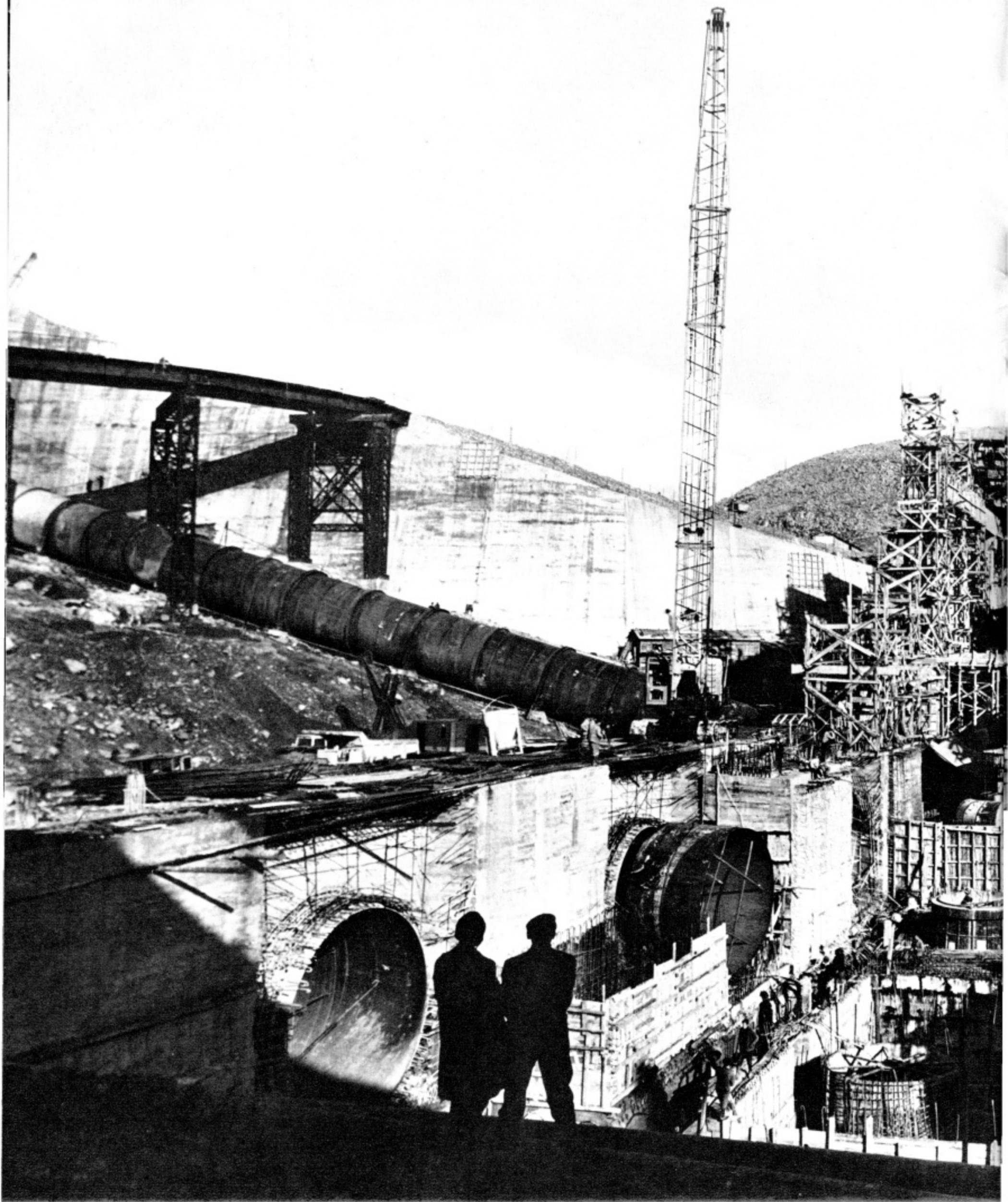




NEW ALBANIA

1971
No 1

YEAR XXV



In November this year the "Mao Tsetung" Hydro-Power Station will be put into operation. It will give 1.3 times more electricity than the production of electric energy in the whole of Albania in 1968 year.

On November 1, 1971, the Sixth Regular Congress of the Party of Labour of Albania will be Held

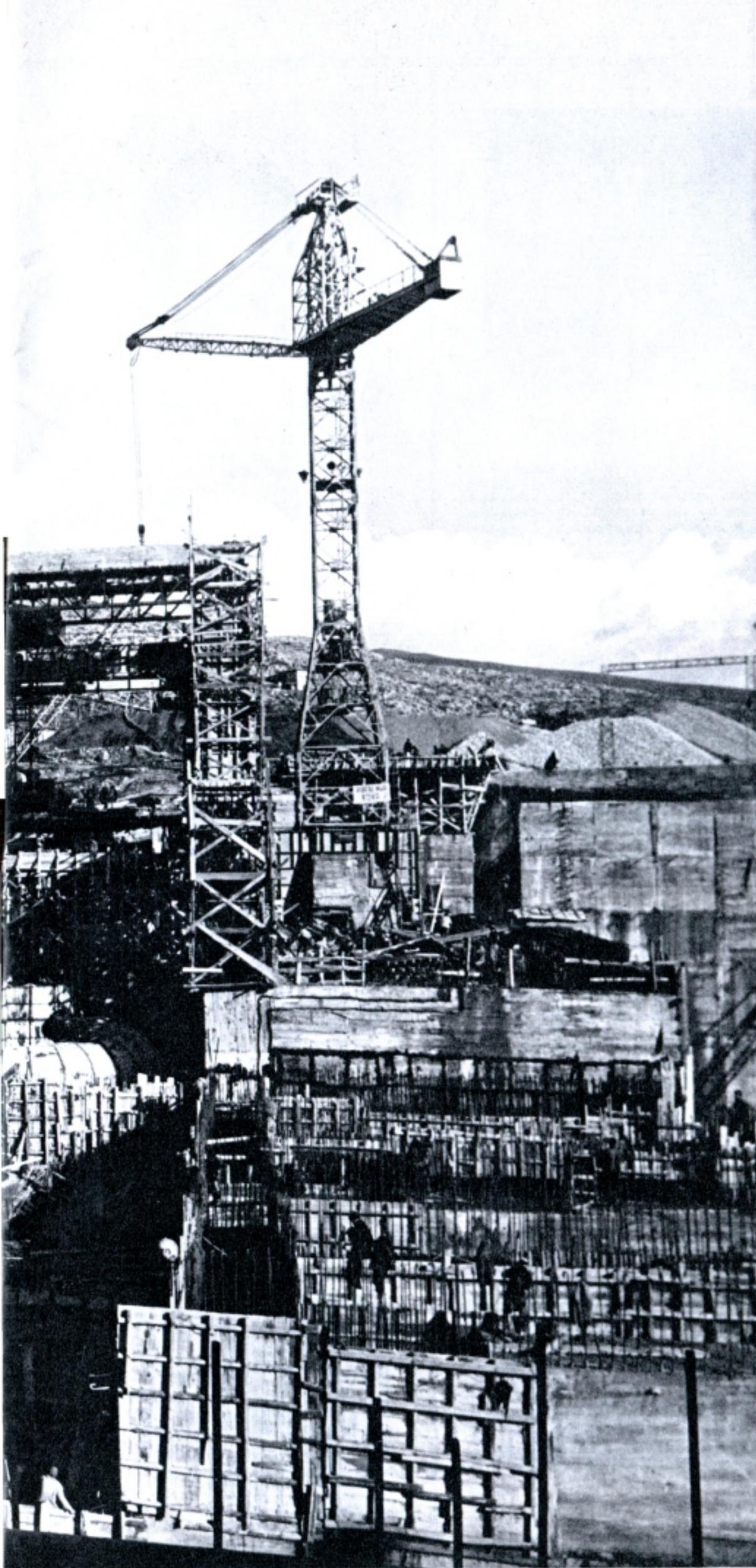
The 11th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, convened on the 25th and 26th of January 1971, decided to call the Sixth Regular Congress of the Party of Labour of Albania on November 1, 1971 with the following agenda:

1.—Report on the activity of the CC of the Party of Labour of Albania by the First Secretary of the CC of the Party of Labour of Albania, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

2.—Report of the Central Control and Auditing Commission by the Commission's Chairman, Comrade Ibrahim Sina.

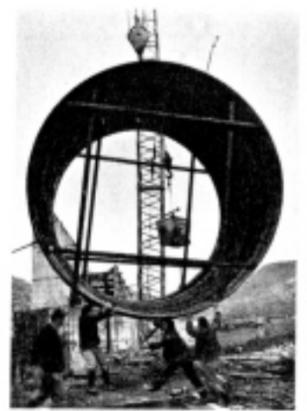
3.—Report on the directives of the Sixth Congress of the Party of Labour of Albania for the Fifth Five-Year Plan of the economic and cultural development of the People's Republic of Albania for the years 1971-1975, by Comrade Mehmet Shehu, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the PLA and Chairman of the Council of Minister of the PRA.

4.—Elections to the central organs of the Party. The rule of representation at the Congress will be: One delegate with a deliberative vote for every 100 Party member and one delegate with a consultative vote for every 100 Party alternate members.





The second session of the 7th legislature of the People's Assembly held its proceeding on January 28 and 29. At this session the People's Assembly considered and approved of the draft-law on the state plan for the development of economy and culture for the year 1971, the draft-law on the state budget, etc. In the photo: The holding of proceedings of the People's Assembly.



The collective of the builders of the big "Mao Tsetung" Hydro-Power Station on the Drini River, in a letter addressed to Comrade Enver Hoxha on January 11, 1971, among other things wrote: "We pledge ourselves to put the power station into operation on November 8, 1971, the day of the jubilee of the 30th anniversary of the founding of our glorious Party. . ." In the photo: A view from the construction of the Qyrmaq 2 dam.



A Delegation of the Central Committee of the Albanian Working Youth Union headed by the First Secretary of this Union, Agim Mero, took part in the celebrations of the seventh anniversary of the people's revolution in Zanzibar. The Delegation had cordial meetings with the African youth.

In the photo: The Delegation being warmly received by the young workers of a Textile Plant.



The song festival over the radio and television is one of the most cherished activities of the working people of the city and country.

On the New Year's eve, the IXth festival was held and it marked another step forward to the promotion of the artistic level of the creativeness of our composers and singers.

In the photo: The singer, Justina Aliaj, singing the song entitled "The ring road".



In the studio of the sculptor Janaq Paço, the visitor may always see something new. Recently he made the bust of the distinguished linguist Aleksander Xhuvani.



Houses and hearths of culture in coop. farms exercise a wide activity in the ideoesthetic education of the working people.

In the photo you see the amateur group of the variety show of the "Ylli i kuq" Coop. Farm in the District of Lezha.



Many more films will be produced by the "New Albania" Film Studio. Some of these feature and documentary films are completed and are on in our cinemas.

In the photo: A snapshot from the new feature film "when a day dawned".



Every year in our country is organized the month of afforestation and of the fight against soil erosion. Tens and hundreds of thousands of citizens of all ages take part in planting trees during this month. In the photo: A group of volunteers during afforestation work.

“FROM ONE DAY TO ANOTHER”



Physical and military education is one of the fundamental components in our school programmes. *In the photo:* Pupils of the school “11 Janar” during military training.



On January 23 there was signed in Tirana the plan on the cultural co-operation for the year 1971 between the People's Republic of Albania and the Socialist Republic of Rumania.

The plan was signed by the Vice-Minister of Education and Culture Mantho Bala for the Albanian team and by the Vice-Minister of the Foreign Office, Vasile Gliga, for the Rumanian team.



The track of the Elbasan-Prenjas Youth Railroad is lengthened. In some sectors of this railroad which penetrates through rough highland areas, the rails have now been laid and the builders are gravelling the track. The youths have pierced two the longest tunnels and are vigorously working in building the bridge spanning Bushtrica, which is 300 metres long and 50 metres high.



Technical scientific revolution has embraced all the enterprises and institutions of our country. In the process of this revolution to instill the new in production, a special role is being played by technological bureaus which are composed of engineers, technicians and workers.

In the photo: View from the work in the technological bureau of “Enver” Mechanical Plant.

Fresh tomatoes in the winter: These are now grown in the experimental centre of the Institute of Hydro-Meteorological Studies. The beds are hotted in an original way by an apparatus constructed by the workers themselves. The gathering of tomatoes for the winter season has begun since November.

In the photo: Two women workers picking tomatoes.



The continuous development of the medical service has required the production at Home of the Electromedical Apparatuses. This new apparatus is produced in the Orthopedics Shop of Tirana. During this Five-Year Plan this shop will be turned into a plant which will produce only electromedical and lab apparatuses.

In the photo: Equipment produced in the Orthopedics Shop.



An Exhibition of the Works of New Painters and Sculptors was recently opened in Tirana. There were presented about 200 works. In their works the new artists have shown their talent to reflect the life of new Albania, the rich inner world of our people.

In the photo: Tableau “The gymnasts” by M. Fushekati.



Specialized cadres who go to schools and cultural institutions of the whole country graduate from the musical conservatory.

In the photo: Students of the musical conservatory after the classes.

CAPITAL INVESTMENTS IN THE YEARS 1961-1970

About the great changes and transformations taking place in the spheres of culture and economy of our country, speak best than anything else, the capital investments. If we are to mention here some of the main figures of the last decade 1961-1970, we will notice that the two last Five-Year Plans have been years of a quick and incomparable development.

During the last ten years only were invested 16 billion and 589 million leks for the development of productive forces, to quicker the building of the material-technical basis of socialism, to modernize agriculture, to build schools, hospitals and dwelling houses. To judge about the proportions of those investments, it suffices to say that the investments made during the decade 1961-1970 reach only 6 billion and 980 million leks which means an increase of 238 per cent.

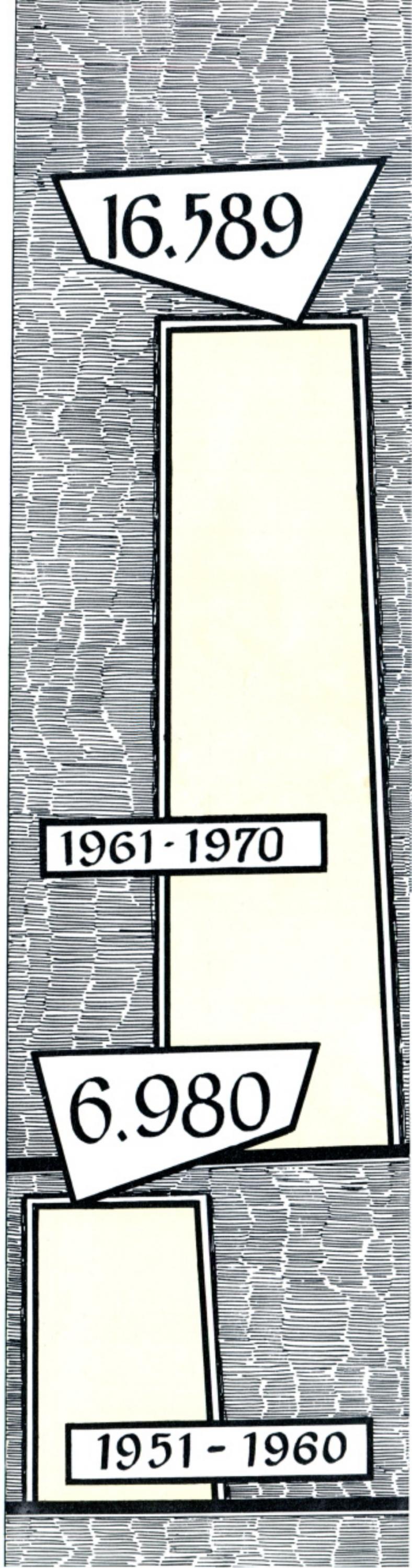
Which is the result of these investments?

First, it is the high average annual rate of increase of the total industrial output. Thus, during the years 1966-1969, the average annual rate of the increase of industrial output has been 14.2 per cent. In those years have been built such works which considering their size, proportions, investments and capacity stand no comparison. Such is the great Textile Mill Mao Tsetung in Berat. The production of this mill, alone, is bigger than the production of the whole industry in 1938 year. Other works of that kind are the Nitrate Fertilizer Plant and the Heat Power Station in Fieri with a capacity of 100,000 KWH, etc. Our engineers and specialists, by detecting new oil-containing zones, new mineral resources like chromium, copper, iron-nickel, made it possible for the production to increase greatly during those last ten years. As compared with 1960 year the oil-output has increased 80 per cent while copper-ore is being produced 4 times more; electric energy is being produced 4.1 times more. Such successes have been attained in the other branches of economy too, like in agriculture for instance. Agriculture has been intensified. In favour of this speaks the increase of the productivity of different cultures. As compared with 1960 year the productivity of grain has increased to 90.5 per cent while that of maize has increased 2.2 times.

All these successes go to show clearly that our economy has been increased and strengthened.

Characteristic of the investments made in the sphere of the development of production forces and in the building of the material and technical basis of socialism, is their increase from year to year, side by side with the strengthening of our economy. Another characteristic feature of the capital investments is that 80 per cent of them have been spent in productive sectors, they have been used for the development of the productive forces. The building of the material-technical basis composes the foundation and the source for the creation of the conditions for the improvement of the material and cultural state of the people. In accordance with this orientation, in the years 1961-1965, 6 billion and 770 million leks were spent on the development of industry, 2,150,000,000 leks have been used for the development of agriculture, 657 millions leks for education and culture, 1,011,000,000 leks for the construction of dwelling houses. Another feature of the investments is that during these years the investments have been greatly increased on machinery and drill investigations. This is quite evident: the industry which is being built must be mainly based on the raw materials secured in the country and to process at home the large riches of the subsoil and soil.

The all-round development of industry and agriculture, the uninterrupted strengthening of the economic basis, makes it possible, that in the coming years the funds of education, culture and health service be steadily increased.



The total amount of investments (in million leks).



① Three sisters, Hajrie, Fatime and Zyla during the lesson.

② Fatime and Zyla work in the same machinery.

③ And here is the third sister-Hajrie during the process of threading.

“Three Sisters”

Shaban Vani

We met them in the shops of Nr. 1 Weaving Factory of Mao Tsetung Textile Mill, in Berat. They are three: Fatimja, Hajrija and Zyla. They are sisters. The three of them were born in a house, together passed the childhood and were brought up in the valley of the same village. Anywhere and at any time you may see them together.

Some years ago, a sudden event for our days occurred to the three sisters: the father wanted to marry them off without their approval. It seems he forgot that these three girls are not any longer as the ones of the bygone times. They did not submit to the old custom of the highlanders, they resolved to find out for themselves the path into life. And they did move to Berat to work in this big textile combine, to become workers. So did they undertook the journey from the most northern district of Albania, — Tropoja, and descended here. Three of them brought a paradox that reminds us of the bitter past of the Albanian woman. In the meantime, they showed us once more the power of the Albanian novelty. When they arrived in the Textile Mill, it appeared to them as if they were in a different world.

Gash Village of Tropoja is as small as it is calm. When they saw the equipment and that large collective of workers, they hesitated for the moment.

— Sister, how do you think, can we push onward? Six eyes were met and understood one another without words. The next day they were asked:

— What about your school?

— The primary — they answered simultaneously.

They were ashamed for the truth, as if it were their fault. The youngest one, Zyla, couldn't contain herself and added:

— But we shall continue the school . . . we are conscious that we can't go too far with the primary school. So, in the life of the three sisters a new page was written. First of all, they finished the one-year textile course in the Textile Mill of Tirana. Then, they started attending the school. They learned painstakingly, just as it happens with those who have decided to keep pace with the present time. They are now finishing the eight-year school. We became acquainted with them when they were working. We found Hajrie near the weaving machine, while Fatime and Zyle by the spinning one. The first thing that attracted our attention was their skilful moving hands. One might think that the three sisters had been working at the machines throughout their life. The people of the Nr. 1 Looming Plant are somewhat confused when this question is raised: who is the best of the sisters? And it is because that they are all diligent, untired both in work and school, affectionate towards their girl friends.

On parting with them, the youngest sister said:

— Next year, we are going to attend the technical school that has been set up here. We'll become middle trained technicians.

The two other sisters smiled and nodded approval.



②



③



"Three heroes of Shkodra" — (oil. painting) by: Vladimir Jani.

THE STORY OF A PICTURE

Kolë Jakova, writer

Looking at this painting, the recollections send us far back to those dark days of the fascist reign in Albania and precisely to June 22 of the year 1942. That morning was beautiful for the City of Shkodra, full of light and sunshine, full of natural beauty, Shkodra has on the first summer days. But that beautiful morning was spoilt since dawn by the shootings of rifles, bombs and machine-guns. Shkodra awoke uneasy. In Firej Street, in the house of Jordan Misja, three comrades were surrounded: Perlat Rexhepi, Branko Kadija and Jordan, the host of the house. The spies had searched where they were hidden and had informed at night the fascist forces. The house was surrounded by hundreds of policemen, militiamen and Italian carabinieri. The Communists answered the call for surrender by rifle shots and hand-grenade explosions. Then the big epepee began which shook the hearts of the Shkodra inhabitants as well as of the whole Albanian people. The battle of the three comrades began against three hundred enemy troops. There the friends and enemies saw with their own eyes where the spiritual force of the Communists equipped with the high ideal of man's liberation from slavery arrives at.

The enemy forces had climbed on the roofs of the houses there a bouts and hurl on Jordan's house grenades and petrol bottles. They shot from the windows, by-streets and street corners, while the surrounded were answering tit-for-tat.

The nineteen-year-old Branko was the first martyr who laid down his life fighting. Jordan

was saturated with petrol and was all set on fire. Thus swept by the flames he went out to the courtyard and threw himself into the well. Later on he was found there by the fascists and hung him.

The roof and the ceiling were destroyed and fired. Perlat remained alone. The fascists threw bombs and petrol bottles but the three brave men had covered mattresses on the floor and the grenades fell lightly and did not explode. With these grenades taken by the enemies Perlat was fighting. He hurled the grenades at the enemies and shouted: "We are still alive. The Communists will never die". Thus Perlat fought till his body became as a sieve by the bullets. He had fallen down near the gate of the house and he had exposed to the enemies his part of the body belt downwards. This part was smashed into smithereens by machine-guns till they thought he had breathed his last. Then the fascists sent a militiaman to look at. He came lightly close to the door and when he was leaning his head to look inside the house set on fire, one bullet touched him on the doorway. Perlat who was still alive had killed him. The fascists, alarmed by the heroic resistance of the three Communists brought aircrafts to bomb the surrounded house, which they could not capture. The death of the three heroes of Shkodra was a new war-cry. Three died but hundreds of others joined the ranks of the fighters for freedom. This event has served as a source of inspiration to poets, composers and painters. The painter, Vladimir Jani, has depicted a scene from the battle of the three heroes in June 22, 1942.



"Comrade Enver Hoxha on the days of the spring onslaught, in 1944". by: F. Haxhiu.



Editor's Postbag

Donzeaud Jean, France

I eagerly expect every issue of "New Albania" Review which I read with great interest from the first up to the last page. I would like your magazine to treat of the following questions during the year 1971:

- The pioneers of Albania.
- The new Albanian sculpture with photos from the most powerful works of socialist realism.
- Albania, yesterday and today, viewed by aged Albanians.

Bihemi Mozaard, Brazzaville
People's Republic of the Congo

I was overjoyed to receive the questions of the competition about Albania. I am giving the answers to the competition and convey please my fraternal greetings to the Albanian people.

Peng Shih-Chun,

People's Republic of China

I am a reader of your magazine "New Albania". While I'm writ-

ing it seems to me as if I'm talking with friends of heart. It is true that though we are separated from thousands of mountains and rivers, our hearts are closely bound together. By reading your "New Albania" Magazine and some books about Albania, I have learnt about your valiant people, about your all-round victories in all fields. My heart springs with joy and I take pride in your victories scored in 26 years and I feel out and out your closed friend. . .

I love Albania and her brave people. I love the Albanian Party of Labour and its great leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Boldinel France, Perugia, Italy

I am really very thankful for your letter and postage stamps. Making use of the chance, I send you my best wishes.

Louise Edith Sarrazin, Canada

I am writing to you, because I want to have two copies of your very interesting publications "Problems of the complete emancipation of the woman in the People's Republic of Albania" in French, shown in your magazine.

I wish to congratulate you for your magazine which is being improved from issue to issue and which tells us of many things about your country.

Kassaul Mohamed Ben Idris, Algeria

Greetings to the brothers of the "New Albania" Editorial Board.

Conversation with the Reader

Question: For two years running I am regularly receiving the magazine "New Albania" and I am following with interest the materials illustrating the construction of socialism in your country. I would like to know something also about your press, what organs are issued and what profile do they have?

I thank you hoping that I will find my desired answer in the future issues of the magazine.

Albert Richard — Switzerland

Answer: The number of the daily and periodical press organs actually published in our country is also an important index of the progress made in new Albania. Before the establishment of the people's power in Albania there were published not more than 10 press organs. They had a very limited circulation due to the fact that about 80 per cent of the population were illiterate.

Today in our country there are issued over 60 daily and periodical press organs. The main organ and with the largest circulation is the newspaper "ZERI I POPULLIT", central organ of the Party of Labour of Albania. "BASHKIMI", central organ of the Albanian Democratic Front, enjoys also a broad popularity in the masses. Central organs are also published by the mass organisations. "PUNA" is the organ of the Albanian Trade Unions, "ZERI I RINISE", organ of the Albanian Working Youth Union, "SHQIPETARJA E RE", organ of the Albanian Women's Union, "LUFTETARI", central organ of the People's Army, "DRITA", organ of the Albanian Writer and Artists Union, etc. The review "RRUGA E PARTISE" is the theoretical organ of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania. Other important reviews and magazines are: "YLLI" illustrated magazine, "NENDORI" literary magazine, "HOSTENI", satirical magazine, "ARËSIMI POPULLORE", "EKONOMIA POPULLORE", etc.

Periodical organs are also published in the main districts of this country.

Various institutions and departments publish likewise their periodical press organ. "MESUESI" is the organ of the Ministry of Education and Culture and is published twice a week, "BUJQËSIA SOCIALISTE", "NDËRTUESI", "SHËNDETESIA POPULLORE", "BULETINI I SHKENCAVE TE NATYRËS", "BULETINI I STUDIMEVE HISTORIKE", "BULETINI I STUDIMEVE FILOLOGJIKE", etc. are organs with a narrower profile and deal with problems of respective sectors.

It is worth mentioning that the main organs of the new Albanian press began to be published during the days of the National Liberation Struggle in the conditions of illegality. Thus, for example, "ZERI I POPULLIT" was printed for the first time by means of mimeographs on August 25, 1942. This event is celebrated every year as the day of our press. "BASHKIMI", too, began to be published during the days of the struggle, in 1943 year. The central organs of youth and woman belong to that period. Every brigade of the National Liberation Army had its own press organ. There were also pocket newspapers for the detachments.

Question: Can you give me in "New Albania" some information on the right of divorce and how is this right implemented in your country?

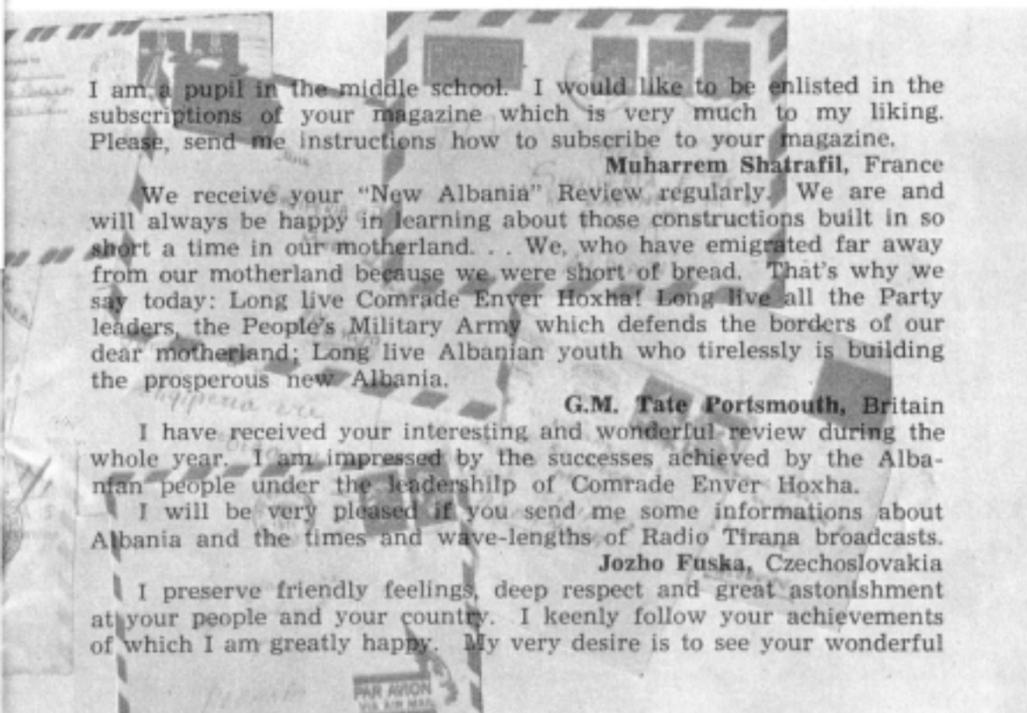
Franco Rilandi — Italy

Answer: The marriage and family in the People's Republic of Albania are under the protection of the state. The marriage in the People's Republic of Albania is a laic institution. It is reached with the free will of both sides, it is based on the principle of equality and on sound feeling of love and good understanding.

But, due to a number of factors, the conjugal relations can be shaken and the marriage lose its aim. In these circumstances, our state, without giving up its care for the protection and strengthening of the families, allows the divorce. Our legislation of the family allows the divorce when it is proved that the marriage has lost its moral basis



Under the auspices of the Austria-Albanian Friendship Association, there was opened in the Palace of "Palfy" in Vienna an Albanian Exhibition on Sculpture and Painting which are attended by a lot of people. They expressed their sympathy for our country and appreciated the works of Albanian artists.



I am a pupil in the middle school. I would like to be enlisted in the subscriptions of your magazine which is very much to my liking. Please, send me instructions how to subscribe to your magazine.

Muharrem Shatrafil, France

We receive your "New Albania" Review regularly. We are and will always be happy in learning about those constructions built in so short a time in our motherland. . . We, who have emigrated far away from our motherland because we were short of bread. That's why we say today: Long live Comrade Enver Hoxha! Long live all the Party leaders, the People's Military Army which defends the borders of our dear motherland; Long live Albanian youth who tirelessly is building the prosperous new Albania.

G.M. Tate Portsmouth, Britain

I have received your interesting and wonderful review during the whole year. I am impressed by the successes achieved by the Albanian people under the leadership of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

I will be very pleased if you send me some informations about Albania and the times and wave-lengths of Radio Tirana broadcasts.

Jozho Fuska, Czechoslovakia

I preserve friendly feelings, deep respect and great astonishment at your people and your country. I keenly follow your achievements of which I am greatly happy. My very desire is to see your wonderful

country, to know your people from near. It is a pity the conditions are unfavourable for the fulfilment of this desire. I show great interest in your wonderful illustrated "New Albania" Magazine. I want very much to know your country. May you please send any materials to me? I am writing to you in Slovakian language and I don't know if you will understand it or not. Your Radio Tirana broadcasts are very well heard here. I listen to your broadcasts in our language and this relieves me. . .

Dear friends, to conclude with, allow me to respectfully bend before your heroic people. I wish you and your people further successes in your work, happiness and satisfaction in your private life.

Eduard Sarlet, Belgium

While the Albanian people are joyfully and happily celebrating the 26th anniversary of the liberation, I can't help thinking of the road traversed, obstacles surmounted, sacrifices made and the severe struggle fought by them against enemies. The successes achieved in the socialist construction in Albania, more deeply convince me that only the dictatorship of the proletariat, only socialism are the spring of freedom and prosperity for the working people. In conclusion, I wish greater successes to your people who under the leadership of the Albanian Party of Labour and Comrade Enver Hoxha are firmly advancing towards future.

and does not serve any longer the interests of the husband and wife, children and society in general.

In the family code, the causes of divorce are included in one single article, the article 54, which stipulates: "Every consort can ask for divorce when, due to the constant quarrels, ill-treatment, grave offences, violation of conjugal loyalty, mental incurable diseases, grave court penalty of one of the consorts or for other reasons, the conjugal relations are so deeply shaken so that the joint living has become impossible and marriage has lost its aim"

The divorce is decided on by the court. The court in giving the verdict of divorce bears always in mind the interests of the children, therefore it connects the shakening of the conjugal relations and the impossibility of the continuation of the joint living with the interests of the children.

The right to ask for divorce is a right which is recognized to both the husband and wife. For the Albanian woman, this is not a formal right and sanctioned only by legislation, but this right is also ensured by the economic conditions which are created to her.

Comrade Enver Hoxha, speaking of divorce in our country, has said: "For the Albanian woman, in particular, the divorce is one of the most important victories. When the woman will correctly realize this victory, she will know how to use it".

The juridical practice proves that the Albanian woman is correctly exercising this right and the relationship between the lawsuits raised by the husbands and those raised by the wives is going towards equality. The juridical practice also testifies to that the demands presented by the women for divorce are mature. The public opinion in the People's Republic of Albania severely condemns every immature action, by each consort, which undermines the family. It is due to this reason that the family code stipulates that the decision adopted by the court on the divorce should contain, when the case is, also the consort who is responsible for the breaking of the marriage. The determining of the culprit consort for the divorce according to the Albanian legislation is important both from the moral educative viewpoint and the consequences connected with it, such as the right of the innocent and needy consort to be nourished by the former consort, and some other consequences connected with the extraordinary sums, with the family name, etc. By divorce the court settles also the question as to what parent should the children be entrusted for upbringing and education. When deciding on divorce the court fixes also the rate of the necessary

contribution for the upbringing and education of the children, in proportion with the economic conditions of each parent.

In the People's Republic of Albania a great and persistent all-round work is being done for the establishment of sound relations in family based on the principle of full equality between the consorts.

Question: On various publications about Albania there are old data on the population of your country. Due to my profession, as a teacher, I am interested in the number of the inhabitants of Albania, in the natural growth of the population and the average span of life.

I hope that my demand will find its answer on the pages of your nice magazine.

Ruth Benk — Australia

Answer: It resulted from the data of the April 1969 census that the number of the population of Albania amounted to 2,063,000 persons. In 1945 year, our country had a population of 1 million and 122,000 inhabitants.

In 1938 year; mortality was 17.8 persons per 1,000 inhabitants whereas in 1969 year; it was 7.5 persons. During the last decade alone, the deaths per 1,000 inhabitants are reduced to more than one fourth of their number.

These data illustrate the great work being done in the direction of the protection of the health of the working masses. Our country is one of the rare countries in the world where medical aid and treatment in the health institutions is fully free of charge.

The extension and the improvement of the medical service as well as the increase of the living standards in general, made it possible that the average span of life of the population amounted to 68 years. Before liberation it was 38 years.

Perceptible changes have taken place also in the structure of the population according to their age. During these past 25 years, over 62 per cent of the population is under 25 years. So, the majority of the population of this country was born, grown up and educated under the people's power. It follows from a general view of the structure of the population according to their age, that the population of this country is young, in progress and with a good demographic future.

The source of these successes is the wise, correct Marxist-Leninist policy followed by our Party and our Government in the direction of ensuring ever better living conditions to the people, including here also their social care for the health of the people.

OUR GLASS...

At the Tirana Archaeological Museum, the visitors get acquainted with ancient and interesting glass objects, which have been discovered in our country. Those which strike one's eyes are some golden earrings belonging to the second century of our era. They have instead of valuable stones glass imitations. A utensil discovered in an ancient grave in Koplik, north of Albania, attracts one's attention. It is full of colour reflection. It belongs to the third or fourth century of our era when the Illyrian tribe of Labeats lived at that area. To this tribe belongs also an ornamented glass which is discovered in the Podgorica Area and is preserved in the Hermitage of Leningrad.

All the exhibits with a diversity of colours speak of one thing: Our forerunners, the Illyrians, not only extensively used glass, but they also admired it. They skilfully worked glass that accompanied individuals also in grave.

In our ancient city of Apollonia, on the eastern Adriatic coast there have been discovered that there should have been a workshop for their production.

Unlike many other countries, the bridge connecting the ancient heritage with the present-day one is longer with us. Our glass resumed its existence only 20 years ago. A small workshop in Korça produced the first simple glass products. Today in Albania there are three factories dealing with the processing of glass. The newest factory is that of Kavaja which was inaugurated in November of the past year. Its technological level and high degree of mechanization fully respond to the present-day modern technological level. It opens a new page in this branch of industry. For the first time in the history of this country there were assembled the fully automatic equipments of the preparatory workshop, the automatic machine turning out bottles and other glass- recipients, furnaces with pots etc.

Although it is a young factory, you can see its products in all the trade units of this country. Let us mention here the transparent and opaque window glass panes of various measures which are produced for the first time. This year there will be exported also such window glass panes.

All the workers of the factory are young. Here it is not excluded the engineering and technical staff beginning from the chief engineer Petrit Spahiu. We met here many of them — glass-blowers, engravers, painters, laborants. We met the young man Rifat



Merhori while he was taking the glass-dough in one of the pots of the furnace.

—How is the work going on?

—Quite well. We are the most privileged... He considers himself as such because he likes very much his profession and considers it as the most beautiful one.

Whereas Violanda Golemi we found while she was concluding a fine colourful vase.

— I — she said — do here the work which I have dreamed of since I was a child. And here, as you see, together with my comrades, we beautify these products.

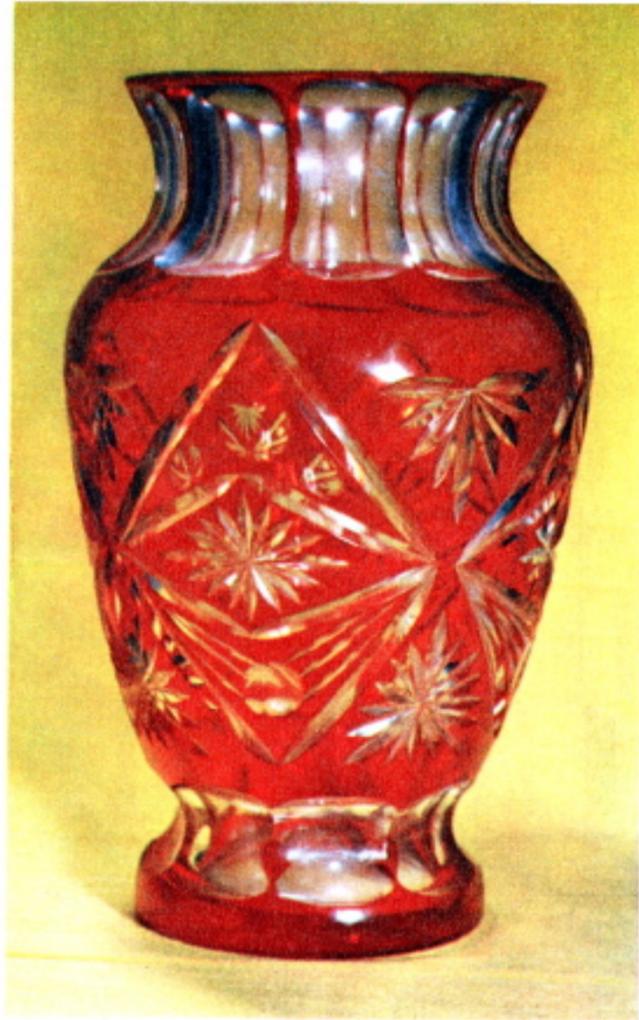
They have concentrated all their passion and fancy in the creation of these diversified articles with beautiful colours and motives.

But these are only the first steps. The young working collective considers everything made so far as a modest step forward. This factory will produce in the future a wide range of products. And in order that this future should come nearer, a technological school is open under this factory. The glass-blowers, engravers and painters will increase here their knowledge, will thresh their opinions, and will come across with the experience of the masters of the world.

The Albanian glass has entered on a broad road. During the current Five-Year Plan in which our country has entered, there will be set up also two other modern glass factories. They, too, will have their saying. The cadres for this branch of industry are trained in the Technical School of Building Materials in Tirana.

These cadres will lead forward, in new paths, the ancient tradition of our glass.





A moment from the work process of the team of crown-corks.



In the preparatory shop, the equipments and means of work are of the last word of the science. (Photos: by S. Xhillari).



The products are ready: It is Rukiye Habilli's turn to do the final checkup (Photos: by S. Xhillari). 11

In the recent 2-3 years, in the main cities of Albania there have been opened 12 subsidiaries of the Tirana State University, where, about 1,500 workers and cooperated students follow their higher studies without suspending work in 11 various specialities. These subsidiaries have been opened mainly in big work centers.

Leaving the plants, factories, work-sites, laboratories, they with book under their arms, go to the subsidiaries of the university. They are 1,082 working people of various professions, 42.7 per cent of whom are women and girls. Some of them study at the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, some others at that of Construction Engineering, still others at that of Industrial Chemistry or at one of the four branches of the Pedagogical Institute: history-geography, language-literature, mathematics-physics and biology-chemistry.

Among these worker students are young men and girls, aged people who long ago had left their school benches, and mothers.

... We have come to the second grade of mechanical engineering. All the students are absorbed in the explanation given by the pedagogue of theoretical mechanics, Pandeli Çaçi.

They listen, jot down notes, ask questions about complicated problems, etc. The student Anesti Dedi works at the industrial enterprise of metal work-processes. There he works as a solderer of the sixth category. Now their collective is producing the first trailers for agricultural machines. Hatixhe Mahmudaj works at the Nail-Bulb Plant of Kavaja. She is a very good worker and student. She comes to the university subsidiary three times a week.

It is their strong desire that prompts this young girl and her comrades to come to Durrës to follow their higher studies. Here are the students Kujtim Milla and Dhimitër Gjika respectively workers in the State Enterprise of the Repairing of the Communication Motor-Vehicles and in the Port Construction Enterprise, the former mechanic, the latter electro-mechanic. They are both excellent students. The will and persistence in studies characterize Dilaver Kadiu, too, he is a mechanic in the industrial state enterprise of production in Kavaja. We asked him: What do you profit from the school?

— The opening of university subsidiaries here in Durrës, too, is a great help to us. Thus we were giving the possibility to raise higher our educational and ideological standards. The knowledge gained here is helping us a great deal in our everyday work.

At the construction engineering there study 70 worker students. This branch was opened this year. Here will be trained the first high cadres for the great needs of construction. Among these students we met the land surveyor Flora Beqari. She enthusiastically spoke of the branch she follows. The same words were said by her Comrades Hava Kadriu and Bukurie Bulku.

Tomorrow these girls will become engineers, will design plants and factories, beautiful dwelling buildings.

21 women and girls, more than half of the class, study at the industrial-chemistry branch. They come here from Durrës, Kavaja and Shijak. Tomorrow they will be chemical engineers. Miriam Dervishi and Vjolca Lame who study here, work at the Glass Factory of Kavaja.

Hundreds of other students are prepared in the branches of university as economists or teachers. They, without suspending work, are trained as high cadres to serve wherever the interest of the motherland requires them.

Kozeta Ollashi



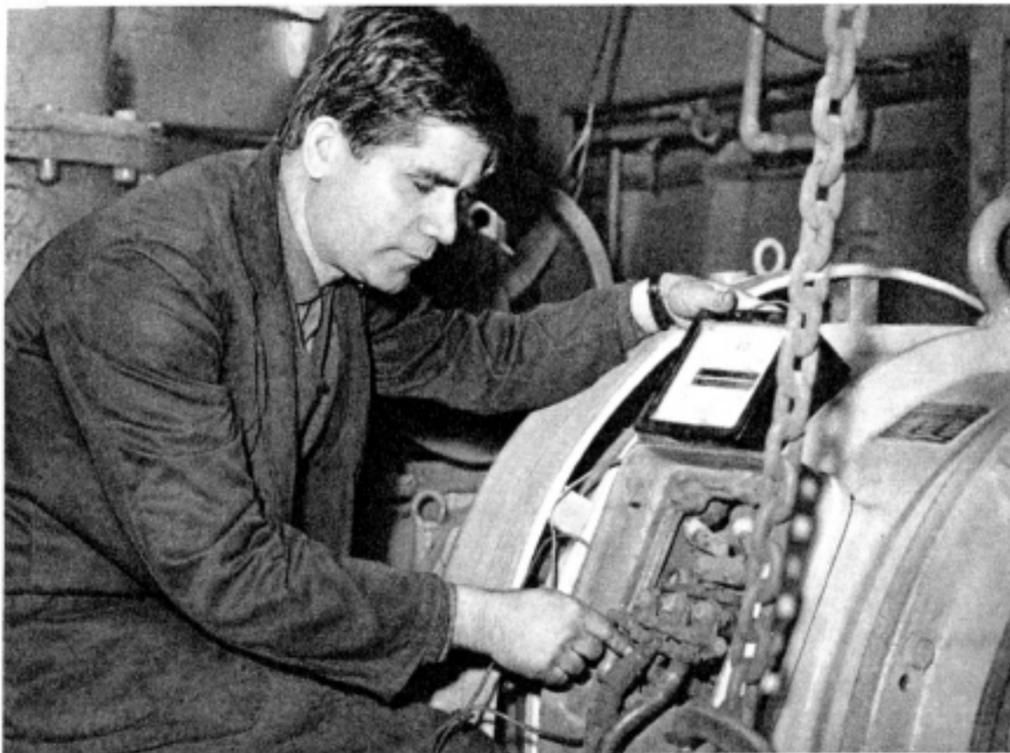
①

Students in





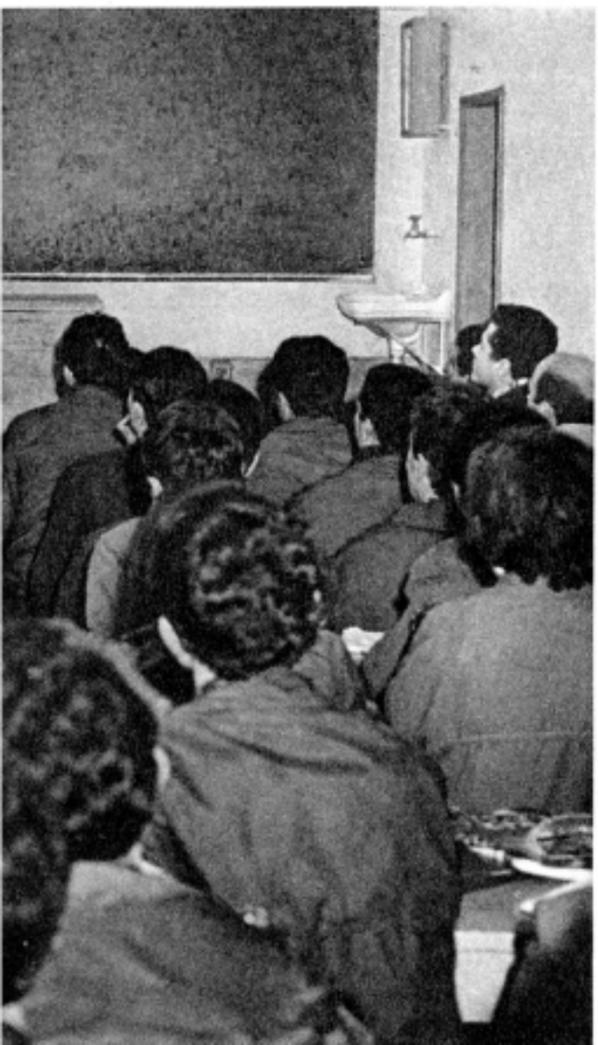
③



④

Overalls

②



⑤



① The hour of lesson is approaching. The students are coming to attend lectures in the building of the subsidiary (Photoes: by S. Xhillari).

② In the auditorium.

③ ④ The electrician Dhimiter Gjoni during the lesson hour (on the right above) and during production work.

⑤ Radio-mechanic Vjolca Duka during the work. She is a regular student of the university subsidiary.



Moments of work on the draining of Terbufi marshland
(Photo: by I. Ristani).

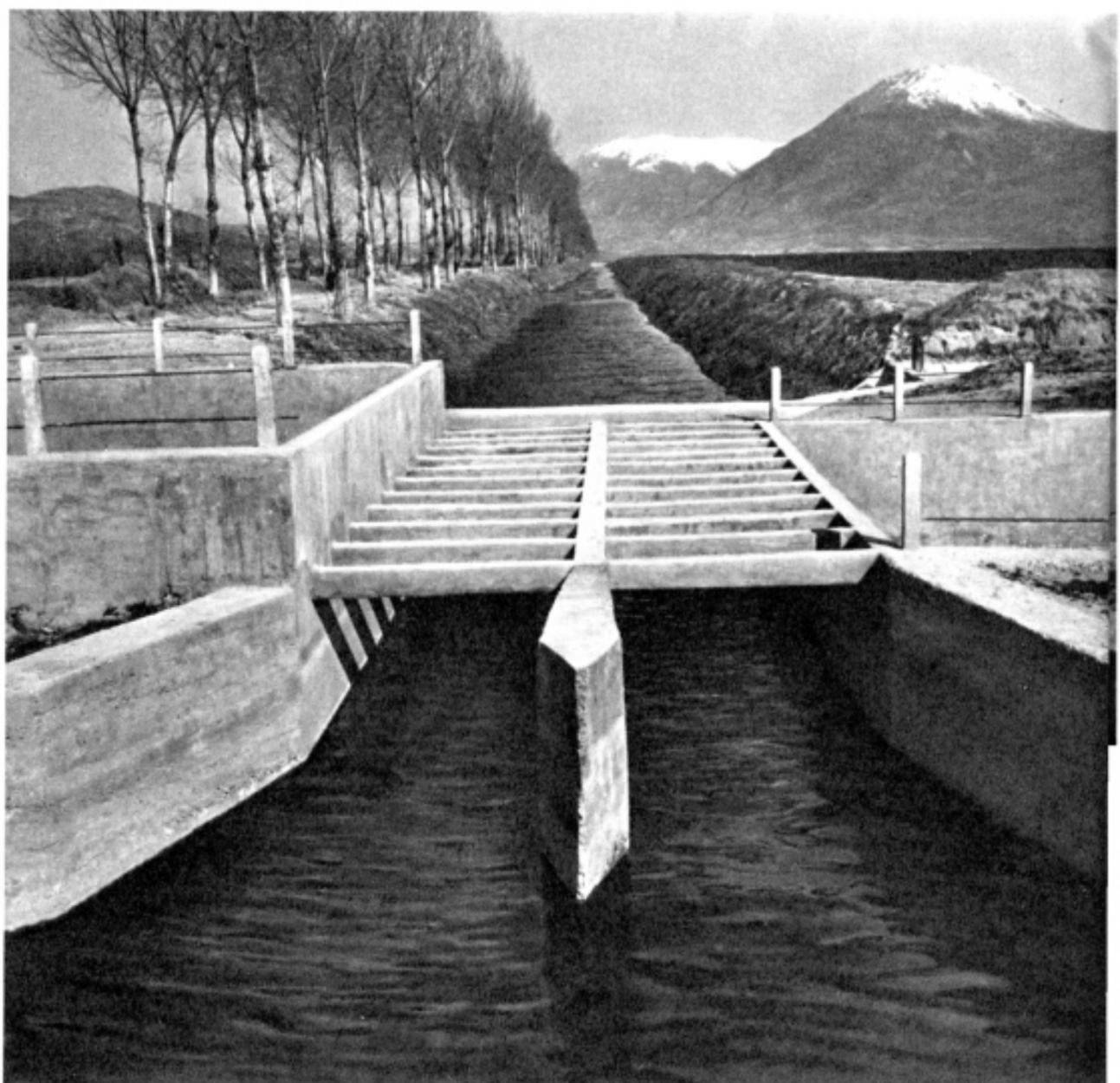
A great work has been done for the land improvement and irrigation of the Devolli Plain in the District of Korça. In the photo: The big irrigation canal that has been recently pierced. (Photo: by S. Xhillari).

LAND AND WATER

Engineer Murat Klosi

Manager of the Land Reclamation Study and
Designing Institute

In the last two or three days of 1970 year, and on the first day of the year 1971, in the southern and southern-eastern parts of Albania there were torrents and continuous rainfalls, which caused an immediate overflow of the rivers. In some cases, the rivers even exceeded the highest levels, recorded until today. In Gjirokastra, within five days, the rainfall was 532 mm. In Permet, too, there were heavy rainfalls. Seman, Shkumbin and Vjosa Rivers flowed over the highest levels recorded in 1946 year and during the winter of 1962-63 years. Shkumbini and Vjosa nearly surpassed the level they had reached during the catastrophic floods of 1937 year. How-





A view of the Durrës Plain after the land reclamation work. (Photo: by N. Kodheli).

ever, the damages caused by the great floods in the first days of this year were meagre and cannot be compared with those occurred in the past.

Many a citizens recall the floods of 1937 year, when waters of Vjosa, Senen and Shkumbini Rivers, swiftly spread over Myzeqeja Fields, came together, setting up a vast lake of nearly 60,000 hectare, that was linked with the sea, and caused damages in men, livestock, and property of hundreds of inhabited centers. In 1946 year, hundreds of inhabitants of Lushnja Villages remained crept over the trees, until they were hemmed out, through boats.

The floods of this year did not cause any damage in men, and the damages in agricultural crops were limited.

It may be explained, in the first place, by the strict land reclamation and irrigation measures that have been taken after the establishment of the people's regime. As an outcome of the construction of hundreds of big and small land reclamation and irrigation works, in every corner of the republic the physical map of Albania, was transformed: there where formerly stretched tens of thousands of hectares of marshlands and marsh and where the rivers streamed capriciously across the fields, now lie blooming fields, with a full network of drained and irrigating trenches, powerful pumping stations for draining and watering, and overflow lengthy weirs fixed along the river-beds, etc. It were the dikes those which barred the rivers from overflowing and flooding the fields; where it was not profitable to build up such dams, the waters that flooded the field, found their way to the network of drained and irrigating canals and

pumping stations which have already been constructed in all our coastal fields.

Secondly, this time, all the people of the areas that were liable to suffer the floods, as soon as the alarm was given in the night of December 31, 1970, gave up celebration of the New Year, rushed all out to the fields, stalls, stores, dykes, bridges and wherever the need was, and led by the local state organs of the district and assisted by the army and militia, took all the measures to avoid damages and face anything that might happen.

It is due to these two factors, that the floods passed swiftly, the eventual damages were restored and within two or three days, enterprises and agricultural co-operatives that had been damaged by the floods, resumed their normal activities again. The works done in the field of land reclamation and irrigation during 26 years of the people's power, are not only plentiful, but they are also diverse and stretch both in fields, hill sides, and mountains.

In the lowland areas, there has been completed the drying up, drainage and irrigation. Thus, the land improvement of almost all of our plains with 210,000 hectares. There have been left 25,000 hectares, where the work on land improvement is going on. For the land improvement of these plains, it has been required to built such remarkable works, which have drawn the attention of many foreign specialists and scientists, who have visited our country, as it is the case with the complex land reclamation of Lushnja's Myzeqeja, with a square of 30,000 hectares. For the irrigation of these lands, the big irrigation reservoir of Murriz-Thana, in a volume of 65 million cubic meters, has been constructed. For drying up of Tërbufi

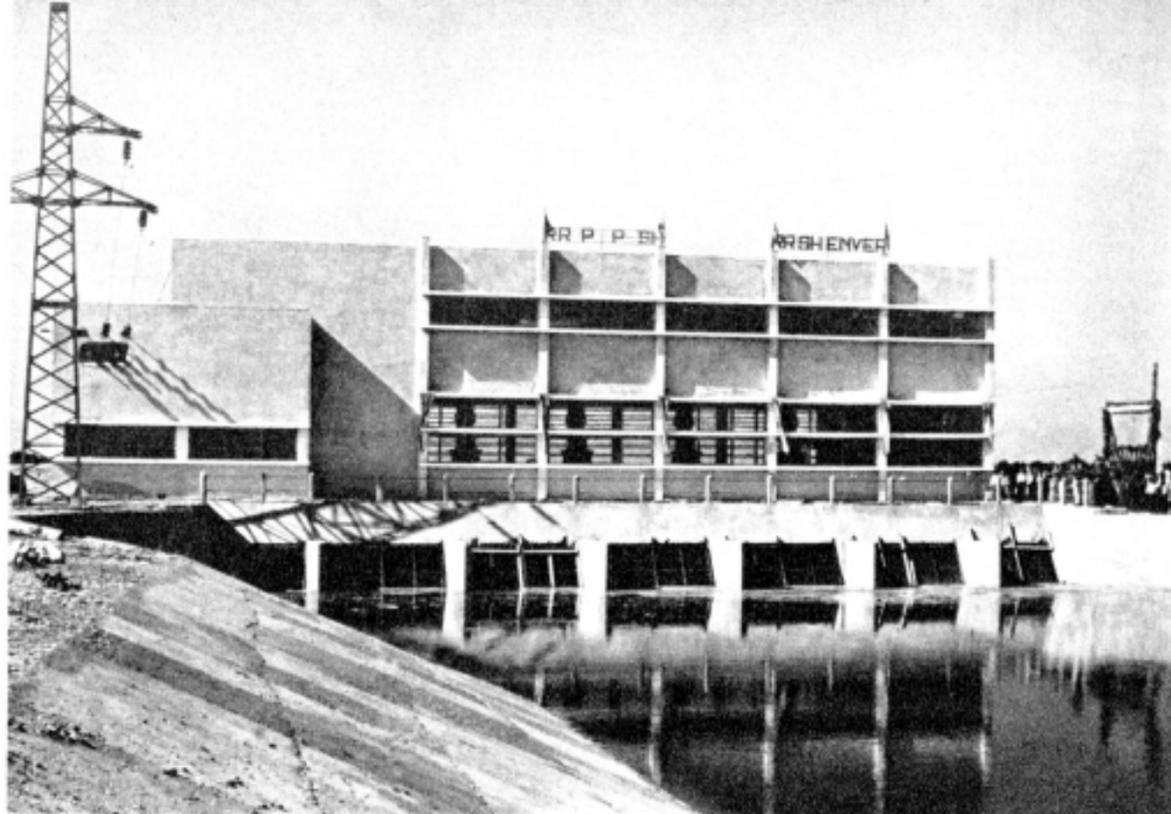
marshland that amounts to 8,000 hectares and is included in this work, it has been constructed a powerful hydrant with a capacity of 25 cubic meters per second.

For the land improvement of Muzeqeja of Fieri, consisting of 20,000 hectares, there has been built Hoxhara hydrant, one of the biggest in the Balkan Peninsula and Italy, with a suction capacity of 35 cubic meters per second and which drains nearly 14,000 hectares. It is built a big irrigation canal of 55 kilometers and with a capacity of 15 cubic meters per second.

For the watering of Roskoveci Plain there has been constructed the Kurjan Reservoir, with a volume of 33 million cubic meters, whereas for that of Durrësi, there are built 7 reservoirs, with a total volume of 32 million cubic meters, etc.

Until now, there have been constructed in our country 11 pumping stations (hydrants) for the drying up of marshlands, with a total capacity of 150 cubic meters per second and big drained collectors which run 160 cubic meters per second.

In order to prevent rivers from flooding the plains and carrying away the land by them, there have been built artificial barriers and there has been clayed the whole length of the Mati, Ishem, Shkumbin, Seman, Bistricë, Kalasë, Pavel River banks and partly that of Drin, Dunavec and Devoll. The length of these embankments reaches almost 400 kilometers. A great work has started in the hilly and mountainous areas of the country. As a matter of course, the hilly and mountainous regions were more difficult from technical point of view, expensive and required much more labour and sweat — in comparison with the field works, in spite of that, all the dif-



The pumping station in Hoxhara (Photo: by M. Progonati).

Through this canal the waters of Mati River, after setting in motion the turbines of two big hydropower stations, spread over the fields of Lezha for watering of the agricultural crops (Photo: by S. Xhillari).



"Naum Panxhi" Irrigation Canal, some tens of km. long, in the District of Elbasan.



difficulties were overcome. However, in case that during the 1961-65 years, in hilly and mountainous areas were set up irrigation works of 10 per cent of the total fund spent, during the Fourth Five-Year Plan (1966-70 years) here have been spent on these projects, nearly 45 per cent of the total fund.

There have been constructed in these areas, hundreds of reservoirs, starting with the smallest up to those with a capacity of 5 million cubic meters. It is due to these reservoirs and a lot of pumping stations that tens of thousands of hectares have been irrigated.

The Institute of Research and Projection of Land Improvement, has already charted the diagrams of the complete irrigation of southern Albania, and in two years to come, will complete the study on the full irrigation of the republic, and on basis of which, will chart the irrigation map of Albania, a work that will lay a solid foundation of carrying the irrigation system further to the hilly and mountainous regions, where it is included almost 90 per cent of the territory of the republic.

On making the balance sheet of the work done in the field of the land improvement and irrigation works so far, it comes out that until 1970 year, for construction of these works, there have been spent 1,650 million lek and the capacity of these works set up as a republic, was equal to 63 per cent of the arable land. (Only 13 per cent of the land was under irrigation during pre-liberation period).

Apart from these works, the state has spent on building of the new inhabited centers for the agricultural enterprises; that were set up for the exploiting of the new lands of exmarshlands, for the construction of hundreds kilometers on roads intended for carrying of the agricultural products, building of thousands of mountainous barriers, and protective afforestation, etc. In the future, the construction of land improvement and irrigation works will be increased, so as to better meet the great tasks that have been set forth to our agriculture. In the directives of the Fifth Five-Year Plan (1971-75 years) that is now being discussed by the broad working people, it is anticipated that on these works be spent 25 per cent more funds than those fulfilled during the Fourth Five-Year Plan or almost as much funds as spent in the course of 20 years of people's power from 1944 up to 1964. Nearly 70 per cent of these funds are expected to be spent on hilly and mountainous areas. We may now say that there are no marshlands on the maps of our motherland — these black spots of the past that uglified the beautiful Albanian nature, and together with them, — the dreadful malaria disease.

A Monograph on the Adriatic and Ionian Waters

Nike Pano

In two expeditions a sea voyage of 4,000 km. was made. 150 drills were conducted. Above 3,500 samples were extracted from the sea bottom. Water exchange between the two seas, currents and counter-currents were studied.

The Albanian western coast, 477 km. long is washed by two seas: The Adriatic and Ionian Seas.

Since the days of the Illyrians up to the present day our people have sailed across these seas to extract the riches of their depths and to develop trade activity. They have also served as an advanced line for the defence of the country. Sailing beyond the Adriatic and Ionian Seas our country comes out into the vast world ocean.

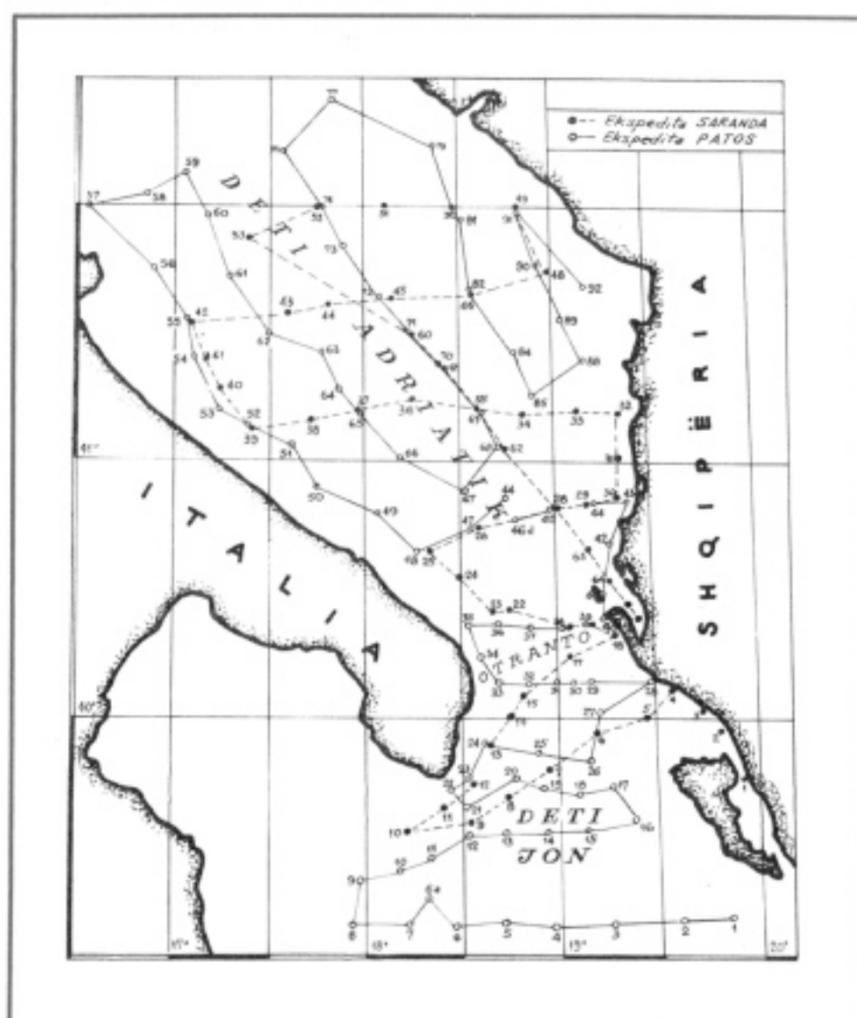
The rapid development of navigation fishing as well as the building of canals and sea-ports, the land improvement along coastal areas during the years of the people's power has called for a more thorough going and complex study of the water behaviours of the Adriatic and Ionian Seas. Promoted by this aim, three central institutions namely the Institute of Hydrometeorology, Hydrographic Service, and the Ministry of Industry in cooperation with each other sponsored these recent years two scientific expeditions in the open Adriatic and Ionian Seas. The expeditions assigned themselves a wide research program in the field of hydrochemistry, hydrology, hydrography, hydrobiology and ichthyology.

For the successful accomplishment of the research program most up-to-date apparatuses were used. During the expedition a route of 4,000 km. was traversed. There were conducted 150 hydrological and hydro-chemical drills by means of which 3,500 water samples were extracted from the surface to bottom of the sea. The sea area studied by the Albanian scientific expeditions is 450 km. long and 180 km. wide which is equal to 81,000 square kilometers. Thus, any hydrological drill represents an area of 600 square kilometers, a figure which shows a much higher density of drills than that of many foreign expeditions who had set themselves to aim of studying the water behaviour of the Adriatic and Ionian Seas.

On the basis of the rich material gathered by the two Albanian expeditions in the open sea and in the nearby coastal areas a monograph was written on the principal aspect of the water behaviour of the Adriatic and Ionian Seas. The main scientific conclusions of this monograph throw light on and help to solve some important aspects of the water behaviour of these two seas. Such problems are:

- a. — The mechanism of the formation and circulation of the sea trends in the Adriatic and Ionian.
- b. — The density of the penetration of the Ionian Sea waters into the Adriatic.
- c. — The "hydrological isolation" phenomenon of the Adriatic Sea by the Ionian Sea.
- d. — The mechanism of the water supply of the Ionian by the Adriatic, etc.

One of the important aspects in the hydrology of the Adriatic and Ionian Seas is the defining of the water exchange process through the Otranto Strait. It was observed that an intensive process of water exchange goes on between the Adriatic and Ionian Sea through the Otranto Strait which results in powerful entries of sea trends from the Ionian into the Adriatic Sea. Those trends coming from the Ionian move northwards and while "travelling" the Adriatic they reach even the most northern areas of this sea up to the Trieste Bay. It is interesting to notice that those sea currents which arrive so far as the north of Adriatic are formed in and originate from the Levantin Sea which is in the eastern extreme of the Mediterranean around Cyprus in Asia Minor. After these currents are formed as a result of sea trends they are shifted westwards and when they reach near the southern-western coast of Greece they take a sharp turn of 90° thus heading northwards penetrating the Adriatic through the Otranto Strait. The waters of this stream reaching the Adriatic and having a few grades higher temperature than the temperature of the air play the role of a natural "heater" and influence upon the climate of the European Continent for they transform the bar system and move aside the cyclone trajectories.



In the monography written on the basis of the materials of the Albanian expeditions they not only exactly define the geographic distribution of the Ionian waters in the Adriatic along with all the physical and chemical characteristics but also they give a theoretical explanation of this important aspect in the water behaviour of our seas.

It must be pointed out that the theoretical conclusions concerning the regularity of the penetration of the Ionian waters into the Adriatic refute the groundless conclusions of some foreign authors.

An important room is given in the monograph to the dynamics of the water supply of the Ionian Sea by the Adriatic through the deep streams of the Otranto Strait. This is, in fact, one of the important aspects of the hydrology of the Mediterranean which until recently had not been solved by science. Thus, the conclusions that were drawn for defining the intensity and the time of the water supply of the Ionian by the Adriatic, as well as the formulation of the regularity of the penetration of the Ionian waters into the Adriatic made possible the solution of the dynamics of the mechanism in the full process of the water exchange through the Otranto Strait. The data obtained by our expeditions show that at a time when there occur intensive penetrations of the warm and salty Ionian waters across the bottom of the Otranto Strait a powerful stream of sea water runs in the opposite direction to the superficial current and moves the deep waters of the Adriatic into the Ionian Sea.

As a result, the deep waters layer which moves from the Adriatic into the Ionian is in reality the counter-current of the very current of the Ionian Sea which permeates in the Adriatic through the superficial layer of the Otranto Strait. The more intensive the current that comes from the Ionian into the Adriatic the more intensive will the counter-current that supplies the Ionian Sea with waters from the Adriatic. So the reason and the regularity of the Ionian Sea water penetration into the Adriatic should be sought after with the intensity of the atmospheric circulation, in the elements of the water and thermic balance, in the field of the atmospheric pressure in the winds behaviour, etc. The more extraordinary the winter, the more intensive the Ionian Sea waters penetration into the Adriatic and the more intensive the process of the water exchange through the Otranto Strait.

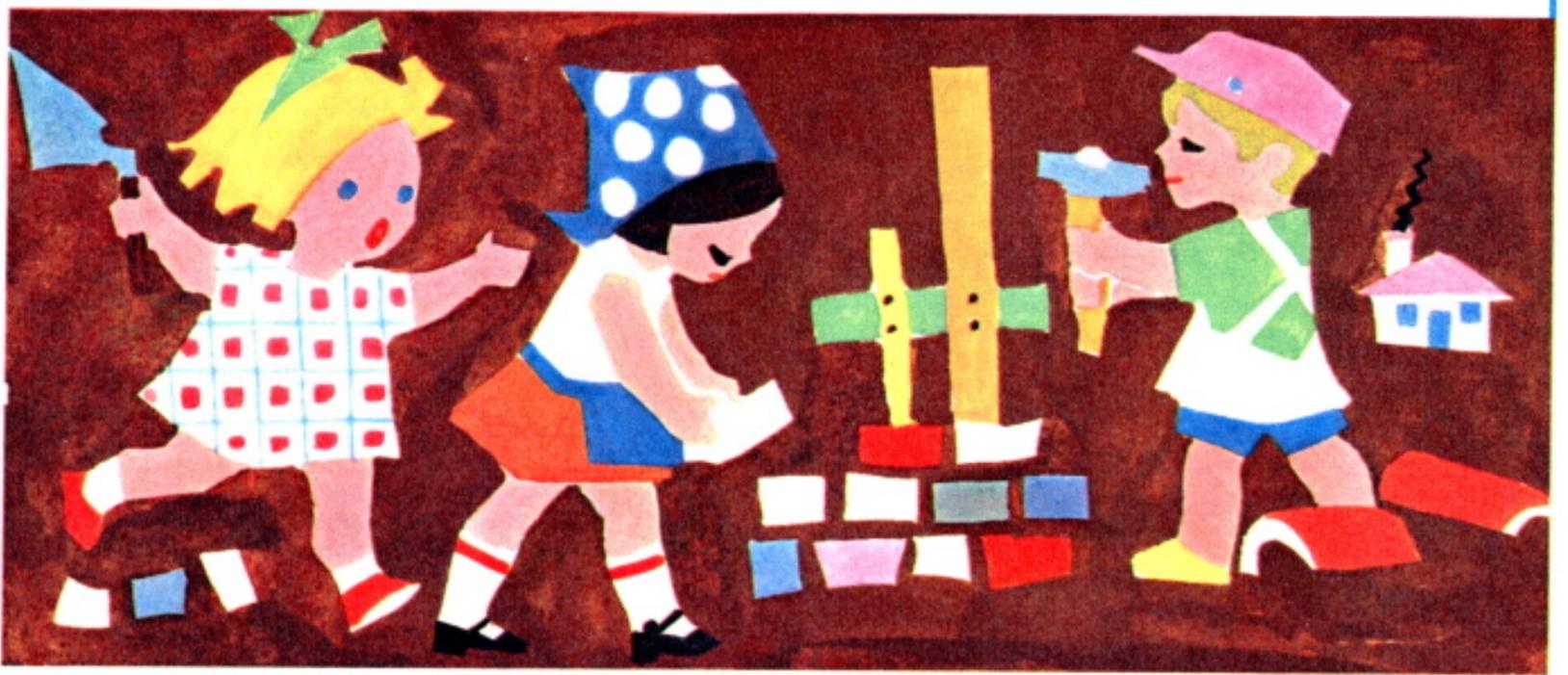
In this monograph a special treatment was made of the problem of the deviations of the physical and chemical features of the Ionian transitional stream during a long term period. This problem is of special importance because it concerns not only our seas but the whole water behaviour of the Mediterranean.

Finally, another important aspect of the water behaviour of the Adriatic was studied in the monograph — the phenomenon of the "hydrological isolation" or the "water bridge" which is formed in the Otranto Strait between the Albanian and the Italian coast. For the first time in the hydrology of the Adriatic Sea it was made possible to define not only the horizontal position of this phenomenon but also the vertical position of it which reaches a depth of 600 metres below sea level including the scheme of the water streams circulation which are real cause of this phenomenon.

“Songs in the Kindergarten”

Children's illustration by
the painter Safo Marko.





There was recently published the book by Fadil Pacrami "Failure of the plots" — on the attempts of imperialist secret service against Albania in the course of the National Liberation War and after liberation. All the events that are mentioned in "Failure of the Plots" are authentic, grounded on documents, various publications and on the stories told by those who had them experienced.

The extracts that are published in this issue belong to the period of the National Liberation War. In the next issue, there will be published passages from the period after liberation.

... Intelligence Service was continuously following events in Albania. News that reached Cairo and London was alarming. On November 8, 1941 the Albanian Communist Party had been founded and in September of 1942, the National Liberation Front. More disturbing the situation became some time later, when the National Liberation War began to take wider proportions and all the information was repeating one and the same thing: Communists are effectively at the head of the struggle. ... However, the news that Abaz Kupi and Mustafa Gjinishi¹⁾ had joined the National Liberation Front, aroused some hopes. News had reached London also about the existence of another organization, — a national organization called "Balli Kombëtar". The first reports said that this organization had been established by the end of the year 1942, shortly after Peza's Conference, that it claimed to stand for the struggle against fascism, but as a matter of fact, it didn't fight it, that is goal was to rally round itself people of high strata: feudals landowners big merchants, high officials,

chiefs of clans, clergymen and the intelligentsia of these strata, as well as making those people follow in their wake.

Its chiefs were openly speaking, the reports said, that the essential task of "Balli Kombëtar" was to counterbalance the power of the National Liberation Front led by Communists. London received the names of the members of the Central Committee of Balli Kombëtar: Midat bej Këlcyra, Fuat Dibra, Hasan Dosti, Kol Tromara, Faik Quku. Almost all were known people to the Intelligence Service. The attention was somewhat diverted by Ali bej Këlcyra, who was known to be a friend of the Italians, and Kol Tromara, who was overtly known as a friend of the United States. In spite of that, these are all the people with whom we can deal with — this was the general idea. In the meantime, the events in Albania aroused broad discussions in London, in those circles that dealt with Albania.

There were plenty of ideas. The so-called experts on Albanian affairs did not believe that the Albanian people could put up an organized resistance. They laughed at the reports which said that under the leadership of the Albanian Communist Party, there had been effected the union of the Albanian people in singular front, in the National Liberation Front. Ten years in succession, they had predicated that "in so far as a handful of fleas can be brought together, so can a group of Albanians".

To some others "Balli Kombëtar" was arousing great hopes and they had confidence in its chiefs. As the events were rolling swiftly it was decided that section "D"²⁾ dispatched to Albania a group of officers in order to investigate the situation on the spot, to discover the true nature of the National Liberation Movement, and get into contact with Balli Kombëtar and the old "friends". Thus, in April 1943, the first British military mission set for Albania. An agent trained in the colonial guerilla warfare waged in Palestine, Abyssinia and elsewhere, member of the "Scottish Guard", Bill Maclin was at its head. Together with him, were David Smily, a terrorist known for his crimes in Syria and elsewhere, a certain Gerry Dafy, who was reckoned as an expert on sabotage, and the radio operator, William Block Watch.

Having obtained some information on Albania, on traditions and the resistance movement, they set off for Greece where from crossed into Albania.

The task of Bill Maclin, as far as the National Liberation Movement is concerned, was to get into touch with the old "friends" (especially with Abaz Kupi and Mustafa Gjinishi). Relying on them, he would be informed about the general situation in Albania and would get down to work. Maclin's mission was that he had to discover the splits amidst the ranks of the National Liberation Front, where he could plant mines in order to blow up Communists, and to pick up the threads so as to take possession over the resistance movement in Albania. For Maclin, such a role was not new. The Intelligence Service, where he had been serving for years, had provided him with an enormous experience on missions like this.

It was not required so much time until he had reached his first conclusion and reported to the center that the National Liberation Movement was a very powerful one, that the people had rallied round itself and it had organized a popular resistance, that was extending day in and day out. The second conclusion was that the motive power of the National Liberation Movement was the Albanian Communist Party led by powerful hands, therefore it could not be friendly with the British. Another conclusion was that the National Liberation

BILL MACLIN'S MISSION

Movement had laid solid foundations in the people. It has succeeded in raising the masses of cities and countryside, especially the poor strata, and had brought together the patriotic and democratic forces of the whole country. The people love the partisans, reported Maclin; they shelter, feed, dress and guard them, in contrast with the puppet government and Balli Kombëtar. As for the Balli Kombëtar, Maclin's task was to come to terms with its chiefs, consult them and work out the general policy lines, that they must follow, either towards the National Liberation Movement, or the Italian fascists and the puppet government of Tirana.

The existence of the organizations or other Parties, except the Communist Party, was indispensable to their scheme. Maclin suggested that Balli Kombëtar be more cautious and not compromised in the eyes of the people for its relations with the Italian fascism and the puppet government of Tirana, but it should undertake some actions to show that it also was fighting. In one of the letters that Kol Tromara, one of the organizers and chiefs of Balli Kombëtar, forwarded to Ali Këlcyra on September 27, 1943, was written as follows:

"After the grievous event, of Melcani, I set off for St. Maren of Mokra. There I met major Maclin. I talked to him for two hours and we resumed our talk the following day, when we met in Pogradec. We stayed here for three hours. The major had driven a bargain with the deceased Safet³⁾, Xhevdet Kapshtica and captain Jani Dilo, and they have assumed responsibility for undertaking actions. ... but then, though the British had written to them to come along, in order to supply them with the necessary materials, they didn't meet him. ...

He showed me copies of the letters he had written to Safet, to the captain and Qemal Burimi, I also read the answers of Safet and Burimi's who tell him that they have no time to go and see him". However as it is implied by the letters of Kom Tromara, the ballists did not pay special heed to Maclin's advices. The National Liberation Front had put Maclin up to plenty of facts that showed that Balli Kombëtar was overtly collaborating with the Italian fascists and the puppet government of Tirana. He had been informed of this by his agents too. And he could feel it himself. He had been also informed about the protocol signed between the Balli Kombëtar and the Italian Command in Albania, which was known as "Dalmazzo-Këlcyra" draft. ... Bearing in mind all this, Maclin thought that the maintenance of direct relations with the Balli Kombëtar was compromising even to the British themselves, so it had to go other way. He never thought that, since it had been badly compromised, Balli Kombëtar should be thrown away or abandoned. On the contrary, he highly appreciated the job Balli Kombëtar was doing for sabotaging the National Liberation Movement and particularly for the political propoganda it held against communism. In spite of that, he felt that Balli Kombëtar could not be the main power to counterbalance the National Liberation Movement, because it was too compromising and not so powerful, so long as it had not sufficient influence on Northern Albania, where the bias towards tribe chiefs was more evident. Hence, he arrived at the conclusion that Balli Kombëtar must be still made use of, but it could not be the main force on which to rely that the backing for the future work of England should be the Northern regions, where a mighty organization had to be set up, which should really counterbalance the National Liberation Movement, Maclin had them conclusions dispatched to his center and made his proposals accordingly. After seven months of gathering information and an intensive labour to discover the splits



Drawing: by Shaban Hysa.

in the National Liberation Front, to seek for the old ties and see what might be done with Balli Kombëtar and other reactionaries, Maclin's mission had come to an end. He was now expecting, day by day, to leave Albania. His further stay with the General Staff of the Albanian National Liberation Army had practically become impossible because he was showing his true colours. The promises he had made public to bring armaments, had not been kept. A lot of suspicions had aroused as to the sincerity of the allies towards the National Liberation Movement.

"NEW ALLIES"

The Americans started to take much interest in Albania, especially in the middle of the year 1943. They did not like that the British had set to work beforehand, so they started in somewhat impetuously.

Apart from the OSS¹⁾ department on Albania, which was run in Washington and likely enough in Cairo, later on, on the setting up of the SBS²⁾ in Bari, they greatly intensified their activity against Albania. Harry Fultz was placed at the head of SBS dealing nominally with Albania. He had been in Albania for a couple of years as the director of the Technical School of Tirana, where he had been recruiting a number of agents. In the history of the American espionage operations conducted in Albania during the period of the Zog regime, the National Liberation War of the Albanian people and after liberation, Fultz holds a prominent place.

When Fultz arrived in Bari, he did not want to believe that so many changes had taken place in Albania. — Impossible — he would say to those who told him about the Albanian peoples struggle, — such miracles cannot be accomplished. Anyhow, he would brag about, Albania is in our hands.

Hardly had any time elapsed when Fultz had to change his mind, not to suffer from swelled head, but get seriously down to work.

At the beginning of November 1943, the first American mission, at the head of which was major Makodo, was sent to Albania.

He derived from a big American family, had his studies partly finished in US and partly in Italy, he claimed to be a writer, since he had some bent for literature, though he had some time been working at the OSS department of Cairo, in the Albanian section.

Makodo landed somewhere near Himara and stayed in Dukat, an area ruled by the ballists at that time, where he got into contact with Skënder Muço.

The aim of this mission was to get into touch with the Balli Kombëtar, gather information and report on the situation. Makodo received the first information from the Balli Kombëtar. In the first reports dispatched to Bari, he advised that no assistance should be rendered to the National Liberation Movement, on the contrary, Balli Kombëtar should have to be backed up. By the first mail, Fultz got also a letter from Skënder Muço. It was the first report the latter sent to SBS. After he had made a description on the Albanian situation and called the National Liberation Movement as a Communist one, he asked Fultz that he should back up Balli Kombëtar.

SUSPICIOUS ALLIES

The struggle of the Albanian people had taken great proportions. The National Liberation Movement was extending all over the country and was controlling vast areas, where had been set up the National Liberation Councils. Now, the whole world knew that there was a

very powerful movement in Albania.

In spite of Maclin's insistence not to render any material help to the National Liberation Movement of the Albanian people, the Mediterranean Allied Staff, decided to dispatch to Albania a big mission under General Davis lead.⁶⁾ The British government was at a loss, when Churchill, head of the British government, was asked in the House of Commons in November of 1943 as to what was the opinion of his government with regard to the Albanian people's struggle and he could not but state up: "I approve of Mr. Eden's statement, Secretary of Foreign Office, as far as the Albanian issue is concerned. . . ." We have reliable news through our liaison officers about the glorious battles of the Albanian patriots and the heroic Albanian resistance . . . Present-day Albanians, through their struggle, have made and will make an important contribution to the military operations of the Mediterranean.⁷⁾

So, the British government, for military reasons, because the Albanian People's Liberation War had made and would make "an important contribution to the military operations of the Mediterranean" and because it could not take another stand towards the facts, that spoke of the struggle of the Albanian people, was compelled to recognize Albania as an allied power, to render certain help, meagre as it was, to the National Liberation Movement of the Albanian people, and not to take an openly hostile stand towards it, just as Maclin and some circles in London advised. But, it was precisely this time that the British government schemed a big plot against Albania.

What was the plot?

The proposals Maclin made, had been fully supported in London, though it had to be done by underhand means until some necessary emotion emerged, and they could then put their cards on the table. Thus, making a show, they would feign as allies, whereas underground they would act as enemies of the National Liberation Movement of the Albanian people. This double role had to be played by all the officers of the British mission, who would be sent to the General Staff of the Albanian National Army and partisan units. Quite another role, an overt and hostile one had to play the officers of another British mission, which would be dispatched to Abaz Kupa.

The part of "ally" would be, staged by General Davis's mission where as for the part of the open enemy Maclin was picked up.

PROMISES

General Davis was an old-aged man, more than a soldier, he was a diplomat, a man who was fond of making statements about "friendship", one who would promise much, but give nothing in return, in a word, an old fox.

A great noise followed the arrival of the General. He had brought over a sack of promises, which he emptied at a meeting held in the Headquarters of the General Staff of the Albanian National Liberation Army, immediately after his arrival. With airs and graces, just as an English lord, the General began to speak:

". I'd like to pay homage to the efforts of the Albanian patriots fighting in this great war for the liberation of the world. Both men and women have voluntarily sacrificed comfort, property and their lives for winning liberation. Your movement, at small at first, has come into a great effort which can be clearly seen by all. The Albanian effort stands side by side with the patriotic movement of any country, which, the allied Powers consider as of great importance,

particularly to the Balkans. . . ."

The General said these words swiftly. Immediately after this his face assumed a hard look. He did not like to sing such praises to the Albanian people's National Liberation War, but he could not do other wise: at least, formally he had to admit something which was true.

"... I am glad — he went on — that I was chosen to head the allies mission in order to help free Albania: On this mission, I was selected relying on my past as a soldier. . . . As well in London as in Cairo I have had talks with officers and high state leaders, who appreciate very much the work you have done as far as the allied cause goes, and admit the part you would play in the final victory. Had Churchill not been in Canada at the Quebec Conference, he would have met me in person, before I was preparing to leave London. . . ." The General was now speaking as if he was reciting a poem, lowering and raising his voice. Maclin, who was smilingly looking at him, seemed as if he was speaking to himself: "what a caricature!"

As the facts showed General Davis' task as chief of the British military mission to Albania, by no means was to help the National Liberation War of the Albanian people, but on the contrary, to sabotage it. Therefore on one hand he could not but promise, and on the other, lay himself out to help the Albanian reactionaries, in order to be organized and fight against the National Liberation Movement of the Albanian people.

But this twofold game of the British mission in Albania, did not catch the Albanian Communist Party asleep. The Central Committee of the Party, still in the circular letter of October 1st 1943, had issued this directive:

"As far as the British missions are concerned, the stand towards them must be clear. They are, here, the representatives of the British army, and as such, they should back up those who are fighting against the occupationists, they by no means have any right to poke their nose in our internal military affairs. They should be openly told our stand towards "Balli" and any other Party, and for anything they will do in their favour and to the detriment of the struggle the Albanian people are waging, would be responsible to their government and to us. They should, by no means, be taken on as umpires to settle out our own affairs with "Balli", for we may set them right ourselves; they might behave as they like, though we deem it our duty to make remarks, for we are in our country, and it is we who make the law here; then we are free of acting as much as the interest of our country, people and struggle require". . .

HAVE THEIR HANDS CUT

Without loosing time, the General got down to work. He demanded to see Abaz Kupa and start talks with the chiefs of Balli Kombëtar.

— I want to talk with Abaz Kupa and advise him — he said while he was going to meet him somewhere near Tirana.

— It is almost of no use, General — he as told in the General Staff — He is overtly collaborating with the Germans and there is no difference between him, Mehdi Bey and Mitat Bey.

The General did not lay the remark to heart and gave no ear to it. Later on, he got an appointment with Mitat Frashëri (Lumo Skëndo) and gave this explanation as an excuse:

— I asked him to make a statement, where he should say that Balli Kombëtar was not collaborating with the Germans, which I would broadcast through Radio-London, later on. The point is that we plunged them into the struggle.

As to this appointment, Comrade Enver Hoxha asked to tell the General the following:

"... The General and the British mission should well think of what they have done. If Lumo Skëndo and his like make use of the statement that they are going to send to the General so as to tin their dirty vessels and go on with the mean struggle, the General assumes a great responsibility towards our people and us. The General, who is a soldier, as he says, and has no idea about politics, should not be satisfied with the statements, he is going to obtain from ballists in the dining-rooms of Shëngjucgj (St. George), but he should transmit to BBC news of the real struggle that Balli Kombëtar ought to have waged against the Germans, and not statements. But. . . . the General is free to do his job and so are we. We wish, we had the General by our side but if he appears on the crossing, we'll go our just way, which is the struggle against the enemy that has occupied our country and against all those who are preventing us from attaining our goals. All those who fight on our side and without astuteness, are our friends, whereas all those who are trying to swindle out, are our enemies".

Two days later, the General was given the following official notification by the General Staff of the Albanian National Liberation Army.

— We are forced to notice that your talks with the chiefs of reaction and collaborators of the enemy do not serve the struggle against

our common enemy and do not accord with the aim of your coming to Albania. In case, as it clearly appears, you are not interested in the struggle against the Germans, but in something else, we warn you that we will take measures.

Everything spoke for itself. The double role of the British mission was no more a secret; the aim was clear. When the partisans captured the British officers appointed to Fiqiri Dine,⁸⁾ during a fight provoked by him the General was caught red-handed. Together with the British officers who had joined Fiqiri Dine, there were six German officers, who had been dispatched to him by the German command in order to co-ordinate battles against the partisans. The British officers had collaborated with Fiqiri Dine and the German officers on the attack by chiefs of Diber against the partisans.

The winter of 1943-44 years brought hard times to bear upon the National Liberation Army. The coldest winter on the one hand, and the great nazi German offensive, backed up by the ballists and gendarmerie of the puppet government on the other, created a grave situation. Everywhere the war was going on. The partisans were fighting against the fascists sparing every bullet, for they were short of munitions. Besides, they were heroically facing the cold. They were hard up for clothes. And yet, they had no bread. And, in face of it, they were standing firmly, inflicting great casualties upon the enemy.

At these difficult times, thinking that everything was over, that the partisans were annihilated, and his mission had come to an end, the General, resolved to take his departure, cross to Greece and there from, to Cairo.

In his book, he describes his plan to go to Cairo like this:

"I reported this plan to Enver and he was completely against it.

— You are deserting at a time of turmoil, General. — he said.

— No, — I replied, — the chief of the staff will remain here with you. I came to Albania in order to help defeat the Germans, but at present nothing is being achieved and we are being pursued across the mountains. . . ."

From this time on we resented. Enver went on:

— "I'm responsible for you, General. You are as a guest at my house. If anything happens, I will be blamed, and ashamed and the partisan cause will be damaged".

But, the General has intentionally left out, without mentioning here, the words Comrade Enver said that express the ultimate aim of the General, of all British missions to Albania and of the London circles as well.

— As it is clearly seen — he told Comrade Enver, — you're done with this job. The Germans unleashed a great and co-ordinated offensive and your forces are annihilated. Now, there is no other way out, but us fleeing and you surrender. I advise you not to persist any longer, but strive to save your skin.

Nobody has thought that their treason and meanness could reach thus low. However, he got the answer he deserved.

— Listen, Mr. General, — Comrade Enver said in reply. The very thing you were so bold as to say, is the climax of your betrayal and meanness. But you should know that we are not going to yield and don't hope that our struggle is played over. We have treated you like Allies, but, as it appears, you do not want to have Allies — those who fight against fascism. In spite of that, we will go on with our struggle until final victory. You should be responsible for the treachery to our people. You are deserting the struggle and you are well aware of what awaits the deserters in the army. Besides, they are called traitors. Hence, your job, is desertion from struggle it is treachery. . . ."

After the talk, the General decided not to follow the General Staff of the National Liberation Army on its journeys. And he did not find it possible either to undertake a long trip from Çermenika southward and pass over to Greece. Then, he resolved to surrender to the Germans. So, some days later, he put an end to his mission by surrendering, to his shame, to the commander of the Balli Kombëtar for the Elbasan Area, Hazis Biçaku, who handed him over to the Germans and through a way, likely enough with his predecessor, Hill, by the end of the war, returned to London.

1) Old agents of the British espionage.

2) Section "D" a department of Intelligence Service which was conducting military operations in enemy countries.

3) Safet Butka — an exponent of Balli Kombëtar. Notwithstanding the revolutionary impetus of our people, he committed suicide.

4) OSS — Section of Strategical Service.

5) SBS — "Secret Service for the Balkans" Section of OSS.

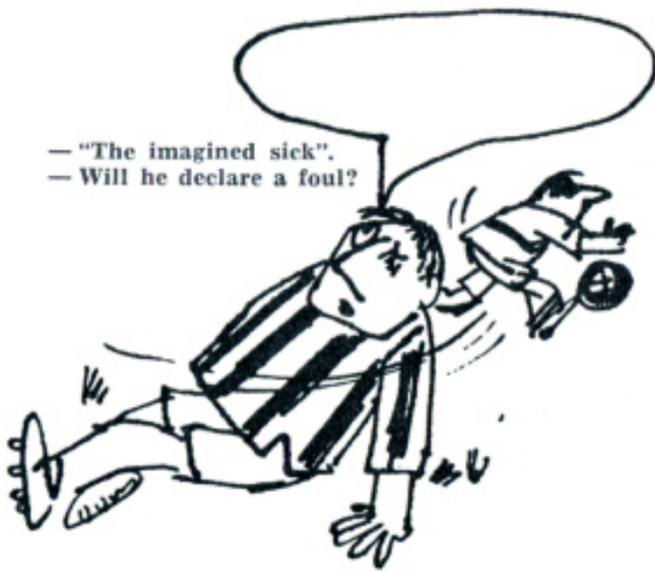
6) General Davis came to Albania in October 1943 as the chief of British mission to the General Staff of the National Liberation Army.

7) Churchill considered the National Liberation Movements in Europe, including here Albania, as movements that should be brought under the strategic plans of the British-American command.

8) One of the reactionary chiefs in the region of Dibra, who fought side by side with the Germans against the National Liberation Army.



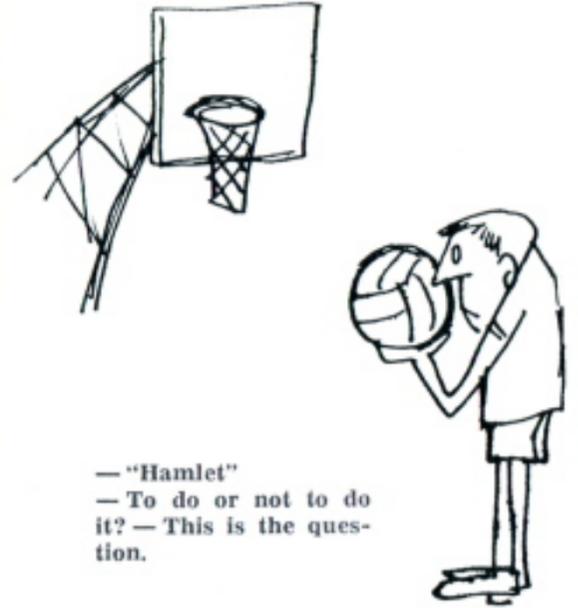
— "The bourgeois Gentleman".
— "Two more steps backward, please!"



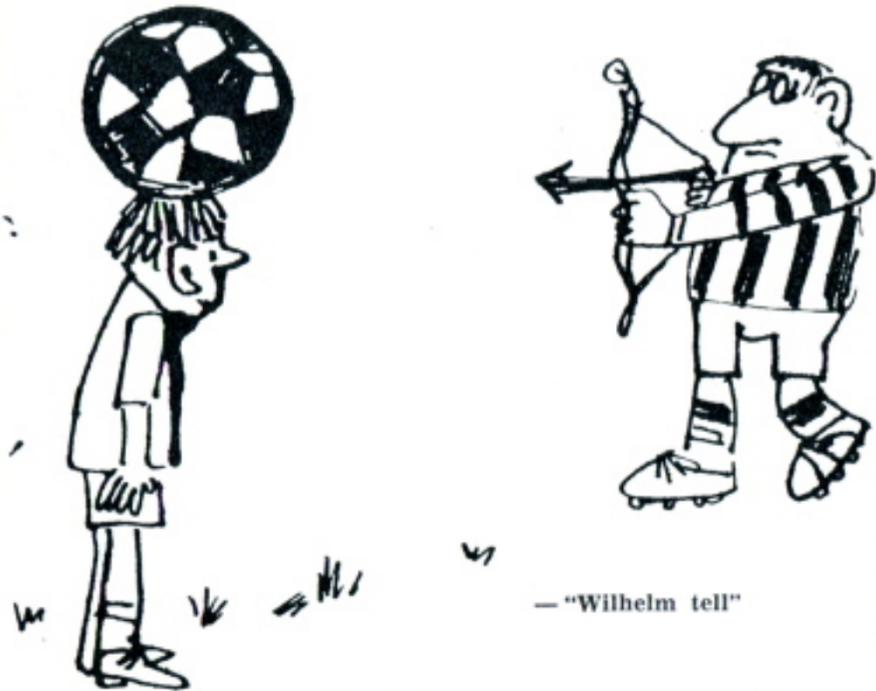
— "The imagined sick".
— Will he declare a foul?

"HUMOUR"

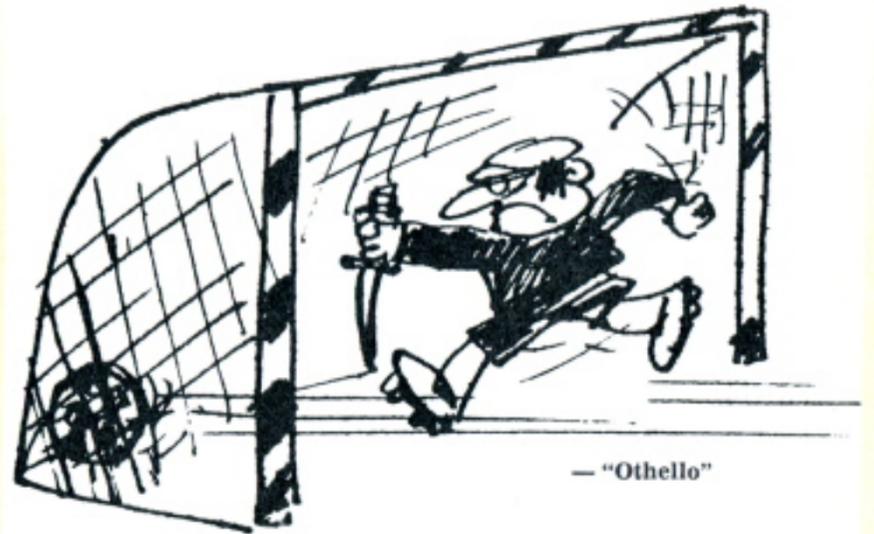
This time the caricaturist B. Fico has made use of some well-known literary works by interpreting them in sports.



— "Hamlet"
— To do or not to do it? — This is the question.



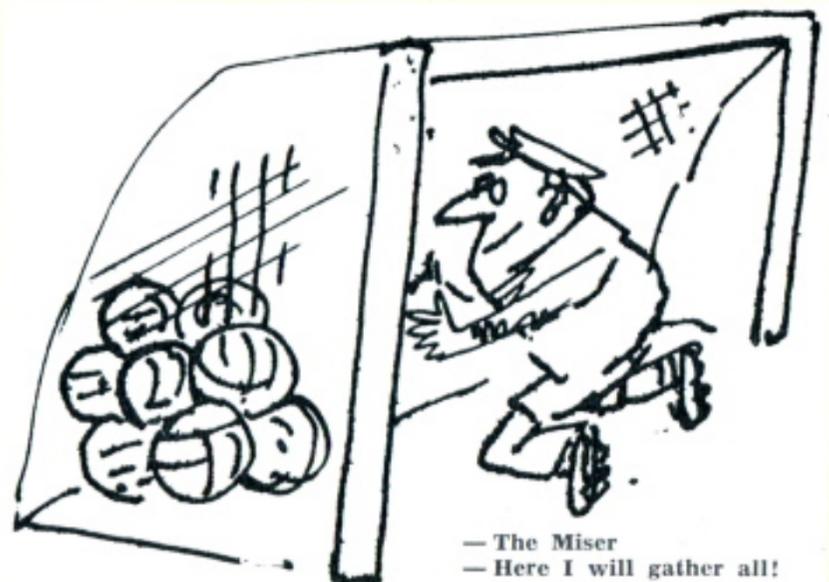
— "Wilhelm tell"



— "Othello"



— "The lost illusions"



— The Miser
— Here I will gather all!

MOSAICS:



The Most Important of the Ancient Art

We mean the mosaic which presents the face of a woman, among various flowers. It has been discovered in the City of Durrës. You are struck by its beauty. Round the face you can count eighteen flowers. The making of this mosaic is of a great perfectness. Such mosaics are very rare from the artistic point of view.



The Early Postage Stamps

The first set of the Albanian postage stamps was issued on May 1st, 1913. This set was composed of envelopes which had a round seal on them, in the middle of which was a small two-headed black eagle.

In the same year four other sets were issued. In the history of our postage stamps, the period from 1913 to 1914 year marks only the beginning.

A new period which is characterized by an all-round and rich theme begins with the liberation of the country.

Wood-Cutters of the "Rrëza e Matit"

The wood-cutters of the "Rrëza e Matit" are known since ancient times. They have worked on cradle, wooden wares, spoons, pitch-forks, pipes, brushes etc. This craftsmanship blossomed in this region because there were the proper woods to be used for this art.

That which makes their works interesting are the fretworks.

Today the wood-cutters develop further their art in an organized way and with up-to-date equipment.



3,500 Kinds of Plants

Now in Albania grow about 3,500 kinds of plants which represent the best part of the flora of the Balkan Peninsula. 300 of these are medical and aromatic plants, 100 of which are now being used.



The Hairpin Bend of Drini

Drini is the longest river of our country. 105 km. for from its outlet to Buna, Drini takes its sharpest turn? Every traveler who happens to pass there, is astonished at the beauty created by the flow of the waves against the rocky blocks.

In 1937 year an expedition with foreign specialists sailed in the river to make sure whether it was navigable and to learn about its power energy. One of the specialist died just at this hairpin bend.

The flow of the Drini River was successfully crossed by the Albanian expedition of the Hydro-Meteorology Institute of Tirana, recently. The rushing waters of the river can give 6 billions kilowatt-hours of energy. On the Drini flow, in "Vau i Dejës", the biggest Hydro-Power Station of our country is being built now.



Powder Horn-Pre-Musical Instrument

The horn found in Trebenisht, near the Ohër Lake, is the most ancient archaeological testimony of its use as a pre-musical instrument used by our ancestors in case of danger, performances, religious ceremony or to call people to meetings. In the Middle Ages, too, this sort of instrument was used by fighters and hunters. Today you may find the horn as a pre-musical instrument in South-Western Albania among shepherds.



The Oldest Press Organs

The first periodical organs in Albania are "Flamuri i Arbërit" (1883 year) and "Drita" (1884 year). Some more information tells us that a newspaper was founded by Naum Veqilharxhi in Lamia in 1860 year.

On June 27, 1879 the Austria-Hungarian Consul in Shkodra report to Vienna that on June 24 the newspaper "Shkodra" in Turkish had come out.

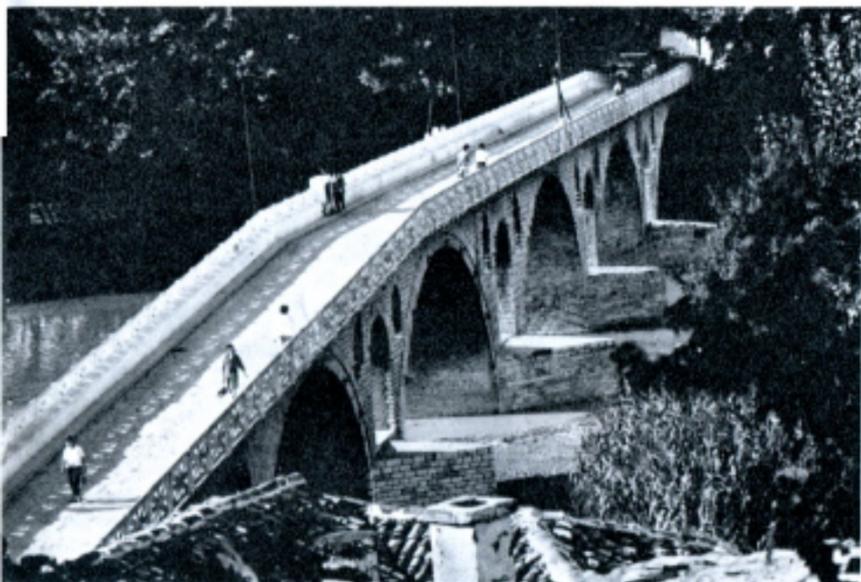
Zef Schiro too, mentions this newspaper in his work "Albanians and the Balkan issue".



The Bridge of Gorica

One of the objects that strikes one's eyes in the city-museum of Berat is this bridge which links the city with the living quarter of Gorica on the opposite side of the Osumi River. It was built on the initiative of Ahmet Kurt Pasha in 1780 year. The bridge stands on 7 pillars linked by very elegant archs. The fancy of the people has worked out a legend about the construction of this bridge. The legend says that a girl slave was buried in its foundation.

This beautiful bridge built by the Albanian masters of the XVIII century is protected by law by the state.



Albanian Olive in South China

The olive saplings which Comrade Mehmet Shehu, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Albania, presented to Premier Chou En-lai in 1964 year, are growing well and give a good yield under the meticulous care of the workers of the State Sanmenchiang Forestry Farm, Kwangsi, South China. People thought before that olive trees can be grown only in Mediterranean areas, but as you see in these photos, they are very well grown even thousands of kilometres far from its "birth place".



The Winners of the Competition

"What Do You Know About Albania?"

In the third issue of the "New Albania" Magazine of the year 1970, the Editorial Board opened the competition "What do you know about Albania"? Until the end of the last December, it received a great many answers from readers of 21 different countries of the world. The Editorial Board warmly thanks all the participants of the competition for their love and great respect to Albania, for their attention and carefulness they have shown in studying the proper materials as well as in formulating the answers.

The judge of the contest, consisting of Androkli Kostallari, director of the History-Philology Institute; Llazar Siliqi, writer and deputy to the People's Assembly; Dervish Gjiriti, economist; Virgjini Deliana, vice-director of the "Naim Frashëri" Publishing House; Lavdie Nepravishta, Secretary of the "New Albanian Woman" Magazine and Hantie Çela, student and deputy to the People's Assembly, after considering the answers received at the Editorial Board, it noticed that the participants have, in general, knowledge on the all-round development of the new socialist Albania. In their answers they appraise the decisive factors of this development: the revolutionary upsurge of our people, the wise and courageous leadership of the Party of Labour of Albania. The Editorial Board with the proposal of the judge decided to rise the number of the winners; to be given three first prizes, six second prizes, ten third and ten fourth prizes, as, there are many participants who have given full and exact answers.

First Prize (Visit to the People's Republic of Albania for a fortnight at the expense of the Editorial Board, traveling and stay included, is given to:

- 1) Vu Zën-kun, from the People's Republic of China.
- 2) Moura Aissa, from Algiers.
- 3) Stephen de Winter, from England.

Second Prize (Fifteen days stay in Albania at the expense of the Editorial Board, except for traveling which is payed out by the comer) is given to:

- 1) Peng Shih-chun, from the People's Republic of China.
- 2) Ullmar Qvick, from Sweden.
- 3) Seferly Tonia, from Belgium.
- 4) Brigitte Lagac, from France.
- 5) Bigemi Mozaard, from the People's Republic of the Congo.
- 6) Brunhilde Mahr, from the Federal Republic of Germany.

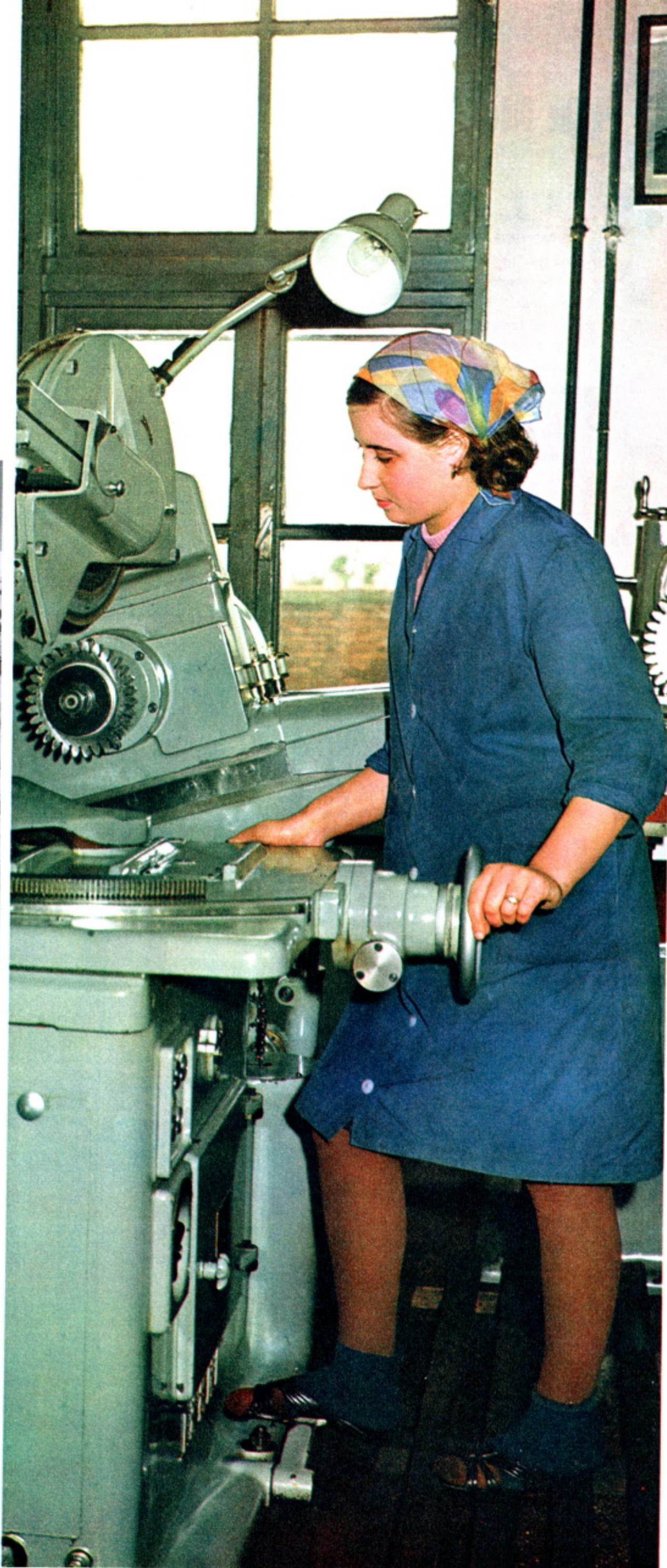
Third Prize (a carpet with Albanian motives and other craft works) is given to: 1) Phung Tuyet Mai from the Democratic Republic of Vietnam; 2) Abdul Zeez from Ceylon; 3) Hamida Mokhtar from Tunis; 4) Francis Dessart from Belgium; 5) Donzeaud Jean from France; 6) Dr. Alesandro Rubino from Italy; 7) Tran Van Diep from the Democratic Republic of Vietnam; 8) V. Sinnathamby from Ceylon; 9) Lydia Jakobson from the Federal Republic of Germany; 10) Pavel Micin from Rumania.

Fourth Prize (Articles of the Albanian craftsmanship and subscription to "New Albania" Magazine for one year free of charge) to: 1) Boua Roua from Algiers; 2) Nguyen Tu Minti from the Democratic Republic of Vietnam; 3) Pierre Perhous from France; 4) Chen Gi-liang from the People's Republic of China; 5) Tung Biao-pu from the People's Republic of China; 6) Chang Tse-tsun from the People's Republic of China; 7) Koço Panajoti from USA; 8) Osman Kasemi from Argentine; 9) Nexhmedin Kalkan from Turkey; 10) Jakup Gashi from Sweden.



Many women and girls work in the new glass foundry of Kavaja. Mellani Dimroçi is one of them. She works in the laboratory.

Nearly half of the workers of "Traktori" Plant in Tirana are women and girls. They occupy many leading posts and set in motion the up-to-date machines. On the photo: the outstanding milling machine operator Meri Nauni (Photo: by S. Xhillari).



Shpresa Kseno vice-rector of the State University of Tirana.

In the ranks of the People's Army, too, the women are making their contribution to the safeguard of motherland. You see in the photo a woman-officer of the People's Army during tactical training.

The overwhelming majority of the medical personnel consists of women and girls. In the photo: the stomatologist Eleni Papajorgji.

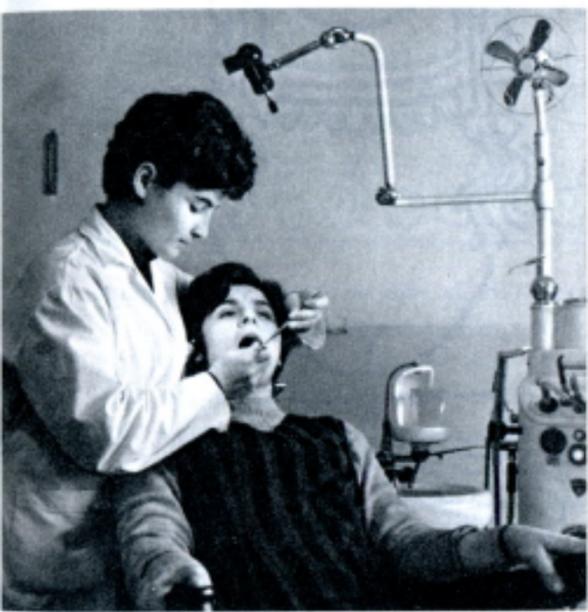
Still in the printing works, the women take the leading part. In photo: The linotypist of "Mihal Duri" Printing House, Semiha Çekani.

"Woman is equal to man in every field of private, political and social life.

The woman enjoys the right of being paid for an equal work equally with the man. She has the same right in social insurances too.

The state defends especially mother's interest and her child's interest, ensuring the right for a paid leave before childbirth, creating maternity homes, creches and kindergartens".

(Constitution of the PRA, Article 17)



Twenty years ago, took the helm of the tractor, the first tractor operator in Albania. Now they are counted by hundreds. You see in the photo one of the woman tractor operator of the "24 Maj" Agricultural State Enterprise in Permet, Eftimi Nika.

Ganimet Vendresha, one of the most well-known ballet dancers of the Opera and Ballet Theater in the role of Lola, in the ballet "Lola" of composer Vasilenko.

ALBANIAN FOLK ENTERTAINMENTS

Ramadan Sokoli

This branch of our folklore, too, is very rich and full of varieties. Every region boasts of its own performances and its own characteristic entertainments; almost, every village has its own clowns and jesters who appear in feasts and family celebrations. In their century-old repertory can be found many interesting motives: myth and survival, motives of rites and heathen ceremonies, of pucks and old customs as well as memories of historical events, with a range of picturesque characters who reflect features of our people. The form and the content of folk performances vary according to the generations, genres, regions and social sphere, etc.

The distinction of entertainments according to genres is noticed since the very young age of children. Little girls' theme springs



up mainly from the sphere of family pucks, whereas boys have their own performances imitating market activities and craftsmen's (in towns); in villages, entertainments are mainly composed of agriculture and pastoral elements, especially of poultry and animal motives. In the course of time, children gain the ability of working out original compositions. Children's repertory, alongside with some pucks and customs parodies, we often find some old motives which have been deserted or forgotten by the grown up.

Parts and scenes from the sphere of hunting are the main features of the performances of the grown up where animals are the principal characters. The part of these characters is played by people dressed in skins and rags or in strange masks and all these performances have their proper fable, which we can't write of, because of lack of space here.



The most common themes from the sphere of agriculture are those which reflect fruits and products as well as themes which present processes of work such as "ploughing of the land". The main character of this well-known motif full of varieties in the central and north Albania is the agricultural man, the peasant with a goad stick in hand, the plough.

On one side of the plough weigh on their feet and hands two people, the cows. The three of them, the peasant, the plough and the cows imitate the actions of the land ploughing combining these actions with monologues and dialogues which trigger off from the meddling of the spectators.

From the sphere of work and craftsmen the most well-known themes and characters are "the boat", (a joyful motif related to the traditions of sailing and which is played in the District of Shkodra), the miller, the butcher, the guard, the doctor, etc. It is worth stressing here the social content of some public exhibitions which satirize backward habits. Such are for example **The oldman of the wedding**, a characteristic theme variantly played in the regions of our country, both by women and men. Almost all the variants end with some prank on the dull oldman who has his eye on marrying a young girl and what is more in some cases he is presented as polygamist.

A variation of the above-mentioned motif is "**the Moor with the bride**" which is played in North-East Albania.

"**The oldman in the cradle**" is another mocking theme which is performed in the District of Shkodra. Vary satirical are the humorous sayings of "**the man of passage**" who returns from a long migration,—a showing full of variations in the north and north-east Albania. In the Zadrime Area this motif has two characters the "old woman

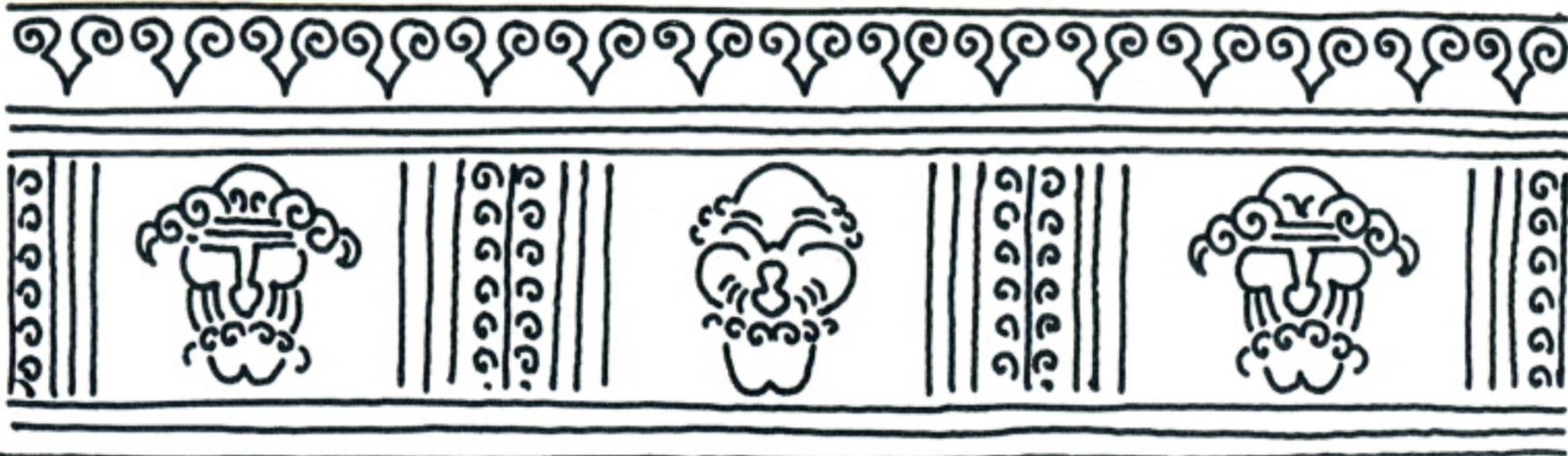
and her daughter" these two parts are played by men. The "warrior" who returns to his birthplace is also a showing full of satire and humour. "**Jaho Begu and Palok Cuca**" is very rife in north Albania.

The theme so these two exhibitions "**two lazybones**", "**eat dollamë and drink dollamë**" is taken from folk stories and tales: Their content instead of being told is shown in action.

Besides these dramatized themes we also have plots related to various circumstances or to special cases of the everyday life which depict happy and laughing moments.

One of the most characteristic parts is "**the widows**" which is played by two men disguised as women; or the satirical scene "**who likes this bride**"; or the typical scene





"the dinning table of the noble man", or the episodes; "the two drankards", "the two women grumblers", "the two deafs", etc.

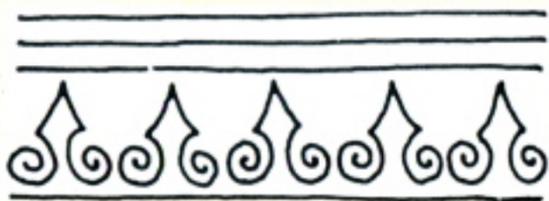
Very interesting are some exhibitions with historical themes and characters as for example those of the Arbëresh of Italy which have the national hero Scanderbeg as a protagonist. These sorts of exhibitions sprang up because the people desired to see events of that pristine epoch which is called "the great season of Arber" by the arbëresh. May be there were the folk stories or rhapsodies and folk ballads which triggered off these themes by developing the dramatical elements of their plots in short actions combined with talks in an epic tone.

The commemoration of historical events in this way is more attractive to the people who enjoy them and claim when they see Scanderbeg's figure so vividly acting alongside with his brave warriors.

In the course of time these exhibitions took greater proportions through the enrichment of the episodes with so many characters and details that they were held in the open air. The patriotic content of these showings is treated with many dramatical elements full of contrasts where actions are combined with the poetry, music and dance.

An important place among popular entertainments is occupied by the "live tableaux" as well as by pantomimes which silently present some episode or event, combining some time actions with songs and dances.

We have clowns who know very well to



communicate only by the silent "language" of movements and of mimicking. There are popular exhibitions where the pantomime and the dance are combined with songs in the form of a dialogue thus creating, so to say dramatical synthesis, as well as a range of showings where gestures and mimicking are knitted with the dance, poetry and music.

A special place in this panorama of popular exhibitions is occupied by the games of the puppets inherited generation after generation. Their figures and motives vary to some degree or other according to regions. The themes and subjects of the game of the puppets may be included in a series of amusing parts, with tale motives, with simple farces, with comical scenes and improvised talks. Typical "characters" do not lack either. The popular games of the puppets are full of effect in spite of the naivety and the simplicity of their archaical tech-



nique.

A particular category in the popular showings is composed of phonic and mimic imitators of people, animals etc. Some folk masters know to imitate the noise of battles, the whistlings of shells, exploisions of bombs etc; they also know to imitate the tones of folk instruments (lahut, çiftelia, pipes, etc) through intonations similar to their timbre.

Here we have briefly touched upon the main themes giving only some example just for a general informations; whereas all the components of these exhibitions deserve sharp observations.

Sometimes the posture of the audience in these showings is as interesting as the game of the clowns; they are not passive watchers but actively participate with their interferences in the game influencing in the improvisation of episodes, scenes and hints within the traditional themes. It is understandable that the shape and the content of



(Illustrations: by Naxhi Bakalli).

these exhibitions is more flexible than that of folk songs, and that is why they are more changable.

These performances may be held in rooms, yards, lawns, streets or squares, of course without scenes, curtains and decors. The players change their appearance by the make-up or the disguise in compliance with the part they play or the character they want to present. The way how they disguise themselves is as simple as it's original and strange. Very interesting are the masks made of rags, skin or of plants. Archaeological data testify to their use by Illyrians.

Showings, to some extent, similar to these can be found in the folklore of some peoples,—especially in that of our neighbours with whom we have many common



themes and motives, alongside of the national specialities. Interesting conclusions about the complicated question of the genesis of these showings, may be drawn through comparison or confrontation. Anyhow, it is evident that the cradle of the majority of these showings, especially the themes and the characters taken from the traditional life of the country, is our soil. Though our present historical data do not speak of the period before the XVth century, as the most ancient informations we have are from our first historian Marin Barleti, who is known as the life-writer of Scanderbeg, still it is clear that their origin is lost in the depths of centuries. Some ritual motives which are linked with the ancient cults of our forerunners have their roots in the strata of the pre-historical epochs.

These relics inherited generation after generation, have not remained crystallized; they have changed continuously. Some of these exhibitions are preserved only in the memory of the aged people, whereas some others are still performed in different regions.

This branch of folklore too, reflects the features of our society in the course of its historical development, by means of pic-

THROUGH HUNTERS'

The Eagle.



The golden pheasant.



The owl.

turesque figures and characters; it also reflects the temper and the optimistic qualities through words with two meanings which the people have donned them with their own satire and humour. And lastly, with its variety of aspects it reflects the nature of our beautiful country.

On such conditions, created by the people's power, the putting in evidence of everything good and worthy from the traditions of the people's creativeness assumes a development and a special importance.



When the children look at Albania on the globe, they cry: How small it is! But bit by bit while growing up they begin to recognize it and learn there are mountains in those 28,748 square kilometres, where snow never melts away, there are coastal plains where the Mediterranean climate ripens even the bananas, there are marvellous forests with high oak trees, torrential rivers. Consequently as the relief of this land is different, its fauna is various, rich and prosperous.

Have a look at the zoogeographical map of Albania. It's really beautiful: the pheasant is somewhere, the partridges, herons, pelicans in other places. The inhabitants of the Albanian high mountains are eagles of the mountains. Albania has taken her name from them. The Albanians are proud of it.

The eagle is a powerful bird which lives freely on the mountains and flies high, high. It lives longer than any other bird. There is a kind of eagle which lives hundreds of years. It has a powerful breast, strong clutches, a characteristic beak. Its look is too sharp. Out of the birds which fill the forests, the nightingales are the most beauti-

PATHS

The Stork.



The Duck.

ful, the singers of the forests, as the mountaineers put it. With their songs one is immediately carried away, had they graduated some conservatory. Bethoven in his pastoral symphony has imitated these birds. There are many kinds of nightingales in the Albanian forests.

But as for its beauty the pheasant can't be compared. Its fascinating colour takes one's breath away. The hunters hunt a kind of pheasant which has tasty meat. The Albanians are good hunters. The hunting is one of their favorite games. There are sharpshooters everywhere, they seldom turn back from hunting empty-handed. The nature has equipped Albania with various kinds of birds, but the Albanians are still not satisfied. They add everyday new kinds to those they have or to those which have become short due to the carelessness shown before the liberation. The pheasant is one of these birds.

Out of the rich fauna of our birds, these you see in the pictures are only some which will be presented by a new film, now under way by the "New Albania" Film Studio.

Mosaics in Philately

Since ancient times, Albanian fauna has served as a subject in figurative arts, and in mosaics too. The following mosaics, recently discovered in Lini Village, Pogradec Area, which belong to the Vith century of our era, have found reflection in a set of our philately issued by the Ministry of Communications and Post Telegraph-Telephone (P. T. T.) in July, 1970.





Elena Gjika —An Outstanding Militant of the Albanian Question

by the readers. They are characterized by a natural flow and purity of the language, a sweet style as well as a just appraisal of the events and developments. The article "La nationalite albanaise d'apres les chants populaires" (Les albanais des deux cotés de l'Adriatique)¹⁾ published in "Revue des deux mondes" on the 15 of May 1866 was immediately distributed far and wide. After a while this article was published again. It was also published in Greek by Therianos — director of the Greek schools in Trieste. In 1867 year it was translated in Italian together with a biographical introduction accompanied by a portrait of the authoress painted by the famous Venetian painter Felice Sciavoni. In this study, the authoress shows that the Albanian historical folk songs, especially the folk songs published by De Rada which are all centred around Scanderbeg, comprise a historic document about the age-long struggle of the Albanian people against the Osmanli hordes.

In her letter reply to 501 Shkodra girls on April 2nd 1881 expressing her gratitude for the symbolic token they had presented her

What we speak of the mighty generatoin of our revival writers mention cannot but be made of the renown writer Elena Gjika. This woman of Albanian descent did not cease working with the genius of her word and pen as a deserved representative of the question of our people among the European public opinion. Though she was born and lived far from her native soil in her tireless work she was prompted by a fiery patriotic feeling to see Albania liberated from the age-long Turkish rule. "A people like ours she wrote from Livorno to the Arberesh patriot Jeronim De Rada on June 74, 1866 — cannot die out and I want to believe that we shall not die until we see our homeland liberated from the barbarian yoke". This optimism in the future touched the hearts and souls of all her contemporary Albanians and Arberesh, it gave them heart in the liberation struggle of our people.

Our honorable poetess, Elena Gjika, known by the European cultural world with the name Dora d'Istria, was born in Kostansa (Rumania) on the 22nd of January 1822 in a family of Albanian origin (from Permet). She was of a famous princely descent, her family people holding high government positions especially at the time Moldavia and Vlahia began to separate from the Russian protectorate to create a single national independent state. Her two uncles Gregor and Alexander and her father, Mihal, after them, held high government positions.

Her primary schooling Elena got in her home town then in Bucharest well looked after by the parents, especially by her mother Catherine who was a highly educated woman with an inclination for literature.

Since her early childhood, we learn from her teacher, she distinguished herself for her beauty, talent in art and literature, for her striking mental faculty, for her iron will, her calm sincere and kind-hearted character. Her rare talent and capacity were shown at the age of fourteen when she began translating from original into German the Iliad of Homer.

In 1841 year Elena took up her higher studies in Vienna which she later on pursued in Dresden and Berlin. In February of 1894 she returned to Bucharest well trained and educated with a broad horizon of culture.

Her marriage with the Russian lad, prince Koltzoff Massalsky bound her with the strict norms of the Russian upper aristocracy of Petrograd. But the poetess who possessed a spirit of freedom and who was imbued with progressive ideas for the time could no longer stand that environment. That is why in 1855 year she divorced Koltzoff and went to Switzerland then to Florence and other places of Italy and Europe where she showed herself a thinker and distinguished figure in the field of literature as well as a publicist corresponding with and publishing in the most well-known organs of the European press. By then she had a good command of French, Italian, German, English, Greek, Russian, Rumanian and Albanian; by means of which she enlarged her horizon of knowledge, gave new concrete ideas well expressed in many of her studies and literary works. Therefore she became quickly well-known in the cultural world of Europe. The Spanish Yriaste called her a "Living Encyclopedia".

Her rich activity in the field of studies and literary creativeness is a many-sided one. She wrote on national questions, on religions and social problems. Many of her writings bear the political, historical, historical-literary, or literary stamp. Her works were published in the important organs of press of those days in special scientific volumes



in various languages. Those works were received with special interest with (among other things a silver pen in filigree) Dora d'Istria wrote that she wanted to pay a visit to Albania to get to know better the Albanians so as to be able to answer the western diplomats who pretended that the Albanian had not all the elements needed for the revival of a nation. Most probably she must have travelled through Albania that year from Gjirokastra to Shkodra for the description she has made of these cities is very exact and accurate.

With great sympathy she writes about the Albanian women: "They deserve to be admired by the coming generations better than Jane d'Areh, Jane Husket — The Albanian women, writes further the poetess Elena Gjika are a good symbol for Phydias and Prakitales". In connection with the future of the Albanian women she writes: "Under better social conditions having a well trained intelligentsia and under less inferior living conditions the Albanian women would be able to make better contribution to the revival of their miserable and unfortunate land".

Dora d'Istria worked for and thought of the future of Albania as an Albanian imbued with fiery patriotic feelings. Through the correspondence and meetings with De Rada, Zef Jubani, Thimi Mitko, Dhimiter Kamarda etc, she exchanged ideas and views in connection with the intensification of the national consciousness of the Albanian people. In the long correspondence with De Rada (about 110 letters) the poetess Dora d'Istria puts forward a number of pressing questions which needed a quick solution; such as for example the problem of ensuring an Albania administrative autonomy, the patriotic resistance

Byron's Letters on Albania

against the Greek, Serbian and Montenegro territorial pretensions against Albania, the work that ought to be done for the recognition of the demands of the Albanian people at the time the notorious Berlin Congress was taking those unjust decisions for the partition of Albania. Dora d'Istria could not detach herself from the problems that preoccupied the society on a much broader political, ideological and historical scope. She was an ardent defender of the principle of freedom of nations and the democratic development of the society. These ideas are to be seen especially in the articles: "La propaganda austriaca nei principati danubiani" (2) published in "Diritto" on November the 8th 1856; "De la fraternite des peuples latins et de leur role dans le developement de l'humanite" (3) ("Diritto" 6th of June 1856); In the articles "La nationalite romaine d'apres les chants populaires", "Revue des deux mondes" (15 of Mars 1859) "La nationalite hellenique d'apres les historiens" ("Revue Suisse" de Neuchatel-January-February, May 1860), "La nationalitet serbe d'apres les chants populaires" ("Revue des deux mondes" January 15th 1865) one learns about the historical past of those peoples and the desire is expressed for closer ties in their struggle against the common enemy. Naturally Albania "the country of a valliant and freedom loving people ought to have her say in this territory".

Elena Gjika in the various organs of press of Europe published above 150 articles of a political, historical, social and literary character. The novels "Le proscrit de Bibersteise" "Au bord de lacs helvetiques" "La venerizana" (5) etc. comprise a valuable contribution made to the world literary treasure.

These and other important works in the field of literature and publicists writing on a European scale like "La Suisse allemande et l'ascensio ndu Monch" (6) (four volumes) "La Svizera Italiana" (7) "Il Ticino" (8) etc. are meritorious works of hers; "they place her, as R. Cortambert writes, among the most outstanding writers of our epoch".

For these merits the poetess won a series of honourable titles in scientific, literary and artistic societies of many countries of Europe. On May 28th 1860 the Archaeological Society of Athens elected Elena

In 1810 year, Byron — the English writer, travelled across Southern Albania — Jannina and Tepelena. His impressions about the journey we find published in the letters the writer sent to his mother and friends in England as well as in his monumental work "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage."

We are extracting these lines from his first letter written in Preveza on the 12th of November 1809: "My dear mother, It is now quite a period I am in Turkey; I have travelled far deep in the principality of Albania to see the Pasha in Tepelena where I stayed for three days. His Excellency is named Ali and is regarded a man of rare capacity: he is the ruler of the whole ancient Illyria, of Epyrus and of a part of Macedonia. His son Veli Pasha, governs over Morea and has great influence in Egypt. . . ."

"I shall never forget the magnificent view upon my entrance in Tepelena at five o'clock at sunset. It reminded me (with some slight differences in the way they dress) of the description Scott gives of the Brauscom Castle and feudal system in his song. . . ."

After he describes the animation of the life of the place, the guest goes on to say:

"On the morrow they took me to Ali Pasha. He received me standing, a sign of high esteem by Moslems. Then he asked me to sit on his right. . . . The first thing he asked me was why I had left my country at that young age. . . . He asked me to send his greetings to my mother and that is what I am doing now in the name of Ali Pasha. . . He said that he would be just like my father to me, during my stay in Albania and that he looked upon me as his own son".

"His supremacy is very cordial, he behaves that way which seems to be characteristic of all Turks but his true character is far different from what his face shows: a tyrant that shelters a cruel savage soul, he is very brave and so good a general that they call him the mohammedan Bonapart. . . So high is the esteem held for him that both the French and the English lavish praise on him. . . Outwardly alone Ali seems dependent on the Sublime porter.

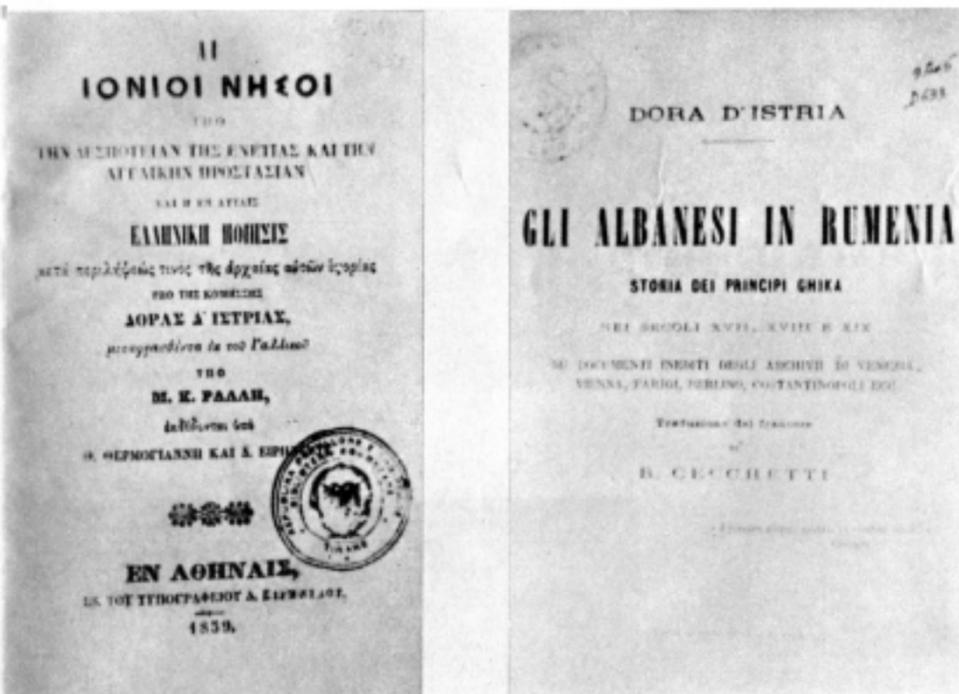
He called an Albanian soldier to escort me and told him to protect me at all costs. His name is Vasil. Like all other Albanians he is brave unquestionably honest and loyal. . . They have many shortcomings but they are void of wickedness. Perhaps they are the most beautifully featured race on earth: their women too are very beautiful but they are treated like slaves: they plough and sow the land. The women are always busy but this does not seem to exhaust them in so nice and pleasant climate. . .

"I love the Albanian dearly; Not all of them are Moslems. Some of the tribes are Christians. Yet variance in religion does not make any difference in their behaviour and customs. On my way I spent two days at one place and three days at another at Salahora and hardly have I seen before soldiers who are so free from religious prejudiced as they are. I have not lost a thing here and I have always been invited to have meals with them. . . ."

Then he describes how the chieftain of a village who saved Byron and those who accompanied him from getting drowned on the Parga coast refused to take any reward making this remark: "Love but not reward is what makes me happy".

Byron ends his letter in these words: "However strange but money has little value in this country".

In addition to the letters, Byron wrote a diary in words: "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage". He devoted much space to Albania in this book. What strikes one most is the coincidence of the poetical thoughts of his verse with what he has written in his letters. When Byron was leaving Albania, he wrote to his mother: "In as much as I have seen with my own eyes I can speak but well about the Albanians. It is difficult to find equally faithful people in times of danger and unwavering while at your service". This appraisal will sound again in the lines of the poem that highly evaluates the noble virtues of the Albanians.



Gjika its member of honour. Member of honour she was also elected by the Geographical Society of France. On 8th of March 1868 Ateneo Veneto elected her corresponding member. Later on she was elected honourable member by the "Minerva" Society of Trieste; of the sillog of Athens and Istanbul; she was elected honourable chairman of the "Helikon" in Izmir, member of the R. Accademia "Raffaello" da Urbina, a literary member of the "Societa per l'incremento del teatro in Italia" (9) vice-chairman of honour of the Greek Society for Women's Education, a member of honour of the "Accademia dei Qiriti di Roma", an honourable member of "Parnacos" of Athens, member of the "Accademia Pittagorica" of Naples, correspondent member of the national academy of letters and fine arts of Barcelona, member of the archaeological Institute in Buenos Aires (Argentina), honourable chairman of the "Charku" in Istanbul.

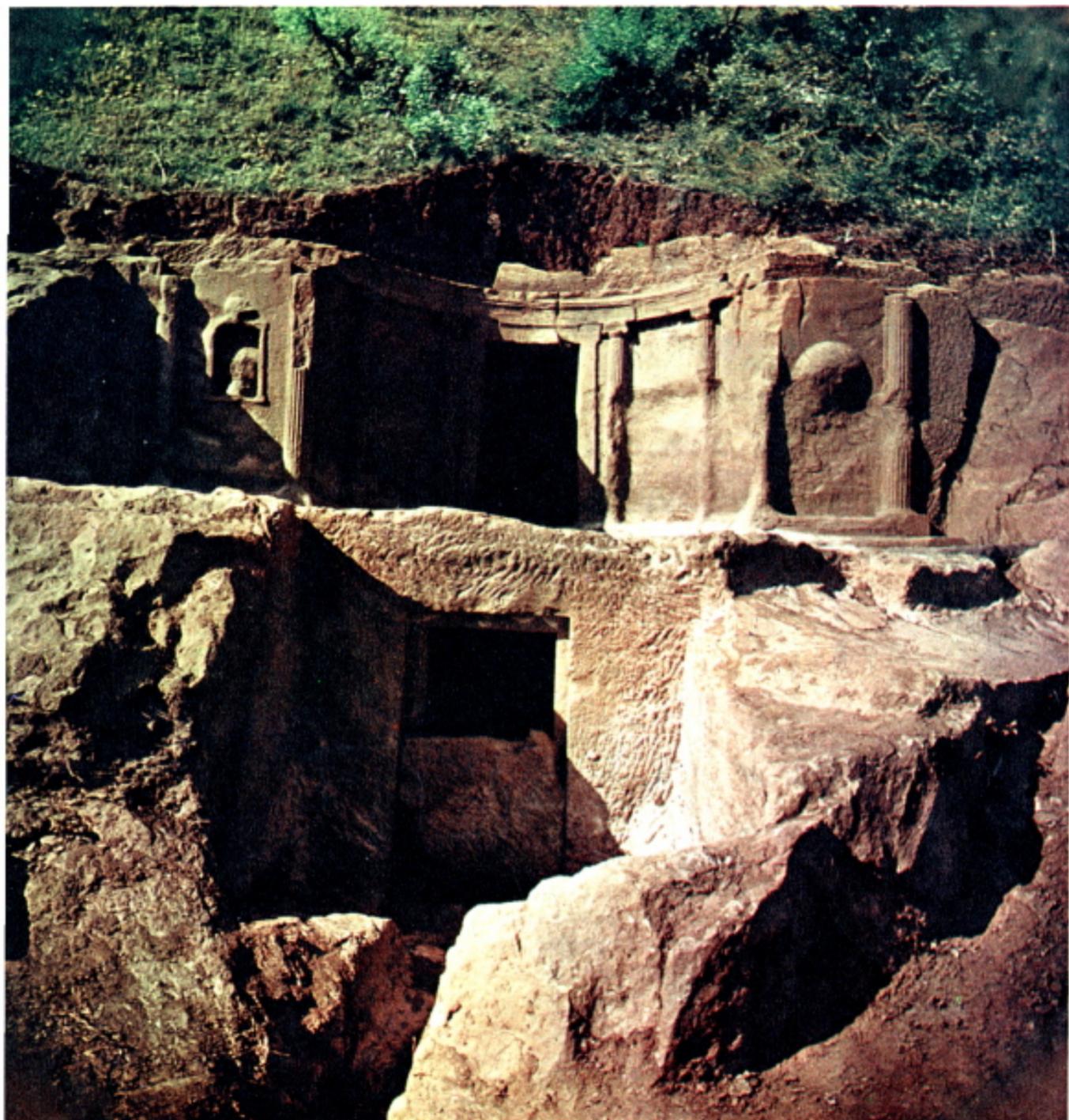
As it can be seen from the above facts, the poetess of the National Albanian Renaissance, Elena Gjika, occupied an honourable place in the literary, artistic and scientific activity of these institutions and societies, becoming thus an outstanding figure in Europe and beyond her borders.

Famous Albanian writers and Arberesh writers like Jubani, Mitko, De Rada, Kamrada, Santori, Serembe etc. have dedicated to her their most poetical verses for she worked till she breathed her last (10th of November 1888) as a distinguished militant of the Albanian question.

Her merits are highly evaluated in our socialist country now for her contribution has been great in defending the right of one people — those days.

Ahmet Kondo

Monuments Modelled in Rock



Vangjush Manastirli Neritan Ceka

The Illyrian city near the village Selce e Poshtëve of the Pogradec District, occupied a special place among the ancient cities of our country due to the archaeological discoveries made there recently.

It was a coincidence that the excavation work began just there where the Illyrian city once was situated; at the stony ground, which occupies some hundreds of meters on the rock on which the city was standing; it preserves traces of the stones extracted in the IV century before our era to build the surrounding wall of the city. Immediately after this the cavities created on the rock were made use of constructing a complex of monumental graves. Many years ago, Albanian archaeologists who visited the ancient city found a grave with a monumental façade of Ionic style engraved on the vertical rock.

There was a door in the middle of the façade leading to the burying room which was found empty. Some pieces of the ruined

stony door which closed the entrance were the only testimony to the robbing of the grave since the ancient time.

The excavation work carried out in the west of this grave, brought to light a strange creation of the fancy of the Illyrian architects. Two half arched staircases carved on the rock and the orchestra formed of them, created the shape of a small theatre. A four-angled hole which was under the "orchestra" and which communicated with a door opened to the "scene of the theatre" testified to another monumental grave of a special type, where the burying and the commemorating ceremonies were to take place.

A third monumental grave built of four-angled strong blocks was founded on the rock. This grave too, is an architectural type known also in other Illyrian cities.

Let us return to the stone ground to find a fourth grave which the Illyrian masters had virtually modelled on the rock.

The open door in the middle of the façade was a cenotaph. The diggings in the

①



②

③





① View of tombs.

② A belt buckle. On an iron plate it has been fastened a thin silver layer which shows a scene of fight in relief. Three warriors: two knights and a foot-soldier, at a moment when they enjoy the victory over the enemy, which is represented by an opponent lying at the feet of the horse. These objects speak of an art of a developed society.

③ Golden earrings: It has a round mark in the center that has a diameter of 1.5 centimeter. It springs from the center a rosette which is ringed about with decorations set in a concentric manner. Attached to it swings the god of love, which flies over a stone.

④ Golden earrings discovered out of the remains of a woman's burnt body. The silver negroes' head carved out from granite stone. They are a sort parts of the earrings hold a of earrings spread over Illyria, Macedonia and northern coasts of the Black Sea, during the third century before our era.

⑤ A. Golden badge produced by hammering and filigree, with a warrior's countenance in relief.



middle of the façade enlightened the contours of a small door behind which the real grave was. We removed a broken piece from the door. Two thousand years after, another room 2.77×2.72 m. was discovered there. Two sarcophaguses occupied one corner of the room.

Nine people of a family were buried there. There were found also 30 earthen wares, 20 weapons of different kinds, 11 golden ornaments, etc. There was buried also a slave with bonds in his feet as if to remember that the exploiters and the exploited remain enemies even after death.

The monuments and the findings shed light on the history of this Illyrian city. The architectonic style of the graves speaks of the first half of the IIIrd century before our era, when the Illyrian state led by the Pirro's father-in-law, Bardhyl the young, was renewed.

The architecture of the graves with its style, with its attempts to find new forms to express the ideology of a certain class is the product of a society with well-developed classes. This is proved by the artistic objects.

In these monuments are combined the relations of the Illyrians with the neighbouring Macedonians or with Etrusks and the far Frygases. These links are a proof of the international activity of Illyria in the economic, political and cultural life of the Mediterranean world.



①

The Five Best Sportsmen of the Year

By the end of the previous year, the Editorial Board of "the Popular Sport" Newspaper, organized its traditional questionnaire entitled: "Who are the five best sportsmen of the year 1970"? The Editorial Board received about 3,000 letters from the sport-fans throughout the country.

Marieta Pronjari, our well-known athlete won about 2,900. She is absolute recorder in high jumping with 1.73 m.

Agim Fagu gathered as well the overwhelming majority of "the votes" over 2,000. He is a talented basketball player of "Partizani" Sport Club and of the national team. He is distinguished for his productive game in national as well as in international matches.

One of the five winners of the questionnaire is *Faruk Kalleshi* a weight-lifter, who for some years has established many new records thus reaching a high international scale; in his weight under 52 kg. he has managed to lift 115 kg. in his lifting style. He received almost two thirds of the votes.

Panajot Pano and *Iljaz Çeço* are two of the best football players who have won the admiration of sport-fans. The two are forward, the former of "Partizani" team, the latter of "Dynamo". These have played a score of national and international matches. They are noted for a good technique and fancy in the game. In the European championship the two represented the colours of the national team.

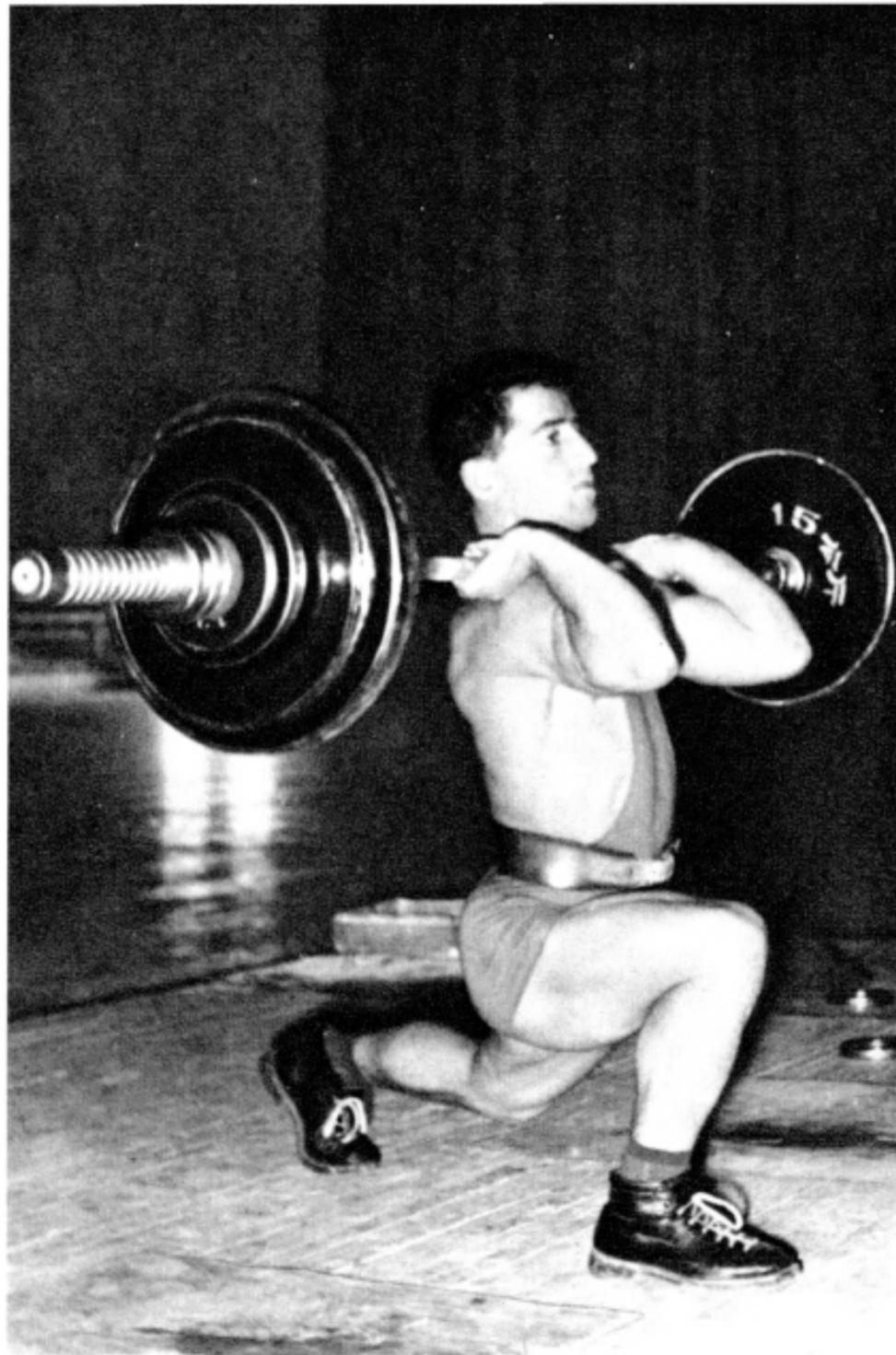
As a team, won "*Dynamo*", the volleyball team, which for many years in succession is the champion of the country with indisputable superiority over other teams. It has taken part several times in international activities and has played beautiful and resultant matches. Many of its volleyball players have represented the colours of our national team. Last year this team played successfully in the cup of the European champion clubs eliminating thus "Panathinaiko" of Athens and "Mladost" of Zagreb. So it entered in the quarter final of this cup.



②



③



④

① Marieta Pronjari.

② Panajot Pano, football player of "Partizani".

③ Iljaz Ceço, football player of "Dynamo" Club.

④ Faruk Alleshi, weight-lifting sportsman of "Vllaznia" of Shkodra.

⑤ Agim Fagu, head of the basketball team of the "Partizani" Club.



⑤

FRONT COVER: The teacher Lela Harxhi with her Child:

(Photo: by S. Xhillari)

BACK COVER: Touristing Albania: Buthrint and Lura

(Photos: by M. Kallfa and P. Sulo)

READ IN THIS ISSUE

— On November 1, 1971, the 6th Congress of the Party of Labour of Albania will be held.

— **Astrit Kallfa:** Capital investments in the years 1961-1970 1

— **Shaban Vani:** Three sisters 5

— Editors' postbag

— Conversation with the reader 8-9

— **Kozeta Oлдashi:** Students in overalls 12

— **Murat Klosi:** Land and water 14-16

Niko Pano: Monograph on the Adriatic and Ionian waters 17

Padil Paçrami: Bill Maclin's mission 20-22

Results of the 1970 contest: "What do you know about Albania"? 25

Ramadan Sokoli: Albanian folk entertainments 28

Ahmet Kondo: Elena Gjika — An outstanding militant of the Albanian question 32

Neritan Ceka

Vangjel Monastirli

Monuments modelled on rock 34

"New Albania" — Political, social illustrated magazine published bimonthly in Albanian, Chinese, Russian, French, English, Arabic and Italian.

Editorial Board: Editor-in-chief: Ymer Minxhozi.

members: Jusuf Alibali, Sofokli Afezolli, Andon Kuqali, Ismail Kadare, Halim Stolia.

Art editor: Lumturi Dhrami

Photo-reporter: Simon Xhillari

Address of the Editorial Board: "Shqipëria e Re" Rruga Labinoti NR. 7, Tirana, Albania.

Subscription rates: For one year: 2.80 U.S. dollars; 2.16 rubles.

Address your subscription rates to: Drejtoria Qëndrore e Përhapjes dhe Propagandimit të Librit, Bulevardi "Konferencë e Pezës", Tirana

ALBANIA

