

**Our**  
**friends**  
**ask....**

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OUR FRIENDS ASK...

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I

**INTRODUCTION**

Foreign friends of Albania have often asked the Central Council of the Trade Unions many questions on the economic and social development of our country, on the composition of the Trade Union Organization and its activity. In order to meet their desire, we are publishing this pamphlet in which we have tried to answer in brief a series of questions regarding the economic system of the People's Republic of Albania.

Albania has an area of 28,748 square kilometers with a population of two million inhabitants. The Albanian people have a very old history and ancient traditions. They have passed a long and glorious road and throughout their century-old history they have had to fight against cruel and powerful foreign invaders, as well as against the feudals and the bourgeoisie of the country, for national freedom and for a better life. Through their very long struggle and innumerable sacrifices, the Albanian people never allowed themselves to be wiped out as a nation, but resisted against all their enemies and fanatically safeguarded their mother tongue, their customs and ancient traditions.

«The Albanian people» — Comrade Enver Hoxha has said — «have forced their way through history sword in hand». Nevertheless in the past they could not gain true freedom and independence. The founding of the Albanian Communist Party by Comrade Enver Hoxha on Nov. 8, 1941 was the most noted event for the Albanian people, for it provided them with a leader and organizer of their struggle for national liberation and social emancipation. The Albanian Communist Party led the National-liberation War. It had a clear political program, thus making it very clear to the people what they were fighting for.

The National-liberation struggle is the most glorious epoch in the history of our people. Due to this struggle against the Nazi-fascist invaders and the traitors to the country, the people scored the greatest victory in their history on November 29, 1944, when the People's State Power was established in Albania. The people took the power in their hands and established the People's Republic of Albania which embarked definitely on the road to socialist construction.

The results achieved during the twenty-five years of the People's Power are the fruit of the selfless efforts of the working masses to carry out the Marxist-Leninist program of our Party.

It was a road full of hardships and sacrifices. To the hardships of backwardness inherited from the past and created by the resistance of the overthrown classes and other home enemies, was added the inimical activity of the U.S. — led imperialists as well as the brutal and inimical acti-

vity of the renegade Titoite clique and, later, of the Khrushchevite revisionists. But, thanks to the foresighted leadership of the Party of Labor of Albania with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, the Albanian People were able to overcome all obstacles, hardships, blackmail and blockades with courage and abnegation and to come off victorious over their home and foreign enemies.

With twenty-five years of experience to their credit, the Albanian people are convinced that their political independence must be guaranteed and consolidated with their economic independence as well, otherwise, the political independence is in danger of being lost, too.

Answering the questions posed to us, we kindly ask our friends all over the world to excuse us for any shortcomings they may notice in our pamphlet and help us with other questions and observations, so that a republication of this material may be more complete.

II

**ESTABLISHMENT OF SOCIALIST RELATIONS  
IN PRODUCTION**

**WHAT COURSE WAS FOLLOWED AND WHAT OBSTACLES WERE MET WITH IMMEDIATELY AFTER LIBERATION IN ESTABLISHING SOCIAL OWNERSHIP ON THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION IN ALBANIA?**

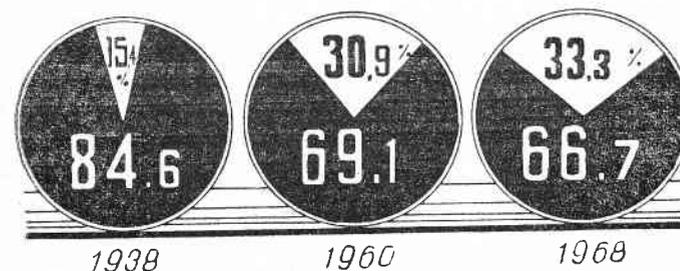
During the first stage immediately after liberation, the People's State Power took measures to smash and restrain the capitalist elements and foreign capital. Such measures were: the establishment of state supervision on the production and distribution of industrial goods by private enterprises and Albanian companies. In a resolution of the Presidency of the National-liberation Anti-fascist Council of December 15, 1944 we read: «all industries and Albanian companies are placed under State control.» Some months later a decision was adopted to put under control also the properties of German and Italian citizens. This control was exercised by the working class which plays the leading role in our State. Characteristic of this control in our country is that for each enterprise a commissary was appointed by the Ministry responsible for the administration of this property. In all

their activity the commissaries were helped by the workers and their Trade Union Organization. This preliminary work played an important role in carrying out the nationalization of all the enterprises.

Another measure adopted right after liberation was the requisition of various materials like: construction material, food stuffs, drugs and fuel which would be used to meet the needs of the population, of the army and of the revival of our economy. Generally, these requisitions were made without any compensation, while part of them were compensated for at a rate fixed by the State to be paid in cash either by a global sum or by instalments. The State also fixed prices on the retail and wholesale goods, the State alone having the right to allow wholesale transactions. Of extraordinary importance was also the law «On the Extraordinary Taxation on War profits» issued by the Presidency of the Anti-fascist National-liberation Council on January 13, 1945, which limited and dealt a crushing blow at the speculating capitalist elements. The application of this law by the Party and State Power had, at the same time, its economic importance, because it concentrated into the hand of State Power monetary funds which were considered as the main source of the budget for that period.

Of major importance were also the anti-imperialist and anti-fascist measures taken since the early days after liberation. Thus, these measures were interwoven with those of a socialist character. Such were the annulment of the economic relations which had been established by Zog's anti-popular regime


 TOWNSMEN  
 PEASANTS



with the foreign imperialist states, the requisition of the property of the Italian and German as well as other foreign citizens in our country, the nationalization of the property of foreign capitalists, the nationalization of banks and the establishment of a single bank in their stead, the establishment of State monopoly on foreign trade, etc.

The nationalization of industry began right after the triumph of our people's revolution. The first to be confiscated were the factories of war criminals and of people's enemies. In 1945 and, more so in 1946, the State Power took under its possession the factories of the industrialists of the country and of those who had not paid the extraordinary taxes on war profits. And in 1947, the remaining industry was nationalized with the exception of some small workshops. The

transition of industry from private into state ownership and the rhythms of their nationalization, can be clearly seen in the following table:

*Table of the State Industries (in percentage)*

Kind of industry	Y e a r s				
	Oct. 1944	Dec. 1944	1945	1946	1947
State owned	—	3	7	79	100
Privately owned	100	97	93	21	—

Besides the political importance in consolidating the People's State Power, these measures were also very important in strengthening the economic independence and in creating the social ownership on the means of production, which served as a basis for a planned economic development.

Important measures were also taken in the countryside since the very beginning. In January 1945, all the agricultural rents the peasants owed to their landlords were cancelled. In May 1945, the irrigation works were nationalized. But the agrarian reform laws were the most important step of an antifeudal character. They were carried through on the basis of the laws adopted on August 29, 1945 by the Antifascist National-liberation Council, and of the law published on May 1946, which corrected some mistakes on the agrarian reform laws made by some ene-

mies of the Party. By applying these laws, the lands of the landowners, feudal and large estate owners, the state farms and the lands of the religious institutions as well as their work implements and buildings were expropriated without compensation and distributed to the landless and landpoor peasant families.

The distribution of the land and of the olive trees expropriated on the basis of the agrarian reform law was made as follows

No.	The category of the families and the state	Number of families	Area of land in hectares	Olive trees	Draught animals
1	Landpoor families	48.667	155.159	238.727	5.923
2	Landless families	21.544	»	»	»
3	State sector	—	17.500	235.500	—
Total		70.211	172.659	474.227	5.923

The details show the right distribution of the area of land and of the olive trees expropriated, the change in the structure of land ownership in favor of the landpoor and landless families.

The agrarian reform was the first step towards placing agriculture on the road to socialism. The second and decisive step was taken when the peasantry started the socialist collectivization of agriculture of their own free will. The agrarian reform laws themselves created the premises of setting up agricultural cooperatives. The first co-operative in Albania was set up in 1947 and later on that year the

peasantry embarked 'en masse' along that road. At present there are agricultural co-operatives everywhere and agriculture has completely embarked on the road to socialism.

All this period of deep revolutionary transformations has been guided by the Party directives and Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings, using the political State Power of the working class, the proletarian dictatorship as the main and decisive means.

These transformations have been carried out in a bitter class struggle. The overthrown classes and the other enemies in the country, supported and organized by imperialism, tried to undermine the implementation of these measures and to make our country withdraw from the road to socialism by plots, terror, murder, sabotage, in order to re-establish the old order of the landlords and the bourgeoisie. A very mean, inimical and subversive role was played by the Yugoslav revisionists both by direct interventions as well as through their agents within our Party, trying to turn our People's Republic into the 7th republic of Yugoslavia and re-establish capitalism, just as the Titoite clique has done in its own country. But all the endeavors of home and foreign enemies have always shamefully failed. Albania is marching firmly ahead on the revolutionary road it has chosen and is now successfully building a fully socialist society.

**WHAT METHOD WAS USED IN ALBANIA TO BRING ABOUT THE SOCIALIST COLLECTIVIZATION OF AGRICULTURE AND WHAT ARE SOME OF THE SUCCESSES IN THIS FIELD?**

The victory of the People's Revolution marked a radical turn in the life of the broad masses of our countryside, as well.

The application of the land reform laws was the first victory scored by our peasantry in the field of economy after the triumph of our People's Revolution.

The application of the land reform laws provided the peasants with land which helped them, to a certain extent, to improve their living conditions but, being attached to their individual plots, they could not very well get rid of poverty altogether. They could do this only by joining in large collective economies.

Collectivization was necessary not only to the development of agriculture and the improvement of the welfare of the peasantry, but also to the socialist construction in the countryside as well. Collectivization is the only way to establish social ownership and socialist relations in the countryside. Socialism

cannot be built by establishing social ownership in towns and letting the peasant continue their old way of private ownership.

It is clear that the carrying out of collectivization is a very hard process. You can't do it by issuing administrative orders and decrees. The only correct way used in this case was the method of persuasion, so that the peasants themselves might realize the necessity and advantage of joining in cooperatives. Therefore, right after the complete application of the land reform laws, the Party launched a broad propaganda campaign on the advantages of the socialist collectivization of agriculture. Where the proper conditions were ripe, the peasants joined in agricultural co-operatives of their own free will. The first cooperative was set up in 1947. The example and the successes attained by it and by the other co-operatives which followed, as well as the political work of the Party, gradually convinced the other peasants of the benefits of collectivization. So, in conformity with the Party's directive to «neither hurry nor mark time», the process of co-operation continued with measured steps and not by fits and starts.

At its Third Congress in 1956, the Party of Labor of Albania, based on the successes achieved and on the great aid given by the State Power to agricultural development, launched the slogan to speeding up the rate of the socialist transformation of the countryside. In 1957, it was not only the poor but also the middle peasants who set up co-operatives. By 1964, 83 per cent of the arable land had been collectivized.

In 1967, inspired by the great ideas of the Fifth Party Congress and Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings, all the peasants of the highland regions joined also in cooperatives. Thus, at present the complete collectivization of agriculture in Albania has been carried out. Of major ideological and political importance is the revolutionary initiative taken by the co-operative peasantry to reduce their personal plots of land from 0,3 to 0,15 of a hectare each.

All the rural areas of the country have been collectivized. Today 99% of the area of land owned by the peasantry has been turned over to the agricultural cooperatives (as against 86% in 1962) while the number of families which have joined in cooperatives has increased from 7% to 98% during the same period. Thus, even those peasant families which had not joined in cooperatives embarked on the wide and brilliant road to social ownership and socialist development.

In the agricultural cooperatives, the land and the principal working tools are collective property. The income of the cooperative is distributed on the basis of work (its amount and quality) done by each member of the cooperative.

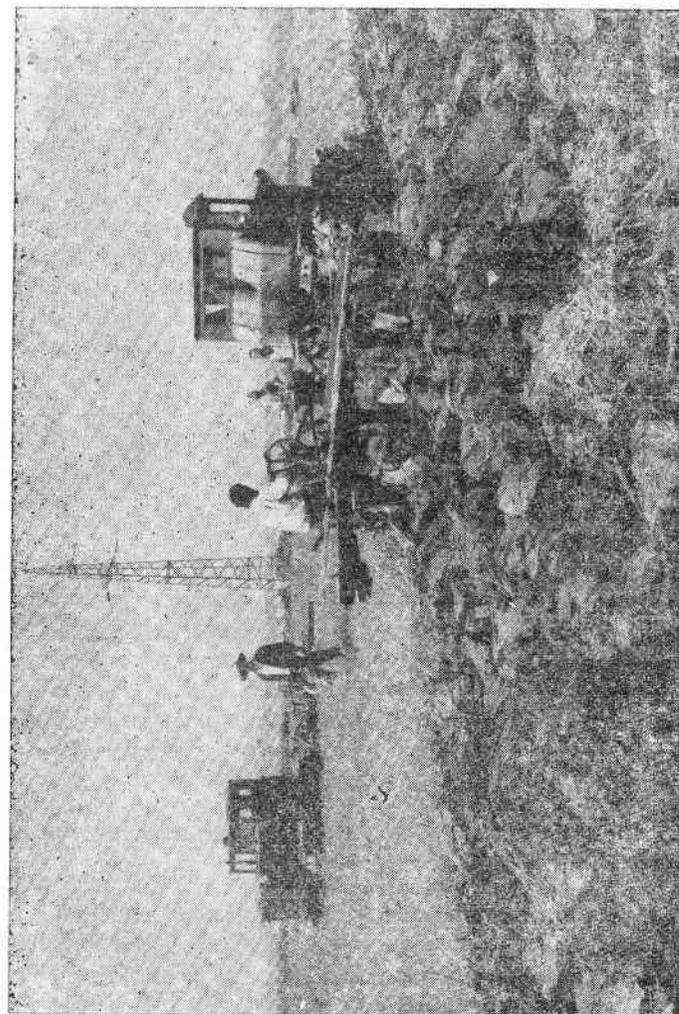
The socialist collectivization of agriculture in our country has lifted agriculture out from its age-long backwardness and has opened all-round prospects of development to it. As compared with 1938, the area of land under cultivation has been doubled. In 1938, our country had only 30 tractors while now it has 10.008 tractors reckoned at 15 HP working on the land. We have two large chemical fertilizers plants

with prospects for expansion. The irrigation capacity covers about 50 per cent of the arable land.

As a result of this development, total agricultural production in 1968 was 2.9 times as much as in 1938. Agriculture supplies now an urban population which is 2.5 times as big and with a far greater purchasing power as compared with the preliberation period, at a time when even the peasant population has increased by about 40 per cent. It provides raw materials for many branches of our light and food-processing industries. Cotton, sugar beet and other crops, which were unknown before liberation, are now grown in our country. At present our textile industry produces over 20 m. of textiles per capita of population as against 0.3 m of textiles per capita produced in 1938.

The material and cultural standard of our cooperative peasants has radically improved as a consequence of the increase of agricultural and dairy products.

But the transformation of our socialist countryside is of major importance also to education, culture and to the way of living. The agricultural co-operatives have now their own elementary and 8th grade schools and 8th grade education is obligatory. Every co-operative has its own house of culture or cultural center. Health institutions, hospitals and maternity houses serve one or a group of co-operatives, but some co-operatives have begun to build their own hospitals. A widespread movement has begun to build bakeries, public canteens, laundry houses, kindergartens and creches in every cooperative. Some districts



Tractors at work

have undertaken to have them built up in every co-operative within 1969. The peasants themselves have set up handicraft sectors for shoemakers, woodworkers, tailors and in some co-operatives there are workshops for processing milk, vegetables, fruit, etc. both for the market and for supplying the co-operative members. Many cooperatives have built whole villages of new houses.

These successes can only be achieved with an agriculture, like ours, which has embarked on the road of collectivization.

The socialist order is playing a very important role also in changing the world outlook of our co-operative peasants. Just as the working class, our peasants are discarding old norms and customs and are adopting the socialist ideology.

The successes scored in the development of our socialist agriculture are the result of the correct economic policy followed by our Party and the fruits of the indisputable superiority of large collective over small individual economies.

#### **WHAT ARE THE SOCIALIST RELATIONS IN PRODUCTION ESTABLISHED IN ALBANIA AND WHAT ROLE DO THEY PLAY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY?**

The People's State Power was established in Albania thanks to the National-liberation War waged by our people under the leadership of the Albanian Communist Party against the nazi and fascist invaders and the reactionary classes at home. The liberation of our country and the seizure of power by the people under the leadership of the Party, was the greatest historic victory for our long-suffering but never subdued people.

The break up of the machinery of the old feudal and bourgeois State apparatus and the establishment of the new State Power in the hands of the broad working masses with the Party and the working class at the head, constitute the main concern of our people's revolution. Possibilities were thus created for the people, who became masters of their own destiny, to begin with enthusiasm the reconstruction of the economy ruined by the war and to embark on the road to socialism. Two basic tasks

were to be solved in order to achieve this aim. First to establish socialist relations in production on all the people's economy. Second, to develop the production forces and thus create the material and technical basis of socialism.

In our country, the socialist relations in production were established by nationalizing the foreign concessions and the private possessions of the capitalists of the country such as factories, workshops, means of transport, banks, by the establishment of state monopoly on foreign trade, etc., while in the countryside the land reform laws distributed the land to those who tilled it. Later on and of their own free will, the peasantry embarked on the road to the socialist collectivization of agriculture by setting up their agricultural cooperatives.

Gradually, this public ownership created on a socialist basis was extended and enriched with the construction of new factories, with reclamation of land, with the introduction of technical equipment, etc.

Thus, the economic basis of our socialist society has already been created both in town and in the countryside and is made up of the socialist system in its two forms, namely, State and cooperative ownership.

State property in our country are the factories, workshops, subsoil resources, forests, railroads, sea and motor vehicle transport, banks, Tractor and Motor Stations, the State farms, trade, municipal and State purchase enterprises, the State dwelling houses, except the private ones, etc.

Cooperative property are the land of the agricultural cooperatives, collectivized draught animals, agricultural tools, the products and buildings of the cooperative such as stores, administration buildings, stables, etc.

Both these forms of ownership are socialist in nature. They exclude the possibility of exploitation of man by man, develop on the basis of socialist planning and carry out the socialist principle of distribution on the basis of work done. Nevertheless, some differences exist between them. The State property is owned by all the people, whereas the cooperative ownership is the property of specific collectives, that is, of the cooperative groups. Everything in the State enterprises is common property, belonging to all the workers, whereas in the agricultural cooperatives each family owns a plot of land, some cattle, part of the agricultural inventory, etc. As a result of these differences in the form of ownership, while production in the State farms belongs to all the workers and they are paid wages in conformity with the socialist law of distribution according to the quantity and quality of work done, in the cooperatives the produce belongs to that group of workers who are members of the cooperative, and after paying their taxes, remunerate each worker for as many work days as he has done.

In our society, there exists also personal ownership on the houses that belong to workers, on their furniture and chattels, on their monetary incomes and savings, on their consumption goods and other personal belongings.

In fact, the increase of social ownership is the basic factor to raise the material and cultural welfare and to increase this kind of personal ownership of the workers which does not assume the character of exploiting the work of others. All the working people of our country do their best to increase, enrich and safeguard the social ownership as it is the basis of our socialist order, the source of the strength of our Fatherland and of the prosperity and welfare of all the working people. Every one feels and understands this great role played by social ownership.

Social ownership over the means of production, which has already been established in our country, is the principal element of socialist relations in production and has stepped up the development of the production forces and the complete construction of the material and technical basis of socialism.

Relations of mutual aid and cooperation have been established among the workers, both in town and in the countryside, on the basis of the establishment of State Power and of socialist relations in production. Right after the liberation of the country and onward, the workers, peasants and our people's intelligentsia, having been freed from oppression and exploitation, have continued to raise their enthusiasm and mobilization to develop and strengthen our socialist Fatherland. They spare no efforts for they are conscious they are working for themselves, for their families, for the good of society as a whole.

#### **WHAT IS THE POSITION OF THE SOCIALIST AND PRIVATE SECTORS IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA?**

Nationalization of the means of production on correct revolutionary lines had deep positive consequences in the social and economic physiognomy of the country. They marked the elimination of the economic domination of the foreign and local bourgeoisie and the passing over of the key positions of our economy into the hands of the State, into the service of the working masses. At the same time, these nationalizations created the socialist sector in industry, trade, transport, finance and agriculture and gave way to the emergence of the new socialist relations in production and to the organization of social production in conformity with the new socialist system.

As for the property of the small producers of the working peasants and handicraftsmen, it remained untouched. This attitude towards this property was necessary due to factors of an economic and political character, we say of economic character because small economies based on the personal labor of the

peasants themselves predominated in agriculture and, political, because the working peasantry was the closest and most faithful ally of the working class in the struggle to liquidate capitalist and establish socialist relations. Nationalization of the means of production of small producers can be achieved solely on a totally voluntary basis, through cooperation, a method which has been loyally pursued by our State Power.

The socialist sector was extended especially with the application of the policy of socialist industrialization and agricultural collectivization, marking an unprecedented leap ahead in the development of our production forces. It was in this way that the socialist ownership in its two forms, State and cooperative, was created in our country. In 1947, the means of production in industry were almost completely transformed into State ownership. By the end of that year, 87 per cent of the general industrial production came from the State while only 13 per cent came from the private sector. In 1950, only 6 per cent in agriculture belonged to the socialist sector while 94 per cent belonged to individual ownership. In order to form an idea of the proportions between the socialist sector and the private one suffice it to mention that in 1950 the socialist sector provided 29 per cent of the national income whereas the private sector provided 71 per cent.

As a result of the great work done to bring about the socialist industrialization of the country and the collectivization of agriculture during the years of People's State Power, the socialist sector grew rapidly and, consequently, the private sector became

smaller. The IVth Congress of the Party of Labor of Albania, held in February 1961, sanctioned the construction of the economic basis of socialism in Albania. The socialist forms of the economy and the socialist relations in production had dominated all the branches of our economy. The question «who will win» was solved once and for ever in favor of socialism. The socialist form of economy has uninterruptedly grown from one year to another. This is clearly shown if we compare two years of the construction of the economic basis of socialism, 1960 and 1968.

	(In percentage)	
	1960	1968
— National income from the socialist sector	88,10	99,3
— The overall industrial production from the socialist sector.	99	99,99
— Wholesale trade	100	100
— Overall agricultural production from the socialist sector.	80	98,2

### **HOW DID PLANNING OF THE PEOPLE'S ECONOMY START IN ALBANIA AND ON WHAT PRINCIPLES IS IT BASED?**

The planned development of our people's economy in our country began after liberation.

Its management and development according to plan is made possible only by fulfilling two preliminary political and economic conditions. The establishment of the proletarian dictatorship, the seizure of the State leadership by the working class, that is, the passing over of State Power from the capitalists, feudal lords and big landholders to the working class, led by its Party, is considered as the main political condition, while the main economic condition is the liquidation of private ownership on the means of production and the establishment of social ownership in its stead.

After liberation, the People's State Power, a deeply democratic one, was firmly established in Albania. Power was seized from the bourgeoisie and the landlords by the people through their armed

National-liberation struggle. After this seizure of power, our Party and the State Power were faced with new political and economic tasks.

In the political field, the first task was to consolidate the new People's State. While in the economic field, it was to begin major transformations which would lead the country towards socialism and planned development. Steps to set up and extend social ownership were, at the same time, steps toward a planned economy.

The Economic Council attached to the Council of Ministers was the first general planning organ which coordinated the activity of the enterprises, districts and the central economic organs at the beginning of the planned development of the economy. Later on, the State Planning Commission, attached to the Economic Council, was created, whose task was to hand over the partial plans to the Economic Council, which the latter would then submit to the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Albania. At the same time, there were set up planning as well as statistical organs at the Ministries, Central Departments and Executive Committees of the District People's Councils.

At the beginning, our planned economy was partial, that is to say, it did not encompass all the economic and social activity of the country. The partial plans of 1945 and 1946 aimed at reviving our economy, at starting to exploit our mines and our small industry which had been destroyed by the foreign invaders, at opening new roads and at creating the

premises for a gradual transition to a single comprehensive State plan.

The first comprehensible plan of development of our people's economy was the general State Plan of 1947. The 1948 plan completed the revival of our economy and achieved such a success as to double the industrial production of 1938. Successes were also achieved in other branches of our economy. More advanced steps in our planned economy were taken by adopting the 2 — year Plan (1949-1950), which created favorable conditions to embark on developing our economy on the basis of a five-year plan. The 1st five-year plan was that of 1951-1956 while, at present, our workers are successfully completing the 4th five year plan.

The drafting of the economic plans in our country is based on these main principles: *first*, on the principle of the party-politics, which requires the establishment of the role of the leadership of the Party in planning our economy. This means that our plans reflect and are drafted on the basis of our Party's directives to develop the different branches of our national economy and culture; *second*, on the important principle that the plan itself assumes a State character, which implies that the State plays a leading role in planning and that the plan is carried out by the State organs, mobilizing the broad masses of our workers in fulfilling it. The State character of our plans is expressed also by the fact that they have to be fully completed. Fulfilment of plans is subject to the same discipline as that of State tasks; *third*, planning is strictly based on the principle of

democratic centralism. Our economy is centralized in and directed by the State. This also secures its management on the basis of a standard plan for the whole country. The plans drafted in conformity with the Party directives given first, by the central organs to the base and then studied and modified by the enterprises and returned to the central organs and then definitely approved by the People's Assembly, ensure the centralized management of economy. But this centralization is in harmony with democracy, with promoting the initiatives of the broad masses and of the local organs; *fourth*, mobilizing the broad masses in drafting the plans and then in executing them represents another important planning principle in our country reflecting the deeply popular character of our democratic State Power. Soliciting the opinion of the masses in drafting and carrying out plans derives from the revolutionary principles of our Party according to which socialism is the work of the masses.

### **WHAT CLASSES EXIST TODAY IN ALBANIA AND WHAT RELATIONS EXIST AMONG THEM?**

In analysing the socialist transformations in our country, the IVth Congress of the Party of Labor of Albania drew the conclusion that, in general, «the multi-form economy has been abolished in our country and a standard socialist system has been created in its stead» Thus, the economic basis of socialism has been set up both in town and in the countryside. Therefore, the capitalist economy, the exploiting classes and the exploitation of man by man have been wiped out once and for all time.

«The establishment of socialist relations in production», Comrade Enver Hoxha stated at the IVth Congress of the Party of Labor of Albania, «brought about a radical change in the old structure of the classes of our society. The most characteristic and fundamental feature of the class structure in our country at the present stage is the existence of two friendly classes, the working class and the cooperative peasantry, their alliance under the leadership of the working class and the consolidation of the moral

and political unity of all the working people on this basis».

In our country the working class came to being, developed at a speedy rate and was tempered with a new socialist conscience and world outlook during the process of socialist construction.

As a result of this development, in 1967 the workers, together with their families represented about 34% of the total population of the cities.

What is of importance now is the fact that our working class, while destroying the old regime, have established their People's State Power and have become masters of their own destinies, uninterruptedly raising their ideological, political, educational, technical and professional level.

In the same way, with the complete application of the collectivization of agriculture not only in the lowland but also on the hilly and mountainous areas, socialist ownership and the new relations in production were further consolidated. A new class has sprung up in the countryside, the cooperative peasantry, who have definitely embarked on the socialist road.

The working class and the cooperative peasantry, united into one single community have strengthened and are consolidating still further their alliance and their unity around the Party.

During the period of socialist construction there sprang up a new socialist intelligentsia made up of the sons and daughters of the workers and peasants who have been and are loyal to them, exerting all

the efforts to further socialist construction in our country.

In the process of socialist construction, the best persons of that small intelligentsia which existed in our country embraced also the cause of the people.

The alliance of the working class and the laboring peasantry, under the leadership of the working class and its Party, is the main social force which builds socialism and, eventually, communism while the relations between these two classes and the stratum of the intelligentsia are social relations, relations of mutual aid and collaboration. Special attention is therefore attached to this matter in our country.

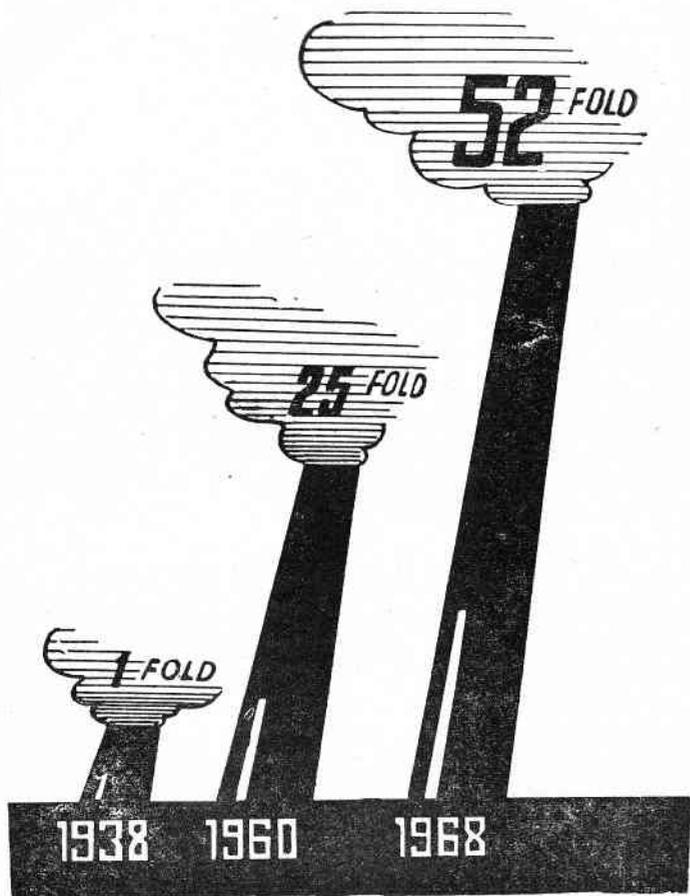
### III

#### DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRY

### **HOW WAS SOCIALIST INDUSTRIALIZATION ACHIEVED IN ALBANIA?**

Sizing up aright the major role played by industry as a leading branch of people's economy, our Party and Government have always considered the socialist industrialization of the country as one of the most important tasks of socialist construction in Albania.

Its leading role lies in the fact that industry alone is capable of securing the reorganization and development of all the other branches of economy, the growth in number of the working class and the defensive capacity of our country. Without an advanced industry equipped with a modern technique and technology, one cannot speak of building the material and technical basis of socialism, of increasing production and, on this basis, of continuously raising the material and cultural welfare of the working class. Therefore, the socialist industrialization of the country constitutes an imperative objective, a general law of socialist construction.



Industrial Production

Under the conditions of our country, the consistent application of the policy of industrialization was dictated by a series of reasons, most important of which were:

*Firstly*, because socialist industrialization would wipe out the great technical and scientific backwardness inherited from the past. When our People's State Power was established and our country had embarked on the road to socialism, the contradiction between the highly advanced political State Power and the backwardness in the development of production forces was very sharp. Prior to its liberation, Albania was a backward agrarian country, in which a great variety of agricultural and industrial crops were unknown to the farmers. The small industry that existed was of a handicraft manufacturing character with a few workshops and factories that could be counted on one's fingers.

*Secondly*, because socialist industrialization would put an end to the deep backwardness of agriculture and would embark it on the road to its multilateral socialist development.

*Thirdly*, because the development of industry would increase the number of workers who are the main social prop of the People's State Power. Prior to liberation, the number of workers engaged mainly in industry was very limited, whereas with the development of industry the working class would not only increase in numbers, but would also raise their educational, cultural, technical and professional level. Its ideological, political, revolutionary and socialist conscience would be further tempered through

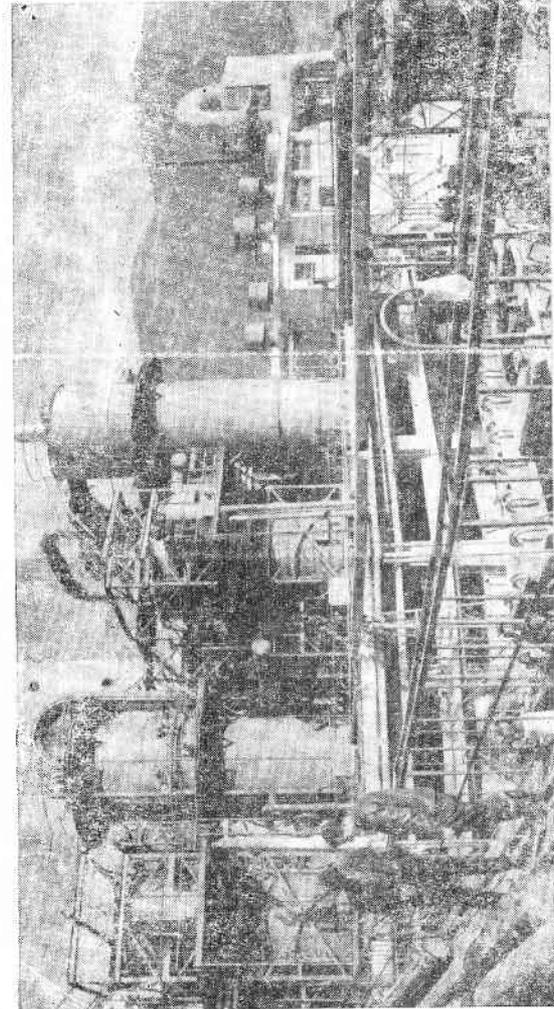
the Party teaching. A special role in this field would be played by the Trade Union organizations.

*Fourthly*, because socialist industrialization would consolidate technical and scientific independence and would give free play to the principle of self-reliance. By developing the various branches of industry, imports of a series of goods would be lowered and the material and cultural needs of our working masses would be better fulfilled. These measures would put an end to the time when Albania was forced to import even the simplest articles of household use.

*Fifthly*, because industrial development would bring about those advantages which socialism created over capitalism and pre-socialist communities. By increasing industrial production and its gamma, the material needs of the people would be better fulfilled.

*Sixthly*, because socialist industrialization would increase the defensive potential of the country.

But in order to attain this goal and score the results of industrial development, industrialization should not be of any sort, but it should be a socialist industrialization. Marxism-Leninism teaches us that it is imperative for socialist industrialization to follow the general criterion of a more rapid development of heavy industry than of light industry, a more rapid development of the industry of the means of production than that of consumer goods. On the other hand, the industrial development should be soundly based on the raw materials available in the country



The Superphosphate Plant at Lac

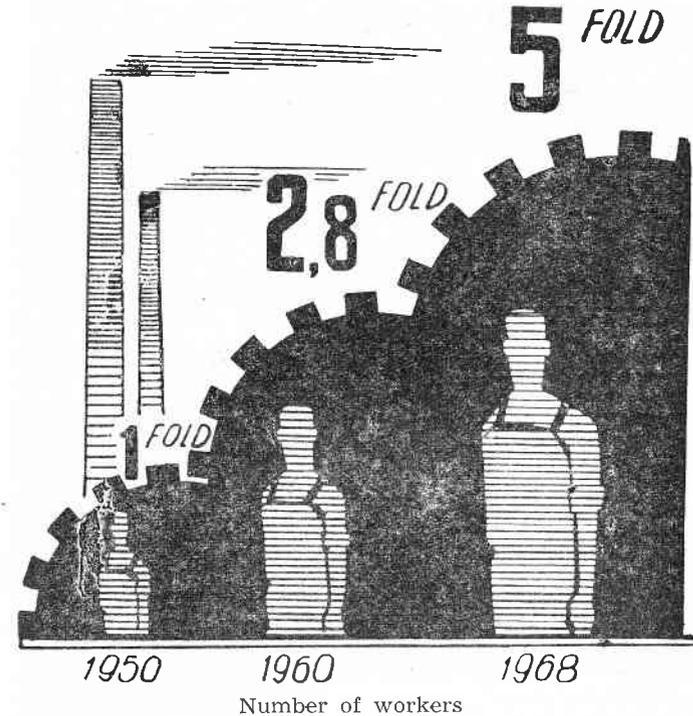
and thus raise their value through the industrial process.

Socialist industrialization requires a rational distribution of industry throughout the country, in order to eliminate the most backward status inherited in some areas as compared with the other ones, so as to bring about a harmonious and complex development in each district.

In applying its policy of socialist industrialization our Party firmly relied on the manpower and material and monetary resources of the country. The establishment of social ownership on the means of production paved the way to the centralized accumulation of all the monetary and material resources which would be used for the development of the country. The internal socialist accumulation covered both the means secured from the expropriation of the bourgeoisie and landlords, the income from the extraordinary taxation over war profits, the annulment of the debts contracted by former King Zog, from the banking system, etc. as well as from the exploitation of the means of socialist ownership.

Strictly observing the teaching of Marxism-Leninism the Party of Labor of Albania set to work to put these teachings in practice. At first, a 2-year plan was drawn up (1949-50) and, later on, the system of five-year plans was adopted. During two five-year plans (1951-1960) our country was transformed from the most backward agrarian country in Europe, into an agrarian-industrial one while, at

present, it is speeding ahead towards being transformed into an industrial agrarian one with a complex multilateral industry and with an advanced agriculture based on modern agricultural technique.



### **WHAT ARE SOME OF THE MAIN SUBSOIL RESOURCES OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA?**

The subsoil of Albania is quite rich in useful minerals. On the basis of geological and topographical studies, a geological map has recently been published. In this map one can see the massiveness of these minerals. Thirty different kinds of metallic and non-metallic minerals have been discovered up to now in Albania. A good part of them is being exploited by industry, whereas geological research work is going on pending their exploitation.

Among the metallic minerals that have been found and are being exploited are ferro-nickel, chromium, copper, etc.

Ferro-nickel began to be mined on the surface for the first time after liberation.

It is important to note that this mineral contains the two valuable components, iron and nickel. The mineral contains from 60 to 70 per cent iron and from 1,5 to 2 per cent nickel, but there are areas in which these components are found even in greater quantities. It is to be mentioned also that the industrial reserves are found in considerable amounts.

A large metallurgical plant will be built in Elbasan based on the reserves of the ferro-nickel mine al. At present this mineral is being exported.

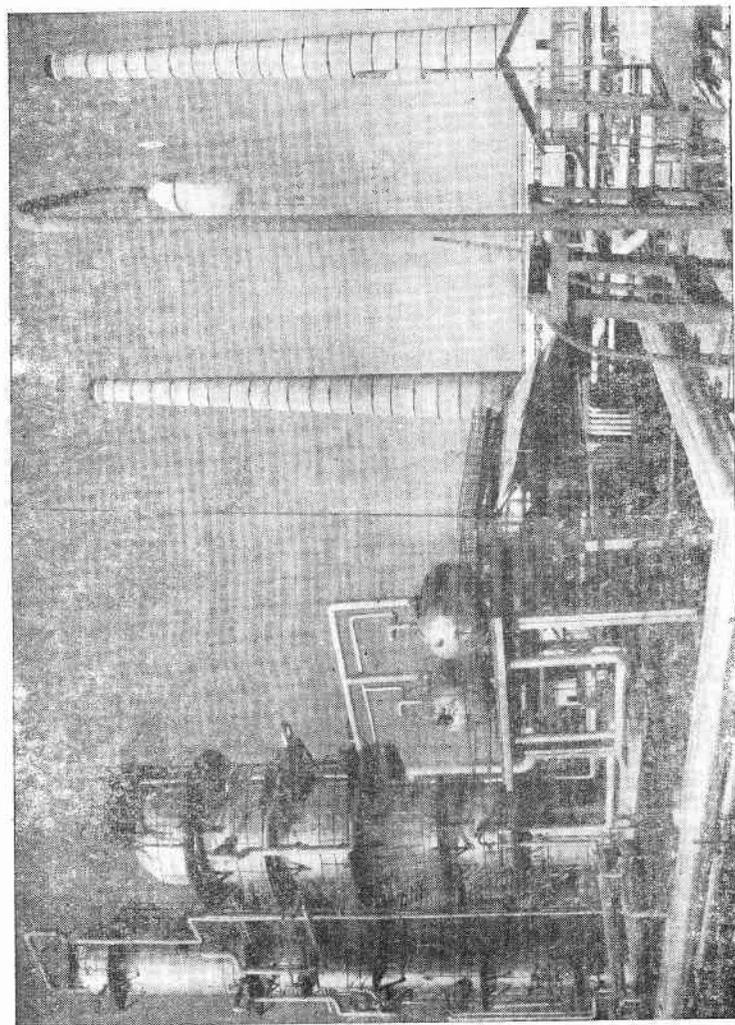
Chromium is another very important metallic ore for our country. Albania is one of the most important countries in the world for its chrome reserves and for the amount of chromium it mines. In general, chromium contains 48 per cent of metal. The people's economy receives a good income from the export of chromium ore. It is excavated from some rich mines which are scattered in the northern part of the country.

The copper mineral, which is completely processed at home, in the metallurgical works and in the copper-wire plant in Shkodra, is also a great wealth. Copper treating, smelting and refining plants have been set up in the Mirdita district where this mineral is in more abundance.

Among non-metallic minerals, those exploited are: oil, gas, coal, bitumen, etc,

Oil fields are the main sources under exploitation. Before liberation the oil resources were brutally exploited by the monopolies of foreign capital, mainly Italian. Right after liberation, together with the reconstruction of the existing oil wells, research work began for new ones. During the 3d five-year plan period large amounts of methane and natural gas were discovered which are being used at an ever larger quantity in industry.

The bitumen mines are the oldest in the country. After liberation, just as it has happened with the



The Oil Refinery in Fier

other branches of our economy, these mines were also modernized and better equipped technically.

Coal is another wealth of the country, which is the basis of fuel for our industry. Great reserves of coal have recently been discovered in the vicinity of towns which need great quantities of coal.

A clearer picture of the growth of production of these minerals after liberation, thanks to the consistent application of the policy of socialist industrialization, is given in the table below:

(In 1000 tons)

Mineral production	1938	1950	1960	1965	1968
1. Crude oil of which refined oil	118.116	131.763	727.519	822.405	1.136.944
2. Bitumen	—	56.310	369.209	505.699	823.523
3. Coal	12.820 1)	36.310	189.745	283.353	406.158
4. Chromium ore	3.696	40.860	290.596	331.114	501.723
5. Copper ore of which Blister copper	7.000	52.191	289.075	310.777	365.589
6. Ferro-nickel	—	14.207	81.477	219.922	286.721
	—	938	944	4.162	5.460
	—	—	255.015	400.019	405.628

1) processed bitumen.

Our country is rich in such other minerals as bauxite, silver, sulphur, asbestos, clay, arsenic, etc.

With the establishment of the People's Power, all these riches are exploited in order to further consolidate the economic independence of the country and raise the prosperity of our Fatherland and people.

### **TO WHAT EXTENT HAS INDUSTRY DEVELOPED DURING THE YEARS OF PEOPLE'S POWER?**

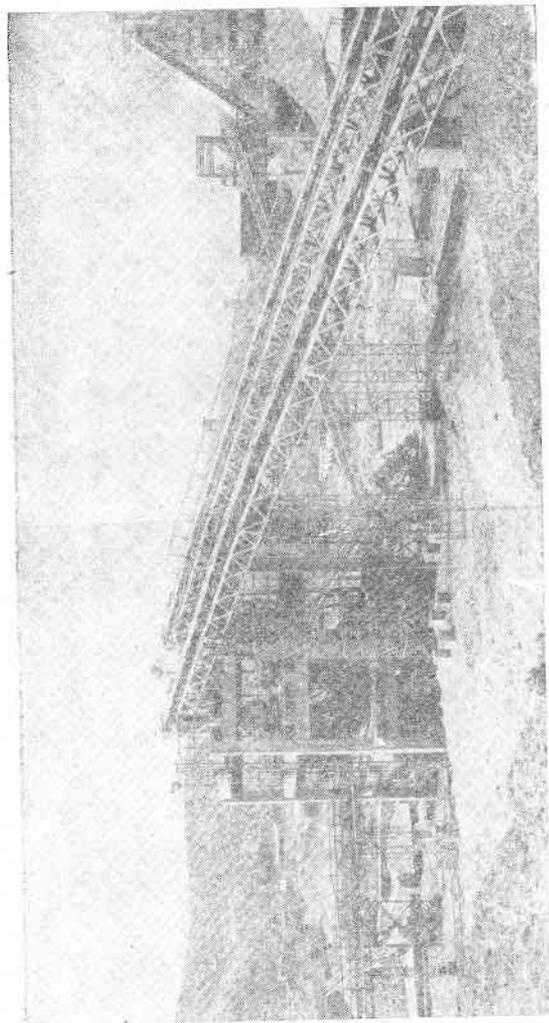
In line with the Party policy of the socialist industrialization of our country a new and modern industry has been set up during the years of People's Power based mainly on the raw materials of our subsoil and equipped with a new technique. Careful study has been made to set it up near the mineral resources. During this period, our industry has generally passed from the stage of small scale handicraft into large-scale industrial production, new branches have been set up and are being developed, the multi-fold character of our industry is being further developed and industrial production further increased.

The achievement of these successes in the post-war period was possible only through the swift development of industry in the two-year period (1949-1950). 47 per cent of all the investments of our people's economy were made in industry. It was then that there were set up such important projects as the Tirana «Stalin» Textile Mills with a capacity of 20 million meters of cotton fabrics, which were la-

ter to be further completed and expanded, the Maliq Sugar Refinery, the «Lenin» Hydro-power Station, the opening and exploitation of a series of new mines as that of coal in Memaliaj, of chrome in Bulqiza, the reconstruction and expansion of the oil-extracting and processing industry in Stalin City, etc. In the two-year period, reconstruction, modernization and a more rational distribution of the existing plants, factories and workshops were carried through. As a result, industrial production in 1950 was 4 times as high as in 1938.

The development of industry was extremely rapid, especially, during the four five-year plans. 50 new State and cooperative enterprises of industrial production were set up during the 1st five-year period alone. During the 2nd five-year period, 250 other important industrial and economic projects were commissioned whereas 400 others started work during the 3d five-year period.

The 4th five-year plan marked the beginning of a new stage of industrialization, that of the development of the heavy processing industry. On the basis of the development of the mining industry, the existing branches, such as the copper and chrome metallurgy, mechanical and chemical industry, etc. will be further expanded and new ones will be set up. During the current five-year period alone, 37 important mines and industrial plants will be commissioned and the construction of many others will begin which will be completed during the next five-year period. During the 4th five-year period there will be set up works that may be easily compared with those in advanced countries.



The Concrete Mixing Plant at Vau Denjës

At present, in our country there are tens of oil fields and coal and mineral mines under exploitation. We have now secured our mineral basis. And still new richer and larger mines are being opened. At present there is no district without industrial enterprises. Four cement factories with a capacity of from 100,000 to 150,000 tons a year each have already started production. Spread all over the country, there are about 170 industrial plants and machine shops such as the Tractor Spare Parts Plant, the «Enver» and «Dinamo» machine-making plants in Tirana, various regional workshops which by the end of 1970 will provide 70% of the spare parts and will further increase the output of machines and of various equipments. The power industry has been greatly augmented by the construction of new hydro-electric and thermo-power plants which have increased its capacity by over 90 times that of the pre-war period. The «Mao Tsetung» Hydro-electric Power-plant on the Drini river having an established capacity of 240,000 kw will be commissioned in 1971. A number of brick, glass and building material factories have already been set up. The Fieri Nitrate and Laç Phosphate Fertilizer plants as well as the Vlora Calcinated and Caustic Soda plant have now been added to our chemical industry. Relying on its sound basis, subject to further expansion, our chemical industry will successfully fulfil the needs of our economy for fertilizers and various other chemical materials and products.

Our light and food-processing industries have marked a rapid improvement. The Tirana and Berat

Textile Mills, the Korça and Shkodra Knitting Works and a number of other factories satisfactorily meet the needs of our people for textiles and leave a surplus for export. Additional shoe factories to those of Shkodra and Tirana have been set up in Gjirokastra and Korça as well as a rubber and plastic material factory in Durrës.

The food-processing industry boasts of 7 wineries, breweries, bakeries, macaroni factories, fish, fruit and vegetable canneries installed in various districts of the country. Our country has now succeeded in throwing its products on the foreign markets and in competing with States far advanced in industry and having old tradition in this domain.

As a result of these successes, the total output of our industry in 1968 was 52 times as high as that of 1938.

#### **HOW DO THE INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES WORK OUT THEIR PLANS?**

One of the main advantages of our industrial enterprises as compared with those in the capitalist and revisionist countries is that all their economic and productive activity is carried out according to plan. Our enterprises carry out production, secure equipment and raw materials, manpower and sale of products always based on their plans. It is in this way that our enterprises have eliminated, once for all, breaks in or, what would be worse still, stoppage of their production processes while such dangers are unavoidable in the system of production of the capitalist or revisionist countries due to unrestrained competition and the free play of prices in the market.

The main features of the plans of our industrial enterprises, just as those of all the other economic enterprises, are that the working collective of each enterprise draw up their own plan of economic and productive activity, exercise constant supervision over the work done and approve of the eventual changes

considered necessary at any specific time. Following an intense Party activity to secure the broadest possible participation of the working people in drawing up the plan of their enterprises according to the directives given to them, the plans of each enterprise are studied and approved by the higher organs in order to coordinate with and adjust them to the interests of the industry and of the people's economy in general, the plan of each enterprise being part of the general State planning system.

The principle of democratic centralization is concretely applied through the combination of the creative initiative of the masses with its approval by the central state organs. Without a strict observance of this principle, it is impossible to have a planned and proportional development of people's economy. Following their approval by the central organs, the plans of the various enterprises assume the form of law and are made obligatory to be carried out by the enterprises

In order to have a better idea of this, let us take as an example the practice followed for drawing up the 4th five-year plan (1966-1970).

Every enterprise sets up provisional planning councils and other forms to secure the participation of the worker's masses in drawing up its production plans. Relying on the general directive issued by the Party and State organs and making use of the inner reserves of production, these councils draw up a draftplan. This is broadly discussed for some months by the broad working masses and the employees of the given enterprises who, with their knowledge and

experience of many years at work, set up greater and more mobilizing tasks. During the work for the fulfilment of the plan, many workers' collectives have made, on their own initiative, progressive changes, which make it possible for them to fulfil the plan ahead of schedule, that is, before the end of the 4th five-year period.

During the drawing up of the plans, the worker's collectives and the planning organs of the enterprises apply the Party and Comrade Enver Hoxha's instructions to put politics in command and to construct socialism relying mainly on our own resources.

These instructions of special theoretical and practical importance presuppose that the enterprises should foresee as high and mobilizing production tasks as possible so as to meet ever more increasingly the demands of people's economy relying on an ever higher exploitation of the inexhaustible availabilities hidden in our socialist system of production. A clear expression of the application of these principles is the participation of thousands of workers and engineers in the numerous revolutionary movements to produce more, better, and cheaper.

### WHAT IS THE RATIO BETWEEN INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE IN ALBANIA?

To have an idea of this question one should bear in mind that industry, in the true sense of the word, did not exist at all in the pre-liberation period. Industrial production in 1938 made up only 8 per cent of the global production of the country. Industry secured only 4 per cent of national income. Only 13 per cent of the population lived in towns while the other 87 per cent were engaged in agricultural pursuits. Before liberation, industry, which existed only in certain cities, was in an extremely low level of development and totally dependent on machines and raw materials imported from abroad.

At present, Albania is steadily increasing its natural resources, it processes its own oil, copper, iron and its own agricultural raw materials, it turns out machines, equipment, and chemical fertilizers, it builds industrial plants and large hydro-electric power-stations. Its greatly developed industry turns out in seven days as much production as during the

whole 1938 year. Thanks to these very high rates of industrial progress, the ratio between industry and agriculture has greatly changed. In 1965, industry yielded 39 per cent of the global national income. About 34 per cent of the population lived in towns and 31 per cent of the total number of the workers of our people's economy were engaged in industry.

The enhanced role of industry in people's economy is also seen in the improvement of the structure of industry and, especially, in the rise of the specific weight of the production of production means.

The development of industry and its place in the global industrial and agricultural production is seen in the following table:

INDICES	YEARS			
	1938	1955	1960	1970 (planned)
Global agricultural and industrial production	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Of which				
a. General industrial output	0.8	35.3	48.4	53.4
b. General agricultural output	92.0	64.7	51.6	46.6

The great results achieved by our country in setting up and developing its industry open to it even more brilliant prospects and the future will see Albania transformed into an advanced industrial country.

**WHAT ARE SOME OF THE MOST IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS THAT WILL BE SET UP IN ALBANIA IN THE DAYS TO COME?**

The prospects of industrial development in our country are very promising indeed. A number of projects will be completed with the internationalist aid of the People's Republic of China during the coming five-year period. Work will begin on some of them during the current five-year period. Thirty important projects are envisaged to be constructed.

One of them is the Elbasan Metallurgical Plant which is envisaged to process 800,000 tons of ferro-nickel ore and turn out 250,000 tons of rolled steel as well as considerable quantities of pig iron a year.

Another big project will be the Fierza Hydro-electric Power-plant in the vicinity of Kukës with a capacity of 400,000 kW, that is, more than that of the existing hydro-electric power-plants, including that of Vau i Denjes, a year. This new hydro-electric power-plant will supply about 1,700,000 kWh of electric power a year.

□ INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION  
 ■ AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION



A complex oil refinery processing about one million tons of crude oil a year will also be built. It will process nearly as much crude oil as all our present oil refineries do. A high capacity thermo-power plant will be put up adjacent to it.

Another important project will be that which will turn out 600 tons of polyvynil chloride and 7,500 tons of caustic soda (about 50% more than the present production of the Vlora Caustic Soda plant) as well as other products necessary to our economy. This project will meet the needs of the Shkodra Copper Wire Plant and the Durrës Plastic Goods Factory as well as other needs of our people's economy for plastic materials.

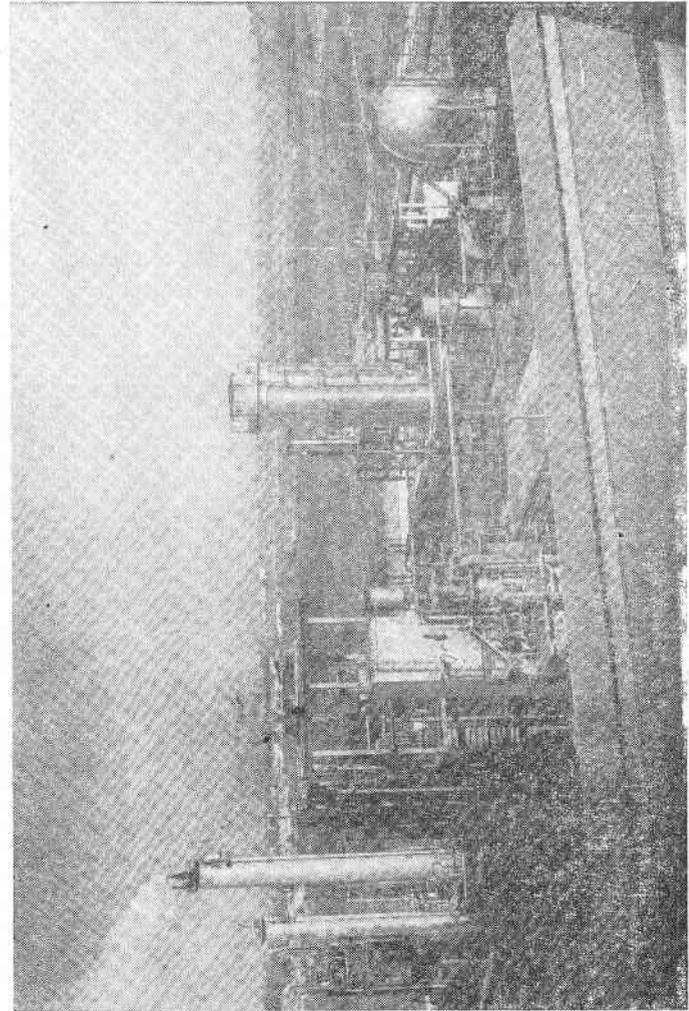
The production of nitrate fertilizers will be doubled, the Phosphate Fertilizer Plant, the Copper and Chrome Agglomeration Plant, the Tractor Spare

Parts Factory, the Fushë-Kruja Cement Factory, the Asbestos Tile and Tube Factory will be expanded. A fiber slate plant with a capacity of 5.000 cubic meters a year, another paper mill and a big polygraphic establishment, as well as new agglomeration plants for copper, phosphate, asbestos and coal (450,000 tons a year) and some new phosphate mines will also be commissioned.

The development of the mineral industry will assume fresh impetus. New ferro-nickel mines with an anual capacity of 500,000 to 700,000 tons a year, a coal mine with an anual capacity of 210,000 tons will be opened. The existing mines will be provided with new machinery and equipment.

These are only the most important projects, but the Pary intends to develop also the other branches of the light and food-processing industries, in order to further raise the welfare of the working masses.

The State organs are taking important steps to train the cadres needed for all these new industrial projects.



The Nitrate Fertilizer Plant in Fier

**IV**

**DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

**WHAT ADVANTAGES DO THE INDIVIDUAL ECONOMIES  
REAP FROM JOINING IN AGRICULTURAL  
COOPERATIVES?**

The only way to get rid of poverty in the countryside, to open unlimited prospects for its development is that of the socialist collectivization of agriculture. This is a fact which has been proved by the experience of our People's Republic. The advantages of collective over individual farms are numerous and cover all the aspects of social, political and ideological life.

Collective farms carry out all their activities according to a plan, in close coordination with the development of all the other branches of economy. Spontaneity, anarchy, price oscillations and agrarian crises are unknown to them.

The larger socialist farms have all possibilities to organize their work on socialist lines, to continuously mechanize production, to apply advanced farming methods, thus, increasing productivity to a far higher degree than the individual economies.

Putting together all the labor force brings about great possibilities to undertake such large projects as that of reclaiming land, opening drainage and irrigation canals, building hydropower stations, cinema halls, cultural clubs, canteens, etc. which could not even be dreamt of in former times.

Socialist farms are constantly expanding their production basis, making their economy richer with each passing year, which could not have been the case if we had stuck to the system of small privately owned economies which would always have been under the impending threat of total ruin due to competition or calamities of nature.

The radical changes that have taken place in our countryside demonstrate the correct policy of the Party regarding the development of agriculture. They bear witness to the importance and universal value of Lenin's teachings on cooperation, that being the only road to be followed for socialist construction in the countryside.

The right solution of the agrarian problem and the socialist construction in the countryside are, above all, big political and social questions which could not remain unsolved if the younger generation is to be educated in the spirit and on the principles of collective socialist life.

In order to achieve this aim, work was begun with joining individual farms in agricultural cooperatives of one or a number of villages. Being convinced of the advantages of the cooperative system, the peasantry joined in cooperatives of their own free will. Cooperatives were set up in a gradual way, hand

in hand with the progress of the clarifying work among the peasants.

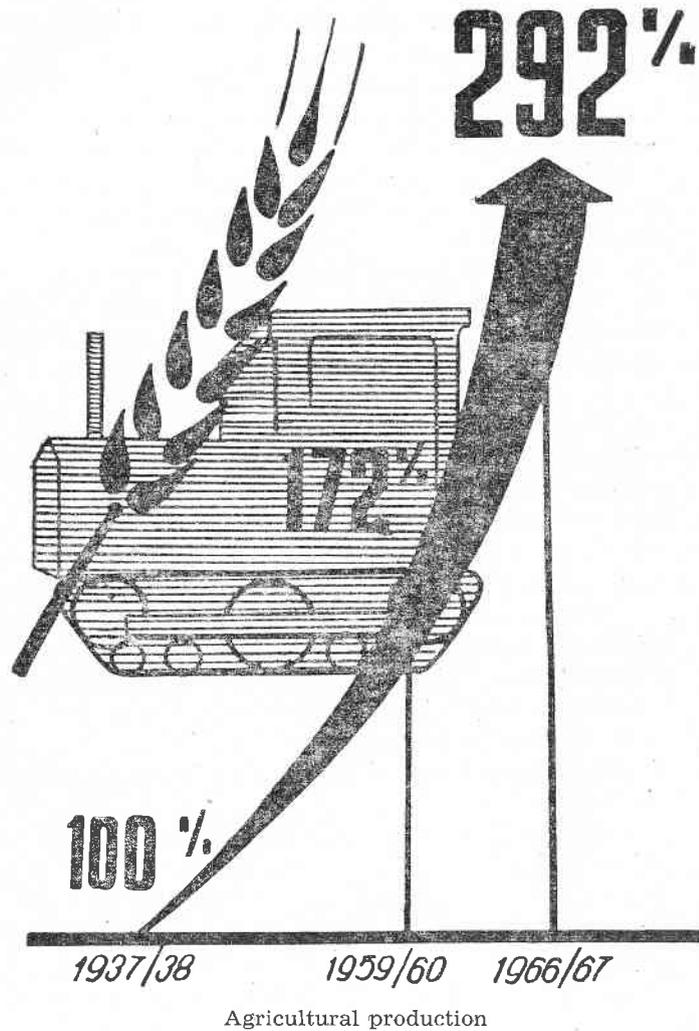
The collectivization of agriculture created new social and economic conditions for the revolutionary tempering of the new man of our society, for the consolidation of the alliance of the working class with the peasantry under the leadership of the working class.

The establishment of collective ownership in the countryside made possible the organization of collective work, the distribution of products according to the work done, the combination of individual and cooperative interests with the interests of the whole society, giving always priority to general over individual interests.

In creating the cooperatives, the Party has always observed the principle that the management and the development of agriculture should be centralized and carried out according to a general State Plan.

The collectivization of agriculture made it possible for the State Power to come to the aid of the cooperatives. This aid strengthens the collective socialist ownership in the countryside. The policy followed by our Party in the countryside has resulted in important successes of the cooperatives and the state farms.

But while we are applying with good results the Marxist-Leninist principles on the socialist transformation of agriculture, in the revisionist countries, as in the Soviet Union and other countries where the power is in the hands of the revisionist classes, collectivism in agriculture is being done away with.



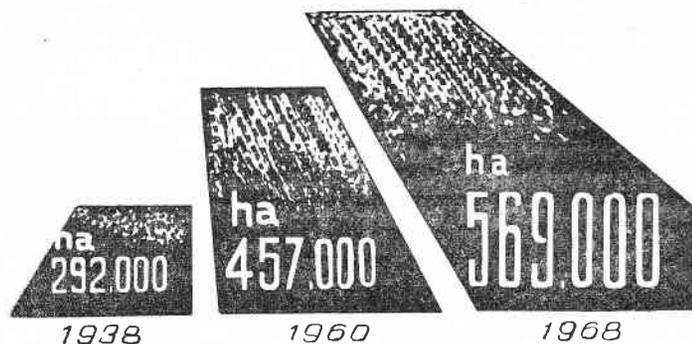
They have renounced the principle of the planned and centralized development of agriculture, and are applying the principle of profit, material interest, competition and free play of the market in its stead. The acreage of individual land plots and the number of individually-owned cattle have increased. It has become quite common for families or groups of families to be given land for private cultivation and to keep the produce for themselves. The distinction of exploiters and exploited among the peasantry is becoming ever clearer and, while a new stratum of kulaks and speculators is rising, the number of exploited peasantry keeps growing.

Under such conditions, discrimination in poor and rich economies is unavoidable and leads this gradually to the final destruction of the former and the transformation of the latter into capitalist economies. The plight of the peasants in the capitalist and revisionist countries, which are making swift steps towards the re-establishment of the capitalist form of production, demonstrates this better than anything else.

The hidden agrarian super-population in the capitalist countries is a common phenomenon. Thousands of peasants who cannot face competition are obliged to abandon their lands and look for jobs as workhands in kulak farms.

### WHAT ROLE DOES AGRICULTURE PLAY IN OUR PEOPLE'S ECONOMY?

Special attention has been devoted to the development of agriculture for it is one of the most important branches of the economy. Our country should have not only an advanced industry but also a highly developed agriculture. The chief task set to our agriculture for this five-year period is to rapidly increase its grain and potato production. The fulfilment of these tasks is of decisive importance for it is also directly linked with the further consolidation of the



Areas under cultivation in Hectares

political and economic independence of our country. «The struggle to ensure the daily bread in the country has been and is for us a struggle for socialism.»

Another great task is that of growing industrial crops like cotton, sun-flower, tobacco, sugar beets and others necessary to our light and food-processing industries. Special care is being taken in developing animal husbandry, in general, and cows, in particular. There are now thousands of hectares of land planted with fruit trees and vegetables. Our fruits and vegetables compete successfully in foreign markets.

Compared with the 1937-1938 period agricultural production during the 1966-1967 period has grown as follows:

General agricultural production —	2,9 times;
of which:	
Grains	2,4 times
Potato	33,2 »
Rice	17,6 »
Fruits	4,7 »
Cotton	151 »
Sugar beets (as compared with 1950)	22,4 »

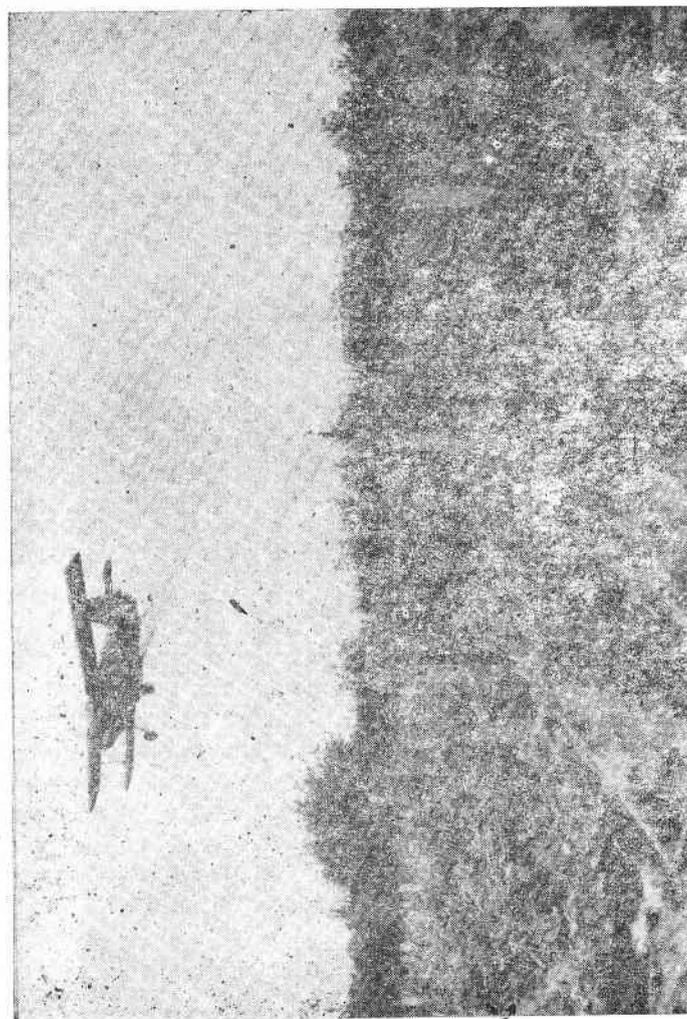
This has raised ever higher the role of agriculture in our people's economy, so that it is now meeting better and better the ever increasing needs of the people and of industry with food and raw materials.

### HOW IS THE INCOME OF AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES SHARED?

The general socialist criteria for the distribution of the income in agricultural cooperatives are sanctioned in their standard Statute.

The distribution of the income in the agricultural cooperatives implies the fact that cooperative ownership, as a form of social ownership in socialism, is a sort of group ownership by the members of the cooperative. The production and the annual income of a given cooperative belong to the members of that cooperative.

In our country, the cooperatives use their annual income to ensure the normal-continuation of production for the future, putting aside for this purpose seeds, fodder, the funds for collective building constructions such as stables, crèches, kindergartens, etc. and the funds to pay the M.T.S. for its work, to meet the obligations towards the State and to repay part of the credits accorded by the State. They also put aside funds, not exceeding 2 per cent of the annual income, to assist families without breadearners.



Spraying Vineyards

They add 10-15 per cent of their annual income to the reserve funds, which constitutes the common fund of the cooperative and the transitory fund from which cooperative members are paid in the years when the agricultural crops are meager. The cooperative members secure a normal income without appreciable differences from one year to another.

When all these funds have been put aside, then they decide what part of the products are to be sold to the State, what part are to be distributed among or sold to the cooperative members. What remains is shared among the cooperative members according to the number of work days each has put in.

As a rule, the cooperative advances to its members instalments of their incomes in kind and in cash before the end of the year or the harvesting season. A general account is drawn up at the end of each year and each member of the cooperative is remunerated for the number of work days he or she has put in.

By a special decree issued by the Party and Government in November 1969, the cooperatives of the uplands are exempted from any repayment of credits advanced to them by the State, no taxes are any longer paid by the peasants, the State pays higher prices for agricultural products like meat, wool and so on, which it buys from the peasants, measures these which go a long way to raising the incomes of cooperative members. It is the General Assembly of the cooperative which decides on how the income of the cooperative is to be shared. Nothing is done in the way of the distribution of incomes without the consent of the cooperative members themselves. This

shows the democratic nature of the distribution of the income of the agricultural cooperatives. This practice in itself demonstrates that the cooperative peasants are the real owners of their cooperative and that they see to it that the socialist principles of collective ownership are carried through to the letter.

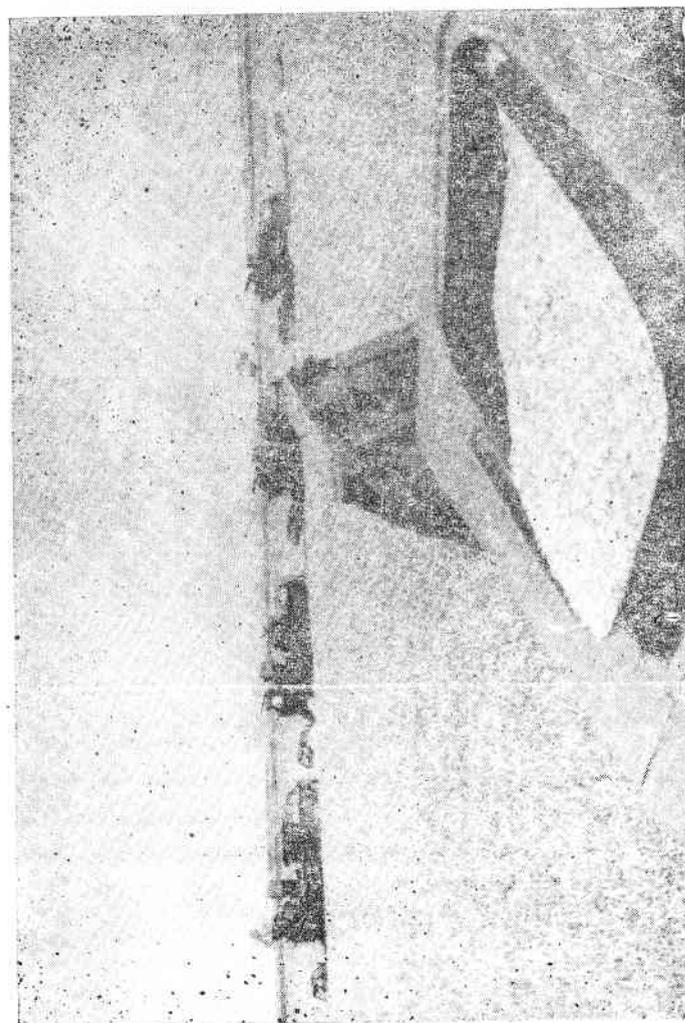
### WHAT ARE STATE FARMS AND WHAT ROLE DO THEY PLAY IN THE PEOPLE'S ECONOMY?

State farms engage in agricultural and dairy production work. They are the property of all the people. Their structure, work organization and remuneration are the same as those of the industrial enterprises (of course, taking into account the peculiarities of agriculture). They represent the highest form of socialist ownership in agriculture.

The number of state farms and the rise of their level of mechanization is shown as follows:

	1960	1968
Number of state farms	29	32
Tractors reckoned at 15 HP	1,248	2,810
Plowland (in hectares)	59,700	87,000

One can notice from the above that their number and the position they hold in our agriculture has been increasing steadily. Whereas in 1947 our country had only 13 state farms with 49 tractors, in 1968 their number rose to 32 with 2,810 tractors. Their role is



Tractors at work at an Agricultural Cooperative

very important to our economy not only for the amount of agricultural and dairy produce they turn out, but for the example they set to the agricultural cooperatives in general. In 1967, state farms secured 19 per cent of our agricultural and dairy production. In general, state farms have a better organisation, a higher level of mechanization and give higher yields than agricultural cooperatives.

Modern technique is widely used in state farms. Therefore, state farms, being the highest form of socialist ownership, have played a leading role in the movement for agricultural cooperatives.

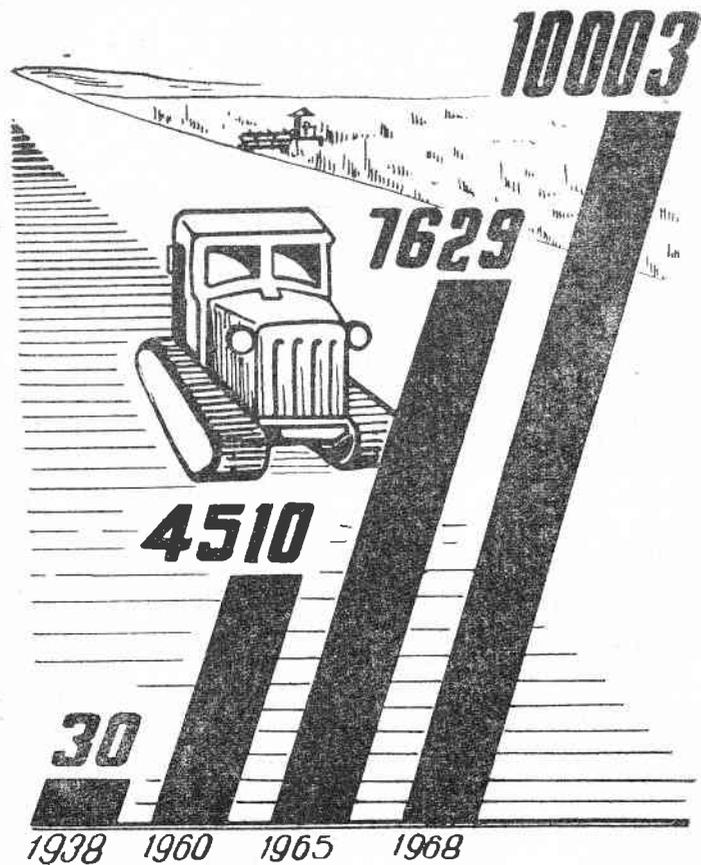
As concerns the exchange of experience, advanced agricultural cooperatives on their part render useful help to State farms.

**WHO OWNS THE AGRICULTURAL MACHINES AND  
WHAT ROLE DO THE MACHINE AND TRACTOR  
STATIONS PLAY?**

Agricultural machines are State property in our country. The Machine and Tractor Stations are State enterprises administered according to the principle of democratic centralism just as the other State economic enterprises.

The M.T.S. in our country were first set up after liberation. At the beginning there were only a few of them and their equipment was limited. Alongside with the progress of agriculture they also have increased in number and have completed their equipment. Their development for some years is as follows:

	1947	1960	1968
Number of Machine and Tractor Stations	10	25	29
Tractors reckoned at 15 HP each	60	3,172	7,084
Strubble field ploughing by each tractor (in hectares)	90	346	447



Number of Tractors (reckoned at 15 HP)

The M.T.S. carry out their activity not only within the district. As the weather varies from one region to the other, the agricultural campaigns also vary. When the lowland areas launch their campaigns, then a good number of machines from the M.T.S. of the other districts are concentrated there, and vice-versa. Being State owned, the M.T.S. can maneuver and use their machines most efficiently.

The modern revisionists in the Soviet Union and in some other revisionist countries, following the course of the capitalist restoration, abolished the M.T.S. and sold the machines to the agricultural co-operatives. Thus, they passed from the highest type of socialist ownership, state ownership, to a lower type, to group ownership. Not only this, but the machines were bought mainly by rich cooperatives. Thus, the gap between richer and poorer kolkhozes grew still deeper. In fact, these machines, although they figure as collectively owned, serve mainly to raise the profits of the new strata of the bourgeoisie in the countryside. The consequences of this antisocialist and counter-revolutionary measure are already known to all. It has led to the rise of difficulties in agriculture, to the inefficient use of agricultural machines, to the intensification of the exploitation of the peasantry and, as a result, to the fall of agricultural production.

**HOW ARE AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES RUN AND WHO IS AUTHORIZED TO TAKE DECISIONS ON THEIR AFFAIRS?**

The statute of the agricultural cooperatives stipulates that the management of the agricultural cooperatives is carried out on the basis of internal cooperative democracy as a constituent part of socialist democracy and on the principle of democratic centralization.

The highest organ of the cooperative, which decides on all matters concerning its activity, is the General Assembly of all its members. To manage the affairs of the cooperative during the period between two general meetings, a general council is elected. Usually it is made up of from five to fifteen members, according to the size of the cooperative. The General Assembly of the members elects, for a two-year term, the chairman and his deputies who are responsible for the administration of the cooperative and who see to it that the decisions of the General Assembly are properly carried through. Brigade and other leaders of the cooperative are approved by the gene-

ral meeting of all the members after due consultation.

The General Assembly also elects a controlling and auditing commission composed of 3 to 9 members, which is charged with the task of exercising control and supervision on all the organs of the cooperative as well as on its economic, financial and organizational activities. To fulfil its tasks, the commission is assisted by various cooperative members. It renders account of its activity to the General Assembly.

As can be clearly seen, in electing people to the leading organs of agricultural cooperatives socialist democracy is fully applied in our People's Republic. Persons from among the best members of the cooperative are elected to organs of leadership. Those elected enjoy no privilege whatsoever. They are obliged to maintain close contacts with the cooperative members. Members of the cooperative Executive Council, that is, the chairman, deputy-chairman or employees, have to work 100 and more days a year in actual production work together with the other cooperative members and are paid at the same rate as they with only a slight difference.

The General Assembly, the Executive Council and all the other organs of the cooperative are guided by the teachings of the Party and by the grassroot organization in each cooperative.

In the revisionist countries, these deeply democratic and socialist principles of the organization and administration of agricultural cooperatives are now trampled underfoot. The revisionists have wrecked the cooperative order in this field, too. In the Soviet

Union and other revisionist countries, socialist ownership is being restricted and individual capitalist ownership expanding in the form of privately-owned land plots. The Statute of Agricultural Cooperatives in the Soviet Union provides that such a plot can have the size of 0,4 hectare, in Bulgaria every family is given 0,3 hectare in the lowlands and 0,6 hectares in the highlands. Thus the collectivized socialist ownership is being transformed into private ownership, cooperatives being kept only pro forma.

Under such conditions, the members of the administrative staff of the cooperatives, who get larger incomes through the exploitation of the peasants, have built mansions and villas of their own which they rent out as hotels to other people. Managers of collective farms receive wages which are several times higher than those of the simple cooperative members. This is how the new caste of bourgeois and kulaks is constituted to serve as a social prop of the revisionist clique in the countryside.

The principles of cooperative democracy are trampled upon by the revisionists through the extension of the authority of the managers and the curtailment of the rights of the masses.

On the contrary, the cooperative peasantry of our country, strictly abiding by the teachings or Marxism-Leninism, through their General Assembly (which are held at regular intervals), have full authority to:

- approve the Statute and inner regulations;
- endorse perspective and short time plans;

- admit new members, have a say in the distribution of the income and of the different funds;
- fix the work and remuneration norms for each working day;
- approve their merger with other cooperatives and their relations with them, etc., etc.

**WHAT MEASURES HAVE BEEN AND ARE BEING TAKEN  
TO INTENSIFY AGRICULTURE?**

Our agricultural workers have been assigned the task of securing, during the 4th five-year period, an increase of 82 per cent in grain production by raising productivity and only 18 per cent by increasing the area of arable land. Sun-flower, tobacco, cotton and sugar beet yields will increase only by raising productivity. Thus, our agriculture will progress further on the road of its all-round modernization.

The main road to be followed for the rapid increase of agricultural production is that of intensifying agriculture, that, is, its productivity. Now the agricultural workers are rapidly turning from small high-yield experimental plots to a large-scale intensification of agriculture in brigades, cooperative and in whole districts.

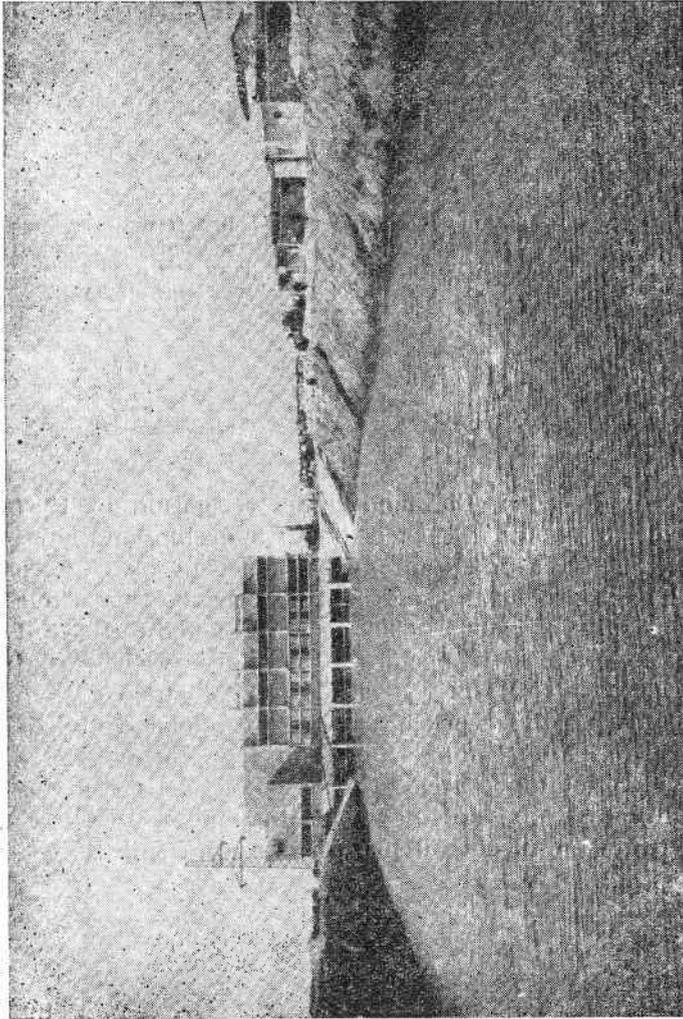
This qualitative big leap forward in our agriculture is the result of an ever broader use of modern farming machines and the employment of an ever increasing number of agronomists and zootechnicians.

10,008 tractors (reckoned at 15 HP) were ploughing our fields in 1968, 4/5 of which in agricultural cooperatives and 1/5 in State farms.

A rapid development has also been achieved in the increase of the area under irrigation, which is shown in the following table:

YEARS	Irrigation capacity in thousands of hectares	Increase as compared with 1938 in thousands of hectares	Irrigation capacity compared with acreage of arable land.
1938	29,1	—	10%
1960	135,3	463,0	31,8%
1967	227,2	780,7	47,3%

As is seen, the land under irrigation in 1967 made up about 47,3 per cent of the arable land whereas in 1938 it made up only 10 per cent of it. If we take into consideration that the area of the arable land in 1938 was 276,000 hectares and, in 1967, it rose to 481.000 hectares, then it is clear that irrigated land has been greatly extended. On the other hand, work has been continuously intensified. Irrigation canals now run even through hilly and mountainous areas. Nevertheless, there remains still much to be done if we are to achieve our objectives for an all-out intensification of agriculture.



The Hoxhara Pumping Station

Another factor influencing the growth of productivity are selected seeds, chemical fertilizers and insecticides which are being distributed by the State in ever larger quantities. This is seen in the following table:

Item	in tons		
	1950	1960	1967
Selected seeds	4,306	15,624	19,639
Chemical fertilizers	5,202	27,952	81,646
Insecticides	138	785	2,634

With the commission of two large chemical fertilizer plants in Fier and Laç, our agriculture is being furnished with ever increasing quantities of fertilizers. Soon the production capacity of these plants will be doubled. Besides this, the use of organic fertilizers will also be increased.

Besides these factors which play an important role in the intensification of agriculture, the organization of work has also been greatly improved.

Land reclaiming is also very important for the rapid development of agriculture; vast areas of hilly land of the country have been reclaimed. At the 5th Party Congress, Comrade Enver Hoxha launched the slogan «Let us take to the hills and mountains and make them as fertile and beautiful as the plains!». The 4th five-year plan provides for the reclamation of 115.000 hectares of land which represents, about 1/5 of the arable land in our country. In many districts, this task has already been carried out.

Our youth will play an important role in reclaiming new hilly and mountain lands and in populating them.

«The main people who should come to populate mountain farms», said Comrade E. Hoxha at the 5th Party Congress, «should be the townspeople and, especially, the youth who are daring, patriotic, full of enthusiasm and always prompt to respond to the Party call».

The complete electrification of all the villages of our country will be of great importance to the life of the countryside and the growth of agricultural production.

## V

### TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION

**WHAT ARE THE OBJECTIVES OF THE SCIENTIFIC AND  
TECHNICAL REVOLUTION?**

The construction, first, of socialism and, then, of communism in our country is a process of far-sweeping changes in the uninterrupted development of socialist revolution. In order to secure the complete and final victory of the socialist over the capitalist course, it is imperative to see to it that the socialist revolution assumes a constant and uninterrupted development in all fields of life. The technical and scientific revolution is part and parcel of this revolution. This revolution is keeping pace with the ideological and cultural revolution and is led by the Party in conformity with the general laws of revolution and of economic, scientific and technical development.

Under the conditions of our socialist economy, the objectives of the technical and scientific revolution are laid down by the Party.

As a component part of socialist revolution, the technical and scientific revolution is a revolution which is not carried out within a given timetable,

but it remains a permanent task, because the development of science and technique has no limit.

Nevertheless, the technical and scientific revolution in various sites of socialist construction has different aims and tasks. Under the actual conditions, the tasks of this revolution spring from the basic objective of the Party aiming at the transformation of our country from an agrarian-industrial country into an industrial-agrarian one, with the prospects of becoming an advanced industrial country with an advanced agriculture and with a high standard of living for the working masses.

For this purpose, the 4th five-year plan (1966-1970) considers it as its main task to further develop the production forces of the country. This will be achieved by continuing the socialist industrialization of the country and raising industrial production by a better use of the existing production capacities and setting up new works, by making fresh efforts for a more rapid development of agriculture, especially, of the production of grains, by the further intensification of agriculture. On this basis, the wellbeing of the people will be raised and the defensive power of our country will be increased. Alongside with this, socialist relations in production will be further perfected in a revolutionary way, the discrepancy between town and the countryside, between industry and agriculture and between intellectual and manual work will be greatly done away with, the ideological and cultural level of the people will be raised, the proletarian dictatorship and the unity of the people

around the Party will be strengthened still further. These directives of the Party are the main source for deepening the technical and scientific revolution in the actual conditions of our country. The aim of this revolution is to further develop the production forces of the country so as to go with swift strides towards the establishment of the material and technical basis of socialism, passing over to modern industrial production and advanced technique in agriculture and eliminating handicraft production everywhere. This is also the basic direction for the technical and scientific revolution at the present stage of socialist construction in Albania.

The heretofore development of the production forces and of the material and technical basis of socialism has, at the same time, been a process of the technical and scientific progress in all the fields of people's economy. The result of this progress can be clearly seen in the transformation of our country from a backward agrarian into an advanced agrarian-industrial one, passing from small scale over to large-scale socialist production based on advanced technique. Now we are making a big step towards setting up and developing new branches of industry such as the metallurgical, machine-making, chemical and power industries which are of greatest importance to the consolidation of the economic independence and the defensive potential of our country.

Great tasks lie ahead for our agricultural workers who have to raise all the grain that is needed in the country, all the raw material indispensable for the light and food-processing industries for both the

home market and export. In construction, transport, trade and everywhere great tasks lie ahead. All this complex development requires a further deepening of the technical and scientific revolution.

That is why, in making the masses aware of these objectives, the Party has called on them to put all their efforts to the development of this revolution. The workers are everywhere engaged in a broad mass movement for mechanizing production processes, for producing new machinery and equipment, for setting up whole factories relying on their own resources, for perfecting technology and work organization.

In the countryside, the movement for deepening the technical and scientific revolution is advancing through the efforts exerted in intensifying agriculture, in introducing modern agrotechnique, in raising output and in completing the electric reticulation of all the rural areas of the country by 8 November 1971, on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of our Party of Labor. In the countryside, work is being done to process agricultural and dairy products, to develop handicrafts and to organize broader social services. The technical and scientific revolution has been extended to education and to other sectors as well.

The deepening of this revolution in our country aims not only at perfecting the material and technical basis of socialism but also at improving the socialist relations in production. This is expressed in the extension and development of socialist ownership, in making work processes easier and in narrowing down the gap between mental and manual labor

and between the town and the countryside. It is for this reason that this revolution differs a great deal from the technical and scientific revolution which is being carried on in the capitalist countries. In those countries, the perfection of technique is made at the expense of workers, in order to increase the profits of the capitalists. When new machines are introduced, part of the workers are thrown into the street. Work is there intensified beyond the mental and physical endurance of the workers. It is for this reason that, contrary to what is happening with us, workers in capitalist countries are not interested at all in technical progress. Therefore, in essence, quite at variance with what is happening in socialism, the workers in capitalist countries have no interest whatsoever in and find no encouragement for technical and scientific progress.

**WHAT IS MEANT BY THE MATERIAL AND TECHNICAL BASIS OF SOCIALISM AND HOW IS IT BEING SET UP IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA?**

The complete construction of socialist society cannot be conceived without the corresponding construction of its material and technical basis. That's why the Party and the State have devoted and are devoting special attention to this problem.

What should be understood by the complete construction of the material and technical basis of socialism? It means the creation of a developed diversified economy based chiefly on modern industry and intensive agriculture, a high productive economy relying on its own resources, equipped with modern machinery capable of fulfilling the needs of the people in the best possible way and of raising the defensive power of the country. Guided by this aim, our Party has applied, during the period following liberation, a correct political line.

With the beginning of socialist construction, the contrast was sharpened between the advanced poli-

tical power and the backward economy, between the new socialist relations of the socialist sector of economy and the low level of productive forces. In economy monocultural primitive agriculture prevailed. Industry could hardly be said to exist. Foreign trade had a marked passive balance with the characteristics of a dependent and semicolonial country plundered by the imperialist powers. The key positions of the economy were held by foreign capital.

The occupation of the country and the subsequent war ruined still further its economy and pushed still more backwards its productive forces. 28,000 of its inhabitants were killed, tens of thousands remained homeless, while the total material loss reached 1,5 billion U.S. dollars.

It was under such conditions that the Party and the State began working in reconstructing the country and developing its productive forces, in buiding the material and technical basis of socialism. In order to achieve this aim the Party issued the orientation to carry out socialist industrialization and the electrification of the country, to establish a diversified economy based mainly on industry and agriculture. In fulfilling this task, the principle of relying on our own resources has always been kept in mind. The application of this line made it possible for Albania to be transformed from a backward agricultural country into an advanced agrarian-industrial one. A series of new branches of heavy and light industry have already been set up in our country. They are equipped with modern machinery so as to

play a leading role in the economy, by supporting agriculture and further developing it.

The creation of the cooperative order in the countryside gave a fresh impulse to the development of the production forces and the strengthening of the material and technical basis. The area of arable land has been doubled. Wheat productivity has also been doubled. About 50 per cent of the whole arable area has been brought under irrigation. Over 9,500 tractors reckoned at 15 HP each now plough our fields.

Other branches of economy have also developed with rapidity. The technical and scientific revolution has played an important role in achieving these results.

Under the actual conditions, the Party has put its accent on the need of developing the production forces at a faster rate. At the third Plenum of the Central Committee of the Party, Comrade Enver Hoxha stressed «The technical revolution should be on the order of the day». Therefore, he outlined the programatic task: «Let us work for the technical and scientific revolution with redoubled efforts not only in industry but also in agriculture and in all the other sectors».

To carry out these teachings, our working masses have already set up by their own efforts hundreds of new lines, sections and factories so as to pass over to modern industrial production and advanced agro-technique, surmounting the existing handicraft stage of development.

#### **WHAT ROLE DO THE MASSES PLAY IN THE DEVELOPMENT AND DEEPENING OF THE TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION?**

The laboring masses themselves are concerned with carrying forward the technical and scientific revolution in the People's Republic of Albania. Speaking on this matter Comrade Enver Hoxha has stressed «It would be a mistake to think that the technical and scientific revolution will be carried forward only by some scholars who possess both theory and science, even if there were thousands of them. No, just as every genuine revolution, technical and scientific revolution will be carried out by the broad masses of the people, by the broad masses of the working people. . .» That's why, based on these teachings, our people have embarked on continuous and intensive mass actions and movements. Just as everywhere else, our working class is playing a vanguard role in this direction,

A broad mass action has been launched now in our country to produce, by our own efforts, machi-

nery, equipment and even whole factories and establishments. Thanks to their revolutionary initiatives, our workers and engineers have built engines, electric-motors, cranes, lifts, scrapers, presses of 300-500 tons, lathes, threshers, cultivators, silage cutters, heaters, transporters, pumps, complete equipments for industrial plants, such as the «Dajti» and «Tirana» plants, the wireless-set assembly shop in Durres, the cement works in Tirana, potato meal grinding mills, etc. During the three years of this five-year period (1966-1968) there were made over 200,000 rationalization proposals of which over 170,000 were approved as against the 66,000 rationalization proposals (46,000 approved) during the preceding fiveyear period. This demonstrates that the participation of the masses in the broad movement of innovations and rationalizations has been further expanded within the framework of the revolutionization of the whole life of the country.

Our agricultural workers are increasing their participation in mass experimentation in agriculture to increase productivity. The great revolutionary drive in agriculture to harvest 29-30 quintals of wheat from one third and 40-50 quintals of maize from one fourth of the planted area has activated still further our patriotic peasantry.

Our people's intelligentsia, merged and closely linked with the working people, is also rendering a great contribution to the deepening of the technical and scientific revolution. The educational work of the

Party plays a great role in the ever growing participation of the workers in this revolution. Such educational work is also carried on by the trade union organizations and other mass organizations.

Looking at the problem in perspective, the Party has called on the youth to become the main factor of the technical and scientific revolution. The close link between theory and practice, between school and life is raising the participation of the youth in direct production and increasing both their theoretical knowledge and practical skill.

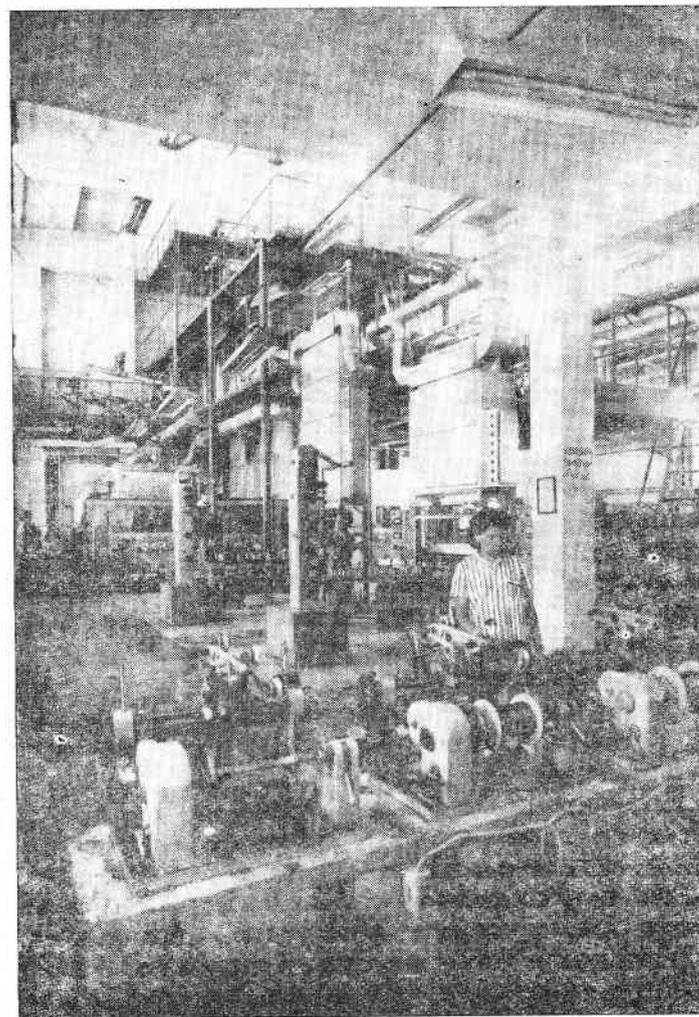
In order to further broaden the participation of the masses in the technical and scientific revolution, advanced experience is being further summed up and spread all over the country. Numerous scientific sessions have been held at which not only engineers, technicians and specialists but also workers and cooperative members take the floor. Consultations, seminaries and exhibitions of new articles are being organized. The aim of these sessions is to pass from discussions over to concrete mass actions.

Another very effective form to secure the participation of the masses in the technological and scientific revolution is to organize the spreading of technological and scientific information and the use of technological literature. These as well as the other forms found practical in the days to come will broaden the horizon of their knowledge.

**HOW ARE THE WORKERS AFFECTED BY THE MECHANIZATION AND AUTOMATIZATION OF PRODUCTION?**

In capitalist countries, modern technique is a means by which the capitalists increase the exploitation of the workers and extract bigger profits, leading at the same time to mass unemployment. Under capitalist conditions, the introduction of new machines increases the intensity of work, accentuates exploitation, multiplies accidents, bringing about the destruction and untimely decline of the working power. On the one extreme, it develops the creative forces while, on the other, it leads to mental degradation. The workers are turned into simple appendages of mechanism.

In full contrast with what happens in capitalism, the aim of production in socialist society is to keep raising to a higher level the material and cultural welfare of the working masses and, on this basis, to continuously improve their working and living conditions. The constant perfecting of production through the introduction of new equipment serves precisely



The Copper Wire Extrusion Plant in Shkodra

the achievement of this goal. It is for this reason that in our country the introduction of advanced technique, the replacement of manual with mechanized and automatized working processes is stimulated.

In socialist society science and technique serve the development of socialist economy, the improvement of the material welfare of the masses and the uplift of their cultural level. Through an ever higher degree of mechanization and automatization, working conditions become lighter doing gradually away with hard and unqualified manual labor. The aim of mechanization and automatization of production is to gradually lead to the shortening of the working day below eight hours, thus allowing the workers more free time to devote to their educational and technical and vocational uplift.

On the other hand, mechanization in our country aims also at gradually narrowing down the essential discrepancy between manual and mental work. Mechanization and automatization play an important role in this direction for, on the one hand, they demand of our workers higher qualification and deeper scientific knowledge and, on the other, they create real possibilities for training cadres.

Thanks to the mechanization and automatization of production in our country work productivity has grown to a perceptible degree and production costs have gone down. On this basis it has been possible to lower prices of products and to secure an ever greater increase of the accumulation funds for the uninterrupted expansion and perfection of production. But the introduction of new machines in our country aims al-

so at making part of manpower available for other production fields. The need for manpower is felt and will be felt even more in the future, because our system of economy is built in such a way as to demand from everyone to be engaged in some sort of work and to exploit every possible means for the prosperity of the country and the welfare of the broad masses of the people.

VI

**TRAINING CADRES**

### **HOW ARE QUALIFIED WORKERS AND SPECIALISTS BEING TRAINED?**

The reproduction of manpower in our country cannot be a reproduction of workers and cadres in general, but a reproduction of workers and cadres endowed with as broad technical, ideological and political knowledge as possible. Various kinds of schools and courses are open to the workers for their educational, cultural, technical and professional training. The great increase of the workers' army in our country during these 25 years has taken place according to plan, in conformity with the laws of the general economic development of the country. It has kept pace with the rate of development of production at the various stages of socialist construction. The ideological and political training and the qualification of the workers are important State and social problems. They are a component part of the many-sided work for economic and cultural development.

Our Party of Labor has always devoted its greatest attention to the vocational training of the workers and to their further qualification, considering this as

a great problem closely linked with the successful solution of all the other problems. Under the conditions of the huge work for the speedy industrialization of the country, which requires that the workers be taught the necessary technical knowledge within the shortest time possible, the road followed at the beginning was that of training them mainly in the actual process of production. At the same time, our working and production centers became important schools for the worker's ideological, political and revolutionary education.

As a result of this, the number of our workers has been increasing with each passing year. Now, in different sectors of our economy, there are 350,000 workers as against the 150,000 workers Albania had in 1938, or over 23 times that number. About 120,000 of them are qualified workers. At the same time, the country's population has doubled. The big growth of the working class as compared with the increase of the population demonstrates its expanded reproduction.

Besides the training of the new qualified workers in the actual process of work, there are now lower vocational schools opened at the enterprises and numerous courses attended by workers with or without a break in their jobs. If the worker attends a school or a course without interrupting his work, he works from six to seven hours a day and is remunerated at the same rate as the others.

46,000 workers from economic enterprises alone attended various vocational schools in 1969. There

are 80 evening technical correspondence schools attended by 15,000 workers and seven branches of the State University of Tirana and the Higher State Institute of Agriculture with 8 courses.

Over 100,000 cooperative peasants are attending various agricultural courses this year.

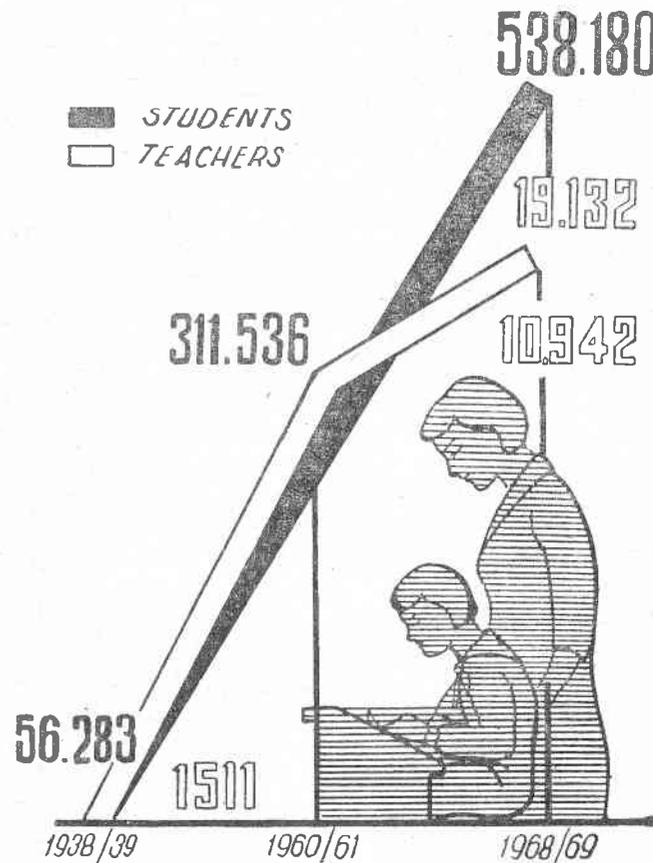
**WHAT ROAD HAS BEEN FOLLOWED IN ALBANIA FOR TRAINING CADRES?**

Being a factor of a very great importance in the all-out development of our economy, the training and qualification of cadres has been and continues to be a cardinal problem in our country. In the pre-liberation period, 85% of the population were illiterate. Albania of those days had only 380 cadres of higher and about 2000 cadres of medium training, 1,600 of whom were teachers. The problem of cadres became acute during the National-liberation War period. It was during this period that a fierce ideological struggle had to be waged against those preaching to postpone the solution of this problem until after the war. Cadres were trained during the war from among the people, among workers and peasants. The war was carried on with these cadres who led the partizan units and brigades.

Following the liberation of the country, part of these cadres were appointed to different posts of our State administration, economy and culture. At the

same time, they completed their training in evening schools and courses.

Immediate steps were taken after liberation to fight illiteracy. Men and women of appropriate edu-



cation were appointed as teachers. They volunteered to go to the countryside and work there for a certain period of time. The war and the ensuing reconstruction work were also a great school for a good number of our cadres.

The experience of these 25 years after liberation of our Fatherland has gone to show the correctness of the road followed in training cadres. Our people's revolution smashed the old State machine and our new cadres, chosen from among the ranks of the working class and the working peasantry, tempered in the struggle for liberation and socialist construction of the country, took the administration of the new State organs in their hands.

Firmly relying on the everlasting teachings of Marxism-Leninism that no ruling class can run the State without its intelligentsia, the Party of Labor of Albania, did its best to train the people's intelligentsia, mainly drawn from among the ranks of the working class and the peasantry. With the spread of education, a broad network of lower and middle vocational schools for cadres of medium training and of higher schools for the majority of cadres of higher training were opened.

Great changes have taken place in this field. In our country there are at present about 14,000 cadres of higher training, over 35,000 cadres of medium training and over 180,000 qualified workers. These successes in cadre training are closely linked with all the successes our country has achieved during these 25 years after liberation.

Our higher and medium trained cadres together

with the workers have solved and are successfully solving numerous and complex problems. In the ranks of our intelligentsia there are at present talented masters and innovators, who splendidly apply modern technique, who design projects and build them in marvelous way. They drew up the project and build up the oil refinery in Fier, the copper plant in Kukës, the coke plant in Stalin City and tens of other such works. Cadres are now an important factor in the further development of our technical-scientific revolution.

Despite the successes achieved in training cadres, there still remains much to be done. In our country, production and culture will always need cadres, for socialism itself creates such demands.

The Eighth Plenum of the Central Committee of the Party of Labor of Albania on the revolutionization of our schools opened new and splendid prospects to the progress in education and in cadre training. The resolutions of the Plenum and Comrade Enver Hoxha's speech are a great program for successful fulfilment of the task for the training and qualification of cadres, they will further enliven the present forms, finding new ways to speed up the training of cadres, so as to better respond to the necessities of the future development of our economy and culture. In the midst of the working class, our cadres will achieve a higher scientific standard and will carry out more skilled work in the midst of the working class. In this way they will be more capable of advancing science and technique.

### WHAT ABOUT THE CADRES OF MEDIUM AND HIGHER TRAINING?

Now in our country there has been established a school system which is capable of turning out not only cadres of medium but also of higher training to meet the needs of our people's economy and culture. The State University of Tirana and the other upper Institutes of learning turn out engineers, geologists, architects, forestry engineers, chemists and technologists, agronomists, veterinarians, zootechnicians, economists, philologists specialized in the Albanian, English, French and Russian languages, historians, geographers, mathematicians, physicists and pedagogues for all subjects, physicians of all specializations, pharmacists, dentists, stage, opera, ballet, theater and variety show artists, singers and instrumentalists for different instruments, painters, sculptors, lawyers, philosophers, etc.

As a result of the steps taken by the People's Government, the number of cadres of medium training increased year after year and from one five-year



At the Agricultural Institute

period to another. They increased especially during the 3d and 4th five-year periods. An average of 3,500-4,000 cadres of medium training graduated during the 4th five-year period.

With the great progress of our people's education and the creation of a broad network of middle and, particularly, of vocational schools, it became possible to prepare cadres of medium and higher training in the country, establishing a number of institutes for this purpose. A great victory of our People's Power was the founding of the State University of Tirana in 1957. The State University of Tirana, which has now become a big educational and scientific center of the country, trains the largest number of our higher cadres.

During the first period of the activity of our institutes of higher education only from 30 to 40 per cent of the graduates from our secondary schools pursued their higher studies at home and abroad. But things have changed now due to the expansion of our middle school education, which has and is becoming the main source of augmenting the number of students attending our higher institutes of learning. At present, about 80-85 per cent of the university students come from these schools, whereas, the other 15-20 per cent come from vocational schools and production centers. The average number of our university graduates every year is over 1,300, i. e. 4 times the number of cadres with higher education Albania had in 1938. There are now over 45,000 cadres of higher and medium training.

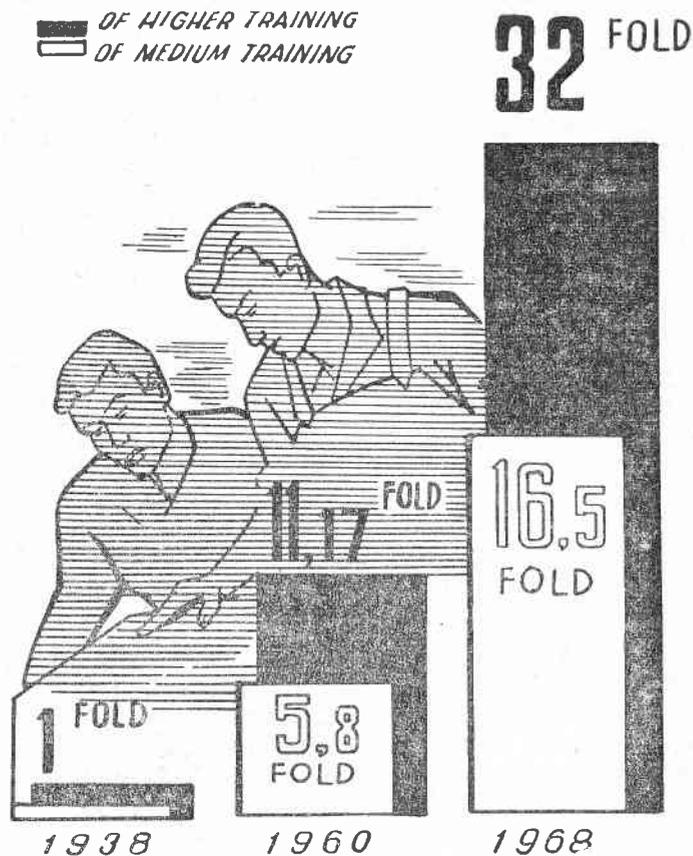
Alongside with the normal way of training cadres, other ways and forms of shorter periods of study are



The younger generation receive physical training and military drill

applied due to the urgent need for cadres. For some years higher and medium vocational training courses lasting from two to three years were opened at some institutes of higher education and at the University to train, within the shortest time possible, leading cadres and vanguard workers who, because of their participation in the war and in the construction work of the first years of our People's Power, had not been able to attend regular schools and acquire the corresponding education. These measures yielded very good results making it possible for the leading cadres of our State and of our economic organs as well as of the vanguard workers, to make a better use of their long experience, on the one hand, and to educate the mass of our school youth, on the other.

The Khrushchevite revisionists did their utmost to hamper socialist construction in our country in this field as well. In addition to other measures, they withdrew all the Soviet specialists from Albania, on the one hand, and brutally expelled from the Soviet Union all the Albanian students forcing them to cut short their studies there. They hoped to make our people give up building socialism and to paralyze the economy and culture of our country. But their plans met with complete failure. Far from being brought to a standstill, Albania, on the contrary, marched further ahead. It is now building the material and technical basis of socialism, relying mainly on her own resources.



### **WHAT KIND OF COOPERATION EXISTS BETWEEN OUR MEN OF SCIENCE AND THOSE OF PRODUCTION?**

In our country, close ties of cooperation exist between men of science and those of production. Engineers, technicians, specialists of various production branches strive together with the workers to solve production problems. The fact that engineers, technicians and the administration staff of the enterprises spend 70-100 days in direct production work has greatly developed their collaboration with the workers in the field of science and technique.

Thus, the workers increase their theoretical knowledge, while the engineers and technicians acquire more skill in practical work.

The close ties of the technical, technological and consultative bureaux of the enterprises with the workers are another form of this collaboration. The studies of the specialists of the technical bureaux aim at solving concrete production problems which can be resolved only in close touch with the working class. The most gifted workers are members of these bureaux.

But a new and greater impetus to the relations

between the men of science and technique and those of production has been given by the organization of large-scale scientific experimentation and technical and scientific forums. The workers and peasants are raising their theoretical knowledge and technical-vocational skill by courageously carrying on the scientific experimentation of new and more advanced methods of work both in industry and agriculture, building construction, transport, etc. Thus, for instance, in agriculture, groups of cooperative farmers have chosen plots of ground where they experiment the application of new methods of farming technique. And the results have been considerable indeed. Some of these groups have succeeded in receiving 35 to 40 quintals of wheat or 100 to 110 quintals of maize per hectare. The same thing is done in industry as regards the application of new technique. Thus, within the framework of technical and scientific revolution, new and more efficient methods are discovered to accomplish the tasks set by the Party with a view to establishing closer ties between science and production, between the engineering, technical and specialized personnel and the workers and peasants.

The results of the scientific experiments for the studies carried out during the year are reported at the technical-scientific forums of the economic enterprises of a given district or of the Republic as a whole. An ever greater number of workers and cooperative peasants participate at these forums each year. Such a practice also plays a positive role in doing away with the old concept that technique and science can only be carried forward by some learned people and specialists endowed with special skill. There is no

doubt that they play their role in technical and scientific progress. But Comrade Enver Hoxha has said that the technical and scientific revolution is mainly the concern of the broad masses of the people. Therefore, their participation in this revolution is giving a new impetus to the development of technique and science. The broad participation of the workers and specialists, working side by side in the mass movement to set new workshops, factories and industrial works by their own efforts, the proliferation of inventions and rationalizations also serve this purpose. There is no doubt that, in this field, new and important steps forward will be taken in the future.

An ever greater collaboration of the people of various educational institutions with the production centers is being realized, too. Under the actual conditions, when production is a wide front where scientific laws are applied, this collaboration is imperative. The State University of Tirana is the largest educational and scientific center in our country, but it is surrounded by a number of other scientific centers such as the upper State Institute of Agriculture, the Institute of Industrial and Mineral Research, the Institute of Petroleum Research, the Institute of Agricultural Research, the Institute of Economic Studies at the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Albania, etc.

The members of these scientific Institutes closely link their studies with both the present and the future needs of production. They are in close touch with the technical bureaux of the various industrial enterprises as well as with the workers. The undergraduates

also render their contribution to the development of production through their dissertations and practical work. The close collaboration between the men of science and those of production is being perfected still further and carried forward through the revolutionization of our school system which aims at combining science with production, theory with practice.

### WHAT PART DO WOMEN TAKE IN SOCIAL PRODUCTION?

With the establishment of People's Power the Albanian women have won equal rights with men in the social and economic life of the country. This has not been donated to them but has been won by the women themselves. The Albanian women, just as their men, took part in the National-liberation War arm in hand under the leadership of the Communist Party, now the Party of Labor of Albania. The foundations of our People's Power were cemented also with the blood of the Albanian women and girls who laid down their lives in this war.

Our socialist society has secured to the women equal rights with men as far as organization, culture, physical tempering and the defense of our Fatherland are concerned. Soon after the liberation of the country, the Albanian women shook off their yoke of oppression, inequality and fanaticism and started taking an active part in the different fields of life and production activity. At present women make up about 40<sup>0</sup>/<sub>0</sub> of the workers in the State

production sector. In a great number of other sectors women have much greater weight, especially in education, culture, public health service, etc.

In many production sectors as, for example, in textile, food processing, the rubber, shoe-making and other industries women make up 70-80<sup>0</sup>/<sub>0</sub> of the number of the workers. They are occupying a more and more important place even in such branches as machinemaking and construction materials industries as well as in many sectors of the construction work provided this does not impair women's health. Thus, in the Tractors Spare Parts Plant in Tirana, about 32-35 per cent of the workers are women.

The Albania woman plays an even greater role in socialist agriculture.

If before liberation there were very few women endowed with higher education, there are at present over two thousand women physicians, engineers, teachers, pharmacists, etc. About 40<sup>0</sup>/<sub>0</sub> of all the medium-trained specialists are women. A good number of them hold posts of responsibility in social production and in the administration of the economy just as they do in all the other fields of life.

The Party and Comrade Enver Hoxha personally have set forth important tasks concerning the complete emancipation of the woman. The production front and the participation in public activities are considered as important means for the complete emancipation of the Albanian woman, for the actual implementation of equal rights between man and woman.

The equality rights with men the Albanian women have secured for themselves are also amply

reflected in our legislation, which provides for them special protection at work and other facilities. Thus, according to law, pregnant women are entitled to three months' leave with full pay. Besides, women have also the right to work six hours a day and get their full pay until their babies become nine months old. For babies up to one year old, all medicines are given free of charge. Likewise, the Labor Code allows pregnant women to be transferred to lighter jobs without a reduction in pay. It is forbidden to assign women to work impairing their health.

The woman in our country has been given the place that belongs to her as an active builder of socialist society.

## VII

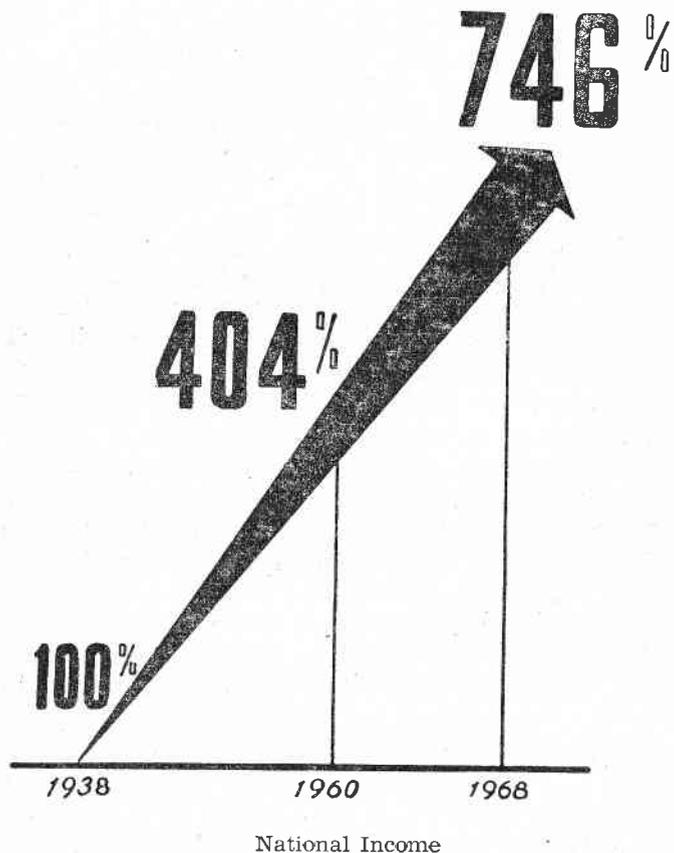
### **FINANCIAL PROBLEMS AND THOSE RELATED TO SALARIES AND WAGES**

**WHICH ARE THE SOURCES THAT PROVIDE THE  
REVENUE OF THE STATE BUDGET?**

During the transition from capitalism to socialism and in socialism, due to the existence of two forms of ownership and production, there exist and act the law of value and the economic categories linked with it: cost of production, selling price, productivity, finances, credits, etc. Under such conditions the system of finance plays an important role.

The financial system of the People's Republic of Albania comprises the State budget, the funds of State enterprises and cooperative organizations, State social insurance of life, property and production means, State bank credits. The State budget plays a leading and central role in our financial system. The State budget accumulates the centralized monetary funds which are used, according to plan, for broad socialist reproduction, for the continuous uplift of the living standard and the cultural level of the people and the consolidation of the defensive power of the country.

In our economy, socialist production is the ma-



terial basis of providing the funds for the State budget. The continuous growth of socialist production, which also means the increase of the net income of the community, brings as a result the growth of the revenue of the State budget. The income of the budget in 1969 rose to 5.6 times as compared with 1950.

The income of the State budget is divided into two groups: a) the income from the socialist sector of economy; b) the obligatory and free contribution of the population.

The income from the socialist sector of economy constitutes the main source of the income of the state budget. As a result of the growth and consolidation of the socialist sector of economy, the income from this sector has been growing steadily. In comparison with 1950, the income of the socialist sector of economy in 1969 increased 9,12 times. This makes up 88.6% of the budgetary income instead of 54.5% in 1950. The income from the socialist sector of economy comes under two headings: income from State enterprises and income from cooperative organizations. The income from State enterprises in 1969 accounts for 67% of the total budget, while the remaining 33% comes from the agricultural, trade and handicraft cooperatives, etc.

The population contribute also to the budget through symbolic payments from their own incomes. They pay, for instance, for street cleaning and other municipal services. Taxes from the population have been reduced to such an extent as to play a very insignificant role in the State budget. A Party Central Committee and Government decree stipulates that, as

from November 1969, the population will be exempted from all taxation. Thus, the income of the budget will be secured entirely from the socialist sector of our economy. This singles out the People's Republic of Albania as the only State in the world which levies no taxes on its population. Such a financial policy demonstrates once again the deeply popular and democratic character of our socialist system and the People's Rule which has been established in the People's Republic of Albania. Far from being subjected to any form of taxation, the real incomes of the workers are being augmented also by the reduction of prices on commodities. Thus, in comparison with 1950, the real incomes of the workers has increased 1,7 times while those of the peasantry 2 times.

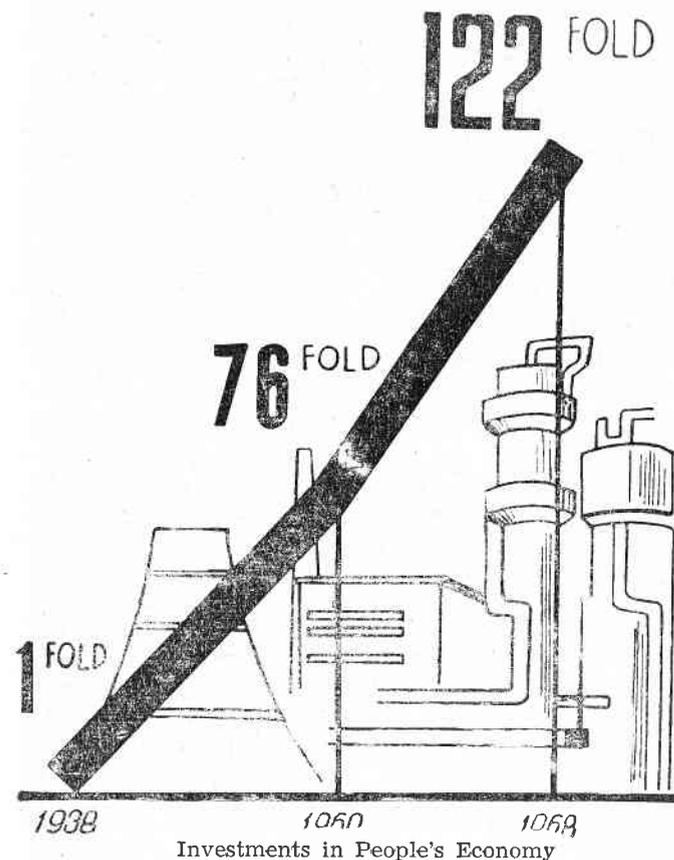
**WHAT POLICY IS FOLLOWED BY THE ALBANIAN STATE  
IN INVESTMENTS AND WHAT SECTORS OF ECONOMY  
ENJOY PRIORITY?**

Capital investments in the economy of the People's Republic of Albania have been made in accordance with the tasks set forth by the plan of the economic and cultural development of the country. The plan is based on the directives issued by the Party of Labor of Albania and aims at increasing the economic potential and the defensive capacity of the country, at ensuring the uninterrupted improvement of the material and cultural conditions of the laboring people. It is approved by the supreme legislative organ — the Popular Assembly of the People's Republic of Albania. The policy of investments is also reflected in it. In our country most of the investments go to the production sectors, while the remainder is allotted to the non-production sector. Such a policy in the domain of investments, as has been proved by our experience, has been and is right in every respect, for it makes it possible for a great increase of

the industrial and agricultural production, of the construction works and communications; it has served for a swift rise of the material and cultural standard of the laboring masses and has been the most important factor for the elimination of the profound backwardness inherited from the past, for the continuous consolidation of the victories achieved in all fields of life.

Priority, within the production sphere, has been given to industry, to heavy industry in particular, and to agriculture. Due to the large investments made in these two sectors during the years after liberation, our country has already been transformed from a very backward agrarian country into a country with a multilateral modern industry, both heavy and light, and with an agriculture entirely collectivized. In the former marshy and swampy areas one can now see the great industrial works of the five-year plans as well as fields planted to corn and other agricultural crops.

The volume of investments made by our State Power during the years after liberation is so large that it would have taken Zog's antipopular regime whole centuries to realize. Just as in all other fields, in matters of investments our country has followed and is following a consistent policy, having always in mind, first and foremost, the general interest, combining aright the interests of the present with those of the future, that is, spending with great economy «the present material benefits in order to create greater material benefits in the future», in other words, it has striven and is striving to create a powerful so-



cialist economy, independent of the outside world, capable of defense if need be, and of raising the standard of living of the laboring people. Just as in industry and agriculture, great investments has been made also in the other sectors of the economy. Thus, the total volume of planned investments for the 1966-1970 period surpasses by 40% that of the 1961-1965 period, whereas it is twice as large as that of the 1956-1960 five-year period. Most of the industrial investments are used for construction and installation work (with 50% on the average), about 1/3 of the amount is spent on machinery and equipment and the rest on drilling, research and other works.

In order to make accumulation serve, first of all, in creating a strong and firm economy, the 4th five-year plan gives priority to capital investments and construction in production centers, which cover an average of 4/5 of the overall amount of the state investments. During this five-year period, about 72% of the accumulation fund will be used for the development of the production centers and of the branches which are directly linked with the production of material goods, whereas 28% of it will be used in non-production centers. On the other hand, priority has been mainly given to the development of the branches and sectors which are directly linked with the production of material goods and, especially, to industry and agriculture, as the two principal branches of the people's economy. Investments in these two branches amount to more than 2/3 of the total invest-

ments allocated to the development of the economy and culture.

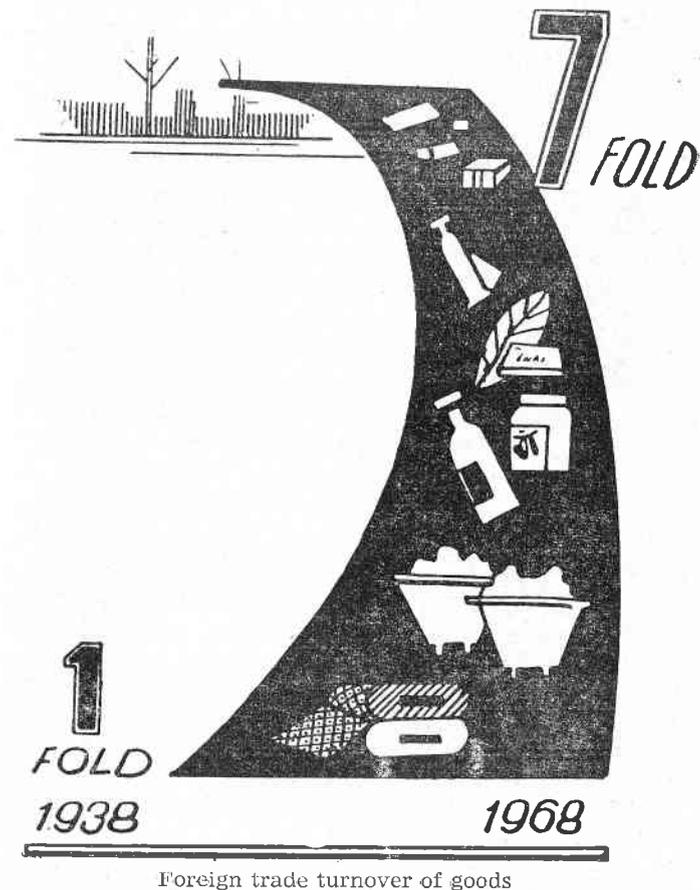
Special attention is attached in our country to investments for education, culture, health, municipal economy, etc. Thanks to these investments every village has its own elementary and eight-year school, a large number of secondary schools of general and vocational education, every village has its own cultural center, ambulance, and maternity house. The apartment houses that have been built during these last twenty five years of People's Power can accommodate half of the population of pre-liberation Albania.

**WHO CONDUCTS THE POLICY OF PRICES AND HOW  
ARE THEY FIXED?**

In our country prices are fixed in a centralized way by our socialist State. The policy pursued by the State on fixing prices is a component part of the economic policy of the Party.

The conditions of fixing prices in a planned way have been created as a result of our socialist system. The socialist ownership over the means of production (factories, industrial plants, trade organizations, etc.), the political power in the hands of the people and, as a consequence, the planned management of the people's economy constitute the necessary conditions and create real possibilities for fixing prices in a centralized and planned way.

Prices fixed by the State on merchandise are not determined in an arbitrary way by the mechanism of supply and demand, that is by the subjective whims of individuals, but by a deep understanding of the laws governing the socialist economy and, especially of the law of value, which means that



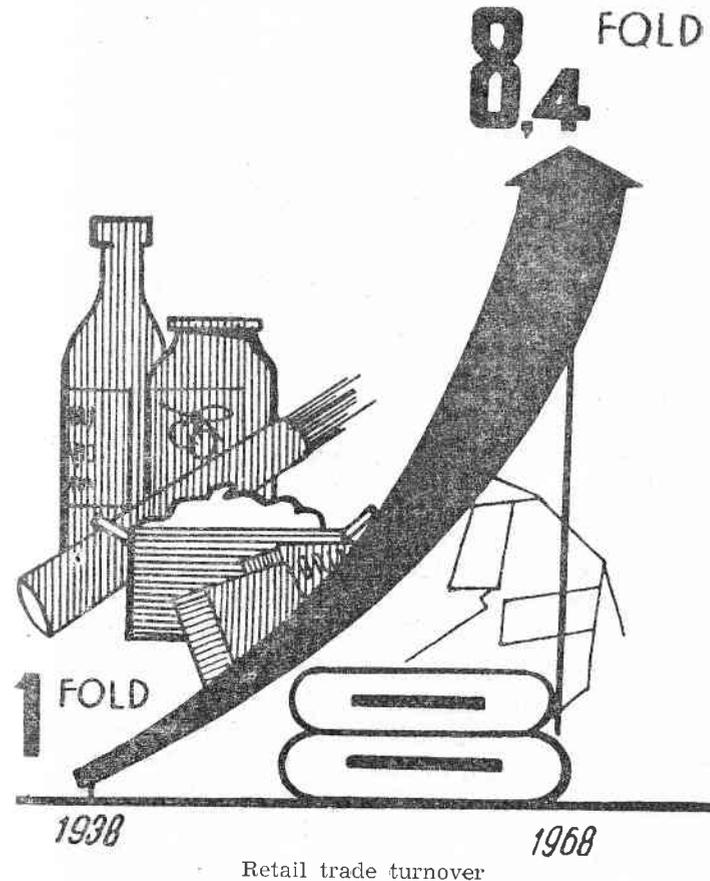
prices are fixed in proportion to the social work necessary to produce the merchandise. This law exists and is equally applied in our socialist economy, as well.

The application of the law of values is extended chiefly to the sector of the circulation of merchandise and, mainly, to the merchandise earmarked for consumption, but it is not applied spontaneously and in a destructive way as in the capitalist countries; prices on goods are fixed in conformity with the law of values, based on the Party policy. The law of value acts in the same way on the production sphere, but just as on the sphere of the circulation of goods, it does not play a leading role on the sphere of production but it is applied conscientiously with a view to consolidating our people's economy.

The policy of our Party and State Power is directed in such a way as to have standard prices of goods throughout the country.

These prices are fixed in a centralized way by certain authorized organs such as the Council of Ministers, the Ministry of Trade in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance and the Ministries concerned with the production. These organs decide on the prices of a given list of commodities, while for a limited list of articles, the prices are fixed by the Executive Committees of the district People's Councils, but always in line with the standard policy and the principle of collective leadership and approval by the component organs.

In Albania, there exist different types of prices: wholesale and retail prices. The wholesale prices



are practised by the enterprises which sell products to one another, while the retail sale prices are applied to the goods sold to the people. Besides, there are also prices on agricultural and dairy products which the State buys from the agricultural co-operatives and stores away. Based on the policy of the Party and State Power in the field of price-fixing, some goods of retail sale for the people have lower prices than their value or the cost of social work needed to produce them. Such prices are applied to soap, drugs, books, magazines, school articles, etc. This policy is also applied to ease and favor certain categories of people as the prices on ready-made clothes, shoes, sandals, etc. for children. While on some goods which are considered a luxury or are not of primary necessity to the people, or on certain other goods whose consumption must be limited, such as alcoholic drinks, perfumes, etc., the prices are higher.

Having always in mind the welfare of the people and their continuous material and cultural uplift, the Party and the State Power have practised and practise a policy of repeated reduction of prices.

Sofar, there have been 12 major reductions of prices on goods in addition to random reductions of prices and specific commodities. A major reduction of prices was announced in 1969 from which the population profit 170,000,000 leks a year. The list of commodities the prices of which were reduced includes certain foodstuffs like sugar and so on, textiles, work tools, medicaments some of which cost now 70 to

80% less than before. In our country, the welfare of the people is improved, on one hand, by increasing the pay of workers and, on the other, by reducing prices and increasing the funds allocated to free social services like kindergartens, creches, schools, public health and so on.

### **WHO FIXES THE WAGES OF AND IN WHAT FORM ARE THE WORKERS REMUNERATED?**

Following the establishment of social ownership in our country, new relations in production were also established. Relations in production became social relations of cooperation and mutual aid. Exploitation of man by man was abolished once for all time in our country. The worker in our country works for himself and for society as a whole. He is remunerated according to the amount and quality of the work he does. Equal pay is provided for equal work irrespective of age, sex, etc. The normal working day is 8 hours, but, for some categories of workers, it is cut to 7 hours. Ways and forms of remuneration in the People's Republic of Albania vary to suit ways and forms of organization of work and production, while their content is the same, as they are based on socialist relations in production and on the socialist law of remuneration according to the work done.

The technical procedures mostly applied in remunerating workers of the work they have turned out are the following:

- a) remuneration for piecework
- b) remuneration for timework

It goes without saying that on the basis of these forms of remuneration a worker who turns out more production in pieces or who works longer hours receives a relatively higher pay.

Wages are fixed by the Government according to a centralized plan. A system of classifying workers into categories according to their qualification has been established. There are 6 or 7 categories or classes of qualification. Unskilled workers belong to the first class. Those highly skilled belong to the 6th or 7th class. Each class has its fixed pay, the same for all the country, with the exception of those workers who get a higher pay for harder jobs, such as in mining, metallurgical and some other enterprises. Even when they start work for the first time and are totally unskilled, the workers are paid enough to provide for their subsistence and personal necessities. By raising their qualification the workers are promoted to higher categories. In order to be raised from one class to another, a worker works on probation for a period of from 4 to 8 months for the lower and from 1 to 2 years for the higher classes. Workers have all the possibilities to get higher qualifications by attending special or general education schools, and qualifying courses, by working under the patronage of specialists etc. All expenses incurred for the qualification of workers are defrayed by the State. After completing his probation period, the worker is examined by a commission made up of workers, technicians and engineers. If he passes the examina-

tion, the commission promotes him to a higher category and his wages rise accordingly.

Our Party has never considered the regulations on remuneration and wages as matters concerning only Party and State organs, as matters of a simply technical character. It has always considered them as ideological, political and economic problems of major importance for the cause of socialist construction in our country. It is for this reason that these have become problems of the masses themselves. A decision of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party of Labor of Albania provides that the solution of the problems of socialist organization of work should be achieved through discussions with the broad participation of the workers.

**DO THE WORKERS RECEIVE SUPPLEMENTARY PAY FOR HIGHER YIELDS AND ADDITIONAL JOBS THEY ARE ASSIGNED TO?**

The principle of paying the workers according to the quantity and quality of the work turn-out requires that their pay should differ accordingly. The workers turning out more and better production get higher pay.

We have a system of quotas which fixes the amount of work to be done by each worker.

Every worker or team of workers are assigned a fixed production quota. If they produce more, they are paid more.

Under the actual conditions of the revolutionization of the whole life of the country, the system of quotas and of pay is also being revolutionized. Individual quotas are being replaced by collective ones based on the result of work of whole brigades, sectors or shifts of workers. Where processes of work are suitable and workers are convinced of the advantages of collective quotas, these are applied. In this case, each worker is paid according to his qualification or to the category of the enterprises where he

works. Likewise workers get an additional pay if their brigade or shift overreaches its quota.

What are some of the advantages of collective quotas? They encourage the workers to help one another, they develop their spirit of socialist collectivism, of mutual aid and collaboration, making them place common above personal interests. Even when a brigade member, for reasons which do not depend upon him, cannot reach his production quota for a given time, he is remunerated according to his qualification or according the category of the work center, or according to the kind of work he has been doing.

In cases when production processes are not standardized work is done on a handicraft basis; in collectives of workers who are not convinced of the social and economic benefits of collective quotas, work is carried on according to individual quotas. Besides these forms, part of workers are remunerated according to the time they spend at work.

The worker is not remunerated only for the work he does within the time he is at work, that is, within the 8-hour period, but also for the work he does after the normal period of work; in each case he gets an additional pay equal to 25% over his normal pay. In cases when, for some reason or other, a worker does not work for a time in his work center, he is paid by his enterprise, institution or organization. Workers and employees are paid also when they attend various meetings of elected organs such as the People's Assembly, District People's Councils, Party forums and forums of district or central mass organizations, people's courts as assistant judges, confe-

rences and plenums. Their pay is guaranteed by the law which aims at as broad a participation of workers as possible in political and social activities.

Workers are also paid when they are summoned for a short period of military training. In case work is stopped for some hours a day due to mechanical defects or to the overhauling of machinery and to other reasons, workers get their full pay. The law envisages also other ways of remuneration of the workers when they are ill, assigned to special State or social tasks, etc.

As is seen, the Labor Code of our country is a just and democratic one. It is aimed, at the same time, against such petty-bourgeois manifestations as idleness, parasitism, placing individual over general interests, etc.

**VIII.**

**TRADE UNIONS AND THE ROLE OF THE  
MASSES**

### **HOW DOES THE PARTY FULFIL ITS ROLE OF LEADERSHIP IN THE TRADE UNION ORGANIZATION?**

The role of leadership of the Party in the Trade Union Organizations is one and the same role of leadership of the vanguard of the working class and its control over the Trade Union Organizations. As a vanguard and organized detachment of the working class, the Party secures full leadership over the all-round activity of the Trade Unions through its ideology, its correct Marxist-Leninist line, the vanguard example it sets through the Party members who militate in the Trade Union Organization. «The role of leadership of the Party in the Trade Union Organization» Comrade Enver Hoxha has stressed — «shoud be decisive and most active, for it is there that our working class, the best men of our country are amassed.»

The Trade Unions, as the main lever which links the Party with the working class and as «schools of communism», have played and continue to play a major role in the application of the Party policy in

its ranks, for the Party policy expresses and reflects the basic interests of the working class.

In the practice of the every day work, the leadership of the Party and its management is achieved in a horizontal manner, that is, the basic Party Organization in the work center secures the leadership and management of the basic Trade Union Organization, the Regional Party Committee leads the Regional Trade Union Council and so on and so forth. All the Party organs and the Trade Union Organizations are guided by the directives and instructions issued by the Party Central Committee. Whereas the leadership of the organization itself by the higher organs is achieved in a vertical manner on the basis of democratic centralization. The lower organs, beginning from the basic organizations, are managed by the Regional Trade Unions of Albania. The twenty-five years of experience of the Trade Unions, which were founded on the direct initiative of the Party, has completely confirmed the correctness of this leading and managing role of the Party, of this method and style at work.

In order to put these principles of Party leadership into practice, various forms are used in the daily work with the Trade Union organizations, namely an analysis of the Trade Union activity by the Party and the adoption of the concrete tasks to be carried out by the Party in this field, the establishment of direct contacts between the leaders of the Party and those of the Trade Union organizations, the participation of the Party leaders

in various programs of the Trade Union Organization with the purpose of getting closely acquainted with the problems preoccupying that organization and of giving them practical aid, etc.

But the leading role of the Party does not only presuppose but encourages, by every means possible, the initiative and independent activity of the Trade Union organization which, guided by these teachings and instructions, arranges all its own work. The Trade Union organization has its own statute and program which guide it in its every day work. Therefore, the Party neither removes the role of the Trade Union organization nor substitutes it, but it practises the basic method of convincing its members and leaders of the right line to be followed. The workers and activists of the Trade Unions, both communists as well as non-communists, have the right to raise problems of the most varied nature before the Party, to asks all the communists to aid them in all their activity, just as the Trade Union organization should help the Party in the achievement of its objectives.

The Party's guidance of the Trade Union organization is quite at variance with the tutorship or with the practice of asking at any moment for its support. On the contrary, the Trade Union organization acts on its own, takes its own initiative and works independently conforming to the Party teachings and directives.

**ON WHAT BASIS ARE TRADE UNION ORGANIZATIONS  
FOUNDED AND WHAT IS THEIR ROLE IN SOLVING  
ECONOMIC PROBLEMS?**

The trade union organizations at working centers are the basis of the Trade Unions of Albania. The Trade Unions of Albania are a broad mass organization of the working class with a pronounced political and class character and led by the Party of Labor of Albania. They see to it that the Party program and general line are carried out properly.

The General Assembly of the members is the highest organ of the Trade Union organization. It is the authorized and plenipotentiary organ of the workers of a given enterprise or institution. The General Assembly is a great school. Proletarian democracy, courageous constructive and sincere criticism and selfcriticism are its main features. The problems are taken up and solved there in the spirit of class struggle and of the mass line. Proletarian democracy keeps raising the class awareness and creative skill of the workers ever higher and higher. At the General Assembly decisions are adopted by majority vote.

Party organizations at all enterprises and institutions consider trade union organizations as levers to get in touch with the working people, to mobilize them to carry out the line of the Party, its directives and decisions, while the trade union committees, which are elected by the General Assembly of the organization, look after the affairs of their organization. But the committee does not overstep the bounds of its competences. It is only an executive organ charged with carrying out the decisions adopted by the General Assembly.

The trade union organization does not depend on the administration of a given enterprise or institution. The activity of the administration is subject to the control of the workers through their trade union organization. The administration has no competence whatsoever to take to task or make the trade union organization render account to it. On the contrary, the General Assembly of the trade union members have the authority to take to task the administration on various problems of the enterprise. This right emanates from the great revolutionary principle of our Party which stresses that the workers, not the administration, are the true masters of the enterprise.

This does not infringe upon the competences of the management and, in particular, of the director of the enterprise. Their tasks and authority are sanctioned by law or by Government decrees and Ministerial orders. Orders issued by the management of the enterprise are executed without being subjected to any preliminary approval by the General Assembly or by any other organ of the Trade Union organiza-

tion. The task of the organization is to mobilize the masses with a view to fulfilling their tasks and carrying out the orders issued by the managers of the enterprise. On the other hand, the correctness of the tasks set forth can be subjected to criticism at the General Assembly of the trade union organization if such a thing is called for. This is how the principle of democratic centralism functions at our economic enterprises. The director enjoys full authority to take decisions and issue orders, whereas, on the other hand, the correctness of these decisions and orders is subject to the control of the workers through the General Assembly of the trade union members. The mass line constitutes the essence of the working method and style of the trade union organizations and a sure way to its revolutionization. Trade union organizations submit to the masses all the problem arising at the enterprise or institutions and solve them in the spirit of the mass line in free discussions at which workers can take initiatives and show their creative ability.

In applying the mass line, all manifestations of commandeering, conceit, subjectivism, overevaluation of the capabilities of the leading cadres and underevaluation of the creative capabilities of the masses are laid bare and fought against.

#### **HOW ARE THE STATE ECONOMIC ENTERPRISES RUN AND WHAT PART DO THE WORKERS TAKE IN THEIR MANAGEMENT?**

In our country, the economic enterprises are the common property of all the people. They are run on the basis of the socialist principle of cooperation and mutual aid established among workers freed from exploitation and carry out their job in conformity with a standard State plan. Their task consists of turning out products planned for so that the needs of our people's economy may be better met and the working and living conditions of the workers may be constantly improved. The managers of our enterprises are charged with the task of organizing the day's work and of carrying it out in collaboration with the workers and always under the guidance of the Party organization.

The managers of our industrial enterprises are picked from among the best sons and daughters of the people. They are loyal members of the working class entrusted with running production and further-

ing the objectives and will of their class. In all their work they are guided by the basic principle that, with us, it is the working class which is in power and which, under the leadership of the Party, runs the whole life of the country. Workers' control organized in all industrial enterprises is the principal form of helping to see whether this great principle is put into application, or not. In economic enterprises, management and workers' control are carried out, in the first place, through the grass-root organizations of the Party. It is carried out also by the State organs. Everybody, from the director down to the least qualified laborer is subjected to the control of the working class. This control aims at verifying to what extent the plan targets are reached and the working and living conditions of the workers are improved, at determining to what extent the voice of the workers has been listened to, what has been done to put the proposals of the workers into practice, what attitude the managers maintain towards the workers, to what extent the attitude of people towards work and in society conform to the new norms of proletarian ethics. Thus, by supervising all the production and social activity of their enterprises, the workers give the tone to the work, courageously attack the manifestations of bureaucratism and intellectualism, correct and help those who make mistakes to correct themselves. The production and trade union meetings taking up the main problems that preoccupy the enterprises, the public criticism in wall bulletin and the press, committees of workers appointed when the need arises

to exercise control on various problems both inside and outside the enterprise, serve this purpose.

With a view to asserting its role of leadership in running production and doing its work more efficiently, the working class should devote special attention to taking steps in the following two directions:

a) *To fight bureaucracy and establish a new revolutionary style of management.* The principal steps to take to this effect are those of tempering the cadres and training them in the working class spirit by making them take direct part in production side by side with the workers for a period ranging from 1 to 3 months a year, of simplifying the administrative apparatus, of doing away with bureaucratic practices and of applying the mass line to the letter. Direct participation in production brings the cadres into closer contact with the workers, with their problems of production, teaches them to better appreciate manual labor, guards them from intellectualism and bureaucracy, etc.

b) *To increase the number and raise the level of proficiency of the leading cadres in production at a rapid rate.* Our cadres are sons and daughters of workers and farmers who join with them in a revolutionary and patriotic drive to develop socialist production. The new school system which is going into force at this time envisages an unprecedented expansion of the network of day, evening and correspondence schools which will train every year thousands of new cadres to be employed in production. Unlimited opportunities are opened up first and foremost

to workers who can attend regular or part-time secondary and higher vocational schools as well as courses of university level opened at their worksites.

The State places at the disposal of each enterprise all the means, buildings and manpower necessary to enable them to carry on their economic and production activity. The enterprise is free to utilize these means in such a way as, while respecting the requirements of the State plan and the law, to cover up its expenses and provide additional funds from its own income. After having accomplished the tasks set by the State plan, an enterprise is entitled to set aside a «special fund», not exceeding 2<sup>0</sup>/<sub>0</sub> of the planned payroll, which the collective itself can use, first of all, for their social and cultural needs as well as for rewarding the most outstanding workers.

The process followed by the countries where revisionist cliques have come to power, like the Soviet Union and certain other East European countries, is totally at variance with these principles of centralism and of application of the line of the masses in running state enterprises.

By applying, with certain modifications of form, the Yugoslav system of self-management, the administration of enterprises in these countries has been decentralized. On the basis of the «new» economic reforms they have adopted, every enterprise establishes its own plan of production and its structure. Prices and yields vary from one enterprise to another, from one district to another, the enterprises themselves look for suppliers and consumers on the basis of

the law of anarchy in production and spontaneous development, almost identical to the way this law acts in capitalist countries. As a consequence, the rate of development of the economy of these countries has fallen, the black market is thriving, the law of value and other laws of spontaneous development are doing their work unchecked.

### **WHY IS THE WORKING CLASS CONTROL ESSENTIAL AND WHAT IS ITS OBJECTIVE?**

The triumph of our people's revolution and the establishment of proletarian dictatorship in our country brought the working class to power, to the power which belongs to it. Being in power, the working class headed by its party and in alliance with the cooperative peasantry runs all the life of the country. Under such conditions, the control of the working class becomes also an historic necessity.

Marxism-Leninism and the experience of 25 years of people's rule in the socialist construction of the country teach us that only the dictatorship of the proletariat is capable of carrying the socialist revolution through to the end, to the complete construction of socialist society. It is precisely this that makes it imperative for the working class to exercise its control in all its forms on everyone, even on its Party and State in order to safeguard the dictatorship of the proletariat, to do away with bureaucracy and all other evils which jeopardize People's Rule.

This control will continue up to as long as the class struggle lasts, up to the complete construction of communism.

The objective of the working class control is to ceaselessly enhance and consolidate the leading role of the working class in society, to perpetuate socialism in our country, to make the restoration of capitalism and the emergence of revisionism impossible once and for all time. The task of the working class control is to fight bureaucratism, to fight against those who violate the interests of the working class, against those who place personal over common interest, against all leftovers of the past, to have the ideology of the Party and its Marxist-Leninist line applied and the laws and regulations of the People's Power observed by everyone. «The working class control», Comrade Enver Hoxha points out, «is a sound means through which the working class firmly holds in its hands the proletarian dictatorship and guarantees the application of the line and program of its Party».

The working class control is exercised through the Party, the People's Power and directly by the working class itself. Under the present conditions of our country, the working class control is carried out side by side with the supervision by the Party and the State.

### WHAT ARE PARTY AND STATE CONTROL AND WHAT IS DIRECT WORKERS' CONTROL?

The working class control has a very deep and broad meaning. It is not a control carried out by a few individuals but by the working class as a whole. From this point of view, this control is, first and foremost, of a great ideological and political significance. In referring to it, Comrade Enver Hoxha has said: «The working class and Party control on everything and everybody, on cadres, administrations, forums, commissions should be complete, consistent and decisive». The working class control in our People's Republic is threefold.

*First, the working class control is exercised through the control by the Party of Labor of Albania.*

The Party of Labor of Albania is the highest forum of the working class, it is its vanguard and organized detachment, the representative of its basic interests and objectives. Since the Party is the organized detachment of the working class, the leadership and control exercised by the Party are the leadership

and control by the working class itself. Without the leadership of the Party and its control, the working class cannot be organized, it cannot rise in revolution, it cannot emancipate itself and others, it cannot establish proletarian dictatorship, it cannot build classless society and hold the state power in its hands. The leading role of our Party has begun since the founding of the Albanian Communist Party on Nov. 8, 1941.

All the State organs of the system of proletarian dictatorship are subjected to the working class control. This control is not limited and is carried out on behalf of the working class and its basic interests.

The Party control has continued to grow stronger and stronger thanks to the measures the Party has taken and is taking to further revolutionize the whole life of the country, to consolidate the leading and controlling role of the Party organizations at enterprises, at agricultural cooperatives, schools and other economic and State institutions. The control of the Party on the activity of each worker, (communist or noncommunist), is becoming a method of work of every Party organization, for without it no problem can be solved aright and in due time.

*Second, the working class control is exercised through the control by the State organs.*

Our State is an instrument in the hands of the working class guided by the Party of Labor of Albania to exercise the dictatorship of proletariat. As such, the working class exercises its control through the State organs. The working class has begun such a control since the very first days after the liberation

of the country and the establishment of the proletarian dictatorship.

The working class control through its State organs is carried out by the higher organs on the dependent ones as well as on the public activity of the masses of the people. State control is one of the functions of the proletarian dictatorship and is carried out directly by the State organs. The aim of this control is to strengthen the rule of the working class. That is why the trade union organizations give all the support they can so that this control may be carried out as completely and successfully as possible.

The results of State control, all the shortcomings and weaknesses detected by it, are taken up for discussion at workers meetings in order to solicit their opinion and suggestions as to how to improve the situation.

*Third, through the direct control of the working class*

Side by side with exercising its control through its Party of Labor and its People's Power, the working class exercises also its own direct control from the grass-roots upwards. This control supervises economic and State organs and extends to all the domains of their activity.

The direct control by the working class is twofold in nature: first, vertically, from the *grassroots upward* and, secondly, horizontally, exercised by the working class over its own ranks in order to apply the norms and laws of our socialist society, to enforce

proletarian discipline by each worker in the family and in society, in line with the motto: «self-criticism, correction of mistakes, tempering of the socialist sense of duty».

The results of the application of the direct control by the working class in our country are clearly seen in the sound revolutionary spirit pervading its ranks and manifested in all the fields of life, especially in its active participation in solving various political, ideological and social problems with a view to discarding old concepts, to establishing new socialist concepts, to strengthening the spirit of proletarian internationalism, etc. But the role of the working class and its control are manifested also in the active participation of the workers in solving various problems of the technical and scientific revolution, in their willingness to criticize forcibly defects and weaknesses of work, etc.

Summing up the revolutionary experience of our Party, Comrade Enver Hoxha stressed at the 17th Tirana Party Conference that the working class can and should exercise its control on Party basic organizations and committees so that the latter should always firmly observe the principles of Marxism-Leninism and consistently apply the norms of the Party.

### **WHICH ARE SOME OF THE MAIN OBJECTIVES OF THE WORKING CLASS CONTROL?**

The working class exercises its direct control in many directions of which the main ones are: to ward off bureaucratic symptoms, to defend proletarian dictatorship and to consistently apply the line of the masses.

Through its control, the working class finds out how the orientations and line of the Party are applied, whether important problems are discussed with the workers before decisions are adopted, to what extent the voice of the masses is heard and what is done to apply the proposals and suggestions of the workers, what kind of relations exist between cadres and masses. On the other hand, the direct control by the working class over the implementation and defense of proletarian dictatorship is closely linked with the deepening of the class consciousness of the working class and of its revolutionary spirit in battle against alien manifestations such as favoritism, commandeering, arrogance etc. The control begins right from the leaders of the enterprise, workshop or sector. The working class gives its opinion on the activity of these persons and does not allow unworthy

people, persons who do not abide by the laws and regulations of our socialist society and State, and who do not carry out the Party line in all and every field, to be appointed to these posts.

Concerning production, the direct control by the working class is exercised over all its links. The workers themselves draw out the draft plans for economic, social and cultural development. They see to it that these plans are realizable, mobilizing and revolutionary.

The fulfilment and overfulfilment of the plans for the economic, social and cultural development of the country are also subject to the direct control of the working class. The broad participation of the working class in socialist emulation, which, as J. V. Stalin teaches us, «is the expression of revolutionary and constructive self-criticism by the masses», constitutes the most active form of direct control exercised by the working class in production. Through socialist competition, the working class controls and corrects all the plans, norms and the technical and economic indices of production.

In its all-round activity for the fulfilment and overfulfilment of the plan, the working class exercises also direct control over the management. Bureaucratism in management work is bound to be reflected in the process of production. It is for this reason that brigade, workshop or factory managers are obliged to render account for whatever bureaucratism is manifested in their work. There and then the workers fix the time limit and appoint the persons responsible for their elimination. When managers do

not carry out the suggestions of the workers, the latter ask for their dismissal or transfer to other job. The Party and Government have always encouraged the just and revolutionary proposals of the masses.

The working class exercises its control also over the application of socialist legality related to work safety and social insurance as well as to norms of communist ethics in the family and in society in order to make these norms prevail and prevent the infiltration or manifestation of bourgeois or revisionist ideology in the life of the people.

Whenever necessary, the working class sets up its provisional commissions to examine problems and report to the trade union organization. Matters are taken up afterwards by the general meeting. The workers decide on the measure to be taken and the trade union committee sees to it that they are carried through.

Tens of such commissions are set up by the working class. They help a great deal in carrying out the direct control by the working class.

The working class may also exercise its direct control in other enterprises than its own. It sets up special workers' commissions which exercise their control over such matters as health, culture and education. Often these commissions go to supervise agricultural cooperatives.

This has helped a great deal not only in doing away with deficiencies and shortcomings but, what is of more importance, in educating the workers of the different production sectors in the revolutionary spirit of our working class.

#### **WHAT FORMS OF MORAL STIMULI ARE USED TO SINGLE OUT DISTINGUISHED WORKERS?**

In line with the teachings of Marxism-Leninism, our Party has always combined aright the general with the personal interests of the workers, educating them to place the general interests of society and of the Fatherland above all others. In the same way, it is the moral rather than the material stimuli that guide them in their activity, making them work for society, for the consolidation and prosperity of the country and receive what comes to them for their contribution they render to society. The rate at which the moral stimuli are gaining ground over material stimuli is accompanied by a corresponding increase of socialist property and socialist relations in production, by an improvement of the living standards and the cultural level of the working masses and, especially, by the uplift of their socialist sense of duty.

The widespread movement of socialist emulation which has gripped the whole country has gone a long way to raising the socialist sense of duty of the workers and their awareness of the importance of mo-

ral stimuli. All the workers of our country find moral satisfaction in the work they turn out, for they know that they are working for themselves, for the happiness of their families and the prosperity of their country. That is what prompts our workers to work hard and serve the Fatherland better and better.

In addition, the individual is well looked after. Concern for the individual has always been and continues to be at the center of attention of our Party and our People's Power. This is also a major factor of moral stimulation to make the workers exert all their efforts and take active part in the social life and activity of the country.

Various forms of moral stimuli are used both for the distinguished collectives and individual workers. Such forms are: praising individual workers at the General Assembly of the Trade-Unions, posting their portraits on the bulletin board, awarding distinctive badges of merit or titles like «The Socialist Work Brigade», or «The Twenty-fifth Anniversary of Liberation Brigade», publicizing their successes through the press, radio broadcasts and loudspeakers at their worksites, awarding decorations of various grades and work orders for outstanding service in the field of production, of science, of technique, etc. . . up to the highest title of «Hero of the People» or «Hero of Socialist Work» which are awarded by the Presidium of the People's Assembly.

Moral stimuli in our country extend not only to production but also to all other fields of activity. Thus, the best composers, artists, authors are awarded

decorations, orders of work, certificates of merit, etc. for their participation at contests or for important productions.

Our workers understand that these moral stimuli should be considered as a token of appreciation by society for the particular contribution they have rendered to its development and, in no case, as a sign of raising them above their comrades, because this could make them pretentious and egotists. Titles, certificates of merit and decorations are meant to educate the workers in the spirit of socialist collectivism, of placing general above personal interests.

It is an undeniable fact that the major movement of emulation which has spread far and wide among our workers ever since the establishment of our People's Rule has kept growing and engendering a warm, mobilizing and revolutionary atmosphere for the good of society and, consequently, for the good of the workers themselves.

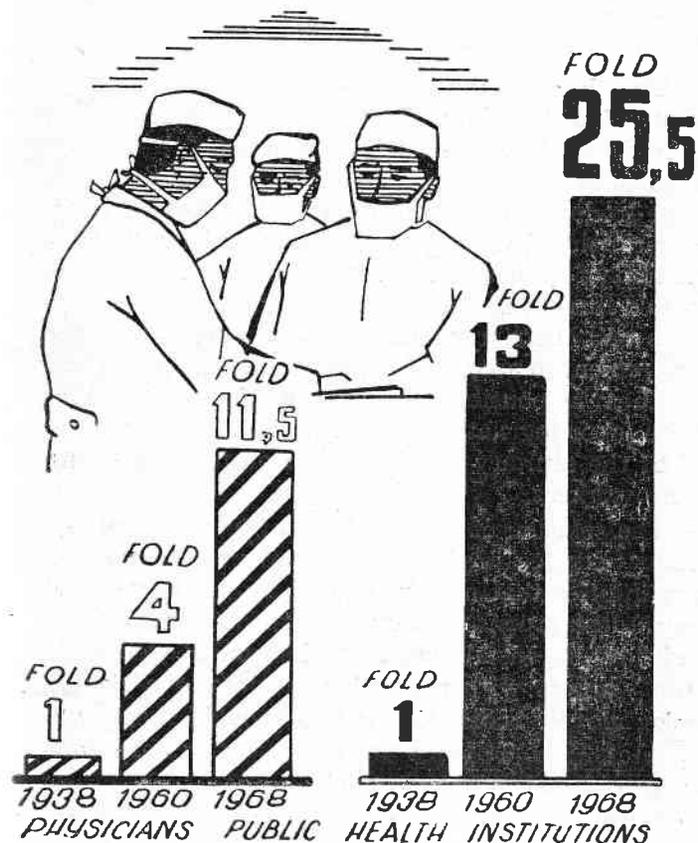
Being entrusted by the Party with leading this major movement of socialist emulation, the Trade Union Organization feels that it has to play a major role in this direction.

### WHO LOOKS AFTER THE APPLICATION OF THE REGULATIONS CONCERNING PROTECTION AT WORK AND TECHNICAL SAFETY?

In our country, great attention is paid to the continuous improvement of the living conditions of the people, to the fulfilment of the material and cultural needs of the broad working masses.

This is seen from the everyday improvement of the working conditions of the workers, on which our State spends great sums of money. Suffice it to mention that the 1969 State Budget allocates a sum almost thrice as large as that of last year to this purpose. Since State Power is in the hands of the people, the problem of improving the working conditions and work safety is given great preference by our Party and the State.

On the other hand, the role of the trade union organizations is not less important in this field. The trade union organizations see to it that economic organs take steps to further mechanize heavy work, to improve technological processes, to create normal sa-



nitary conditions for all the workers. The Statute of the Trade Union organizations and the Labor Code of the People's Republic of Albania clearly define the rights and obligation of the Trade Unions in the field of work safety.

The rights of the working people to work safety are sanctioned by law. They are clearly expressed in the Labor Code, in various decisions and regulations on technical safety, etc. Therefore, one of the tasks of the trade union organizations is to make the workers acquainted with these decisions and regulations. The aim of such activity is that, if these rights are violated in a given enterprise then the workers themselves and their trade union organizations take the management to account for the deficiencies noted and hold them responsible for carrying out the provisions of the labor legislation, of the norms of work safety and of the sanitary regulations to protect the health of the workers.

The solution of the problems of work safety and sanitary service imply measures to protect workers from injuries that may be caused by machinery and electric instalations, to improve light, air and heating conditions, to instal shower baths etc. as well as to equip workers with protective devices, eye-glasses, masks, gloves, boots, etc. and to provide them with antidotes. In some work processes workers are entitled to reduced working hours.

Within the general drive for the revolutionization of production an ever greater attention is being paid to the best possible fulfilment of these condi-

tions, to the establishment of a socialist culture and aesthetics in production, considering this a very important component part of the care taken for man, who is the most precious capital of our socialist society.

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