

MEHMET SHEHU

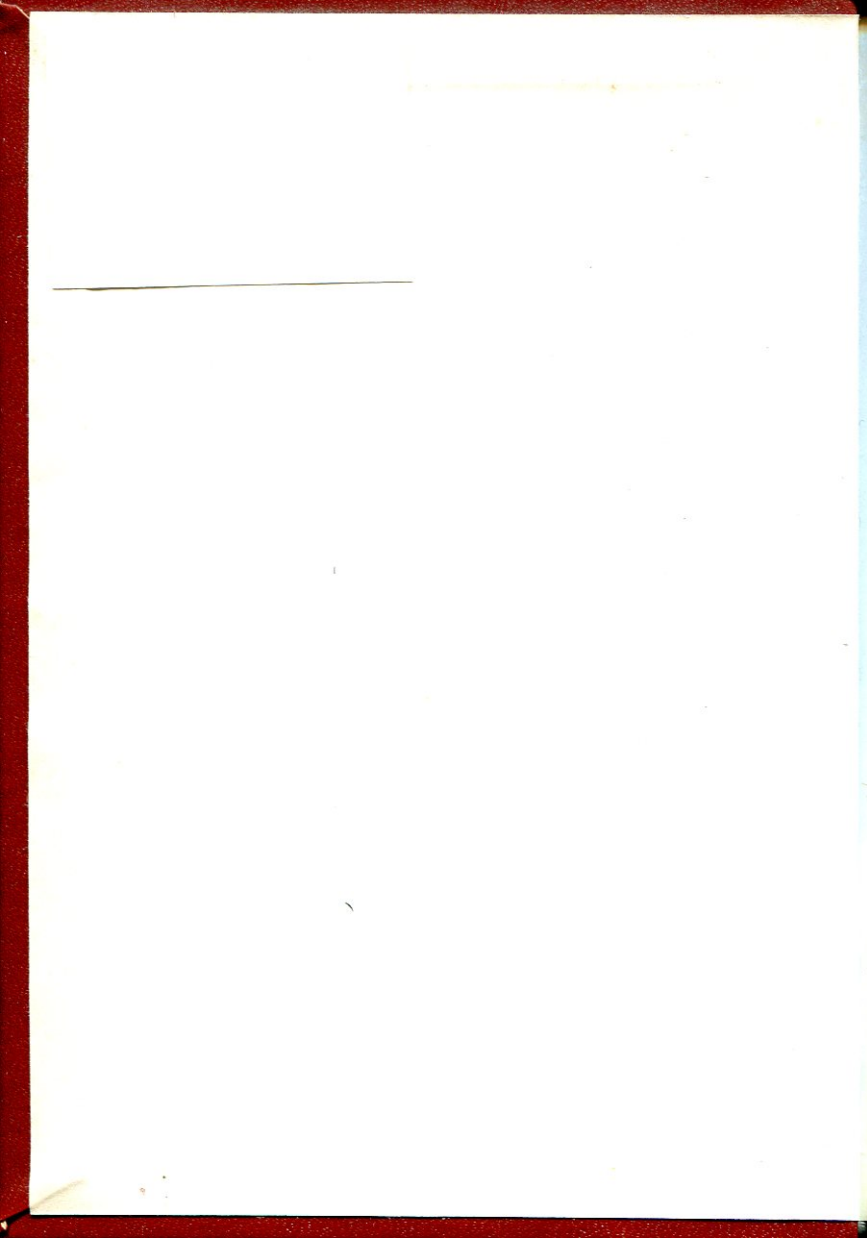
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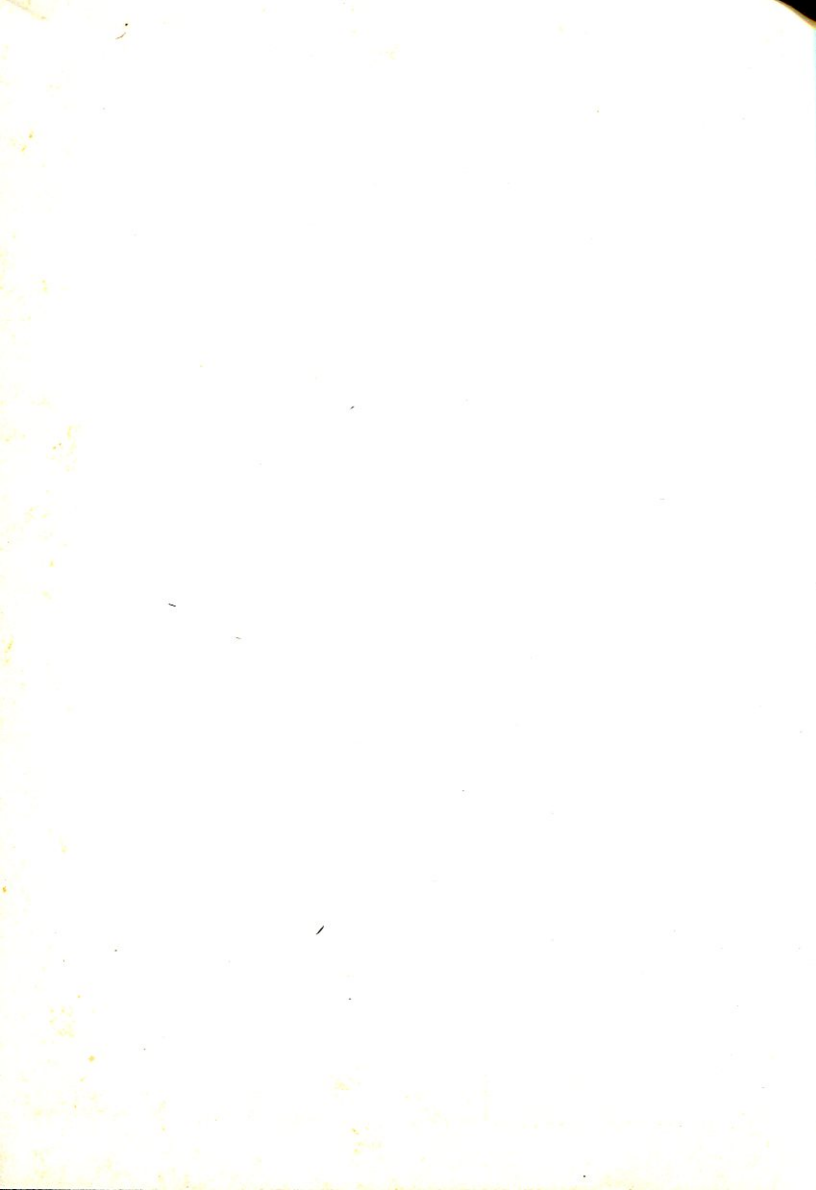
ON THE 5th FIVE-YEAR PLAN

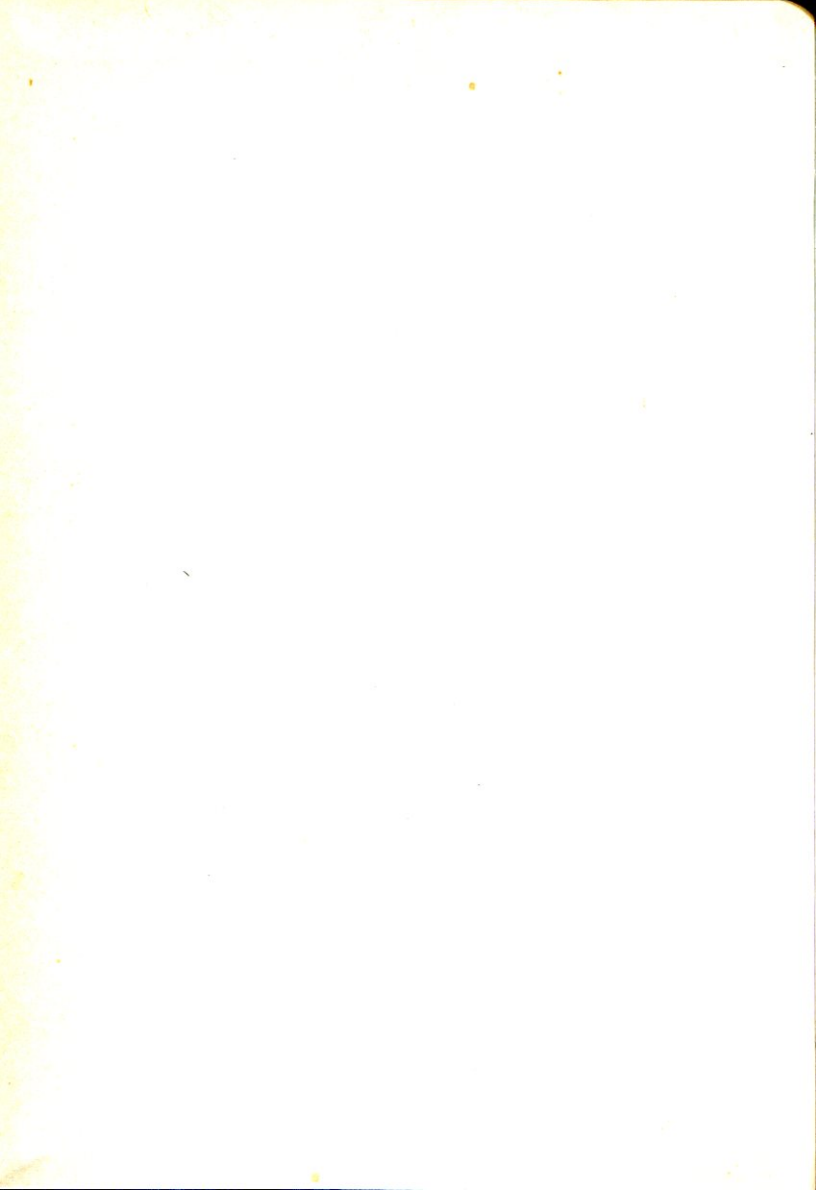
(1971-1975)

SUBMITTED TO THE 6th CONGRESS

OF THE PLA







MEHMET SHEHU

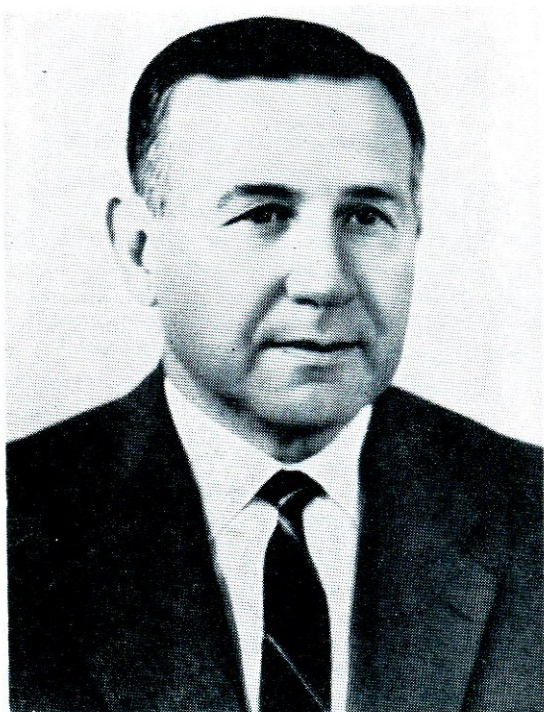
**R E P O R T
O N**

**THE DIRECTIVES OF THE 6th CONGRESS
OF THE PARTY OF LABOR OF ALBANIA
FOR THE 5th FIVE-YEAR PLAN (1971-1975)
OF ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA**

**Submitted to the 6th Congress of the
Party of Labor of Albania
(November 4, 1971)**

**THE «NAIM FRASHËRI» PUBLISHING HOUSE
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MEHMET SHEHU



Comrade Delegates!

The 6th Congress of our Party which is being held during the days of our great jubilee — the 30th anniversary of the founding of our glorious Party — is an event of major historic significance in the life of our Party and people. The decisions of this Congress will play a great role in the struggle for the further uninterrupted development of the revolution and for the successful construction of socialism in our country.

The Congress is drawing up the balance-sheet of the achievements of the Albanian people during one of the most glorious periods of their history, and their struggle to complete the building of socialist society, and is opening up brilliant prospects for the triumphant advance of our socialist revolution.

The struggle for the all-round development of our country during the preceding five-year period has not been easy for our Party, Government and people. Our Party and people have had to face innumerable great obstacles and difficulties in stern struggle with savage enemies — the imperialists and modern revisionists — and to defeat their schemes and blockades. The recent five-year

plan was characterized by the mass heroism of our Party and people in the complicated and difficult struggle to build socialism in the country in conditions of encirclement. And this heroic struggle led to the honorable discharge of the basic tasks set for us five years ago by the 5th Party Congress in all the fields of our activity.

The programmatic report submitted by the leader of our Party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha, to this Congress, which we approved unanimously, makes a deep scientific analysis of the road through which our Party and people have passed, not only during the last five-year period but also during the whole 30 years of the life and activity of our heroic Party. Comrade Enver Hoxha's report throws brilliant light on the correctness of the general line of our Party and on the bright perspective which has been opened to our country on its road to socialism and communism.

Our Party comes to its 6th Congress with great revolutionary experience, as a politically mature party, formed ideologically and strong organizationally, tempered in stern class battles with internal and external enemies, as a party with steel-like unity of thought and action, with its ranks closed firmly round its Central Committee headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Our Party came into being during the most difficult days of the history of the Albanian people, 30 years ago, when our Fatherland was in danger of being eliminated as a nation and people. It arose in the bosom of the working people as a

revolutionary party of the Leninist type. It was born and grew up in the fire of the armed struggle for the liberation of the country from the foreign invaders and the overthrow of the old world, to build upon its ruins a new world without oppressors and exploiters. It was founded by the glorious son of our people, Comrade Enver Hoxha, as an absolute historical necessity for the national salvation and social emancipation of the Albanian people. Led by their Party, our people emerged triumphant in the heroic struggle for the liberation of the country and the seizure of state power, for its defence and consolidation, for the building of the economic base of socialism and, now, in the struggle for the complete construction of socialist society.

Time is the stern but fair judge of the practical activity of people, political parties, and their leading staffs. The revolutionary struggle of the proletariat armed with the victorious doctrine of Marxism-Leninism has exposed and rejected the false colors of the parties which have betrayed the interests of the revolution and socialism. This struggle has raised high the red banner of the Party of Labor of Albania, which, together with the Communist Party of China and the other revolutionary Marxist-Leninist parties and groups of the world, has been, is, and will always be, at the head of the stern and complicated class struggle of historic world importance, on two fronts simultaneously: against imperialism, and without fail, against modern revisionism at the same time.

The strength and invincibility of our Party lie in its profoundly revolutionary class character, its boundless loyalty to Marxism-Leninism, its profound understanding of its duty and responsibility towards its own people and towards the international communist and workers' movement, in the steel-like and unbreakable unity of its ranks, in its indissoluble links with the people, and its revolutionary determination not to be afraid of any difficulty or enemy and to dare to stand up and fight to the end, uncompromisingly, against slavery, oppression, reaction, imperialism, and revisionism. Let us cherish these noble revolutionary virtues of our Party like the apple of our eye and develop them further in the coming class battles! Let us impart these virtues to all the communists, to our heroic working class, the cooperativist peasantry, the people's intelligentsia, the youth, our entire people, in the struggle for the complete construction of socialist society and the triumph of Marxism-Leninism!

Comrades!

Carrying out the orientations of the 5th Party Congress, we have made the years of the 4th five-year plan (1966-70) years of further and deeper development of our socialist revolution in all fields. A distinctive feature of this period has been the struggle for the further deepening of the revolution on the ideological and cultural front, for the all-round revolutionization of the life of the coun-

try, and the tempering of the new man. This period has been characterized by a frontal attack on bourgeois and revisionist ideology, on the blemishes inherited from the old feudal-bourgeois society on the minds of people, for their revolutionary education in a scientific Marxist-Leninist world outlook as a decisive factor in successfully accomplishing the tasks of the socialist construction of our country. In all this revolutionizing process, the leading role of the Party has become stronger, the People's State Power has been further strengthened, the revolutionary drive and creative initiatives of the masses have burst forth as never before, bringing about an increase in the rate of socialist construction.

In the stern class struggles against imperialism and modern revisionism, on the one hand, and against the remnants of the old feudal-bourgeois ideology and morality, on the other, we have emerged stronger politically, more tempered ideologically, and more powerful economically, with an even more solid unity of the people with the Party, and of the Party round its Central Committee headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha. Whereas, our imperialist and revisionist enemies have become weaker and are being eroded by deep internal and external contradictions, and shaken by the increasingly powerful blows of the working class and oppressed peoples fighting for national liberation and social emancipation. On our side «the sun shines bright» while over on their side «the sky is dark and thundering».

During the five-year period which has just ended, our economic and social order has become more consolidated. Our productive forces have developed at a high rate. Parallel with the rigorous development of the productive forces, our socialist relations in production have been improved. Founded on the great principle of democratic centralism, the management of economy on the basis of a unified state plan has been raised to a higher level. In all the fields of our social, state, and economic activities, socialist democracy has been further developed and the mass line has been constantly deepened. The defense potential of our Fatherland has increased, the international standing of our People's Republic has been consolidated, its authority, role, and prestige in the world have increased.

These major victories of historic importance are the embodiment of the correct Marxist-Leninist line of our Party of Labor. We will guard these victories like the apple of our eye and will strive with might and main to carry them forward, scoring further and even greater victories on the road to socialism and communism.

THE MAIN RESULTS OF THE ACCOMPLISHMENT OF THE TASKS OF THE 4TH FIVE-YEAR PLAN (1966-1970) OF THE ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF OUR COUNTRY

Comrade delegates,

The Central Committee of the Party reports to the Congress that the basic tasks of the 4th five-year plan of the economic and cultural development of the country for the 1966-1970 period were successfully fulfilled.

The main indices of economic and cultural development during the 4th five-year period are as follows (in percent):

	1970 as against 1965	
	According to the	
	directives of the	
	5th Congress	
	Fulfilled	Fulfilled
1. Overall industrial & agricultural production	58—63	61
2. Overall industrial production	50—54	83

3. Overall agricultural production (during the 4th five-year plan period as against the 3rd five-year plan period, for the five years taken together)	41—46	28
4. State investments (during the 4th five-year plan period as against the 3rd five-year plan period, for the five years taken together)	34	55
5. Transport of goods	41—46	53
6. National income	45—50	55
7. Real income per head of population	15—17	17
8. Turnover of goods in retail sales	25—27	45

From the balance-sheet of the results attained in the accomplishment of the tasks of the 4th five-year plan the following generalizations typical of this period in the socialist construction of our country emerge:

First, social production during the 4th five-year period increased at a higher rate than expected. The average annual rate of increase of social production was 11 per cent as against about 8 per cent planned. The national income increased at an average annual rate of 9,1 per cent as against 8,4 per cent planned.

Second, during the 4th five-year period steady progress was made in improving the structure of

industrial production by adding new sources of labor, of raw materials and materials to the economy of the country, and by further increasing the role of industry in the development of all the branches of our people's economy. In this context, the mineral extracting and processing industries, the petroleum, power, chemical, engineering, and building materials industries, which constitute the basis of the socialist industrialization of the country, have undergone greater development during the 4th five-year period.

Third, the 4th five-year plan was a period of major efforts to further intensify agricultural production, to strengthen the material-technical base of agriculture, to increase agricultural production and its rates of productivity, to complete the collectivization of the rural areas even in the most remote regions. During the 4th five-year period important results were attained in the production of field crops which increased at an average annual rate of 8,7 per cent as against 3,3 per cent during the 3rd five-year period. Production of bread grain increased at a specially high rate. During the 4th five-year period bread grain increased at an average annual rate of about 10 per cent.

Fourth, during the 4th five-year period, we relied to a larger extent on our own resources and more funds and means were used for the rapid development of the forces of production as well as for the uninterrupted raising of the standard of living of our working masses. The part of the national income directed to accumulation and that

directed to individual and social consumption during the 4th five-year period for the five years taken together were raised 63 per cent and 28 per cent respectively above those of the preceding 3rd five-year period, regularly meeting the needs of extended socialist reproduction and the growing needs of the working people.

Fifth, during the years of the five-year plan the technical-scientific revolution developed in breadth and depth, the revolutionary initiatives of the working masses burst forth as never before in the fields of production, education, organization, management, defence etc., the utilization of internal resources rose to a higher level, and a large number of new factories, production lines and sectors were built and put into operation.

The great mass action to complete the electric reticulation of the countryside in the record time of about three years, the solidarity and mobilization of the entire people in liquidating the consequences of the two major earthquakes, the building of a number of irrigation and drainage projects for agriculture, of dwelling houses with the voluntary labor of the people, the setting up in a short time of social and cultural facilities in the villages, the fraternal aid given by the lowland agricultural cooperatives to the agricultural cooperatives in the mountains, and many other mass actions with concentrated forces which set in motion all the working masses of town and countryside on an unprecedented scale, became the distinctive features and expression of the mass heroism of the people in

carrying out tasks and overcoming obstacles and difficulties.

Sixth, the 4th five-year period was characterized by an improvement, on a broad front, of the economic and social relations both in the towns as well as in the countryside, by the further revolutionization of the superstructure of our society. The foundation of this revolutionization is the education of the new man with Marxist-Leninist ideology, with a socialist stand towards work and social property, always putting the general interests, the interests of the revolution and socialism, first.

The results attained in accomplishing the 4th five-year plan are a major political, economic and social victory on the road to the complete construction of socialist society. They are the fruit of the tireless creative and absolutely dedicated work of the working class and all the other masses of working people guided by the Party.

The 4th five-year period concludes a whole decade of heroic struggle and efforts of our people in the socialist construction of our country, in the conditions of the twofold, imperialist and revisionist, encirclement.

During these ten years, the Soviet revisionists and their servitors left no stone unturned in order to humiliate socialist Albania, to force it to give up and capitulate to them. Their mean and unscrupulous propaganda, their most ruthless economic blockade, pressure, blackmail, intrigues, spying alternated with cajolery, hypocritical smiles and subsequent pressure — these are the vile and dis-

gusting methods these champions of treason have resorted to against us. But they met with shameful failure in Albania thanks to our Party and our people. And they will meet with equal failure in the days to come. The Soviet revisionists and their supporters are screaming, day in, day out, alleging that Albania is making no progress, that as from 1960 onward, its rate of economic development has declined, and that this can be raised only with their «aid», that is, with the subjection of Albania to the countries where the revisionists are in power. These are clumsy slanders. Here is what the facts and figures say about the economic and social development of our country since 1960, when our Party tore the mask from the Khrushchevite revisionists and when they imposed their ruthless blockade on socialist Albania:

1970 as against 1960 (times)

— Social production	2,2
— Over-all industrial output	2,5
— Over-all agricultural production	1,8
— Volume of capital investments	2,1
— Volume of goods transport	2,0
— National income	2,0
— Number of workers in the state sector ..	1,9
— Real income per head of population	1,2
— Turn-over of goods in retail trade	1,8
— Turn-over of goods in foreign trade ..	1,8
— Number of pupils and students	2,1
— Number of higher and middle cadres ..	3,3

The above indices express not low rates of development, but the highest ones. They clearly testify that, contrary to the desires, aims, slanderous propaganda and hostile activities of the Khrushchevite revisionists to force our Party and people to their knees, to sabotage the development of the economy and the construction of socialism in Albania, to present black as white, we have marched ahead with unyielding determination, smashing their blockade and sinister plans. In the ten years of the Khrushchevite blockade, socialist Albania has increased its industrial production 2,5 fold and doubled its national income. To the revisionist blockade, our people, led by the Party reacted with revolutionary determination, with irresistible impetus at work, and with total mobilization of all their energies for the construction of socialism following the principle of self-reliance.

For the achievement of these great results, the People's Republic of China has given important aid, and this our Party and people will never forget, for, as a saying of our people goes, «a friend in need is a friend indeed!»

Thus we may justly claim that the past decade is the most glorious period for our Party and people, second only to the period of the National-liberation War. This period brought out in its full magnificence the great political and moral strength of our Party and people and the justice of the cause they are fighting for, the great vitality of the Albanian people, the boundless loyalty of our Party to Marxism-Leninism, its steel-like unity, its

revolutionary capacity for the organization and principled concrete leadership of our struggle for the construction of socialism under these difficult conditions.

Allow me, comrade delegates, from this rostrum of our Congress to address our revolutionary greetings to our heroic working class, which, under the leadership of the Party, has always set a lofty example of self-sacrifice and creativeness in ideological, political, economic and social life, in the production of material values, and in the running of the country; allow me to address ardent greetings to the cooperativist peasantry, the loyal ally of our working class, that works untiringly on one of the most important fronts of social production; to greet and congratulate our people's intelligentsia which has placed all its energies and capacities and knowledge at the service of socialist construction, to greet our heroic youth who, educated by our Party, have always marched ahead and shined on the road to socialism and communism with their books under their arm and the pick and rifle in hand; to greet the Albanian women who, freed once and for all time from the forces of darkness, fight side by side with their menfolk and have become a decisive factor in building socialism! Everlasting glory to our beloved and heroic Party, the inspirer and organizer of all the victories of our people, which upholds, and honorably defends the banner of Marxism-Leninism!

I. — EXECUTION OF THE TASKS IN THE SPHERE OF MATERIAL PRODUCTION

The growth of social production always constituted one of the main objectives of the Party's economic policy. All the branches of material production, industry, agriculture, construction, transport and so on, have been developed along this course and the material and cultural level of the broad working masses has been raised uninterruptedly.

1. Industrial Production

During the 4th five-year plan, in conformity with the directives of the 5th Congress of the Party, the socialist industrialization of the country was continued both in breadth and in depth. The main characteristic of this process during this period was the high rate of increase of industrial production from year to year, the further improvement of its structure and the priority development of production of the means of production.

In 1970, over-all industrial output increased by 83 per cent in comparison with 1965, instead of the 50-54 per cent set by the directives of the Congress, at an average annual rate of 12,9 per cent instead of the 8,7 per cent envisaged by the directives. In 1970, production of means of production was more than doubled, as compared with 1965, at an average annual rate of 15,8 per cent instead of the 10,8 per cent target. Pro-

duction of consumer goods grew 58 per cent at an average annual rate of 9,5 per cent instead of the 6,2 per cent envisaged. The target for industrial production for the five years taken together was fulfilled in four years and seven months, whereas the level of over-all industrial production for 1970 was attained as early as 1968, i. e., two years ahead of schedule.

In the 4th five-year plan, about 65 per cent of the growth of industrial production was realized from the existing productive capacities and 35 per cent from the exploitation of new projects. In 1970, as against 1965, the cost of industrial production was reduced by 11 per cent instead of the 8-10 per cent target.

In the general course pursued for the industrialization of the country, the development of the branches of industry producing means of production (Group «A») has been an object of special attention. The tasks assigned for the increase of industrial reserves in geology were overfulfilled. New oil fields, new reserves of natural gas, coal, chromium, copper, iron-nickel, etc., have been brought into production. Oil extraction in 1970, as compared to 1965, increased by 81 per cent as against 46 per cent which was the assignment. Oil processing increased by 154 per cent instead of the planned 115-120 per cent. Coal extraction increased by 83 per cent. Likewise, the tasks set for all other branches of the mining industry were successfully fulfilled or overfulfilled. The production of electric

power increased 2,8 times instead of the 2,3 times envisaged.

The fulfillment and overfulfillment of the tasks in the above mentioned branches of industry has made possible, inter alia, the strengthening of the raw materials, fuel and power bases, thus leading the impetuous industrialization and development of the people's economy.

In the course of the five-year plan, the chemical, engineering and building materials industries assumed great development, fulfilling and overfulfilling the targets assigned to them. The output of the chemical industry in 1970 increased 7 fold over 1965, that of the engineering industry 3,2 times, and the building materials industry 2,6 times. The development of these important branches became, at the same time, a firm support for the intensification of agricultural production, for the maintenance of the productive capacities, for the extension of capital construction, and for the deepening of the technological-scientific revolution.

The consistent application of the line of priority development for production of means of production has, at the same time, enabled the rapid development of the branches concerned with production of consumer goods (group «B»). The output of light industry in 1970 as against 1965, increased by 73 per cent instead of 43-45 per cent that was the assignment. The output of the food-processing industry increased by 32 per cent instead of 20-24 per cent that was the assignment. For the development of these branches, special atten-

tion was paid to the better exploitation of the existing productive capacities, to the improvement of the structure of production and the quality of the products, to the raising of the level of processing agricultural primary products, as well as to the better harmonization of large-scale production with medium and small scale production, to the setting up of many new factories, production lines, and workshops throughout the country, on the basis of better application of the principle of self-reliance.

Good work was done in the course of the 4th five-year plan period for the further improvement of the organization of production and work in industry, for its further concentration, specialization and cooperation, on the basis of the directives of the 5th Congress and the decisions of the 3rd Plenum of the Central Committee of the Party. The technological-scientific revolution became the concern of all working people, the level of mechanization in industrial production was raised higher, scientific discipline was strengthened, technological processes were considerably improved and advanced experience was more extensively applied.

The general characteristic of the development of industry and the whole economic progress of the country has been its repeated successes and high rates. However, in the course of this process we have had and we have deficiencies, shortcomings and difficulties. The concern, in many cases, only for indices of overall production; the failure to fulfil the plan rhythmically in all indices, especially according to assortments, quality, and cost

of production; the incomplete utilisation of the internal reserves in production, especially, the shortcomings in the utilisation of working time; some breaches of discipline at work and on the technical and scientific discipline of production; the insufficient exploitation of some productive capacities and of the possibilities for the dissemination of advanced experience, as well as some cases of failure of the method of direction to conform to the revolutionary drive of the masses and their practical creative spirit, — these are some of the chief shortcomings observed in the sector of industrial production. The elimination of these shortcomings, by taking the necessary effective measures in time, constitutes one of the important tasks for the Party organizations, for the state and economic organs, as well as for all the working people of industry.

2. Agricultural Production

The rapid growth of agricultural production, especially of bread grain, has been in the center of attention of the Party and of the People's Power in their struggle for the attainment of the economic objectives of the 4th five-year plan.

This period of agricultural development has been characterized by the consolidation of the stability of agricultural production from year to year, by its more rapid advance towards intensification, by the strengthening of its material-technical base

and by the raising to a higher level of the management of agriculture by the organs of the Party, the state and the economy.

Total agricultural production in 1970 grew 33 per cent in comparison with 1965, at an average annual rate of growth of 5,8 per cent. The production of field crops grew by 55 per cent, of which, bread grain 65 per cent; potatoes 5 times, rice 46 per cent, sunflower 2,9 times, vegetables 62 per cent, and so on. During the 4th five-year plan, as compared to the 3rd five-year plan, the production of bread grain increased 60 per cent, rice 69 per cent, sugar beet 27 per cent, sunflower 3,9 times as much, vegetables 55 per cent, and so on.

The Central Committee of the Party reports to the Congress that the great task set for the production of bread grain in the last five year plan was successfully accomplished in general. Implementing the Party slogan of self-reliance, the majority of mountain and hilly regions, which formerly did not meet their needs for bread grain with their own production, succeeded not only in meeting these needs, but even in supplying the state with surplus grain in some cases. This is an important victory for the economic policy of the Party in the field of agriculture, and a success for the cooperative peasantry and all agricultural workers, who worked with persistence and a high spirit of mobilization. Let us further enrich and deepen the experience gained in this direction, apply it on a broad front and with a higher level of consciousness, organization, management, order and discipline at work!

The development of livestock farming in the socialist sector has made headway also. The production of milk in 1970, against 1965, increased by 26 per cent, meat 17 per cent, eggs 31 per cent, and so on. The milk yield per cow increased especially, rising 50 per cent in 1970 in comparison with 1965.

Important steps have been taken for the speedier development of fruit-growing. In 1970 the production of fruit was 33 per cent, grapes 48 per cent, citrus fruit 65 per cent, greater than in 1965, and so on.

During the period of the 4th five-year plan two lines have been followed simultaneously for the increase of agricultural production; the line of raising the productivity of field crops and the line of breaking in new land. The rise of the yield rates ensured 94 per cent of the increased production in bread grain, 40 per cent in rice, 93 per cent in milk, and so on. 102 thousand hectares of new land were brought in during this five-year period.

The progress made in the development of agriculture is closely bound up with the strengthening of its material-technical base. The volume of mechanized operations performed in 1970 was 80 per cent greater than in 1965, whereas the target was 36 per cent. In the 4th five-year plan the amount of chemical fertilizers supplied to agriculture was 6 times as much as in the 3rd five-year plan. The irrigation capacity increased 38 per cent and 54 per cent of the arable land was under irrigation, as against 46 per cent in 1965.

As a result of the conviction, enthusiasm and high revolutionary spirit that swept the peasantry over the implementation of the directives of the 5th Congress of the Party, the collectivization of agriculture was completed even in mountain zones, within a very short time. This constitutes another victory of great importance in the field of the economic-social transformations of the country on the road to socialism, and another confirmation of the correct line of the Party for the socialist transformation of the countryside.

During this period the cooperativist order and democracy were further strengthened through the economic-organizational consolidation of agricultural cooperatives, by means of the extension of the socialization of cooperative property, the voluntary reduction of the personal plots of the cooperative members and greater, more organized and systematic financial and material-technical aid from the state.

The process of uniting the cooperatives into larger units has created conditions for a speedier growth of agricultural production, for a more rational utilisation of the land, the labor force, and the material and financial resources. This qualitatively new situation in the economic relations in the countryside brought in its wake a host of great organizational and technical, economic and social problems, which were dealt with by the Party and the Government for the improvement of organization of work and production in the agricultural coope-

ratives and for the transformation of the cooperatives into modern economies of largescale agricultural production.

Despite the results achieved, the tasks in agriculture were not all fulfilled according to the forecasts of the five-year plan, especially concerning industrial crops and livestock farming. Although in the last two years of the 4th five-year plan we have been damaged, to some extent, also by climatic conditions, the main causes in the failure to fulfil the plan of agricultural production should be sought in our subjective shortcomings. The shortcomings in the organization of work and production; the inefficient application of scientific discipline in production, which is especially observed in the formality of putting into life the agrotechnical code, particularly, concerning the ensurance and utilization of organic manure, the rational utilization of chemical fertilizers, the methods of irrigation, and so on; the undervaluation of industrial crops; the insufficient attention to fruit-growing; the shortcomings in ensuring the fodder for and in managing live-stock farming; the failure to organize the qualification of cadres, cooperative members and workers of agriculture; above all, the lack to properly organize the summing up of advanced experience, which is alive and tangible in every agricultural cooperative and constitutes the greatest internal reserve in agriculture, — all these factors have impeded the greater development of agricultural production, and the elimination of these shortcomings, which are shortcomings

of the growth, is bound to impart a further impetus to the development of agriculture.

It is known that agriculture constitutes one of the most difficult production fronts, and the base of the people's economy. Therefore, we should give more serious and concrete thought to agriculture, turn our face still more towards agriculture, towards the countryside, arouse, in the first place, the communists working in agriculture, mobilize all our energies in the countryside, further increase the aid of the town to the countryside, throw ourselves more impetuously into the struggle for the successful achievement of the planned targets on the front of agricultural production.

3. Investments and Construction

The 4th five-year plan was characterized by major investments and construction in the productive and social-cultural sectors. The volume of investments during the 4th five-year plan, according to prices of 1961, was 10,1 billion leks, or approximately equal to all the investments made during the 2nd and 3rd five-year plans reckoned together. Compared with the 3rd five-year plan, investments grew by 55 per cent and construction by 46 per cent, against the 34 and 18 per cent respectively envisaged in the directives of the 5th Congress. 79 per cent of the investments were made in the production sector, and 21 per cent in the social-cultural sectors.

200 important economic and social-cultural projects were completed and commissioned during the 4th five-year plan, these being more than were envisaged in the directives of the 5th Congress of the Party. The same period witnessed the putting into operation of 22 new mines, the construction of a thermo-electric power-plant with a capacity of about 100,000 kW, the nitrate of amonia plant, the superphosphate plant, the oil processing plant, the soda and electric bulb plants, the tractor spare parts plant, and the instruments plant, the glass works, the plastic goods factory, two new cement factories, the steel rolling plant, the «Mao Tsetung» textile mill, the Rrogozhina-Fier railroad, big drainage and irrigation works throughout the country, and many other industrial, agricultural, educational, health projects, and so on.

The successful carrying out of the recent five-year plan in the field of investments and construction, has led to the further improvement of the territorial distribution of the forces of production and of the structure of the branches of the economy and has greatly assisted the improvement of the living conditions of the working masses.

During the 4th five-year plan the productivity of labor in construction-installation activities was raised by 35 per cent, while costs were reduced 15 per cent. 84 per cent of the increase in the volume of construction was ensured just from the increased productivity of labor. On this basis, construction-installation time-tables were shortened and the economic effectiveness of the invested funds

and means was raised. The oil processing plant in Fier designed by our specialists, with nearly twice the capacity of that in Cerrik, was built 2,5 times faster than the latter; the «Mao Tsetung» hydroelectric power station, with ten times the capacity of the «Frederick Engels» station and with a higher technical level, is being constructed in the same time as was needed for the construction of the latter. Many other works are being built at such rates, too.

The successes attained by construction workers are great. But we must admit that there are still many shortcomings and deficiencies even in this sector. Such are: the dispersal of forces and means over many construction sites at the same time; delays in construction in many small projects, toleration of excesses in the design and construction of some projects, insufficient utilization of local materials; failure to exploit all possibilities for the mechanization of building processes, especially on projects which require a large labor force; waste of land, failure to implement scientific and technical discipline and industrial methods in construction.

The elimination of these shortcomings is an indispensable condition for raising the designing and construction capacity to the level of the major tasks of the 5th five-year plan, as well as for the raising of the economic effectiveness of the large accumulation funds used in the sphere of investments and capital construction.

4. Transport and Communications

The rapid development of industry and agriculture, the carrying out of the vast program of capital investments and the general development of the social life of the country are closely bound up with transport and communications, which constitute one of the important branches of material production, linking production and consumption of material values into a single unity.

During the 4th five-year plan period, the tasks in the field of all kinds of transport were fulfilled and overfulfilled. The volume of goods transport in 1970, against 1965, increased by 53 per cent instead of 41-46 per cent that was envisaged. The volume of work carried out by automobile transport increased 53 per cent. In 1970 railway transport of goods realized a volume of work amounting to 60 per cent more than in 1965. The merchant fleet was further strengthened, equipped with new ships, and in 1970, raised its tonnage by 70 per cent in comparison with 1965.

The technical base of maintenance and exploitation of the means of transport was consolidated and new steps forward were made in the centralization and specialization of repairs and services, as well as the improvement of their technology.

The communications sector was further strengthened, satisfying the needs of the economy and of the people better in all its services.

The successes achieved in the sector of transport are considerable. But the workers of this

sector should be aware that they could and should cope with a greater volume of work with the existing material-technical base and with the conditions created. This will be attained by fighting with determination and in an organized way against the shortcomings observed in this sector, such as: failure to exploit the means of transport rationally, especially those allocated to the various enterprises and units; the still low degree of utilization of trailers; great delays in loading and unloading vehicles, the incomplete utilisation of the capacity of railway wagons; unnecessary trips on roads running parallel with the railways, etc.

5. The National Income

In 1970, compared with 1965, national income increased 55 per cent as against the 45-50 per cent envisaged by the directives of the 5th Congress of the Party, at an average annual rate of 9,1 per cent instead of 8,4 that was the target. The growth of national income at such rates is a concentrated expression of the general strengthening of the people's economy, of the increased level of mobilization of the factors bearing on the development of social production, and of the harmonization of the different aspects of the extended socialist reproduction.

In the 4th five-year plan, for every lek of productive accumulation there was a greater increase

of the national income than there was in the 3rd five-year plan.

The structure of the creation of national income has undergone changes resulting from the deepening of the process of the socialist industrialization of the country, as well as from the accomplishment of the collectivization of agriculture in the hilly and mountain zones. Now, the national revenues are created entirely in the socialist sector of the economy. In this direction the state sector of the economy has the greatest specific weight, about 2/3 of the total volume of national income.

II — EXECUTION OF THE TASKS IN THE SPHERE OF DISTRIBUTION OF THE SOCIAL PRODUCT

In the economic policy of the Party, the distribution of social production has been and still is an object of special attention. The rapid development of production and the incessant raising of the people's wellbeing has served as the guiding principle in this direction. Comrade Enver has said that «... *the incessant increase of production cannot be achieved without, at the same time, ensuring a correct distribution of the social product, without improving the way of life, education, culture, communal and health services*».¹

1) Enver Hoxha, On the Economic, Social and Cultural Situation of the Countryside and the Measures for its Further Uplift. Report to the Plenum of June 1963, p. 9

In the field of distribution the fundamental question is the definition, as correctly as possible, of the proportions between accumulation and consumption, on the basis of harmonizing special and current interests with the general and perspective interests.

Accumulation. During the 4th five-year plan the funds directed to accumulation comprised about 34 per cent of the national income, instead of the 28 per cent envisaged in the directives of the 5th Congress of the Party. At the same time, the funds directed to the people's consumption grew twice as quickly as the population growth. The raising of the norm of accumulation to such a level became possible and necessary as a result of the overfulfilment of the targets of production and income in many branches of the people's economy, as a result of the wide-scale development of mass actions with concentrated forces, of the speeding up of rates of building dwelling houses, of the extension of the social-cultural activities in the countryside, of the completion of the electric reticulation of all the villages ahead of schedule, as well as of the measures adopted for the strengthening of the defence capacity of the country in the conditions of the acute international situation and the imperialist-revisionist geographical encirclement.

The growth of the main funds for production occupied first place in the use of the fund of accumulation. During the 4th five-year plan, these

funds comprised nearly 58 per cent of the total fund of accumulation. This has been and still is indispensable to maintain the high growth rate of social production.

Consumption. The increase of the fund of accumulation and the development of the means of production at higher rates have served and still serve the satisfaction as well as possible of the ever growing needs of society. Our people's economy, which formerly used to import the overwhelming part of consumer goods, today turns out more than 70 per cent of consumer goods needed by the country, and this percentage increases with every passing year. This is a great success for us.

In 1970, as against 1965, the portion of national income used for the consumption fund was increased by 30 per cent; the real per capita income of the population, as a whole, was 17 per cent higher than in 1965, equal to the target set by the 5th Congress of the Party. In our country, there is work for everybody, unemployment is alien to our social order. This is a distinguishing feature of socialism and is one of the aspects which demonstrates the superiority of the socialist order over the capitalist order.

Along with the growth of participation in work and the increase of social production, some of the important measures adopted during this period for increase of the consumption fund were: the increase of lower wages and reduction of higher ones, the total abolition of taxes and levies

on the population, the reduction of retail prices for consumer goods and other measures advantageous to cooperative peasantry. Thus, for the five years of the 4th five-year plan taken together, the population profited more than 700 million leks, against about 220 million leks envisaged by the plan, through the reduction of retail prices for consumer goods and of tariffs for services, as well as through the raising of prices for the accumulation of some agricultural and dairy products by the state, the reduction of tariffs for the farming operations performed by the machine and tractor stations, and the complete abolishment of taxes and levies.

These important measures of deep ideological and economic-social content have had an influence on increasing the purchasing power and raising the wellbeing of the working people of the town and countryside. This proves the stability of our socialist economy, the justice and effectiveness of the line of our Party for the uplift of the people's well-being.

The targets set for the turn-over of goods were overfulfilled, owing to the growth of the purchasing power of the population. In 1970, as against 1965, the turn-over of retail goods increased by 45 per cent, instead of the 25-27 per cent envisaged in the 4th five-year plan, at an average annual rate of 7,6 per cent. In 1970, as against 1965, the people bought: 44 cent more sugar, 47 per cent more fats, 57 per cent more cheese,

about 52 per cent more macaroni, 62 per cent more milk, 63 per cent more meat, 2,6 times more potatoes, 132 per cent more fruit, 64 per cent more woven fabrics, about twice as many shoes, etc. The trading network in town and countryside grew 59 per cent, and today there is not a single village without a buying and selling state store.

During the 4th five-year period, the correct trend for the social consumption fund to increase at more rapid rates than the fund of consumption as a whole has been observed. State expenditures (investments excluded) on education, culture, health, compensations for mothers with many children, on social securities, pensions, various other services, and so on, amounted to 1,4 billion leks more than were spent during the 3rd five-year plan. For the improvement of the health services (which, as a matter of fact, are provided by the state free of charge to the whole population) important measures have been implemented in line with the directives of the 5th Congress of the Party and the orientation that the health services must be brought as close as possible to the people, serving them as well and as quickly as possible and assuming more and more of a prophylactic character. In 1970, as against 1965, the number of health institutions with beds had increased over 2,3 times. While we had one doctor for every 1,870 inhabitants in 1965, in 1970 the average became one doctor for every 1,180 inhabitants. An important feature of the 4th five-year plan in this field has been the extension of the network of health institutions, especially to the countryside, and the improvement of the services they provide.

In the course of the 4th five-year plan, various communal services, both in town and countryside, assumed a further extension. An important place amongst these measures is occupied by the completion of the electric reticulation of all villages as early as 1970, i.e., one year ahead of the schedule set by the 4th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Party, and 15 years ahead of the schedule envisaged in the perspective plan for electrification. This is a major success of special political, economic, and social importance. Socialist Albania became, thus, one of the few countries of the world with electric power supplied to all its villages.

Good work has been done regarding the improvement of the housing conditions of the working people. About 73,000 dwellings, including 29,000 apartments in the towns and 44,000 houses in the villages, were built in the course of the 4th five-year plan. Today, the majority of villages are linked by motor roads. New water-supply systems were built in towns and more than 400 in villages. At present, in the 640 existing agricultural cooperatives there are more than 10,000 social-cultural objects and 5,700 different workshops and trade service shops, which serve the needs of the cooperative peasantry.

It is known that the expenditures on social-cultural measures constitute in themselves indirect complementary incomes for the working masses. The state spends great funds in this direction. Thus, while in 1965 the expenditures for social-cultural measures made up 23,3 per cent of the

total state budget, or an average of 411 leks per head of population, in 1971 they occupy 25,8 per cent of the state budget, or an average of 657 leks per head of the population of the Republic, and this means that in 1971 every family profits indirectly from state expenditures on social cultural measures an average of more than 3,860 leks. Besides this, in 1971, the state expenditures for communal services amount to an average of 429 leks per head of the population of the town. The state defrays 68 per cent of the expenditures for the maintenance of children in creches and 66 per cent of the expenditures for the maintenance of children in kindergartens. The state expends also an average of more than 8,500 leks annually for every bed in hospitals throughout the Republic and an average of 816 leks for every hospitalized in the hospitals of Tirana.

But it should be stressed that, in this connection, the possibilities for a greater increase of the production of consumer goods to raise the wellbeing of the people have not been completely exploited either by the producers or by the organs of trade. The latter have not struggled, as they should, to spur the efforts of the producers towards increasing assortments and improving the quality of goods. They have not shown proper appreciation of the value of agricultural and livestock products, especially in the remote areas, nor for a fairer distribution of goods. The people's requirements for various consumer goods are still not studied with the proper care and this, in some cases, results in frequent changes in the contractual

relations between trading units and producers, in hampering the realization of production and in creating excesses of some goods and shortages of others. Serious shortcomings are observed in the sector of communal services, especially in the direction of their extension and performance with high quality and in due time. Likewise, the sector of health services has many shortcomings, especially concerning preventive measures against diseases and hygiene. All these shortcomings should and could be eliminated so as to serve the people better.

In the course of the last five-year plan, on the basis of the strengthening of the people's economy, our foreign trade developed and the relations of exchange with other countries were further extended. At present, we have economic and trading relations with about 40 countries of the world.

The export-import volume for the five years taken together increased by 49 per cent. The volume of exports increased about 45 per cent compared with 36 per cent that was the target. In the 4th five-year plan, the structure of exports was further improved by exporting more processed goods. The workers of various branches of the economy have intensified their efforts to improve the quality of export items, which has aided the extension of markets for our goods, thus breaking through the imperialist-revisionist blockade. Naturally, the struggle for the increase of exports and the decrease of imports is a perpetual duty, this struggle should be kept going and further deepened.

III — DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

One of the important features of the 4th five-year plan is the further revolutionization of the school and of the education system in general, as a component part of the ideological and cultural revolution. The general aim and content of this revolutionization is to enable our school to endow the younger generation with a Marxist-Leninist scientific materialist world outlook, by correctly combining the lessons with productive work and with physical and military education.

In the course of the 4th five-year plan, under the direct care of the Party and according to the teachings of Comrade Enver, with the broad participation of the working masses, a deep critical analysis was made of the road of development of our people's education, a series of new problems, theoretical and practical, ideological and scientific, pedagogical and organizational, were elaborated and presented for solution with the purpose of raising our people's education to a qualitatively higher level in conformity with the tasks of the stage of the complete construction of socialist society.

In the last years of the 4th five-year plan, on the basis of the decisions of the 8th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Party, work started for the practical application of the program of the Party to unite the three component parts of school

system into a single whole based completely on our Marxist-Leninist ideology.

Parallel with the deepening of its content — a process which continues uninterruptedly — a great work was done to give schooling an increasingly mass character. The implementation of obligatory 8-year schooling was completed both in the towns and in the countryside. Secondary education was extended further in all districts, especially in the mountains. Higher education assumed further development and university branches were opened in some important towns and big industrial centers. The rates of training high and medium cadres were accelerated, and an important turning point was marked in the development of the part-time school system.

During the 1970-1971 school year the number of pupils and students of all categories amounted to 661,000 or 120,000 more than the target. Part-time schooling marked a special rise. In 1970 the number of workers and cooperative members attending school amounted to about 114,000, or more than three times that of 1965. 6,700 cadres with higher education and over 22,000 cadres with secondary education were trained in the course of the 4th five-year plan. In 1970 the total number of cadres with higher education amounted to 15,000 and that of cadres with secondary education to about 38,000.

The state spends considerable funds for the development of education and culture. Suffice it to mention that in 1971 the state expenditures for

the sector of education and culture increased by 113 per cent in comparison with 1965, and occupy 12,5 per cent of the state budget. For instance: in the system of vocational secondary schools for every pupil enjoying no scholarship the State expends an average of 3,400 leks, and for every pupil with state scholarship 11,700 leks for the entire period that the pupil attends the secondary school; whereas in the higher schools, the state expends more than 13,500 leks in the four years of the studies for every student enjoying no scholarship, and more than 24,300 leks in the four years, or more than 6,000 leks annually, or an average of 500 leks in a month for every student with scholarship.

The successes achieved in the development of the people's education constitute one of the greatest victories of our ideological revolution and of the educational policy pursued by our Party for the education of the younger generation and of the broad working masses with the lofty virtues of revolutionaries and active builders of socialist and communist society.

In the field of the arts, culture, literature, cinematography and science important steps forward have been made, in content, from the viewpoint of their mass character and of enhancing their active role in the revolutionary education of the workers.

The 4th five-year plan was rich in literary and artistic productions in all genres of literature and arts on the basis of the method of socialist realism. Our writers and artists have never produced

so much or such good work as in the years of the 4th five-year plan.

The artistic movement both in town and countryside underwent further development. The number of cultural and artistic institutions was extended. At present we have one cultural or artistic institution for every thousand inhabitants. The national cinema productions and the numbers of all types of printed publications were increased.

In the course of the 4th five-year plan, scientific research work was raised to a higher level and assumed more of a mass character in all branches of scientific activity. Our science has become still more closely linked with production and with the demands of the deepening of our socialist revolution.

* * *

In the period under examination, an object of the constant care of the Party and People's Power has been the improvement of relations in the field of organisation and management of social production. For this purpose effective measures have been implemented to increase the extent of the active and direct participation of the working people in the entire political, social and economic life of the country, for the encouragement and constant development of their revolutionary initiatives in the field of production and the technical and scientific revolution, for the strengthening of direct control and self-control by the masses, especially by the working class.

In all the struggle and toil for perfection of

the organization and management of production, the strengthening of the relations between the cadres and the masses has been one of our fundamental tasks. The Party has always correctly appraised the role of the cadres. It has always had a correct appreciation of the value of cadres, and through its work it has formed and tempered a whole army of them loyal to the revolution and socialism.

During the 4th five-year plan period a series of measures was carried out of political, ideological and social importance for the strengthening of the bonds of the cadres with the working people, through systematic circulation, the direct participation of the cadres in productive work, the drawing in and raising in responsibility of cadres from the ranks of the working class, from the ranks of the youth, women, etc.

In conformity with the quantitative and qualitative changes that have occurred, with the results achieved and with the new requirements of the dynamic development of social production, the Party and the Government have implemented special measures for the improvement of the organization and management of the economy and of the method of planning. The competences of the state and economic organs at the basic level were further extended, the process of management was brought nearer to production, and the self-action and initiative of the basic units of the economy in

the field of planning and carrying out the tasks of the plan were increased.

Our Party has always kept the fire of the struggle against manifestations of bureaucracy ablaze, unceasingly revolutionizing and democratizing the people's state power — the dictatorship of the proletariat, in our country, always on the basis of the principle of democratic centralism.

In this whole process, the Party has always held high the banner of Marxism-Leninism, has waged and continues to wage a consistent class struggle against internal and external enemies. And this is the correct revolutionary Marxist-Leninist road on which our Party will continue to march in the future, too, for the further improvement of the socialist relations of production, for the preservation and strengthening of our socialist order.

Comrade delegates,

These, in general terms, are the main results achieved by the Albanian people, under the leadership of the Party of Labor, in the fight for the implementation of the directives of the 5th Congress of the Party for the 4th five-year plan (1966-1970) of the economic and cultural development of the People's Republic of Albania. With the successful carrying out of this plan our country made an important stride forward on the road to the complete construction of socialist society. The results achieved are a sound basis from which to advance at a more rapid pace in the 5th five-year plan.

**ON THE DIRECTIVES OF THE 6th CONGRESS
OF THE PARTY FOR THE 5th FIVE-YEAR PLAN
OF THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC AND
CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT FOR THE
PERIOD 1971-1975**

Comrade delegates,

The draft-directives of the 5th five-year plan of the country's economic and cultural development for the years 1971-1975, which the Party's Central Committee presents for examination to and approval by this Congress, are a continuation of the Party's general line for the complete building of socialist society. They are founded on the material and technical base created, on the conditions, needs and actual possibilities of the country's economic and social development, on the correct leadership of our Party, and on the inexhaustible energies and creative abilities of the working class, the cooperativist peasantry and the people's intelligentsia. The draft-directives take account of the concrete internal and external circumstances in which our Party and people are working and fighting for the construction of socialism.

As has already become a tradition in our Party's method of work, the draft-directives have been carefully sifted through a vigorous mass discussion of the working class and the other laboring masses, more intensively than ever before, and they are a summing up of the advanced experience of the working masses, of their efforts, revolutionary drive and creative practical spirit to march more rapidly forward in the country's socialist construction.

Hundreds of thousands of working people took part in the discussion of the draft-directives, they advanced tens of thousands of valuable proposals the great majority of which are included in the draft five-year plan and many others that are still under consideration. This popular discussion is a concrete expression of our socialist democracy in action in which our working masses take a direct and active part in drawing up the program of the socialist construction of the country.

In the report delivered by Comrade Enver Hoxha to this Congress the main directions of the Party's policy for the economic and cultural development of the country during the 5th five-year plan were presented and substantiated with scientific argument. The fundamental task of the 5th five-year plan for the development of the people's economy and culture for the years 1971-1975, as envisaged in the report delivered by Comrade Enver, is the following:

«To ensure the all-out strengthening of the national economy through the transformation of Al-

bania from an agricultural-industrial country into an industrial-agricultural one, with the aim of increasing the degree of autonomy of the national economy, of further strengthening the socialist order, of raising the material wellbeing and the cultural level of the population, narrowing down, especially, the essential differences between city and countryside, and upgrading the defense potential of the country.»

For this purpose:

To strive for the further development of the industry by improving its structure with new branches and productions, especially the structure of the heavy processing industry so as to expand the power and fuel basis and exploit the sources and the wealth of the country more rationally;

To ensure a bigger increase of the agricultural production through its further intensification by relying on the strengthening of the scientific organization and management of production and on the broadening of the material-technical base of agriculture;

To promote the impetuous development of the technical-scientific progress in all the branches of the national economy, to continuously perfect the socialist relations of production, to deepen the socialist revolution in the field of ideology and culture, to carry out resolutely the principle of self-reliance.

In defining the fundamental task of the 5th five-year plan the Central Committee of the Party

has been guided by the general line and economic policy of the Party for the complete construction of socialist society, and by its analysis of all the political, economic and social factors of our socialist development at the present stage and for the future.

What are the main features that characterize the 5th five-year plan?

First, the development in breadth and depth of the heavy extracting and processing industry, marking an important change in the structure of industrial production and of the entire people's economy, as well as promoting its ability to act independently on the basis of a fuller exploitation of the country's raw material, fuel, and power resources.

Second, the further increase of the role of industry as the leading branch in the all-round and rapid economic and social development of the country, especially of its role in the further development of agriculture. This will be achieved by giving priority to production of the means of production, by deepening the technical-scientific revolution, and by ensuring a correct and harmonious territorial distribution of the productive forces.

Third, a more rapid development of agricultural production through its intensification and modernization. Improving the scientific organization and management of agriculture and strengthening its material-technical base, agriculture will be a reliable foundation for the development of the whole people's economy and for the further elevation of the wellbeing of the laboring masses.

Fourth, the greater intensification of the economy and the further increase of the efficiency of social production on the basis of the acceleration of the rate of growth of the national income, of the acceleration of technical and scientific progress, of the increase of the productivity of social labor, and of the strengthening of the savings regime. This process will be based, as always, on the Marxist-Leninist understanding of economic advantage, on the profitability and productivity of social labor, viewing them in their entirety and in close unity with the political, social and economic factors, within the framework of the whole people's economy.

Fifth, the vigorous growth of capital investments and construction, by concentrating the forces and means on the construction and putting into operation of big industrial projects of special importance to the people's economy, which will open new prospects for the development of the people's economy in the not distant future.

Sixth, the deepening of the ideological and cultural revolution and the further improvement of the socialist relations of production in the field of ownership, distribution, exchange, etc., the further growth of the wellbeing of the working masses of town and countryside.

Allow me, comrade delegates, to pass now to the presentation of the main targets of the country's economic and cultural development for the five-year period 1971-1975.

I. — TASKS IN THE SPHERE OF MATERIAL PRODUCTION

The draft-directives of the 5th five-year plan contain tasks for a rapid, allround and harmonious development of all branches of material production.

The rates of development of social production during the 5th five-year plan will continue to be high. In 1975 as against 1970, social production will be increased by 54-58 per cent. It is envisaged to ensure about 70 per cent of the increase of the country's social production from the increase in the productivity of labor. These figures speak for themselves about the magnitude of the tasks of the five-year plan period.

1. About the rapid development of industry

The fundamental task of industry in the 5th five-year plan is the elevation of industrial production to a new qualitative level, its development in depth, the improvement of the structure of its branches, the extension of the power and raw materials base, and the more rational exploitation of the country's resources and riches.

In accordance with the Party's policy of the socialist industrialization of the country, the development of industry is to be carried out through the following: the fullest possible utilization of the existing productive capacities; the expansion of productive capacities by means of the recon-

struction and modernization of technological processes, as well as by bringing new productive capacities into use, with the construction of big, medium and small projects; the combination of the development of modern mechanized production with the development of simple and very simple production; the most correct harmonization of the ways of increasing industrial production through the uninterrupted increase of labor productivity and the extension of new production fronts, on the basis of the fullest possible exploitation of internal reserves and resources.

The 5th five-year plan will be the plan of the construction of important projects of the heavy industry, which will mean that the country's socialist industrialization will enter a higher and more developed stage.

In 1975 total industrial production will reach about 11,6 billion leks, an increase of 61-66 per cent over 1970. Compared with 1960, total industrial production in 1975 will be about 4 times as large. During the 5th five-year plan industrial production will grow at an average annual rate of about 10,3 per cent, as against an average of 9,8 per cent during the ten years 1960-1970.

The increase of industrial production, for the different branches of industry, during the 5th five-year plan will be as follows:

**Percentage increase
(In 1975 compared with 1970)**

— Oil industry	62-66
— Coal industry	82-86
— Chrome industry	122-126
— Copper industry	57-61
— Iron-nickel industry	188-192
— Electric power production industry ..	104-108
— Engineering industry	102-106
— Chemical industry	124-128
— Building materials industry	100-103
— Timber and paper industry	35-39
— Glass and ceramics industry	140-144
— Light industry	39-43
— Food industry	39-43
— Polygraphic industry	50-53
Overall industrial production	61-66
Structure of industrial production:	
— Means of production (Group «A»)	78-83
— Consumption goods (Group «B»)	40-44

During the 5th five-year plan the structure of the branches of industrial production will undergo important changes. The specific weight of the branches that produce means of production which ensure technical progress and the basis for the development of the other economic branches will be increased, without in any way neglecting the rapid development of the production of consumer goods. In 1975 the specific weight of the production of means of production (Group «A») in the total

industrial output will be about 62 per cent, while the production of the consumer goods (Group «B») will be about 38 per cent.

In 1975 the productivity of labor in industrial production will be 26-28 per cent higher than in 1970, whereas the cost of production will be reduced by 13-15 per cent. About 56 per cent of the growth of the total volume of industrial production will be secured from the rise in the productivity of labor.

The main industrial products will register a great increase during the 5th five-year plan. In 1975 the following will be produced: crude oil 2,700,000 tons, coal 1,250,000 tons, chromium ore 900,000 tons, copper ore 600,000 tons, blister copper over 9,000 tons, iron-nickel ore 650,000 tons, chemical fertilizers over 330,000 tons, electric power over 2 billion kWh, cement 1 million tons, bricks and tiles 370 million pieces, woven fabrics 64 million linear meters, shoes about 5 million pairs, etc.

In the conditions of the rapid and intensive development of the people's economy, in order to further strengthen the fuel base, as well as to improve its balance in favor of oil, in the 5th five-year plan special importance is attached to the complex development of the *oil and gas industry*. In 1975 as against 1970 oil extraction will grow by nearly 82 per cent, the production of gas 160 per cent, and oil processing about 84 per cent.

Extraction of oil from the existing fields will be further intensified, and during the five-year plan, about 80 per cent of the oil and 75 per cent

of the gas production will be obtained from them. Thus, oil extraction in this five-year plan has a stronger base than in the previous five-year period. But despite this, in order to ensure new oil and gas fields it will be necessary to concentrate much more attention on prospect drilling and geophysical work in order to increase their effectiveness in such a way as to realize and exceed the calculated reserves, to guarantee the realization not only of the targets of this five-year plan but, in particular, to ensure those of the future five-year plans. This requires, among other things, a greater and more rational exploitation of the machinery and the means available to oil industry, and the raising of the oil and gas prospecting to a higher qualitative level, especially with regard to the structure which will be subjected to drilling.

The tasks in the field of oil and gas extraction are great, but they are fully realisable. They are based on the industrial reserves, on the powerful technical and material base that has been created in this branch, on the large-scale investments envisaged, and, above all, on the tireless efforts of our heroic oil workers. However, in order to cope properly with the great tasks of the five-year plan, it is necessary to strengthen the organization and technical and scientific discipline at work, to master more advanced scientific methods in the prospecting, extraction, and processing of oil and gas, to use the means with the greatest possible efficiency, to further raise the qualification of the working people.

With the extension of oil processing the country's needs for white spirits and the principal kinds of fuel will be fulfilled, the quality of motor spirits will be improved, production of a series of products such as oil coke, liquified gas, dry gas, and the extraction of sulphur will be mastered, and further prospects will be opened to the development of oil chemistry.

Going over to the deep processing of oil, obtaining a series of important by-products, and the increase of its specific weight in the country's fuel balance, constitutes a great economic and political victory. This embodies the correct orientations of the Party for the fullest possible evaluation of the country's riches.

During the 5th five-year plan a new big forward stride will be made in the *extraction of minerals* from the existing fields and from new ones in obtaining new useful minerals and in the enrichment of low grade ones. In 1975 as against 1970 the mineral extraction industry will be doubled. It will be enriched with new branches such as: asbestos, volcanic glass, quartz, rock salt, etc. Thus, the mineral raw materials base for the plants processing copper, iron-nickel, chemical fertilizers, window glass and glassware, cement, soda, asbestos-cement products etc., will be strengthened and extended.

A distinctive feature of this five-year plan in the field of mining industry will be the enrichment of our useful minerals. In 1975 about 50 per cent of the coal, about 25 per cent of the

chromium ore, about 60 per cent of the copper ore, will be enriched, and likewise with asbestos ore. This will mark an important stride in the direction of a better appraisal and utilization of our minerals.

The successful fulfilment of the great tasks concerning the extraction of minerals and their enrichment requires that the workers and managers of the mining industry should improve the organization of their work, raise the economic, technical and scientific level of the opening, development and exploitation of the fields to shorten the time required for bringing mines into production, and adopt the most advanced working methods. Special attention must be paid to the further mechanization of the work, as well as to the reduction of losses of minerals in the process of exploitation. The problem of the improvement of the quality of minerals must be in the center of attention of the mine workers.

In order to realize the majestic tasks of the increase of industrial production during the 5th five-year plan and to open further prospects for the utilization of the country's natural riches, under the new five-year plan special importance is attached to *geological research work* which constitutes the vanguard of the country's socialist industrialization. Important increases of the reserves of oil and gas and of all the kinds of useful minerals, have been envisaged in order to guarantee the rapid development of the respective branches of industry over a relatively long period.

The tasks in the field of geological research are tough. To perform them requires an intensification and extension of prospecting for oil, gas, and useful minerals, with increased quantity and improved quality in geological work and surveys. The broadening and deepening of knowledge about and raising in category of the disclosed reserves of underground riches with the least possible expenditure and within the shortest possible time, constitute the main task of the workers of geology.

One of the main characteristics of the qualitative development of industry under the 5th five-year plan will be the creation of the *black metallurgy industry*. In 1975 the first stage of the black metallurgy combine in Elbasan will be brought into production. This combine will play a decisive role in the further development of the country's productive forces, in the strengthening of the engineering industry and in laying the foundations of the machine-building industry. This combine will turn out a wide range of rolled steels, profile iron, various tubes, sheet-iron, construction steels, steels for instruments, rustless and anti-acid steels, etc.

During this five-year plan period the *copper smelting and processing industry* will undergo further development. Reconstruction of the copper smelting plants will be carried out and a new one will be commissioned. Blister copper production will increase about 63 per cent, in 1975 compared with 1970, while production of refined copper will increase 1,8 times. Production of copper electric wires and cables will increase 37 per cent, to be

used both for the country's needs and for the increase of their exports.

With the commissioning during the 4th five-year plan of several works of the *chemical industry*, this branch is occupying an increasingly important place in the structure of industrial production and in the whole people's economy. During the 5th five-year plan period the chemical industry will continue its rapid development through the extension of present capacities and the building of new plants. Total output of the chemical industry will increase 124-128 per cent in 1975 as against 1970 including nitrate fertilizers 132 per cent, phosphatic fertilizers 40 per cent, caustic soda 86 per cent, sulphuric acid 77 per cent, etc. In addition to the extension of the existing chemical fertilizer plants, in the years of the 5th five-year plan an urea production plant, a plant for the production of PVC, a combine for the production of pesticides to meet the needs of agriculture will be brought into production and the basis will be laid for production at the beginning of the 6th five-year plan of the element phosphorus and phosphoric acid needed for the production of phosphatic fertilizers and for the production of a series of new articles based on phosphorous.

All this development of our chemical industry, which is connected with the development of agriculture in the first place, and of the other branches of people's economy, demands that the Party, state, and economic organs should devote special attention to the quickest and fullest possible utilization

of productive capacities, to the establishment of strict technical and scientific discipline, and, above all, to the qualification of the workers of this new and important branch of industry, as well as to the fullest possible exploitation of the country's raw materials.

The development of the *electric power industry* is based on the orientations and tasks set by the Party and the Government for the complete electrification of the country and for the extension of the use of electric energy in all the sectors of people's economy and culture. A main characteristic of this branch remains its development at faster rates than the other industrial branches, preceding the country's socialist industrialization and the development of people's economy as a whole.

A more complete exploitation of the hydro-power stations, a better use of the capacities of the thermo-power stations, the extension of the use of electric power on the big projects and in the countryside, the extension of the national power grid and the transition to the construction of high tension lines of 220 kv, constitute the main tasks for the further development of the electric power industry during the 5th five-year plan period.

In 1975 compared with 1970 the production of electric power will be raised 113 per cent, at an average annual rate of increase of 16,3 per cent, as compared with the average rate of increase of total industrial production of 10,3 cent. In the 5th five-year plan the new established generation capacity will be about 170 per cent more than the new esta-

blished generation capacity power in the years of the 4th five-year plan. During the current five-year period the «Mao Tse-tung» hydro-power station with an installed capacity of 250,000 kW., two small hydro-power stations, and two middle-sized thermo-power stations will be brought into production and the greater part of the work in the construction of the big hydro-power station of Fierza will be completed.

The large proportions of the production and use of electric power and the extension of its use throughout the country, in town and country-side, raise as a major task the establishment of strict discipline in production and use of it with great economy by everybody without exception.

The engineering industry, as an important branch of the people's economy with great prospects, constitutes a strong basis for the development of the technical and scientific revolution. In the years of the 5th five-year plan there will be a new qualitative leap in the development of this branch of industry. The engineering industry, continuing the work to carry out its main task which is the production of spare parts at rapid rates and the maintenance of the machinery and equipment of the different branches of the national economy, should, at the same time, engage itself deeper in the production of new machineries and equipment necessary to our country.

During the 5th five-year plan the total production of the engineering industry will grow 102-106 per cent. The production of spare parts

will be raised 2,2 times. The production of machines and various equipment will be about 140 per cent larger than in the 4th five-year plan.

The carrying out of the tasks of the 5th five-year plan for the engineering industry demands the radical improvement of work in the foundry sections, which are the basic link of the engineering industry, implementing for this purpose a scientific technological discipline. Likewise, the specialization and cooperation of the production, improvement of the quality and intensive exploitation of metal cutting machines, the greater use of various metal remnants, and the increase of the workers' qualifications, remain important tasks for the engineering industry. The technological bureau should become important centers for large-scale activation of the creative thought of the working class and specialists to extend the new products, to set up with our own efforts as many complete technological lines as possible based on the use of local raw materials, and to increase labor productivity in various branches of people's economy.

In order to better fulfil the increased needs of people's economy, the *building materials industry* will be greatly developed, combining large-scale production of national importance with small and simple production, with local resources. In 1975 as against 1970 total production of this branch of industry will be doubled. A considerable rise will be registered in cement production which will increase almost 2,9 times as against the year 1970

through the extension of capacities of the existing cement factories and the construction of some new ones.

There will be a big increase in the production of bricks and prefabricated blocks, which will be increased 1,5 times in 1975 as compared with 1970. The production of asbestos-cement slabs will increase 100 per cent, lime 92 per cent, etc. Factories will be built for the production of prefabricated concrete parts for the construction of apartments, foam-concrete, etc.

The workers of the building materials industry are faced with important tasks. In the first place they must fully utilize their productive capacities, utilize and produce new materials, exploit local means, possibilities, materials and resources for the increase of the production of building materials on a broad scale and in every way, and increase their efforts to improve the quality and reduce the costs of production.

In 1975 as against 1970, production in the *timber and paper industry* will be increased 35-39 per cent. The production of fibre board will grow 4,5 times, the production of printing and writing paper will increase more than 3 times, furniture and household fitting about 43 per cent, etc.

Meeting the need for timber remains a great problem because we continue to cut more timber than is replaced by the annual natural growth of the forests in exploitation. This requires a more realistic and economic understanding by all consumers with regard to the use of timber with the greatest economy, the correct administration and

treatment of timber, and its replacement with other materials wherever possible.

At the same time, technical and organizational measures should be adopted to increase the coefficient of the exploitation of timber, from its cutting in the forest down to its final use. The various remnants of timber must be fully utilized. Production of paper and cardboard, especially for various kinds of packing, must be increased, setting up for this purpose small work-shops for the production of cellulose on the basis of processing timber, paper, and textile wastes.

Under the 5th five-year plan production of the means of production will be developed at a high rate, while the production of the industrial branches producing consumer goods too, is being rapidly increased. In 1975 as against 1970, production of *light industry* will grow by 39-43 per cent, and that of the *food industry* — by 39-43 per cent, a fact which once more expresses the great care of the Party and State for the continuous increase of the wellbeing of the people. In 1975 as against 1970 the increase in the following items will be: woven fabrics about 20 per cent, knitwear 74 per cent, shoes 35 per cent, edible fats 2,6 times, fresh fish 99 per cent, sugar 30 per cent, vegetables preserves about 3 times, cheeses 1,7 times, electric bulbs 4 times, t.v. sets 17 times, radio sets 2,5 times, plastic products 10 times, etc.

The fundamental task of the workers of the light and food industries remains in the future, too, the extension of the range of assortments of articles of broad use, the improvement of quality,

better presentation and packing, the reduction of costs and increased efforts to fulfil the needs of the people better.

The workers of the light and food industries are likewise faced with the primary task of making full use of the existing productive capacities and, in particular, the prolongation of the production season in some branches of the food industry. The continuous improvement of technology and the mechanization of the work processes in order to ensure a further and constant rise of the quality of products, a more rational and complex use of the agricultural, livestock, and other raw materials remain important tasks.

These, comrade delegates, are the main tasks arising for the development of industry on the basis of the draft-directives for the 5th five-year plan, for the years 1971-1975. As you see, they are great tasks, but there is no doubt that the working class and the cadres, under the leadership of the Party, will mobilize all their energies and abilities as they always do, to carry them out successfully and to overfulfil them, thereby increasing the prosperity and power of our socialist Fatherland.

2. About the vigorous development of agriculture

The further socialist development of agriculture during the 5th five-year plan is one of the fundamental questions of the country's overall economic and social development, based on the principle of standing «on both feet», both on industry and on agriculture.

The importance and role of agriculture are closely connected with a series of factors and circumstances of a political, economic, social, and strategic character. Agriculture is the basis of the people's economy and of the people's consumption. About 75 per cent of consumer goods are direct agricultural and live-stock products or industrial products from agricultural raw materials. A considerable part of the national income derives from the agricultural sector. The development of agriculture further deepens and steels the alliance between the working class and the cooperativist peasantry, between town and country, thereby strengthening the political foundation of the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country. Agriculture is the sphere of activity of the major part of our population and the source of income for the peasantry. Besides this, agriculture is one of the two most powerful branches in increasing the level of economic independence and of reliance on our own efforts, in increasing and strengthening the economic potential of the Fatherland.

The 5th five-year plan will be one of a general drive on a wide front for the rapid and all-round development of agriculture. In this five-year period agricultural and livestock products will register considerable increases. A fundamental economic and political task remains the rapid increase of the production of bread grain as an indispensable condition for the development of agriculture itself, and of the people's economy as a whole. An important place among the field crops will be occupied

by industrial crops: cotton, oil crops, tobacco, and sugar-beet. A turning-point will be made in the development of livestock farming and in the increase of its productivity, especially in milk, meat, and eggs. Fruit-growing will assume a mass qualitative development through a better exploitation of the climatic and soil conditions of the country and by harmonizing the branches of agriculture.

In conformity with these main tasks, total agricultural production in 1975, as against 1970, will be raised 65-69 per cent, at an annual average rate of 10,8 per cent. Production of field crops in 1975 as against 1970 will be raised 70-74 per cent. Production of livestock will grow by 60-64 per cent and fruit-growing 73-77 per cent.

The production of field crops is envisaged to increase as follows (in percentage):

**5th five-year plan
as against the 4th five-year plan
(for the 5 years taken together)**

— Bread grain	about 50
— Potatoes	80-85
— Rice	108-112
— Cotton	68-73
— Tobacco	34-37
— Sugarbeet	18-23
— Sunflower	148-152
— Vegetables	100-104
— Dried beans	90-95

Field crops account for the main weight of agricultural production. In 1975 they will comprise over 61 per cent of the total agricultural produce. The carrying out of the tasks concerning the production of field crops is decisive for the fulfilment of the tasks in other branches of agriculture and in many sectors of the people's economy. Hence the need for special care on the part of the party organisations, the state and agricultural organs to exploit every possibility and reserve to the maximum, so as to increase the fertility of the land and to take from it the greatest possible production for the least possible cost.

In the production of field crops priority will continue to be given to *bread grain* in order to fulfil the needs of the people and of national economy better, in compliance with the new, increased requirements of the standard of living and the socialist development of our country, to strengthen and increase the grain reserves, and create conditions for a further improvement, in the future, of the structure of agricultural production.

Besides bread grain, an important front in agriculture is that of *industrial crops*, especially cotton, tobacco, sunflower, sugarbeet, etc., which play a major role in guaranteeing the further increase of the production of mass consumption goods, in ensuring the fullest possible exploitation of the productive capacities of the light and food industries, and in increasing exports.

A large increase will be registered in the production of *potatoes and vegetables*, so as to fur-

ther increase the supplies of fresh vegetables to the people and of raw materials for the food industry, to improve the dietary structure of the working people and increase exports of fresh and processed products. Vegetables should be introduced more and more into the daily food of the people, especially in the countryside, therefore agriculture must produce vegetables in sufficient quantities, of many kinds, and through all seasons and months of the year.

During the 5th five-year plan period *animal husbandry* will assume a great development from the viewpoint of herd numbers and especially from the viewpoint of quality, with the aim of going over to intensive, highly productive, livestock farming.

The main characteristic of the development of livestock farming will be the improvement of the breed structure, giving priority to the cow, the pig, and poultry. During this five-year period the number of pedigree cows and cows of improved breed will be substantially increased, the fodder base will be strengthened and the feed structure will be improved, by increasing the use of processed foods, and especially the use of foods with a high protein content. From the organisational viewpoint the concentration and specialisation of livestock farming will be extended, especially on the big state and cooperative farms.

In 1975 as against 1970, livestock numbers according to their variety, are estimated to grow as follows: total cattle 15 per cent, cows 17 per cent,

sows 63 per cent, fowls 84 per cent, etc. The increase of herd numbers will be correctly harmonized with the management of sheep and goats, aiming that the production of wool, meat, and milk, from them should increase in compliance with the envisaged targets. For this purpose attention must be paid especially to improved breeds.

As a result of the rise of productivity of the herds and of their numerical increase, in 1975 as against 1970, the yield of milk is to increase 68-72 per cent, meat 42-46 per cent, eggs 100-105 per cent, etc.

In putting forward these tasks in the field of live-stock development, the Central Committee of the Party emphasizes that all agricultural workers should understand in all seriousness that without the development of live-stock farming, without the development of the cow first of all, there can be no intensive modern agriculture, the ever growing needs of the population for livestock products cannot be met to the proper extent, the development of the clothing and foot-wear industries, and of some branches of the food-processing industry cannot be supported, the working masses cannot get a balanced diet. The development of live-stock farming will assist in lightening our imports, especially of fats, meat, hides, and so on.

Therefore, the time has come when this sector must be properly appreciated so that its production and profitability are increased, to justify the big investments that have been and are being made by the state and the agricultural cooperatives.

When we put forward the tasks for the development of live-stock farming we should have in mind not only the livestock which is common property, but we must certainly also consider the livestock raised on the cooperativist's personal plot. The keeping of live-stock on the personal plot should not be left to spontaneity or underrated, because this might damage the general development of live-stock farming and impair the fulfilment of the needs of the people. In the context of the measures adopted for the development of live-stock farming in general, the needs of the personal live-stock of the cooperative members concerning fodder supplies, improvement of breeds, and veterinary services, should all be taken into account.

The development of *fruit-growing* during the 5th five-year plan will make possible the better fulfilment of the demands of the people for fresh and processed fruits, grapes, olives, and citrus fruits. In this sector, the principal aim of this five-year plan will be the creation of new plantations of various fruit-trees, completing the planting in the existing orchards, and the improvement of services not only for the trees in production, but, especially, for the newly planted and growing trees. This five-year plan envisages the planting of over 6 million fruit-trees, 2 million 400 thousand olive-trees, 660 thousand citrus-trees, about 5 thousand hectares of vineyards.

It should be kept well in mind that, under our climatic conditions, fruit-growing, especially that concentrated in big industrial plantations, can and

should be developed more than it has been up until now. In the first place, it should be extended to hilly and mountain areas, where the soil conditions are appropriate. In these areas, it should become an important branch of agriculture, so that it can assist the improvement of the structure of people's diet, ensure exports and thus increase more rapidly the incomes of the cooperative members and the rising of their wellbeing. The main task in this branch, besides increasing the number of fruit-trees, is to complete all agro-technical services necessary for the fruit-trees and vineyards and, especially, for the olive-trees so as to ensure the planned production.

Comrade delegates,

Faced with the great tasks of this five-year plan, the sector of agriculture should have the constant attention and care of the entire Party, the state, and of all the working people. In agriculture, we should have a firm grasp on its three branches at the same time, developing the production of field crops and live-stock farming and fruit-growing in unity and in the correct proportions. We should fight against one-sided development, not only in the main branches of agriculture, but also within each separate branch.

The tasks on the front of agricultural production are truly great, but they are entirely realizable. They are based on the results attained so far, on the advanced experience accumulated, on the material-technical base we have created and are going

to strengthen, on the enthusiasm, revolutionary drive and readiness of the agricultural workers, on the great superiorities which our socialist order creates, on the managing, mobilizing, and organizing capacities of the Party and our People's Power.

Allow me to dwell on some of the principal factors on which the successful realization of the tasks in the field of agriculture depends.

a. *The increase of productivity in agricultural and live-stock production.* The main factor for the attainment of the objectives envisaged in agricultural production will be the increase of the productivity rates of field crops and live-stock. In the 5th five-year plan about 80 per cent of the increase of the total agricultural production will be ensured from increased productivity instead of the 70 per cent realized from this source in the 4th five-year plan.

In 1975, as against 1970, the yield rate of bread grain will be increased by 52 per cent. On the plains we should get 30-35 quintals of wheat per hectare so as to reach an average of 23 quintals per hectare over the whole area sown to wheat in the Republic. On irrigated land on the plains we should manage to get 60-70 quintals of maize per hectare, and in the irrigated mountain areas not less than 45 quintals per hectare, to reach an average of 30 quintals per hectare for the total area planted to maize. The yield rate of potatoes is to be raised by 2,2 times, of rice 68 per cent, tobacco 48 per cent, sugar-beet 44 per cent, cotton 2,2 times, sunflower 52 per cent, vegetables 71 per cent, dried beans 74

per cent, and so on. In live-stock farming the yield of milk per cow will be 77 per cent higher, and so on. The yields in the state sector in general will be higher than those of the agricultural cooperatives.

The attainment of these rates of yield demands very conscientious work and strict discipline, the total mobilization of forces, perfect organization and management of the work in order to apply all the links of the agro-technical code scientifically. The question of yields should be appreciated with all due seriousness by the Party, state and economic organs, by all those engaged in agricultural production.

In the increase of production and the productivity of agricultural crops a powerful impulse must be given by the broadest and most rational use of organic manures and the correct scientific use of chemical fertilizers. In 1975 it is planned to use chemical fertilizers at the rate of 170-175 kg active material per ha instead of about 84 kg per ha as in 1970. Regardless of the great increase in the production of chemical fertilizers during this five-year period, organic and green manures remain irreplaceable for raising the fertility of the soil. In comparison with the present level, the use of them is expected to double. On the other hand, fertilizers should be used according to scientific criteria, manuring crops according to their biological needs and having in mind the pedological and agrochemical peculiarities of the soil.

The use of high yield seeds should be in the

center of our attention as one of the main factors for attaining the planned productivity. We should use hybrid seeds on a large scale. New high quality seed of wheat should replace the present types. Organizational, economic and scientific measures should be taken so that hybrid maize seed, which should be produced entirely in the country, replaces the present varieties by 1975. The variety structure of industrial crops should change in favor of the new types so as by 1973 the whole acreage planted to cotton is sown with new varieties better than the present ones. The use of hybrid tobacco seed should be expanded while hybrid sunflower and various vegetables, etc. should be tested.

In livestock farming effective measures should be taken for herd improvement in order to ensure the highest possible yields. This should be brought about both through reproduction within the state farms and agricultural cooperatives and through the distribution of heifers by state farms to agricultural cooperatives. In this field, the institutions of scientific research, the centers of scientific experimentation and specialized farms have a responsible task.

In order to reach the planned yield rates in animal products a decisive factor is the strengthening of the fodder base as regards quantity and, especially, quality. In our conditions where the area of agricultural land is limited, the fodder base for the livestock should be ensured, first and foremost, through raising the yields of fodder crops. Measures should be taken to impro-

ve the structure of fodder crops, extending the acreage sown to lucerne, clover, soya, as well as sowing the biggest possible area of second crops. At the same time, special measures should be taken for a more complete processing and exploitation of rough fodder and all the other by-products of agriculture. Similarly more rational use should be made of all the by-products of the food industry.

Of special importance in attaining and exceeding the planned yields are the other links of the agro-technical code such as irrigation, cultivation, protection of crops against pests, etc. But all these measures cannot be carried out and produce the proper economic effect without the conscientious work, scientific discipline and high productivity of the workers of agriculture. Therefore, the Party has emphasized and continues to emphasize that the decisive factor in achieving high yields and in expanding agricultural production at high rates is man, our workers and cooperativist peasants, our cadres and specialists, who with their combined efforts and sweat will turn the great aims of our agriculture into reality and will raise the efficiency of the use of the large funds and many means allocated to agricultural production. Consciousness, organization, and sound discipline at work are the key to the solution of all the tasks in agriculture.

b. *Continuation of the mass action to break in new land.* During the present five-year plan and in the future the breaking in of new land will be an important source for achieving the planned objectives in the field of agriculture. The expansion

of the acreage of arable lands through the bringing in of new land is not a temporary campaign. On the contrary, it is a long-term action. Therefore we must always keep alive the slogan of the Party *«Let us take to the hills and mountains, embellish them and make them as fertile as the plains»* and carry it out in practice.

During the 5th five-year plan period we shall break in not less than 92,000 ha of new land, of which 60,000 ha will be arable land. With the bringing in of this land, in 1975 total arable land will reach 685,000 ha, or 14 per cent higher than in 1970.

The realisation of this task demands the total mobilization of forces, keeping alive the spirit of mass action and the method of work with concentrated forces. In emphasizing the need to bring in new land, the Party proceeds from the fact that it is not only a mass action of an economic character for the increase of agricultural production, but also a mass action of a pronounced social and strategic nature which aims at the all-round progress, especially of the hilly and mountain areas, to create better conditions of life and work for the population of these areas. In this way our Party implements the correct Marxist-Leninist line for the improvement of the life and the conservation of the population in all the areas of the country, for a correct distribution of the productive forces through the whole territory of the country, and an intensive utilisation of the economic resources for the benefit of the socialist construction. The Party and people's power have not allowed and will never allow the spontaneous migration of the

population from the villages to the towns, which leads to the depopulation of the countryside as has occurred in the capitalist countries. In our country the shift of the labor force from the countryside to the towns has been and will always be done in a planned way, in proper proportions, in conformity with the needs of the development of socialist industry, the intensification of agriculture and the specific conditions of our Fatherland.

c. The rational management of the land — the main object and means of production in agriculture.

K. Marx calls the land a wonderful laboratory, an arsenal which constitutes the main object and means of production in agriculture. Bearing in mind the great importance of the land as the main object and means of production in agriculture, on the one hand, and, on the other, the fact that our country has a limited arable area and extremely rugged relief, it is indispensable that all measures are taken to preserve the fund of land, establishing a strict social and state discipline in this direction both in the countryside and in the towns. The correct administration of the agricultural land, not permitting any violations of state regulations in occupying it with new construction work, systemising it and protecting it from erosion, and utilising all of it in favour of agricultural production, is a prime duty for all the working people of agriculture and the other sectors related with it.

We should realize that until now the Party, State and economic organs have been very negligent and careless about this question. At a time when we are striving hard to open up new land,

often under very difficult conditions, misuse of the existing fund of land, especially in the lowland areas, is impermissible. It is a matter for concern that during the years of the 4th five-year period alone, the building of various projects has occupied about 5,000 hectares of the most fertile arable land.

In no way can we permit this situation to continue. At the present rates of construction, and especially at the rates envisaged in the future, if we go on like this, land damage will become a menace fraught with serious consequences for our agriculture in particular and our people's economy in general. Therefore, we must take urgent measures so save every inch of land, enforcing strict state and social control in this direction. The concept that the arable land is a great asset of the people, *of immeasurable value and irreplaceable* and, as such, should be most carefully preserved for the needs of the present and future generations, must be deeply implanted in the minds of everyone and find practical expression in the work of our state and economic organs.

To preserve the fund of agricultural land it is absolutely necessary to lay down and implement stringent rules and criteria for the planning and building of new industrial, social-cultural, transport and other projects in town and countryside. In order to save space for dwelling houses in the towns, we should make greater use of height, by erecting multi-story buildings, because there is no future for one or two-storied buildings for dwelling houses and social-cultural institutions, and they should no longer be permitted.

An essential demand of agriculture is that every acre of land should be systemized and prepared in such a way as to provide for its complete utilisation, with faultless drainage, free irrigation at the proper time and in due quantity, without erosion or leaching of the soil, to permit appropriate mechanization of agricultural work and, on this basis, the proper carrying out of the entire complex of agrotechnical measures. During this five-year period we should aim at achieving throughout all the lowlands the level of cultivation, systematization, and irrigation that we have today in the best parts of the country.

We must complete the colossal job we have done in land-improvement work, by extending it to all the areas under crops, to large and small plots, by means of essential new or reconstructed projects so that agriculture can respond to the level of the tasks it is confronted with today.

We must undertake the surface systemization of all the cultivated land as a mass action on a national scale, and, within two to four years (according to economies), carry out in all the hilly and mountain lands, whether ploughed by tractors, draft animals, or tilled by hand, the first phase of systemisation to discipline the run off of waters. This requires the mobilization of the entire labor force of the agricultural economies and good organization of the technical management of the work.

Another important problem connected with the land is the study in depth of its pedological and chemical composition so as to be able to decide the concrete measures for the improvement of all the

lands in general and of sandy, salty, and acid soils in particular. The great action that is being carried out for the pedological and chemical study of the lands should be completed within 1973.

A further task of importance is the protection of the soil against erosion, gravelling and heavy flooding by rivers. Despite the numerous measures taken and the volume of work accomplished, we continue to suffer heavy losses from rivers, streams and heavy rain. To avoid damage caused by natural phenomena it is absolutely indispensable to use the large means and investments allocated for measures against erosion with full effect, to thoroughly study these phenomena in the context of each agricultural economy, district and the people's economy in general, throw the working masses into concrete actions for the protection and systemization of the land. It should become a general rule that land is considered broken in only after all the protective and systemization work has been carried out.

On the other hand, the land we already have under crops should be tilled and sown to its full extent, «to the last inch», as the saying goes, otherwise it is meaningless to open up new land and engage in land systemization, on the one hand, while leaving part of the land in use untilled and unsown, on the other hand, as often occurs.

d. *The effective use and the strengthening of the material-technical base of agriculture.* The strengthening of the material-technical base and its use with maximum efficiency is a reliable sup-

port for the increase of productivity and total production in agriculture and live-stock farming.

During the 5th five-year period the material-technical base of agriculture will be further strengthened and enriched. In 1975 the volume of mechanized operations will increase 38-40 per cent compared with 1970. About 25 per cent more mechanized operations will be carried out per hectare of land cultivated. Measures will be taken to further improve the structure of the mechanized means, to raise the level of their readiness as well as to expand the production of agricultural machinery in the country. The land reclamation projects begun in the lowland areas will be completed, and big irrigation projects will be undertaken, especially in the hilly and mountain areas. In 1975 the irrigation capacity will cover about 58 per cent of the arable land.

It is the task of all the workers of agriculture to make the most complete and rational use of this technical base so as to achieve the greatest possible economic effect. Practice shows that there are big reserves both in connection with the job of the agricultural workers and the machine and tractor stations, and with the job of the industrial workers engaged in the production of chemical fertilizers, spare parts for the maintenance of agricultural machines and equipment, etc.

We must strengthen and develop the material-technical base of agriculture by making use of all the possibilities which the deepening of the technical-scientific revolution permits us in this field. This will be achieved by the efficient economic and

social use of both the big sums invested by the state and of the internal reserves of each agricultural economy, of both the scientific base we have already established or will establish in the future and of mass scientific experimentation, of both our own advanced experience and of the scientific and technological innovations of other countries. We must guide, organize and deepen every useful initiative in this field so as to strengthen the material-technical base in agriculture unceasingly and ensure its most rational use for the expansion of production.

Industry is confronted with big tasks for stepping up the mechanization of agriculture supplying it with implements, means, and tools that can and should be produced in the country and put in the service of agriculture.

e. Raising the organization and scientific management of agricultural production and work to a higher level. In compliance with the orientations and the important tasks laid down in the Letter of the Central Committee of the Party on agriculture, a series of measures of an organizational, economic and technical character have been taken to strengthen and improve the organization and management of the agricultural economies along scientific lines so as to turn them into modern economies of extended socialist production. These measures are aimed at further improving the organization of work and production, at strengthening the cooperativist democracy, at supplementing and improving the organizational structure of management, at more rational use of the means and

labor force, at raising the scientific level of planning, finance, accounting, etc.

It is the duty of the Party, state and economic organs, and especially of the organs of agriculture, to see that these measures are further concretized, their economic and social essence properly understood, that they are carried out as well as possible, and deepened further on the basis of the experience gained.

An important measure for the intensification of agricultural production is the creation of *agricultural cooperatives of the superior type* with the participation of the state with supplementary investments, etc. This measure is another step in the field of improving the socialist relations of production. As such, it has a deep political, economic, and social content. If it is to have the proper effect, the essence of this measure should be understood correctly. It must be implemented gradually and with the free will of the cooperativist peasantry. In this way it will demonstrate in practice its superiority as a *new form of organization* of the cooperativist agricultural economies.

The purpose of the creation of the cooperatives of the superior type is that the economically more powerful cooperatives will be modernized and go over to intensification more rapidly by using supplementary investments from the state, (of course without reducing the aid and care of the state for the other agricultural cooperatives), as well as by improving the forms of management. This aims at ensuring the stability of the growth of agricultural production, bringing these econo-

mies as close as possible to the level of the state agricultural enterprises, both from the economic point of view and from the viewpoint of the improvement of management, but remaining the property of the group.

The tasks put forward in this five-year plan open great perspectives for the impetuous development and further transformation of our socialist agriculture for the narrowing of the essential differences between town and countryside. The Central Committee of the Party is completely convinced that the tasks this Congress is assigning to agriculture will be turned into a militant working program for our cooperativist peasantry and all the people engaged in agriculture, that our agriculture will find ever increasing support from the other branches of the economy, that our cooperativist peasantry, with the powerful assistance of the working class, will march ahead towards new successes.

3. On the increase of investments and construction

The impetuous development in depth of our national economy is closely linked with large-scale investments and construction. Investments in the 5th five-year plan will be about 31 per cent greater than during the 15 years of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd five-year plans taken together.

The structure of investments in the 5th five-year plan and the rates of increase will be as follows:

(At 1971 prices)

Item	4th five-year plan (1966-1970)		5th five-year plan (1970-1975)		5th five-year plan compared with 4th five-year plan %
	million leks	specific weight %	million leks	specific weight %	
<i>Total volume of investments of which</i>	9406	100	ca. 16460	100	170-175
(a) Productive investments	7616	81.0	ca. 13690	83.0	ca. 180
(b) Social-cultural investments.	1790	19.0	ca. 2770	17.0	ca. 155
<i>According to branches of the economy:</i>					
— industry	4388	46.6	ca. 10815	65.7	ca. 247
— agriculture	1507	16.0	ca. 1930	11.7	ca. 128
— transport and communications	1076	11.4	ca. 940	5.7	ca. 87
— education, culture and health	500	5.4	ca. 590	3.6	ca. 118
— housing	652	6.9	ca. 805	4.9	ca. 123
— other sectors	1283	13.7	ca. 1380	8.4	ca. 108

Thus, during the 5th five-year period about 83 per cent of the total volume of investments will be used for the development of the productive forces and 17 per cent for the social-cultural sectors.

Such large-scale investments and construction of projects as envisaged by this five-year plan have never been carried out during the previous five-year plans. Therefore, serious measures should be taken for a better organization of construction projects and for further reductions in their costs.

Investments in the sphere of industry occupy the main place in capital investments. This is linked with the continuation of the course of the socialist industrialization of the country and the carrying out of the fundamental task of proceeding resolutely on the road towards the transformation of the country into an industrial-agricultural country. Direct investments in agriculture will be raised about 28 per cent over the level of the 4th five-year plan. But, if we also take into account the industrial projects that will be built for agriculture, the increase is even greater.

In the total volume of investments the main place is taken by construction and assembly work which takes 41 per cent. In comparison with the 4th five-year plan, the volume of construction work will increase about 42-45 per cent. About 50 per cent of the construction work carried out by the state will be in industry and 13 per cent in agriculture. If we add the construction work that will

be carried out by the agricultural cooperatives with their own funds and means, assisted with long term state credits, the specific weight of the construction work to be carried out in agriculture reaches about 30 per cent of the total volume of construction in the Republic.

During the new five-year plan productivity in building and assembly work will be raised 34-36 per cent, ensuring about 90 per cent of the increase in volume of this work.

For the realization of the big program of investments and capital construction envisaged by the 5th five-year plan these main points should be especially kept in mind:

a. Great attention should be devoted to raising the technical level, to the further strengthening and specialization of designing work, carrying it out in a revolutionary spirit, with our own forces, with high quality and in a short time, and on the basis of the requirements of advanced technology. Bolder steps should be taken especially in the complete constructional and technological designing of industrial projects, in the development of architecture and town planning, both for the present and for the future of cities and villages, moving towards the extension of urban building on hilly terrain, to the expansion of the network of roads and railways, etc. Further measures should be taken for the deepening of preliminary studies on terrain and for complete economic studies, for strengthening the material-technical base of planning and the development of scientific experimentation, for

new accounting methods, for buildings at the lowest possible cost. Those placing orders, planners and builders, should all achieve a more profound understanding of the great importance of simplifying construction work, making it cheaper and more functional. Investment organs, designers, builders and technologists should go more deeply into the requests and funds for buildings, into the solution of the economic, technological and constructional aspects of the projects, into the more rational utilization of building sites, into extending the use of standard designs, etc.

Our architecture should be inspired by socialist principles, raise its aesthetic and scientific level, guard against stereotyped designs and monotonous uniformity, and form a popular, socialist architectural taste. It must build projects which fulfill their functional aims to the maximum, achieved and expressed through simple and beautiful means, which fulfil the demands of socialist artistic taste and economic advantage, and in correct relationship with the needs of the perspective. We need good architectural designs, i.e. those that are functional, strong, light, beautiful, and cheap.

Our designers and builders, as well as those who order construction projects, should put an end to the waste of agricultural land which has occurred up to now. Investors, technologists, planners and builders should devote serious attention to underground building in order to cut down expenditure, to save arable land and also ensure the defence of the projects in case of war.

b. The building of projects by the concentra-

tion of forces on a single target and bringing the projects into commission stage by stage should become the working method to give our people's economy the maximum of projects in the shortest possible time, giving priority to productive projects. Measures should be taken to organize specialization and cooperation in building and designing on a broader scale than heretofore, utilizing existing possibilities and means to the maximum. Wider use should be made of industrial methods in building, turning construction sites into assembly sites. Building operations should be further mechanized relying mainly upon our resources. The production base of construction enterprises must be further strengthened so as to better meet the demands of production and construction with industrialized methods.

c. The struggle and efforts to establish a stringent savings regime and use every lek and every piece of building material in the most advantageous way should be raised to a higher level.

d. Special care and attention should be devoted to the timely training of building specialists and other cadres, transforming the great projects of this five-year plan into centers of revolutionary tempering and technical-professional education of the working people.

The targets envisaged in the field of investments and capital construction are as majestic as they are difficult. But we have all the possibilities to achieve them successfully. We have talented designers, builders, constructors and fitters who have gained valuable working experience and have been

tempered in the numerous projects of the previous five-year plans. With such people and under the leadership of the Party it is certain that we shall honorably fulfil the tasks of the 5th five-year plan too in the field of investments and capital construction.

4. On the development of transport and communications

In order to respond to the high rates of development of all branches of the people's economy and the improvement of their material and cultural conditions, the draft-directives of the 5th five-year plan envisage the all-round development of every type of transport and communication. Railway transport, in particular, will be developed and intensified on the basis of a more rational use of the existing capacities and its further expansion.

As against 1970, in 1975 the volume of goods traffic will grow 65-70 per cent for all categories of transport.

Motor vehicle transport remains the main branch of transport in this five-year period, too. It will cover 64 per cent of the general volume of transport. In 1975 the volume of motor vehicle transport work will be about 39 per cent higher than in 1970. This rise will be met mainly through the use of vehicles at a higher rate of productivity and the increased use of trailers. Productivity in tons per vehicle will rise about 17 per cent, whereas the use of trailers will be doubled, covering

about 29 per cent of the volume of work. Motor vehicle transport will be concentrated mainly in the remote areas and will handle the movement of goods in those places where there is no railway line or sea route, reducing to the minimum movements parallel with other kinds of transport.

Rail transport of goods will increase at rapid rates. This will be brought about both through a better exploitation of the existing lines and means, as well as through the expansion of the railway network and increases in the rolling stock. The Elbasan-Prenjas, Fier-Ballsh lines and a series of branches to the big industrial projects will be completed and brought into full use. In 1975, the volume of rail transport will be about 3 times greater than in 1970.

Coastal and overseas transport by ship will also be increased to better fulfil the needs of production and of exports and imports. In 1975 overseas shipping transport will carry out a volume of work about 27 per cent higher than in 1970, whereas coastal sea transport will handle about twice the 1970 volume of work. This will be achieved through a better utilization of vessels, technical improvements to them, the addition of new transport capacities, and a more advanced mechanization of our sea ports.

During this five-year period, communications will undergo further development by means of expansion and modernization.

In order to attain these objectives, important investments will be made in the sector of transport and communications. Hundreds of kilometres of

new motor roads will be built and paved, while work will continue for the further expansion and development of the port of Durrës and other ports.

The successful realization of these important tasks demands that the workers of transport and communications raise their ideopolitical and technical-vocational levels, take better care of the maintenance and rational use of transport means, for the continuous improvement of the technical-utilization indices, further perfecting the forms of organization and management and radically improving the work in the fields of repair, maintenance and of utilization of the means of transport. Discipline in the circulation of transport means should be further enforced, preventing unnecessary parallel movements and striving for the full utilization of the capacities of all kinds of transport.

5. On the increase of national income

The rapid development of the people's economy and the better use of the country's resources and wealth through a correct harmonization of all the factors increasing social production constitute the basis to ensure a rapid increase of the national income also. It is expected that in 1975 national income will be 55-60 per cent greater than in 1970, increasing at an annual average of about 9,5 per cent as against 9,1 per cent in the 4th five-year plan, whereas the average annual increase of the population during the 5th five-year plan is forecast as only 2,7 per cent. This is a concentrated expres-

sion of the rapid development of the extended socialist reproduction and the increase of the country's material and financial resources.

The national income for the various branches of material production will increase as follows (1975 compared with 1970)

	1975		
	compared		Specific
	with	weight	(percent)
	1970	1970	1975
Total national income. . .	55—60	100.0	100,0
of which:			
— in the sphere of industry.	68—73	42,4	44,2
— in the sphere of agriculture	68—73	34,5	35,8
— in other branches of material production . .	31—36	23,1	20,0

The further intensification of the development of the people's economy and a better combination of the different ways of increasing social production will make it possible, during the 5th five-year plan, to ensure the main part of the increase in national income from the rise of productivity of social labor. The increase of national income that will come from the rise of the productivity of labor and from savings in the means of production will be about 75 per cent, compared with 54 per

cent during the 4th five year plan, while the increase in the number of workers will account for about 25 per cent of the overall increase of the national income compared with 46 per cent in the 4th five-year plan.

II. THE TASKS IN THE SPHERE OF DISTRIBUTION

During the 5th five-year plan the problems of the distribution of the social product and the national income assume a particular importance in the context of the rapid general development of the extended socialist reproduction. This is closely linked with the large proportions material production will attain during this five-year period, with the structure of the use of the national income, and the tightening up of the savings regime in the use of living and materialized labor.

The policy of the Party in the sphere of distribution and use of the social product aims at ensuring the rapid economic and social development of the country, the further improvement of the socialist relations of production, the systematic raising of the material wellbeing and cultural level of the working masses, and the strengthening of the defence capacity of our socialist Fatherland.

1. The growth of accumulation

Guided by the requirements of the objective economic laws of socialism, basing ourselves on our

revolutionary experience and the new possibilities and tasks before us, in the 5th five-year plan, too, we shall increase the accumulation fund at a high rate. Of the national income to be distributed it is envisaged that 34-37 per cent of the total resources of the development of the country will be used for accumulation as against 34 per cent during the 4th five-year plan. The policy of increasing the rate of accumulation has served and will serve the construction of the material-technical base of socialism, the all-round development of the social and cultural sectors, the strengthening of the defence power of the country, as well as the creation of conditions for a more rapid increase of consumption for the whole people.

During the 5th five-year plan the fund of accumulation will increase 72-75 per cent compared with 63 per cent during the 4th five-year plan. During the 5th five-year plan a further improvement of the structure of the use of the accumulation fund will be achieved. The overwhelming part of the accumulation will serve the expansion of socialist production both in the city and in the countryside. About 64 per cent of the accumulation will be used in the sphere of material production compared with 58 per cent during the 4th five-year plan.

The increase of the accumulation fund used for the expansion of social production constitutes the material basis for the fulfilment of the ever rising needs of the population, at present and in the future. The policy of the Party on this question

is based on the Marxist-Leninist theory of extended socialist reproduction and the uninterrupted rise of the productivity of social labor, keeping in mind the concrete historical conditions of the socialist construction in our country.

As regards the use of the accumulation fund, an important place is occupied also by the increase and strengthening of various reserves of materials, financial resources, and mass consumption goods, essential to guarantee the expansion of production and the development of other activities, to cope with a natural disaster or danger that may menace our country from the imperialists and revisionists, as well as to ensure the normal supplying of the population.

Parallel with the direction of large funds to the development of the productive sphere and the strengthening of various reserves, special attention will be devoted, also, to the expansion and strengthening of the material-technical base of the different social-cultural sectors which have a direct influence on the improvement of the standard of living and the cultural level of the broad working masses. The use of socialist accumulation funds for building schools, dwelling houses, hospitals, kindergartens, crèches, and other cultural, artistic and scientific institutions, for the development of passenger transport, for building water supply systems, for parks, communal services, the extension of telegraph and telephone communications, electrification, etc. is closely linked with raising the wellbeing of the population, now and in the future.

During the 5th five-year plan, the funds for these purposes will constitute more than 18 per cent of the total accumulation fund and will be about 68 per cent larger than those spent during the 4th five-year plan.

The experience of the socialist construction in our country confirms that, on the basis of the rapid increase of the national income and with a correct policy for its distribution and re-distribution, it is possible to ensure a continuous increase in the fund of consumption along with the priority development of the fund of accumulation.

2. The Increase of consumption

In the 5th five-year plan the general improvement of the material wellbeing and the constant rise of the cultural level of the population constitute the supreme aim of our Party and people's power, as it has always been. The funds for individual and social consumption of the national income will increase 50-55 per cent in comparison with the 4th five-year plan, exceeding the rate of growth of the population three fold. The consumption fund will comprise 63-66 per cent of the national income.

Among the measures for raising the wellbeing of the working people, the Party devotes particular importance to the increase of both individual and social consumption. In 1975 the fund of individual consumption will constitute 85 per cent of the total fund of consumption in the national in-

come, while the social consumption fund will constitute 15 per cent.

On the basis of the further development of the economy and of a fair distribution of the national income, in 1975, as against 1970, the real per capita income of the population will be raised 14-17 per cent, whereas the goods turnover of retail trade will go up 36-39 per cent.

Relying on the expansion of industrial and agricultural production the supply of the population with foodstuffs, clothing, footwear, and other articles will be increased and improved. In 1975 as against 1970 the sale of some of the main articles of food and clothing will increase as follows: meat 73 per cent, fats 39 per cent, sugar 36 per cent, rice and beans 59 per cent, milk 97 per cent, cheese 88 per cent, woven fabrics about 37 per cent, all types of footwear 43 per cent, etc.

Public catering will play a more important role in supplying the working masses with prepared and semi-prepared meals.

Making the structure of the goods of the market conform with the needs of the people is one of the most important tasks in the field of the production and consumption of goods. The organs of trade, both those at the base and the central organs, should strive more energetically in this direction, promoting production through the most appropriate ways. They should make timely studies of the trends in the structure of the demands of the people and exert a more active influence on production. In order to play their role of influencing production more effectively, the organs of

trade should combat spontaneity in the presentation of their demands and work with perspective, so as to harmonize production and consumption as well as possible, to see that home products receive maximum appreciation, and to encourage the initiative of the working class and cooperativist peasantry to increase production.

As against the previous five-year period, the turnover of goods in *foreign trade* will increase about 86 per cent during the 5th five-year plan. Not only the volume but also the structure of the export-import goods will undergo great changes in comparison with the past. Not only our traditional export goods but also products of the new branches of industry will be exported. Processed and semi-processed goods will occupy the main place, which will raise the value of our exports to a higher level. In 1975 over 56 per cent of the volume of exports is envisaged to be made up of industrial products. Industry and trade should carry out more intensive work to continuously improve the quality of goods and to turn out new products for the foreign markets.

The structure of imports will change, too. In the first place, complete installations, raw materials, machinery and some types of spare parts will be imported. We will import only those goods which we cannot produce ourselves and which are indispensable to our economy. The working masses should continue their revolutionary creative initiatives even more vigorously, and these should become more widespread, to produce more items of

equipment, machinery and spare parts in the country and, in this way, reduce imports of them to a minimum.

Important projects are envisaged for the expansion of the *health service*, for raising the protection of people's health to a higher degree. The prophylactic service will further be strengthened and important measures taken for the extension of the health service, especially for mother and child. Just this year the great task of training thousands of peasant girls as midwives was accomplished. These girls will run children's consultation centres and maternity homes in their villages; and from this year every village will have its maternity home. This is a brilliant success.

In 1975 there will be 70-72 per cent more health institutions than in 1970. In the countryside alone we shall have 5,900 hospital beds in health centers, maternity homes or wards, that is about 3,5 times as many as in 1970.

The number of university level medical cadres will be increased 58 per cent as against 1970. In 1975 it is envisaged to have one doctor for every 850 inhabitants as against one for every 1,180 inhabitants in 1970.

The raising of the scientific level of medicine is another very important task. The workers of our health service should strive more energetically to eliminate shortcomings, to further improve the organization of their work, to do their best to serve the people with selfless devotion whenever required.

During the 5th five-year period it is planned to invest 39 per cent more funds than during the 4th five-year plan *in the communal economy*. About 40,000 apartments will be built by the state and by voluntary labor. At the same time the co-operativist peasants, with the help of the state, are expected to build about 40,000 new houses. New water supply systems will be built and old ones will be expanded in 17 cities, industrial and agricultural centers, etc. Towards the end of the 5th five-year plan liquified gas will begin to be used as domestic fuel in the main cities.

The wellbeing of the people has increased, our cities are expanding and developing, the countryside is developing and advancing. So the demands for communal services have greatly increased both in town and countryside. There are many communal services needed in the people's homes. Therefore the workers of the communal service should take a radical turn for the better, improving communal services, expanding and bringing them as close as possible to the people, devoting more attention to the management and maintenance of houses, communal hygiene and cleanliness, to parks and gardens, drainage and the paving of city streets, etc.

The draft-directives of the 5th five-year plan envisage a series of important measures for raising the material, cultural and social level of the countryside, advancing still further towards the narrowing of the essential differences between town and countryside. The state will take a series of

other measures advantageous to the agricultural cooperatives, particularly those in the hilly and mountain areas. The participation of the state in the building of secondary schools, hostels, kindergartens, creches, and various health institutions in these areas will increase. Towards the end of the five-year plan all the villages of Albania will be covered by the telephone network.

III. TASKS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION, CULTURE AND SCIENCE

During this five-year plan, as Comrade Enver Hoxha emphasized in his report, the revolutionization of school, culture and science will be further deepened, the training of cadres and young workers will be raised to a higher level, and more attention devoted to their further specialization.

In 1975 the number of pupils and students is envisaged to surpass the 780,000 mark, or 18 per cent more than in 1970.

During the 5th five-year plan pre-school education will undergo an intensive development with double the number of children.

The 8-year schooling will be consolidated by introducing new teaching programs and ensuring school attendance by all children at six years of age and above.

In particular, this period will mark the further and rapid extension of secondary education, especially in the villages. The number of secondary school pupils in 1975 is expected to reach the

71,000 mark, or 77 per cent more than in 1970. The number of secondary school pupils from the countryside will rise 110 per cent. Secondary education for workers who continue in their jobs will also undergo great development.

Besides the new filials of the university that will be opened, other new institutions will be added to the higher education system. The number of students who will attend higher schools in 1975 will be nearly 16,000, or about 48 per cent more than in 1970. During the 5th five-year plan in our higher schools, both with full time and part-time courses, about 20,000 cadres will be trained, or about three times the number trained during the 4th five-year plan.

This five-year plan will witness an important qualitative leap forward towards the raising of the general cultural and educational, scientific and polytechnical level of our school, by constructing its entire educational and teaching activity on the foundation of the three components of school education: teaching — work in production — physical education and military training, ensuring their organic unity and based on our Marxist-Leninist ideology. The further revolutionization of the school requires the all-round improvement of the quality of teaching and education, the reflection of the results and trends of the development of contemporary science and technology in the process of educational-teaching work, the further improvement of the teaching and educational methods as well as the strengthening of the teaching material and equipment base. Of great importance in this respect

are the high-quality implementation of the new school plans, programs and textbooks, the realization of radical transformations in the field of teaching and educational methods, in the field of strengthening and deepening the socialist democracy in the schools, of the continuous improvement of the out school education of the younger generation which should supplement and deepen the education given in school.

The years of the 5th five-year plan should be characterized by great and all-sided work to establish the closest possible organic link between lessons and production. This problem should be tackled frontally, in all its aspects. It should be solved in a creative way, through revolutionary methods, making it, first and foremost, a question of general interest and deep concern for the organizations of the Party and the masses, for the state organs and economic enterprises, the organs of education and for the broad masses of working people themselves.

The great revolutionary transformations have created the conditions for a new advance of our socialist culture and art, for the further deepening of their class character. They should embody a better reflection of our new man, the new socialist phenomena, the seedlings of the future, intimately linked with the struggle of the people and the Party and serving the communist education of the working people better and better.

The setting up of the television center, the expansion of the film studio, the building of the

new polygraphic works, the setting up of a series of new centers of culture and the intensification of the state aid for the development of culture in the countryside will bring about new and better conditions for the expansion of culture among the masses.

At the present stage of development, facing the great tasks of the 5th five-year plan and the prospect of the further development of our national economy and culture, scientific research assumes particular importance. Making a correct evaluation of the great role of science in the development and deepening of our socialist revolution, it is indispensable to eliminate as quickly as possible the contradiction between the rapid development of our socialist economy and culture, on the one hand, and the relative backwardness in the field of scientific studies and research, on the other.

Scientific studies and research should become a constituent part of the perspective plan of the economic and cultural development of our country, and respond to the fundamental problems of the perspective development. In this direction, it is essential to take measures to establish a more correct relationship in the subjects of scientific research, between the development of theoretical and applied sciences, between the development of the various branches of economic and social science, as well as within the branches themselves.

These, comrade delegates, are the broad outlines of the main tasks of the draft-directives for the

5th five-year plan. They are big tasks, but they are completely realizable. Already our people are engaged with all their energies in the job of reaching the targets of the 5th five-year plan. And the results for 1971, the first year of the 5th five-year plan, are encouraging.

All the figures show that the plan for 1971 is being successfully fulfilled and over-fulfilled in the spheres of industrial production, investment and construction, transport, circulation of goods, and the social-cultural sectors. There is no doubt that agricultural production this year will be greater than last year.

The successful fulfilment of the targets for 1971 adds to our conviction and revolutionary optimism to transform the majestic program, which we are approving at this Congress, into reality.

IV. FOR THE FURTHER IMPROVEMENT OF SOCIALIST RELATIONS OF PRODUCTION

The complete construction of socialist society requires not only the rapid development of the forces of production but also the maintenance, deepening and continuous perfecting of the socialist relations of production as the social forms of the development of the forces of production themselves.

On the basis of the fundamental orientations Comrade Enver Hoxha laid down in his report to this Congress, and of the tasks envisaged in the

draft-directives for the 5th five-year plan, on the question of the further improvement of the socialist relations of production our attention should be centered, first and foremost, on the following main problems:

1. *In the field of property relations.* The socialist ownership of the means of production represents the granite foundation of our economic and social order. Its unceasing expansion, development and strengthening, its preservation and management with the greatest possible efficiency has been and will remain the object of special care in the entire economic policy of the Party for the construction of socialist society.

During the 5th five-year period important tasks are envisaged for the further, quantitative and qualitative, development of the social ownership of the means of production. The construction of numerous projects in all the fields of the national economy, the increased efficiency of social production, the raising of the level of socialization of labor and production in the agricultural production constitute the main directions for the increase and strengthening of the socialist property and the further deepening of its social character.

The problems of perfecting property relations find their concrete expression in the state economic plan. Therefore, the fulfilment and overfulfilment of the targets of the plan in all the links of the people's economy, in all its indices, rhythmically throughout the whole year and in each year of the 5-year period, is an essential condition, not only for the increase of material production, but also

for the improvement of the socialist social content of this process. Any failure to fulfil the plan in any degree, not only causes failure to fulfil needs at the proper time, but also damages the many-sided reciprocal links of the plan itself, having consequences also on the social aspect in the relations which are created in the **process** of material values.

A broad front for work in the field of the perfection of property relations is the further socialization of the cooperativist property and the creation of conditions for its gradual transition to property of the whole people. On the question of the enlargement of the agricultural cooperatives we should uphold the organizational, technical, and economic-social criteria, which define the optimal size for the best possible organization, functioning, and management of the agricultural cooperatives. In this context, we should, first and foremost, take measures to strengthen the existing enlarged agricultural cooperatives organizationally and economically and guard against mechanical mergers which cannot be justified economically and politically and do not respond to the social and material conditions. In the united cooperatives we should struggle to raise higher the level of specialization and cooperation of agricultural production, for a better coordination of the development of the branches and sub-branches of production in order to raise the efficiency of the utilization of the labor force, the land, means, and implements, to rapidly increase the productivity rate and total production in agriculture and livestock farming.

Naturally we shall continue the process of the amalgamation of the agricultural cooperatives into bigger units but this should be done after careful study and only where proper conditions exist for such a thing, on the basis of the deep conviction of the cooperativist peasantry about the necessity for it, and its economic and social advantages.

One of the ways for further up-grading the socialization of property in the countryside and for bringing it closer to the property of the whole people is the organization of agricultural cooperatives with the participation of the state, a higher form of group property in agriculture, which has begun taking shape in some cooperatives of the lowland areas.

2. *In the field of the remuneration for labor.* The relations established on the basis of the remuneration for labor, as our historical experience proves, play an important role in the development of production and the harmonization of interests in society.

In this field our Party has fought and continues to fight in two directions at the same time: both against pronounced differentials in the pay system and absolutization of material incentives, as well as against the petty-bourgeois levelling of wages which restrains and withers the enthusiasm and creative initiative of the broad working masses. During the previous five-year period we twice reduced the higher salaries. On the other hand, we raised the level of the lower wages 8-10 per cent, not to mention the complete abolition of taxes

on the incomes of the working people. As a result, the proportions between the various levels of pay were further improved.

In connection with the implementation of the principle of remuneration according to work done, we uphold a correct revolutionary position diametrically opposed to that of the modern revisionists, who, by making material incentive and profits by all means the foundation of all social activity, have brought about the degeneration of the relations of distribution, just as they have done with other kinds of relations and have turned them into capitalist relations of a special type.

In order to further improve our pay system the forms of organization of fixing norms of work and remuneration for work done should be further strengthened and improved, both in the state economic enterprises and the agricultural cooperatives. The principle of equal pay for work which is equal in quantity and quality must be applied better, while a radical turn must be taken in all the forms of training the working people and raising their qualifications.

3. *In the field of exchange relations.* Relations of exchange play an important role in the realization of social product, in the mutual links and cooperation between production and consumption of material values.

In the field of exchange, of special importance are the measures that have been taken recently for the improvement of the system of supplying industrial goods and foodstuffs to the villages by the

state, the abolition of the system of compulsory procurement of agricultural products and the transition to the system of voluntary sales of agricultural products to the state on the basis of contracts, the further improvement of the relations of exchange in the countryside. These relations and others of this nature will serve the further expansion of the relations of exchange, the continuous improvement of the circulation of money, and will enhance the role of the economic levers as important instruments for raising the efficiency of social labor, for enforcing discipline at work, and the further improvement of the accounting and general check-up on production and distribution.

The Party takes into account that in the socialist economy the relations of exchange and the mechanism of the market exist objectively, regardless of the fact that, in our country, they are subject to planned and conscious regulation. This means that both manifestations of underestimation of the market and its role in the development of social production, and manifestations of overvaluation and absolutization of it, of the law of supply and demand and, in general, of the law of value, manifestations which have become the line in the countries where modern revisionists are in power, must be combatted as alien to socialism.

The improvement of the relations of exchange and their up-grading to the level of the tasks facing us in the 5th five-year period require that both production and trade organs should further develop their mutual cooperation, use effective forms

to study the needs of the economy and the people in their development, so that the social labor consumed in production ensures not only consumption values in general, but those concrete consumption values which the economy and the working mass really need. Therefore it should be well understood by everybody that the task is not only to raise the quantity of production, but also to expand its variety and radically improve its quality.

In all this work we should always keep in mind the directive of the Party and Comrade Enver Hoxha that each person engaged in the production front should never consider himself only as a producer, on the one hand, or only as a consumer, on the other.

Therefore, we must strive more seriously for the raising of the consciousness of the people and the improvement of the organization and management of production so as to strengthen the discipline of the plan and produce in accordance with the requirements of the plan — in quantity, quality and in due time.

4. *In the field of relationship between the cadres and the masses.* The relations between them and the position which one or the other occupies in production and in society to a large degree determine the social character of the economic-social order. While emphasizing the great role of the masses in the building of socialist society, our Party, at the same time, has always made a high assessment of the organizational and leading role of the cadres, considering them as a great treasure. Our

Party has applied and will continue in the future to apply such forms as make possible the merging of cadres with the practical activity of the masses.

With regard to the problem of cadres-masses relations, a correct understanding of democratic centralism and of the principle of unified leadership is of special importance. The management and administration of the socialist economy is carried out with the direct participation of the working masses and in the interest of these masses, who play an active role in the whole life of the country. On the other hand, we should take into account that this management is realized in a centralized way, within proletarian discipline, within rules, laws, and other norms established by the state power of the working class, and not in a spontaneous and anarcho-syndicalist way. In this respect, the observance of discipline and the demanding of detailed account from everyone, from below upwards and from above downwards, about the carrying out of their tasks is an essential feature of our economic-social order.

It is our duty to preserve and continually improve the correct cadres-masses relations which we have established. The ideological education of cadres and masses for a continuous enhancement of their socialist consciousness, the regular participation of cadres in direct production work, the circulation of cadres, the preservation of correct proportions in wages, the consultation and merging of the cadres with the masses, the strengthening of the check-up by the masses, the streng-

thening of the state discipline are important measures for preserving and strengthening the correct socialist relations between cadres and masses.

These questions are of major principled importance, therefore in the future, too, they should be understood and applied in a correct way, consistently, and to the end, by all the organs of the Party, state and the economy, both at the centre and at the base. They have to do with the fate of the construction of socialism in our country and with the uprooting of every seed from which the thorns of modern revisionism or bourgeois ideology may sprout. Our Party always keeps this problem before it, because the bureaucratization and degeneration of cadres, the bourgeoisification of the people, the disintegration of proletarian discipline and morality were important sources for the emergence of revisionism in the Soviet Union and in several other countries.

5. *In the field of reducing the essential differences between town and country, between manual and mental work.* The question of the gradual narrowing of the essential differences between town and country, between agriculture and industry, between manual and mental work, has always occupied an important place in the economic policy of our Party.

By implementing the directives of the Party and the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, we have achieved great successes and have definitely lifted the countryside from its centuries-old backwardness, from privation and poverty. It has

entered decisively on the road of socialist construction. But despite the progress made in the countryside, despite the results we have achieved in reducing the essential differences between town and country, still there is much to be done in this direction.

The struggle to reduce the essential differences between town and country is a protracted and difficult one of a profound ideological, political, economic, social, and organizational character, for which systematic work should be done, guiding it in a conscious way.

The increase of the wellbeing of the countryside at relatively higher rates than those of the town, on the basis of social labor and the rapid development of the productive forces; the ever more powerful and all-round assistance of the state for the development of the countryside; the gradual concentration and transformation of the agricultural property of the group into property of the whole people; the gradual extension of industry to the countryside and the interconnecting of it with agriculture; the deepening of the cooperation between industry and agriculture and the gradual advance towards the industrialization of agricultural products by the village itself — these are the ways in which we are proceeding to realize the gradual narrowing, and later the liquidation, of the essential differences between town and country. Our advance on this road is fully reflected in the 5th five-year plan.

The 5th five-year plan envisages that the rate

of **increase of** the incomes of the peasantry will be **higher** than the rate of increase of the incomes of the factory and office workers. But it should be clearly understood by everybody that it is the increase of agricultural and live-stock production on the basis of the work of the peasantry itself which will make possible a continuous increase of its real incomes. Therefore, the mobilization of all forces for the fulfilment of the plan in agriculture is the most important and most immediate task.

A measure of great social and economic importance in favor of the cooperative peasantry is also the decision of the Central Committee of the Party and of the Council of Ministers on the centralized establishment of pensions with unified criteria, to which the state also will make its contribution to guarantee the successful implementation of this measure. This is another important measure of our Party and state for raising the wellbeing of the cooperative peasantry and for a further narrowing of the essential differences between town and country. The establishment of pensions in the agricultural cooperatives, too, is a great victory of historic importance for our socialist order.

The other measures also taken by the state recently for converting into free grants the credits advanced to the peasantry for the electrification of the countryside, amounting to 130 million leks, is an important measure which shows the great care of our Party and state power for strengthening the alliance between the working class and the

peasantry, for the rapprochement between town and country.

The gradual and systematic narrowing of the essential differences between mental and physical work has been and remains the object of the Party's continuous attention and a component part of its program for the building of socialism and communism. In this direction our Party has proceeded and continues to proceed on a broad front, harmonizing all the ways to the achievement of this objective.

The mass education of the working class and cooperative peasantry through a full and part-time educational system, the unceasing ideological and political education of the working masses for tempering their socialist consciousness and for strengthening their Marxist-Leninist materialist world-outlook, the continuous development and deepening of the technical-scientific revolution in all the branches of the economy, the introduction of the achievements of science and advanced technique into production, mass experimentation, and the generalization and dissemination of advanced experience, the participation of cadres and specialists directly in production work, — these are the main ways that have been and are being followed successfully by our Party for the continuous narrowing of the essential differences between mental and physical work.

In our country, unlike the capitalist and revisionist countries, mental and physical work, as two organic elements of man's work, are not in

antagonism with each other. On the basis of the deepening of the technical-scientific revolution, the elements of mental work are finding ever wider application in the physical work of our people, while mental work itself is integrated with physical work. In our socialist order, mental work is not the property of a privileged élite of people, but is more and more becoming the direct property of the working masses and serves them, serves the uninterrupted increase of social production, the incessant progress of society on the road to socialism and communism.

V. WE MUST RAISE THE MANAGEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S ECONOMY TO A HIGHER LEVEL

Comrade delegates,

The great tasks we are facing within the context of the new five-year plan, the ever wider proportions assumed by the people's economy, the high rate of development of the productive forces, the continual improvement of socialist relations of production, the deepening of relations between the various branches and aspects of the process of socialist reproduction dictate the need for raising the system of the organization and management of the people's economy to a higher level.

The scientific management of the economy requires the most profound knowledge of the objective laws of development, knowledge, mastery, and creative application of the Party's economic

policy and analysis, explanation and implementation of its directives.

The forms of organization and management of the people's economy are not and cannot be static. They are not fixed once and for all, nor are they uniform in all links. Therefore, we should constantly improve these forms, further increasing the efficiency of production. In the future, too, we should not for one moment relax the struggle against manifestations of bureaucracy in the economy and in our state apparatus, against routine, the empiricism and slowness of artizan methods, against subjectivism in the solution of economic problems. We should courageously carry on scientific experimentation in the field of improvement of the forms and methods of organization and management, always guided by Marxist-Leninist principles.

In the field of improvement of the management of the people's economy we are faced with the following tasks:

1. *We must further and continually deepen the implementation of the mass line in the planning and application of economic tasks.* The mass line has always permeated our entire activity, in production, state, and social affairs. It has always constituted a revolutionary method with a profound class content in the organization, management, and development of the people's economy. We have achieved great successes in this field. During the whole 30-year life of our Party, we have relied firmly on the broad working masses,

according to the Marxist-Leninist principle «from the masses to the masses». An object of special attention in the implementation of the mass line has been, and remains for the future too, the broad, direct, and active participation of the working people of the town and country in the drafting and implementation of the plans for the development of the people's economy.

The deepening of the mass line must have as its aim that the workers and cooperative members undertake and solve the greatest possible tasks, in the sense that with the minimum expenditure of manpower and materialized labor the maximum of economic effect will be ensured.

Comrade Enver Hoxha teaches us: «*The proposals and initiatives of the working people, enterprises, and districts must constitute the great and main subject of our plan. In drafting this plan it is necessary to seek the opinion of the base, because those who work at the base, the workers, technicians, engineers, managers, administrators, and others are, so to speak, the main hands and mind of the development that advances production, they, better than any one else, are acquainted with the inexhaustible internal reserves and possibilities*»¹.

In order to inculcate as deeply as possible in all the working people the conviction that they are the masters of the country, of the work, of social production, of the enterprise, it is necessary

1) Enver Hoxha, Reports and Speeches, 1969-1970, page 334.

to deepen the revolutionary education of the working people, so that everyone has a strong feeling of responsibility towards his collective and society.

Such forms of work and organization should be implemented that will inspire people and increase their demands on themselves, to become better acquainted with and to use the requirements of the objective economic laws of socialism in practical activity, to harmonize more correctly the unified scientific management of production with the initiative and self-action of the basic units of economy, fighting manifestations of bureaucracy, tutelage, and intervention from above about everything, as well as those of liberalism, violations of discipline, weakening of state or social control.

The proper implementation of the mass line is a fundamental task for all the cadres to ensure the successful fulfilment of the plan. Therefore, we must strongly uphold the mass line.

The development of the people's economy on the basis of the unified and general state plan implies the correct combination of proletarian centralism with proletarian democracy. This is the foundation principle on which the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country is based.

2. We must further deepen the understanding and putting into practice of the revolutionary Marxist-Leninist principle of relying on our own forces. Our Party has always unswervingly carried out the Marxist-Leninist principle of relying on our own forces. The implementation of this

principle remains the decisive factor in our whole activity for the building of socialist society.

Reliance on our own forces is a great and permanent principle which revolutionizes the consciousness and actions of the people, increases their optimism and confidence in their own possibilities, in the future, multiplies their efforts for maximum results in the shortest possible time.

The historical experience of socialist construction in our country shows that the sphere of operation of the principle of relying on our own efforts is extending and deepening along with the development of socialist relations of production, and the deepening of the ideological and cultural revolution.

The great tasks we are putting forward in the 5th five-year plan require that the principle of relying on one's own forces be implemented in everybody's daily work to mobilize the forces and energies in those directions, which raise the degree of self-action of the working collectives and economic units as quickly as possible and increase social production uninterruptedly. The Party organizations, the state organs and those of the economy must fight for a deeper ideological, political, economic and organizational understanding of the principle of relying on one's own forces, for a better combination of the revolutionary impetus of the masses and cadres with the creative practical spirit, for an orientation and channelling of the revolutionary initiatives of the working people on to the road of relying on one's own forces.

All of us in our work and activity should be guided by the very important orientation emphasized by Comrade Enver Hoxha that *«Before demanding from society, we must contribute to it»*. We must reject the tendency to demand everything, in place and out of place, outside the concrete possibilities of the state, and must implant the concept of using material and labor resources with great frugality. We must reject the tendency to demand more and more imports, and cultivate the practical spirit on the largest possible scale to turn out useful and advantageous products for society, for the people. We must liquidate every bureaucratic obstacle and open the broadest possible road to the creative activity of the working masses and cadres.

To develop the implementation of the principle of relying on one's own efforts has nothing at all to do with shutting ourselves off, or retiring into our national shell, which the bourgeois ideologists and modern revisionists shamelessly attribute to us. It is a principle which in itself organically upholds proletarian internationalism, making possible the harmonization of the internal factor, as the decisive one, with the external factor, as an auxiliary factor, for accelerating the rates of the country's socialist construction, as it is in our case with the internationalist aid we receive from the People's Republic of China.

3. *We must establish a strict regime of economizing everywhere and in everything and further improve the quality of production. Our so-*

cialist economy has entered and is advancing ever further on the road of intensive development. In the process of extended socialist reproduction more and more material and monetary values, more and more labor resources are becoming involved, national wealth is continually growing and extending, the structure of social production and the class physiognomy of the country are undergoing systematic quantitative and qualitative changes, and the geographical distribution of productive forces is being improved.

In these circumstances, the saving of living and materialized social labor, in all spheres of activity, as an economic law of the extended socialist reproduction, acquires an ever wider scope of action. As Marx said: in the final analysis, the whole content of saving is summarized in the saving of time. «*The saving of time, — he says, — as well as the planned distribution of labor time between the various branches of production, is the first economic law on the basis of collective production*»¹.

The creative activity of the working masses for saving material and monetary values is broad and many-sided. We should fight for the maximum increase of production with the least expenditure and for the goods produced to respond completely to the needs of the people and the economy.

Under the existing conditions of our socialist

1. Marx and Engels, Archives, Russian edition, Vol. IV, page 119.

development, it is indispensable to implant in the consciousness of all a deep and broad understanding about the savings regime as an objective necessity for the complete building of socialist society. This means that we must raise higher the banner of savings, fighting for saving everywhere and in everything so that we can economize as much as possible in raw materials and substances, fuels, monetary funds, so that nothing is wasted, and the resources and riches of our country are used with the greatest possible economic and social effectiveness. The creative practical spirit, to value and use everything, must be encouraged and developed, finding ways and means for the transformation of remnants and waste materials into useful products for society, raising the coefficient of the exploitation of raw materials, fuels and materials, going over to the most complex processing of them, to the exploitation of local resources and means, and so on.

The rapid development of the people's economy as well as the tasks put forward for raising the wellbeing of the working people will be accompanied by the building of a large number of projects which require huge resources of labor, materials and finance. In this field we shall have a heavy consumption of social labor. Therefore, we must pay special attention to further increasing economic effectiveness in the use of capital investments, by means of simplifying designs, lowering costs, reducing the time required to build and put the projects into exploitation, and we must

fight tendencies to demand funds for «lavish» or premature investments.

The improvement of the quality of work and its results in every economic and social activity expresses a synthesis of the saving of living and materialized labor and the level of consciousness of the working people. It expresses the revolutionary understanding and implementation of the Party's policy in production, in public service, and in the sphere of management. It expresses the level of the organization and management of the economy, the efficiency of social production, and in the final account, the level of the effective fulfilment of the real needs of the broad masses of the working people, by harmonizing production with consumption correctly. Regarded in this way, quality must be one of the main directions for strengthening the savings regime.

There is no doubt that we have taken important steps forward in this field. However, we should realize that there is still much to be done here. The level of quality of many products still does not respond to the material-technical base we have set up, to the living and materialized labor that is consumed in the process of producing material values, to the conditions that have been created everywhere for higher quality work. Thus, generally speaking, it is mainly the subjective factors that hinder the improvement of the quality of products. This means that we have great internal reserves in this field which it is quite possible to utilize.

It is essential that quality should be in the centre of the attention of the leading work of the party organizations, of the state and economic organs, and mass organizations, making it a great problem of all the working people and arousing the whole of social opinion. We must implant the concept of measuring everybody's activity by quantity, quality, and the time spent to turn out products or carry out various services, taking all these indices together as one indivisible whole. High quality work should become a natural habit in the daily activity of everyone. To this end, zeal and pride in one's work, love and enthusiasm for one's profession, pride in the trade mark of the factory or the name of the cooperative, the taste for beauty, in its revolutionary meaning, should be constantly cultivated.

4. *We must unceasingly raise the productivity of labor and strengthen organization and proletarian discipline at work.* As we mentioned above, from the increase of labor productivity, during the 5th five-year plan period we will ensure 56 per cent of the increase of industrial production, 90 per cent of the growth of the volume of construction, 46 per cent of the growth of the volume of transport, while about 80 per cent of the increase of agricultural production must be ensured from the increase of the rates of yield of agricultural and live-stock products. Therefore, the increase of the productivity of labor as a combined qualitative index should draw the attention of all the Party, state and economic organs.

For the systematic raising of labor productivity, great importance should be devoted to problems of the socialist organization of work, to utilization of working time, raising the level of mechanization, qualification of the workers, improvement in providing material and technical supplies, etc.

At the present stage of the economic development of our country, the uninterrupted raising of the level of mechanization of the labor processes and the implementation of advanced technology in production are of special importance to the rapid increase of the productivity of labor. The party organizations, working collectives and leaders of production and the economy should always bear in mind that without the mechanization of labor processes, one cannot speak of high rates in the increase of material production, of its greatest possible efficiency, or the maximum savings of living and materialized labor.

To carry out these tasks, to increase production and labor productivity rapidly, serious and effective concrete measures should be taken for a more rational utilization of existing mechanisms and means, and for the building and large scale use of simple and very simple machinery and mechanisms which can replace hand labor and lower the cost of products. Parallel with this, we should be bolder about going over to the complex and general mechanization of the fronts of production, construction, and public services as well as of the managerial work, within our material possibilities.

The question of mechanization should be turned into a great people's movement. It should be appreciated as a question of political and economic importance and put on a sounder base of organization and direction, by thinking up and applying the most appropriate forms for drawing in the working masses, and by programming the order of putting into effect the workers' proposals for rationalizations.

Another indispensable condition for increasing labor productivity is the setting of work norms on a scientific basis. Without an accurate standard, the work cannot be measured, control is lost over the time spent for each unit of production, discipline at work is weakened and the interest of the working people in production flags. Therefore, we must seriously take up the setting of work norms, improve them continuously by fixing accurate, mobilizing norms, and especially extend the sphere of the use of technical norms.

To solve the tasks of production successfully it is necessary to utilize to the absolute maximum the internal material and labor resources in every enterprise and economic organization. On the basis of improving the utilization of the full working time of every worker and increased productivity, the aim should be that the increase of production in existing enterprises is ensured with the existing numbers of the labor force, or with the smallest possible addition. Additions to the labor force should be ensured mainly from the resources of the city, and we should turn to the coun-

tryside for labor force only when the labor force of the city is insufficient, and this must be done in a planned and disciplined way and without in any way damaging the tasks of agriculture.

The question of meeting the needs of the state economy for labor power, and especially the question of moving labor power from the countryside to town, should be expressed with the greatest possible accuracy in the state economic plan. In no circumstances should it be left to spontaneity, but should be done in an organized and disciplined way, in compliance with the legal dispositions and the state economic plan. Therefore, it is necessary to radically improve the work and methods of the organs engaged in finding and allocating labor power, especially the labor offices at the executive committees of the district people's councils.

One of the most important tasks is the strengthening of proletarian discipline at work everywhere, inculcating in everybody sound concepts on order and organization for the most effective use of the working time. Lenin said:

« . . . we should consolidate the sound forms of the daily discipline of work. This is most difficult but the most noble task, because only the solution of it will give us the socialist order. We must learn to unite the democracy of the working masses as it is manifested in rallies, an impetuous democracy, which bursts out and overflows its banks like the waters of

spring, with iron discipline during working time...¹».

The strengthening of discipline should have as its aim that each individual feels his own responsibility for carrying out his task properly, develops the spirit of self-criticism and correction, of rendering account and of check-up on others. All this should be expressed in concrete results, increasing labor productivity, lowering costs and strengthening the savings regime.

5. *We must continually strengthen control over production and distribution.* Summing up the experience of socialist construction in our country, the Party and Comrade Enver Hoxha emphasize that we should always consider accounting and general and all-round check-up as a question of great theoretical and practical importance for the fate of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the building of socialism in our country.

The forms and means used in accounting and check-up are powerful levers in the concrete management and development of social production. They aim at tempering the socialist consciousness of the working people against petty-bourgeois spontaneity, at increasing the efficiency of social production by strengthening proletarian discipline, at continually improving the organization of work, at raising individual and collective responsibility. In this field we must always clearly bear in mind

1. V. I. Lenin, Selected Works, Albanian edition, Vol. II page 355-356.

the teachings of Lenin, who has emphasized that

«... Without accounting and all-round state control over the production and distribution of products neither the political power of the working people, nor the freedom of the workers can last, and... the return to the yoke of capitalism is inevitable».

In order that control over production and distribution should be as effective and all-sided as possible, we must constantly strengthen the scientific character of the planning of the people's economy, improve the forms of remuneration for work done, the methods of material-technical supply, and of contracting between different economic units, and then, on this basis, demand their full and strict implementation. Special attention should be paid in the check-up on production and distribution to quantity, assortments, and their quality, the amount of materialized and living labor consumed according to the established norms, as well as to the precise fulfilment of the obligations arising from the contracts concluded between economic enterprises. It is necessary that all this work for the strengthening of check-up on production and distribution must be associated with the extension of the participation in it of the working masses, with the deepening of socialist democracy.

1. V: I. Lenin. Works. Albanian edition, Vol. 27, p. 280.

The strengthening of the Party, state, and worker control, their most correct harmonization, supporting and supplementing one another, on the basis of their proletarian character and single aim, and the deepening of the content of the forms of rendering account, should constitute the axis of our further efforts for strengthening the control of society over the production and distribution of products.

6. *We must always hold high the banner of class struggle in the field of production and distribution.* Our country's socialist development is a process of complex and continuous struggle waged by the working masses, under the leadership of the Party. The struggle for the socialist construction of our country is a complicated class struggle, its subject and object is man, with his views, convictions, morality and consciousness, with his interests and relationships, both as an individual and as a member of society.

The production of material values and their distribution constitute the decisive field of the activity of man. They are an arena of class struggle between socialism and its enemies, between the new and the old, the progressive and the conservative, between Marxist-Leninist revolutionary concepts and bourgeois and petty-bourgeois concepts. This is an unceasing struggle, which develops not only between us and our enemies, but also within the ranks of the people themselves. Viewing the question from this angle, we are faced with the task of fighting continually, without concessions or turning a blind

eye, against any violation of our state and social laws and rules, which regulate production and distribution. We must combat the blemishes and hangovers from the old society, struggle against our shortcomings in the direction of organization and of state and social discipline and in accounting and check-up, against manifestations of petty-bourgeois liberalism and spontaneity, against the trend to take from society more than one's proper share and to give society less than one's possibilities.

At the present stage of the development of our socialist society, the struggle against manifestations of putting individual interest above public interest, for a correct harmonization between people's personal or group interests and the general interests of society, by subjecting individual interests to the general interests, is a distinguishing feature of our country's life and one of the most profound directions of the class struggle. It is, in essence, a struggle between socialism, on the one hand, and manifestations harmful to socialism, on the other, which contain in themselves the germ of private property and the danger of the bourgeois degeneration of people and the emergence of revisionist tendencies. In the final account, it is a struggle to avert the threat of the restoration of capitalism and for the complete triumph of socialism in our country.

The putting of individual interest above public interest is by no means restricted to cases of stealing socialist property, which is the most

flagrant manifestation and legally punishable of running after personal interests to the detriment of social interests. It manifests itself in a thousand other forms and at every moment beginning with seeking personal ease and comfort, the violation of discipline at work and the running after norms to the detriment of quality, down to improper intervention for privileges for one's self or for one's family, or coterie, pretence of temporary incapacity or attempts to increase the level of invalidity, and so on.

By means of Marxist-Leninist ideological education, tireless work for the building of socialism and the class struggle in defence of the victories of socialism, our Party has moulded the new man with a lofty socialist consciousness, and this constitutes the greatest success in the revolutionary struggle for the building of socialist society in our country. But this in no way means that everything has been achieved in this field and that we can relax our efforts. On the contrary, the struggle for the communist education of the working people, for uprooting from their consciousness all the poisonous influences of the old world, which are expressed, first and foremost, in the tendencies to run after narrow individual interest, will continue uninterruptedly during the whole historical period of socialism. This requires the continuous intensification and deepening of the party's educational work for the Marxist-Leninist ideological tempering of the people, to implant deep in the consciousness of all an awareness of the socialist attitude towards the joint work and common property,

of putting public interest above everything. At the same time, it is necessary to strengthen the control and regulation on the part of the state organs, as well as the control by the masses, so that a suffocating atmosphere is created for all evil-doers, those who damage and misuse common property, and who trample the public interest underfoot. Indifference towards shortcomings and alien manifestations in others, also, is an alien stand to the detriment of our society and socialism.

To crown the class struggle in the field of production and distribution with success, it is necessary to fight more persistently for the application of socialist law in this sphere of our activity, for strengthening order, organization, and administration, for the most correct use possible of material and monetary values, for enforcing the discipline of the plan, the all-round check up on the economic activity of the units of the economy. The Party's ideological work should be strongly supported by the activity of the economic and state organs for a proper organization of the work and for activating socialist law against thieves and wasters, against class enemies, against any activity that affects the interests of our socialist society.

7. *We must raise socialist emulation and production propaganda to a higher level.* An indispensable condition for the carrying out of the tasks of the 5th five-year plan is the raising of socialist emulation to a higher level.

Socialist emulation should be properly understood as a component part of the whole system

of the organization and management of the people's economy, and should become an important factor for the fulfilment and overfulfilment of the tasks of the plan. It should be organized better, more concretely, in diverse forms, and directed to the problems of production, distribution, organization, discipline, etc. The party organizations, as well as the state and economic organs, especially the organs of the trade unions, should engage themselves more seriously in the organization and direction of socialist emulation on all the fronts of work and production.

Tendencies to develop emulation simply for the sake of boasting, and proceeding only or mainly from the narrow interests of the enterprise or the district must be combatted. The interest of the working people and managers in the districts and departments must be increased, not only in the fulfilment and overfulfilment of the overall tasks, but also in the fulfilment in due time of all the obligations, with regard to production in quantity, quality, assortments, productivity, costs, etc., as well as in regard to distribution, and the carrying out of contractual obligations. The carrying out of obligations in the sphere of distribution must constitute an important element in defining the level of the merits or shortcomings of an economic enterprise.

Socialist emulation should encourage criticism and self-criticism, control and self-control, it should enhance the feeling of individual and collective responsibility, the socialist consciousness of

the people. Its aim in the conscious mobilization of the working people should be the disclosure and overcoming of the internal contradictions of development, the all-round exploitation of internal reserves, social aid so that backward workers are raised to the level of advanced workers and the advanced ones always march forward, the summing up and organized dissemination of advanced experience.

Socialist emulation should find powerful support in the production propaganda, and this should develop in conformity with socialist emulation. Comrade Enver Hoxha teaches us that propaganda should start as soon as the process of any work begins, in fact it should come first in any job.

Our Party, state, and economic organs have accumulated valuable experience in this field, especially during the working out of the draft of the 5th five-year plan with the direct participation of the working masses. It is our duty to further enrich this experience, to sum it up and raise it to a higher level, to make it respond better to the great tasks and new conditions using the most varied and effective forms and methods of concrete production propaganda which awaken and enliven the energies and creative thinking of the working masses and cadres.

8. We must resolutely advance in the footsteps of the good and excellent examples, firmly grasp advanced experience, which is everywhere in living and concrete forms, and make it the general

standard with revolutionary impetus and in an organized way. Our socialist revolution, led by the Party, has brought out the real value of the people's talents. In this complex and uninterrupted revolution hundreds of working collectives, thousands of fighters for socialism on the front of production have distinguished themselves. Good examples are to be found everywhere, in every cell of our people's economy and our social life. And these good examples, which stand out like glowing stars on the front of production and on every front of our revolutionary life, lead the advance, carrying collectives and individuals along with them, marching ahead, from the backward to the progressive.

On the basis of the good and excellent example, we have build up advanced experience, which is living and concrete in the ranks of every working collective and is the most convincing indicator for the working masses of the real and concrete possibilities for the fulfilment and overfulfilment of the tasks of the state plan and every other task.

It is true that our task in the sector of agriculture for the year 1975 is to succeed in achieving a rate of yield of 26.4 quintals per hectare of bread grain, or 15 quintals per hectare of cotton, etc. But there are hundreds and hundreds of cases when the particular worker, brigade, sector or entire enterprise and cooperative on the front of agricultural production have already reached and surpassed these 1975 rates. On the eve of our congress, the people of the mountainous area of

Kashnjet of the Lezha district reported to Comrade Enver Hoxha that the brigade led by the young girl Dila Cuni has harvested 80 quintals per hectare of maize. Why not spread this wonderful experience throughout the Lezha district and all the mountainous regions, and even low land ones? A brigade in the Lekaj cooperative in the Durrës district took 30 quintals per hectare of wheat this year. Following the wheat they sowed maize and got 70 quintals per hectare, that is an overall total of 100 quintals of grain per hectare from the whole area in one agricultural year. Is this not an excellent example from which we should profit? The mountain cooperative of Shëngjergj in the Tirana district is taking 45 quintals per hectare of maize over the whole area under irrigation this year. Why shouldn't this experience become general in all the agricultural cooperatives of the Tirana district and in all the highland areas? The «Red Star» state farm in Kamëz of Tirana is already getting 44 quintals per hectare of bread grain; it is a highly profitable enterprise. For every 100 hectares of arable land it takes 2,700 quintals of milk and 1,000 quintals of bread grain, and so on. We have other advanced agricultural economies too, such as the state farm of Maliq, the «8th of November» state farm at Sukth, the Lekaj agricultural cooperative of Durrës, the «Partizani» agricultural cooperative of Kruja, and many, many others. If this experience becomes general it will mean that the state agricultural enterprises will increase produc-

tion considerably above the targets of the five-year plan.

The tractor driver Shyqyri Kanapari, with the same tractor that was handed over to him 16 years ago, has carried out a volume of work equal to ploughing 30,000 hectares of ground. So far he has spared the state more than 216 thousand leks for repairs and has pledged that he will reach 40,000 hectares of ground ploughed with the same tractor. If the experience of Comrade Shyqyri Kanapari were to become the general standard, there would be great gains for the state, the life of the tractors would be extended, the plan in agricultural work would be overfulfilled to a vast extent, and tens of millions of leks would be saved from tractor maintenance. There are hundreds of such good and excellent examples.

There are many good and excellent examples in other sectors, too. The fine example of the woman worker of the knit-goods combine in Korça Asterie Shahinllari is to be admired. This woman worker with a pure communist heart is always outstanding not only for the overfulfilment of the work norms and for high quality production, but on her own initiative, she went from the spinning machines, where she worked and overfulfilled the work norms and gave high rates of productivity, to the spinning machines, where productivity was low and the norms were not fulfilled. And there, with her work and example, she helped the backward workers to climb the stairs of advance like herself. She continued this passing from one complex of

machines to another, until she had extricated the workers from their backwardness, and new advanced norms had been established according to her proposal. Can we not make this wonderful communist example which places public interest above personal interest the general rule? But we have hundreds and hundreds of others like this worker. We find them in every state enterprise. They do not advertise themselves, but they work and fight like revolutionaries. We have marvellous industrial enterprises, which are distinguished for the fulfilment and overfulfilment of the plan and for a high consciousness at work, such as: the Nr. 2 prospect-drilling oil enterprise in Patos, the geological enterprises of Bulqiza and Tirana, the coal mine in Memaliaj, the «Tractor» plant in Tirana, the metal goods plant in Gjirokastra, the knit-goods combine in Korça, the «Stalin» textile combine, the «Enver» plant, the mines in Bulqiza and Mborje-Drenova, the engineering plant of Stalin City, the «Mao Tse-tung» textile combine in Berat, the farm machinery plant in Durrës, and so on.

We have vanguard building enterprises, such as the collective of the building workers of the «Mao Tse-tung» hydro-power station, who are handing over this magnificent project one year ahead of schedule in honour of the 6th Congress of the Party; the land reclamation enterprise in Korça, the assembly enterprise, the «Josif Pashko» combine, the high tension lines construction enterprise, the heavy construction machine repair en-

terprise in Durrës, etc. We have hundreds of individual building workers, who are distinguished for their fine example at work, and we find them in every construction enterprise.

The working people of communications do not lag behind, either. The driver of the transport enterprise in Korça, Spiro Lera, has driven about 500 thousand kilometres so far with the same vehicle. He fulfilled the 4th five-year plan 23 months ahead of schedule, overfulfilling the plan by a volume of one million 100 thousand tons per km. The driver from Shkodra, Nikoll Çuni, overfulfilled the 4th five-year plan by 98 per cent. The driver Mehmet Delvina, of Durrës, overfulfilled the 4th five-year plan by 95 per cent. The driver Halil Maxhari, of Tirana, overfulfilled the 4th five-year plan by 78 per cent, etc. There are hundreds of drivers who are outstanding for their high consciousness and for great results in their tireless work.

Such examples are found in all the sectors of the people's economy and social life. It is a practical impossibility to mention all the good examples in this report.

The question of following the best example and of making advanced experience the general standard is of an exceptionally great importance. The difference between the results of the work of the people and collectives that set the best example and the average achieved within the general framework of the work of the sectors or the collectives, constitutes our biggest internal reserve. This reserve is before us, inasmuch as the good exam-

ples and advanced experience really exist. All we have to do is to take a firm grasp of the good and excellent examples, advanced experience, make a proper assessment of them, and organize the work to have them become the general rule.

Therefore, comrade Delegates, we should consider the task for the generalization of advanced experience as a great task put before us by the 6th Congress of the Party, firmly take up the good and excellent examples, the advanced experience, which has been confirmed in fact, in our work, and organize the work in all seriousness, to make these examples, this wonderful experience, which is the result of the high socialist and communist consciousness of our marvelous people, and an expression of the implementation of proletarian discipline at work and of the scientific organization of production, the general standard for all our work. We can do it. We must do it, without fail. And then we can be sure that our plans will not only be fulfilled, but overfulfilled, and the banner of our revolution will be raised higher and higher.

9. *We must further strengthen the vanguard role of the communists and party organizations in the struggle to fulfil the tasks of the five-year plan.* The fulfilment of all the above mentioned tasks requires above all the strengthening of the vanguard role of the communists and basic party organizations. The great tasks of the five-year plan, the concrete and general tasks, can be carried out successfully only if the communists, the party organizations and organs stand in the forefront, as a

vanguard, if they head the struggle for the fulfilment of the plan, if they set a good example at work, mobilize the masses by their example, and organize the work properly.

In his report delivered at this congress, Comrade Enver Hoxha made a deep analysis of the work of the Party and fully and clearly defined the tasks for the further strengthening of the work of the Party in regard to the struggle for the fulfilment of the state plan. Now we must shoulder the burden of carrying this task through to the end, mobilize ourselves for the elimination of shortcomings, fight every day and every hour for the strengthening of the leading role of the party organizations in the whole life of the country, so that each party member individually and each party organization feels fully responsible, not only for their individual activity, but also for the activity of the collective or the sector which covers them, and then the tasks of the 5th five-year plan will not only be fulfilled but will certainly be overfulfilled.

There is no doubt that every communist, whatever function he may perform, every party organization, in whatever sector it may be, will mobilize all their energies to set a good example, as a vanguard, in carrying out the historic tasks of this Congress of our Party, and this is the greatest guarantee of the fulfilment and overfulfilment of the majestic tasks of the 5th five-year plan.

* * *

Comrade Delegates,

The draft-directives of the 5th five-year plan of the economic and cultural development of the People's Republic of Albania for the years 1971-1975, which are before this Congress for examination and approval, are an embodiment of the general Marxist-Leninist line of our Party for the building of socialism.

The achievement of the objectives defined in these directives will speed up our triumphant march towards the high peaks of socialism. In the *political* field, this will further strengthen the alliance of the working class with the peasantry and intelligentsia, will increase the importance and leading role of the working class, will further steel the unity of our people, will make the dictatorship of the proletariat more unshakable and our socialist Fatherland more invincible. In the *ideological* field, it will lead to the consolidation of our revolutionary ideology in all fields of activity, will further enhance the consciousness of the working people, will further revolutionise their concepts in struggle against alien hang-overs and manifestations. In the *economic* field, the carrying out of the tasks of the 5th five-year plan will bring about the general strengthening of our people's economy, the further improvement of socialist relations of production, the narrowing of the essential differences between town and country and the raising of the material wellbeing and cultural level of the people.

The guarantee for the achievement of the objectives, which this Congress is defining, is the correct Marxist-Leninist leadership of our Party of Labor headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, the dictatorship of the proletariat, the steel-like unity of the people round our Party, the vigorous, conscious, self-sacrificing creative activity, the sweat and talent of the working masses, headed by the working class. It is the material-technical base created, and its use with greater effectiveness from the economic-social point of view, the socialist relations of production, which are being improved incessantly, the militant readiness of our people armed for defence of the victories achieved, the optimistic general atmosphere prevailing throughout our socialist Fatherland.

Moreover, in the 5th five-year plan also, we are relying as before on the generous, powerful, and internationalist aid of the People's Republic of China. Allow me, on behalf of the delegates to this congress, of all the communists and the whole Albanian people, to express our deep gratitude to our comrades in arms, the multimillion strong fraternal Chinese people, to the glorious Communist Party of China and the great leader of the Chinese people, the great Marxist-Leninist and the most respected friend of our people and Party, Comrade Mao Tsetung, for the aid they have given and continue to give our country.

Comrades,

We have entered the period of the struggle for the fulfilment of the 5th five-year plan in circum-

stances of an international situation favourable to the forces of revolution and socialism. While the revolutionary movement of the proletariat for social emancipation is rising and the struggle of the people for freedom and national independence is mounting ever more resolutely, U.S.-led imperialism and Soviet-led modern revisionism are struggling in the web of antagonistic contradictions in which they have become inextricably entangled. They have sown the wind and are reaping the whirlwind.

Facing U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism, facing these two big international gendarmes of our century, stand the forces of the revolution, of real democracy and progress, stands the anti-imperialist and anti-revisionist front, in the fore-ranks of which the People's Republic of China and the People's Republic of Albania have taken their fighting position, linked by their unbreakable friendship.

The friendship between the Albanian and Chinese peoples, founded and tempered by our leaders, Comrades Mao Tse-tung and Enver Hoxha, is a great and invincible friendship. It has withstood the heavy tests of the time and there is no force on earth which can break it. Comrade Enver Hoxha has said: *«This friendship, which was born and strengthened in the common struggle for the cause of the revolution and socialism, which has been tested in the revolutionary storms and heroic battles against the common enemies, imperialism and modern revisionism, for the defense and triumph of Marxism-Leninism, is unbreakable.*

It will live through the ages, for the good of our two peoples, for the good of the great cause of communism, which unites us. No storm can shake its granite foundations¹». Comrade Mao Tse-tung has said: «... Irrespective of what happens in the world, our two parties and two peoples will certainly stand together, fight together and win together²».

Social justice is with us, with the forces of the revolution, democracy and progress, with the genuine Marxist-Leninists and with the peace-loving people, and time is working for us.

The ratio of forces on the international arena is changing in favour of socialism, of the peoples, against imperialism and modern revisionism. Today on both the national and international scale we are stronger than we were five years ago. And this process of the changing of the ratio of forces will continue to develop in the same direction in the future, too.

The outburst and triumph of the great proletarian-cultural revolution in China, the achievement and consolidation of the victory of the revolutionary line of the great Marxist-Leninist Chairman Mao Tse-tung in People's China against the reactionary and revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi and his black band, is a great victory for the cause

1) Comrade Enver Hoxha's speech at a reception given by the the Embassy of the PR of China, «Zëri i Popullit» October 1st, 1968.

2) From the Greetings of the CC of the CP of China to the 5th Congress of the PLA, «Zëri i Popullit», November 3rd, 1966.

of socialism. The China of Mao Tse-tung has become the powerful and invincible base of world revolution.

The People's Republic of Albania, led with determination and boundless loyalty by our Party of Labor headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, stands like a granite island of Marxism-Leninism in the storm-swept imperialist-revisionist ocean of Europe. It lives, works and fights in the conditions of the double concentric encirclement and will always hold, high and defiant, the red flag of Marxism-Leninism.

The successful carrying out of the tasks of the 4th five-year plan and the further deepening of the all-round revolutionization of our country's life, have brought us to the 5th five-year plan more tempered, more powerful, more prepared, more united, more determined, and more optimistic than ever.

The tasks of the 5th five-year plan are truly great, but their fulfilment is entirely possible, and we shall achieve this without fail through our tireless work, guided by the teachings of the Party and Comrade Enver.

The greeting of the Chinese Communist Party, which has come to our Congress, the participation in this congress of so many delegations of the parties and groups of the true international communist movement as well as the greetings of the other parties, are a testimony to the strengthening of the positions of Marxism-Leninism on a worldwide scale, and of the internationalist solidarity

which our Party and people enjoy at this movement.

Our people and Party, faithfully putting into effect the immortal ideas of Marxism-Leninism in the concrete conditions of our country and the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, will, as always, carry out their national and international tasks with honour.

It is clear to us that the political situation in the Balkan, in Europe, and in the world is pregnant with danger. But this does not find us unprepared; it has always been clear to us that these times require that along with the pick and the book we should keep a firm grip on the rifle, too, constantly enhance our vigilance and readiness to defend our socialist Fatherland from any threat that may come from the external enemies, even in the most difficult conditions.

The encirclement does not intimidate us, but tempers us and makes us more militant. The great tasks of the five-year plan do not intimidate us, but inspire us and make us more active in work and in struggle. The flattery of the western bourgeoisie cannot deceive us, but strengthens our vigilance. The appeals of the modern revisionists, of Brezhnev and his lackeys, for «reconciliation» seem to us like the wolf calling to the deer to convince the latter of his good intentions. They revolt us, add to our revolutionary hatred of them, and make us increase our fighting readiness even more.

The «limited sovereignty» of the revisionists and imperialists does not exist, and will never exist

in the vocabulary of socialist Albania. Our sovereignty has been, is and will always be complete and inviolable and the Albanian people will guarantee it with their own lives and blood against any enemy and in whatever circumstances.

Socialist Albania, headed by the Party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, forges always ahead on the road of socialism and communism. She will never kneel or bow to imperialism and revisionism, reaction and great state chauvinism; there is no force in the world that can force socialist Albania to submit and give up the road of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, she will defend her correct Marxist-Leninist road in every situation regardless of any sacrifices.

We know what war is, therefore we want peace, of course, not any sort of peace, but a just and genuine peace; we will never sell our freedom and socialism for the sake of peace. And if the aggressors attack us some day in the name of NATO or the Warsaw Treaty, then, as befits a socialist country, we shall tie the banner of the People's War on the barrel of a rifle and raise it high to liquidate the enemy and defend our freedom.

We have never been the ones to cling to a multiplicity of banners, but there is one banner which we shall uphold as we have always done — the banner of Marxism-Leninism, anti-imperialism and anti-revisionism. We will never allow ourselves to be put in the same fold as the wolves, and we do not base our policy on any axis whatever. We have gained ample experience to distinguish good

from evil, to see clearly the demarcation line between the people and reaction, revolution and counter-revolution, socialism and capitalism, Marxism-Leninism and modern revisionism.

We shall march forward on our correct road. No force on earth can turn us from it. Faith in and the will for victory, determination to fight through to the end with arms, if need be, for our great cause, for socialism and communism; profound loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and the steel-like unity in the ranks of our people and the Party; iron will and sound discipline at work and the burning desire to learn; revolutionary honesty and the unyielding stand in the face of any difficulty and danger, — these are the main qualities, with which our Party and Comrade Enver Hoxha have educated and moulded the communists, the working class, the laboring peasantry, the people's intelligentsia, our youth, our entire people.

United as one man round our Party, the Central Committee with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, let us set to work with might and main to put into effect the historic decisions of the 6th Congress of the Party!

Long live our glorious and heroic Party, the inspirer, organizer and leader of all the victories of our people!

Long live the Central Committee of the Party and our beloved leader Comrade Enver Hoxha!

Long live the 6th Congress of the Party of Labor of Albania!

Glory to victorious Marxism-Leninism!

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