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There is no question of the party or the state, no question of our development in which the working class, which is the steel pillar of the party, the pillar of the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and the decisive force for the socialist construction and the defence of the homeland, is not directly interested.

Ramiz Alia
THE 10th CONGRESS OF THE TRADE UNIONS OF ALBANIA

BAMIZ ALIA

THE WORKING CLASS - THE STEEL PILLAR OF OUR SOCIALIST ALBANIA

ADDRESS TO THE CONGRESS

DEAR COMRADE DELEGATES,

IT IS A SPECIAL PLEASURE FOR ME TO BRING YOU THE DELEGATES TO THE 10th CONGRESS OF THE TRADE UNIONS OF ALBANIA, WORTHY REPRESENTATIVES OF OUR HEROIC WORKING CLASS AND THE WHOLE WORKING PEOPLE OF THE COUNTRY, THE WARMEST REVOLUTIONARY GREETINGS OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE PARTY. ON THIS OCCASION I WISH THIS ASSEMBLY OF THE ALBANIAN WORKERS SUCCESS IN ITS PROCEEDINGS AND YOU ALL SUCCESS IN YOUR WORK.


The workers, peasants, intellectuals, women and youth have gone all-out for the accomplishment of the major tasks of this year's plan, which has particular importance for the fulfillment of the whole Fifth Five-year Plan. The struggle and efforts for increasing production show the determination of the working class and all the working people to fulfill the tasks set by the 9th Congress on time.

The plan of total industrial production is being fulfilled rhythmically. The results, and in particular the stability of production are accompanied with new initiatives for a rapid growth of agricultural and livestock products, necessary both for the food supply of the population and for industry and export.

The persistent implementation of the program mapped out by the Party for the development of education and culture, health service and science is making our social life richer, more varied and more dynamic. Just as the growing economic potential of the country creates ever better conditions for the solution of social problems, so a sound social situation powerfully encourages and backs up the development of the productive forces and the advance of the economy.

Our socialist Albania has taken giant strides forward in the decades of the new socialist life. With the Party of the working class at its head, the country emerged from slavery to freedom, from poverty to prosperity, and from darkness to the light of knowledge and science. Everything has changed: the social order, the economy and the life of people. Work lies at the foundation of our society which is a just, pure and honest society in which everybody lives by the sweat of his brow. People in our country enjoy full freedom and all democratic rights. They live in a happy present and look with confidence and self-assurance to the future.

The Albanian working class has grown, has been educated and tempered in the heat of the radical changes that have been made in these forty and more years of people's state power. It has gained a high political and cultural consciousness and broad professional skills. It has become the leading class of society and the whole life of the country. For all this it is grateful to the Party and its glorious leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha, who devoted everything, his whole life and work, and his genius to the people, the workers and peasants, who led them with rare bravery and wisdom in the revolution and taught them how to govern and build their new life, how to defend and strengthen their freedom and the independence of the country.

The victories achieved hitherto are the result of the Party's correct line and its leading role. But they also reflect the self-denying work of the state and economic organs, as well as the broad activity of the mass organizations. The Trade Unions, which represent a powerful militant organization, which enjoy the respect, trust and broad support of the working class, have also made an outstanding contribution to the mobilization of all the working people for the construction of socialism and the defence of the Homeland.

The Party expresses its full confidence that the decisions of this Congress will give a fresh impulse to the activity of your organization, will further enhance its involvement in the political, economic and social life of the country, and will further increase the mobilization of the working class and all the working people to work with a creative spirit for the achievement of the objectives set to them. The Party is confident that from the tribune of this Congress, the working class will voice its mature and revolutionary opinions about how work should be carried ahead in all fields, how shortcomings and weaknesses should be combated and the uninterrupted development and advance of our society ensured on the road of Marxism-Leninism on which our heroic Party of Labour leads us.

Dear comrades,

In the conditions in which our Party must march boldly on untried roads and rely completely on its own forces, the role of the masses and the role of the working class, especially, grows constantly. It is important that this should be understood well by the organizations of the Party and those of the Trade Unions, as well as by the state and economic organs.

There is no question of the Party or the state, no question of our development in which the
Our society is interested both in the quantity and in the quality of production. Both these aspects serve the needs of the economy and are in the interests of the entire working class of all the branches and sectors of the economy. The increase in food-stuffs, in agricultural products, in light and heavy industry, in basic and production materials and a more powerful material-technical base, which cannot be guaranteed if the targets of the plan are not attained in other sectors, if more oil, coal and electric power are not produced, if more citrimum, copper and iron nickel are not extracted, if more cement and other building materials, farming machinery, chemical fertilizers and products of the light industry are not produced.

The working class and the other working people should directly assist the countryside and agriculture in the form of actions. Its broad participation in the action to secure abundant supplies of drinking water for all villages, the work to tend the olive-trees so as to double their output within this five-year plan, the production and distribution by our people of the products of different consumer goods, our Party and state have encouraged all the initiatives which contribute to the improvement of the organization and the quality of our work. The further strengthening of the alliance between the working class and the cooperativist peasantries, the protection of the peasants against the pressure of different consumer goods, our Party and state have encouraged all the initiatives which contribute to the improvement of the organization and the quality of our work. The further strengthening of the alliance between the working class and the cooperativist peasantries, the protection of the peasants against the pressure of different consumer goods, our Party and state have encouraged all the initiatives which contribute to the improvement of the organization and the quality of our work. The further strengthening of the alliance between the working class and the cooperativist peasantries, the protection of the peasants against the pressure of different consumer goods, our Party and state have encouraged all the initiatives which contribute to the improvement of the organization and the quality of our work.
The production of the articles of mass consumption is inseparable from the rational utilization of the primary materials and the employment of the new active work forces. Even with what has already been achieved, the number of people have been employed on the lines producing small articles. The leading cadres of the enterprises must not overlook the setting up of new activity and the employment of new workers on the excuse that productivity might fall. Naturally a great deal of care must be taken to prevent the increased cost of the paid wages without production, but there is not a single enterprise which lacks the possibilities of creating new and profitable sectors through the production of new articles.

Comrade delegates,
The working class must always be on its feet and vigilant, keeping ahead its revolutionary spirit. Our worker has never realized the thought that the problems and contradictions are for others to look into and judge that the plans are for the administration, special apparatuses and bodies to decide. Naturally, all these bodies must discharge their duties as well as possible. But the revolutionary workers never remain passive or indifferent when they realize that more and more resources are being exploited and that the rules and laws are violated. Favouritism is practised and official authority is misused, material values are used carelessly and the common property is damaged. The working class must react energetically to similar phenomena. It must powerfully criticize the shortcomings and the weaknesses, without backing down in the face of difficulties. Criticism of weaknesses and shortcomings does no harm to anyone or anything. On the contrary it strengthens the economy, the society, and the state power, making it more democratic along with the more profoundal popular character, defending it from the danger of bureaucratic degeneration. The Party has always been the leading cadre for the working class to effectively exert its legitimate right of control over everything and everywhere, over production and distribution as the activity of the administrations and the cadres, in order to ensure the correct implementation of its line and orientations, the decisions and laws of the state. The whole of our society is interested in the strengthening of this control, because it cannot be replaced by any other control. The trade-union organizations must work so that worker control is not just a formality and is not expressed merely because it has to be, because if so, things would make no progress and the workers' consciousness would be weakened. Working-class control must be active, militant and efficient in working to improve the conditions of the country and strengthened, work is carried ahead and problems solved correctly.

It is the duty of the Trade Unions and the state organs to improve the organization of their work to raise the cultural level of the working class. Development and progress demand that the love for work must never be divorced from the love for knowledge and culture, science and technology. The state power is only a supporting role for those who, with his work or stand, run counter to the line of the masses, the democratic spirit of our Party and the moral norms of our society. Our Party, our state and our entire society have always devoted special care to the working and living conditions and to the health of the workers. All this represents another major domain of the activity of the Trade Unions. In capitalism, the trade-unions are set up to defend the rights of the workers from the owning class, from exploitation. In socialism, however, the trade-union organizations of the working class do not have this function, because the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat is nothing other than the state of the working class. Being such, it is in its interest that the working class is protected and its interests are fully complied with. Therefore, when we say that the duty of the Party is to engage in the struggle to protect the working class, what we have in mind is the defense of this class not from the proletariat state, but from unemployment and mismanagement, from those individuals who obstruct the practical implementation of the laws of the state, the laws of labour. The Party must take control of our economic function in order to provide optimal working conditions for the working class. If, for example, there are leading cadres who fail to utilize the funds allocated for this purpose, allegedly for the sake of saving, the trade-union organization must not hesitate to demand a more accurate and act so that the workers are guaranteed what belongs to them by right.

The trade-union organizations must devote attention to and work with creativity and imagination to encourage the socialist emulation. The forms and methods of socialist emulation have not been laid down once and for all, they alter according to the conditions created and the tasks set. They cannot be the same for all the different seeking activities, the same in industry as in agriculture, or in transport, building, etc. In regard to the social competition, participations, particularly at the base, stereotype methods are impermissible. The socialist emulation should stimulate the pride of the workers, some of them in action over those problems which constitute the fundamental duty at the work center.
fought unremittingly against mass extermination weapons, against the policy of dicate and war which the two superpowers are pursuing.

However, the peoples must not, at any moment or in any situation, lower their vigilance and tone down their struggle against the superpowers. Other Soviet-American agreements have been concluded in the field of disarmament, but this does not mean that the superpowers either from increasing their stocks of weapons or from producing even more destructive and sophisticated ones. Besides, an agreement in the field of missiles still does not mean that peace in Europe is guaranteed and the threat of war is removed. Strategic missile launching pads, aircraft and submarines carrying nuclear weapons, which sail in the waters and along the shores of Europe, and the huge arsenals of conventional weapons hang like Damocles’ sword over the peace and security of the peoples.

Comrade Enver taught us that the Party must take imperialism for what it is — insatiable, aggressive and exploitative, bloodthirsty and war-mongering, but also unyielding and riddled with contradictions. Hence it emerges that, as history has also proved, mankind can avert the catastrophe, towards which the aggressive policies and activities of the imperialist superpowers are driving it, by keeping vigilance high and when the peoples become aware of the invisible strength and fight with determination to take their destinies into their own hands.

In recent times we notice the increase and exacerbation of some quarrels and tensions in the Balkans, which could be eliminated if there were political and constructive agreements for a reconciliation and constructive collaboration.

The stand of Albania, which was openly expressed by the Party for the unity is, clear. We do not desire turbulence in the Balkans, and with our stands and actions we have shown that we are for the constant existence on this peninsula of an atmosphere which serves the strengthening of sincere friendship and collaboration, the consolidation of freedom and independence of its peoples, common peace and security.

Our relations with the Balkan countries are, in general, developing normally. We are pleased especially with the development of our relations with Greece and Turkey. But we cannot say the same about Yugoslavia. Not for any fault of ours, our relations with this country remain burdened by complicated and unsolved problems. Our policy towards the neighbouring countries is neither temporary, nor based on changing political situations, nor imposed by circumstances. It is a consistent, definite, stable and constructive, which stems from our Marxist ideol-
In a highly revolutionary atmosphere, from June 8 to 21, the 8th Congress of the Trade Unions of Albania carried out its proceedings in the Palace of Congresses in Tirana.

At 9:00 hours on June 25 the delegates and guests broke out into enthusiastic applause and cries when Comrade Hamis Ali and other Party and state leaders mounted the tribune.

The working presidents of the Congress were already seated on the platform.

The heads of the foreign delegations who had come on the invitation of the General Council of the TUA to attend the proceedings of the Congress were also on the tribune.

Apart from the delegates, to this Congress had come guests, trade-union veterans, heroes of socialist labour and young workers, representatives of the co-operative pillar of power, as well as representatives of the Party, State and social organizations.

The delegate Ishametli Bile, minister in the V ettiği committee of Tirana, delivered the report of the 8th Congress of the TUA.

The delegates unanimously adopted the agenda and the rules of the proceedings of the Congress.

Then the floor was given to the President of the General Council of the TUA, Comrade Satir Kogolli, who delivered the report - On the Activity of the General Council of the Trade Unions of Albania and the Tasks Arising for the Party on the Basis of the Decisions of the 9th Congress of the PLAA.

The Trade Unions of Albania came to their 8th Congress with important successes in their credit in the fulfillment of the tasks they have been set by the Party for the education and mobilization of the working class people, and conscious of their role in implementing the major program laid down by the 9th Party Congress.

As a major historical event, the 9th Congress drew the balance of a glorious period in the economic and social life of the country and the advance of agriculture, the development of transport and construction, the emasurement of the breadth and the local production of over 38 per cent of broad consumer goods, the restoration of the balance, the construction of many major and complex projects, and many other achievements which have completely changed the face of our Homeland.

The 8th Congress of the Party, with its ideas and major objectives, opened up new horizons and laid down concrete tasks.

Our country has embarked on a new stage of the development of socialism, which is characterized by a higher level of development of the productive forces. Such targets as increasing total social product by 7.5 per cent, in-ternal income by 37.25 per cent, export by 44-46 per cent, and the construction of 42 important projects, etc., reveal not only the importance of the 8th Five-Year Plan but also the major tasks and achievements of the whole country.

The working class and all the working people of the country have shouldered and carried out these tasks.

Today, more than ever before, technical-scientific knowledge is being turned into a directly productive force.

Therefore, the 8th Congress of the Party in enhancing the consciousness of the working class, has always had first-rate importance on this cardinal question.

Comrade Enver Hoxha has pointed out, socialism is the deed of the masses. It is the deed of the physical and intellectual strength of the people, but, even more so, it is the deed of their wisdom, knowledge and creative zeal.

The fact that the working class participates actively in running the economic and social life of the country, the Constitution, decides on the laws, and expresses its advanced opinion in the composition of the political events in the country, signifies that the working class has the major role.

It has gained a great experience in problems of management and organization of affairs. The actions organized, to overcome natural difficulties, or those to assist agriculture and to create cultural and recreational services, which have been undertaken, have created a method for the solution of important problems without delay. In the course of those actions, the masses have been united and the management and organization of affairs.

With its lofty revolutionary spirit, in this five-year plan, too, the working class has undertaken major works and important actions of an economic and social character. Our organization has worked to ensure an active participation of the working people in actions to achieve concrete results in them.

Organization, management and the development of socialist economy occupy a special place in the life and activity of the Trade Unions. They serve as the most important factors in the development of the labor movement and the advance of socialism, and their role in an efficient method to encourage and support the initiatives of the masses, their revolutionary pride and their
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Then the debate about the delivered reports took place.

The Congress was also greatly preceded by foreign delegations. We warmly hail the Albanian workers, the leaders, the Communist party, and the people, who under the leadership of the glorious Party of Labour of Albania, the Albanian people, have given worldwide support to the solidarity solidarity of the working people of the world.

We will give our unreserved support and backing up to the struggle of the Arab peoples to drive the Israeli aggressors out of the occupied Arab territories and to restore the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, to the struggle of the African people to oust the Soviet occupiers, to the anti-racist and anti-imperialist struggle of the Asian and Non-aligned peoples, and to all the anti-imperialist, anti-dictatorial and liberation struggles of the peoples of the world.

With a high sense of responsibility and a spirit of sacrifice, with an unprecedented spirit of attack, with discipline and knowledge, with tireless work and creative thinking, Comrade Ramiz Aliu, Comrade Hoxha, as well as the TUA for the valuable assistance they have continually given the Vietnamese people in the construction of socialism and the defence of the Homeland.

In the developing countries and, especially, in Africa, the head of the delegation of the Workers of the African Trade-Union Unity (USAFTU), Benin Genta, apart from the discussions and deliberations, in the question of the re-turning of workers, for example, in the case of Comrade Ramiz Aliu to Spain, Comrade Ramiz Aliu's speech was listened to with great attention and frequently interrupted by loud applause.

At the following session the secretary of the Central Audit Commission, Comrade Cemtari, delivered the report "On the Activity of the Central Audit Commission of the Trade Unions of Albania."
Your victory in the construction of socialist society are a guaranty of genuine independence and freedom. These victories show the superiority of the socialist system over the capitalist one, as well as the fact that Marxism-Leninism is always alive and invincible.

The head of the delegation of the National Confederation of the Workers of Guinea, Abou Souna, said:

We are grateful for the friendly attitude shown by your government towards the workers of Guinea. This is a significant achievement for the working class and the workers of Guinea. We are confident that this will lead to further developments in the economies of the two countries.

The head of the delegation of the Central Union of Workers of India (Lok-Shakti), Prabhur Chandra, said:

The workers of India are proud to have participated in this conference and are happy to see the progress made by the workers of Albania.

In his speech, the head of the delegation of the Confederation of the Communist Trade Unions, Henk Tas, said:

We are pleased to see the progress made by the workers of Albania and are confident that this will lead to further developments in the economy of the country.

The head of the delegation of the Trade Union of Workers of Burma, U Myint, said:

We are pleased to see the progress made by the workers of Albania and are confident that this will lead to further developments in the economy of the country.

The head of the delegation of the Trade Union of Workers of Western Sahara, Mohamed El-Mahdi, said:

We are pleased to see the progress made by the workers of Albania and are confident that this will lead to further developments in the economy of the country.

If freedom means the possibility to say what I want freely and calmly, this is what I wish for the Congress. I wish for it to be a big success, expressing on this occasion the spirit of solidarity of the working class of the world with those of Albania, said Willi Muehr, head of the delegation of the Congress of Trade Unions of Zambia.

Then the Congress adopted the decisions on the approval of the Reports of the General Council of the Trade Union of Albania and the General Secretariat of the Congress, as well as the election of the General Secretariat of the Congress of Trade Unions of Zambia.

The leading unions of the Trade Unions of Albania were also elected: the General Council, its President, the central councils of the unions of the various sectors of the economy, and the Central Audit Commission. wyjątkowy Korpislaw was re-elected president of the General Council.

The workers of Albania are grateful to the workers of the world for the support they have given to their struggle for independence.

The Congress ended under the sound of the international.
OUR NEW SCIENCE-A POWERFUL SUPPORT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ECONOMY AND THE SOLUTION OF MAJOR PROBLEMS

by AJET YELI

Major projects in industry, construction, communications, agriculture, etc., were designed and built with our own forces. New machinery and equipment were designed and produced, and very valuable innovations and rationalizations were made. People everywhere worked with the creative spirit and conviction that now we can solve difficult technical and scientific problems with our own forces.
LIKE EVERYTHING ELSE, SCIENCE IN ALBANIA IS THE RESULT OF THE WORK OF THE PARTY. IT WAS BORN AND DEVELOPED IN THESE 43 YEARS OF THE EXISTENCE OF THE PEOPLE'S STATE POWER. IT HAS ALWAYS DEVELOPED IN CLOSE CONNECTION WITH THE NEEDS FOR THE RAPID AND ALL-ROUND PROGRESS OF OUR SOCIALIST ECONOMY, AS AN IMPORTANT FORCE WHICH SUPPORTS AND PROVIDES SOLUTIONS TO THE MOST PRESSING AND THE PERSPECTIVE PROBLEMS AND NEEDS IN ALL FIELDS OF LIFE.

COMRADE KXRISTI PANAIAH: AT THE 4TH CONGRESS OF THE PARTY OF LABOUR IN ALBANIA: "OUR NEW SCIENCE HAS MADE A GREAT CONTRIBUTION TO THE MAJOR SUCCESSES WHICH OUR PEOPLE HAVE MADE IN THE SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION OF THE COUNTRY."

The problems of the development of science have been treated in their complexity, devoting special care to the training and preparation of capable and qualified cadres, who can undertake the solution of the many problems raised by the economy, the continuous strengthening of the necessary material and experimental base for studies, the drawing of the creative thinking in the broad masses and the spread of scientific studies among them. Apart from the numerous forces specialized in research work to be at our scientific institutes, scientific work involves also an ever growing number of people in production, which in several times greater than those working at the institutes.

Thanks to this correct way of conciliating the problems, the technical-scientific potential of our country has been strengthened considerably. Thus, we have all present 56 functioning institutes, scientific centres and specialized experimental stations, scores of high school chairs, just as many more bureaus of study and scientific nuclei attached to the production enterprises. An important contribution which has further enriched our scientific work is also the exploitation, on a more correct basis, of the movement of innovations and rationalizations, whose advanced technical and scientific thinking and work has become a powerful support for raising the level of mechanization, increasing productivity and yields, perfecting the technological processes and the increase of production, in general.

The productive forces reached a higher level of development, the socialist relations of production and the wellbeing of the people were further improved, too. The process of industrialization was carried further ahead and industrial production increased by 26 per cent on the basis of the implementation of the Party directives for the more thorough exploitation of the existing productive capacities. The multi-branched development of industry and its role in the general progress of the economy were consolided still more. Agriculture marked new achievements on the road of intensification of all its branches, as a complex agriculture with a powerful material-technical base, which, despite the unfavourable weather conditions for several years in succession, ensured an increase of 13 per cent in the agricultural production.

The new Albanian science has made its contribution to these achievements and to the perspectives that have been opened to our economy. Comrade Ramiz Alia said at the 8th Congress of the FLP: "Our people, educated by the Party, proved themselves capable in all tasks. Major projects in industry, construction, communications, agriculture, etc., were designed, planned and carried out with success. New machinery and equipment were designed and produced, and very valuable innovations and rationalizations were made. People everywhere worked with the creative spirit and conviction that now we can solve difficult technical and scientific problems with our own forces."

Noticeable progress has been made in the organization and management of the entire scientific activity, especially its planning, in the co-ordination and collaboration among scientific centres, etc., which led to a more rational use of the human and material resources of the whole country, and to the strengthening of discipline in scientific work, in order to provide timely solutions of high quality to the problems of the economy.

On the basis of the quantitative and qualitative growth, the increase of the number of people working in it, the growth of the material-technical base, the co-ordination and collaboration with the higher schools and with production, our scientific effort is directed, in the first place, towards the solution of the pressing problems of production, without neglecting the near and the distant perspective in development in different fields in our country.

Comrade Ramiz Alia pointed out at the 8th Congress of the FLP: "In our time Plan can be accomplished only if these achievements are carried further ahead. The tasks put forward in the Five-Year Plan cannot be achieved without science. The sciences are still greater, therefore scientific research will assume a still more complex character, the increasing methods of the technical, scientific, natural and economic sciences will have to be more interdependent and more closely combined. The scientific result today is not the product of the work of separate individuals, but is the product of the work of whole scientific collectives, therefore, it is now all the more necessary to strengthen co-operation in the work within the institutions, the centre or the enterprizes and to ensure a more effective collaboration among institutions, the higher schools and production. The problems at present raised for the solution, about which science must have its say, are broad and varied and include all the ways of life of the country."

Proceeding from the demands of the economic development in order and a then a timely and qualitative solution, better work has been done in the Five-Year Plan and we have made the basis and the structure of a new, complex system of institutions. The Albanian Academy of Sciences has been included in the plans and is actually on the way to the formation and development of the national system of scientific institutions. Thus, nearly 40 per cent of the scientific research work has been concentrated in the Albanian Academy of Sciences, which has been enriched with the new and important scientific achievements of our people, especially those achieved in the field of natural sciences.

The scientific research and development work have been given a great boost, the capacity of the scientific work has been doubled, the number of scientific about which science must have its say, are broad and varied and include all the ways of life of the country."

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The scientific research and development work have been given a great boost, the capacity of the scientific work has been doubled, the number of scientific
The Institute of Informatics and Applied Mathematics have been used for the first time not only in the oil industry, in which they have played a first-rate role, but also in prospecting for economic solid minerals and in other fields. Better work is being done actually in the application of the physics of solid bodies, about which scientific studies are being conducted in the study of materials, especially metals, in mineralogy, etc.

Another important sector, which has been taken into consideration from the stage of the planning, but which will be treated more deeply, is also that of the time-limit for the completion of scientific studies, with the aim of carrying them out within the shortest time possible without prejudice to quality. The method of actions will be used more intensively in the completion of scientific themes. A good example about the results of such actions is that which was undertaken by the Higher Institute of Agriculture in collaboration with the Agriculture and Forestry Institute, specialized in the cultivation of olive trees. Within five months they collected the necessary information, worked it out, gave important scientific conclusions and made important scientific recommendations. All this would have taken several years if it were treated in the ordinary methods. This positive example shows that even for other sectors of the economy, especially the mines, geology, construction, agriculture and livestock-farming there is room to introduce the method of actions more broadly, so as to give prompt assistance to the problems of increasing production and the progress of the entire country.

The fulfillment of the growing tasks of scientific work, in order to serve production more rapidly and better, is completely possible and realistic. Scientific activities today involve a great array of capable and qualified specialists, which, in the course of the current five-year plan, will be added with another 1500 cadres for a total of 4000 cadres specialized in long-term courses and 6000 cadres specialized in one-three month courses. They constitute another great support for the completion of scientific studies. A powerful scientific laboratory basis has been set up. It will be further strengthened and completed with special equipment and apparatus which will continuously be provided for by this University of Tirana, the Higher Institute of Agriculture, various other institutes and departments, and the Academy of Sciences, in order to promote further studies in metallurgy, mechanical constructions, processing of minerals, rock mechanics, physiology, reproduction of animals, technology of food industry, laser beams, etc. A small nuclear reactor will be set up at the Academy of Sciences for scientific and teaching programs.

This powerful laboratory and scientific base will be exploited more thoroughly and in its complete capacity, because now there are greater possibilities and enough resources, especially for some unique equipment of high productivity which exist but are not properly exploited in our country.

Better work will be done to spread scientific activities among the masses through the activation of an ever greater number of specialists working in production, the drawing in of the scientific thinking into the working masses, providing greater support and stimuli for the movement of innovators and rationalization, which constitutes a powerful support to propel scientific thinking forward. All our scientific courses, the scientific thinking and potential will be channeled towards the increase of locally produced machinery and equipment, which we imported until recently, towards the increase in the quantity and the improvement of the quality of our export goods, towards making construction lighter and improving our buildings, so that our projects become less expensive, towards raising effectiveness of expenditure in all the branches of the economy, and especially towards increasing yields in agriculture and the productivity of livestock, fruit-tree plantations and other fields, because the possibilities which the Party has created are great and all-sided.

The successful accomplishment of all these tasks which are set to our science in close connection with and in the service of production, first of all, requires the further improvement of organization and management, a more thorough knowledge of the situation, perfection of the style and method of work, etc., in order to make Albanian science a still more powerful support for the fulfillment of our plans and targets of production on all fronts, which is the main direction of the scientific work in this five-year plan and in the future.

Like all walks of life in our country, our science will be able to find still more effective ways to give proper and timely solution to complex and complicated tasks of production, thus fully justifying the confidence and the support of the Party.
THE YOUTH ARE THE MOST VIGOROUS AND DYNAMIC FORCE OF OUR SOCIETY

by MUHARREM XHAFA


The participation of the youth in the political life of the country is a social phenomenon which is realized by the youth in a conscious manner. Its participation in it increases continously and is manifested in many aspects, which cover all activities. Most important of all are those activities which have to do with the drawing of great masses of the youth in the management and organization, in the administration of the work of the state and the government organs of the country. In Albania there is no state, economic or social organ in which the youth do not participate in the quality of deputy, of the councilors, judges and assistant judges, popular attorneys, specialists and cadres in the state organs and various institutions, members of the worker-peasant control groups, social activists in the forums of mass organizations, etc. As social activists, elected or appointed, they play an appreciable role in all the organization and management work, make their contribution to the building of socialism and the defence of the coun

MY THESIS OF THE PARTICIPATION OF THE YOUTH IN THE POLITICAL LIFE OF THE COUNTRY IS BASED ON THE FOURTH 

The Party has looked at the question of the participation of the youth in the political activity of the country with priority, has always seen it inseparably from their preparation as future workers in management and organization, from their qualification for the communist future.

The political work of the Party has been based on the youth in the political activity of the country with priority, has always seen it inseparably from their preparation as future workers in management and organization, from their qualification for the communist future.

The youth of today are loyal to the Party of Labour of Albania and have unshakable convictions about socialism. Equipped with contemporary scientific knowledge, they take an active part in all the work that is done for the construction and the defence of socialism. The youth, included totally into the ideological and cultural revolution which is carried out in our country under the leadership of the Party, have always made their great contribution to the continuous deepening of this revolution and to the achievement of ever greater victories. The Party has always considered the youth organization as its right arm and the youth as the most vigorous and dynamic force of the society. Without the revolutionary work and enthusiasm of the youth, without their active thinking our society cannot march ahead and the present and prospective objectives of the Party cannot be accomplished with success," said Comrade Ramiz Aliu, First Secretary of the CC of the PLA.

The Party of Labour of Albania has accumulated in the study of the Marxist-Leninist ideology, the sound proletarian ideological and moral values which characterize our youth in the present revolution. The Party has always regarded the study of Marxism-Leninism and the study of the PLA and of Comrade Hoxha. The Party of Labour of Albania has accumulated in the study of the Marxist-Leninist ideology, the sound proletarian ideological and moral values which characterize our youth in the present revolution. The Party has always regarded the study of Marxism-Leninism and the study of the PLA and of Comrade Hoxha. The Party of Labour of Albania has accumulated in the study of the Marxist-Leninist ideology, the sound proletarian ideological and moral values which characterize our youth in the present revolution. The Party has always regarded the study of Marxism-Leninism and the study of the PLA and of Comrade Hoxha. The Party of Labour of Albania has accumulated in the study of the Marxist-Leninist ideology, the sound proletarian ideological and moral values which characterize our youth in the present revolution. The Party has always regarded the study of Marxism-Leninism and the study of the PLA and of Comrade Hoxha.

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impulse our society forward. It implies the young people to study and to be in the forefront of the work of the Party and Comrade Enver Hoxha with determination and persistency, to work with the Party in the class struggle in order to ensure that a more qualified work, a more resilient style and higher forms respond to this desire and this rich material base.

A struggle of socialist and of turbulent situations, which are fraught with many dangers for our country, as a youth socialist country, the youth shoulder to shoulder with the whole armed people, keep their revolutionary vigilance always high in order to avoid being caught unprepared. The youth are the main force in the defence structures and work incessantly in order to understand and live up to the directive of the Party: "The defence of the country — a duty above all duties."
The Albanian youth love their country, at the same time they keep aloft the spirit of proletarian internationalism, are solid with and support the creative and progressive, revolutionary youth everywhere in the world for freedom and national independence and for social and social progress, for escaping from the capitalist oppression and exploitation, for the liberation of the oppressed nations and their revolutionary organization, the LYLA, look at the international support to the fights for the PEB of Albania by the Marxist-Leninist youth organizations and by the progressive and revolutionary forces of the youth in many countries of the world, as an element of powerful en- coouragement for the building of socialism and the defence of the country.
The youth of our country see with their own eyes that socialism is the order which saves people from oppression and exploitation, which gives the power to the people, which creates well-being and true democracy, which liberates the man spiritually and politically. It is the socialist order which has guaranteed to the people and the youth the conditions necessary to enjoy in peace, which has guaranteed employment, a decent treatment, free of charge, has guar- anteed their active participation and an important role in the building of the spheres of life. The youth of Albania do not know the affections of serva- tion nor does the burden of polit- ical dependence on imperialism or on any other foreign country, the grave wounds of wars and the burden of military expenses, do not see the tortures caused by unemployment, and all other evils which are the cause of the daily suffering of the working masses and the youth in the bour- geois and reactional countries.
The main thing is that in socialist Albania the boys and the girls are grateful to socialism for all this and they have devoted their all to the service of the unceasing development and advance of the country. Lived closely with their work, inspired by the revolutionary motives in the in- ternal of the advance of the country, and being the most vigorous and active force of the society, the youth, with the energies of their minds and bodies, are despair of nothing, in the progress and social progress, for escaping from the capitalist oppression and exploitation, for the liberation of the oppressed nations and their revolutionary organization, the LYLA, look at the international support to the fights for the PEB of Albania by the Marxist-Leninist youth organizations and by the progressive and revolutionary forces of the youth in many countries of the world, as an element of powerful en- coouragement for the building of socialism and the defence of the country.
The youth of our country see with their own eyes that socialism is the order which saves people from oppression and exploitation, which gives the power to the people, which creates well-being and true democracy, which liberates the man spiritually and politically. It is the socialist order which has guaranteed to the people and the youth the conditions necessary to enjoy

One of the most important means to intensify the participation of the young people in the country are the ideological actions and the revolu- tionary initiatives. These have be- come a characteristic of the life and activity of the younger ge- neration and a great force which laboriously and steadily plish the tasks set by the Party for the construction of socialism and the development of the socialist society: "There where the youth is, there the progressive should be." We must secretly continue to fight for the survivals and liberal alien manifes- tations," etc. have been transformed into reality. The activities of the young and was created in the youth movement, which the young people of our country enhance and strengthen their personality, political consciousness, revolutionary class spirit, the spirit of sacrifice, the spirit of socialist collectivism and solidarity. Our younger generation and the youth organizations work unremittingly in order to assimilate the line and ideological ideas of the Party as thoroughly as possible, to defend them loyally and to put them coherently in practice. An expression of this extensive work which our youth do is the inclusion of the young people in the youth movement that has ever bro- ken out in Albania: "We must be- come banner-bearers of the implemen-
Our youth are realistic and far-sighted. They see their tasks concretely and with a view to the perspective. The youth organizations engage in special work among the boys and girls in order to encourage their revolution in the line of study and assimilate as much knowledge as possible, to acquire as many work habits as possible and to create a broad horizon and a scientific imagination.

The need for science is felt everywhere because we see that the laws of science are applied in all fields of life. Proceeding from this objective requirement, the youth work to understand and apply the achievements of science, to master professions in the areas of production. They see the mass participation in the technical-scientific revolution in close connection with the uplift of their technical-professional qualification and level. Therefore, the worker and cooperator youth participate in mass in courses for technical-professional qualification.

The youth organization does a good deal of work in this aspect in order to make it clear to the youth that the need for knowledge and culture is conditioned by the progress of the country, by the stage of development and by the new greater demands which the building of socialism in our country puts forward at this time. As a consequence, there are increased demands on them for the further improvement of the system of qualification, for the increase of the participation of youth in various courses, for the strengthening of their sense of duty and for the strengthening of the revolutionary consciousness in the masses of the youth, so that their qualification is done not for the sake of the category of work or a diploma, nor for the sake of a job and a salary, but, above all, in order to be better prepared to respond to the requirements of production and to serve the Homeland. Of course, this is realized without effort, but through a fierce struggle between the new and the old, in irreconcilable struggle with all the forces of intellectual decadence, with the backward, with bureaucratic ideas, with sceptical and undermining stands, and the youth is forced to make an intellectual struggle to achieve this. In this struggle the youth are tempered and educated, have a

In this framework, special attention is devoted to the youth talents in science, in technique and in production, in order to discover them and to train them up at school and after that they begin work. The following up and encouragement of young talents in every field is one of the most important advantages. Now this work has been taken in hand better by the faculties and departments of higher schools, as well as by the management of production and ministerial departments, which, in close collaboration with one another, carry out a scientifically organized work for the qualification of young talents. This has double importance. On the one hand, the youth can see in practice the fruit of their work and further enrich the experience gained in scientific work, and on the other hand, this encourages the development of the good qualities young talents display during their work. All this is a valuable contribution to the work of the school and production. The enhancement of the role of the youth in production, in the technical-scientific revolution, and in all other walks of life is assisted by the work to include young cadres and specialists in post-university qualification.
As a result of the profound socio-
ecological transformations and of the
struggle waged by our Party for the
education of the man, we have reached
a good standard of living for the
whole people and a correct Marxist-
way of life. This concept of the
way of life is more evident, especially
among the young people, who see
the way of life as an inseparable part
of the whole socialist social life, which
develops in close relationship with
the whole revolution in our country,
in conformity with the socialist ideal
and the norms of communist ethics.
The youth in the family are a great
progressive force in the socialist way
of life. They play a very positive
role in the strengthening of the socialist
relations in the family and in the
correct use of the purchasing power
of the family to the advantage of
the material and cultural needs
and for a proletarian way of life.
The youth of the village, especially,
make a valuable contribution to the
work for the building of the new
house, for securing the necessary
features at home, in the cooking,
food, hygiene and cleanliness,
for the introduction of the new means
of the various genera of art and
for the achievements of science. All
these achievements find their expression
in the form of the youth, in various
meetings with the creative forces of
the country, in the book reviews and
discussions organized by the youth
which speak of their maturity
and thorough understanding of the
theoretical thinking of the revolution.
Our youth have a comprehensive
understanding of cultural life and
this is seen in all the aspects of their
activities, from the intellectual
development to the environment in which
they work and live like revolutionaries.
The youth organization works to
put the younger generation in as
broad a contact as possible with the
producing of literature and figurative
arts, music and films, with all the
values of our material and spiritual
social life, so as to encourage their
sense of beauty and the revolutionary
new, to enable them to distinguish what
is truly revolutionary and progressive
and to cope with and fight any
influences from the bourgeois environs or
patricularist tastes.

SOCIALIST CIVILIZATION IS EXPRESSED IN MAN
by SHABAN SINANI

It is a major victory that, at a time when the foreign
world has proclaimed the ugly as the value of the epoch
and made a cult of savagery, barbarity and
all that is against human nature, our society seeks the true man
and puts human individuality on the pedestal

AT TIMES WE SAY THAT THE GREATEST DEED OF THE SOCIALIST
EPOCH IS THE NEW MAN. IT IS THE MAN LIBERATED FROM MATER-
IAL EXPLOITATION AND SPIRITUAL BONDAGE. IT HAS BECOME A
REALITY WITH US. COMRADE FAMIJA ALIA POINTED OUT AT THE
5th CONGRESS OF THE PLA, «SOCIALISM HAS WITHIN A RELATIVELY
VERY SHORT TIME CREATED ITS OWN MAN—REVOLUTIONARY,
CREATIVE, DETERMINED TO ADVANCE AGAINST ANY OBSTACLE OR
DIFFICULTY.»

IT IS A MAJOR VICTORY THAT, AT A TIME WHEN THE FOREIGN
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AGAINST HUMAN NATURE, OUR SOCIETY SEEKS THE TRUE MAN AND
PUTS HUMAN INDIVIDUALITY ON THE PENEDATEL.

What we Albanians call socialist
civilization is not merely the city
planning of our towns and villages,
but in the first place, is one man, his
spiritual, moral and social value; it
is his life and culture. At the time when
the historic Belat Meeting signed
«The Declaration on the Rights of
Citizens» — one of the first legal acts
of the people's state, less than
one tenth of the population resided
in the towns. Nevertheless, it was not
a mere translation into Albanian of
the known international term of «civil
rights». As early as that time the
SHABAN SINANI — Journalist

new society called for a civilized
man. The epoch of socialism is the
epoch that brings man not only material
well-being but also spiritual riches.
This second aspect is forgotten at ti-
mes. We must recall it because it is
an important part of the achievements
of that epoch.

Not very long ago, only some decades
away, in many areas of the coun-
try those who left the village
and its work to some towns were
called emigrants. It was no expec-
tation. In those conditions to go to the
town was an event, and it took days
and weeks to return home. Into the
repertoire of wedding songs came
both songs dedicated to brave men
and epic dances, as well as folk
sketches and games. Weddings were
the main occasions for the contact
of man with act. Our greatest poets
and our folk songs sing to the
woman as a creature that consoles
the million she lives in, but for their part,
the woman saw the world through
the iron bars of her window, through
the shadow of her veil.

The life of the individual today
merged into and closely combined
with the life of society. The many
means of communications spread
territory of the country have shortened distances between
people. The common economic activity
in the collective, has brought and lin-
ked people more closely to each other.
Man is open-minded with his fellow-
men, with his fellow-workers, becau-
se no contradictory interests exist be-
 tween them.

The worth of the citizen in society
is measured by the work he does, by
the contributions he makes to the

common good, not by profession, official position, family ties or region of birth. The equal political status of the worker with the cadre and leader, of the subordinate with the chief, of man with woman, of the dweller of the plains with the dweller of the mountains, of the Albanian with the Albanian of a national minority, is the basis of the dignity of man.

The Albanian citizen does not expect his good from fate, from miracles; he bases everything on his own work and toil, on the economic strength of the country, on the real social equality of his society. Hence, he is fully justified to say: "I am my own master at work; I am the equal of all others in society; the state is mine; so nothing evil can come to me."

In all other societies the working man sees the state from below, something distant and alien, he sees it with a feeling of hostility because it ensures him not even a market to sell himself, the strength of his muscles and mind; because he is afraid of the future, which could come with higher taxes, with the devaluation of the currency with the entanglement of freedom, with social epidemics.

In the last analysis, civilization is a means to turn man's work into a social obligation as a source of living, as well as a pleasure. The more emancipated the working man, the more easily and willingly he performs his work, and the higher its results. Otherwise, work becomes a burden for him who does not know what and who he works for, who lacks the sound formation which is necessary to the emancipated man.

It is not by chance that, after appropriating the strength of man's muscles and mind, international capital now has turned to his spirit, to the inner world of the proletariat. Its aim is to create in this worker the illusion of ''satisfaction" which allegedly comes from work. The capitalist enterprises hire people and set up special agencies to be informed at any moment about the state of mind of the workers, to ask them and to "care" for their intimate, family life, to offer their readiness to provide "assistance." It is not without a purpose that welfare, payment of goods through work is becoming widespread, so much so that the paradoxical idea is created as if it is not the proleteriat which credits and subventions capitalize, but the other way round! All this is done, apart from other things, so as to create in the worker the feeling of the debtor, to manipulate his emotions and sentiments. All these tricks are well known. On the eve of and during the Second World War, the proletarians of some capitalist countries in Europe received their pay divided into two parts: a reward for their work and an income from the "socialist." With us the concern of society about the personal life of people is not like that: it is not fictitious, but real.

There is no day on which the Albanian family does not feel this concern. If our man has not to do with the health service, hospital, medical aid, that is all to the good, but he has his children at kindergartens and creches, at schools and boarding houses, he buys at fixed prices which are periodically reduced, he works with machines and technologies that makes physical work easier; he is entitled to appropriate housing; begins work as soon as he reaches working age, and applies the decisions of the Party as, for example, that taken recently on securing abundant supplies of drinking water in every village.

Albanian socialist education is not merely a question of education, humanism, culture. If there has been a real emancipation of man from egoism, petty jealousies, misfeelings, frustrations, divisions up to revenges and blood feuds; if the Albanian people are united, are brothers and friends to each other, wish each other well, this comes, in the first place, as a result of the deep-going changes that have taken place in the field of ownership and labour. In the struggle for overcoming the natural difficulties of the recent years, everybody saw even more clearly that the individual well-being of people depends on and is determined by the economic strength of the country, the result of common work.

Our civilized man is outstanding for the nobility of his feelings and thoughts. This makes our socialist life even happier. The mind of our new man works for the good of society. He has liberated himself from prejudices not only in the narrow meaning of the word, but also in a broader meaning. He judjges and values his comrade and comrade by the results of his work, by what he does. This is a man with confidence in his forces, liberated from the dogmas of religion, from the arbitrary norms and rules of ancient customs.

The Party and Comrade Enver Hoxha have taught and educated our people to think in a dialectical manner. Dialectics is the weapon of truth. Only a society such as ours which has done away with falsehood, with the manipulation of the truth for the masses, is interested in the broad development of the dialectical thinking of people.

The 5th Congress of the Party stresses forcefully once again the importance of the initiative from below. This expressed its complete trust in the political maturity of the masses, in their broad formation and horizons, in their lofty aims and ideals.

The struggle for emancipation and civilization is a struggle that goes on every day. It has difficulties of its own because it is a struggle with one's self, with everything that makes man petty, narrow-minded, one-sided; it is a struggle which tactics in man everything that is not socialist and gives a qualitative new element to the positive qualities of people.

The civilized man seeks and stimulates his own everything and combats them the old morality which brings along harshness and spiritual poverty. Great satisfaction derive from this struggle which encourages progress and perfects the new civilized man.
OUR FOLKLORE IN THE EPOCH OF THE PARTY

by JORGO PANAJOTTI and BENIAMIN KRUTA

Being a component part of the spiritual life of our people, folklore has always served them as a means not only of artistic reproduction of the national life and consciousness, but also a struggle, along with the rifle, for the preservation and strengthening of the national self-existence and independence, as a means of struggle against denationalization.


After the Liberation of the country, this very important function of folklore was preserved and developed further, because one of the most important tasks of the Party and our people has been and remains the struggle to strengthen national independence, to promote the development of the national socialist culture, to cope with the ideological aggression of the imperialist and social-imperialist bourgeoisie which, as Comrade Hoxha teaches us, has always wanted to denigrate or wipe out the cultural traditions of smaller peoples, the national spirit of their art and culture. This is one of the aspects of its cultural aggression for the subjugation of smaller peoples.

Our folklore has been able to carry out this function through its sound content and its dignified artistic form, its profoundly national spirit, its capability to enrich itself, to change and develop constantly along with the development of the historically conditioned idea-artistic tastes and require-
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let’s call us savages,” said our leader, “because the flute, the drum and the clarinet are played on our streets, harmoniously to the accompaniment of the people.”

The people of the city of Tirana, where I was staying, had been sung about by the poet, and I could hear them singing. Their songs were filled with the sounds of the city and the people. They were singing about their lives, their dreams, their hopes, and their fears. The music was filled with the joy of life and the sadness of death. The people were happy, and they were sad. They were singing about their city, their country, their nation, their race, their language, their culture.

As I walked through the streets of Tirana, I saw the people of the city. They were all singing, all dancing, all smiling. They were all happy. The music was filled with the joy of life and the sadness of death. The people were happy, and they were sad. They were singing about their city, their country, their nation, their race, their language, their culture. They were singing about their lives, their dreams, their hopes, and their fears. They were singing about their city, their country, their nation, their race, their language, their culture.

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The development and revival of folklore in Albania is considered an important aspect of the culture and identity of the Albanian people. Folklore plays a significant role in preserving the unique cultural heritage of Albania, passed down from generation to generation. Various forms of folklore, such as traditional songs, dances, and stories, are vital in maintaining the cultural continuity and fostering a sense of belonging among the Albanian community.

Folklorists and researchers have undertaken extensive work to document and study the rich folklore tradition of Albania. This includes collecting, preserving, and analyzing traditional oral and written materials. The goal is to ensure that the valuable cultural heritage is not lost, but rather continues to be an integral part of Albanian identity.

In recent years, there has been a growing interest in Albania's folklore among both domestic and international scholars and enthusiasts. This interest has led to increased collaboration and sharing of knowledge across different regions and communities. Through these efforts, the importance of folklore in shaping the identity and cultural landscape of Albania is being recognized and celebrated.

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sentimental infatuation and their replacement with more joyful, optimistic and vivid infatuations, etc.

From the standpoint of their ideal, artistic quality, frequency of execution and organizing and directing role, the new folk creations carry great weight. And this is obvious because our people want, in the first place, to sing to the brilliance of the Party, to express by means of art their thoughts and feelings about the major events of this epoch, to reflect their present problems and efforts, to represent their new life which, as Comrade Enver Hoxha has it, "is a major source of inspiration," is full of poetry. The participants in the contemporary creative process of folklore, from the fascist occupation of the country to the resistance of our people, have lived through various events, have felt the need to say their opinion about them and have said it in an artistic manner. In this manner they have contributed to the creation of that invaluable treasury which we call "the new folklore."

The new creations represent a field in which the qualitative leap in the content and form of our folklore is more apparent, in which its rapid evolution in the epoch of the Party is more tangible.

Our new folklore carried the sound progressive and democratic thinking of our people further ahead and transformed it into a profoundly revolutionary class thinking. With the beginning of the Anti-Fascist National Liberation War the light of the ideas of the Party began to permeate our new folklore and proletarian parsley became one of its essential features. This is apparent not only in the treatment of new subjects and figures but also in the treatment of traditional ones. The struggle for freedom, for our new creations is a struggle directed not only against the foreign enemy, but also against the internal enemy, class enemy; patriotism is not only loy

The road of development of our new folklore is also characterized by the tendency of merging folklore with lyricism. Of course, there are new creations in which epic predominates, as well as older ones in which lyricism emerges on the first plane, in most cases, however, the objective epic narration is combined with lyric, thinking. This tendency comes from the desire of the people to express their thoughts and feelings openly and exhaustively, their happiness, their proud love for the socialist homeland.

Major changes have taken place in our new folklore, also in regard to structure, the system of artistic figures, poetical, musical and choreographic means of expression, forms of expression, etc. As regards the means of expression (poetic, musical or choreographic) the most apparent tendency is an ever more vivid portrayal of the reality through the broad use of both simple figures of speech as well as luxuriant, labyrinthine, poetical, and the enrichment of this system of means of expression with new elements (sounds, colours, movements, rhythms, etc.) from the industrial milieu along farming and pastoral milieu, as well as nature, in general.

For its part the poetical language of the new folk creations has become richer, more precise, more political and nearer to the literary language.

Revealing in a profoundly scientific manner the new phenomena in the field of interpretation of folk creations, as well as their social and artistic basis, and showing the right road for their further development, Comrade Enver Hoxha points out: "The dances today are as beautiful... whereas some time ago they used to dance more slowly, more importantly, and this has its meaning: when you have many worries in your head it is but natural that you do not feel like dancing or singing. That is also one way to improve and enrich folk dances. In order to respond to the new conditions of life (including art),
COMRADE RAMIZ ALIA VISITS
THE DISTRICTS OF LUSHNJÀ AND DURRÈS

WARM MEETINGS AND TALKS WITH WORKERS, COOPERATORS AND CADRES
On May 22 and 23, the 1st Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania and President of the People's Assembly, Comrade Ramiz Aliu, paid a visit to the district of Lushnja. On the first day of his visit he went to the brick factory and the Institute of Agricultural Research of the district of Lushnja, where he was met with affection by cadres, workers and specialists, as well as cooperatives of Golem village, near the factory. Here he met and had warm talks with workers, men and women, young and old. Comrade Ramiz Aliu went up to a group of veteran workers and shook hands with them.

Comrade Ramiz Aliu was received with powerful applause by a group of workers of the baking section. They acquainted him with the production of dough ornaments with flowers and Myrte motifs, and with their efforts to turn out products of a high quality. In the brick section he saw some of the new articles, especially the shaped column and floor tiles which improve building technique and speed up construction rates.

Then, Comrade Ramiz Aliu went to the Institute of Agricultural Research, where he was warmly met by the cadres, specialists and workers of this scientific centre.

Tree science, said Comrade Ramiz Aliu in the talks he held with them, is that which the country profits from. For through more application of the achievements of contemporary technique and technology, but through adapting them to our conditions. The efforts and knowledge of our men and women should be channelled in this sense. No scientific capacity is needed to say that this machine or that should be constructed; this is easy and easy to say. The problem is the wisdom to produce an appliance which suits our conditions and works on our primary materials.

Without overestimating subjective development, said Comrade Ramiz Aliu in his speech: "Intensification is the general tendency of our economy. And intensification means science. Life calls for science to engage in important tasks. At present production sciences are developing with great vigour. Application is their characteristic. That is what our scientific institutions must be geared on. Their specialists should cope competently with any problem put forward by life, in the first place, the current tasks of our economy. Links and relationships between them and central departments must be seen in this context, too. The specialists must have more authority and more weight, but all this is acquired through work.

On the other day of his visit, the leader of the Party and state met the cooperatives of 7 villages of the agricultural cooperative of Lushnja. He expressed his satisfaction at being among them and congratulated them on their successes.

When you raise to Myrte, Comrade Ramiz Aliu said among other things, you must not forget to remember the latter part of our people in general and the people of Lushnja in particular. At the same time you cannot fail to feel pride in the social changes that have taken place in the socialist epoch. The present is the past standing as a light to darkness.

The most suffering section of the past is today one of the most advanced zones of the country, not only in the economy, but also in culture. These are achievements which are based on the line of the Party. The great merit of the Party is that it knows how to set the priority on the road of collectivisation, the only road that could enable it to overcome backwardness in agriculture and come out into the light. Today collectivisation has fully proved its strength, vitality and effectiveness, and opened new prospects to the peoples. The district of Lushnja has always set the example on this road.

The strength of the collectivisation order was proved in each historical achievement, as the logical conclusion of the whole bread grain need by the country. However, we must strengthen these achievements is the general tendency of our economy. And intensification means science. Life calls for science to engage in important tasks. At present production sciences are developing with great vigour. Application is their characteristic. That is what our scientific institutions must be geared on. Their specialists should cope competently with any problem put forward by life, in the first place, the current tasks of our economy. Links and relationships between them and central departments must be seen in this context, too. The specialists must have more authority and more weight, but all this is acquired through work.

In conclusion, Comrade Ramiz Aliu asked the cooperativists to be always happy in their homes and achieve even greater successes at work.

Comrade Ramiz Aliu's words were listened to with attention and interésed by all.

During his stay in the district of Lushnja Comrade Ramiz Aliu also attended the meetings of the Party Committee of the district.

Speaking at this Plenum, the 1st Secretary of the CC of the Party congratulated the communists and workers of the district of Lushnja, and the collective farmers who have achieved in agriculture, livestock raising and other sectors, on their major actions and spirit of initiative, and on positive changes that have taken place in the method of running affairs by party and state organs.

Speaking about the importance of the decision of the 3rd Plenum of the Central Committee, Comrade Ramiz Aliu pointed out that securing the overwhelming part of the food of the population within the country represents one of the main factors for the strengthening of the unity of the people and the economic independence of the country.

The line of the masses, said he, must be reflected also in the implementation of economic tasks. The 3rd Plenum of the Party Committee stressed that agricultural cooperatives must grow and develop as economies of large-scale market production. In this manner they will ensure their members more income and supply the industrial and the city with more agri-cultural and livestock products.

In conclusion Comrade Ramiz Aliu stressed once more that the decisions of the 3rd Plenum of the Central Committee of the Party for the supply of the people should be carried out by everybody. Hence the initiatives of the people on the basis of the initiatives of the mass movement of the producers for the development of agriculture should be stimulated and encouraged and generalisations of the results should be drawn from the experience which is being enriched with each passing day.

Also, from June 8 to 19 the 1st Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, Comrade Ramiz Aliu visited the district of Durres.

In Durres he attended the meeting of the party activists of the district at which he delivered an important speech.

During his stay in this district, Comrade Ramiz Aliu visited the glass factory and the carpet factory, and he listened to the problems of the workers and to the explanations of a group of architects, urbanists, urbanists and builders about the perspective regulating plan of Durres. Comrade Ramiz Aliu made suggestions and recommendations for the further embellishment of the coastal city and the preservation of its architectural values.

Before ending his visits in the district of Durres, Comrade Ramiz Aliu gave a talk at the School of Agriculture, where he was given an enthusiastic reception by thousands of people attending the meeting. Comrade Ramiz Aliu laid a bouquet of flowers at the bust of Comrade Krire Hoxha erected at the entrance to the seaport.

On the square in front of the seaport was organised a meeting in which workers of this enterprise and the Central Committee of the Communist Party, civil servants, military personnel, young men and women took part.

At the great joy and enthusiasm of the workers Comrade Ramiz Aliu rose to speak.
The port of Durres, said he among other things, is the most important center of sea transport of the country, the place through which we develop our trade relations with tens of states all over the world. Here last year our transport and trade organs tossed 2,500 thousand tons of goods, or 5.5 times as much as in 1966, which bespeaks not only the valuable work you, workers and specialists of the seaport, carry out, but also the growth of the economic strength of the country, and the dynamism and high rate of our all-round development.

The activity of the port of Durres is known throughout Albania and abroad. But it has become better known and more respected after the great honor the Party did it by giving it the name of the historic leader of Albania, of him who mapped out and led the realization of all its modern projects, the name of the unforgettable Comrade Enver Hoxha, his high appreciation of the collective of this port expresses the unshaken confidence of the Party that you, dear comrades, who are known for your selfless work and creative spirit, will always distinguish yourselves as vanguard fighters for the good of socialism and the prosperity of the Homeland.

After speaking of the new prospects opened to the port and the merchant fleet by the 9th Congress of the Party, Comrade Ramiz Alla said that the port and the merchant fleet, regardless of the development of the railway and automobile transport, will always remain the main centers for the circulation of the goods of our foreign trade. In 1986 through the port of Durres will pass over 2 million tons of import-export goods, or about 20 per cent more than in the past year.

Throughout our country, as on further, in city and country, the political and economic situation is sound. The enthusiasm of the masses is at its highest, the mobilization of the working people is at the height of the demands of the time, plane of production and culture are being successfully fulfilled. Embellished and prosperous throughout, socialist Albania is marching ahead non-stop on its triumphant road. The defence potential of the country is stronger than ever and political vigilance is always on the alert.

The directives of the 9th Congress of the Party, merged with the creativeness of the masses, have further intensified our whole society and encouraged it to march ahead with fresh vigour.

Then Comrade Ramiz Alla spoke about the great and important task of the workers of industry and agriculture for the implementation of the decisions of the 9th Congress of the Party. In conclusion he said:

The sound situation in the country's economy, culture defence has strengthened our achievements in the political and social field. The unity of the people around the Party is as strong as steel, it is unbreakable. Our goals are strongly united in our love of socialism, their determination to march rapidly ahead, their resoluteness to strengthen the economy and defence, to increase and strengthen common property, to improve well-being and developed culture. The fundamental interests of the people are the source of their strength.

The militant unity of the people, which has passed through many tests, this asset above all other assets, is the dearest thing to us. Our great duty is to preserve and continuously strengthen the unity of the people around the Party, because it gives us strength and courage to take up any task, no matter how difficult; because it fills us with boldness and optimism in our uncompromising struggle against our foreign enemies, imperialism and social imperialism, against reaction and all those who wish Albania evil. The Party relies on the unity of the people round itself when it maps out plans for the future and develops new projects, when it sets current tasks and takes decisions to carry out our cause ahead.

Comrade Ramis Alla's speech was frequently interrupted by cheers and greetings for the Party. There sounded the strain of the ship's Ahirer; Signal banners were hung out as on great festivities. The leader of the Party paid a visit to this ship.
THE JUST CAUSE OF THE ARAB PEOPLES WILL TRIUMPH

- ZERI 1 POPULUST - organ of the CC of the PLA

For more than four decades the land of the Middle East has been seared by the fire of war. The Israeli sinisists, supported by the imperialist powers, and especially by American imperialism, have committed a series of aggressions against the Arab peoples, and against the occupied Palestinian people, in particular. Twenty years ago the Israeli aggressors, with the all-round backing up of Washington, started their most savage aggression against peace Arab countries. In the flames of the June 1967 war the Arab peoples came to know the real face of the false Soviet friends.

From that aggression, twenty years ago, Tel-Aviv not only has not interrupted its activity against the Arabs and the Palestinians, but it has caused new hostilities until things came to a head in the new aggression of 6 June against Lebonan.

These acts of aggression have aroused the profound anger of the whole public opinion and of the progressive and freedom-loving peoples the world over. But the imperialist powers and the USA, in particular, have supported them. Washington has supported, approved and financed all the Israeli aggressions. The reports published in the American press show that Israel has received every year about 3.5 billion dollars in economic and military aid from the USA. This unlimited support has enabled Israel to hit where and who it can and will, wherever its interests are threatened.

Even though twenty years have passed since the 1967 aggression and five years from the aggression against Lebanon in 1982, the situation in the Middle East continues to be as tense as ever before because of the aggressive policy of Israel, the fratricidal conflicts like that between Israel and Iran, and the policy of interference pursued by the two superpowers, which pour oil into the fire. The two superpowers do their utmost in order to preserve their spheres of influence and to penetrate the sphere of the rival. The American and Soviet envoys have toured the Arab countries, canvassing for support to their peace plans, or for an international conference.

The Soviet proposal for a peace conference has its counterpart in the notorious "Beirut" plan for the Middle East, with which Washington is trying to outmanoeuvre the Russians and to take the initiative. This conference, according to Washington, should serve only as a prelude to separate deals between Israel and the Arab countries involved. The American secretary of state, Murphy, and the Soviet expert on Middle-East affairs, Polyanov, will meet again during the month of June in order to reach a possible American-Soviet accord.

This intensification of plots and new intrigues in this region by the two superpowers has come up against the mounting of the Palestinian liberation movement. The Palestinian inhabitants in the occupied territories, despite the continuous reprisals against them, have never for a moment ceased their just struggle. Their demonstrations and manifestations in the streets of Nablus, Jenin, Nablus, Hebron, etc., have not ceased for a single day. Likewise, the activities of the Palestinian patriots against the occupation troops have continued unceasingly. The blood shed in the streets of cities and country roads in the refugee camps have boosted the morale and the fighting spirit of the Palestinian people.

The unity of the Palestinian and, more broadly, the unity of all the Arab peoples is the greatest worry for the Israelis and their close and secret allies, the Americans and the Soviets. Therefore, the superpowers are hurrying to plot new schemas in order to channel the solution of the complicated problems of this region to accounts which suit their neo-colonialist interests, in order to deliver another blow to the Palestinian movement and bury it altogether and for good. But the Palestinian people and the other Arab peoples, who have shed so much blood, cannot be deceived by these new plots, either. In their firm struggle they have the support of progressive and freedom-loving peoples the world over, who enjoy the sympathy and all-round support of the Al-Ahlan people, who are confident that their just cause will triumph.

- UNITED EUROPE-
IN THE GRIP OF INSOLUBLE CONTRADICTIONS

- ZERI 1 POPULUST -

The 9th Congress of the PLA stressed again some trends which have become more pronounced in the crisis-ridden capitalist world recently. The entire system of the bourgeois and revisionist economy. Comrade Ramzi Alla pointed out at the Congress, "has got into such an impasse that no remedy can save or revive it. The temporary improvements are not signs of recovery but symptoms of its chronic illness. The measures applied to get out of the crises have not altered and cannot alter the spontaneous flow of capitalistic economic processes.

The imperialist bourgeoisie of Western Europe is in search of a way out, no matter how temporary, of the crisis and, as a consequence, of the many and all-round, internal and external contradictions that erode it. One of the forms of organization through which big
monopoly capital hopes to achieve its objectives in capitalist intensification and integration in the European Economic Community which represents today an international capitalist union of 12 countries of Western Europe. On this basis, the big monopoly bourgeoisie of Western Europe is now trying to create the «United Europe» as the highest and fullest form of the integration of the capitalist countries of Western Europe.

By means of the Common Market the financial eligi-
bility of the West-European countries tries to unite its forces and sources on an inter-state level for maximum profits, the division of the markets of sale and spheres of influence and the intensification of the oppression and exploitation of the working people. The European Common Market represents a desperate attempt of the West-European capitalist bourgeoisie at finding a way out of the acute economic, social and political antagonisms.

However, the activity of the European Common Mar-
ket so far shows an increasing series of ineluctable failures which have come about as a result of the contradictory policy followed by its members. The little that was achieved in the first decade of its existence was of a temporary character. A customs union was created, obstacles to the free circulation of the work force were lifted, and the movement of capital was partially liberalized. Afterwards, however, not only was no progress made, but on the contrary, failures followed each other. In the beginning of the economic, financial, energetic and structural crises of the seventies and eighties, the monopoly bourgeoisie of each member country of the European Common Market was concerned mainly about the protection of its own narrow interests, which could be done only to the detriment of the other partners. Apart from barriers of an economic character, within the European Common Market there are also bureaucratic obstacles of different kinds. However, these barriers continue to create the greatest difficulties which hamper the normal functioning of a common internal market. The Community is far from being a financial entity in regard to the uniformity of indirect taxation. Differences in prices for the same kinds of goods derive not only from different levels of inflation, different exchange rates of national currencies and discrepancies in the national systems of price control, but also from different systems of fiscal tariffs.

As far back as 10 years ago efforts began to be made within the Community to unify technical norms on a European plane, a process which has proceeded very slowly or has stopped altogether. To a great degree this is explained by the refusal of the member countries to contribute to the expenditure for the reorganization of production so as to replace natio-
nal technical norms with Community standards.

About 35 years since the establishment of the customs union, the problem of the creation of a unified market within the Community continues to exist, its solution being made ever more difficult because of the major contradictions and disagreements that evolve it. Despite all the efforts and agreements of the ruling circles of the European Economic Community, it has not yet succeeded in levelling out its many and acute contradictions which are the main cause of the lack of «harmony» and «unity» in the framework of this organization and of which its members complain openly.

The existence of the European Common Market vindicates the Leninist idea that financial capital does not eliminate the inequality and contradictions of the capitalist economy, but on the contrary, exacerbates them further. The unequal development of the capitalist countries, their frequent and deep-going crises, especially in the recent 10-15 years, and the fierce struggle among the monopolies for maximum profits represent unavoidable obstacles within the status capitalist system. There is no possibility for the realization of a common agricultural, industrial, financial or financial policy at a time when every country, in every government and every monopoly strives by all manner of means to make the greatest possible, profit to the detriment of its partners. The law of capitalist competition does not stimulate unity, but on the contrary, fosters enmity. «Quarrels, rivalry, conflicting interests of every state," Comrade Enver Hoxha says, "are increasing to such an extent as to pose a threat to the very existence of this market".

Intestate monopoly unions are encouraged also for political motives. In the present circumstances when the revolutionary movement is greatly expanding all over the world, the imperialist bourgeoisie tries to unify on an international scale, too, its apparatus of violence and terror against the revolutionary movement, the national liberation wars and socialism. Seen from this stand-point, regime of the capitalist countries of Western Europe does not represent the only objective the bourgeoisie and the monopolies of the European Common Market have set themselves. The ruling circles of Western Europe want the achievement of this integration to pave the way for a higher form of union, a political union, "United Europe".

In the years 1984-1985 the ruling circles of the Community took a series of actions to iron out contradictions among the member states about the form of the political integration of the organization. Their aim was to achieve a reform of the administrative mechanism dealing with the different economic and political questions so as to enable the institutions and organs of the Community to play a more effective role in the management of the internal affairs of the Community.

Seeing the present European Union from this angle, the present schemes of the West-European imperial bourgeoisie for the creation of the United States of Europe are intended to strengthen the capitalist integration of these countries not only in the economic field, as envisaged in the 1918 Treaty, but in the political field as well. At the foundation of this imaginary creation lies the principle of supranationalism, economic internationalism, which has regulated the relations among the member countries of the Community up to now. However, as in the economic field, West-European cooperation in the political field is, in the first place, in the interest of the more powerful and greater states of this imperialist grouping. It enables them to strengthen their economic and political positions to the detriment of the smaller and weaker partners of the organization. Hence, new and more acute contradictions...
have been added to the old one. On this problem the countries of the Community are actually divided into two groups, which the Western press calls Euro-maximisers and Euro-minimisers, but which in fact express the essence of the many contradictions within this union.

The present reform of the European Community, which begins on both economic and political problems of the grouping, is nothing other than a temporary compromise which shows that it is not unity that characterises this organism as a whole, but acute divergences, quarrels and disagreements among its members.

The mechanism of political cooperation within the European Economic Community functions since the beginning of the seventies. By means of this mechanism the West-European imperialist bourgeoisie seeks to strengthen the unity of action of the member countries of the organization, in the first place, in the field of foreign policy.

The ambitions of West-European capital in this aspect are obvious. In the system of international relations, the strategy of European monopolies, is aimed at the transformation of Europe, in the beginning, into an economic superpower, then a political and eventually a military one. These, however, are also the fields in which it will clash with the superpowers and the other imperialist powers.

It is a well-known fact that the operation of the law of unequal economic and political development of the great imperialist powers, as an objective law of the development of capitalism in its last stage, the imperialist stage, has raised Western Europe to the rank of a great imperialist power with claims to a redivision of the sphere of domination and zones of influence so much so that at present one of the main concerns of the imperialist bourgeoisie of Western Europe is how to shake off the tutelage of American imperialism.

It is a fact that the role of the United States of America in the world capitalist economy has on the whole been declining. However, this process should not be considered a definitive tendency, nor should it be overvalued, especially in the conditions of unreserved American expansion towards Western Europe. As a result of the economic crisis of the years 1974-1975 and 1980-1982, which had a more pronounced negative influence for Europe than for the United States, economic development rates of the European countries declined greatly and their proportion in world capitalist production shrunk. In the meantime, the process of the restructuring of the European industry is taking place at slower rates as a result of American competition, and the relative backwardness of the European countries compared to the United States makes itself felt especially in the technical and scientific field, particularly in such fields as electronics, information, biotechnology, etc.

Also, it is a fact that American capital continues to hold dominant positions in the economy of West-European countries, for example in the production of computers, means of communication, farming machines, pharmaceutical products, in the oil, rubber and armaments industries, etc., at a time when the penetration of West-European capital into the American economy, despite all efforts, is not in a position to compete with the United States.

However, the insecurity of "United Europe" to the United States is still more apparent in the military and political field. This represents the weakest spot of Europe and is one of the main links American imperialism gets hold of to exercise pressure on its European allies. In the political field, the weight and influence of "United Europe", compared with the United States of America and the Soviet Union, are still far from its claims. The two imperialist superpowers have established their monopoly in the treatment of major international problems. Together or separately, the countries of Western Europe try to raise their political credits, but the political thinking of West-European imperialism is slowly listened to, if ever. This political inferiority of "United Europe" is, first of all, explained with its relative economic weakness and its insufficient military strength compared with the two superpowers. It is also explained, among other things, with the contradictions and rivalry existing among the West-European countries themselves whose individual imperialist interests do not allow them to assume a joint political stand in their international relations.

The objectives of the Western European big bourgeoisie to turn "United Europe" into an imperialist superpower are rather attempted at unity than an accepted reality. It is not in the nature of imperialism to build durable unions with all the great and irreconcilable political and economic contradictions existing among the future members of "United Europe".

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**CRISIS OF SOCIALISM** OR **CRISIS OF THE FALSIFIERS OF SOCIALISM**

**ZIPRI I POPULLIT**

Comrade Ramiz Alia, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, said at the 8th Congress of the Party: "Today a great campaign is being waged to attack and denigrate Marxism-Leninism and socialism. Under the pretext that present-day capitalism is no longer that of the time of Marx and Lenin, that it has undergone major economic, social and political and other changes, the bourgeois ideologists claim that the Marxist theory has become outdated and is no longer applicable, that the socialist revolution of the proletariat has become unnecessary in the face of the progressive evolution of the bourgeois society, and that the present-day technological-scientific revolution is creating a new supra-capitalist and supra-socialist society. They deliberately identify Marxism with modern revisionism and try to present the crises and defeats of the latter as crises and defeats of Marxism-Leninism and socialism." Part of this anti-communist denigrating campaign directed against Marxism-Leninism is also the bourgeois misrepresent-
The time then favoured the efforts to pass the bourgeois society off as the society of "general well-being", the "consumer society", the "enjoyment society", the "post-industrial" society in which capital and socialism merged into one. The bourgeoisie put all its ideological arsenal of deception into this effort in order to prove the uselessness of the revolutionary class battle.

Nevertheless, the intensive demagoguery of the bourgeoisie could not cover up the bitterness of the grim capitalist society, the profound class contradictions, the forms and proportions of the capitalist exploitation. The political and social tensions and situations led in a natural manner to the exploration and contact with the problems of socialism, the road to its triumph, its true social, ideological and moral values, peculiarities and physiognomy. This dialogue, which had socialism at its core, inaugurated all the ideological currents which strove to shape the physiognomy of socialism, to portray its organizational, economic and ideological structure.

Socialism, as the Eurocommunists conceived it, was presented as a cross-bred society with socialist elements in the domain of ownership, as a society in which classes and political parties coexist in its basic and superstructure, that is, a society and a state of all classes, of all parties and of all ideologies. A similar idea about socialism exists among the French revisionists. According to them, this society requires a sufficient totality of democratic nationalizations along with other forms of the social ownership and the existence of an economic sector based on private ownership. Whereas Carrillo holds that "this system will have a mixed character in the field of the economy, which is expressed in a political regime in which the owners will be organized not only in the economy, but also will have one or more political parties that represent their interests. This situation will become one of the components of the political and ideological pluralism." It is clear that such prescriptions can hardly serve to build any type of social formation, even less one of a socialist character.

The modern revisionists have devised new pseudo-socialist labels such as "self-administrative socialism", "national socialism", "developed socialism", "real socialism", "mature socialism", and even "very mature socialism", which they attach on to the "socialist formations.

Genuine scientific socialism, the socialism as the classics of Marxism-Leninism conceived, formulated and propagated, was put into practice and lived for a long time in the Soviet Union and in the former socialist countries, it lives and advances today in socialist Albania. The efforts of the opportunists or the Eurocommunists to prove that the socialist society built in the Soviet Union by Lenin and Stalin was a "distortion" of socialism, or even a "futile" of socialism, that the Albanian socialism "in a backward country was a formal experience without encouraging effect," are just an expression of the hostile stand towards socialism as a doctrine and historical experience, an expression of their efforts to preserve the existing bourgeois order intact.

In these speculative attempts of the opponents of socialism it is not difficult to distinguish some basic aims: first, all this is an effort to negate the universal laws of the revolution and the building of socialism, to erode the essential, common structures which are indispensable in socialism as a social and economic formation which distinguishes it from the other social formations and systems which are different from or opposed to it. Second, their aim is to negate the vanguard role of the working class and its revolutionary political party, to negate the proletarian revolution, to prevent which the old order cannot be overthrown and the society cannot be transformed on socialist bases. Third, it is an attempt to present scientific socialism as a situation of "social crisis" as though that socialist order and the doctrine of socialism have not a reliable ideological foundation and a definite and coherent doctrine on which they can base themselves and, moreover, they lack an adequate reality, a real example which can assume the values of a universal experience and of a reality accepted worldwide.

The bourgeoisie and revisionist ideologists speak about a "crisis of socialism" in the same terms as the crisis of capitalism.

At international symposia and conferences which are organized from time to time, sociologists, historians, philosophers and ecologists of the bourgeoisie and revisionist currents speak about the "crisis of socialism" and its inability to display its values. They preach that form of "open Marxism" which relies on the plurality of methods of approach. These "theories" are based on the great confusion which exists in the international communist and workers' movement about the socialist formation, on the plurality of models and roads of socialism in the Soviet Union and in the other countries. The bourgeoisie described the recent economic and political reorganizations and reforms, which Mitchell, Corbusier publicized with great noise at the last plenum of the CC of the CPSU, as an expression of the "crisis of the socialist system" in the Soviet Union. However, no amount of hostile advertisement and denunciation on the part of the general secretariat of the revisionist party of the Soviet Union in this plenum can cover up the real character of the general crisis of the Soviet Union, which resembles more and more the general crisis of the capitalist countries today. So, it is obvious that what the revisionist bourgeoisie describes as a "crisis of the socialist system" in the Soviet Union is in fact the crisis of the very capitalist system which has been restored for a long time in that country.

The bourgeoisie and its opportunists lackeys, who speak about the "crisis of socialism", are interested in creating a great confusion among the working people and the peoples all over the world, in order to dampen their hopes and shake their confidence in the ideals of socialism and in the superiority of the socialist order, and finally, to isolate them from the influence of the Marxist-Leninist ideology. To have the masses and the peoples confused, blinded, obsessed, unable to take up the arm of struggle and embrace this ideology — this is the main aim of the bourgeoisie and the greatest service which the revisionists and the counter-revolutionary speculators render the bourgeoisie.

The revisionist regime which occurred in some countries is not a phenomenon and a law, nor is it something unavoidable. It is a deviation in the process of the social development conditioned by the failure to observe and the violation of the fundamental laws of the revolution and the socialist construction, the socialist principles and norms. These actions interrupted the revolutionary development and initiated an anti-socialist, counter-revolutionary process. If the laws, principles and norms of Marxism-Leninism were defended and applied strictly in practice, the course of socialism would have been secure and invincible.

Lacrima Bajraktar Hoxha has pointed out: "In our time the question is not raised of coping with socialisms or of investing new socialisms. Socialism exists and develops as a reality and practice; it has accumulated a rich historical experience which is summed up in the Marxist-Leninist theory, which has proved its vitality in practice. The voluntary forces will find the right road to socialism by relying on this scientific theory and by implementing
it in the conditions of each country." It is precisely the pseudo-degenerated socialist variants, it is precisely their pseudo-socialist and falsifying "features" which vegetate in the core of the all-sided political, ideological, economic and moral crisis.

The Party of Labour of Albania and Comrade Enver Hoxha have proved with convincing argument the existence of this dividing line not only using the revolutionary ideas of the classics of Marxism-Leninism, but also the immortal teachings and works enshrined in the revolutionary reality and experience of socialist Albania.

In the course of their revolutionary struggle our people have become convinced and aware of the values and advantages of socialist order, of the superiority of this order over the old capitalist order and of the barrenness of the pseudo-socialists involved in the modern revisionists who have suffered from the attacks of the Marxist-Leninist doctrine, the unyielding militant creative spirit which is instilled and tempered in the consciousness of the people when they embrace this doctrine and fight to put it into practice.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL CRISIS AND THE "ECONOMIC PHILOSOPHY" OF THE MONOPOLY BOURGEOISIE

"ZERI I POPULLIT"

The current world economic crisis does not differ, in essence, from other previous crises. At present, however, the bourgeois theorists, economists and politicians make much greater noise about the possibility of over-coming crises in capitalism. Also, they come out with more programs and reforms to prevent their recurrence. The present state of the world capitalist and revisionist economy proves the correctness of the scientific analysis Comrade Ramiz Alia made at the 9th Congress of the Party: "Temporary improvements are not signs of healing, but manifestations of the chronic character of the disease. The measures that are taken to emerge from the crisis have not changed the spontaneous course of capitalist economic processes." The all-sided extension of the present crisis is caused by some new factors in the development of the capitalist system such as further growth of the concentration and internationalization of capital, establishment of the almost complete domination of the dollar in the world financial system, expansion of the activity of the multinational and the unprecedented increase of non-productive state expenditures, especially for armaments.

The bourgeois theoreticians claim that economic and financial crises break out accidentally, stemming from the "irrational" policies of governments and central banks in the field of the economy and finance. Keynesianism, one of the main trends of bourgeois economic thought in most capitalist states up to the eighties, as a way out of crises and their prevention, called for direct state intervention in the economy in order to encourage the demand of people for goods and services and of the capitalists for investments. The more appropriate means for the achievement of this purpose was supposed to be the implementation of a financial and budgetary policy geared to high expenditure for the militarization of the economy and the construction of infrastructural projects such as roads, bridges, ports, airports, etc. This economic philosophy was adopted by the United States, too, which in its economic and financial policy over the last twenty years has been inspired, from Keynesian thought which was intended to perpetuate the capitalist system. However, proceeding on this road, up to the end of the seventies the American locomotive did not succeed in preventing, or even in toning down the economic and financial crisis. Washington did not succeed in stopping the crisis and that of the international monetary system which is based on the dollar. At the same time, the American economy not only proved incapable of promoting "economic growth" and "development" in the countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America, as it used to boast, but on the contrary, through the export of capital, especially in the form of loans and credits and its international financial and economic system, imperialism set up a monstrous machinery for the enslavement of the peoples. Allowing the developing countries by means of low interest rates, American capital eventually led them into the blind alley of loans and credits with political, economic, financial and military strings attached, which has resulted in grave difficulties for them.

Pained with the grave situation of the American and world economic and financial crisis which has its roots in the capitalist system endured by antagonistic contradictions and in the militaristic, aggressive and expansionist policy of the two superpowers and imperialism, in general, in 1980 the Reagan team advertised its new economic and monetary philosophy as the way to "salvation". Reagan and his team find the causes of the crises in the "irrational" economic and financial policy which their Keynes-inspired predecessors carried out for more than 20 years. Hence, they have adopted a "new economic policy" which, with a number of measures to be implemented in the financial and monetary field, will supposedly carry the American economy forward and, by doing so, avert a world crisis. Based on the monetarist doctrine, the Reagan team supports the view that economic growth and the reduction of unemployment, that is, the emergence from the crisis, can be achieved neither through increasing the proportions of state expenditure in the national gross domestic product nor through increased state intervention in the economy, but accordingly through reduction of the country's debt, through exchange value expansion of the monetary mass, as well as its internationalization, and the free play of the market, because the market is "sovereign" and, even spontaneously, decides better than the human brain. In implementation of this policy, the Reagan administration reduced budgetary expenditure for socio-cultural purposes by about 37 billion dollars, without affecting military expenditure in the least. However, this econo-
It is a year now that the Soviet propaganda is intensely involved in a new philosophical and political theme. It is called “the new political thought” in the cosmic and atomic century. Gorbatchev, the Kremlin leader, has presented it as an outlook, philosophical conception and theoretical doctrine for the present and the future, a methodology of behaviour in the solution of international problems.

In a few words, the essence of this doctrine is as follows: mankind is faced with a nuclear holocaust, so on the order of the day stands the Hamletian question: “To be or not to be?” In this situation, according to the revisionist Soviet ideologists, the political and social forces all over the world should leave aside their class interests and unite to save mankind from an atomic apocalypse.

The doctrine of “the new political thought” - capitalism on the sincere and legitimate aspirations of the peoples to a permanent peace and true international security. Actually the threat of a new world war, either nuclear or conventional, is real indeed. Never has mankind been faced with so great a threat.

This threat - Comrade Ramiz Alia pointed out at the 9th Congress of the Party - is imminent and may one day be turned into a real reality when it is known that its mechanisms may be set in motion not only in a conscious manner, but also through human error or failure of technical means which are being given over greater confidence.

Many bourgeois theories claim that the threat of a total nuclear catastrophe represses the main stabilizing factor in the present-day system of international relations. Some revisionist theorets insist that at present complete and general disarmament may be achieved, wars may be prevented, contradictions which divide mankind as a world community may be reconciled and a single planetary consciousness may be created. The Soviet revisionists, in particular, are distinguishing themselves in this direction. They carry on intensive propaganda through which to cover up their aggressive policy and armaments race; to preserve, however little, their image of champions of peace and question the revolutionary and national liberation movements of our time which, according to them, may cause a world conflict.

In the propagation of revisionist theories about “the new political thought” we observe a speculatve interpretation of the direct connection between the technical and scientific revolution and nuclear war. The achievements of the technical and scientific revolution and modern technology are being utilized in the United States and the Soviet Union for the production of ever more sophisticated nuclear weapons.

The Soviet revisionists talk about the existence of a wide gap between the achievements of the technical and scientific thinking and the political thinking of the leading circles of the United States and the other imperialist powers. They see an artificial rift between the military and industrial complexes and the political practice of bourgeois governments.

Affirmation of theories of this nature is scientific obfuscation. It is an interpretation of things in the light of totalitarian and atomic blackmail. The technical and scientific revolution does not necessarily develop only through the invention and construction of weapons of mass extermination. It can be developed in directions useful for mankind so as to bring it more material blessings, more security and more stability in international relations.

With their slogans about the atomic century and “the new political thought” the Soviet revisionists distort many important theses of the Marxist-Leninist theory, such as those on war as the continuation of policy by other means, socio-economic formations, the character of our epoch, contradictions of the class struggle, etc.

The products of this fabrication serve the thesis to the effect that the atomic century calls for a new view in the connection between war and policy, that the technical and scientific revolution in the field of armaments and military equipment has altered the character of war as a means of policy, that the view that war is the continuation of policy by other means has become obsolete and does no longer coincide with the objective realities of our days, etc.

The Leninist thesis that “war is the continuation by means of violence of the policy followed by the ruling classes of interfering states a long time before its outbreak” is valid to this day. In order to achieve their political aims in the internatio-
nal arena the bourgeoisie as
a class, and the two super-
powers and the other impe-
rilateral powers, have used
and continue to use all means
and methods: political, eco-
nomic and military pressure
on the people and sovereign
countries, ideological subver-
sion, etc. When their plans
have not succeeded by these
means, then they have re-
sorted to open aggression and
military occupation.

In order to refute the Le-
ninist thesis, the Soviet rev-
olutionists declare that in the
conditions of an atomic war
there would be no victors
and no vanquished, hence, the
imperialist bourgeoisie, which
tries to further its aims by
means of war, would disap-
pear, too.

These revisionist themes,
which are dished up as
axioms, proceed from the po-
ositions of the Soviet Union
as an imperialist superpower.

As long as Imperialism
exists, wars in general will
be inevitable. So there will
be both, unjust predatory
imperialist wars and just re-
volutionary, national liberation
and defensive wars. War as
a social phenomenon will
be eliminated from the life
of society only with the
triumph of socialism and
communism on a world scale.

The Soviet revisionists have
distorted the Leninist teach-
ings on the character of
our epoch and war as a so-
cial phenomenon and have
substituted speculative notions
for them. They do not define
the character of our epoch
by its fundamental contra-
diction, and by the class
which stands at the centre
of the epoch as a social force
capable of solving this fun-
damental contradiction. Our
epoch for them has only one
name: the atomic epoch. The
Soviet revisionists equal
atomic weapons to the laws of
historical development of so-
ciety. They negate the ob-
jective character of these
laws and slide into the po-
sitions of the bourgeois ide-
ologists and the apologists of
capitalism who have invented
a mass of theories to refute
the Marxist-Leninist theory
on imperialism as the final
phase of capitalism, and com-
unism as a classless so-
ciety without violence and
wars. Atomic weapons can
by no means alter the ob-
jective laws of the develop-
ment of society, nor can they
save imperialism from its fi-
nal destruction. They are a
social product in a given
stage of the development of
mankind, regardless of their
power of mass destruction
which, still, cannot check the
advances of society.

The new political thought
also was intended to create a public
opinion unfavourable to the
Americans, which, according
to Moscow, may serve in a
certain extent Washington to
come back to the Geneva
talks more ensemble to com-
promise.

The new political thought
is nothing but an expression
of the Soviet strategy of
compromise with the United
States of America in their
rivalry for world domination
and hegemony.

For its part, the United
States of America have made
the formula of "the new po-
litical thought" its own.

In the essence, both con-
cepts, American or Soviet,
have the same content. The
United States and the Soviet
Union see the contemporary
world from their positions of
imperialist superpowers, ac-
cording to which others
should think and act accord-
ing to the recipes given by
Moscow and Washington. The
bourgeois-revisionist political
and philosophical doctrines
and concepts are and will al-
ways be intended as apologies
of imperialist and social-impe-
rilateral policies. Within this
context fits the doctrine of
"the new political thought" which, through the demo-
gorical interpretation of the le-
gitimate concerns of the peo-
ple about peace and genuine
international security, is in-
tended to convince world opin-
ion that the world hegemony
of the two superpowers, and
their cooperation and com-
promise are the road to the
salvation of mankind from
catastrophe.