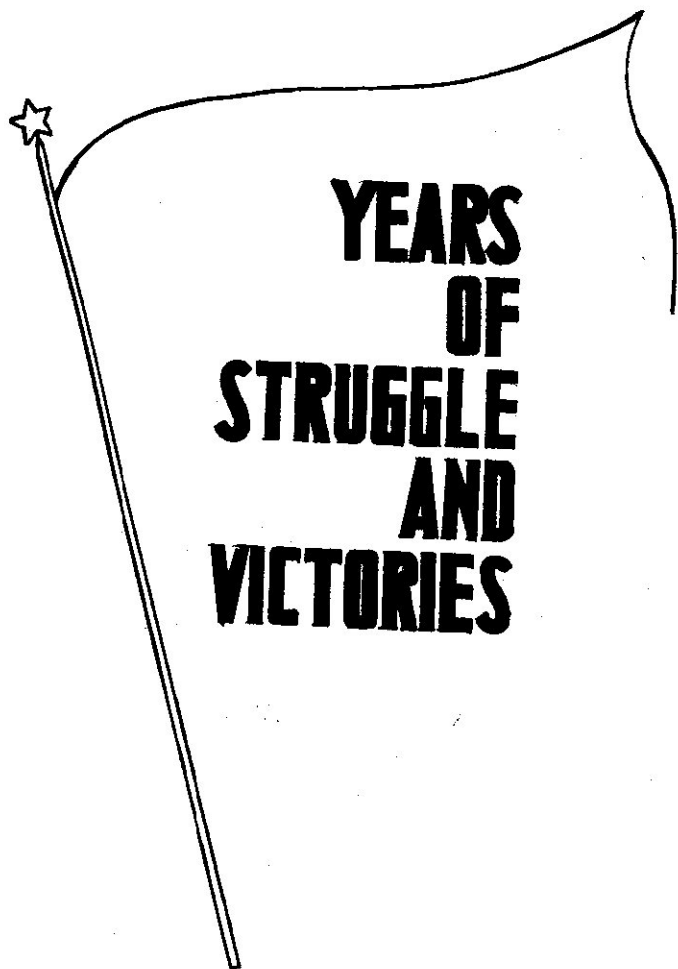


XXX anniversary of THE PARTY OF LABOUR
OF ALBANIA



PUBLISHED BY THE CENTRAL COUNCIL OF
THE TRADE UNIONS OF ALBANIA

- 1971 -

THE PARTY OF LABOUR OF ALBANIA
LEADER AND ORGANIZER OF ALL THE VICTORIES
OF OUR COUNTRY

1971 is the year of two marked events for the Party and the Albanian people: the Sixth Congress of the Party of Labour of Albania will be opened on the first of November, and the thirtieth anniversary of the foundation of the Party of Labour of Albania will be celebrated on the 8th of November.

These two events have given rise to an unprecedented enthusiasm and mobilization. The working class, the agricultural co-operativists, the people's intelligentsia, all the working people of our country, full of pride and optimism, united as one round the Party of Labour of Albania, have been taken along by the revolutionary impetus to go to the festivities with new victories on all the fields of socialist construction of our country.

The 8th of November 1941, the day when the Communist Party (now the Party of Labour of Albania) came into being will remain one of the greatest events which marked the beginning of the forward march towards the deepest and most radical changes - the new and most glorious era in the century-old history of our Fatherland.

The Party of Labour of Albania, which originated from the people and was armed with the science of sciences, the victorious doctrine of Marxism-Leninism, made the people embark on a permanent revolution, leading them courageously and farsighted- from victory to victory.

Since its very beginning the Party of Labour of Albania Armed the people with the precise program of action, thus showing them the right way to make it a reality. This program, based on the teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and in conformity with the concrete historic conditions of Albania, fully responded the vital interests and demands of our people and our Fatherland. Its content lay the basis of the armed and uncompromising struggle against the fascist occupiers and their collaborators, traitors of the country, for the complete liberation of our Fatherland and the overthrow and destruction from its very foundations of the reactionary and antipopular regime of the invaders and the exploiting classes, the establishment of a true people's democratic state power in Albania which was to open the road of carrying out the great economic and social reforms, and of march-

ing still further towards socialism and communism.

Nevertheless, the Party of Labour of Albania was aware that the compiling and publication of the program, no matter how just and revolutionary it might be, it only marked its beginning, the hardest task was to see that the plan be known and accepted by the masses of the people, so that they would work to implement and carry it through. In order to achieve this goal, the Party launched a broad activity of explaining and popularizing her program through an intense political activity so as to make the masses clearly understand it and mobilize them around her. At the same time it launched an all-round attack against the fascists and the traitors. The communists stood at the forefront of the battle, they were the first to sacrifice their lives unhesitatingly for the free dom of their Fatherland. The advice of the Party and the example of the communists became a militant slogan, the slogan of freedom. The people rose as a whole and, under the leadership of the Party, marched onward unreservedly in the war against the fascists and the traitors. The flames of the liberation struggle were rising high everywhere in Albania.

It is precisely through this fire of the

great legendary war that the Party solved great tasks, which secured the victory of the people over the enemy. The Party made a reality the cause of bringing together and organizing the Albanian people into a unique united front in the Antifascist National-Liberation Front, the backbone of which was the alliance of the working class of the peasantry led by the working class. Step by step and passing from small units into into large partisan formations, the Party created the volunteer revolutionary Partisan National-Liberation Army and converted the war into a general armed uprising. During this war the old state power of the occupiers and traitors was destroyed from its very roots and on its ruins were set up the National-Liberation Councils which acted as organs of the war and formed the embrional organs of the future state power.

Our People's Revolution triumphed within a relatively short period as compared with the history of a nation. The inspirer, organizer and leader of this revolution was the Albanian Communist Party. Thus, on November 29, 1944 the People's State Power was established all over the country, marking the greatest victory in the century old history of the

Albanian people.

The splendid merit of the Party of Labour of Albania is that it combined the war of National-Liberation with the struggle for the annihilation of the anti-popular and reactionary regime of the past, for the establishment of the People's State Power. The Party never allowed the bourgeoisie and the landlords to seize the state power from the people or share it with them. It blocked all the roads of intervention to the Anglo-American imperialists in the internal affairs of our country with the greatest firmness. This consequent policy made it possible for the new State Power to exist right on the morrow of the liberation of our Fatherland, the People's State Power, which began its activity to carry on the functions of a revolutionary dictatorship of proletariat. The only leading force of the state power was the Party of the working class.

It is in this way that the Party and people were tempered in the flames of revolution. The victory without it would have been impossible. Had our Party followed the policy preached by the Trotskoites, that is first train the cadres and then begin the war, had it fallen into the positions of the traitorous nationalist organization "Balli Kombëtar" or of the "allies" who preached that time of fighting had not yet come, that we should

wait, etc., it would have had no doubt suffered defeat. But our Party, a revolutionary one, has never nourished "peaceful" illusions, illusions of winning "without bloodshed" and "sacrifices"! Our experience above all demonstrates - Comrade Enver Hoxha has said - that freedom is not awarded, that it should not be expected to be given by the imperialists, by those brutal enemies of freedom and independence of the peoples. National and social liberation is an accomplishment of the people of every country, of the broad working masses themselves and it is achieved through their resolute struggle and efforts."

Right after the liberation of the country and the establishment of the People's State Power, the people and the Party had to face great and complicated historical and construction tasks, on whose solution depended the future of the country and of socialism in Albania. It was indispensable to wipe out all the old feudo-bourgeois structure and superstructure and step on the road to socialist construction and transformations. Alongside with it radical transformations of the inner concepts of the people had to be changed on the basis of the

Marxist-Leninist world outlook and on the communist morale and ideology.

Imperative and urgent was also the construction of the country devastated by the war, the rapid elimination of the age-old economic and cultural backwardness inherited from the past. In fulfilling these tasks our Party followed the teachings of Lenin and Stalin on the precious experience of socialist construction of the Soviet Union, adapting it to the conditions of the country.

The Party of Labour of Albania has been and will always be militant and invincible in applying the principles of proletarian internationalism. The unshakable faithfulness towards Marxism-Leninism has characterized her in all her activity. This is witnessed by the ceaseless struggle carried on by our Party in safeguarding the purity and holding up the banner of Marxism-Leninism against any opportunist trend and demonstration against right opportunism, sectarianism and Trotskyism, not only on a national scale, on an international one, too, against modern revisionism and other brands of any colour. Considering Marxism-Leninism not as a dogma, but as an actual dialectical doctrine and as a concrete leading method, the Party of Labour

of Albania has applied it in a creative way and has enriched it with the experience and conclusions of its revolutionary practice. At the same time, it has done and is doing its utmost to make it be owned by the broad working masses, regarding it as an imperative condition to transform their world outlook, to eliminate the remnants of the past, to make them carry out in a conscientious way and with an uninterrupted speed the revolutionization of the Party, that of the State Power and of the whole life of the country. The Party of Labour of Albania has always considered the necessity of the ideological and political education of the masses as a fundamental problem and as a great task of hers, of her cadres and every collectivity and individual, in mastering the teachings of the classics of Marxism, the Party's history, Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings, the resolutions and decisions of the Party and all the laws and regulations.

" Our Party- Comrade Enver Hoxha has said - has never bargained with its revolutionary principles both in its ranks or on an international scale, never has it admitted the ideological co-existence with ideological concepts alien to Marxism-Leninism. The observation and application in life of

these principles have strengthened the Party of Labour of Albania, which is characterized by the revolutionary spirit, by the firm unity in its ranks, a Party in close unity with the people, capable of carrying out with honour its leading and organizational role both during the period of the liberation struggle, and now in its struggle for the construction of socialism." The whole of its existence, its road and activity has been characterized by an uninterrupted development of class struggle on all fronts and fields. It has seen this struggle with an eye of dialectical and historical materialism, as an objective phenomenon which, independent of its zigzags, will never be interrupted up to the complete victory of communism on an international scale. That is the reason why the Party of Labour of Albania has assumed a staunch stand against its enemies, it has fought in the front line against the fascists, the invaders and the traitors, against the exploiting classes and their remnants, against the individuals following a line contrary to that followed by the Party and socialism, against imperialism and its followers, and has always come out successful, against the Khrushchevite revisionists and their followers and

has also succeeded. Likewise, the Party of Labour of Albania has and is carrying on its class struggle within the people among whom exist non-antagonistic contradictions, on the ideological front in particular, thus giving hard blows to the pressure of the bourgeois revisionist ideology, to the remnants of capitalism and private ownership in the conscience of the individuals, to the manifestations of bureaucracy, economism and intellectualism, superstitions, etc., for the complete triumph of proletarian ideology in relation to work, in society and family, in literature, arts and in all aspects of life.

The Party of Labour of Albania, being a revolutionary one, a party of the working class, has always been and continues to be very closely linked with the working class. "The key to all our victories - Comrade Enver Hoxha has said - has been and continues to be the unshakable unity of the people and with the Party.... Our might rests on the Party-people unity, that is where the hope and the splendid future of new Albania lies." With its just policy, with its fiery word of truthfulness and with its revolutionary activity to see them become a reality, the Party has always interpreted

and realized the aspirations of the working class. That is why the Party is the eye-sight of the people, that is why the workers rose up as one and unhesitatingly followed the communists, united as one sole body in the National-Liberation struggle, which was led by the Party, they were not afraid of any sacrifice, and are continuing the revolution on all fields. The masses are the geniuses, the creators of history. That is why the Party strongly stresses the observation and consequent application of the policy of the masses, the close contact of the communists and of all the cadres with the masses, their participation and tempering at work together with the masses, the listening and application of the voice of the masses, the direct control of the working class on everything and everywhere.

It was this line and the direct leadership of the Party of Labour of Albania that made it possible to face all kinds of situations and overcome all sorts of obstacles in achieving progress, which were created by the imperialists and the revisionists of all colours, and marched from victory to victory. Thus, during these thirty years of its existence, the Party of Labour of Albania leading the Albanian people, has scored only victories, both

in the war of the past and in the struggle for the construction of socialism,

Within a short time the ravages of the war were eliminated and the energies of the working class and of all the working masses were concentrated on the battle for the swift development of the productive forces for a rapid advance and progress of all our economy. The Party followed with consequence and firm resolvedness the course of socialist industrialization, of giving priority to industry in the development of our new socialist economy, considering it as the decisive factor of the country's development on all fields.

The socialist industrialization of the economy began with a slow rhythm and developed through a resolute struggle carried on by the Party of the working class and of all the people, overcoming numerous hardships and obstacles. This had its own explanation. We inherited almost no industry whatsoever, whereas even that little which existed before, was heavily damaged by the war.

The working class, all our people, under the leadership of the Party of Labour of Albania with a courageous struggle and taking no account of hardships and sabotages, marched forward successfu-

lly. They were not deceived by the preachings of the Khrushchevite revisionists about the so-called "international socialist distribution of labour", "specialization and co-operation in production among the socialist countries", etc. which aim at economic and political subjugation of the other countries, trying to make our country an agrarian appendage of theirs. But our country unhesitatingly marched on the road to socialist industrialization which soon gave splendid results, changing the features of our country.

Albania, from a deeply agrarian country, has already been converted into an advanced agrarian-industrial one. Whereas in 1938 the industrial output covered only 8 percent of the whole industrial-agrarian production, in 1970 it rose to 61.7 percent. The priority given to the development of the branches of the output of the means of production has secured a higher and more effective exploitation of our natural resources, it has led towards the consolidation of economic independence of the country and has provided more favourable conditions for a swift development of our economic progress during the Fifth Five-Year Plan, 1971-1975.

Another index which clearly shows the results

of the policy of socialist industrialization of the economy is that of electrification. The electrical energy produced during the whole year in 1938 is now produced in only four days. The electrification of all the villages of our country, which was carried out and completed on the 25th of October 1970, over one year set as a target ahead, and sixteen years ahead of the scheduled plan, witnesses quite clearly the might of our socialist country in raising the economic potentiality, the great attention paid by the Party and the People's State Power on the progress and continuous uplift of the material and cultural well-being of the working masses. The fourth Five-Year Plan 1966-1970 in its overall industrial output and the investment plan were fulfilled in four years and seven months, whereas that of construction works in four years and four months.

Great successes and cardinal transformations have taken place in our countryside, too. The conditions of our countrymen have been miserable in the past, while now our new co-operative villages, this system has been introduced all over the country, actually constitute a powerful source of the broad and multilateral agricultural and dairy

products, closely integrated into the general national economy and rests on sound basis. Relying on their own forces and with the great aid of the People's State Power, the co-operative farms are carrying on, at an ever greater extent an intensive agriculture with an ever higher agro-technical standard. As compared with the pre-war period, the overall agricultural produce has grown up by more than three times in arable land. Thanks to the drainage and irrigation canals opened up to now, over 200,000 hectares of arable land have been reclaimed, the area under cultivation in 1938 being only 29,100 hectares. There are now on our fields more than 11,000 tractors (with an average of 25 HP each), whereas before liberation there were only 30.

Socialism in the countryside has introduced a progress that cannot be compared at all with the past. Our peasant has now a living house. His children attend the eight-year school. The hospital, clinics and the infirmary are quite near to his house. There are now creches and kindergartens in the villages, bath houses, lavatories and centres of culture. The roads have brought the village nearer to the town, while the radio and press link the coun-

tryside will all parts of Albania and the whole world, and the day when they will have the television sets is not far off.

But in order to reach this standard of development it was necessary to make great efforts and struggle. The great alliance of the peasantry with the working class during the war was consolidated first, which constitutes the main social basis of the People's Revolution and of the proletarian dictatorship. The agrarian reform, that is, the distribution of the land to the peasantry, which brought about a deep transformation in the conscience of the masses of the countrymen and in social relations. The age-long dream of the peasantry became a reality. All this opened the way to the other decisive leap forward, the socialist transformation of the countryside. Out of the experience won and thanks to the great work done by the Party to explain the truth, the peasantry was convinced of the superiority of the co-operative order and the only one which can take the peasants out of poverty and save them from any exploitation. That system therefore was introduced all over the country, including the highlands as well.

On the basis of uninterrupted growth of social

ist production and under the leadership of the Party, the material and cultural standard of the masses in our country has grown at a high rate. As a result of this the average living-age of a person in our country has risen to 68 years, as compared with 38 years before liberation. One out of seven persons attends school. The eight-year obligatory education has been introduced not only in town, but in all the countryside as well. What is more, the progress in higher education is splendid: whereas in the past it did not exist in our country at all, in 1969 there were 125 students for every 10,000 inhabitants, thus leaving behind in this field some of the developed countries of Europe.

As a result of the growth of industrial and agricultural output, as well as of the national income, and of providing a just distribution of them, the purchasing power of the working people has risen, the purchase of the main articles is 2-3 and even 4 times higher than that of 1938. During the years of the People's State Power tens of thousands of apartment houses have been built with the state funds, by the workers with the aid of the state, and by the workers themselves. So, more than half the population of our country have

been accomodated in new flats.

The colossal changes which have taken place since liberation are the result of selfless work of our people, they are the result of the just Marxist-Leninist policy of our Party of Labour. The great successes in socialist Albania witnesses once again the truth of the great Leninist principle that the inner factor in revolution and in socialist construction is decisive, that in any action the people should rely on their own forces. This, of course, does not mean that the internationalist aid and support of the class brothers, should be excluded. Our people are particularly thankful to the generous and fraternal aid which has been and is being given by the great Chinese people, by the glorious Communist Party of China and by the dearest friend of our people, the great Marxist-Leninist, Mao Tse-tung.

Our working class, the co-operative farm workers, all the working people of our country see with a great revolutionary optimism our still better and more prosperous future, led by the Party of Labour of Albania with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head. It is for this reason that they are mobilized and exert all their energies in order to go to the 30th

anniversary, the jubilee year of the foundation of the Party of Labour of Albania and to the VIth Congress, having fulfilled and surpassed the 1971 tasks set to them, and resolved to carry out all the tasks to be assigned to them in the Fifth Five-Year Plan, 1971-1975, which will be approved by the coming Party Congress. They are conscious that by doing so, they are also giving their contribution to the advance of the revolutionary movement throughout the world against the reactionary forces led by American imperialism and the renegade clique of the Soviet revisionists.

THE LEADERSHIP OF THE WORKING CLASS IN
REVOLUTION AND SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION

The Party, the working class and all our people are awaiting the glorious jubilee -the XXX-th anniversary of the foundation of the Party of Labour of Albania and its VI-th Congress in an atmosphere of revolutionary and creative work on all fields of life.

The victories of the people, achieved during this period, under the leadership of the Party, have been very great. The achievements of our working class have been particularly monumental. It came forth in the social arena as a leading force of the entire political, ideological, economic, social and cultural life. Under the leadership of the Albanian Communist Party it stood on the forefront of the National-Liberation Struggle and of the struggle for the construction of new Socialist Albania, splendidly realizing the age-long efforts and aspirations of our people for freedom, national independence and social progress. In becoming the master of the country, it created a new society, a socialist state, where exploitation of man by man was forever liquidated.

Our working class, led by its own Party, took in its hands the banner of national liberation. The foundation of the Albanian Communist Party on Nov. 8, 1941 was an imperative historic objective, it marked the crowning of the revolutionary movement in our country, having at its basis the struggle of the working class and the poor peasantry against the feudo-bourgeois ruthless and ferocious oppression and exploitation.

Due to the historic, economic and social conditions of our country, no other class was fit to get in its hands the banner of national liberation. No other class represented itself with a party of its own to assume the leadership in the National-Liberation Struggle, because they were not in a position to practice an independent policy. Thus, our people and in particular the working peasantry, the students, the petty and middle class bourgeoisie, the progressive intellectuals and honest patriots, wholeheartedly greeted and trusted to the working class and its Party the leadership of the National-Liberation Struggle.

The Party unmasked and denounced the Trotskyite viewpoints that, as capitalism in Albania has not developed and "as there exists no proletariat"

nothing could be said about the working class and what is less, about the working class leadership in the National-Liberation struggle. It is true it was small in number, but the enemies of the revolution forgot that the working class is the most revolutionary and the most progressive one in our country, that it had its own Party, its own ideology Marxism-Leninism, which showed the way to fight and score victory.

The main ally and the greatest supporter of the working class was the working peasantry, so much oppressed by the brutal Zogu regime, enslaved by fascism. The working class alone was able to fulfil the aspirations of the peasantry for freedom, land and bread.

The liberation of Albania on Nov. 29, 1944, found the working class and its ally, the peasantry, totally prepared to establish their power in the country, the People's Power, which is a form of the dictatorship of proletariat. This victory, won through bloodshed and sacrifices, was sanctioned on the legal and constitutional point of view by the proclamation of Albania as a People's Republic, which took place on Jan. 11, 1946.

A new era began in the life of the working class

and of all our people, the era of profound economic and social reforms and of the construction of socialism in Albania. At the head of this struggle stood the working class with its Party at the lead.

"Thus - Comrade Enver Hoxha has declared - history trusted to the working class of the country a great mission, to organize the People's Democratic Revolution, stand at the head of this Revolution, of the peasantry in particular, and see to it that that this People's Democratic Revolution advance towards the socialist revolution."

The socialist construction of the country is closely linked with the dictatorship of the proletariat. Socialism cannot exist without proletarian dictatorship. Socialism is firmly bound with the vanguard class of the society, the working class. The working class has been and continues to be at head of the revolutionary transformations on all fields of life, which, by transforming the society, it first of all transforms and tempers the proletarian consciousness, its revolutionary spirit of the vanguard class. In the general conclusions of the History of the Party of Labour of Albania it is said that, "the triumph of the people's revolution and the construction of the economic basis of socialism

were achieved under the leadership of the working class. The complete construction of the socialist society is being realized under its leadership, too.

As a class directly linked with big production, with a high conscience, as a vanguard class with its vanguard Party, the working class objectively stands at the head of the revolutionary process of socialist construction in our country.

The role of leadership and control of our working class has particularly grown in the actual phase of the further deepening of the revolutionization of the life in our country. Our working class has assumed this role and continues to carry it on directly by itself with the help of the Party. The role of direct leadership and control of the working class was not at the same level at the beginning. This is explained by the fact that it was still very small in number, it was not as yet formed, developed and tempered as a class, its organizing skill was insufficient, its ideological, technical and level was still low, while the country was a backward agrarian one, with numerous semi-feudal vestiges and with a weak economy. This situation began to change rapidly thanks to the big revolutionary reforms, to the socialist industrialization and

to the collectivization of agriculture, applied by our Party. Not only the working class has grown in number, but at the same time it has been transformed into an industrial working class, its ideological, political and political, educational and technical level has greatly grown up achieving a high organizational skill. In the course of ideological education, where the History of the Party, the other Party documents and Comrade Enver Hoxha's works were studied, more than 300,000 workers learned Marxism-Leninism in action linked with the actual moment, one eighth of the workers have graduated the secondary schools and their number increases each passing year. During the 1970-1971 school year alone, one fifth of the whole number of workers attended school without interrupting their work, 13,000 of whom attended the University and its branches opened at the centers of production. Now we have detachments of workers with a higher qualification, being in charge of the most modern machines and technical processes. The process of further ideological, political, educational and technical skill of the working class is rapidly progressing. Our working class is being consolidated in all respects, its conscience as a proletarian class is being

elevated. All this has strengthened its role as a leading class and will continue to strengthen it still further in future. The Party and Comrade Enver Hoxha have considered it as a big problem of primary ideological, political, organizational and practical importance.

The attitude as regards the leading and controlling role of the working class is further developing the revolution, the consolidation of proletarian dictatorship, the safeguarding of the victories achieved, the elimination of all possibilities of the appearance of revisionism and the restoration of capitalism. The bitter experience of the Soviet Union and of the other countries where revisionist cliques are in power, demonstrates this quite clearly. The enemies and the renegates of revolution and of the cause of the working class in those countries have taken the power in their hands after having systematically undermined the leading and controlling role of the working class in the life of the country, after having undermined the proletarian dictatorship.

Our Party as concerns the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism, thoroughly analyzing the situation and the development of revolution in

our country under the conditions of the proletarian dictatorship and, drawing the conclusions of the experience gained from the countries where the new bourgeoisie has come into power, has followed and is firmly following its Marxist-Leninist policy of the revolutionary class, the policy of the consolidation of proletarian dictatorship and of uninterruptedly deepening the revolution, the line of the hegemony of the working class on all the life of the country.

Our Party has drawn out all these important conclusions and has made political and theoretical generalizations of universal importance which have found their complete and systematic formulations in numerous works of Comrade Enver Hoxha. In these works Comrade Enver Hoxha has elaborated in a multilateral way, highly upraising the leading and controlling role of the working class under the conditions of proletarian dictatorship, in view of incessant continuation of socialist revolution and of its further development. In order to achieve this aim, Comrade Enver Hoxha teaches us that it is indispensable for the working class to raise without any relaxation the ideological and political level and class conscience and, through its ex-

ample, temper the working masses as well."The control of the working class - declares Comrade Enver Hoxha - is the safe means by which the working class holds firmly in its hand the proletarian leadership and guarantees the application of the policy of its Party, of its program."

Our working class, under the leadership of the Party, stands on the vanguard of the struggle for the thorough revolutionization of the life in the country.

In this struggle it acts with all its energies on the front line as a vanguard political force. All attempts to limit the activity of the working class within the working center above all the mass cultural activity, by considering the working class as a working force solely to construct and produce material goods, to surpass the norms and the production plans, is an open manifestation of economism and technocratism of the most dangerous kind, which impedes directly the leading political role of the working class. That is an open deviation towards revisionism. Our Party and Comrade Enver Hoxha have severely condemned all concepts which aim at limiting the activity of the working class within the enterprise. They have appreciated and always appreciate the role of the working class mainly

as a great vanguard leading political force, as the most revolutionary force which gives the tone to the whole life of the country in the struggle for the construction of the new socialist and communist society." The Party - Comrade Enver Hoxha has declared - as an organized vanguard of the working class, should always be conscious that our power rests on the dictatorship of this class and, consequently it should solidly rely on it, be educated by it, and teach it the theory and practice, make it entirely master of the peasantry and of all the other strata of the society, and never permit that the working class leadership be substituted by the leadership of the administration."

The Party not only has kept in mind such a problem, but it has applied it in practice during its activities. In virtue of the leadership of the Party an overwhelming majority of the candidate and new members admitted in the Party, are workers coming directly from industrial production. The best representatives of the working class have been elected in the leading organs of the Party, State organs and mass organizations. A good number of the managers of the enterprises and factories and directors of different sectors,

are from among the ranks of the working class. The majority of the cadres of our People's Army are sons of the working class. Cadres for the administration, the colleges and other state organs of the economy, education culture etc. are taken from among the workers coming directly from production.

The Party guarantees the leadership of the working class on all the life of the country, thus firmly following the line of the masses. The working class and all the working people of Albania have expressed their opinion on issues concerning important ideological, political, economic, educational, cultural and social problems. The working class gives the tone to the great political campaigns during the elections for the state organs. It proposes the candidates, participates actively in the discussions for their approval, casts its votes for its best sons and daughters. The Party directives on the targets to be aimed at in the Five-Year Plans, are always broadly discussed by the working class and the workers make proposals and remarks, thus directly participating on the planning of our people's economy. During the discussions on the Fourth Five-Year Plan 1966-1970 alone 174,000 workers took part in the discussions and made more than 141,000 proposals; tens of thousands

of workers participated in the popular discussions on the further revolutionization of our school. The number of workers participating in the mass movement of the technical and scientific revolutionization is very great. The working class is at the head of the great ideological revolutionary movements in placing the general interest above the personal one, in the struggle for the complete emancipation of the women, in the struggle against religion, backward habits and the remnants in the conscience of the people inherited by the old society. The movement of going to the aid of the countryside, of narrowing the gap between the town and the countryside, of consolidating the alliance between the working class and the working peasantry is going on at full speed. A good number of the elite to the countryside to work there forever or for two to three years with the aim bringing to the countryside the spirit of the working class and of helping to the further development of our collectivized village; tens of thousands of workers from towns go to help the co-operative peasantry during the big harvesting campaigns, help them in opening irrigation canals, in building up terraces, in reclaiming new arable land, in electrifying the villages, etc.

In applying the line of the masses, the Party and the working class attach a particular importance to the just socialist relations between the leading cadres and the workers. The Party and the working class have a great consideration for the cadres. They are the sons and daughters of the working class and of other working masses; they are the servants of the people, the devoted workers of the proletarian revolution. The revolutionary and proletarian tempering of the cadres was carried on during the National-Liberation struggle and is carried on now during the construction of socialism. This revolutionary training is going on now in the struggle for the further and more powerful revolutionization of the life of the country against the foreign manifestations in the concepts of the people as well as in the struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism, for the socialist construction and the defence of our Fatherland.

The Party and the people do their utmost to keep their cadres pure, to impede their falling into the apathy of the bourgeois bureaucratism and degenerate into the positions of a new bourgeois class for privileged positions, and become the dominating class, as it happened in the Soviet U-

nion and in the other revisionist countries. The working class does not permit the arrogant behaviour presumptuous attitude in this respect. It exercises control on all directions. The cadres are obliged to report to the working class on their activity. In conformity with the Party directives, the appointment of the cadres to different posts is examined in meetings by the workers before a final decision is taken. The managers of the enterprises issue periodical reports to the workers on the work done in them. This does not affect at all the principle of unique leadership of our socialist enterprises, but it is a complementary practice. This fundamental principle which defines the relations between the cadres and the working masses is based on the fact of "learning from the masses and then teaching them". Our working class considers the Party directives according to which the cadres have to pass a good part of their working period at the enterprises directly working in production, while those of the administration have to go for one month a year to direct production work, as a new and very important step in protecting them against bureaucratism and against their getting detached from the masses.

The working class has exercised and goes on to exercise its control on all the life of the coun-

try by applying three forms of control: the control of its Party, that of its State and its direct control. All these forms do not exclude the one from the other, they are complementary, all the three are necessary for the working class.

The direct control of the working class assumed, during these recent years, a vast development, particularly following Comrade Enver Hoxha's speech of the 9th of April 1968 delivered at the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania. It was a very important speech that gave rise to great mass achievements. It drew into activity the Party and the masses, it opened broad horizons of action, it gave new ideological weapons to the Party and to the working class in their struggle of further deepening the revolution, in having always a red and invincible Albania a fortress of socialism on the Adriatic coast.

The working class control in our country is being constantly ~~being~~ developed and perfected. It secures the leadership of the Party, which is its inspirer, it extends on all the fields of life of the country and grasps the fundamental problems of ideology, politics, work, education and of our revolutionary practice.

The leading role of the of the working class on all the fields of life will increasingly raise the consolidation and tempering of class conscience, the further strengthening of Marxist-Leninist ideology, with the teachings of our Party our Party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, with the revolutionary actions, with the day-to-day struggle to to see their teachings and directives become a reality. It is thus that our working class, led by its Party and endowed by its triumphant ideology, Marxism-Leninism, will raise ever higher its leading role in the struggle of our people for the construction of Socialism and communism.

IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA
IT IS BEING FOUGHT FOR A GENERAL WELLBEING
OF THE PEOPLE

The problem of the general wellbeing, of raising the material and cultural standard of all the people, has been and remains to be the main problem and the fundamental aim of socialist construction in the People's Republic of Albania. This is due to the very nature of our socialist order and its basic economic law.

What does the phrase "general wellbeing of the people" mean and how has it been effectively realized in practice? First of all it should be understood that in our country the general living standard is not defined by the income of the working people through their direct wages alone. They benefit free of charge a good part of their necessities through the funds of social income. Such benefits are, for example, the right of education, medical treatment, cultural service, all of them done without any pay, the funds reserved for the aid given to the parents with many children, etc., compensation by the state of part of the pay for their children in kindergartens and creches. Besides, the direct pay in our country is not affected by any sort of taxation. The rent of the houses and the communal

service are quite low. For example, the rent of an apartment house (two rooms and a kitchen) is equal to an average pay a worker gets for one or one and a half workday.

Another thing to be kept in mind concerning the meaning of the general wellbeing is that the calculated standard of wellbeing of the working people is almost the effective standard of the wellbeing of all the people. This means that, as there does not exist any great difference in the wages, the calculated average of wellbeing is very near to that effectively existing in everyday life and practice. It is altogether different in the capitalist countries, where the difference between the income of the masses of the people and that of the capitalists as well as that of the new group being transformed into bourgeois, is very high. The calculated standard of wellbeing (based on their statistical data) which they propagate, is, in fact, very far away from reality. As a result of capitalist exploitation, of the appropriation of unpaid work in the capitalist countries, the unprecedented existing polarization is quite known. On the one hand a handful of people own unimaginable riches and live a luxurious and uncontrolled life, and, on the other hand, the working class and the masses of the people are oppressed and

exploited. Such a differentiated process is also getting deeper each passing day in the Soviet Union and in the other countries where revisionist cliques have seized power. Under such conditions every calculated average of the living standard is a false one and does not reflect the reality of everyday life. Comrade Enver Hoxha has stressed that the modern revisionists, despite their great noise in propagating their wellbeing, in this respect, they are in fact following an altogether antisocialist policy and in clear contrast with the vital interests of the working people.

With our revolutionary concept of wellbeing are also linked some other factors. Such is, for example the fact that in our country all efforts are being made to have the people's wellbeing uninterruptedly improved within our possibilities and conditions. It is for this reason that the carrying forward of socialism and the improvement of material wellbeing as well as the cultural standard of the working people have always been considered by our Party as one and indivisible problem of its policy and activity.

On the other hand, in our country it is not aimed at improving the wellbeing of a group of people or of a certain class, but it is aimed at a general wellbeing of all the people. This does not mean that in

our country the Party and the government apply, at this phase of socialism, the principle of "egalitarianism" in wages and in the standard of living. This would indicate overpassing the phase, that is to say, applying in socialism the communist principle of distribution, which would have a negative political, ideological and economic repercussions. In the People's Republic of Albania the principle of compensation according to the amount of work and its quality is rigorously applied. But this principle is applied in a Marxist-Leninist way and in a revolutionary one and not by words, as the revisionists are doing. In practice, by wrongly applying this principle, they foster a privileged class of new capitalists to get richer in the most varied ways and means, to the expense of the broad masses of people, who find it difficult to fulfil many of their primary necessities.

Besides the concept of general wellbeing in our country is also linked with the fact that it is incompatible with the satisfaction of the micro-bourgeois wishes, but aims at fulfilling the indispensable material and cultural necessities in public service and health. So, it has to do

with all the needs which necessary for the everyday life of the people in its everyday economic and social aspects. By doing so, the Party has fought and is fighting against any vulgarization of the revolutionary concept of wellbeing and rejects any aspect which damages the interests of the people for good quality, resisting and nice quality products and for the best possible public service.

The Party of Labour of Albania and our People's Government have taken care in the past as well as at present to see that the wellbeing of the masses be incessantly improved, not only for the present, but for the future as well, harmonizing it with the present-day interests and those of the prospective, through the state plan.

The revolutionary experience of our socialist construction demonstrates that this harmonization is achieved when the accumulation funds always increase quicker than the consumers' fund in the distribution of the national income. As a result of a quicker growth of the accumulation fund, the specific weight of accumulation in the national income grew by 26.9 percent during the Second Five-Year Plan, by 28.7 percent during the Third Five-Year Plan, and during the fourth Five-Year Plan it grew

by 34 percent.

The working class and the working masses of the people are educated by our Party with the right conception that the wellbeing is not awarded, but it is achieved through work and sweat of all the people, ceaselessly consolidating and strengthening the people's economy, fulfilling and overpassing the State Economic Plan, raising the working productivity and lowering the cost of production, by effectively applying the revolutionary principle of mainly relying on one's own forces.

Thus, the overall industrial output in 1970 was 83 percent larger than that of 1965, as against 50-54 percent in the Fourth Five-Year Plan, foreseen by the directives of the Fifth Congress of the Party of Labour of Albania. The annual average rhythm of production in industry was 12.9 percent as against 8.7 percent foreseen in the directives. The volume of investments, as compared with the Third Five-Year Plan, rose by 55 percent and that of construction works by 46 percent as against 34 and 18 percent respectively, foreseen by the plan.

The national income grows on the basis of uninterrupted social development, which is the main index of the material wellbeing of the masses.

Thus, in 1971, the average income was 8.3 times

that of 1938 and for every inhabitant five times. The actual per capita income of the population grew to the point foreseen by the directives of the Five Year Plan. On this basis the purchase fund in 1970 grew by 30 percent or 2.1 times the general growth of the population.

The steps taken in favour of the working masses have greatly influenced the growth of their well-being. Besides the fact that Albania is a country where no direct taxation or taxes are taken from the population, an important factor for the growth of the real income has been a reduction of the prices of the broad consumers' goods and public services. The circulation of retail goods in 1970 grew by 45 percent as against 1965, and 10 times that of 1938.

Important steps have been taken for the improvement of housing, considering this as a problem of the masses of the people. 73.000 new flats and houses were built during the Fourth Five-Year Plan, of which 29.000 in towns, or 13.000 flats more than foreseen, and 44.000 houses in the countryside. The rent of a flat amounts to less than 3 percent of the income of a family in town. All the villages were electrified in 1970, thus completed one year the fixed time limit, which will greatly influence on the de-

development of the productive forces and of the cultural and social life of our socialist village; thus, our country is one of the few countries in the world with towns and villages all electrified.

Medical service, free of charge for all the population, based on the communist principle "to each one according to his needs", has been extended, it is of a better quality now and is being better specialized each passing day. The number of health institutions in 1970 was 32.5 times that of 1938. In 1970, for every 1.000 inhabitants there were seven beds in the hospitals, whereas in 1938 there was only one bed for the same number of inhabitants. In 1938 there was only one physician and one dentist for every 8.500 inhabitants, whereas in 1970 there were one physician and one dentist for every 1.160 inhabitants. The natural growth of the population in our country is one of the highest in Europe. In 1970 Albania had a population of 2.135.000 inhabitants, as against 1.400.000 inhabitants in 1938. The average living age of the people in 1970 was 68 years as against 36 years in 1938. Health service in Albania is assuming a preventive character each passing day.

There exists a whole system of social insurance applied in favour of all the workers in case

they become disabled at work, get ill, suffer from any accident, retire, as well as for pregnant women who don't go to work for a fixed time before and after giving birth to a child, for those people who have to take care of ill persons in their families, for those who are under quarantine, etc., as well as for the members of the family who have not reached the adult age, but have lost the member of the family responsible for their upbringing.

The successes achieved in the improvement of the living standard of the working masses is a testimony of the right revolutionary policy of the Party of Labour of Albania, skillfully led by the Central Committee with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head. It is a guarantee for greater successes during the new 1971-1975 Five-Year Plan.
