities of mutual interest in order to create a favourable atmosphere for the development of good neighbourliness. To this end, as we have informed the Yugoslav side previously, and despite the fact that there is no signed program, we are ready to carry out some cultural exchanges immediately between our two countries even during the current year. We practice this with other coun-

tries with which we have no agreements and no programs signed. We are ready at any time to send to Yugoslavia an artistic group, a sports team and an exhibition of figurative arts. At the same time, we are prepared to receive artists, scientists and sportsmen from Yugoslavia. The Yugoslav side may decide for itself where the groups coming from Albania should give their concerts and where our exhibition should be opened. Our side will treat the Yugoslav groups and exhibition on the same terms.

Therefore let us rather trust deeds than words. They will show who is for good neighbour relations and collaboration and who is against them, who works for the strengthening of peace and security in the zone of the Balkans and who works against it.

The PSR of Albania has been and is for good neighbour relations with Yugoslavia, conducted on the basis of complete equality and mutual respect for the independence and sovereignty of either side. It has pursued and continues to pursue a policy of peace and non-interference in the internal affairs of others, of the strengthening of understanding and the extension of collaboration of reciprocal benefit with all countries around it. These are not slogans, but an unalterable line confirmed by practice.

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**THE FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE
THEY HAVE WON WITH THEIR BLOOD ARE DEAREST
TO THE ALBANIAN PEOPLE**

«ZËRI I POPULLIT»

On April 7 it is 47 years to the day when the Italian fascists attacked and invaded Albania. The fascist aggression on our country was the first flame of that huge fire which fascism would lit in Europe and the world, was a severe warning of the new criminal aggression carried out on a large scale against the freedom and independence of all the peoples. The great powers looked on with indifference while the fascist armies hurled themselves on the Albanian people. No other stand could be expected from those that reached the Munich agreement, but very soon the events showed that fascist aggression would be turned against them, too.

The Albanian people were alone in those difficult days, but their thousand-year long history had taught them to fight and resist their enemies no matter how numerous and powerful. Albania met the occupier with bullets, showing Europe that this was the road the Albanian people had chosen to win back their freedom, the road that all those who wanted salvation from the fascist plague had to take. So began the Anti-fascist National Liberation War, that great and glorious epic that would eventually bring Albania its freedom and set it in a place of honour among the peoples and coun-

tries that fought and triumphed over fascism.

The contribution the Albanian people made and the price they paid for their freedom and independence are among the greatest among the peoples of the Anti-fascist Coalition, if they are compared with the size of our country and the number of its people. Albania's human and material losses at the hands of the Italian and German fascist invaders rank it among the first countries, if account is taken of Albania's population of about one million in that time. Twenty-eight thousand Albanians laid down their lives for freedom, more than 7.3 per cent of the population was maimed in the war. Tens of thousands were jailed or interned in the concentration camps of Italy, Germany and other countries occupied by the fascists, 21 per cent of the houses in the cities and villages were burnt or destroyed, more than a third of the livestock was destroyed.

In the course of their history the Albanian people have had to wage many wars and shed much blood, so they hold and cherish the freedom and complete independence they enjoy today as their dearest possessions. The Albanian people have never molested or attacked other peoples or countries, on the contrary, by assisting with concrete deeds the other peoples in their

struggle for liberation our people have won their affection and respect. At the same time, they have never allowed, nor will they ever allow in the future their rights to be violated, their supreme national interests, their sovereignty, dignity or territorial integrity to be infringed upon, they will not tolerate any interference in their internal affairs and any obstacles on the road of freedom and socialism they have chosen themselves.

With the blood they shed in the National Liberation War, the Albanian people have by their free will chosen the luminous road of socialism.

Albania successfully builds socialism relying on its own forces, stronger than at any time of its long history. It is not dependent on or linked with the military and economic alliances and blocs of the superpowers, foreign bases and troops, enslaving credits and aid. All this has made our country independent, free and, at the same time, contribute to the preservation of peace, the freedom and independence of other peoples, too.

The resolute stand of principle of socialist Albania in defence of freedom and national independence, its consistent struggle against the hegemonic policy of American imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism and the other imperialist powers also represents a correct internationalist

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stand in support of the just cause of the peoples. It assumes particular importance and the just actuality in the present international situation which is characterized by an ever greater exacerbation, with conflicts, tensions and hotbeds of war extending to ever larger zones and with many developments and events recalling the situations in which the Second World War broke out. Rising imperialist aggressiveness, interventions, plots, intrigues, political and military clashes, etc., make the present period one of the most turbulent and the most dangerous since the end of the Second World War. The military provocation undertaken by the air and sea forces of the US 6th Fleet against Libya some time ago is a fresh example of this policy of war

and aggression. There is no zone of continent which is not an arena of pressure, intrigues, interference and plots of American imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism, and all this indicates their feverish progress towards a new world war.

These developments are fraught with very grave threats to the peoples. They pose the need for the exposure of the aggressive plans of imperialism and social-imperialism, as well as the dismantling of their bases and missile launching sites, the expulsion of their troops and the elimination of the entire military presence of the superpowers in other countries; they call for resolute opposition to and struggle against

the interference and hegemonic policy of the United States and the Soviet Union.

The Albanian people defend their freedom and independence, defend the victories of their revolution and are resolved to march ahead on the road they have chosen themselves, militating in steel unity around their glorious Party of Labour. They are capable of coping with any surprise and any situation. «In these complicated situations», says Comrade Ramiz Alia, «our duty is to raise our revolutionary vigilance higher so as to be always on our feet and ready to cope with any surprise, to steel further our people's defence, to make the foundations of our socialist system even more unshakable.»



TE PERKRAHIM TQJIMISHT
PUNIMET E PUNIMTARISHEVE DHE PUNIMTARISHEVE
PUNIMTARISHEVE DHE PUNIMTARISHEVE

REPUBLIKA POPULERE SOCIALISTE
TE KONSUMUJME
KA DA PUNIMTARISHE

MBROJTJA E ATDHEUT
DETYRE
MBI DETYRAT

NUK KA
BUJQESI
TE ZHVILLUAR **PA BLEGTORI**
TE PERPARUAR

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