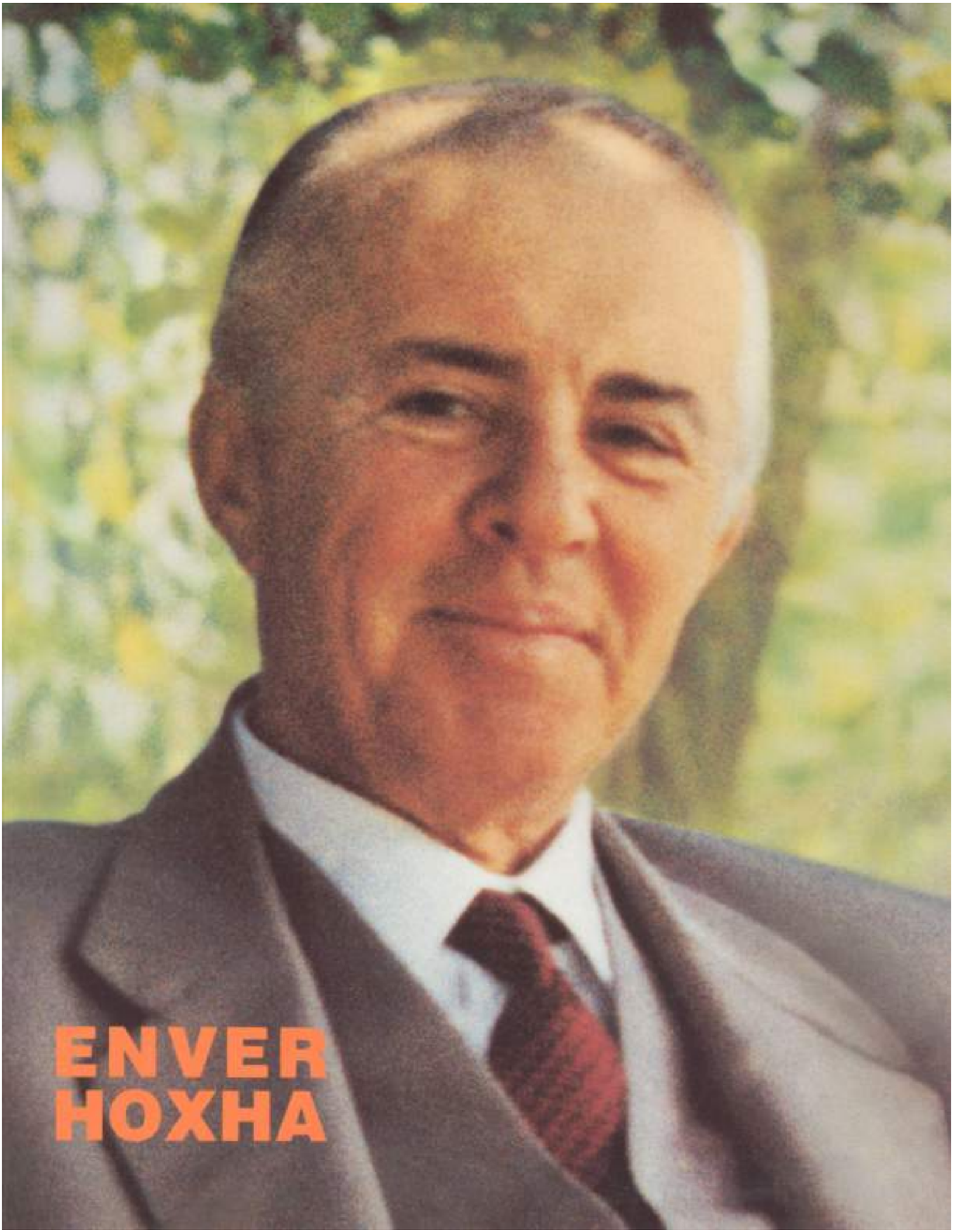

ENVER
HOXHA

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ENVER HOXHA
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Publication of the Institute of Marxist-Leninist Studies at the CC of the PLA

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Childhood an youth



In the Communist Movement



In the years of the National Liberation War



The founder of the New Albania



The architect of socialism



ENVER HOXHA - BANNER OF STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM AND SOCIALISM

RAMIZ ALIA
First Secretary of the CC of the PLA



Just as the heights of mountains stand out more clearly on the horizon when you are far from them, so the figures of outstanding men like Enver grow and become more majestic the more time passes from the separation from them. The biography of such men who come into the life of society with great missions is one with the history of the epochs which give birth to them, of the peoples of whom they become interpreters and of the movements which they lead.

The whole spiritual wealth of our people is embodied in the figure on Enver Hoxha. He inherited and personified the finest virtues of famous Albanian fighters of the past and added to them the new quality of the communist leader. His figure is a brilliant harmonization of the valour and wisdom, of the endurance and the creative spirit of our people.

In the brilliant example of Enver Hoxha history proved once again the great Marxist truth that no leader can rise to the level of the requirements of the time without having deep roots among the people, without gaining the trust and the total support of the working masses. Enver Hoxha became a great popular leader because he loved the people that gave him birth with all the strength of his spirit, because he placed all his colossal revolutionary activity in the service of the happiness of the masses and the progress of Albania.

The name of Enver Hoxha is inseparable from that of the Party which he created and led for nearly half a century. When Albania was at the crossroads of history, when the very existence of the Albanian people and nation had been placed in doubt, many Albanians felt the gravity of the situation, but those who were able to see the coming days of freedom and prosperity beyond the black enslavement were few indeed. There were thousands



and thousands of honest patriots and fighters who were not lacking in the readiness to make any sacrifice for the freedom of the Homeland, but few of them were able to understand what the struggle of the people needed to achieve victory. Enver Hoxha was the first who saw the essential need for the creation of the Communist Party as the key link to save the Homeland and bring the people into the light.

The formation of the Communist Party of Albania in those gloomy and troubled times of the early forties was one of the exemplary acts of the ideological and political courage of Comrade Enver Hoxha. It was no easy matter to defend an Albania weakened by poverty, plundered and occupied by foreigners, such as our country was in those years. It was no easy matter to take the fate of the people and the Homeland in hand precisely at those most tragic moments, the gravest in their existence, when they found themselves abandoned, confused and in an impasse. Only a person who has unshakeable faith in his ideal and in the final victory, who has trust in the people and the banner of communism, could take upon himself such a great historic responsibility to lead the masses in the fight for the freedom of the Homeland and for socialism.

Enver Hoxha designed and built the new Albania, the Albania of the people, socialist Albania. He not only foresaw and mapped out the course which our Homeland would follow and the appearance it would assume, but also placed himself in the forefront of the struggle and battles of the people to make the boldest dreams and aspirations of all generations a reality.

Comrade Enver Hoxha led the people and the Party for nearly fifty years, but carried the Homeland whole centuries forward. He led the people in two great epic struggles, in the National Liberation War which overthrew the old world of oppression and exploitation and gave the Albanian people their power, and in the struggle for the construction of the new society of triumphant socialism. Enver led the Party and the people to unknown paths, in the struggle for the industrialization of the country, for the modernization of agriculture and for the flowering of Albanian education, culture, art and science. Our impregnable defence, likewise, is his work. He taught the Party and our people to rely on their own forces. By applying this principle at every stage, our Albania made an unprecedented leap from darkness into light, from feudalism to socialism. The epoch of the Party and Enver Hoxha is the

epoch in which the country was reborn, man was reborn, and which opened boundless horizons to life and creative activity.

All the political-ideological, moral and material developments in our socialist society have their foundation and inspiration in the Marxist-Leninist ideas of Comrade Enver. They are ideas which orientate towards new higher developments, ideas which open up to the future and help to march towards it with sure steps. Our people and Party will always have them as a compass to be directed by them, as a guide to action.

Comrade Enver did not learn scientific communism at schools, courses or academies. The century of the Albanian people's struggles to emerge in the light of freedom, the class battles of the world proletariat for social justice and progress gave birth to him, raised him and moulded him as a communist and revolutionary. In Enver Hoxha communism and Marxist-Leninist science found the man with training and knowledge, equipped with the qualities and virtues necessary to propagate, defend and apply them consistently in the Albanian reality.

The unity of the depth of the thinking with the simplicity of its expression is characteristic of all Comrade Enver's work. This quality makes his work understandable to working people of all categories. Enver detested pompous and inflated phraseology. In his theoretical work there are no definitions and categorical formulations as in school textbooks. He was an outstanding Marxist thinker and philosopher and, as such, an irreconcilable enemy of empty abstractions and academic theorizing.

Comrade Enver had a special ability to sum up and draw very important conclusions from even a simple action of the revolutionary practice of the masses. By observing and studying the development of the present- day revolutionary movement, the international situation and the dialectical process of the progress of the Albanian society, he dealt with a series of capital questions of the world revolution and the socialist construction of Albania with complete scientific competence. His Marxist opinion carries solid weight in matters of philosophy and politics, ideology and the economy, culture and art, in military and international issues.

The figure of Comrade Enver represents an organic blending of human virtues. In him the noble ideals for which he fought were perfectly combined with his fine feelings and spiritual beauty. His heart and whole being





responded with a profound humanism to all the people's feelings and worries in life. Comrade Enver rejoiced both over the bringing into production of a gigantic combine and over the birth of a new citizen of the Republic; both over the production of the first handful of superphosphate and over the appearance of a new song. He thought, designed and worked about the future and prosperity of the Homeland just as he paid attention to the living conditions of a pensioner or of an orphanage. He worried over every shortage, over every weakness and carelessness which hindered the work, but worry over the health of a comrade would keep him awake, too. In his figure, the great preoccuptions over the fate of the Homeland and socialism were completely blended with his human concern about the troubles of any simple worker.

His devotion to the cause of the people and the Home land, his loyalty to the Party and consistent adherence to Marxism-Leninism were the most important factors which made his profound thinking and healty judgement, foresight, wisdom and patience in general, his boldness and courage, when boldness and courage were called for, but also severity when severity was necessary, distinguishing features of Comrade Enver.

On its course of freedom, genuine independence and ceaseless social progress, little Albania has encountered innumerable difficulties and great obstacles and savage and cunning rabid enemies. But whenever danger appeared, it was Enver Hoxha who emerged to face the storm, it was he who cleared the black clouds from the horizon, it was he who raised the people to their feet and filled them with confidence and optimism. Just as he was kind with the people, with revolutionaries and honest people everywhere in the world, he was severe and stern with enemies, provocateurs, the sinister people of the counter-revolution.

The Party of Labour of Albania, with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, has never bargained over principles. With unrivalled courage it has condemned the aggressive policy of the superpowers, the United States of America and the Soviet Union, and has torn the mask from modern revisionists of all hues, whether Khrushchevite, Titoite, Eurocommunist or Chinese. This struggle of exceptional importance constitutes a brilliant page in the history of the international communist movement. In Enver Hoxha the true communists and revolutionaries of all continents have had a great internationalist friend and an ardent

supporter. That is why they write and speak with respect and affection for our glorious leader.

The words and thinking of Comrade Enver, the directives and programs that he formulated represent the synthesis of the collective thinking of the Party. In his speeches or contributions to discussion Comrade Enver simply returned to the Party and the people their own thinking, expressed and consulted in the most democratic and direct form, summed up and synthesized by him. The unity of the Party with Comrade Enver in thought and action stemmed from this permanent connection which was part of his method of work. Just as the people and the Party listened attentively to the words of Comrade Enver and hurled themselves into action to put them into practice, he, too, in working meetings and in chance contacts, insistently sought the ideas and opinions of the comrades.



In the versatile figure of Comrade Enver it is difficult to distinguish which of his features was the main one, which aspect of him was the determining one. He was a leader of the new type and an outstanding statesman; a great diplomat and a perfect organizer; an innovative ideologist and a keen-minded politician; a reformer of social life and an architect of the socialist construction. But there is one feature that characterized his whole being: his love for the people. Comrade Enver was not born a statesman - his love for the people and the Homeland made him that. Comrade Enver did not graduate from any school of diplomacy - his duty to Albania made him a diplomat. Comrade Enver was not an ideologist and thinker from the halls of universities - his devotion to the cause of the revolution armed him with this quality. Comrade Enver gained his schooling as a communist organizer in the actions of the partisan war for the freedom and independence of the Homeland and in the great battles for the construction of socialism.

The figure of Enver Hoxha is one of great social value. Our communists, cadres and all our people must learn not only from his theoretical works, but also from his practical activity as a leader and a man. They must learn how to love and live with the people, how to understand and solve their problems; they must learn how to love and defend the Homeland, how to fight for its happiness and progress; how to safeguard and continuously develop the revolutionary internationalist spirit. All of us must learn not to be afraid of any difficulty, just as Enver Hoxha was



not afraid; to find our bearings correctly and unerringly in any situation, just as he did; to organize and manage affairs with knowledge and culture, as he did; to always be progressive and fight for the new, as he fought; to always be on the offensive and initiative, to always be vigilant towards class enemies so that our hearts beat for the Homeland and communism, just as Enver Hoxha's heart beat.

Our generation, the generations of today are happy that they had the honour to be contemporaries and co-fighters, each on his own front, of this legendary hero and immortal teacher. But for our people and the future generations there is another equally great honour, the honour of fighters who will carry the work of Comrade Enver even further ahead, by carrying out to the full the sacred vow which the Party and people have made to keep Albania permanently red, to guard our unity like the apple of our eye and to forge constantly ahead on the road of communism.

Leaders such as Enver Hoxha are the product of a given epoch and have epoch-making stature. Just as the historical epochs can never be forgotten, so their heroes live on, honoured and respected forever. Our people are proud that, whenever the name of this son of theirs is mentioned anywhere in the world, Albania, communism, genuine freedom and independence will be implied.

For five hundred years our people have kept alive the legendary figure of Skanderbeg and were kept alive by it. At the most dramatic moments in the life of the nation the Albanian patriots, democrats and revolutionaries turned to this figure, evoked it and made it their banner in great battles. And Skanderbeg assisted them.

Just as the wars and deeds of Skanderbeg have inspired the patriotism and spirit of resistance of the Albanians, the name and work of Enver Hoxha will be the banner of our people in the struggle for socialism and the prosperity of the Homeland through the centuries. With his majestic work Comrade Enver Hoxha will always inspire the communists and people to great deeds and ceaseless progress. He will always be present in the joys and worries of our society. The present and future generations will be guided by his teachings. Faced with any major question, faced with any difficulty or obstacle, they will seek the advice of Enver.

And Enver will assist them. He will give them answers through his work.





"My beloved town, where I was born, I am greatful to you for ever, because you raised me, you taught me, and you gave me strength to perform my duties to the Homeland and to fight for the victory of those who were oppressed, of those who suffered from poverty and hunger."

Enver Hoxha



View of Gjirokastra







1. The house where Comrade Enver Hoxha was born (restored) **2.** Halil Hoxha. **3.** Gjylo Hoxha. **4.** Participants in the Assembly of Vlora in 1912. Above, in the second line, sixth from the left - Hysen Hoxha. **5.** Insurgent detachment at Cepo in Gjirokastra, in 1912. **6.** Hysen Hoxha.

Enver Hoxha was born on October 16, 1908, in a patriotic Gjirokastra family. His mother, Gjylo, was an unpretentious woman of the people. His father, Halil, who before and during the First World War had known the sufferings of the economic emigrant, with the small income of a minor clerk, coped with the needs of his family and the cost of raising and educating five children, with difficulty. Enver Hoxha spent his childhood and early youth in the town of his birth, in an evironment closely linked with the struggle for national liberation and the progress of Albania.



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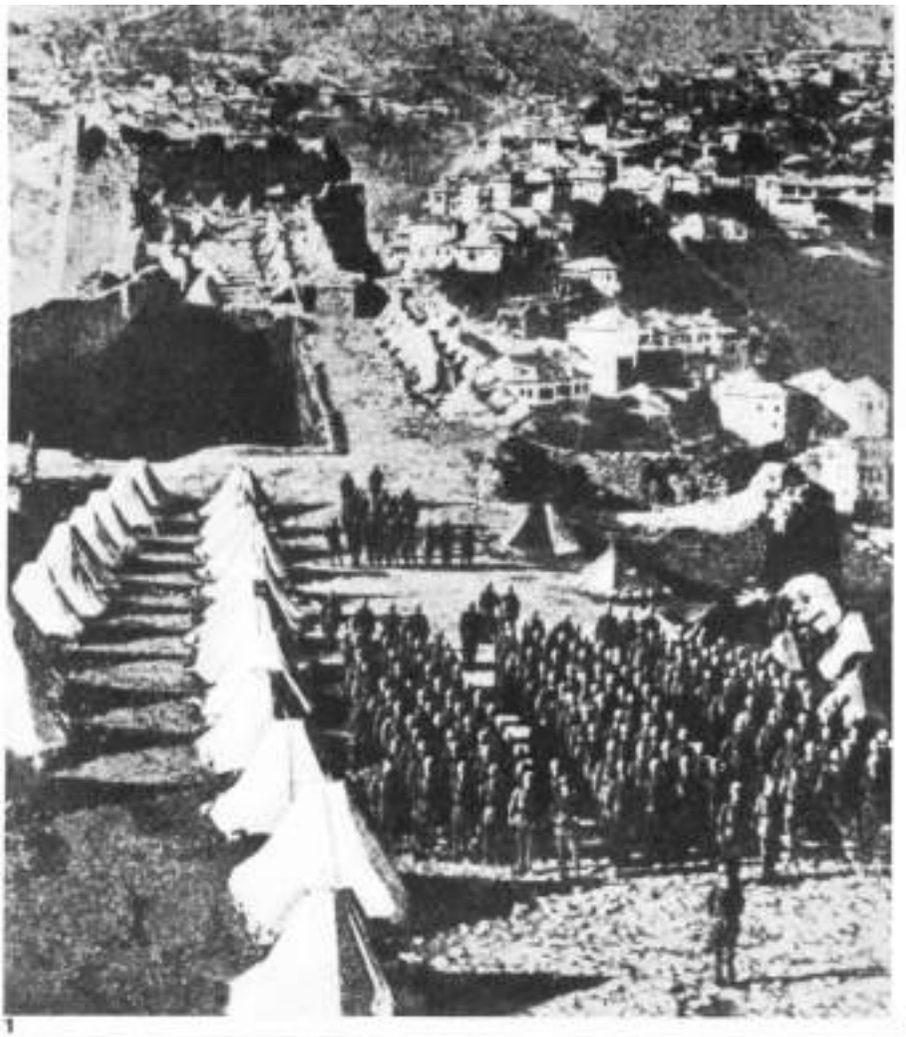


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On November 28, 1912 the ceaseless struggles for freedom against the Ottoman occupation were crowned with the proclamation of the independence of Albania at the Assembly of Vlora. Enver Hoxha's uncle, Hysen Hoxha, a well-known patriot with authority, chairman of a number of patriotic and cultural associations in the town and initiator of the first Albanian school in Gjirokastra, took part in this great event as a delegate of Gjirokastra. Hysen Hoxha played an appreciable role in the civic and patriotic education of Enver Hoxha, especially during the absence of his father, when the latter was in economic emigration in the USA.



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91	Enver Hoxha Hoxhamehmet Lindur në Gjirokastër më 16.X. më 1908 në Gjirokastër Babai Halil Hoxha Fshatar	1.X.1920		I	4																			
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In March 1913, only three and a half months after the proclamation of independence, Gjirokastra and the surrounding zones were occupied by the Greek chauvinists who were replaced three years later by the Italian imperialists. Enver Hoxha was to spend his childhood under this occupation regime (1913-1919), amidst the permanent popular restistance which was crowned with the war of Vlora in 1920, with the liberation of the territories occupied by the foreigners. Beginning from this period, amidst dramatic events and struggles for freedom and for the preservation of the territorial integrity of the country, the young Enver Hoxha was imbued with great love for the Homeland, for its freedom and independence.



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1. Military forces of occupation in the Gjirokastra Castle during the First World War. **2.** Enver Hoxha, a pupil in the French Lycee in Gjirokastra (school-year 1923-1924). **3.** Page of the register with the marks for the first three months of the fifth year of the public school. **4.** Pupils and teachers of the school "Drita". July 1, 1921. Enver Hoxha fourth from the right in the back row. **5.** The school "Drita" (building on the left, 1920).

In the years 1917-1923 Enver Hoxha attended lessons at the public school "Drita", which was opened through the efforts of Gjirokastra patriots in the grave conditions of the Italian occupation. Together with his first steps on the road to knowledge, in these years the young Enver Hoxha became acquainted with the great events of the democratic movement of 1920-1924, which left indelible impressions on him.



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1. Enver Hoxha third from the right, amongst relations and members of his family. 1926 **2.** Members of the theatrical group of the "Student" association at Gjirokastra. Enver Hoxha first from the right in the first row. **3.** Enver Hoxha in the school-year 1926-1927. **4.** Pupils and teachers of the French Lycee of Gjirokastra on an excursion. 1924. Enver Hoxha - second from the left in the back row. **5.** With pupils and teachers of the Lycee of Gjirokastra. Enver Hoxha third from the left in the second row.

After leaving the public school "Drita" (1917-1923), Enver Hoxha continued his studies at the French Lycée newly opened in Gjirokastra (1923-1927). At his period, a zealous pupil, thirsting for knowledge and culture, he was formed also as a revolutionary democratic youth. An admirer of Avni Rustemi, a sympathizer of the progressive "Bashkimi" Association and the Bourgeois-Democratic Revolution of June 1924, Enver Hoxha, after the counter- revolutionary change and the advent to power of A. Zog (December 1924), was to align himself with the forces of opposition to the regime of mediaeval obscurantism which prevailed in Albania.

"... for days on end we read in French ... what had occurred in Russia. ,,A new world began to dawn in my young brain. It was the first spark of a great fire which enlightened me in the home of a poor proletarian ... It must have been the year 1926."

Enver Hoxha



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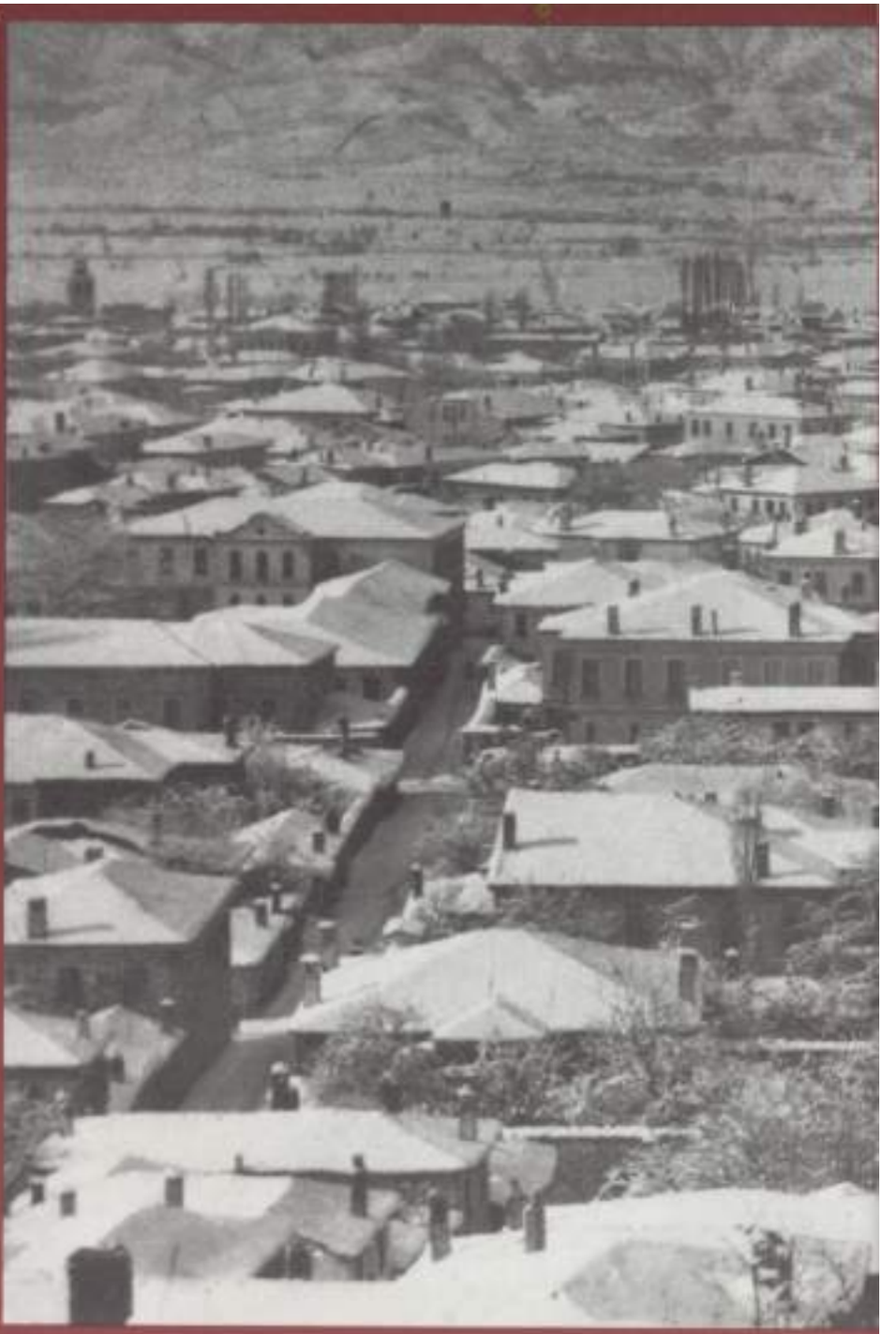


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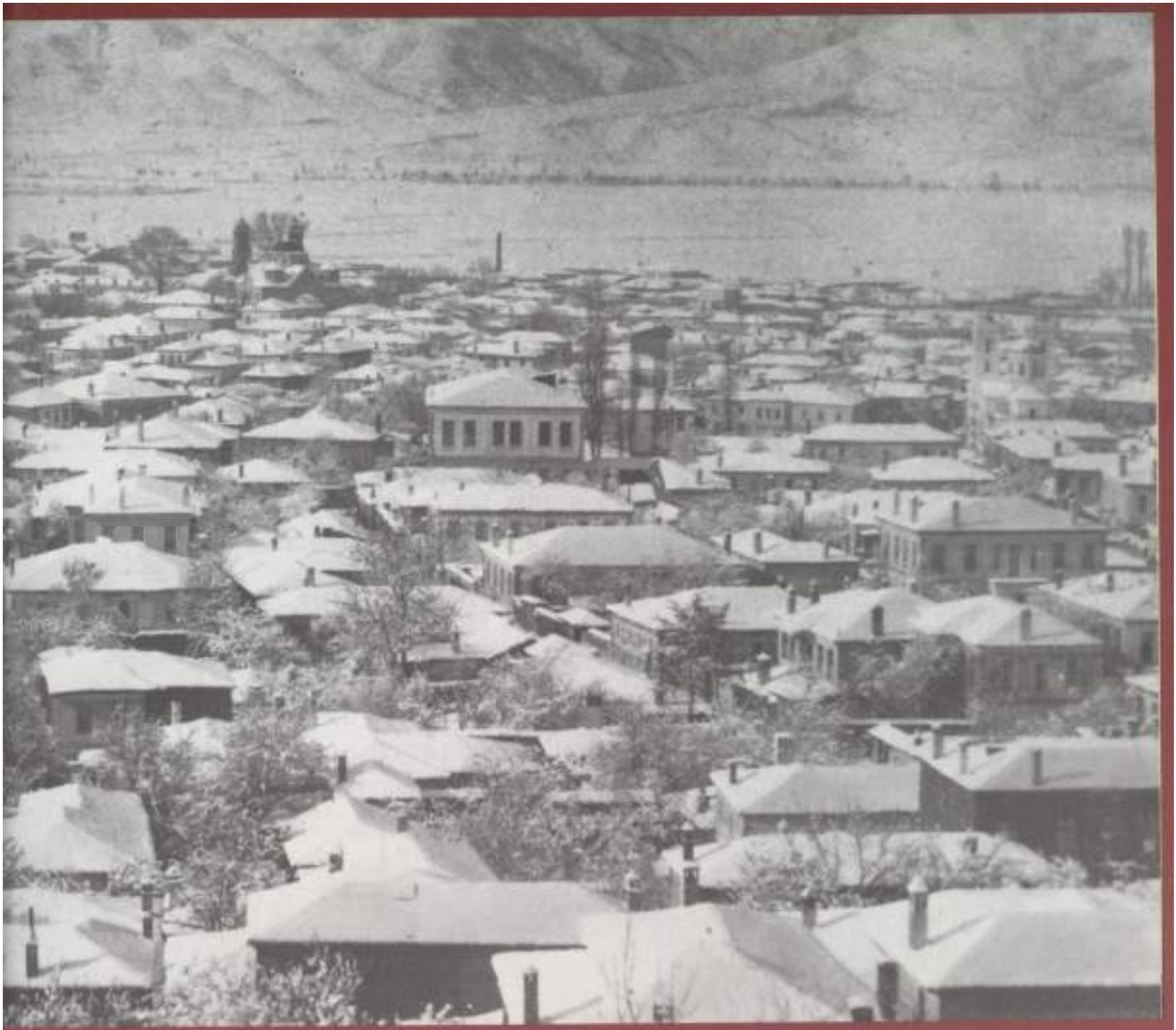
The 16-year old Enver Hoxha was one of the initiators and secretary of the "Student" Association in Gjirokastra which was formed at the beginning of July 1924. With its cultural-artistic activities, this association evoked love for the Homeland, freedom and democracy. When, after the establishment of the Zogite domination, reactionary elements demanded the closing of the "Student" Club, Enver Hoxha was at the head of the revolt of the progressive pupils. In 1926, Enver Hoxha, who had learned about and been enthused by the French Revolution of the 18th century while he was at school, came in contact for the first time with the ideas of the October Socialist Revolution which had penetrated into Albania some years before. These ideas, which represented a new world, a new ideology, communism, were implanted more deeply in the mind of Enver Hoxha during the period when he continued and completed his secondary studies in Korca (1927-1930).



''When I was granted a bursary to go to Korça, my joy was great, indescribable ... A new page of my life was being opened, with great hopes, with fine dreams, with thoughts and a greater sense of responsibility about my duties as a young man towards my family and the Homeland.''



1. After completion of the third year at the French Lycée in Gjirokastra. June 18, 1927. **2.** Korça in the 30s.



"The Lycée of Korça was a progressive and revolutionary centre . . . With what we learned and read there we were armed against the feudal regime ..."

Enver Hoxha



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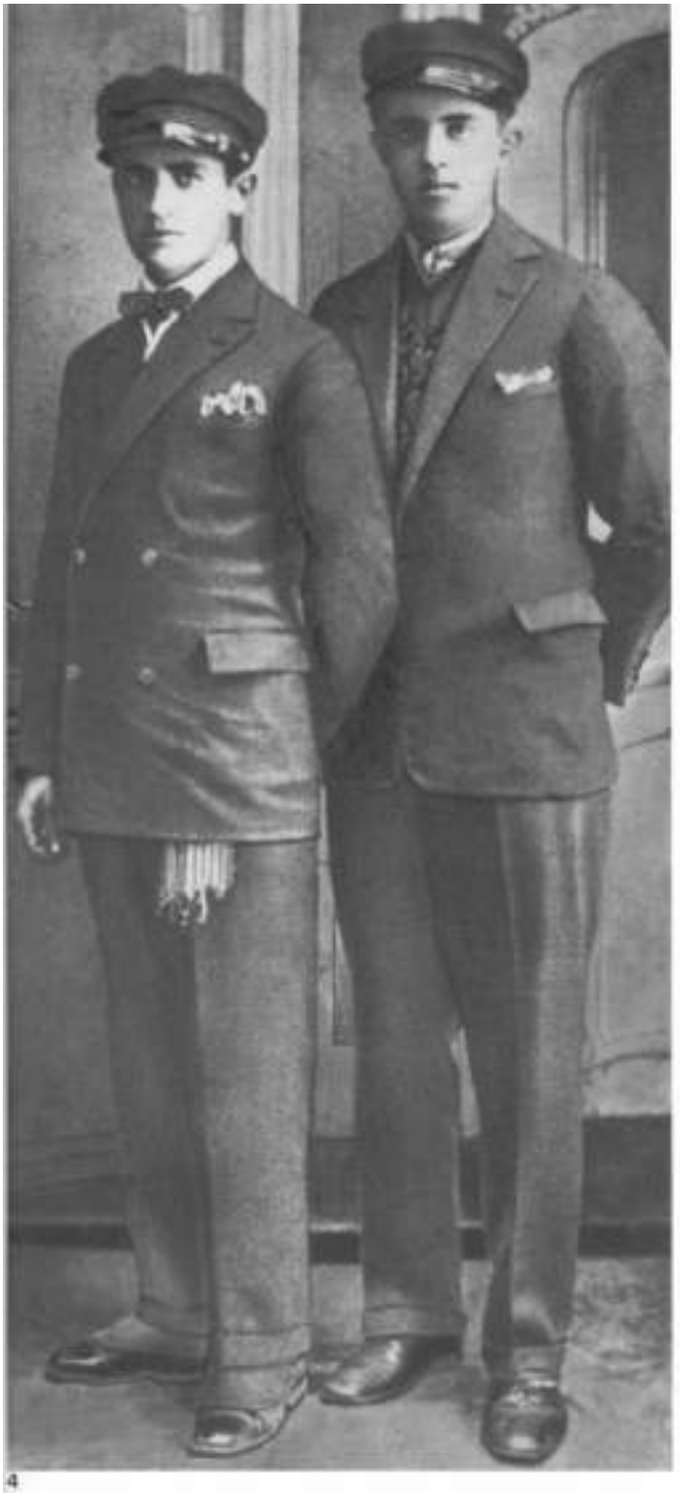
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1. View of the building of the Lycée of Korça. **2.** The students from Gjirokastra at the Lycée of Korça. March 1928. Enver Hoxha - third from the right in the second row. **3.** With a group of friends in the courtyard of the state hostel in Korça. Enver Hoxha — fourth from the left. **4.** Pupils in the 2nd class of the Lycée of Korça. 1927. Enver Hoxha - on the right, with Elmaz Konjari. **5.** Student of the course of philosophy at the Lycée of Korça. 6. Koci Bako's shop in Korça.

His attending lessons at the French Lycée of Korça played an important role in the education of the young Enver Hoxha with progressive and revolutionary ideas. The works of the men of our National Renaissance and of democratic and progressive foreign literature with which he became acquainted there, imbued him more deeply with love for the Albanian language, for the cultural wealth of the Homeland, and for the great, progressive and revolutionary world culture. For Enver Hoxha and other sons of the people who were pupils of the Lycée the history of French revolutions was a great lesson which increased their hatred and prepared them for a struggle against the feudal regime of Zog.



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For the Albania of the time, Korça in the years 1927-1930 was a big urban centre with a relatively developed working class, and one of the most revolutionary. Elements of it had embraced the ideas of communism and had formed the nucleus of the future "Puna" communist group (the Communist Group of Korça) in 1927. In this town, the revolutionary democrat Enver Hoxha felt himself close to the courageous and progressive workers of Korça and linked himself for the first time with the Albanian communist movement. The Manifesto of the Communist Party, which the communist worker Koci Bako gave him, accompanied with the instruction: "Read it, translate it, keep it hidden and return it to me," works of other classics of Marxism-Leninism and the Albanian communists gave Enver Hoxha that orientation which was to become the greatest and only purpose of his life.







1. In the last year of his studies at the Lycée of Korça. **2.** On the steps of the Korça library. 1930. Enver Hoxha - fifth from the left. **3.** Pupils of the Lycée in their free time on the hills around the town of Korça. Enver Hoxha - first from the left in the third row. **4.** In 1930. **5.** In the first year of his studies in Montpellier. Enver Hoxha - on the left, with Abaz Xhomo. **6.** With foreign and Albanian students in Montpellier. 1933. Enver Hoxha — first from the left. **7.** Montpellier-famous for its university.

In the summer of 1930 Enver Hoxha completed his studies at the Lycée of Korça with excellent results. After great efforts, in October 1930 he was granted a bursary to continue his studies in the Faculty of Natural Sciences at the University of Montpellier in France. Being unable to pursue his higher studies in the social sciences as he desired, because he lacked the money, Enver Hoxha enrolled in the faculty for which he was granted the bursary.



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Enver Hoxha enrolled and commenced his studies in the Faculty of Natural Sciences, but the social sciences remained his passion. During his years of study at Montpellier he devoted a great deal of time to the study of literary, historical and philosophical works, and especially to the study of Marxist-Leninist literature, and attended lectures and conferences in the workers' clubs run by the CP of France.



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During the years of his schooling Enver Hoxha spent the summer holidays in his birthplace. He stayed with his parents, sisters, relations and the friends that he loved and valued so much. In his companions he valued honesty, intelligence, the will to learn and, above all, devotion to serve the Homeland.





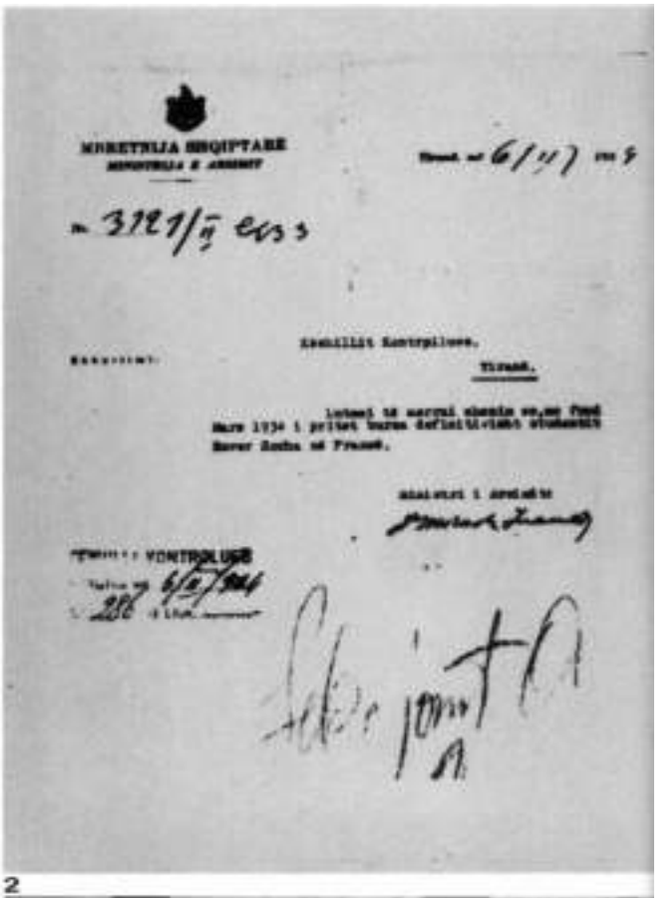
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1. Amongst members of his family in Gjirokastra. **2.** With a group of friends in the villages of the zone of Lunxhëria in Gjirokastra. Enver Hoxha-first from the left. **3.** With his sister Sano. **4.** student in Montpellier. 1933. **5.** Enver Hoxha with a fellow student.

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In November 1933 the Zogite government cut off Enver Hoxha's bursary. After unsuccessful efforts to find some job so that he could continue his studies, Enver Hoxha left Montpellier and went to Paris in the hope of finding work in order to continue studying there, in the Faculty of Law.





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1. Enver Hoxha. **2.** Facsimile of the decision to cut off the bursary. **3.** Scene from a rally of Parisian workers. **4.** Employee of the Albanian consulate in Brussels. **5.** Facsimile of the document of his enrollment in the Faculty of Law of the Free University of Belgium in Brussels. **6.** With a compatriot in Antwerp (Belgium). **7.** The Faculty of Law of the Free University of Belgium in Brussels.

In the capital of France, in the Paris of the communards, Enver Hoxha became acquainted with French communists, entered into the circles of Parisian workers and took part in the rallies organized by the CP of France. In the clubs for Marxist education run by the CP of France in the workers' quarters, he studied extracts from and commentaries on Karl Marx's major work, Capital, and Engels' work, Anti-Duhring.



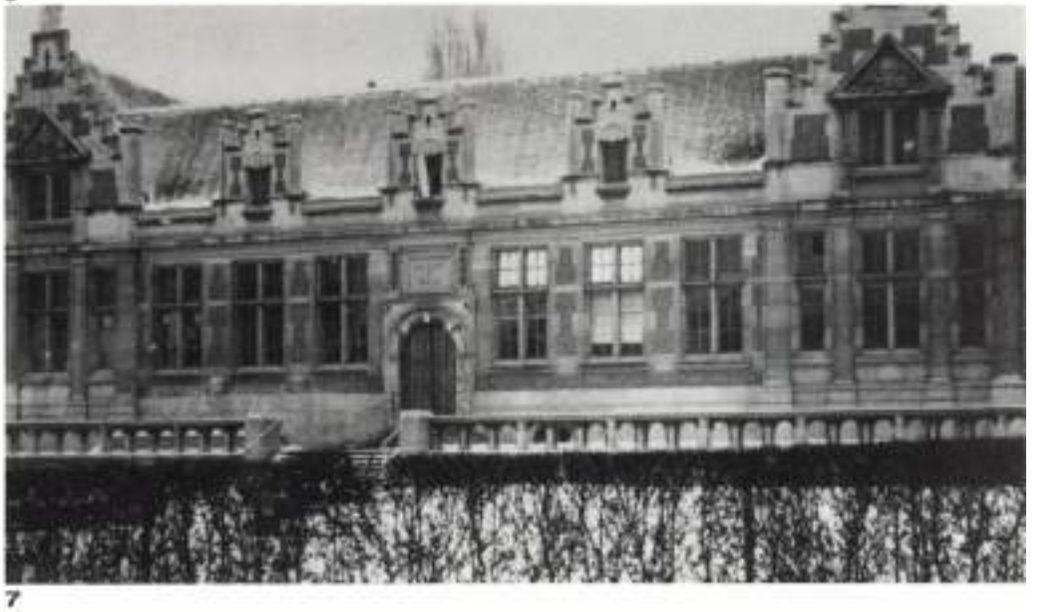
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Through his own efforts and with the assistance of some Albanian friends, in 1934 Enver Hoxha was appointed as a clerk in the Albanian consulate in Belgium. In Brussels he enrolled and attended studies in the Faculty of Law of the Free University of Belgium and pursued his studies of Marxism-Leninism further. The ideas of this theory, considered in the light of the situation in Albania and the movement of the proletariat, especially the French proletariat, played a special role in imbuing Enver Hoxha with the revolutionary world outlook and spirit of a resolute communist. For his revolutionary activity, which came to the notice of the agents of Zog, in 1936 he was dismissed from his position on the grounds that he had turned the consulate into an arsenal of Marxist literature.



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During the years of his study and work in France and Belgium, on his journeys to and from the Homeland, Enver Hoxha had frequently stopped in the city of Bari in Italy. In that city he was given the possibility to mix with the anti-Zogite emigrees who had left Albania after the defeat of the Burgeois-Democratic Revolution of 1924 and to gain first-hand knowledge of their moral and political situation. This knowledge served Enver Hoxha later, during the efforts of the CP of Albania to rally the various groups of the nationalists and involve them in the war against the Italian occupiers.



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DEMOKRATIA

CEREMONIA E INAUGURIMIT
te varrit të Patriotit te math
Bajo Topullit

Flet Enver Hoxha

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1. With his nephew and his sister Fahrija in the city of Bari in Italy. **2.** In Bari, on the eve of his return to the Homeland. **3.** Addressing the people from the balcony of the Town Hall in Shkodra. September 1936. **4.** Homage to fallen patriots. Shkodra, September 1936. **5.** Facsimile of the address delivered at the grave of Bajo Topulli, published in the newspaper Demokratia, August 1, 1936.

Left without work and the means to complete his university studies, Enver Hoxha returned permanently to Albania in the summer of 1936. A few days after returning to his birthplace, now imbued with the communist world outlook, he took a pledge on behalf of the youth of Albania at the grave of the outstanding patriot, Bajo Topulli. Two months later, he took part in a lofty and significant mission: the exhumation from the Plain of Shtoi of the remains of Çerçiz Topulli and Muço Qulli to return them to their birthplace, and in a brief address to the people of Shkodra he expressed his admiration for the patriots of the Albanian national movement.



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1. Teacher in the National Lycée of Korça. **2.** In Korca in the winter of 1937-1938. **3.** Ali Kelmendi. **4.** In Gjirokastra in 1936. From left to right-Enver Hoxha, Emin Shtino, Masar Topulli.

After his return to the Homeland, Enver Hoxha's first concern was to re-establish contact with the Albanian communist movement. In July 1936 in Gjirokastra he was introduced to the outstanding communist militant, Ali Kelmendi, who had played an important role in the extension of the communist movement in Albania on sound lines. Before the Zogite government expelled Ali Kelmendi from the Homeland, Enver Hoxha met him several times and discussed the problems of the development of the communist and workers' movement with him. The Zogite authorities, who regarded him with suspicion, left Enver Hoxha unemployed for month on end after his return to Albania. After great efforts, he was appointed as a part-time teacher at the boys' secondary school of Tirana, but was paid only for the hours which he was actually teaching. In April 1937 he was appointed a part-time teacher at the Lycée of Korça.



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1. Miha Lako. **2.** Pilo Peristeri. **3-4.** Views of the bazaar of Korça, a centre of Korça workers. **5.** Amongst pupils and teachers of the Lycée of Korça. **6.** Amongst a group of members of "Puna" Association and of the Association of Tayloring Workers". Korça 1938. **7.** Enver Hoxha, 1939.

In Korça Enver Hoxha mixed with the workers and immediately re-established his contacts, now in an organized way, with the communist group. Through his close contacts with the communist militants, Miha Lako, Pilo Peristeri and others, and with his theoretical horizon and practical activity, he quickly became one of the most active members of the Communist Group of Korça and the communist movement in Albania. Charged by the Communist Group of Korça to work especially with the pupils and teachers, the communist teacher, Enver Hoxha, with his propagating of democratic and communist ideas, his fiery words in defence of the rights of the people, won the sympathy of students, teachers and progressive intellectuals and became one of the main organizers of the out-of-school organization "Korça Youth".



The year 1939. A very serious danger, the prelude to the greatest tragedy of the Albanian people, threatened Albania. Fascist Italy, which through many concessions and enslaving political treaties had transformed Albania into a semi-colony, began preparations for its military occupation. In the face of this danger, a logical consequence of the anti-national policy of the regime, King Zog, the landowners and the big Albanian bourgeoisie sold out to Italian capital, did not undertake any steps to organize armed resistance to the fascist aggression. The communists were the only organized force determined to and capable of arousing the people to fight in defence of the freedom and independence of the Homeland. Enver Hoxha distinguished himself amongst the members of the Communist Group of Korça for his denunciation among the people, especially among the school youth, of the aims of fascism and for his urging the necessity for the creation of a broad antifascist movement. In the first days of April 1939 the plans of Italian fascism for the occupation of Albania became publicly known. Powerful demonstrations, organized and led by the communists, burst out all over the country. On the initiative of members of the communist groups and patriots, centres for the recruitment of volunteers to fight against the fascist aggression were opened in Tirana and other towns. At the meeting organized in the Town Hall of Korça, Enver Hoxha called for the mobilization and arming of the people who were aroused and ready to fight to defend their freedom and independence with their blood, and for the condemnation of the capitulationist and traitor King. On April 7, 1939, Italian fascism launched its aggression against Albania. Betrayed and left without weapons by the King and the government, unorganized and without any aid or support from abroad, the Albanian people used against the enemy "that language which Europe had forgotten", but were unable to prevent the aggression and occupation of the country. The bloody and heroic resistance of Albanian patriots, who met the aggressors with bullets at all the ports of Albania and elsewhere, was crushed by the fascist hordes armed to the teeth. Albania was occupied.

1. In early spring of 1939, in Korça, with Manol Konomi. **2.** Demonstration of the people of Tirana on April 5, 1939, against the threat of the fascist aggression. **3.** View of the landing of the Italian invaders in Durrës. April 7, 1939. **4-5.** The extension of the Italian fascist occupation in Albania.



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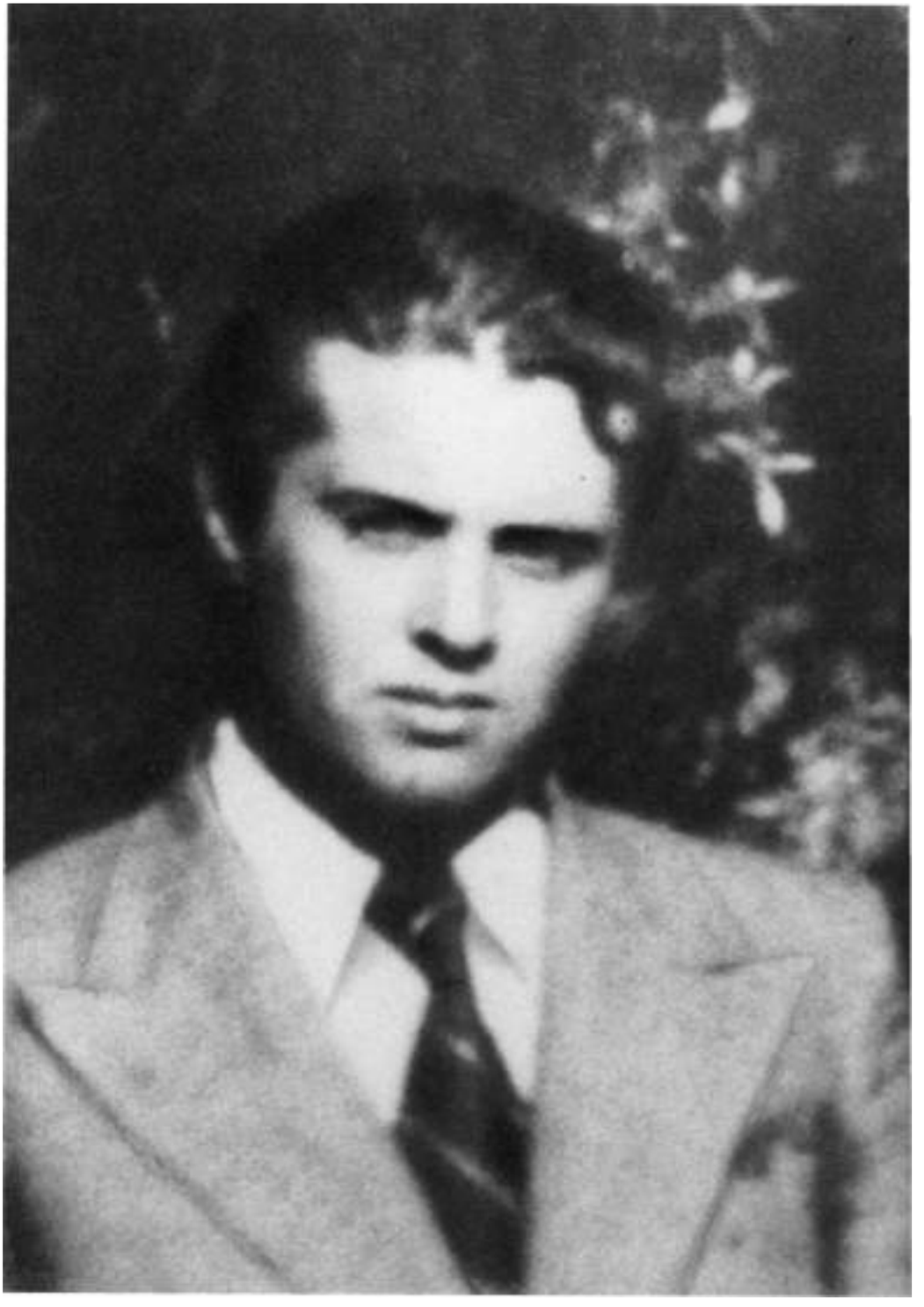


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1. The revolutionary communist teacher, Enver Hoxha. **2.** View of the anti-fascist demonstration of November 28, 1939 in Korça. **3.** Facsimile of the decision to dismiss him from his job.

The fascist occupation created an atmosphere of terror and insecurity throughout the whole country and put the very existence of the Albanian people and nation in jeopardy. Fully aware of the historic importance of the moment, Enver Hoxha was amongst the first who was able to see beyond the fascist gloom to the days of freedom and the future.

Conscious of the responsibilities and duties of a revolutionary communist, from the first days of the fascist occupation he became a fiery agitator for the idea of the liberation war among the ranks of the school youth. For his revolutionary activity and resolute, open, anti-fascist stand, after coming out at the head of the demonstration of November 28, 1939, Enver Hoxha was dismissed from his job and banned from re-employment as a teacher.



1. Enver Hoxha. **2.** Qemal Stafa (1920-1942). 3. Vasil Shanto (1913-1944). **4.** Exterior of the shop "Flora" in Tirana. **5.** Inside the shop "Flora". From right to left — Enver Hoxha, Ilo Dardha, Pilo Peristeri.

By decision of the centre of the Communist Group of Korça, at the beginning of 1940, Enver Hoxha came to Tirana and immediately threw himself into revolutionary activity to unite the communist groups and create the conditions for the formation of the CPA. Convinced about the mistaken character of the course pursued by the chiefs for the unification of the communist groups through agreement between themselves, Enver Hoxha was the first to understand that the formation of the party would be achieved through activity from below, through unification to the base of the communist groups. Under the disguise of trade, he set to work energetically to accomplish this vital task for the fate of the people and the Homeland and very quickly transformed the shop "Flora" in Tirana into the main centre of the communist movement in Albania.



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In struggle with the spirit of factionalism and sectarianism, Enver Hoxha gave an impulse to the work of smoothing out disagreements, of finding a common language and of collaboration between members of different groups to carry out revolutionary actions. By establishing sound links with militant communists from other groups which operated in Tirana, amongst whom Qemal Stafa and Vasil Shanto were outstanding, Enver Hoxha worked and struggled for the formation of the Communist Party of Albania.



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Continuing his efforts to unite the communist groups and form the party, during 1940 and early in 1941, Enver Hoxha went to Shkodra, Durrës, Fier, Kuçova and Gjirokastra, where he met and talked with communists of different groups. The most important joint activity of the communist groups and a major victory on the road of uniting the communists in a single party, was the great anti-fascist demonstration which took place in Tirana on October 28, 1941. Enver Hoxha was the main organizer of this demonstration. Being in the first line of the demonstrators, he came to the attention of spies and managed to escape arrest thanks to his own cool-headedness and intelligence. From those moments to the eve of the liberation of Albania, all his activity was carried out in illegality.





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COPIA

R. QUESTURA DI TIRANA
Gabinetto

N° 04801 Tirana, 11;15.11.1941 XX°

Risp. a b° 05974 del 13 corr:

OGGETTO: 28 Ottobre - Dimostrazione di studenti albanesi.-

Direzione Centrale di Polizia TIRANA

Compagnia CC.RR. Interna TIRANA

In conformità alle disposizioni ricevute ed in rif.mento al
ta di cui sopra informo che quest'ufficio ha finora p.vveduto nei
guardi dei seguenti individui che ebbero a partecipare alla dimost
zne studentesca del 28 Ottobre u/s., nel modo come a fianco di ciasc
indicato:
1) HOXHA Enver di Halil e di Durje Çuçi nato ad Argirocastro, di anni
32, residente a Tirana Via Dibra, commerciante - da arrestare - già
diffidato:

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1. View of the demonstration of October 28, 1941 in Tirana. **2.** In Shkodra in 1941. **3.** Facsimile of the order for his arrest for participation in the demonstration. **4.** Enver Hoxha, the main organizer of the great anti-fascist demonstration in Tirana.



"The great act which Enver Hoxha accomplished in that dark and troubled November of 1941 by founding the Communist Party gave the Albanian people the light they were lacking, gave them the mind to see the future, gave them the staff which would lead them in the titanic life and death struggle."

Ramiz Alia



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In the Meeting of the Main Communist Groups of Albania, which founded the Communist Party of Albania on November 8, 1941, Enver Hoxha, with the ideological, political and organizational platform which he presented and defended, with the principled struggle which he led against liquidationist theses, supported also by other participants in the Meeting, placed the newly-formed Party on sound Marxist-Leninist foundations. Elected by the Founding Meeting a member of the Provisional Central Committee of the Party and charged with the task of leading its work, Enver Hoxha immediately placed himself in the forefront of the work and efforts to organize the CPA and to link it with the masses. ,,The Resolution of the Meeting of the Main Communist Groups of Albania'' and ,,The First Appeal of the CC of the CPA Addressed to the Albanian People After the Founding of the Party'', written by Enver Hoxha in November 1941, echoed like a powerful call to battle for the communists and the whole people.

1. Enver Hoxha, founder of the Communist Party of Albania. **2.** The house in Tirana where the CPA was founded. **3.** Facsimile of the first appeal of the CC of the CPA addressed to the Albanian people after the founding of the Party. **4.** Facsimile of the Resolution of the Meeting of the Main Communist Groups of Albania - the first programmatic document of the CPA.



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1. A photograph taken by Qemal Stafa used on a false identity card. **2.** Enemy document ordering the arrest and death warrant of Enver Hoxha. **3.** The home of Bije Vokshi, where the organization of the Communist Youth of Albania was founded on November 23, 1941. **4.** The home of Adivije Agolli, where the Special Conference of the Party was held. **5.** Ilmije Kosturi's home, one of the illegal bases in Tirana, in which Enver Hoxha found refuge and worked. **6-7.** Photomontage of the main organs of the press during the Anti-fascist National Liberation War. 8. The house museum where the first issue of the newspaper Zëri i popullit was printed.

In the conditions of the most ferocious terror and condemned to death in absentia by the courts of fascism, Enver Hoxha devoted all his mental and physical energies to carrying out the tasks with which the Party had charged him. In November 23, 1941, on behalf of the CC of the CPA, he attended and chaired the meeting for the founding of the organization of the Communist Youth of Albania. The last Consultative Meeting of Activists of the CPA (April 1942), the Special Conference of the Party (June 1942), and a number of other meetings of organizations and forums of the Party were conducted successfully in Tirana on his initiative and under his leadership. The analysis and decisions of these meetings and the intensive revolutionary activity of Enver Hoxha for their application had vital importance for the ideological, political and organizational strengthening of the Party and gave a new impulse to its work.



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Enver Hoxha, author of the first leaflets which the communists distributed before the founding of the CPA, became the initiator and leader of **Zëri i popullit,** the organ of the CC of the Communist Party of Albania, which was published by decision of the Central Committee. The leading article of the first issue and all the other articles written by Enver Hoxha in this newspaper and other organs of the press during the period of the Antifascist National Liberation War, propagated the political line of the Party and the anti-fascist war of the Albanian people, showed the ways to national liberation and forcibly denounced the occupiers and the traitors. Enver Hoxha's articles are models of the new publicity and political literature which emerged in Albania in the period of the liberation war.



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1. With Myslim Peza. **2.** The room in which the Conference of Peza was held. **3.** Enver Hoxha, the inspirer and organizer of the Conference of Peza. **4.** Myslim Peza. **5.** Haxhi Lleshi. **6.** Mustafa Xhani. **7.** Nexhmije Xhuglini who took part in the Conference of Peza.

In carrying out the fundamental task of the newly-created Party for the political unification of the people in the war against the occupier, Enver Hoxha established close links with the common people in town and village, with patriotic intellectuals and nationalists, and others, and on his insistence and following his example, the communists intensified their activity in town and countryside. Combating the attempts of pseudo-patriots and anti-Marxist concepts, he advocated the possibility of the political unification of the people from below and the necessity of the Front's being led by the Communist Party of Albania. Through his daily work the masses and his elaboration of the political and organizational platform, Enver Hoxha made a direct contribution to the preparation, organization and the direction of the Conference which met on September 16, 1942, in Peza, at which the political foundations of the National Liberation Front of the Albanian people were laid.



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Right from its founding, the CPA, guided by the Marxist-Leninist thinking of Enver Hoxha, linked the struggle for driving out the occupiers with the establishment of the people's democratic regime in liberated Albania. The Conference of Peza, which laid the foundations of the people's state power in Albania, accepted the theses presented by Enver Hoxha in the report, **The National Liberation Councils as Organs of the Unity and Struggle of the Albanian People,** as the basis for the setting up of national liberation councils.



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1. Meeting of the people to elect the national liberation council. **2.** Enver Hoxha with a group of comrades in front of the cottage at Shmil. **3.** The cottage at Qafë Shmil.

The Albanian people welcomed with enthusiasm the historic decisions of the Conference of Peza and Enver Hoxha's call for unity in the fight against the occupiers. The ranks of the National Liberation Front were increased; the alliance of the working class with the peasantry, which constituted the broadest basis of the Front, was strengthened. The number of national liberation councils, which were set up directly by the masses of the people under the leadership of the Party, increased rapidly, both in the liberated zones and in the non-liberated zones. The uniting of the people in the National Liberation Front, the setting up of councils, the strengthening and extension of the armed struggle, and the rise in the patriotic consciousness of the people placed the organization of the general people's uprising on the order of the day.





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In December 1942, Enver Hoxha left Tirana for the highlands of Elbasan where the main bases of the leading organs of the Party and the war were located until December 1943. During this period, he devoted special attention to the organization and expansion of the armed struggle which, from the outset, was orientated by the Party as a partisan struggle with a profoundly popular and revolutionary content. At the head of the Party, he worked out the political line of the National Liberation War, in conformity with the development of the situation and guided its application step by step. The meeting of the Provisional Central Committee, which was held under the chairmanship of Enver Hoxha in the village of Qafe Shmil of Elbasan at the end of December 1942, preceded the 1st National Conference of the CPA which was to place the organization of the general people's uprising on the agenda.



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Under the leadership of Enver Hoxha, in the spring of 1943 the 1st National Conference of the Communist Party of Albania was prepared and held in Labinot near Elbasan (17-22 March). For the problems which it analyzed, for its more profound and extensive elaboration of the general line of the Party and for the historic decisions that it took, the 1st National Conference had the significance of a party congress. The Conference elected the Standing Central Committee and the Political Bureau, and appointed Enver Hoxha as the General Secretary of the CPA.

1. En**ver Hoxha, General Secretary of the CPA. 2.** Amongst partisans of the Mokra Battalion. **3.** The hall where the 1st National Conference of the CPA was held. **4.** With Sami Baholli in Labinot. **5.** Enver Hoxha-fifth from the left. Amongst partisans of the Bërzeshta Ceta.



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The report delivered by Enver Hoxha at the 1st National Conference of the CPA, on the organizational problems of the Party, closely linked with the organization of the general uprising, and his vigorous activity after the Conference to define and apply concrete measures for the organization of the National Liberation Army, gave an impulse to the general armed uprising of the Albanian people.



1. With Vasil Shanto. Labinot 1943. **2.** Enver Hoxha, Political Commissar of the General Staff of the National Liberation Army, and Spiro Moisiu, Commander of this Staff, direct the military activities of the partisan forces. **3.** At the inauguration of the "Re**venge" Battalion. Vithkuq, July 1943.** 4. Enver Hoxha, Political Commissar of the General Staff of the National Liberation Army.

In the months of May-June 1943 Enver Hoxha, in collaboration with Hysni Kapo and other comrades of the Regional Committee of Vlora, led the work in Vlora and Mallakastra to smash a dangerous anti-Party faction. During his activity to smash the faction, as well as during meetings and talks with leading comrades of the Party, communists, commanders of çetas and battalions, with partisans and patriots in the zones of Skrapar and Gora-Opar of Korça and Mokra, he saw the situation at first hand and made a major contribution to strengthening the organizations of the Party and various partisan detachments in those zones.



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On July 10, 1943, applying the decision of the 1st National Conference of the CPA, on the proposal of Enver Hoxha, the General National Liberation Council decided unanimously on the formation of the General Staff of the National Liberation Army. Enver Hoxha, General Secretary of the CPA, was appointed Political Commissar of the General Staff.

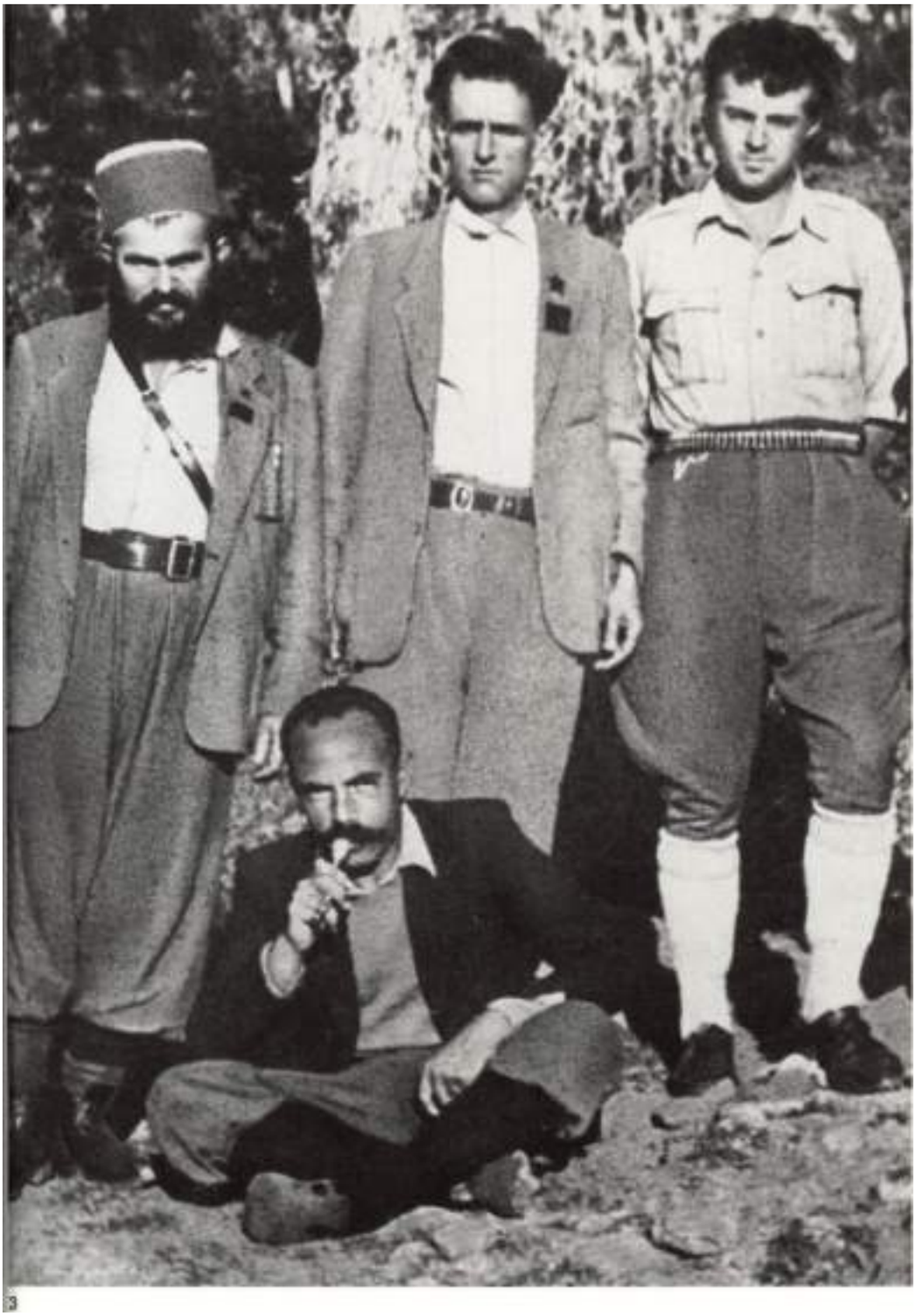


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On the initiative of the CC of the CPA and Enver Hoxha personally, and by decision of the General National Liberation Council, the 2nd National Liberation Conference was held in Labinot from September 4-9, 1943. On the basis of the report delivered by Enver Hoxha, the Conference endorsed the conclusions of the Central Committee of the CPA and proclaimed the national liberation councils as the only state power of the people in Albania. With this decision the 2nd National Liberation Conference, which firmly condemned the treacherous compromise on the sharing of power with Balli Kombetar, struck a heavy blow at the efforts of reaction to seize state power and affirmed a great historic reality: the birth of the people's state power in the fire of the war.



1-2. Amongst delegates to the 2nd National Liberation Conference. Labinot, September 1943. **3.** During the days of the Conference in Labinot. Standing from left to right - Baba Faja (Martaneshi), Myslim Peza, Enver Hoxha, seated Ramadan Çitaku.

On September 9, 1943 fascist Italy capitulated, but the German army took the place of its army of occupation in Albania. On the same day, Enver Hoxha, on behalf of the Central Committee, prepared the directives for the committees of the CPA in the regions in connection with the situation created after the capitulation of Italy and for the war against the new occupier. The following day, September 10, Enver Hoxha signed the call of the General National Liberation Council and the General Staff, addressed to the people, to give a greater impulse to the general uprising for the complete liberation of Albania and for the seizure of power.



1. Enver Hoxha, organizer and leader of the Albanian National Liberation Army. **2.** At the formation of the 2nd Shock Brigade. Shëngjergj, November 28, 1943. **3.** At the Stanet e Linos. From left to right - Medar Shtylla, Enver Hoxha, Spiro Koleka; behind, Spiro Moisiu. December 1943. **4.** A moment of relaxation. Enver Hoxha - second from the left. Shëngjergj 1943.

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The leader of the CPA and Political Commissar of the General Staff exerted all his abilities and talent for the creation, growth and strengthening of the National Liberation Army. Enver Hoxha, personally, carefully followed the work for the organization of large formations of the army and to ensure that they were equipped with armaments and supplied with military and political cadres. He took part directly in the setting up and organization of the first big formations of the National Liberation Army, the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Shock Brigades.



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1. With Medar Shtylla, Çermenika, 1943. **2.** At Shmil in the winter of 1943-1944. From left to right - Enver Hoxha, Kosta Boshnjaku, Spiro Moisiu. **3.** During the enemy offensive of the winter of 1943-1944. From left to right - Sami Baholli, Enver Hoxha, Teodor Heba. **4.** With Spiro Moisiu in the last days of the enemy's winter offensive.

Enver Hoxha's cool-headedness, courage, Marxist-Leninist maturity, firm reliance on the people and unshakeable confidence in victory stood out strongly during the months of the enemy's biggest and most ferocious offensive, that of the winter of 1943-1944. Surrounded, together with part of the General Staff, by large German-Ballist forces, in the conditions of the exceptionally severe winter in the rugged mountainous terrain of the zones of Çermenika, Shëngjergi and Martanesh, Enver Hoxha maintained contact with the Party and the army, guided them in the use of skillful tactics suitable to the difficult concrete circumstances, dealt sternly with any manifestation of disorganization, panic or spirit of defeatism, and struggled to maintain and further enhance the fighting spirit and confidence in victory.



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With the all-round daily assistance of the common people, with the revolutionary optimism and determination which characterized him, Enver Hoxha and the other members of the General Staff surmounted all the difficulties and, after almost three months, broke out of the encirclement and passed into the region of Korça. The resistance to and breaking out of the encirclement is a brilliant example of the close links of the Communist Party and Enver Hoxha with the people, of the people's love for the Party, of the harmonization of the wisdom of the leader with the generosity and ardent patriotism of the common people.



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1. Enver Hoxha in the days of the counter-offensive of the National Liberation Army. **2.** On the way to the historic Congress of Permet. **3.** Amidst a group of delegates to the 1st Anti-fascist National Liberation Congress, Permet, May 1944.

The enemy offensive of the winter of 1943-1944 failed and, on the order of Enver Hoxha, the National Liberation Army went over to the strategic counter-offensive and was liberating whole regions of the country, one after the other. Appreciating that, in the existing circumstances, the complete liberation of Albania was imminent, in April 1944 Enver Hoxha, on behalf of the leadership of the CPA, presented to the Standing Committee of the General National Liberation Council the proposal for the calling of a congress which would give legal form to the state power of the national liberation councils and the creation of the new Albanian state with its democratic goverment and its own regular army. The 1st



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Anti-fascist National Liberation Congress, which founded the new Albanian state of people's democracy, commenced its proceedings on May 24, 1944, in the town of Permet. The Congress, at which the entire Albanian people was represented, decided that no other goverment which might be formed inside or outside Albania would be recognized, that Zog would be banned from returning to Albania, that all the political and economic agreements formed by the regime of Zog with foreign states to the detriment of the interests of the people would be re-examined and annulled, and that the war against the German occupiers and the Albanian traitors would be continued until they were totally defeated and the state of people's democracy was established all over the country.

". . . The Congress of Permet, one of the most important events of our epic National Liberation War, a monument built by the war and wisdom of the Party and the people, a great deed of colossal importance for the future of Albania."

Enver Hoxha



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At the Congress of Permet, Enver Hoxha, General Secretary of the CPA, was elected a member of the Anti-fascist National Liberation Council and was appointed President of the Anti-fascist National Liberation Committee, which had the attributes of a provisional government, and Commander-in-Chief of the Albanian National Liberation Army.



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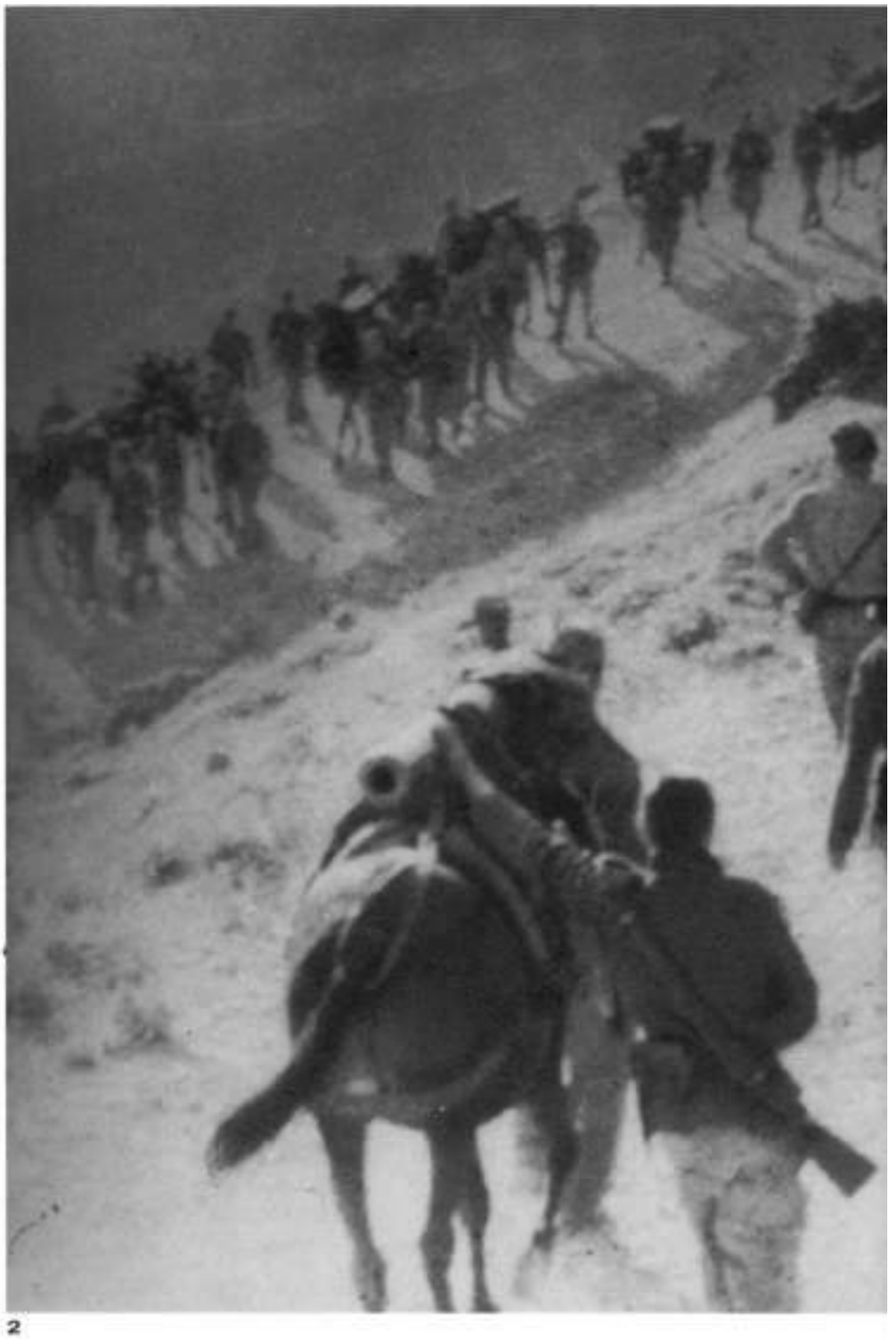


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1. Delivering the report at the Congress of Permet. **2.** Coming out of the hall where the 1st Anti-fascist National Liberation Congress was held. Enver Hoxha - first from the right. **3.** Amongst the members of the Anti-fascist National Liberation Council. From left to right- Sprio Moisiu, Omer Nishani, Enver Hoxha, Myslim Peza, Haxhi Lleshi, Hysni Kapo. **4.** Enver Hoxha, President of the Anti-fascist National Liberation Committee.



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On May 28, 1944, the Commander-in-Chief, Enver Hoxha, issued the order for the National Liberation Army to go over to the general offensive for the complete liberation of Albania from the German occupation forces and the total defeat of Balli Kombetar, Legaliteti and all reactionary forces. On the same day, the next great offensive of the German troops, which is known as the June offensive, began. Under the leadership of Enver Hoxha, the National Liberation Army which now had tens of thousands of fighters in its rank, successfully withstood all the enemy's operations and emerged triumphant. The Hitlerite and traitor forces which took part in the enemy's June offensive were routed. Enver Hoxha, who directed the military activities of the ANLA for the defeat of this offensive, elaborated and guided the application of the strategic plan for the complete liberation of Albania.





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1. Enver Hoxha, Commander-in-Chief of the Albanian National Liberations Army. **2.** Unit of the Albanian National Liberation Army on the march. **3.** During the enemy offensive of June 1944.



Shoku ENVER HOXHA

Kryetarit të Komitetit Antifashist Nacional
Çlirimtar

Vdekje Fashizmit-Lirí Popullit.
Komandantit i Përgjithshëm i Ushtrisë
Nacional-Çlirimtare Shqiptare
Gjeneral-Kolonel Enver Hoxha.

Enver Hoxha

Vdekje Fashizmit-Lirí Popullit.
Komandanti i Përgjithshëm i Ushtrisë
Nacional-Çlirimtare Shqiptare
(Enver Hoxha)

Enver Hoxha

Vdekje Fashizmit-Lirí Popullit.
Komandanti i Përgjithshëm i Ushtrisë
Nacional-Çlirimtare Shqiptare
Gjeneral-Kolonel Enver Hoxha

Enver Hoxha

Vdekje Fashizmit-Lirí Popullit.
Kryetari i Komitetit Antifashist
Nacional-Çlirimtar
Gjeneral-Kolonel Enver Hoxha.

Enver Hoxha

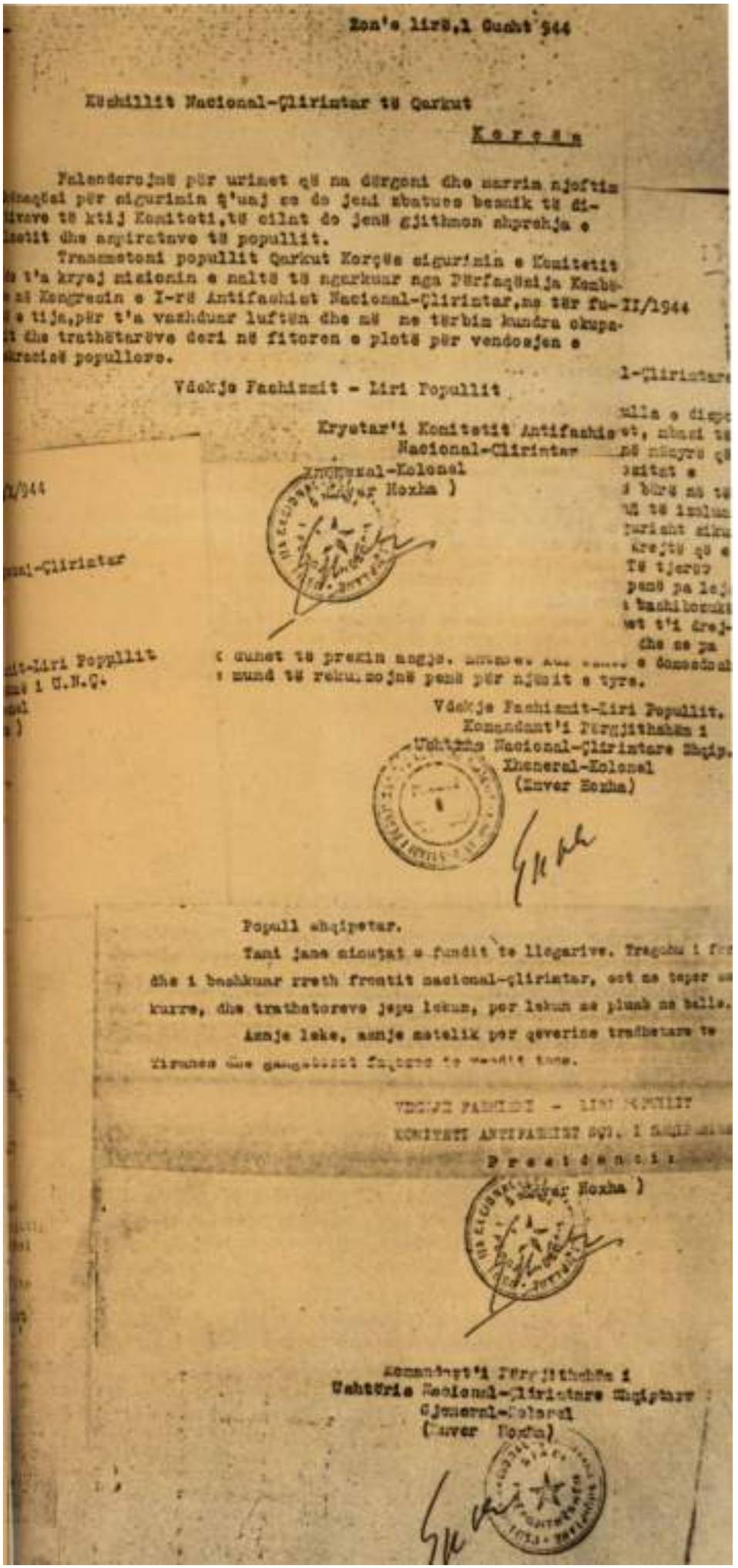
KOMITETI ANTIFASHIST
NACIONAL - ÇLIRIMTAR
KRYESIA

Nr. 1/17

Datë e lirë më 10/7/1944

DEKRET

Enver Hoxha



Zon'e lirë,1 Qunht'944

Këshillit Nacional-Çlirimtar të Qarkut

K o r ç ë n

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Vdekje Fashizmit-Liri Popullit.
Komandant'i Përgjithshëm i
Ushtrisë Nacional-Çlirimtare Shqip.
Kheneral-Kolonel
(Enver Hoxha)

Popull shqipetar.

Tani jane ninetat e fundit te llogarive. Tragjiku i fr
dhe i bashkuar rreth frontit nacional-çlirimtar, ose me teper se
kurre, dhe tradhatareve jepu lekun, por lekun se plumb ne balle.
Asnje leke, asnje metelik per qeverine tradhetare te
[illegible]rranes dhe gangsterit fashiste te veriut tone.

VDEKJE FASHIZMIT - LIRI POPULLIT
KOMITETI ANTIFASHIST SQI. I [illegible]

P r e s i d e n t i :

[illegible]ver Hoxha)

Komandant'i Përgjithshëm i
Ushtrisë Nacional-Çlirimtare Shqiptare
Gjeneral-Kolonel
(Enver Hoxha)



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1. In his office at Odriçan. **2.** In the forest of Odriçan. **3.** Facsimiles of letters, circulars, orders, instructions and radiograms of the President of the Anti-fascist Committee and Commander-in-Chief of the National Liberation Army during the months June-September 1944.



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In his defence of the interests of the people and the Homeland Enver Hoxha clashed directly with the pressure, interference and blackmail of the British and American military missions which, in disguised and open ways did everything in their power to sabotage the National Liberation War, to support the Ballist and Zogite reaction and to restore the old power in Albania. With his clear class sense, with the wisdom of a Marxist-Leninist politician and the courage of a revolutionary leader, Enver Hoxha understood the secret aims of the allied missions right from the start, made these aims clear to the whole Party, and exposed every attempt of the missions to sabotage the National Liberation War and prevent the people from taking power.

"When the Communist Party of Albania issued the clarion call to save our beloved Homeland from the clutches of fascism, the Albanian youth were the first to respond to this call, were the first to hurl themselves into struggle, flocked into the guerrilla units in the towns and the mountains, composed of the finest sons of our people, filled the ranks of the partisan battalions which were expanded into brigades and divisions and which, today, constitute our regular National Liberations Army."

Enver Hoxha



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In the summer of 1944 the Party decided that the 1st Congress of the organization of the Anti-fascist Youth Union of Albania (AYUA) should be called. Enver Hoxha's address to this Congress, which was held in Helmes of Skrapar from 8-17 August 1944, became a great program of work for this organization.

1. Helmës, August 1944. **2.** At Helmes, from left to right - Enver Hoxha, Omer Nishani, Ramadan Çitaku and the chief of the American mission attached to the General Staff. **3.** Enver Hoxha greeting the 1st Congress of the AYUA. **4.** Enver Hoxha on his way to the place where the 1st Congress of the AYUA was held.



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1. Partisan detachments of the ANLA on the march in the territory of Yugoslavia. **2.** With the internationalist communist, Miladin Popovic. **3-4.** The people of Berat welcome Enver Hoxha and the other leaders of the National Liberation War.

In September 1944, the Commander-in-Chief issued the order for the 5th and 3rd Shock Brigades of the Albanian National Liberation Army to move into Kosova to assist in its liberation from the German occupiers. Two months later, by decision of the CC of the CPA and on the order of Enver Hoxha, the 5th and 6th Divisions of the ANLA, immediately after the complete liberation of Albania, continued the pursuit of the Hitlerite troops into Yugoslavia, where together with detachments of the Yugoslav ANLA during the months of December 1944 and January-February 1945, they liberated Montenegro, Sandjak and the southern part of Bosnia.



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In mid-September 1944, when most of Albania had been liberated, the Standing Committee of the Anti-fascist National Liberation Council, meeting at Odriçan, endorsed Enver Hoxha's proposal about turning the Anti-fascist Committee into the Democratic Government and decided to call the 2nd Meeting of the Anti-fascist National Liberation Council for this purpose. In October, Enver Hoxha and other leaders of the National Liberation War entered the liberated town of Berat, where the 2nd Meeting of the Anti-fascist National Liberation Council was held from October 20-23.

"The historic decision... on transforming the Anti-fascist National Liberation Committee into the Democratic Government was a historically necessary step, a logical consequence of the war and the people's revolution under the leadership of the Party. With this decision, the taking of political power by the working masses who had overthrown the old power through struggle, became a reality de facto and de jure."

Enver Hoxha



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In the report delivered at the 2nd Meeting of the Anti-fascist National Liberation Council, Enver Hoxha spoke about the activity of the Anti-fascist Committee from the time of its creation and proposed its transformation into the Democratic Government. On October 22, 1944, the General National Liberation Council decided unanimously to transform the Anti-fascist National Liberation Committee into the Provisional Democratic Government of Albania. The Standing Committee of the Anti-fascist National Liberation Council charged Enver Hoxha with the task of head of the Democratic Government.

1. Delivering the report at the 2nd Meeting of the Anti-fascist National Liberation Council. **2.** Emerging from the hall where the proceedings of the 2nd Meeting of the Anti-fascist National Liberation Council were held in Berat.



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1. Amidst members of the Democratic Government. From left to right-Myslim Peza, Enver Hoxha, Spiro Koleka, Medar Shtylla, Haxhi Lleshi. **2.** Enver Hoxha and other members of the government entering the courtyard of the premises which the Democratic Government used in Berat. **3.** In front of the entrance to the premises of the Democratic Government in Berat. **4.** Enver Hoxha, head of the Democratic Government of Albania.



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1. Enver Hoxha, architect and leader of the people's revolution in Albania. **2.** Amidst the partisans and the people of the town during the period when the Democratic Government of Albania remained and worked in Berat. **3.** The Democratic Government setting out from Berat for Tirana. **4-5.** Enver Hoxha, at the head of the Democratic Government, enters into liberated Tirana.

"We were returning to our beloved Tirana and, for the first time after so many years, we entered there not illegally, with false names and documents, but freely and, moreover, triumphant!"

Enver Hoxha



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On the order of the Commander-in-Chief, Enver Hoxha, the 1st Army Corps began the battle for the liberation of the capital of Albania, Tirana. After 19 days of bloody fighting, street by street and house by house, the battle for the liberation of Tirana was crowned with success. Two days before the complete liberation of the country, on November 27, 1944, the Democratic Government of Albania, headed by Enver Hoxha, set out from Berat for Tirana. After a journey of two days over war-damaged roads, the Democratic Government made its triumphant entry into liberated Tirana.



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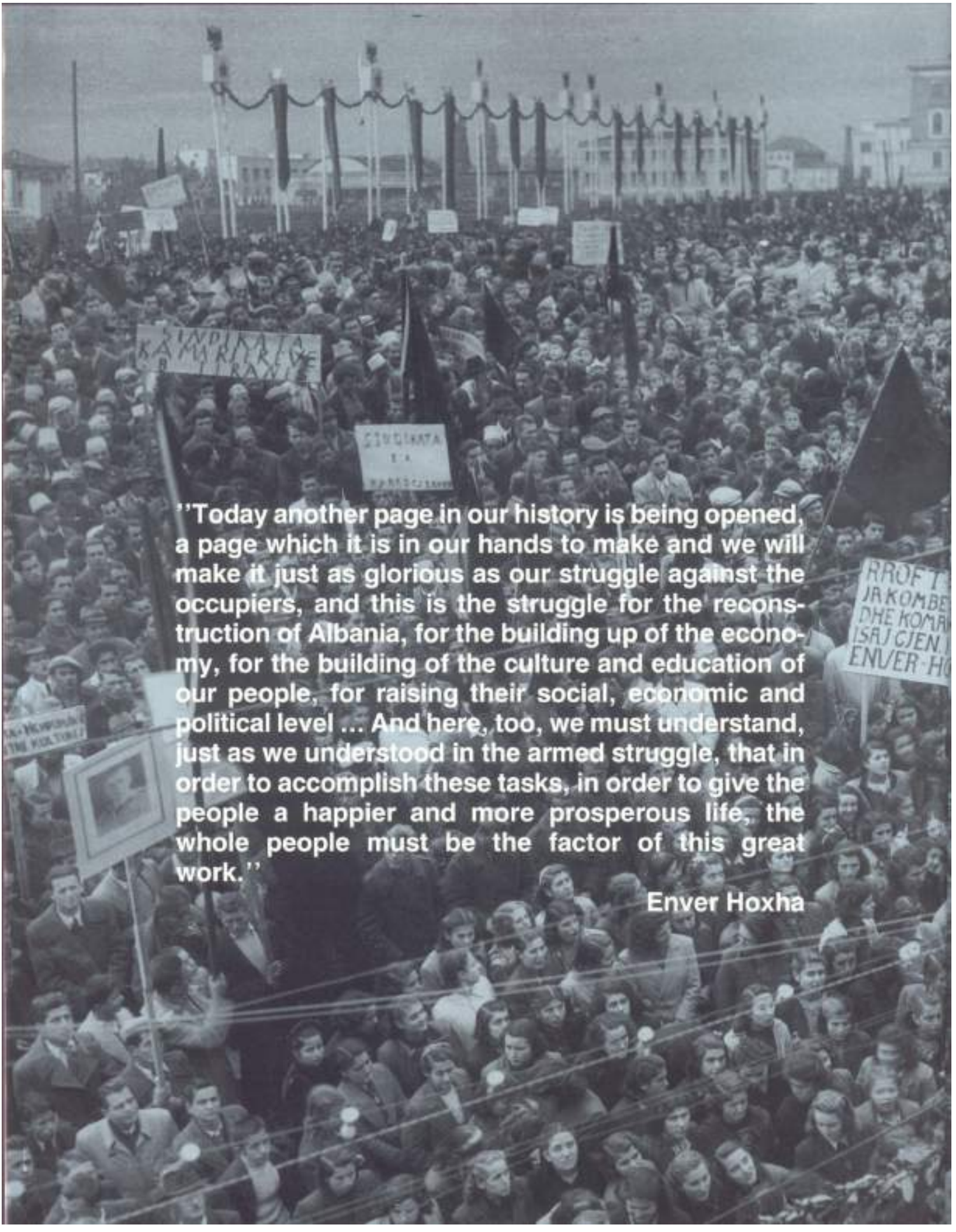
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On November 28, 1944, the 32nd anniversary of the Proclamation of the Independence of Albania, the people of the capital, who had cared for and protected the communists who founded the Party, who had known Enver Hoxha at the head of demonstrations and had sheltered the guerrilla fighters, who had suffered on their backs the atrocities and destruction perpetrated by the occupiers and local traitors and had fought against them heroically, welcomed their own first Democratic Government with open arms.



In his address on the occasion of Independence Day and the arrival of the Democratic Government in Tirana, Enver Hoxha, from the simple tribune in the boulevard of the capital, called on the Albanian people who, through struggle, had made themselves masters of their own fate, to close their ranks around the people's state power, around the Front and the Democratic Government, in order to safeguard the victories achieved and to attain the prospects which the seizure of power opened to them.

1. Mothers and relations of martyrs of the National Liberation War awaiting the entry of the Democratic Government into Tirana. **2-3.** The people of Tirana joyfully welcome the members of the first Democratic Government. **4.** Amidst the enthusiasm of the people of Tirana. **5.** Mounting the tribune, together with other members of the Democratic Government.



''Today another page in our history is being opened, a page which it is in our hands to make and we will make it just as glorious as our struggle against the occupiers, and this is the struggle for the reconstruction of Albania, for the building up of the economy, for the building of the culture and education of our people, for raising their social, economic and political level ... And here, too, we must understand, just as we understood in the armed struggle, that in order to accomplish these tasks, in order to give the people a happier and more prosperous life, the whole people must be the factor of this great work.''

Enver Hoxha





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1. Delivering the address on the occasion of Independence Day and the arrival of the Democratic Government in Tirana.

1945. Albania was entering a new epoch. This epoch, the crowning of the people's revolution, was linked closely with the name of the Party and Enver Hoxha, who, at the head of the CPA and the Provisional Democratic Government, bore on his shoulders the onerous and difficult burden of guiding and strengthening the new state. The inspirer and organizer of the historic battles of the Albanian people for the construction of the new Albania, for forty years on end after Liberation, the founder and leader of the Party placed everything in the service of the Homeland: his physical and mental energies, his talent and outstanding abilities, his extensive culture and knowledge. Over a period of four decades, the great personality of Enver Hoxha, as an outstanding revolutionary statesman and Marxist-Leninist, was revealed in all its dimensions.

1. December 1944.

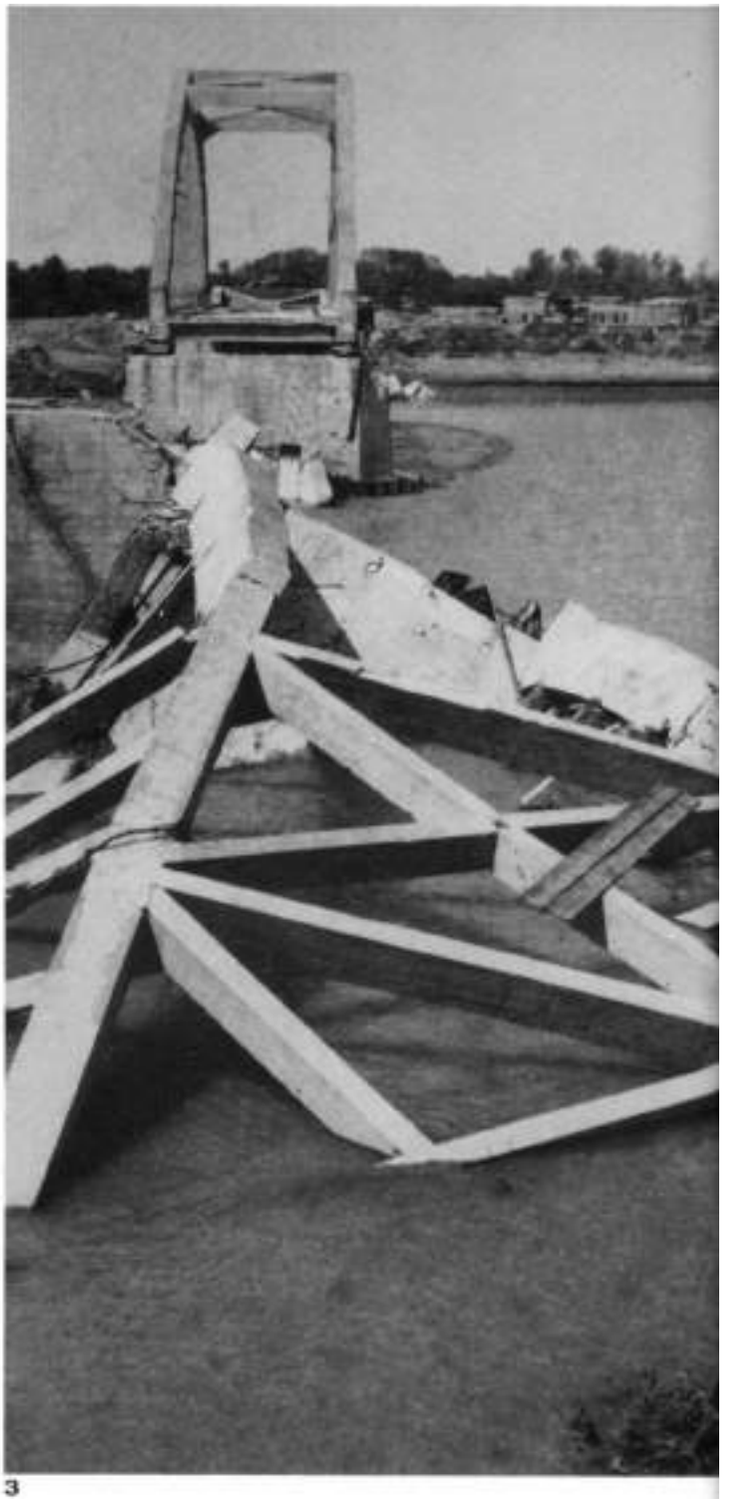




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1. At the opening of a rebuilt bridge. 1945. **2.** The inauguration of the canal to drain the Maliq Swamp. 1947. **3-7.** Views of Albania after the war.



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The Provisional Democratic Government, headed by Enver Hoxha, had to set to work to build everything from the foundations. The poverty inherited from the past, the extremely backward agriculture, the primitive industry and the illiteracy of the overwhelming majority of the population were made even graver by the destructive consequences of the war, the burnt-out towns and villages, the paralysed communications and the great human and material losses. The divisions of the National Liberation Army were fighting the nazis on the territory of Yugoslavia, while within the country the final blows were being dealt to the remnants of reaction and the plots organized with Anglo-American support. Famine threatened the country.



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The patriotism, enthusiasm and inexhaustible energies of the people were Albania's only assets in the first years of the people's power. Enver Hoxha devoted special care to the revolutionary education and mobilization of the people, of the working masses of the new Albania. Just as during the Anti-fascist National Liberation War, after the liberation of the country he, with the love and great authority he enjoyed among the people, was an important factor of the unity and enthusiasm of the Albanian people to build the new Albania.





1. A rally of the people in Tirana. 1945. **2.** At the 1st Congress of the Democratic Front. August 1945.







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92-93 In the first battles for the construction of the new Albania.



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1-3. The Land Reform. During the distribution of the first land deeds in the village of Gorre of Lushnja. November 1945.

Under Enver Hoxha's leadership, immediately after the Liberation of the country the Party and the state of people's democracy implemented a series of reforms of a democratic and revolutionary character which opened the way to transformations of the base and superstructure of Albanian society. The firm principled stand of Enver Hoxha was decisive for the defeat of the resistance of the overthrown classes and opportunist and liberal views and activity which protected the interests of the feudal bourgeoisies, as well as for the accomplishment of radical reforms in Albania. The Land Reform, which began to be applied in 1945, was one of the great victories which the revolution secured for the Albanian peasantry. It achieved its age-old dream of owning land. The nationalization of the main means of production was another revolutionary act which, together with the Land Reform, opened the way to the establishment of the economy on socialist foundations.



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For more than 40 years on end they were to support each other in a marriage characterized by profound friendship and love which had been born during the years of the war, in their work together as soldiers of the revolution. A communist of the first hours, a resolute militant of the Party and the youth during those years, and an outstanding cadre of the Party in the years of socialism, Nexhmije Hoxha was not only a beloved and respected life's companion for Enver Hoxha, but also an assistant and close collaborator, who stood beside him during the war and in work, in his joys and worries, and eased the great burden that he carried on his shoulders.



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1. The room in Enver Hoxha's house, where the meetings of the Political Bureau were held in the early years after Liberation. **2.** Enver Hoxha and Nexhmije Hoxha in 1945. **3.** The house where Enver Hoxha lived during the years 1945-1973. **4.** The Chairman of the Anti-fascist National Liberation Council, Omer Nishani, awards Enver Hoxha the decoration "People's Hero". 1945.



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The brilliant victory of the Democratic Front in the elections of December 2, 1945 once again confirmed the Albanian people's trust in the Communist Party. All the conditions had been created for the people, through their own representatives, to decide the form of the new regime. On January 11, 1946, Albania was proclaimed a People's Republic. Enver Hoxha was entrusted with the lofty task of Head of the first Government of the Republic. From 1946 to 1954 he made an outstanding contribution in his functions as Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Foreign Minister of the PRA.



1. Enver Hoxha speaks on behalf of the Government to the Constituent Assembly. January 1946. **2.** Going to the Assembly building. January 1946. **3.** Outside the building of the Constituent Assembly the people await the proclamation of the Republic. January 11, 1946.



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The recognition, assertion and defence of the rights of Albania in the international arena was the most important aspect of the policy of the People's Republic of Albania in the first years of Liberations. As Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, Enver Hoxha, with his political and diplomatic activity, with his contacts with statesmen and representatives of different countries, worked to strengthen the international position of the Albanian state. The maturity, determination and dignity with which he represented Albania in the international arena were displayed clearly in his activity as head of the Albanian delegation to the Peace Conference in Paris in August-September 1946, at which Enver Hoxha defended the rights of Albania as a member of the Anti-fascist Coalition.

1. After the meeting held on the 1st anniversary of the liberation of Tirana. November 1945. **2.** Speaking at the Peace Conference in Paris. August 21, 1946. **3.** In the chamber where the Peace Conference was held. **4.** At Tirana airport after his return from Paris. September 1946.









1. Kuç, October 1947. **2.** Mallakastra, September 1947. **3.** Drashovica, October 1947. **4.** Amidst a group of children on the eve of the New Year 1947. **5.** In Gjirokastra, October 1947.



The CPA and Enver Hoxha were convinced that it were not international conferences and conventions which would ensure genuine national independence and development. The new Albania would be built, would defend and affirm itself through work and vigilance, through knowledge and efforts, in unity round the Party. One of the most powerful leitmotifs which pervades the life of Enver Hoxha is his love and respect for the people, for the common people. Enver Hoxha led the masses with a profound convinction that it is the masses who make history.





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1. With J.V. Stalin. Moscow, July 1947. 2. Enver Hoxha is welcomed at Moscow airport by the deputy head of the Soviet Government, V. Molotov. July 1947. 3. At the Central Stadium of Moscow during a sports and physical culture display. July 1947. 4. The people of the capital welcome Enver Hoxha on his return from the visit to the Soviet Union. July 1947.

On the invitation of the Soviet Government, in July 1947 Enver Hoxha, at the head of a top-level government delegation, went on an official visit to the Soviet Union. During this visit he had his first meeting with J.V. Stalin, the loyal pupil and continuer of the work of V.I. Lenin, the great revolutionary and leader of the world communism, and the strategist of the victory over fascism. During the years 1947-1951 Enver Hoxha was to meet and talk personally with J.V. Stalin on several occasions, retaining indelible impressions about this great Marxist-Leninist personality. This visit and the talks which Enver Hoxha held with J.V. Stalin helped the strengthening of the mutual relations, made the struggle of the Albanian Party and people against fascism better known, and further strengthened the position and authority of the Albanian state in the international arena.



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1. Comrade Enver Hoxha lays a wreath on the "V.I. Lenin" mausoleum in Moscow. Moscow, March 1949. **2.** In the "V.I. Lenin" Museum in Moscow. **3.** With G. Dimitrov and V. Kolarov. Sofia, December 1947. **4.** During the visit to Bulgaria.



In December 1947 Enver Hoxha headed the government delegation of the PRA on an official visit to the PR of Bulgaria, during which he met another outstanding personality of the international communist movement, George Dimitrov, General Secretary of the Communist Party and Prime Minster of the PR of Bulgaria. On his visit to that country Enver Hoxha became closely acquainted with the legendary hero of Leipzig. In Dimitrov he found a sincere friend who for years had sympathetically followed the struggle of the Albanian people and communists for freedom and democracy, and as one of the leaders of the Comintern, had assisted the development of the communist movement in Albania.





In the years 1944-1948 the Albanian Party and state were faced with a threatening situation caused by the anti-Marxist and anti-Albanian activity of the CPY and J.B. Tito personally. During the years of the National Liberation War, Enver Hoxha had frequently encountered and responded with firm cool-headedness to the anti-Marxist and anti-Albanian stands and insinuations of the leaders of the Yugoslav Party, who aimed to put the Communist Party of Albania and the Anti-fascist National Liberation War of the Albanian people under their leadership and control. After the liberation of the country, Enver Hoxha, while consistently defending and applying the revolutionary line for the Party, with the support of the overwhelming bulk of it, fought to avert the consequences of the Yugoslav interference which became more and more intensive, reaching its culmination at the 8th Plenum of the CC of the CPA (February 1948). The aim of Tito and other Yugoslav leaders was the annexation of the PRA by the Yugoslav Federation. In order to achieve this, they worked to undermine the unity of the Communist Party of Albania and its leadership, to sabotage the economic development of the country, and to isolate Albania in the international arena, especially from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. In collaboration with the elements recruited by them in the leadership of the CPA, they directed their main attack against Enver Hoxha who was an insurmountable obstacle to their plans and enjoyed absolute authority in the Party and among the people. Enver Hoxha was the decisive factor and the inspirer of the struggle of the Party to defeat this dangerous conspiracy. He defended the line of the Party from the attacks and accusations of the Yugoslavs and their collaborators. Enver Hoxha categorically rejected Tito's demands for the unification of the armies, for the deployment of Yugoslav divisions in Albania and for uniting Albania with the Yugoslav Federation. At these key moments of history Enver Hoxha bore a heavy burden on his shoulders.



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1. In the house where the Communist Party of Albania was founded on November 8, 1941. November 1948. **2.** Entering the building in which the 1st Congress of the CPA was held. November 8, 1948. **3.** Enver Hoxha delivering the report at the Congress.

The 1st Congress of the CPA was held in Tirana from November 8-22, 1948. Enver Hoxha delivered the report on the work and activity of the Central Committee of the Party. The Congress elected Enver Hoxha General Secretary of the Party. In a synthesized way, Comrade Enver Hoxha made a profound analysis of the situation of Albania up to its occupation by fascist Italy, of the political forces in Albanian society at that time, of the communist movement in Albania up to the formation of the CPA, and of the line which it followed during the National Liberation War. In particular, Comrade Enver Hoxha brought out the danger of the anti-Albanian, Trotskyite activity of the leaders of the CPY and the groups of enemies in their service. The fundamental orientations which the Congress laid down for the further development of the country and the construction of the base of socialism in Albania were based on the report delivered by Enver Hoxha.



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1. Amidst electors of electoral zone 108, in Tirana. May 1950. **2.** Enver Hoxha, Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, during an inspection in the southeastern zone of the country. 1949. **3.** Visit to soldiers wounded in the fighting against the monarcho-fascist provocations on the southeastern border. August 1949.



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Enver Hoxha's all-sided theoretical and practical activity as a leader and organizer in the 1950ies is embodied in the socialist foundations laid in those years in industry, agriculture and culture, in the radical changes in the spiritual world of our people. Especially after the liquidation of the war devastations the program of the Party for the construction of the economic basis of socialism began to be materialized. The heroic challenge which the Albanian people made to centuries of backwardness began with the first industrial and agricultural projects and the advances made in education and culture in those years. In each step forward which the Homeland took on the road of progress, in each new project, in every achievement in the economy and culture, the thinking and activity of Enver Hoxha were present.



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1-2. Inauguration of the Tirana-Durres railway. February 1949. **3.** At the ceremonial meeting on the occasion of the opening of the three first institutes of higher education. November 1951. **4.** Enver Hoxha cuts the ribbon at the inauguration of the "V.I. Lenin" hydro-power station. November 1951. **5.** At Maliq, after the draining of the swamp. October 1950. **6.** At the "Stalin" textile combine, one of the first big projects of our industry. November 1951.



1. Enver Hoxha delivering the report at 2nd Congress of the PLA. March 31, 1952. **2.** At the Conference of Outstanding Farmers. **3.** At the National Conference of Workers of the State Farms and the Machine and Tractor Stations. March 1954. **4.** Meeting with the Commander-in-Chief on People's Army Day. July 10, 1954. **5.** In a break between sessions of the National Conference of Cotton Growers. June 1950.



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At the 2nd Congress of the PLA (March 31 - April 7, 1952), the program for the development of the socialist economy was further elaborated. The report of Enver Hoxha and the decisions of the Congress put special emphasis on speeding up the industrialization of the country in order to ensure the rapid development of productive forces. The 1st Five-year Plan which was adopted at the Congress served this aim. In the following years, the application of the line laid down by the Party, under the leadership of Comrade Enver Hoxha, brought about the strengthening of the socialist economy and the building of a series of projects of heavy and light industry.



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1. Enver Hoxha speaking at the memorial meeting on the day of J.V. Stalin's funeral. March 8, 1953. **2.** Enver Hoxha and Hysni Kapo, on behalf of the CC of the PLA, laying a wreath at the monument to J.V. Stalin in Tirana. **3.** View of the memorial meeting.



On March 5, 1953 the communists and the world proletariat, all the peoples, suffered a grave loss: J.V. Stalin died. The Party and the whole Albanian people, who had seen in J.V. Stalin an outstanding revolutionary leader, unyielding to imperialism and reaction, a glorious defender ot the cause of the revolution and the peoples, a great and sincere friend of the Party and the Albanian people, received this sad news with grief. In subsequent years Enver Hoxha was to defend J.V. Stalin and his work with principle and courage. For the Party of Labour of Albania and for Comrade Enver Hoxha the defence of J.V. Stalin was defence of the cause of Marxism-Leninism and the revolution to which Stalin remained loyal.



In the 1950's, the Party of Labour of Albania, which had mobilized itself at the head of the people to carry forward the development and strengthening of the country, had to face up to a dangerous and powerful enemy, Khrushchevite revisionism, that seized power in the Soviet Union after death of J.V. Stalin. Enver Hoxha followed the procress of the revisionist evolution in the Soviet Union with attention and concern. From 1953 to 1960 he had meetings and took part in joint gatherings with the Soviet leaders and leaders of other communist and worker's parties. From these meetings, as well from their concrete political actions, he reached his judgement about the real anti-Marxist nature of the Khrushchevite leading group. From the first steps of Khrushchev's frontal attack on Marxism-Leninism and the socialist system, Comrade Enver Hoxha came out against their concepts and stands. At the head of the leadership of the PLA, he defined a correct line and wise tactics, taking into account the interests of the international communist movement and the socialist camp, the interests of Marxism-Leninism and the revolution. Especially after the 20th Congress of the CPSU, our Party and Enver Hoxha personally reflected deeply on the counter revolutionary change which the Khrushchevite Soviet leadership was bringing about. In this grave situation, Enver Hoxha, who never at any time submitted to Khrushchev's pressure and blackmail to impose his course on our Party, opposed the revisionist platform of the 20th Congress and affirmed the fundamental principles of the Marxist-Leninist theory. The PLA and Enver Hoxha were among the first to understand that a dangerous counter-revolutionary force had emerged in the Soviet Union and to declare war on it. The subsequent developments confirmed the correctness of their stands. The line followed by the Party of Labour of Albania under Enver Hoxha's leadership was decisive for the defence of socialism in Albania, it guaranteed the independence of the country, raised the authority and prestige of socialist Albania in the world.





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1. In Vlora for the celebration of the 45th anniversary of the Proclamation of National Independence. November 28, 1957. **2.** On the day of the inauguration of the Palace of Pioneers in Tirana. December 1957. **3.** With a delegation of Albanians from Argentina. May 1958. **4.** Amidst cooperativists of Starova in Berat. October 1958.





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1. View of the central building of the University of Tirana. **2.** The first Albanian university is opened. September 16, 1957. **3.** In the oil refinery at Stalin-City. December 1957. **4.** On the day of the inauguration of the "Karl Marx" hydropower station. January 1958. **5.** On the occasion of his 50th birthday, Enver Hoxha is awarded the title "Hero of Socialist Labour". October 16, 1958.

After centuries of struggles against enslavement, oppression and ignorance, Albania, the Homeland of a people who have never separated their love for freedom from their thirst for culture and progress, saw the fulfilment of the dream of the leaders of our Renaissance, of great patriots, for an Albanian university. Enver Hoxha at the head of the Party opened to the nation the doors of enlightenment, education and science. On September 16, 1957 he cut the ribbon at the opening of the University of Tirana.



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1. A journey by sea. With Comrades Ramiz Alia and Rita Marko. **2.** Amidst comrades and close collaborators. **3.** At the agricultural cooperative of Gostima, Elbasan. **4.** In a village of Tirana district. **5.** With his children. 6. A family outing.



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Enver Hoxha's activitity as a politician and diplomat, his participation and role in the international relations of the Albanian state are an important aspect of his great personality. He was all through his life of a communist leader not just the architect and inspirer of the foreign policy of the country, but a permanent revolutionary factor. Enver Hoxha was involved personally in applying the foreign policy of socialist Albania and accomplishing its objectives. After the liberation of the country, up to the year 1960, Enver Hoxha went to many countries of the world and took part in a large number of international meetings and conferences. Both during these travels and visits and in Albania he met many foreign person-



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alities, heads of states and governments, and leaders of political parties and organizations of different countries of the world. As in all of Enver Hoxha's activity in the field of international relations, in these meetings and talks, which were frequently difficult and in tense circumstances, he displayed his rare ability as a politician and diplomat, his powerful logic and extensive knowledge of problems, and his determination in defence of the principled positions of a revolutionary foreign policy. Enver Hoxha's activity has great weight in asserting the dignity of Albania in the international arena, in defending its vital interests, and in the sympathy it won among the peoples and progressive individuals in the world.

1. Meeting with W. Pieck, President of the GDR. Berlin, January 1959. **2.** With V. Siroky, Prime Minister of the Czechoslovak Republic. Tirana, June 1957. **3.** A meeting during his official visit to Czechoslovakia. January 1959. **4.** With the General Secretary of the Rumanian Workers' Party, G. Georgiu Dej. Beijing, September 1956. **5.** With A. Yugov, Prime Minister of the PR of Bulgaria, during his visit to Albania. January 1957. **6.** During his visit to the PR of China. September 1956. **7.** Meeting with the President of the DPR of Korea, Kim Il Sung, at Pyongyang airport. September 1956.









1. At a meeting of workers at a factory in Leningrad. April 1957. **2.** Meeting with the Prime Minister of the PR of Hungary, F. Munich. Budapest, January 1959. **3.** With Aidit, Chairman of the CP of Indonesia. 1959. **4.** During a visit in Yugoslavia. 1946. **5.** Watching the parade on the 40th anniversary of the October Revolution. Moscow, November 1957. **6.** With M. Thorez, General Secretary of the CP of France. November 1959.



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1. In his office at home. 1960. **2.** Speaking at a spontaneous meeting of the people of Berat. 1961.

At the end of the 1950s, relations between the PLA and the CPSU became extremely tense. The counter-revolutionary events in Poland and Hungary in 1956, the collaboration of the Khrushchevite group with Tito, the aims and brutal attempts of the Soviet leaders to impose their counter-revolutionary revisionist line on our Party were revealing their true features. In Moscow in December 1956 and April 1957, Enver Hoxha expressed openly to Khrushchev and his collaborators the principled opposition of the PLA over a series of important problems of the communist and workers' movement and the international situation. Throughout this whole period Enver Hoxha followed the grave atmosphere which was being created in the communist movement and the socialist camp with attention and concern, while reflecting on its causes. At the 2nd Plenum of the CC of the PLA (February 1957), Comrade Enver Hoxha dealt with important problems of developments in the world and in the international communist movement, arriving at conclusions which were in conflict with the revisionist ideas and spirit of the 20th Congress of the CPSU. At the Moscow Meeting (November 1957), Enver Hoxha made an outstanding contribution so that the document approved there was based on the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary principles. After the official visit of Khrushchev to Albania (May 1959), the gulf became deeper because of the irreconcilable positions of the two sides. At the Bucharest Meeting in June 1960, the conflict with the Khrushchevite revisionists burst out openly. The delegation of the PLA, guided by the precise and continuous instructions of Enver Hoxha, opposed Krushchev's efforts to dictate to the socialist camp. On November 16, 1960, Comrade Enver Hoxha made his historic speech at the Meeting of 81 Parties in Moscow, in which he made a devastating criticism of the anti-Marxist concepts and activity of the Khrushchevite group. The open and all-sided Soviet attacks and pressures began from that time. The adherence to revolutionary principles and the resolute stands of Enver Hoxha saved the Party and the people from the tragedy which the rulers of Moscow and their allies had prepared for them.



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1. Greeting the popular manifestation on the eve of the 4th Congress of the PLA from the premises of the Central Committee. February 1961. **2.** With delegates to the 4th Congress of the PLA. February 1961. **3.** Amidst a group of highlanders from Koplik, who had come to Tirana on the occasion of the 4th Congress of the PLA. February 1961. **4.** Speaking at the 4th Congress of the Party. February 1961.



4

The 4th Congress of the PLA was held in February 1961. This Congress occupies a special place in the history of the Party. It confirmed the completion of the stage of the construction of the economic basis of socialism. Enver Hoxha summed up this period and orientated the Party and the country towards the complete construction of socialist society. Contrary to what the revisionists hoped and despite the efforts of Khrushchev's envoys and some other delegations, the 4th Congress fully endorsed the line pursued by the Central Committee of the Party in the struggle against modern revisionism. Enver Hoxha's speech to the 4th Congress of the PLA had a wide echo amongst the whole Albanian people. It gave people heart and added to their pride in the Party and their love for their outstanding son, Enver Hoxha.



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1. With Comrade Gogo Nushi. **2.** At the Vlora naval base. 1961. **3.** At the agricultural cooperative of Pojan, Korça. May 1960. **4.** At the meeting commemorating the 20th anniversary of the founding of the PLA and the 44th anniversary of the Socialist October Revolution. **5.** Berat. November 1961. **6.** Meeting with writers and artists. July 1961.

bour of Albania and the 44th anniversary of the October Revolution, Enver Hoxha, in reply to the public attacks made by Khrushchev on our Party at the 22nd Congress of the CPSU, publicly denounced the hideous anti-Albanian, counter-revolutionary activity of the Soviet renegades, disclosed the roots and aims of this activity, and affirmed the unwavering stand of our Party on the fundamental issues of the revolutionary theory and practice. The struggle with Krushchevite revisionism which had been waged for years within the international communist movement was now transformed into an open polemic in which the Party of Labour of Albania and Enver Hoxha personally were to distinguish themselves for their resolute and consistent stands. During the 1960s as well as later, Comrade Enver Hoxha, with his theoretical work and articles, distinguished himself for his profound knowledge of the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary theory of which he was a fiery defender. The numerous articles written by him, and his other works of this period, clearly illustrate this aspect of the great personality of Enver Hoxha.







The great tasks which were to be accomplished during the new stage which the country was entering, the construction of the material-technical basis of socialism, as well as the difficulties which the Khrushchevite revisionists' betrayal created, required the total mobilization of the Party and the people. As always Enver Hoxha gave decisive importance to strengthening the bonds between Party and people, the unity and mobilization of the masses for the accomplishment of its revolutionary program. During the 1960s Enver Hoxha, with his outstanding personality as leader of the Party and the Albanian people, was a fundamental factor of the great unity which made it possible to cope with the situations that were created after the open conflict with Khrushchevite revisionism. The Party and he, personally, carried out intensive activity to ensure that the masses understood the line of the Party and the perspective for the development of the country and the strengthening of its defence.

On November 7, 1961, at the commemorative meeting on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Party of La-

"The figure and rare personality of Enver Hoxha stood out with special brilliance at the time when the opportunist betrayal covered the international communist movement. Our Party of Labour, with Comrade Enver at the head, did not allow modern revisionism to pass in Albania. And it did not pass because Enver Hoxha had tempered the Party in stern political battles in defence of independence and socialism and educated it to remain loyal for ever to Marxism- Leninism and to be irreconcilable to the end to ideologies hostile to the proletariat."

Ramiz Alia

Portrait of the year 1961.





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1. A meeting with militarymen at the celebration of the anniversary of Liberation. November 1964. **2.** Amidst the people of Peshkopia. June 1960. **3.** A bouquet of flowers at the bust of Ismail Qemali. Vlora, November 28, 1962. **4.** Amongst veterans of the war for freedom and national independence.

At the historical moments through which the Albanian people were passing, the commemoration of outstanding dates of their history assumed a solemn character. They are examples and sources of inspiration for the present generations of our country. Enver Hoxha's presence at these celebrations transformed them into a vow which the people took before the Party and its leader. He always wanted to be close to people, amongst co-fighters, amongst the masses and the youth, on these outstanding days. The commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the Proclamation of the National Independence in Vlora in November 1962 was one of these celebrations at which the people demonstrated before Enver Hoxha their readiness to add other brilliant and glorious pages to their history.



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1. Fishing. 1959. **2.** A moment of relaxation. 1962. **3.** On Dajti Mountain. 1964.





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These photographs show Enver Hoxha at some leisure moments. During the summer, after periods of especially heavy work, on Sundays or holidays, these were pauses for rest which he liked to spent out of doors, amongst close friends or with his family. These were moments of rest from the current daily work, from meetings and official contacts. But even during these apparently quiet hours and days, his thoughts were on the problems of the Homeland and the people. He studied, wrote, and meditated, never for a moment forgetting his great tasks and preoccupations.



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1. At the "Qemal Stafa" secondary school in Tirana. 1965. **2.** At the anniversary of the formation of the "Fuat Babani" Battalion of Devoll. August 1965. **3.** A visit to the wire and cable plant in Shkodra. June 1964. **4.** Amongst the troops of a detachment of the People's Army. January 1966. **5.** Drawing the conclusions from an exercise in military training. January 1966.

The difficult situation which had been created for the Homeland, the dangers which threatened it in those years, required steel unity of the nation, all-round economic, political and military preparation of the masses of the people. Enver Hoxha, the leader of the Party, forged this unity and was a powerful factor in withstanding the test of the '60s. His thinking, his work as leader and organizer, the great authority and love which he enjoyed, were foundation stones of the unity of the people round the Party, of the all-round development of the country and the reliability of the defence of the Homeland.



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The 5th Congress of the PLA held its proceedings in Tirana from November 1-7, 1966. In the report which he delivered at the Congress, Enver Hoxha presented a series of important conclusions about the causes of the degeneration of the Soviet party and state. He stressed the role which such phenomena as bureaucracy and technocracy, the creation of privileged castes and strata, the loss of revolutionary vigilance and sclerosis of the party of the working class, played in the Soviet tragedy. Comrade Enver Hoxha's analyses and conclusions had decisive importance for preventing such a process in Albania, too. On his initiative and under his direction, the Party had begun to take important practical measures to avoid and eliminate manifestations of bureaucracy and the underestimation of the working masses. The 5th Congress stressed the necessity of deepening the ideological revolution as a fundamental link for the further development of the socialist revolutions and the further strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This was to raise the transforming role of the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary ideas about the development of the whole society to a higher level. The decisions of the 5th Congress of the Party gave a great impulse to powerful revolutionary movements in our country. After this Congress the activity of working masses in all walks of life of the country was raised to a higher level. A series of revolutionary initiatives emerged which were inspired by the ideas and decisions of the 5th Congress of the Party.



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1. Enver Hoxha delivers the report at the 5th Congress of the PLA. November 1966. **2-3.** In the breaks between sessions of the Congress.



1. With his mother. Tirana, October 16, 1966. **2.** With the mother of People's Hero Asim Zeneli. Gjirokastra, December 1966. **3.** In the house where he was born in Gjirokastra. **4.** With the brother of People's Hero Muzafer Asqeriu. **5.** In the streets of the town of his birth.



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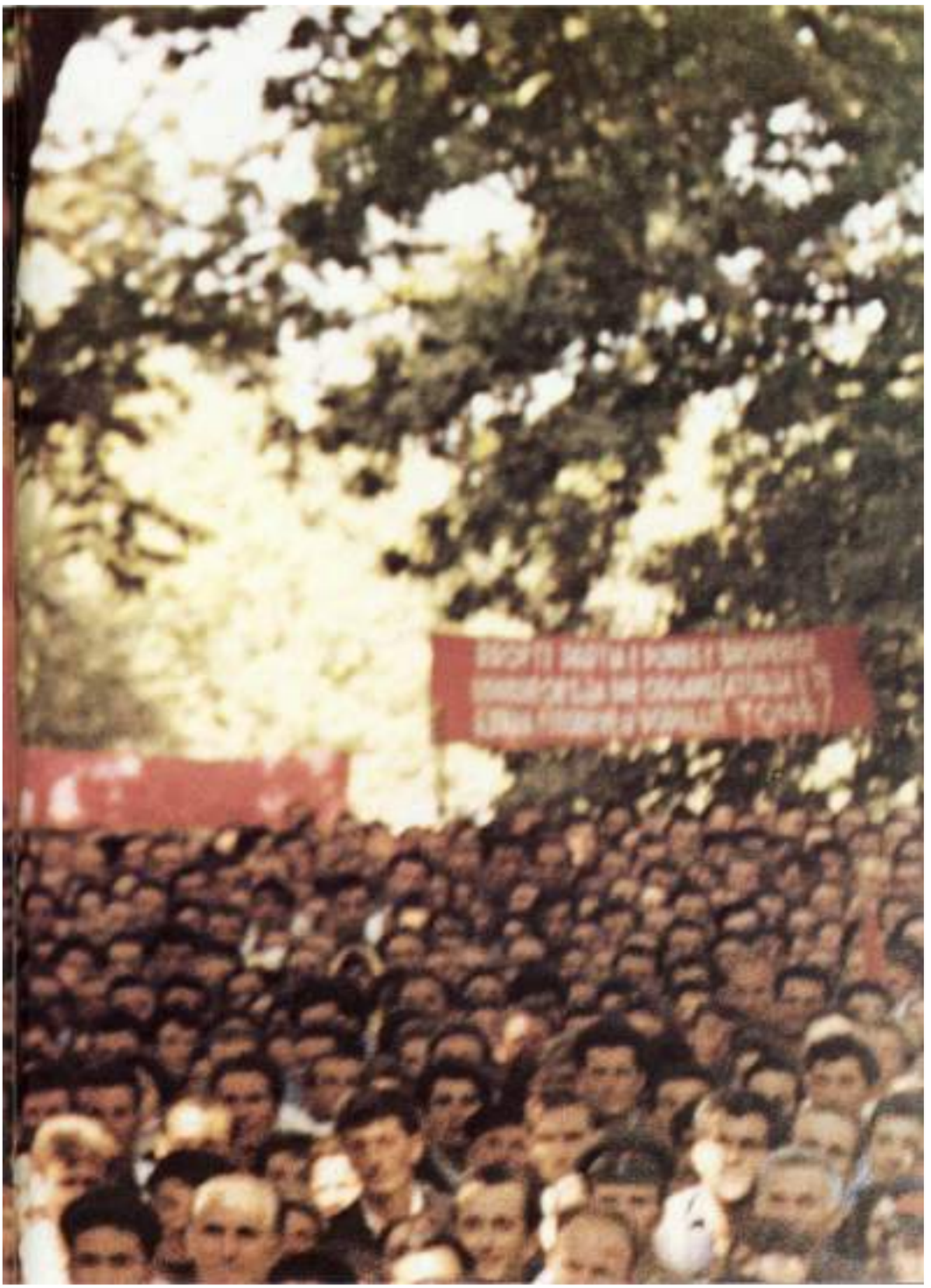


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What emotions and memories the town of his birth, his beloved Gjirokastra, the Gjirokastra of his childhood and youth, aroused in Enver Hoxha! Every street, every stone, recalled fragments of life which one always remembers with emotion. His visit to Gjirokastra, his talks with the ordinary people, his walks through the characteristic cobble-stone lanes of that town, were not only moments of fond memories for Enver Hoxha, but an inexhaustible source of love for the people and the Homeland. In Enver Hoxha his love for the town in which he was born was indivisible from his love for the motherland. This harmonious blend of love embodies one of his most humane features.



At the end of the 1960s, after the 5th Congress of the Party, Enver Hoxha was the initiator of measures which were taken for the deepening of the ideological revolution, for the strengthening of the Party and the state and for the further perfecting of the base and the superstructure of our society. These were fruits of profound reflection on the results which had been achieved in Albania in the material and spiritual development, as well as on the experience and causes of the degeneration of parties and states of the working class in the Soviet Union and other countries. On February 6, 1967, Enver Hoxha took part in a joint meeting of several basic organizations of the Party in Tirana, at which he delivered his well-known speech. **The Further Revolutionization of the Party and the People's State Power,** which had a great and



Speaking at a rally of the people. June 1967.

immediate echo all through the country. Enver Hoxha's reflections and conclusions in his speeches and other materials on the capital problems of the ideological, political and economic development of the country, were embraced by the Party and the people and gave the spark which kindled the outburst of revolutionary movements which created a healthy atmosphere in Albania. In these years, too, the close linking of the people with the Party was concretized, the vitality was confirmed of that practice followed, in which the Party led with its generalizations and its revolutionary ideas, and the masses, by applying them in practice, opened new perspectives of development and progress and gave the Party new revolutionary experience.



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1. A stop on the way from Vlora to Dhërmi. February 1968. **2.** Amidst metallurgical workers of Rubik. May 1968. **3.** Shijak, February 1967. **4.** At the nitrogenous fertilizer plant at Fier. June 1968.



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The popular movements and the concrete measures which the Party took for the further revolutionization of the life of the country created a vigorous, dynamic atmosphere of work and creation. They gave a powerful impulse to the activity of the working masses to carry out the line of the Party on strengthening the people's economy, and especially, increasing the industrialization of the country. Surmounting the difficulties created by the Soviets, Albania continued on its course towards progress. In the '60ies a series of completely new projects and branches of industry were added to the economy. The metallurgical, chemical, engineering, energy and mining industries developed rapidly.



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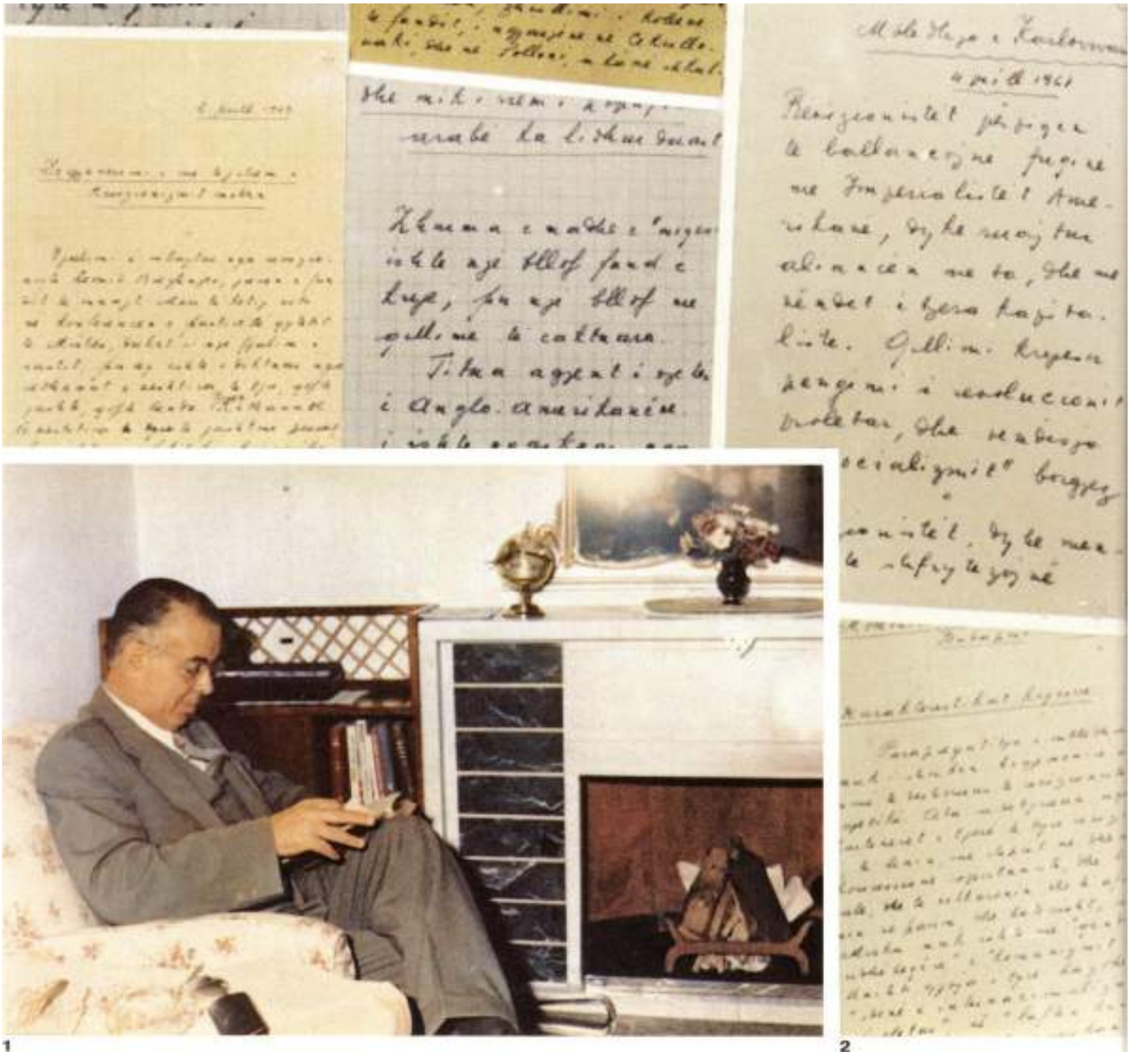
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1. Taking a walk in Vlora. 1968. **2.** In the "Traktori" Plant in Tirana. 1969. **3.** A visit to the metal products plant in Gjirokastra. 1966. **4.** Amidst workers of the knitwear combine in Korça. 1970. **5.** With the builders of the Vau i Dejës hydro-power plant. 1967.





1. Moment at work. **2.** Fascimiles of articles, theses and notes of Enver Hoxha during the 1960s.

In the 1960s Enver Hoxha engaged in exceptionally intensive creative work as a publicist. The great polemic with modern revisionism and the complicated international political situation were a powerful impulse to profound thinking which was reflected in a large number of articles published at this time. Enver Hoxha went deeper in his analysis of the counter-revolutionary change in the Soviet Union and other countries of the former socialist camp, arriving at important general conclusions on a number of capital problems of the theory and practice of the revolution. Enver Hoxha's work as a publicist is characterized by revolutionary feeling, by his inspiration to defend and affirm everything new and progressive, to condemn and expose the oppression of man and of peoples, everything ugly and retrogressive of our time. It reflects his profound knowledge of philosophy and history, his attentive



following of current developments and his broad and profound culture. Enver Hoxha's writings reflect the revolutionary stands of the PLA and the Albanian state towards the hegemonic policy of American imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism in the world, condemnation of the war of the USA against Vietnam and the peoples of Southeast Asia, the Israeli aggression against Arab countries, the neo-colonialist policy in Africa, Latin America and elsewhere by the imperialist metropolises. With profound indignation the Party and the Albanian people condemned the attack on Czechoslovakia in August 1968, which Enver Hoxha described in his articles as a fascist aggression. On his proposal, in September 1968, Albania denounced the Warsaw Treaty, which had now become an instrument of the imperialist policy of the Soviet Union, and proclaimed its dissociation from this pact.



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1. At the 4th Congress of the Democratic Front. September 1967. **2.** With Myslim Peza at the 25th anniversary of the Conference of Peza. September 1967. **3.** Amidst cooperativists in the Kukës district. May 1970. **4.** At the ,,War of Vlora" state farm Llakatund. August 1970.



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In these years, too, meetings with the people, trips and visits to the districts and cities in the north and south of the country, were an inseparable and important part of the work and activity of Enver Hoxha. At moments charged with events and new developments, he found time to go amongst the people and talk with them, because he devoted special attention to making things clear to the masses, explaining the line and policy of the Party and the new measures which the Party took for progress in the economy, ideology and culture. Every problem of the country, everything that worried the Party, every danger which threatened the Homeland were subjects for this discussion of the leader with the people.



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The ideas of Enver Hoxha sparked off that lively revolutionary situation which blew like a fresh and healthy breeze in the life of our society. Everything new and progressive which had been introduced into the life and spirit of the people during the years of socialism was rallied against remnants of the forces of darkness, backwardness and spiritual oppression. The Albanian women, in particular, twofold slaves in the past, found in the Party and Enver Hoxha the strength to struggle and the courage to achieve what only socialism could make a reality: complete economic, political and social emancipation. Comrade Enver Hoxha's speech of February 6 and that **On Some Questions of the Problem of the Albanian Woman** in June 1967, were a new call to the people and the Party, to the women and girls of Albania, to march ahead boldly, to put right an injustice inherited from the history of the society with antagonistic classes.



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1. At the textile combine in Berat. 1969. **2.** At a meeting with highland girls attending courses in Durrës. 1968. **3.** Amidst workers in Korça. 1970. **4.** A meeting with working people of Vora. 1970. **5.** A talk with specialists of the Petrela agricultural cooperative. 1971. 6. Meeting with veterans at the premises of the CC of the PLA. 1970.



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1-3. In the Dibra district after the earthquake. December 1967. **4.** A talk with building specialists. **5.** A meeting with the drivers who transported building materials, during his journey to the damaged zones.

In December 1967, during an exceptionally severe winter, a powerful earthquake struck several districts of the north. The damage was especially heavy in the Dibra district. In this calamity causes by the blind forces of nature, the Party and the people's power, the entire Albanian people, stood beside the people of the damaged districts. On the orders of the leadership of the Party and Enver Hoxha, personally, all the costs for rebuilding the houses and other buildings damaged or destroyed were met by the state. In those difficult days, the leader of the Party and the people went personally to the Dibra district to give people heart, to convey to them the kind words and care of the Party.



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For Enver Hoxha the history of the nation had a great meaning. It was evidence of the vitality of the Albanian people, of their thirst for freedom and progress, for knowledge and culture. The great work of earlier generations, of fighters of the people, of outstanding men whom Albania had brought forth, was an object of respect and admiration for him. For Enver Hoxha the commemoration of great events of history was a conscious evocation from which the present generations of the nation received valuable lessons. Enver Hoxha, personally, had a great passion for history and the sciences connected with it. He followed the studies and new discoveries about the history of the epochs of the past with the same attention as he devoted to the developments of contemporary his-









tory. As leader of the Party and as a Marxist-Leninist thinker, he made a major contribution to the development of our historical sciences and displayed special care for the profound study of the history, language and outstanding traditions of the nation. The resistance of the Albanian people, led by Skanderbeg, to the Ottoman invasion of Europe was part of the national pride and consciousness. But that epoch was also a symbol, an inspiring example, witness to the continuity of the qualities of our people inherited and renewed generation after generation. Five hundred years after the death of Skanderbeg, Albania stood on its feet again, vigorous, the embodiment of the strength of the people who had found their own road to the future, who had the strength and will to advance and had the leader who guided them.

1-3. The 500th anniversary of the death of our National Hero Gjergj Kastrioti - Skanderbeg. Kruja, January 1968. **4.** Before the memorial dedicated to the Assembly of Lezha. Lezha, January 1968. **5.** In Skanderbeg Square, with the sculptors who are authors of the monument to the National Hero, a few moments after its unveiling. Tirana, January 1968.



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1. Speaking at the meeting of young volunteers for the construction of the Rrogozhina-Fier railway. Gradishta, June 28, 1968. **2-6.** Among volunteers on the railway. June 1968. **7.** The first traintrip from Fier to Tirana.

For the younger generations of the new Albania, Enver Hoxha was not only the beloved leader of the people and the Party, but also a teacher, father and close friend. The epoch of socialism opened the wide roads to progress, a happy life, knowledge and culture to the Albanian youth. For Enver Hoxha the youth was a great and priceless asset of the nation, which gave the Homeland life and vigour. His concern for the upbringing and education of the youth was always present in all his activity as leader of the Party, as a preoccupation for the future of the nation. That is why the sound upbringing of new generations and, above all, their formation as people of the future with progressive ideas, extensive culture and profound knowledge, as men who would dedicate themselves to the people and the Homeland, was one of Comrade Enver Hoxha's greatest concerns all through his life.







1. Korça. November 1967. **2.** With the young stonecarvers of Berat. February 1969. **3.** In the "8 Nëntori" children's home. Tirana, November 1969. **4**. A brief rest on the way from Tirana to Shkodra. June 1967. **5.** Vlora. February 1968. **6.** With soldiers. Shëngjin, August 1967.

After intensive work, Enver Hoxha relaxed amongst people, amongst children. He would meet them, shake hands with them, and a warm and sincere talk would begin. In these meetings the natural shyness dissolved immediately, because their talk was the continuation of the great and uninterrupted conversation which the leader conducted with his people at every moment. These unforgettable meetings will be cherished in the everlasting memory of the people through the ages.



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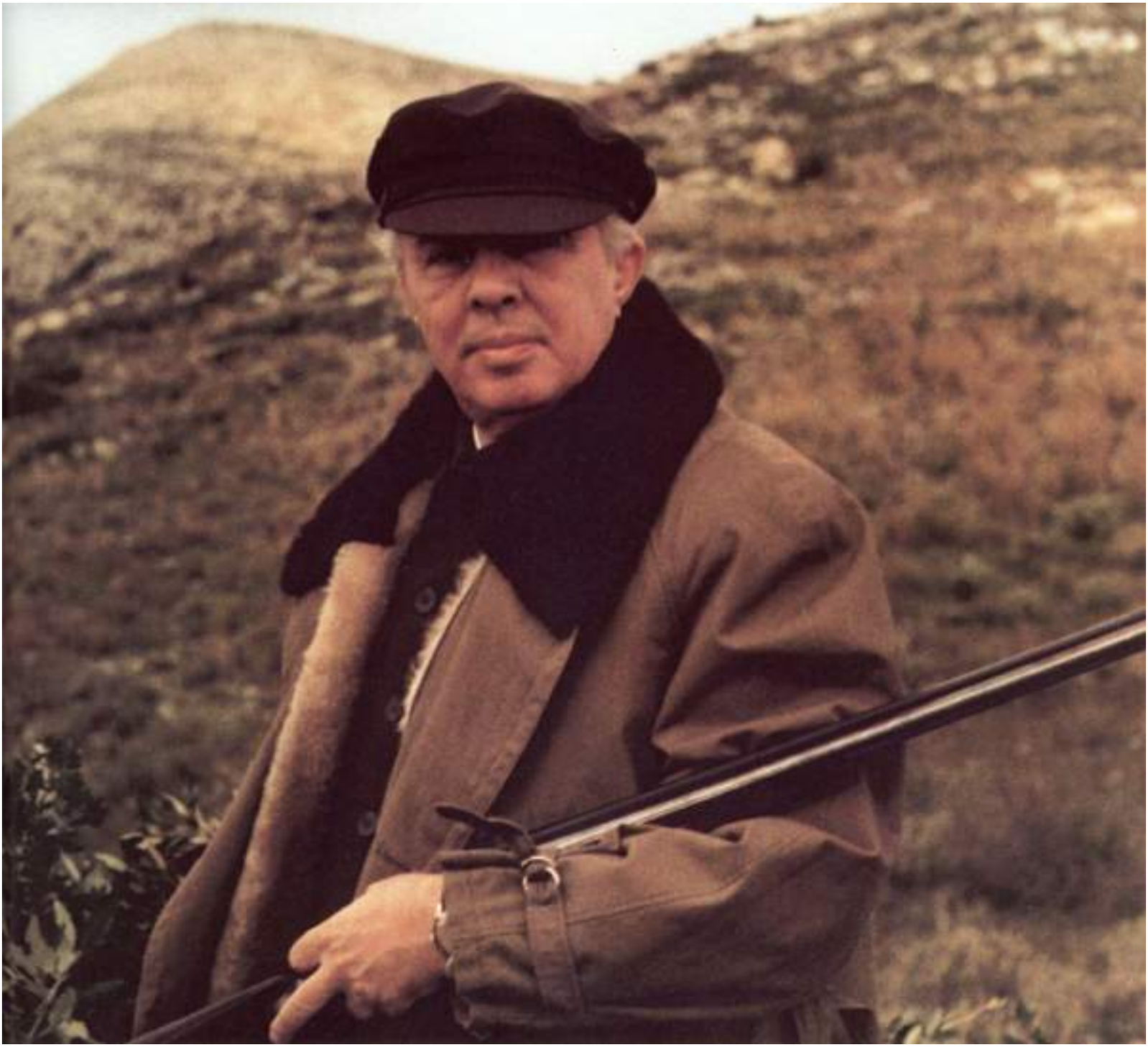


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1. During a walk in a street in Tirana. May 1970. **2-3.** At Llogara, August 1969. **4.** At Uji i Ftohtë in Vlora, August 1969. **5.** At Karaburun, January 1972.





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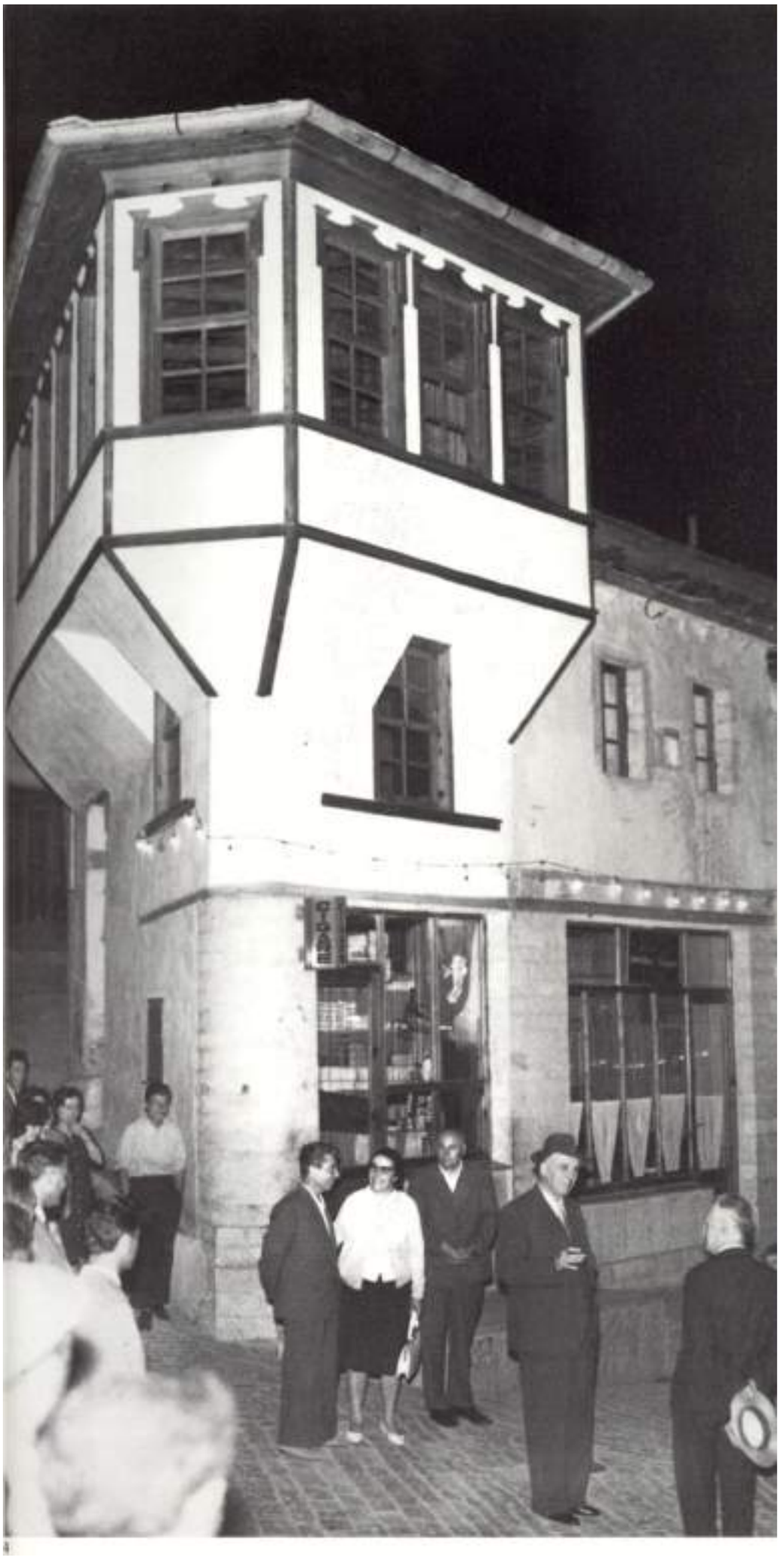


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In Gjirokastra, so dear to him, amidst people who welcomed him. He likes to talk to them, he longs to see the town. And one evening, when the city seems asleep, he has the desire to go out in the quiet of the night through the silent streets. He wants to hear the ring of footsteps on the cobble-stones of the Qafa e Pazarit which perhaps recall the sounds of the heel-plates of the shoes when he ran through the lanes of his childhood. He wants to stroll through lane after lane, passing gate after gate, to show his wife, Nexhmije, the geography of the town and tell her interesting tales of years gone by ... But the town is not asleep. Someone pulls back a curtain, someone is walking home from work and . . . the street is filled with people. That puts an end to being on his own, to the geography lesson, to the journey back to childhood. But there is no sign of regret in his eyes. He is smiling as he speaks with them and listens to them. Enver liked to talk quietly with people.



1-4. A night-time walk through the streets of the town of his birth. Gjirokastra. May 1969.

"I have had a great longing to come here to your Dragobia, so famous for valour, first of all, to see you highlanders, you parents, brothers, sisters and fine boys and girls who live in this distant corner of the Homeland, where your forefathers and you yourselves have fought and now are working enthusiastically for the new life, for socialism. I wanted to come here to see this wonderful place, one of the most beautiful in Albania, to see not only its marvellous natural beauties but also its majesty as an invincible historic fortress."

Enver Hoxha



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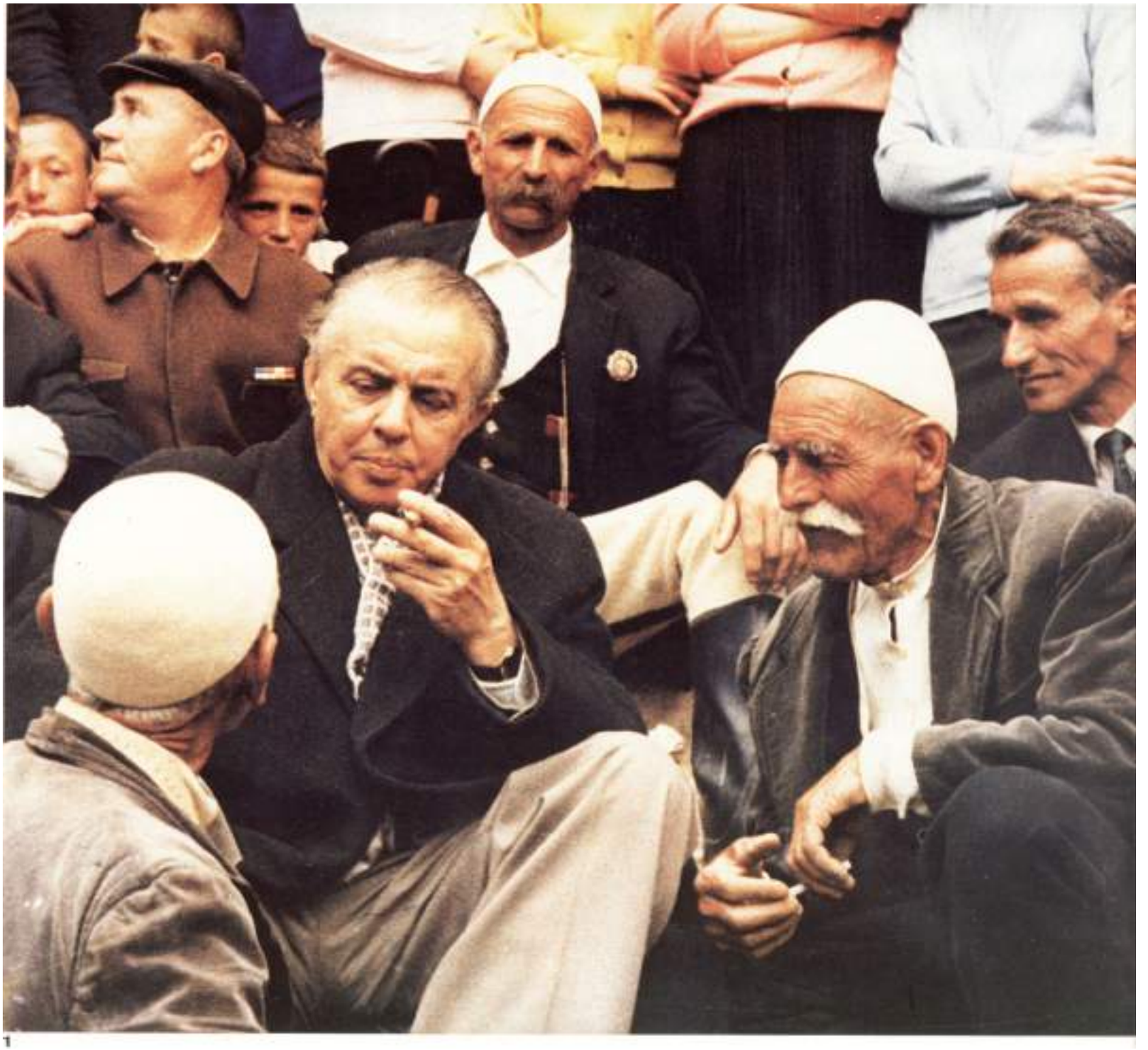


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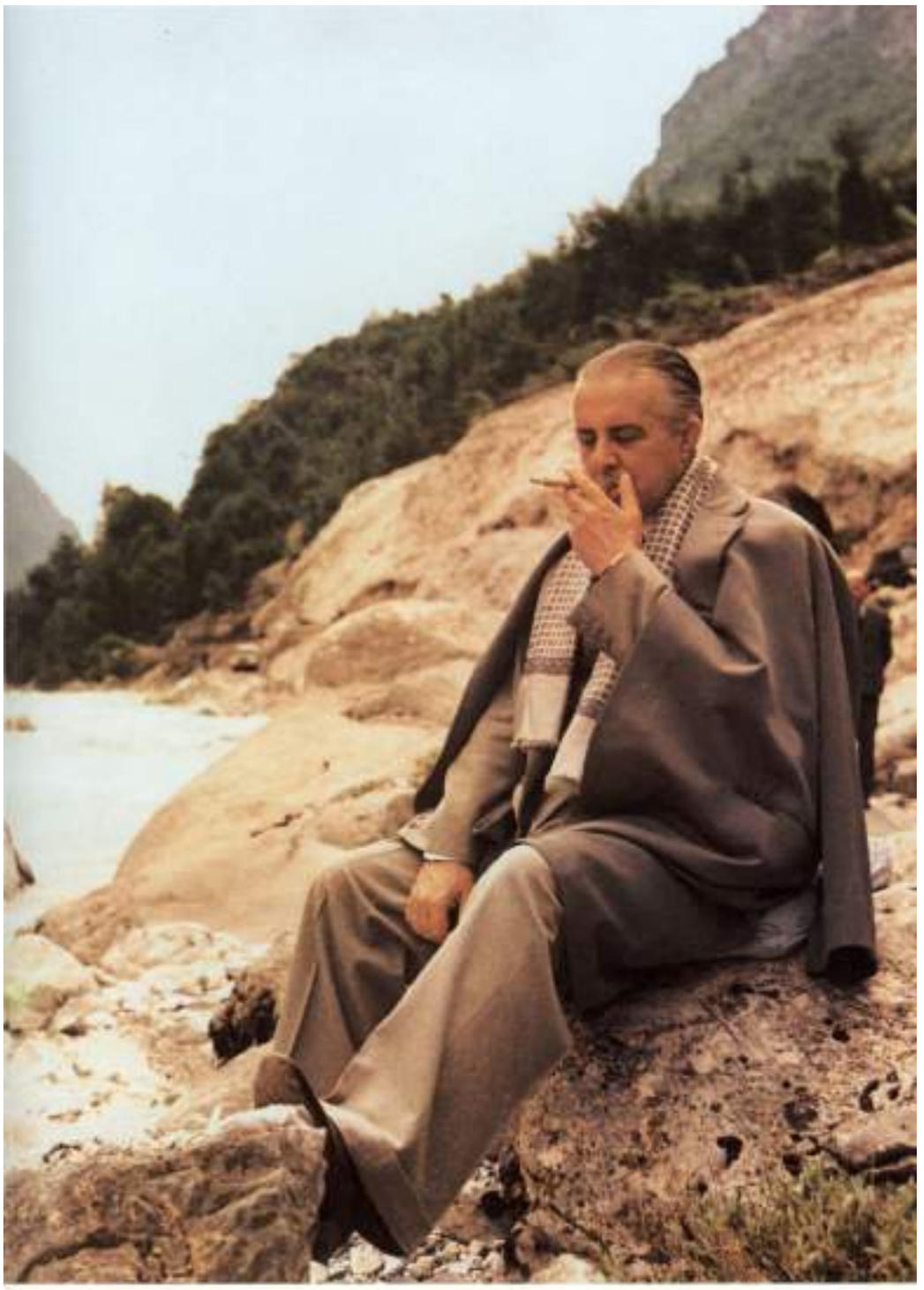
1. Comrades Enver Hoxha and Ramiz Alia lay a wreath at the bust of the People's Hero, Bajram Curri. May 1970.
2. Dragobia, May 31, 1970.

In the years of the Party, the zones of the North where poverty and pronounced backwardness prevailed in the past, were experiencing a vigorous all-round economic and cultural development. Socialism included the whole country in a process of transformation which ensured the harmonious development of all regions in the south and the north. The opening of new mines, plants and factories had brought a new spirit of progress to the north, too, had brought about the birth and strengthening there of a developed working class, alongside the cooperativist peasantry. For Enver Hoxha, personally, his meetings with the patriotic people of the Northern Highlands, during this visit which he made there in June 1970, were not only an opportunity for a warm and sincere conversation, but also the source of an inexhaustible strength which the people had always given the Party through their ardent patriotism and through their struggle to embrace the new and the ideas of the Party for the radical transformation of all aspects of life.





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1. An intimate talk with the highlanders of Has. June 1970. **2-3.** Valbona. June 1970.



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1. Speaking at the rally of the people of the Puka district. June 1970. **2.** From his visit to the Shkodra district. June 1970. **3-6.** Shots from the meeting with veterans and members of families whose homes were bases during the National Liberation War. October 1971.



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All through his life Enver Hoxha retained his indelible love and respect for the common people, for those who sheltered him in their homes and cottages during the difficult years of the war, for those who gave their sons and daughters for freedom. On every visit which he made to different districts in Albania, the war veterans, the parents and the sons and daughters of fallen partisans were among the first people he would meet. All through the years, spiritual bonds such as those that can be created only between parent and son, were created between the people and the leader. Although the years rolled by and Enver Hoxha's hair turned grey, all the mothers called him simply "son". Enver Hoxha loved to meet them, to talk to them and recall the past. And they had things to recall.



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At the 6th Congress of the PLA (November 1-7, 1971), Enver Hoxha summed up the experience of the work of the Party, of powerful revolutionary movements of the working masses and the entire Albanian people to deepen the socialist revolution in all fields. He made a series of important generalizations about the strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the ever more extensive and active drawing of the masses into running the country. Comrade Enver Hoxha stressed the necessity of deepening the ideological and cultural revolution as an imperative task to close the road to degeneration of the socialist state and society. The triumph of socialism, any step forward of the revolution, would be inconceivable without the spiritual liberation of people. Comrade Enver Hoxha's Marxist-Leninist conclusions about the leading role of the Party and its ideological, political and organizational strengthening and tempering were of great theoretical and practical value.

1. Enver Hoxha delivers the report to the 6th Congress of the PLA. November 1971. **2.** On the day when the proceedings of the Congress ended. November 7, 1971. **3-4.** In the breaks between sessions of the Congress.



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Enver Hoxha considered profound understanding of the line and directives of the Party by the working masses as decisive. He gave a series of orientations about the analysis of decisions of the Congress among the people, in the Party organizations at the base, and among the working collectives in town and countryside. In his talks and meetings with leading cadres of the Party, the state and the economy, with workers and peasants, with the people, he gave extreme importance to clear explanation of the policy of the Party at home and abroad and its program for the development not only of the whole country but also of each district, region and city.

1. At Çorovoda, November 27, 1971. 2. After visiting the museum of the Skrapar district. 3. At the rally of the people of Çorovoda. 4-6. Visit to the engineering plant at Poliçan, Skrapar. 5. With People's Hero Zylyftar Veleshnja. Berat. December 1971. 7. Amongst amateur artists of Skrapar. November 28, 1971.



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In the speech he delivered at the plenum of the Committee of the Party of the Mat district (February 1972), Enver Hoxha dealt theoretically with the dialectical relationship between the working masses and the revolutionary party of the working class in the stage of the complete construction of socialist society, linking it closely with the practice of socialism in our country. Comrade Enver Hoxha put forward a series of important ideas about enhancing the role of the masses in the economic, political and ideological life of our society. While affirming the decisive principle of the leading role of the Party in the revolution and the construction of socialist society, he stressed the necessitiy of ever wider, more tangible and more direct participation of the masses in determi-







ning the line of the Party and the state and applying it in practice. He presented as a major demand of the time the enhancement of the role of the masses, of the elected organs of the state, the establishment of correct ratios between communists and non- communists in the central organs of the state, the bringing of more workers into the forums and organs of the Party and the state, and the strengthening of the control of the masses over cadres and managers. The important ideas which Enver Hoxha put forward in his speech of February 26, 1972 gave a fresh impulse to the work of the Party and the state and the enthusiasm of the working masses. They constituted a new contribution to the struggle against bureaucracy.

1. Speaking at the meeting of the Plenum of the Committee of the Party of the Mat district. February 1972. **2,4.** A talk with members of the Plenum of the Party Committee of the Mat district. **3.** A stroll in the town of Burrel.



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1. Amongst children who performed in the concert "Little Stars of the Party". June 12, 1972. **2.** Korça, August 1972. **3.** From a meeting in the agricultural cooperative of Plasa. **4.** In the carpet enterprise, Korça. **5.** In the garment enterprise. **6.** A talk with managers and workers.

The month of June begins with a lovely celebration, Children's Day. The streets echo with their happy voices and amongst them one feels the atmosphere of spring. This is a lovely day for the children, especially when Uncle Enver is amongst them. How many times he has been amongst children, taking part in their joy and songs! These children, who sang and danced before Uncle Enver, will never forget June 13, 1972, not because a life in art begins for one of them on this day, but because she felt the kind hand of Uncle Enver on her head, because she flung her arms around his neck and kissed him hard. There are days in one's life which remain unforgettable. This is such a day for these children.









This visit to Korça in August 1972 reflects Enver Hoxha's desire to be among the working people, to talk personally with them as frequently as possible. Visits to this city had a special atmosphere for him. He frequently went to this important economic and cultural centre of our country on Party or state business, as well as on holiday. After meetings and talks about the major problems that concerned him, he liked to stroll in the streets of the city where he had spent a part of his youth and to meet his friends and comrades of those years.



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The year 1973 began with a significant event: the formation of the Academy of Sciences. The participation of Enver Hoxha in this marked event in the history of the Albanian culture was a symbol of his participation as leader of the Party and a great personality of our science and culture in all the unimaginable cultural development and advance of socialist Albania. In less than three decades of their history, our people had caught up whole centuries of backwardness, ignorance and darkness. Now, Albania had its own science and scientists who led an army of specialists in the most varied fields. The formation of the Academy of Sciences of the PRA was another act which confirmed the great transformations which the epoch of socialism had achieved in Albania.

1. On the day of the formation of the Academy of Sciences of the PRA. With Prof. Aleks Buda and Prof. Eqrem Çabej. January 1973. **2.** Attending the proceedings of the Congress of Orthography of the Albanian Language. November 1972. **3.** With Prof. Foto Çami, Kahreman Ylli and Prof. Luan Omari. January 1973. **4.** With Prof. Dhimitër Shuteriqi. December 1971. **5.** During the Colloquium of Illyrian Studies. September 1972.





Automne 1972.



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At the beginning of the 1970s, as the result of the increased enemy efforts to overthrow the socialist order in Albania through peaceful ideological aggression, signs appeared of the encouragement of modernist trends in literature, music and figurative arts. Attempts were noticed to spread a liberal spirit, not only in art, but also in the economy, the school, the youth, the way of life. In January 1973, in a speech delivered at the meeting of Presidium of the People's Assembly, Enver Hoxha drew attention to these phenomena and underlined the danger of underrating them. On March 15, at the meeting of the communists of the apparatus of the CC of the PLA , he delivered the speech, **How Should the Imperialist-Revisionist Encirclement be Understood and Combated,** in which he showed the sources and causes of such manifes-



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1-3. With the writers Shevqet Musaraj, Dritëro Agolli and Ismail Kadare. **4-5.** Amongst professional and amateur artists who took part in the May Concerts, 1973. **6.** With a group of journalists and photoreporters.

tations and stressed the danger of losing vigilance towards the class enemy in the conditions when the people's state power has been established. The 4th Plenum of the CC of the PLA (June 1973) attacked the hostile activity of anti-party elements in ideology and culture. In the report which Comrade Enver Hoxha delivered he showed the aims of this activity, analysed the ideological and political content of liberalism, and stressed its danger for the Party and the socialist state. The defeat of this hostile activity gave a powerful impulse especially to the development of art and culture and strengthened their popular and socialist content.



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1-6. Amidst participants of the National Folklore Festival in Gjirokastra. October 1973.

"I personally feel a satisfaction when I listen to music, either that of great classical and progressive composers of the world or the musical works of our composers. But to tell you the truth, the beautiful folk songs and dances please me more, with their emotions, their beauty, their power and at the same time, their simplicity. I don't say this simply because of the fact that I am an Albanian. No, but because our folk songs and dances are truly beautiful, very beautiful. In raising all this unique wealth which we have inherited from the past to a pedestal and perpetuating it, our Party has done a great deed.

"Our people have always been optimistic. Both in their sorrows and in their joys, they have never lost their faith in the future, and this optimism, this majesty of the people, has been perpetuated in the rich heritage of oral literature, in the songs, the dances, the costumes and the other marvellous traditions. This is something magnificent which only the genius of the people can achieve perfectly in art."

Enver Hoxha



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Enver Hoxha's visits to different districts and cities of the country were a great joy for the people. His participation on celebrations of the marked events were part of the sincere, warm, open communication which he maintained with the masses to the last days of his life. Wherever he went, irrespective of the set aim of his visit or stay, whether for a working meeting, to take part in events in the life of the country or on vacation, he always went beyond this limit in order to see as much as possible, to visit people in their homes, to see a project that was being built or a working collective. These photographs of June 1973 show some moments from Comrade Enver Hoxha's visit to Shkodra, that city of patriotic, talented and industrious people, with great traditions in art and culture.

1. At the Martyrs' Cemetery in Shkodra. June 1973. **2.** During his visit to the Vau i Dejës hydro-power plant. **3.** At the "Drini" engineering plant in Shkodra. **4.** Visit to the Shkodra historical museum. **5.** At the 7th Congress of the Women's Union of Albania. June 1973. **6.** Amidst delegates to the Congress. **7-8.** At the sessions of the Congress.



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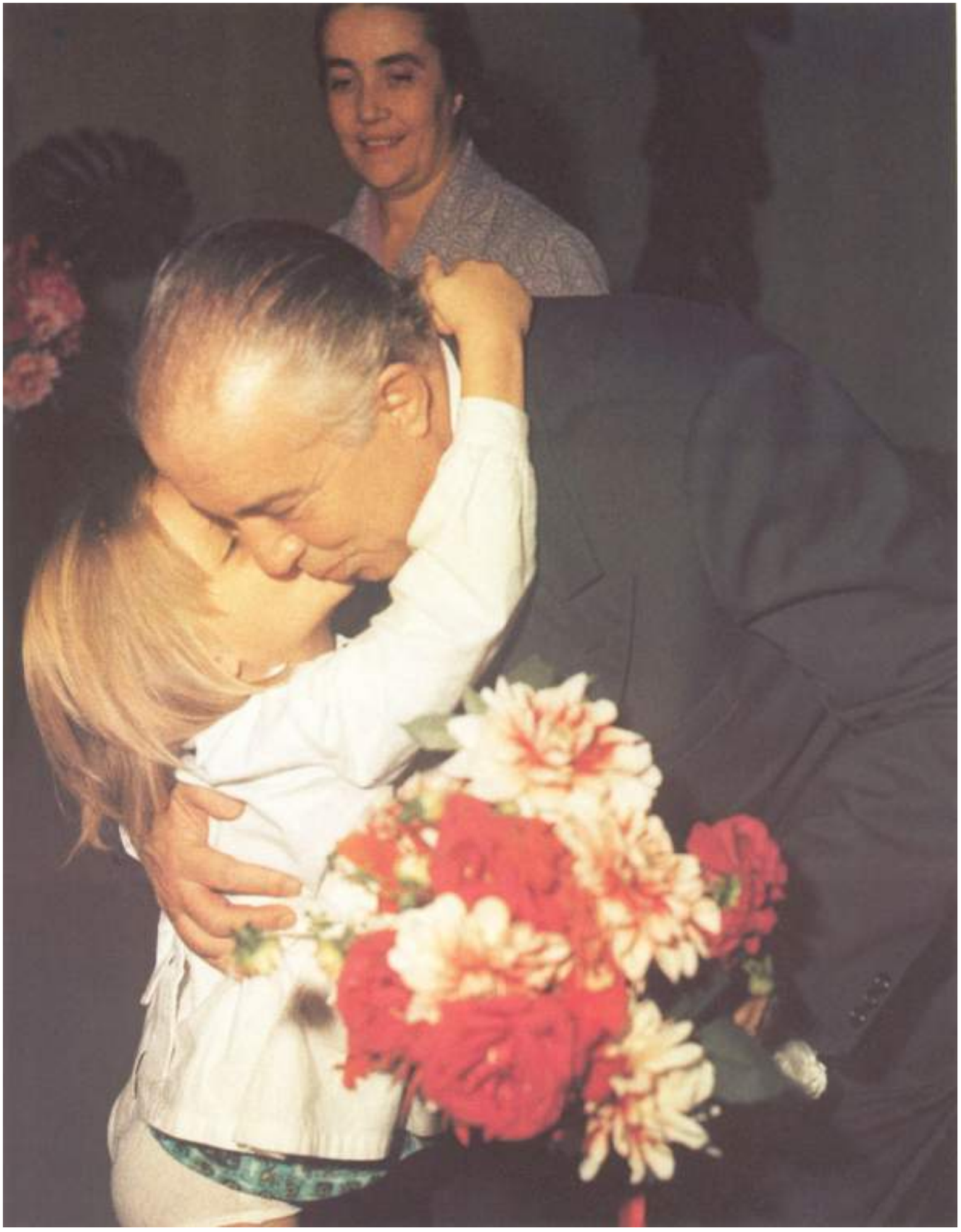
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1. With Comrade Adil Çarçani and shevqet Peçi on Dajti Mountain. August 1973. **2-3.** During holidays on Dajti Mountain. **4.** Taking a walk.

1. Good wishes for his birthday. October 16, 1973.





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1. December 1973. **2.** In the library in his home. **3.** With his daughter Pranvera.



1. Tirana 1974. **2-4.** Cordial talk with the soldiers. 1974. **5.** Greeting the military cadres. 1975.

In 1974 the Party had to deal with another extremely dangerous hostile activity which was intended to weaken the armed forces and the defence of the country, with the aim of organizing a military putsch for the overthrow of the people's state power. Taking advantage of their functions in the Party, the state organs and especially in the Ministry of People's Defence, the leaders of this enemy group had been working secretly for years to distort and sabotage the military line of the Party. The "theoretical-military theses" worked out by them openly opposed this line. They were founded on defeatism, avoidance of frontal resistance



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to an aggressor and allowing the occupation of the country. The discovery of these theses prepared in secrecy was the first signal of this organized activity. Under the guidance of Enver Hoxha, the leadership of the Party thoroughly analysed the content and aims of the enemy theses. Enver Hoxha's analyses and conclusions gave a precise orientation for the discussions and analyses which were conducted in the Party. Gradually, the aims and the names of the members of this dangerous group were uncovered and proved with facts.



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The thinking and activity of Enver Hoxha are in the foundations of the foreign policy of our country, which secured for Albania the right to pursue its own independent line in international relations, to have its own say free from any inferiority complex towards great powers. Enver Hoxha was also an active participant in applying the foreign policy of the Albanian state, with his activity as a politican, statesman, and in his numerous contacts with political and social personalities, with diplomats and people of culture from different countries, with his correspondence and with his articles and books. All this extensive activity was characterized by sincerity and adherence to principle. Enver Hoxha defended every









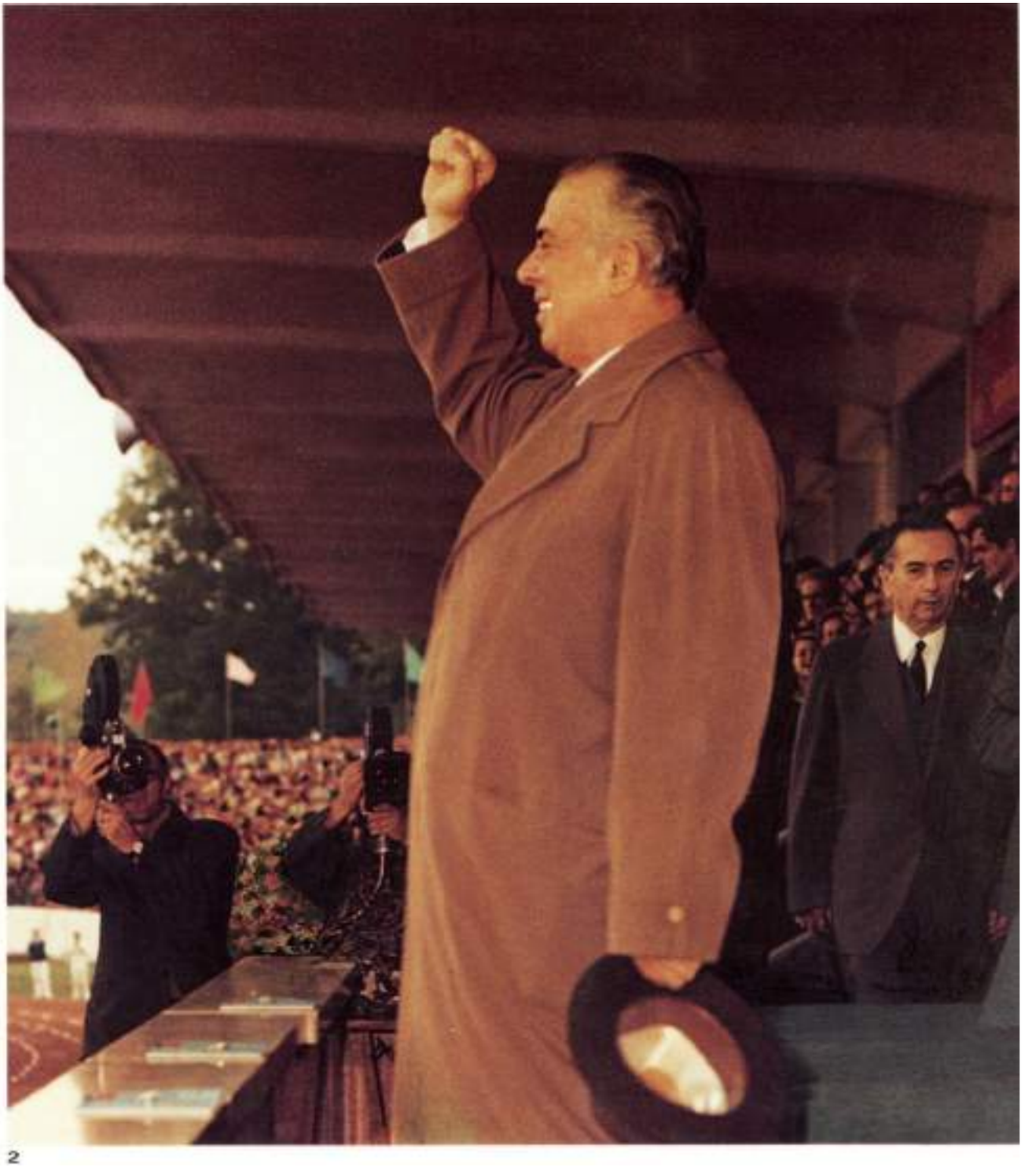
action which served the peoples, freedom and the revolution, while at the same time expressing his reservations and criticisms about those actions which he considered wrong or harmful. The whole foreign policy of the PSRA, worked out by Enver Hoxha and applied under his leadership, has always been a policy of just and equal relations on the basis of peaceful coexistence and mutual respect; a policy of opposing enemies of the people and support for the struggle for liberation. It is this just, sincere and principled policy which has ranked socialist Albania amongst the most progressive forces of the age.

1. Talk with Zhou Enlai, Chairman of the Counsil of State of the PR of China, during his visit to Albania. March 1965. **2.** With the Prime Minister of the DR of Vietnam, Pham Van Dong. October 1973. **3.** With Budant Omar, head of an Algerian Government Delegation. November 1969. **4.** Talking with Abu Djihad, Member of the Leadership of "Al Fatah". August 1970. **5.** Cordial meeting with Nguyen Hu Tho, Chairman of the Liberation Front of South Vietnam. November 1974. **6.** Enver Hoxha receives the member of the government of Congo, Alois Mudileno Masengo. October 1970. **7.** With an Arab friendship delegation. May 1958. **8.** With the leader of the delegation of the Patriotic Front of Laos, Nuhak Fumsavan. June 1973.



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1-2. At the "Qemal Stafa" Stadium where the physical-cultural display in honour of the 30th anniversary of Liberation was held. October 1974.



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These shots from Albania in the 1970ies are some details in the tableau of the radical transformations achieved during the 30 years of the people's power. In the course of three decades our country underwent unprecedented all-round development in industry and agriculture, in education and culture, and especially, in its people. The Party and Enver Hoxha were the great designers of this development which strengthened the Homeland. The years of socialism are years of work and efforts, victories and sacrifices for the sake of the people's happiness.

The Albanian people celebrated the 30th anniversary of Liberation with confidence in the line of the Party and the prospects which it opened. The ideals of the Party, that inexhaustible source which rejuvenates people and inspires them to greater victories, are the foundation stone of its advance. This has been and always will be the source of the progress of Albania, and its confidence in a brighter future.



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1-4. Aspects from Albania in the 1970ies.
5-7. At the "Albania Today" exhibition. December 1974.

"When I am on my way to Pogradec I stop and look at Pojska and the monument to its ten heroes. With grief, but with admiration, I recall the heroic life of our valiant partisans who, at this place, on July 16, 1943, demonstrated once again, with great force, their love for the people and the Party, demonstrated once again that they were ready to make even the supreme sacrifice for the freedom of the Homeland. The monument in the form of an arch, with an obelisk in the middle, expresses the steel unity of valiant partisans around their valiant commander. It is and always will be a source of inspiration, respect and gratitude for the present and future generations."

Enver Hoxha



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Together with the mothers, fathers, sisters, and brothers of the fallen, the people and the Party each May 5 remember with profound respect those who fell, those who gave their youth for the Homeland, those who poured their blood into the foundations of the new Albania. Every May 5, Enver Hoxha, who all through his life retained the greatest love and respect for the fallen, was beside them, together with their mothers, fathers, sisters, and brothers. He was beside the fallen on these solemn days together with the vow of a whole people: "Rest in peace, comrades, because we will build Albania just as you dreamed it!"



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1-2. Pojska, August 1975. **3,4,6.** homage at the Martyrs of the Nation Cemetery. May 5, 1976. **5.** With the mother of People's Hero Vasil Laçi.



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1. A bunch of fresh flowers. April 1976. **2-3.** With cooperativists of the Vlora district April 1976.

The year 1976 was the year of the 7th Congress of the Party and the first year of the 6th Five-year-Plan. The Party set great tasks and opened up brilliant perspectives for the all-round progress of the country. The increased role of the masses in the socialist construction, the steel unity of the people round the Party, the fulfilment of the great tasks of the time, these were some of the themes which were thrashed out in Enver Hoxha's meetings with the people, with the working masses, at this period.



In the '70ies, in several important speeches Enver Hoxha deals with a number of problems of the theory and practice of the socialist revolution. Enver Hoxha's ideas and conclusions were a further elaboration and development of the Marxist-Leninist line of the Party in conformity with the current tasks of the socialist construction. They were an enrichment of the theoretical thinking of the PLA, a summing up of its experience in the revolution, in the socialist construction, as well as in the struggle for its defence against the hostile activity, both internal and external. The ever larger and conscious participation of the working masses in the political, ideological and economic life, the increased role of the worker and peasant control under the leadership of the Party, the deepening of the struggle against bureaucracy and technocracy, the further improvement of relations between the cadres and the working masses, the strengthening of the leading role of the Party in every link of the life of the country, were some of the main questions on which Enver Hoxha laid stress in this period. His conclusions and the practical activity of the Party were of major importance for preserving the socialist order, for the country's advance in all fields. They were at the foundation of the measures the Party took in these years for the further revolutionization and democratization of the socialist state, the eradication of bureaucracy, the development and strengthening of the economy and culture, and the strengthening of the defence of the country. In November 1976 the 7th Congress of the PLA held its proceedings. The report which Enver Hoxha delivered on behalf of the Central Committee, a very important document in the life of the Party and the country and a contribution of the PLA to the creative development of Marxism-Leninism, summed up the experience of the Party and the working masses in this period. The 7th Congress of the Party of Labour of Albania approved the ideological and political activity of the Central Committee against opportunist trends and theories. It set the task for the further deepening of this struggle in defence of the scientific theory of the proletariat. While re-emphasizing the great danger of the Soviet, Titoite, Eurocommunist and other variants of modern revisionism, Enver Hoxha dwelt especially on analysis of the anti-Marxist Chinese theory of "three worlds" and the concepts which fostered it. The report which Enver Hoxha delivered at this Congress included the fundamental directions of the economic, cultural and social development of the country during the 6th Five-year Plan. He stressed once again the determination of the Party and the Albanian people to press ahead ceaselessly on the course of the construction of socialism by applying the Marxist-Leninist theory and relying on their own forces, on the material and spiritual resources of the Homeland and the energies, talent and revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses.



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1. Moment of work on the eve of the 7th Congress of the PLA. **2.** November 1, 1976. Speaking at the 7th Congress.



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1. With veteran members of the Party during the days of the 7th Congress. **2-3.** In the breaks between sessions. **4.** Delivering the closing speech at the 7th Congress of the PLA.



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On December **28,** 1976, the People's Assembly adopted the new Constitution of the Albanian state. In the compiling of this historic document, Enver Hoxha, who was chairman of the commission for drafting and editing the project of the Constitution, had made an outstanding contribution. All the work for the drafting, discussion and final formulation of it was carried out directly under the leadership of Comrade Enver Hoxha. In the new Constitution the Albanian state was called the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, accurately reflecting the qualitative socialist changes accomplished in Albania, in the base and the superstructure. The new Constitution of the Albanian state embodied the living reality and the trends of the historical development of socialist Albania. This fundamental document of the state of the Albanian people is pervaded by the Marxist-Leninist principles, embodies the revolutionary experience of our country, and is the work of the revolutionary thinking and activity of our Party and its leader, Enver Hoxha.



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1-3. Celebrating the New Year with the pioneers. December 1977. **4.** With Grandpa.

To be close to children, amongst their love, to talk with these little comrades, the future citizens of the Republic, was a permanent desire for him. Such lovely, happy, relaxing moments occurred all through Enver Hoxha's life. At a school, during a walk, at New Year's celebrations, in meetings with outstanding pupils, in the greetings of children on Enver's birthdays, amongst his own children and grandchildren, wherever and whenever these photographs have been taken, they reflect unforgettable moments for the children and equally happy, rejuvenating moments for their beloved parent and teacher who was so dear to their hearts.



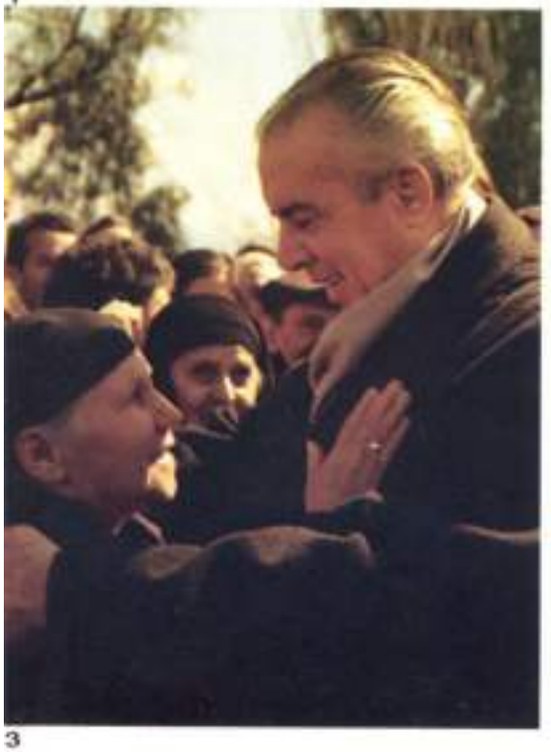
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1. Gjirokastra, March 1978. At the monument to the heroines Bule Naipi and Persefoni Kokëdhima. **2.** Visit to a family. **3.** Amongst mothers of Gjirokastra. **4.** Talk on the doorstep. **5.** A bouquet for the heroes of the National Renaissance. **6.** Meeting. **7.** Reviving memories.

March 1978. After nine years, back in the beloved and unforgettable city of his birth, in the city with which he is linked by memories of his childhood and youth, by the memory of his parents who were no longer alive, of old comrades and friends and of years gone by when he began to grow to manhood, to learn and be formed as a man of the future, as a fighter for the new world. The days which Enver stayed in Gjirokastra were a great celebration for the city and its people. But they were all too short for him. For the people of Gjirokastra, too, they were all too short to express their affection for their dear son, comrade and friend. This was Enver's last visit to his Gjirokastra.



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1. At Mashkullora, a place of historic battles for freedom. March 1978. **2.** At the meeting of the people of the zone of Dropull. Grapsh, March 1978. **3.** Amidst cooperativists and cadres of Dropull.

For the Greek minority in Albania, Enver Hoxha was always a beloved leader, a dear friend and teacher. He himself, raised amongst a people without national prejudices, was to retain his love and respect for them and to appreciate their honesty, bravery and love for work. Later he was formed as a revolutionary and communist, these pure and sincere feelings became part of his consciousness and activity as leader of the Albanian people. During the National Liberation War, the Communist Party of Albania, led by Enver Hoxha, forged the unity of the Greek minority and the Albanian people, fighting shoulder to shoulder in the common struggle for the freedom of the Homeland. Socialism strengthened this unity, because the wise and just policy of the



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Party brought the minority people a happy life, all-round progress, and guaranteed them equality and dignity. The line of the Party created the conditions for them to assert their individuality, to develop their culture, language and progressive traditions. Today, the level of economic progress in the zone of the Greek minority in Albania is among the highest in the country. The education of the minority people in their mother tongue, the wealth of their folklore and other fields of the spiritual culture, have assumed great development beyond all comparison with the past. The citizens of the PSRA of Greek nationality have all the rights which all the other members of our society enjoy, and they play their respected role as workers, as leading cadres in the organs of the Party and the state, as scientists and artists.



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Here, in Lukova, 12 years earlier, Comrade Enver Hoxha instructed that the whole coastal zone should be cultivated and be made a beautiful orchard of citrus fruit and olives. The hand of man, the toil and sweat of the youth, added the verdant crown of terraced plantations at Vlora, Borsh, Lukova and Ksamil to the blue of the Ionian Sea.

The epoch of socialism, the Party and Enver Hoxha increased the beauty of the Albanian landscape, made it more prosperous and placed its assets in the service of the people. For Comrade Enver Hoxha nature, beauty and the well-being of the people were inseparable. His thinking, combined with the work of the whole people, was embodied in this amazing transformation.



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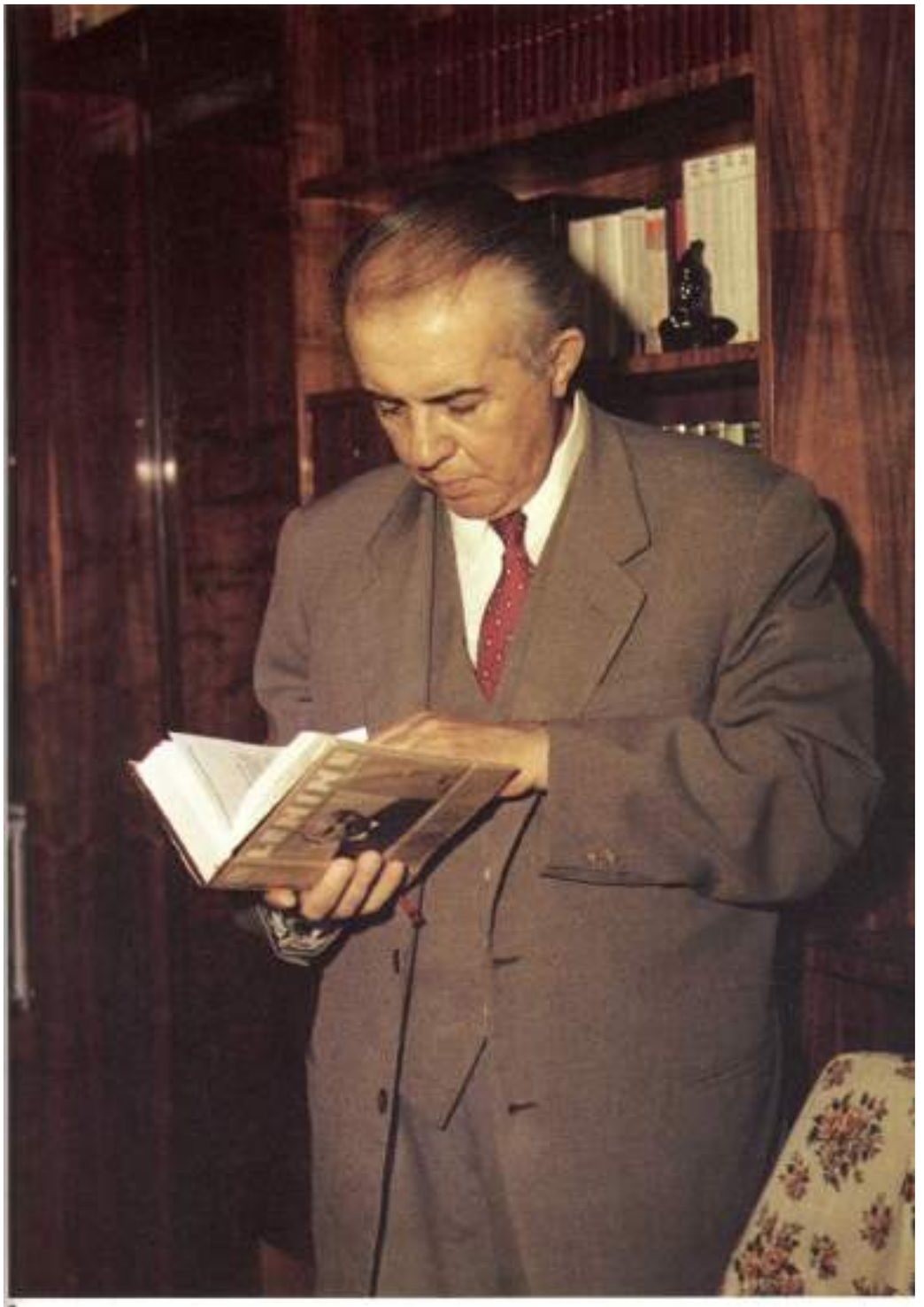
1-2. Lukova, March 1978.



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Enver Hoxha was the main architect and inspirer of the struggle which the Party of Labour of Albania waged against modern revisionism. After the open polemic with the Soviet revisionists began, he made an outstanding contribution to the defence of the Marxist-Leninist theory and the analysis of various forms of opportunism in the international communist and worker's movement. In the theoretical work of Comrade Enver Hoxha, we find accurate explanations of the causes of the birth of modern revisionism and evaluation of the danger it presents and the ideological identity of its different trends, irrespective of their individual nuances and tactics. Enver Hoxha made a complete analysis of Khrushchevite revisionism, Titoism, Eurocommunism, as well as of other rightist or "leftist" theories and practices. Enver Hoxha's analyses and conclusions, his theoretical work, constitute a fundamental reference point, a compass for orientation for the Marxist-Leninist and revolutionary forces and the peoples who are fighting for freedom and democracy. Comrade Enver Hoxha became a renowned international figure not only because he did more than anyone else for his own country, but also because he embodied the internationalist spirit of the Party and the Albanian people at the highest level, and fought with rare consistency for the revolution and the freedom of other peoples. In the 1970ies, the Party of Labour of Albania, led by Comrade Enver Hoxha, also arrived at complete and accurate conclusions about the opportunist line of the leadership of the Communist Party of China. Principled debates and confrontations over important ideological and political questions had taken place between the two parties over many years. The PLA had openly expressed to the leadership of the CP of China and Mao Zedong its reservations about and opposition to the vacillating, opportunist stands taken by the latter. Enver Hoxha's analyses played a decisive role in determining the correct, cautious stands of our Party towards the Chinese Party. Among the important documents on this problem the books **Imperialism and the Revolution** (1979) and **Reflections on China,** in two volumes, with extracts from Comrade Enver Hoxha's Political Diary, are especially valuable. In these books he has made a comprehensive historical and dialectical analysis of the ideological concepts and the political activity of the CP of China.

Under his leadership, the Party maintained its revolutionary line unaltered and made its own contribution to the Marxist-Leninist movement in the world.



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1. November 1978. **2.** A moment at work. 1978. **3.** Between sessions of a plenum of the CC of the PLA. 1977.



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1-2. At the ceremony of the reinterment of the remains of the outstanding patriots and fighters, Naim and Abdyl Frashëri. June 1978. **3.** With the patriotic fighter, Bije Vokshi. **4.** With the patriot Rexhep Duraku, the father of People's Hero Emin Duraku. **5.** Amidst a group of compatriots from Kosova.

Enver Hoxha valued the history of the nation, its key moments, the struggles of the people to safeguard their existence, to ensure freedom and progress, not as relics of ancient history, but as parts of the present-day consciousness of the nation, a source of lessons, pride, and inspiration. The Party extolled the great figures of the history of the nation, the great men who had led and inspired it, and on the highest pedestal placed the masses of the people who, through their struggle generation after generation, with their dauntless patriotic and revolutionary spirit, preserved the nation, their language and traditions, and gave their lives to safeguard the territory of the Homeland.

One of these outstanding moments of history in which these qualities were displayed was the Albanian League of Prizren (1878), which embodied the national unity, from the north to the south, in the struggle for a free, independent Albania against the occupiers and the ambitions of chauvinists and the deals struck by the great powers of the time.



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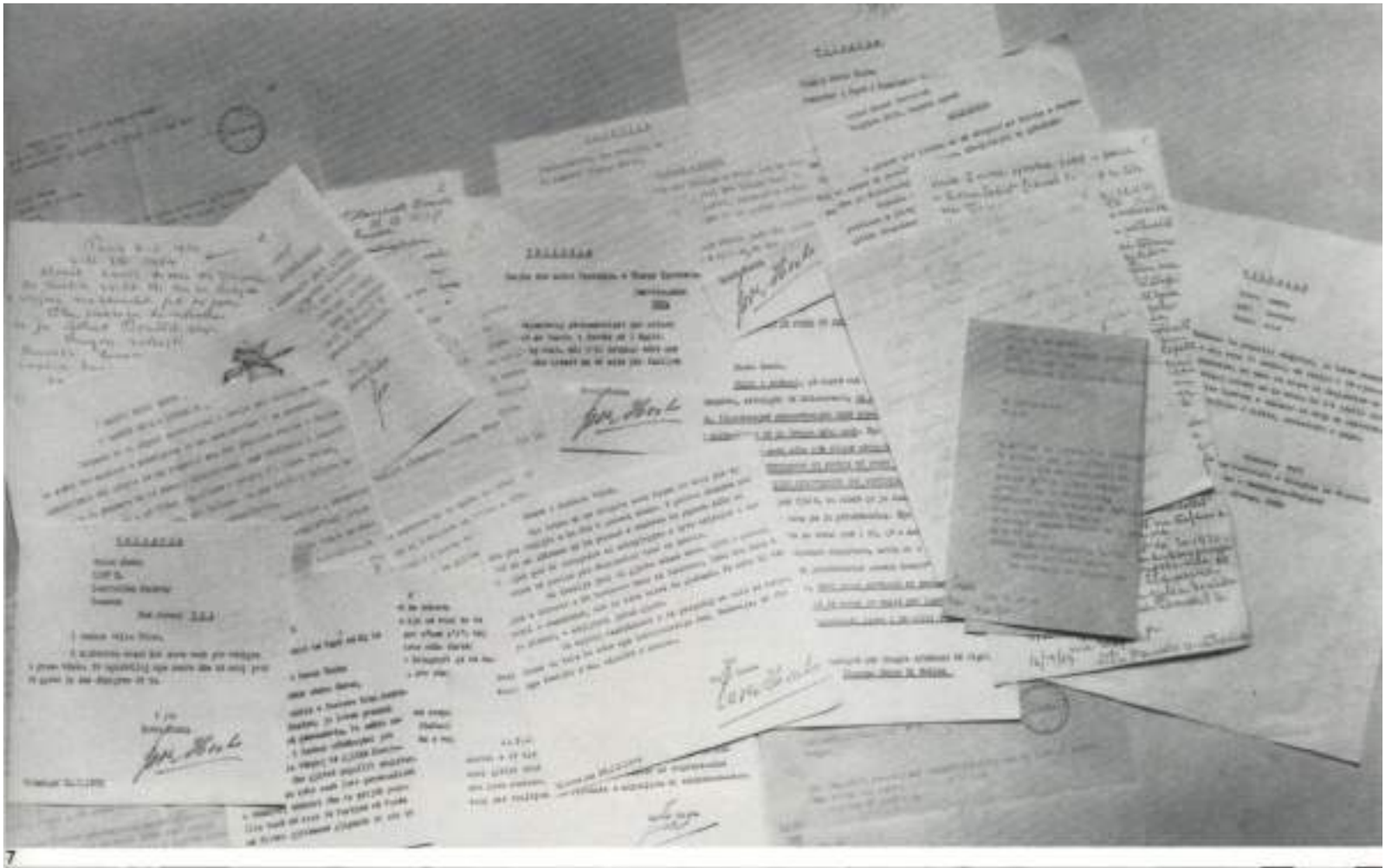






1-3. With compatriots who live in different countries of the world. 1963. 4. With the Rumanian writer of Albanian origin, Viktor Eftimiu. 1975. **5.** With Paskal Aleksi, President of the "Shqipëria e Lire" patriotic association. 1968. **6.** With the grandson of Sami Frashëri, the great Albanian patriot and scientist. 1978. **7.** Facsimiles from correspondence of Comrade Enver Hoxha with compatriots in various countries. **8.** Meeting with representatives of settlements of Albanians abroad.

All honest and patriotic Albanians who lived far from their Homeland saw in Enver Hoxha the outstanding leader of the nation who had led the Albanian people in the war for national freedom, for progress and prosperity. The difficult economic conditions had driven them from their country. Now, after many years, they saw another Albania, strong and independent, with its people free and happy, sure of the present and full of confidence about the future. Enver Hoxha maintained continual contact with many compatriots who lived in different countries of the world, and followed with sympathy their valuable patriotic work for the recognition of the new Albania in the world.



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1-3. In Lezha after the elimination of the earthquake damage. October 1979. **4-5**. At the meeting of the people of Shkodra in the rebuilt suburb of Bahçallëk. October 1979. **6.** Meeting with residents of damaged villages. **7.** A wreath at the memorial to the patriotic fighters Çerçiz Topulli and Mustafa Quilli.

On April 15, 1979 a very powerful earthquake struck several districts of the north. The damage was especially heavy in the towns of Lezha and Shkodra and a number of villages of those districts. At such difficult moments the people of those zones had the Party and Enver Hoxha beside them, felt the comradely hand of our society, of the whole Albanian people. On the proposal of the Central Committee and Enver Hoxha personally, the state undertook to eliminate the damage within five months, to rebuild all the houses and economic and cultural buildings at its own cost. The whole of Albania took part in this great action. In October 1979, Enver Hoxha went personally amongst the people of Lezha and Shkodra in order to be beside them just as he had always been beside them in the joys and sorrow of every village and town and every Albanian home.





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1. In the home of the veteran Agush Gjergjevica. Korça, August 1980. 2. After a performance by amateur artists. 3. With the sister of the communist militant of the group of Korça, Sotir Gurra. **4.** With Miha Laako.
5. With Polikseni Theohari.

During journeys, on visits to towns and districts of the Homeland Enver Hoxha sought meetings, simple conversations, at which people spoke freely, with open hearts, as with someone close and dear to them. Wherever he went, he would ask about his many acquaintances, about their health, their families and their problems. He would inquire especially about those he had known in the common war for the triumph of freedom and socialism, about patriots and fighters, about individuals who had distinguished themselves in their efforts for the people's happiness. Many of them he had known personally during those years, some he had met later, and others he had come to know through the friendly letters they had exchanged.



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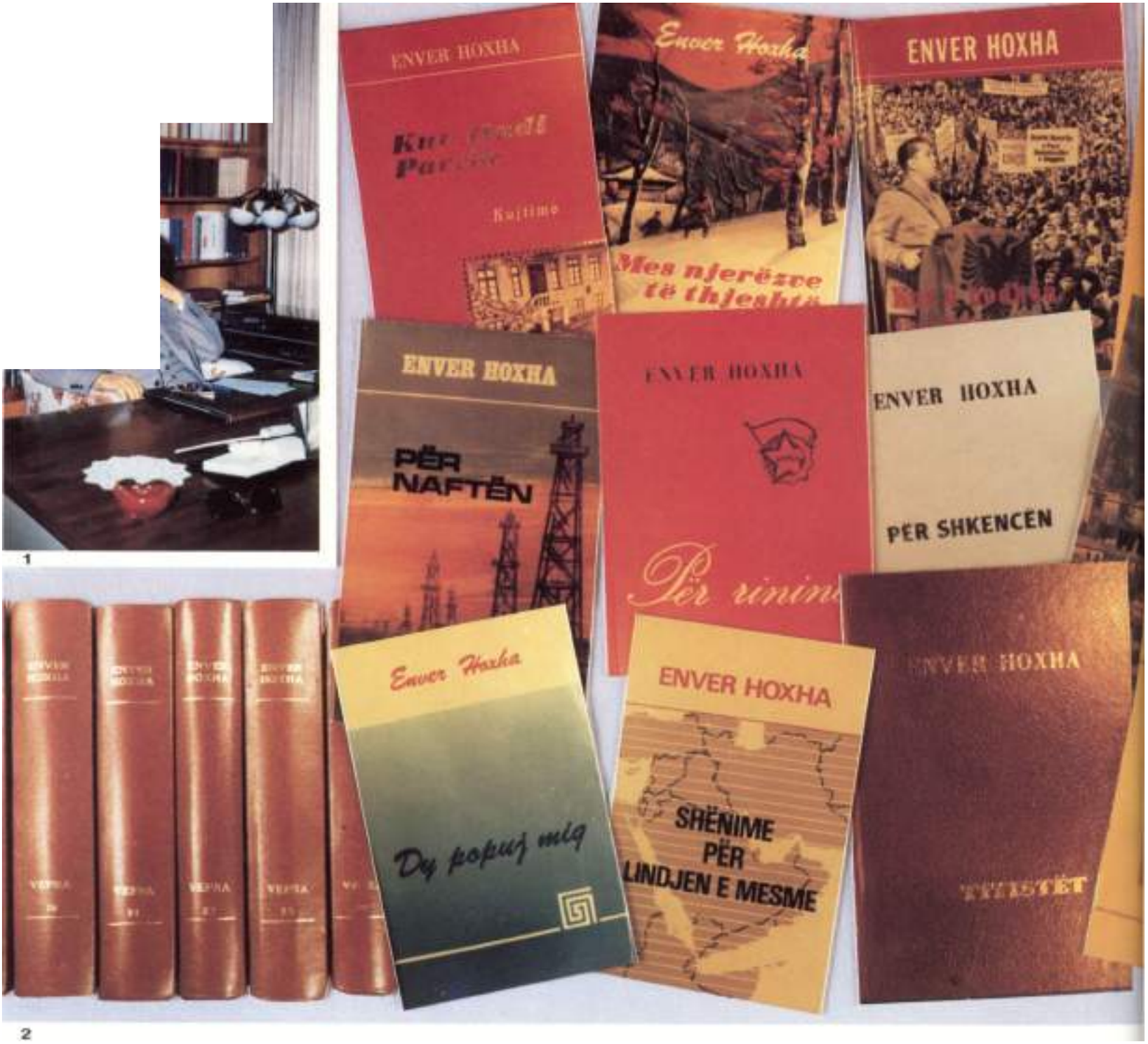
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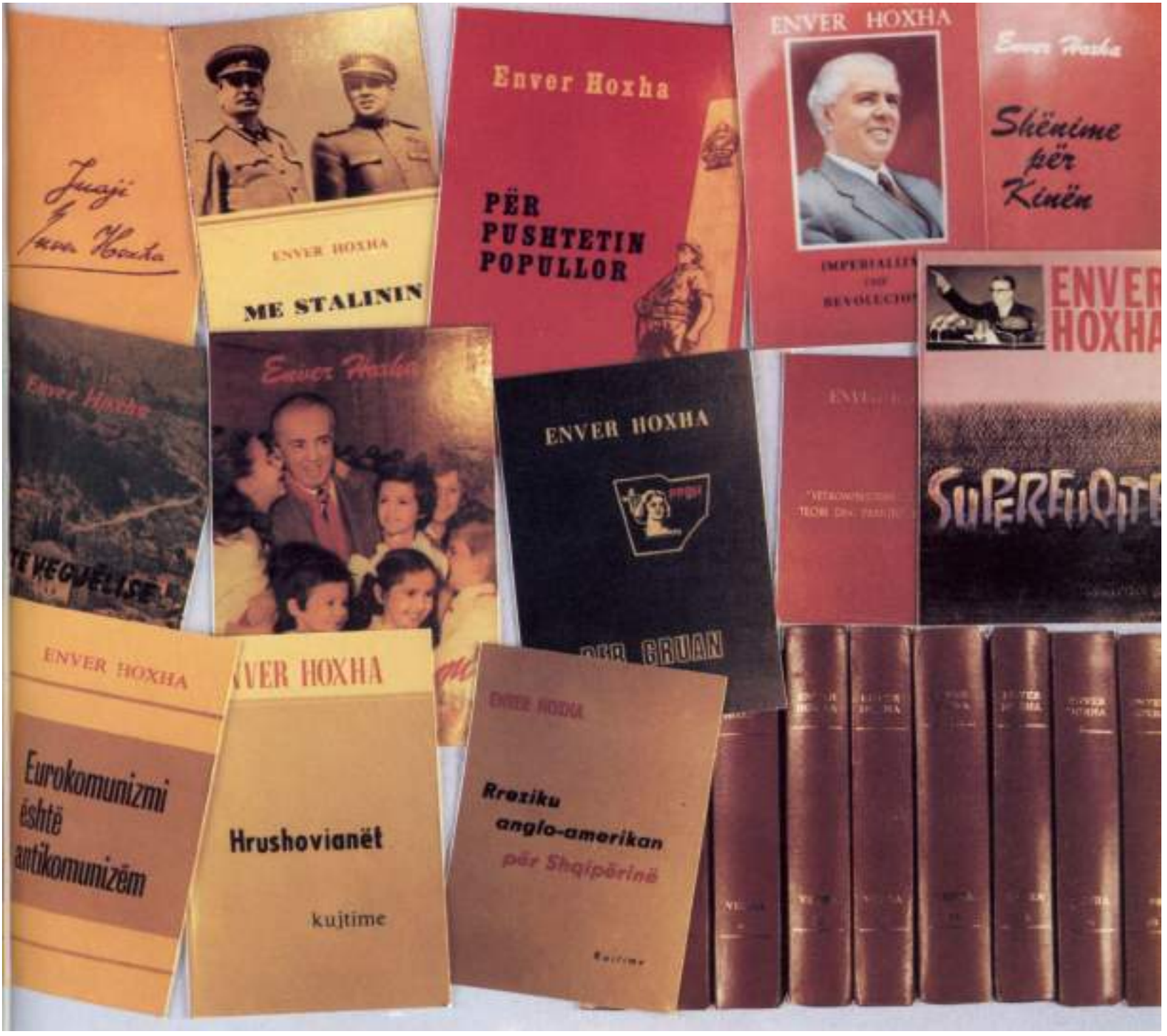
1. The summer of 1981. **2.** With Comrade Manush Myftiu. 1980. **3.** With Comrade Hekuran Isai. 1983. **4.** Fishing 1981.

For many years on end, during the heat of the summer, Comrade Enver spent his holidays at Drilon, near the town of Pogradec. Here, in the fresh climate, amongst the beauties of nature, beside Lake Ohri, he relaxed, regained his strength and rested. For him, however, holidays had a purpose when combined with work, with creative activity. His comrades and close collaboratores came to see him here but also to talk with him about the problems of work which emerged. Here, during his strolls, in his office, in the places where he liked to sit, his mind was working, ideas were born and elaborated, thought was stimulated. Here, at Drilon, during holidays, the outlines of many of Enver Hoxha's major works emerged.



1. Meditation. **2.** Photomontage of books by Comrade Enver Hoxha in the Albanian language.

Enver Hoxha was an outstanding Marxist-Leninist thinker. His personality was displayed through a wealth of vigorous mental and practical work of leadership and organization which increased uninterruptedly from November 8, 1941 till the last moments of his life. His written work is living evidence of his many-sided figure, of his all-round historical, philosophical and economic culture, and his long experience of several decades at the head of the struggle and efforts of the Party and people for freedom and socialism, and as an outstanding personality of the international communist movement. From his theoretical legacy, 50 volumes of the series which include documents of the period 1941-1973 have been published in Albania to date. During the 1970ies and 1980ies Enver Hoxha wrote and published a series of works which testify to the maturity of the Marxist-Leninist thinking of our Party.



They include, **Imperialism and the Revolution, Yugoslav 'Self-administration' - a Capitalist Theory and Practice,** and **Eurocommunism Is Anti-Communism.** Extracts from Enver Hoxha's Political Diary have been published also in the books, **Reflections on China, Reflections on the Middle East, Two Friendly Peoples, The Superpowers,** etc. Enver Hoxha is also the author of a rich series of memoirs and historical notes, fruit of his impressions and reflections on important periods of our history and world history. Outstanding among them are **When the Party Was Born, With Stalin, The Krushchevites, The Anglo-American Threat to Albania, The Titoites, Laying the Foundations of the New Albania,** etc. Many of the works of Enver Hoxha have been published outside the country by various publishing houses, finding a wide echo among world opinion.



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1. At work. September 1981. **2.** In a meeting of the Political Bureau of the CC of the PLA. 1981. **3.** With Comrades Ramiz Alia, Foto Çami and Sofokli Lazri. **4,6-9.** At the ceremony of awarding the order "The 40th anniversary of the PLA". October 1981. **5.** Comrade Simon Stefani awards Comrade Enver Hoxha the order "The 40th Anniversary of the PLA."



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In the early 1980ies the practice of socialist construction brought on the agenda a series of problems which called for scientific elaboration and concrete application. Questions like the perfecting of direction by the organs of the Party, the state and the economy, the raising of organization of the work to a higher level, the development in breadth and depth of the technical-scientific revolution, occupy a conspicuous place in the activity of Enver Hoxha in these years. At the head of the leadership of the Party, in its collective analyses and generalizations, with his criticisms and concrete suggestions and his extended analytical notes, Enver Hoxha played a decisive role in drafting the 7th Five-year Plan (1981- 1985), which was based entirely on the forces and resources of the country, and was the greatest in regard to the dimensions of the tasks it would accomplish. With his broad view of the perspective, Enver Hoxha treated capital questions of the scientific planning of the economy, the organization of the work, the rhythms of development, the introduction of new technology and technique, etc., in close dialectical connection with the political and social aspects and consequences related with them. The 8th Congress of the PLA was held from November 1-7, 1981. Enver Hoxha delivered the report on the activity of the Central Committee and presented the fundamental directions for the political, economic and social development of Albania during the 7th Five-year Plan. This was the last Congress in which the founder and leader of the Party took part. The role and contribution of Enver Hoxha in the elaboration and application of the economic policy of the Party was a major one, also, during the whole time after the 8th Congress of the Party up to the last days of his life. Apart from his activity at the head of the Party and the people for the accomplishment of the current tasks of the socialist construction, he personally guided and directed the work of the organs of the Party and the state and the working masses for drafting the outlines of the 8th Five-year Plan and formulated the main ideas of this plan.



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1. Comrade Enver Hoxha delivers the report at the 8th Congress of the PLA. November 1, 1981. **2.** In the presidium of the Congress during sessions.



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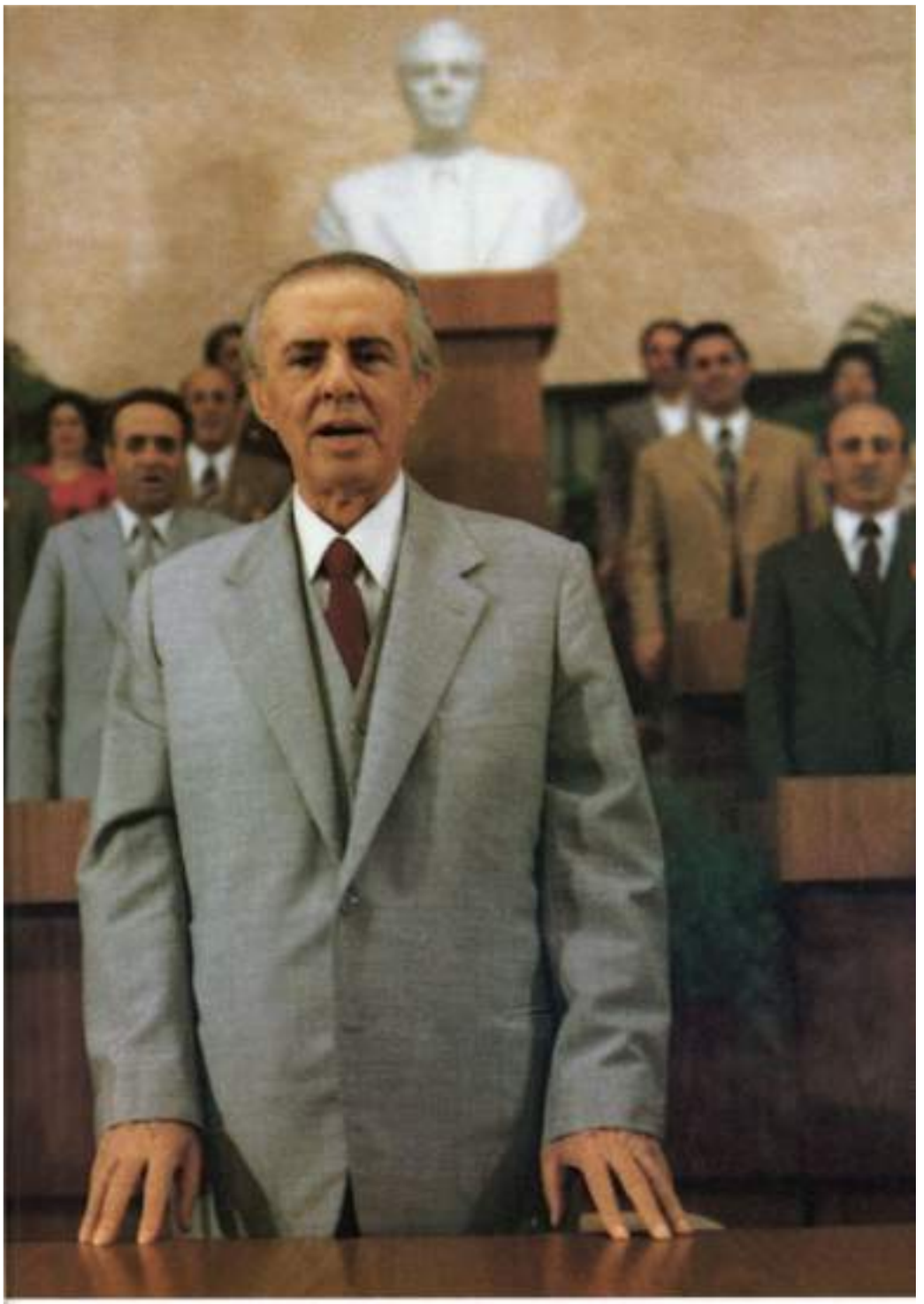
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1. Listening to the discussion at the Congress. **2.** Moment of the voting for the leading organs of the Party. **3.** With People's Hero Hekuran Pobrati. **4.** Delivering the closing speech at the Congress. **5.** The International. **6.** Amongst pioneers who greeted the 8th Congress. **7.** After the conclusion of the 8th Congress.



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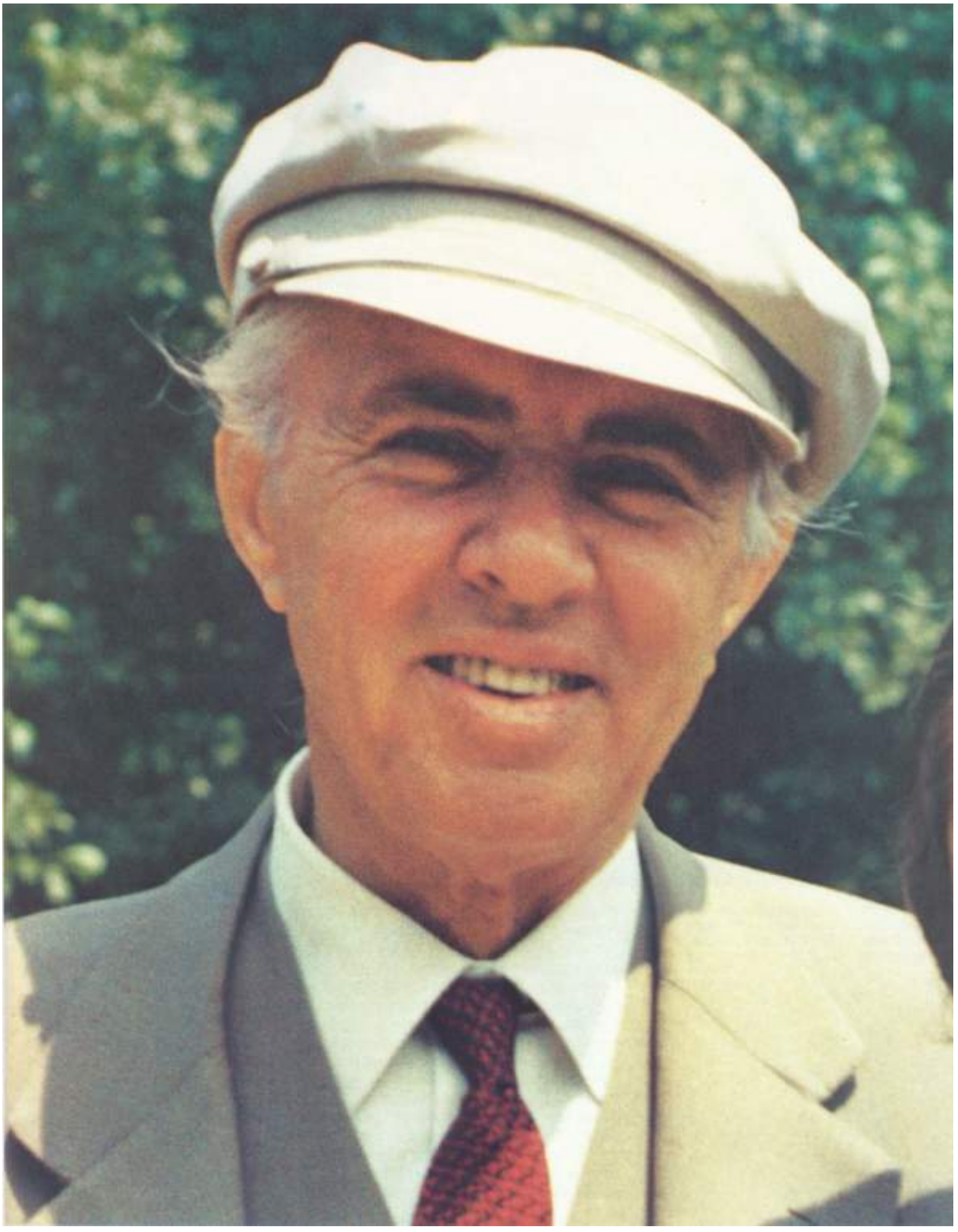
1-2. At the rally of the people of Tirana on the occasion of the conclusion of the 8th Congress of the PLA. November 8, 1981.



In the support of the people and the working masses, Enver Hoxha saw the guarantee of the realization of the line of the Party, the assurance of the brilliant future of socialist Albania. The understanding by the masses of the strategy, orientations and all the revolutionary struggle of the Party were the key to the victories achieved and a condition for the ceaseless advance on the road of socialism and communism. From the first days of its existence, Enver Hoxha taught and educated the Party that it must go deep among the masses, must live with the throb of their hearts, with the opinions, desires and aspirations of the people, must convince them of the correctness of its line, and inspire and lead them.

"In his person he embodied the finest virtues of our ancient people, that noble militant character, that brilliant heroic tradition, that spirit of revolt and generosity, which have been formed and tempered through so many wars, hardships and battles through the centuries for freedom and independence, for light and knowledge, for land and bread."

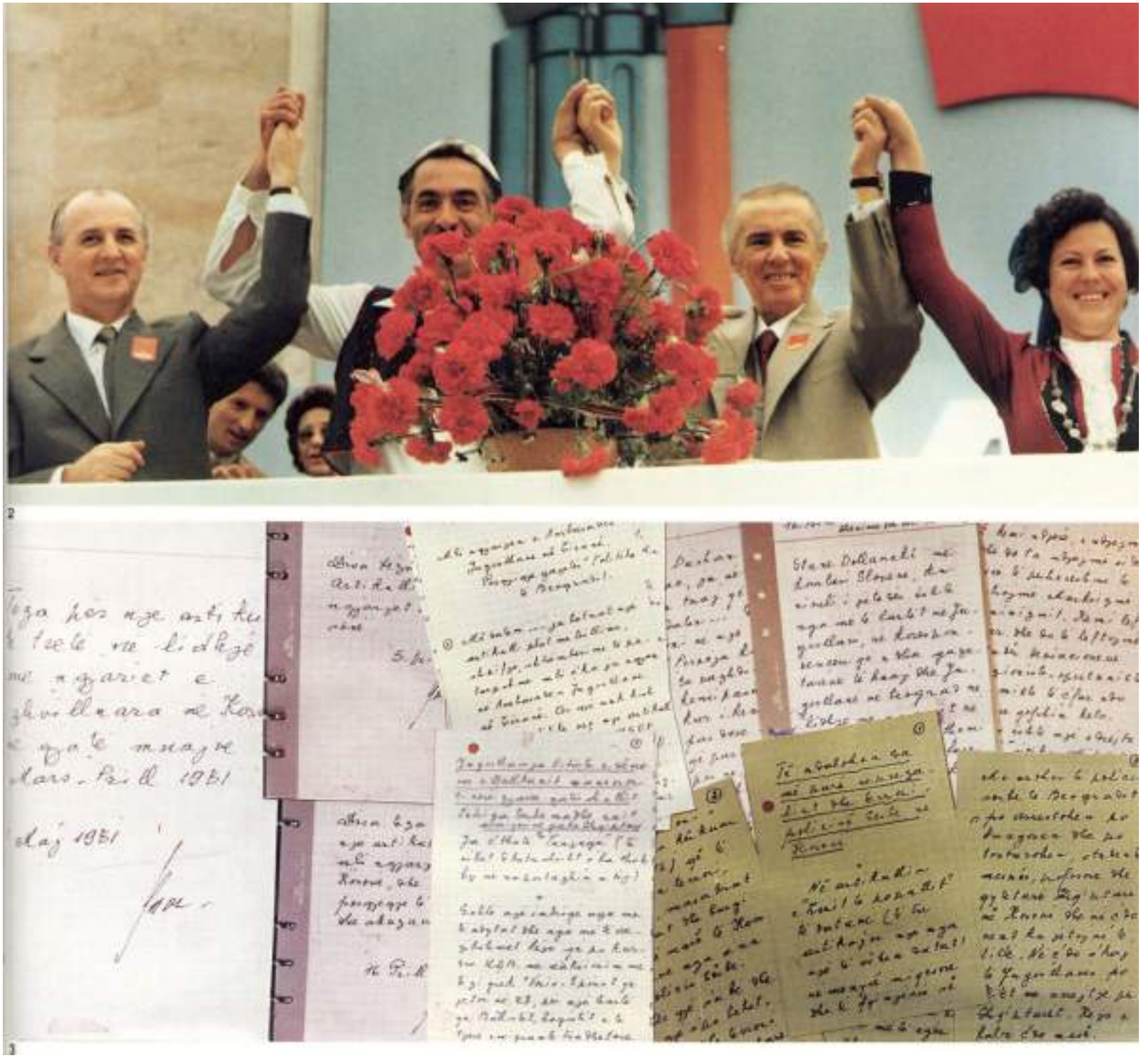
Ramiz Alia





1. May 1980. **2.** A basket of red carnations from the brothers of Kosova in the year of the 75th birthday of Comrade Enver Hoxha. May 1, 1983

In the spring of 1981, the Albanian people followed the events in Kosova and other Albanian regions in Yugoslavia with special attention and concern. The barbarous suppression of lawful demands of the Albanian population by the army and tanks of the Great-Serbs aroused the profound indignation and grief of our people for their brothers who live on their ancestral lands in Yugoslavia. The international public opinion also disapproved of these acts of repression. Enver Hoxha and the leadership of the PLA dealt with the events of the spring of 1981 and later developments of the situation in Yugoslavia with attention, concern and maturity. In defining the stand of the Albanian state towards this problem, Enver Hoxha played a primary role both now and in the past. The fate of that part of the nation unjustly left outside the state borders of Albania, which was oppressed by the leadership of the Yugoslav Federation, was to remain a worry which would preoccupy Enver Hoxha all through his life.



After the events of 1981 and the situations which developed subsequently, the PLA and Enver Hoxha, while rejecting the absurd fabrications of Yugoslav leaders about the alleged involvement of the PSRA in these events, defended the legitimate rights of Albanians in Yugoslavia and pointed out the real causes which led to their revolt against the existing state of affairs. The editorial articles of **Zëri i popullit** written by Comrade Enver Hoxha, or according to his theses, and especially the section of Enver Hoxha's report to the 8th Congress of the PLA on international problems, were outstanding for their accurate analysis and the constructive ways which were presented for the solution of the problems.



1. November 1981. **2-3.** At the 2nd Plenum of the CC of the PLA. December 1981. **4.** During a meeting of the Political Bureau of the CC of the PLA. December 1981.

In the last years of his life Comrade Enver Hoxha headed the struggle of the Party to uncover and smash the enemy group of M. Shehu. The activity of this gang, covering a long period of time and linked through multiple threads with foreign powers and their espionage services, constituted the greatest danger that the Party and the socialist order of Albania had ever experienced. Enver Hoxha's adherence to principle and revolutionary vigilance towards the hostile activities of M. Shehu had a decisive role for



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the commencement of a thorough analysis of the activity of this camouflaged enemy. Leading the other members of the Political Bureau, Enver Hoxha, with the political intuition of a Marxist- Leninist leader, sternly criticized these hostile actions and insisted on uncovering his aims. Enver Hoxha's analyses and conclusions opened the way to uncovering and smashing a dangerous group of enemy agents, which had worked in secrecy for years on end for the destruction of the socialist order in Albania.



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1. The day of the inauguration of the National Museum of History. October 1981. **3.** Talk with painters and sculptors in the Gallery of Figurative Arts in Tirana. December 1981. **4-5.** During sessions of the 9th Congress of Trade Unions of Albania. June 1982. **6-7.** At the 8th Congress of the Labour Youth Union of Albania. October 1982.

Enver Hoxha was a man of wide culture, passionately devoted to the true values of world and Albanian art and with great knowledge of its history. He highly valued the role of progressive art in social development, knew and valued the art created by the Albanian people through the centuries, appreciated the work of artists which the history of the nation had engraved on its memory. The epoch of socialism raised literature and the arts to new heights. Enver Hoxha inspired the artists to dedicate their work to the great objective of the Party - the Revolution, so that art would assist material and spiritual progress and beautify and enrich human life. "Great art," Enver Hoxha taught the artists, "has at its centre the greatest creator - the people, those who set history, the revolution, in motion. Socialism is inconceivable without art, without culture, because they inspire and emancipate people, open up to them new horizons towards progress."



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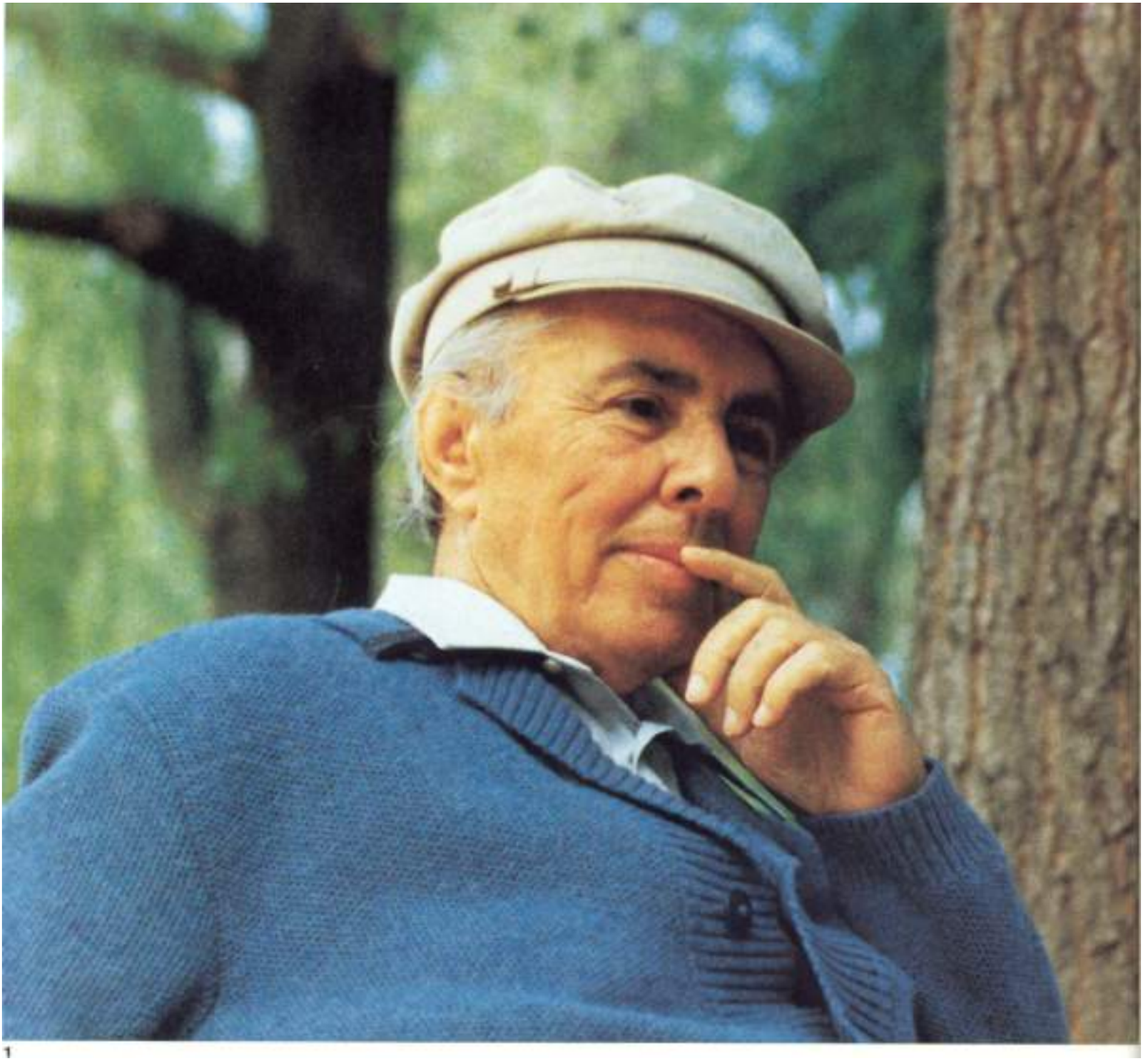
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1. The summer of 1982. **2.** Snow in Tirana. 3-5. Amongst his family.



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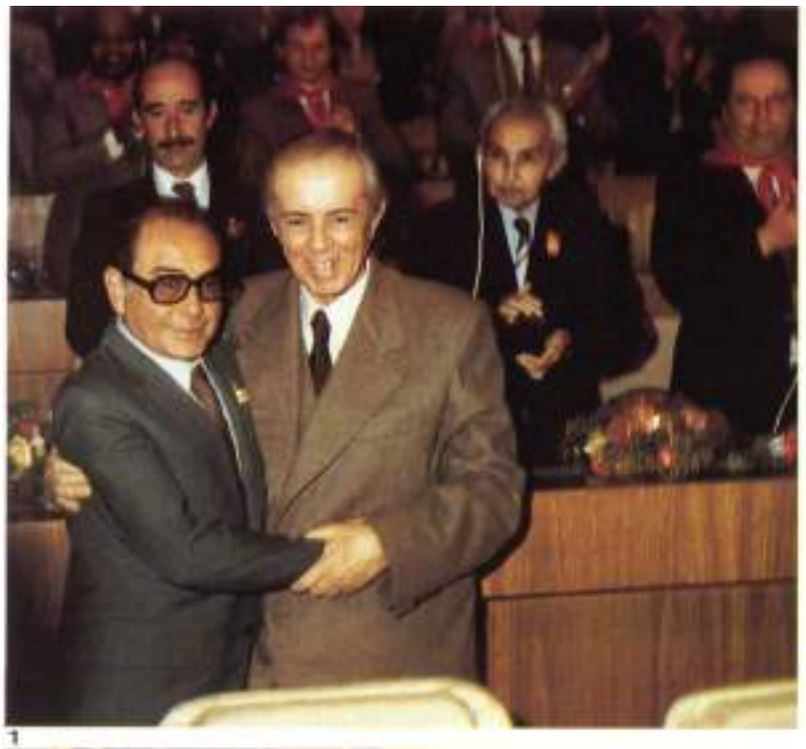
1. Talk with a comrade from New Zealand. **2.** With Joao Amazonas, First Secretary of the CC of the CP of Brazil, and D. Arruda, Member of the Leadership of the CPB. **3.** Amidst a group of foreign revolutionary youth in Tirana. **4.** Scene from a rally in Portugal.

Enver Hoxha is an outstanding figure of international communism. In his theoretical thinking and practical revolutionary activity, the struggle for the national interests of our country is blended with the struggle and efforts for the triumph of the revolution on an international scale. Militant internationalism pervades all the theoretical and practical activity of Enver Hoxha from the years of the Second World War, and especially after it, with the emergence on the scene of modern revisionism. With his theoretical work, he made an outstanding contribution to the defence of the Marxist-Leninist theory, and to the documented exposure of the ideological and political essence of various opportunist theories and currents. Comrade Enver Hoxha always stood beside the Marxist-Leninists. In many meetings and comradely talks with them, and in a large number of works and articles, he has dealt extensively, with his profound internationalist feeling, with the





problems of the organization, education and tempering of the new Marxist-Leninist parties which were created in the process of the differentiation which took place within the communist and worker's movement after the betrayal by the modern revisionists. He has given them fraternal advice and encouraged them to take revolutionary action and has concretely assisted the Marxist-Leninist parties and forces to build themselves on sound Marxist-Leninist foundations in order to operate in conformity with the concrete conditions of the activity and struggle in their countries. Enver Hoxha's contribution to the cause of the revolutionary and liberation struggles of the proletariat and peoples, his unwavering internationalist support for this struggle, have found recognition and high appreciation amongst the progressive and revolutionary Marxist-Leninist forces and freedom-loving peoples all over the world.



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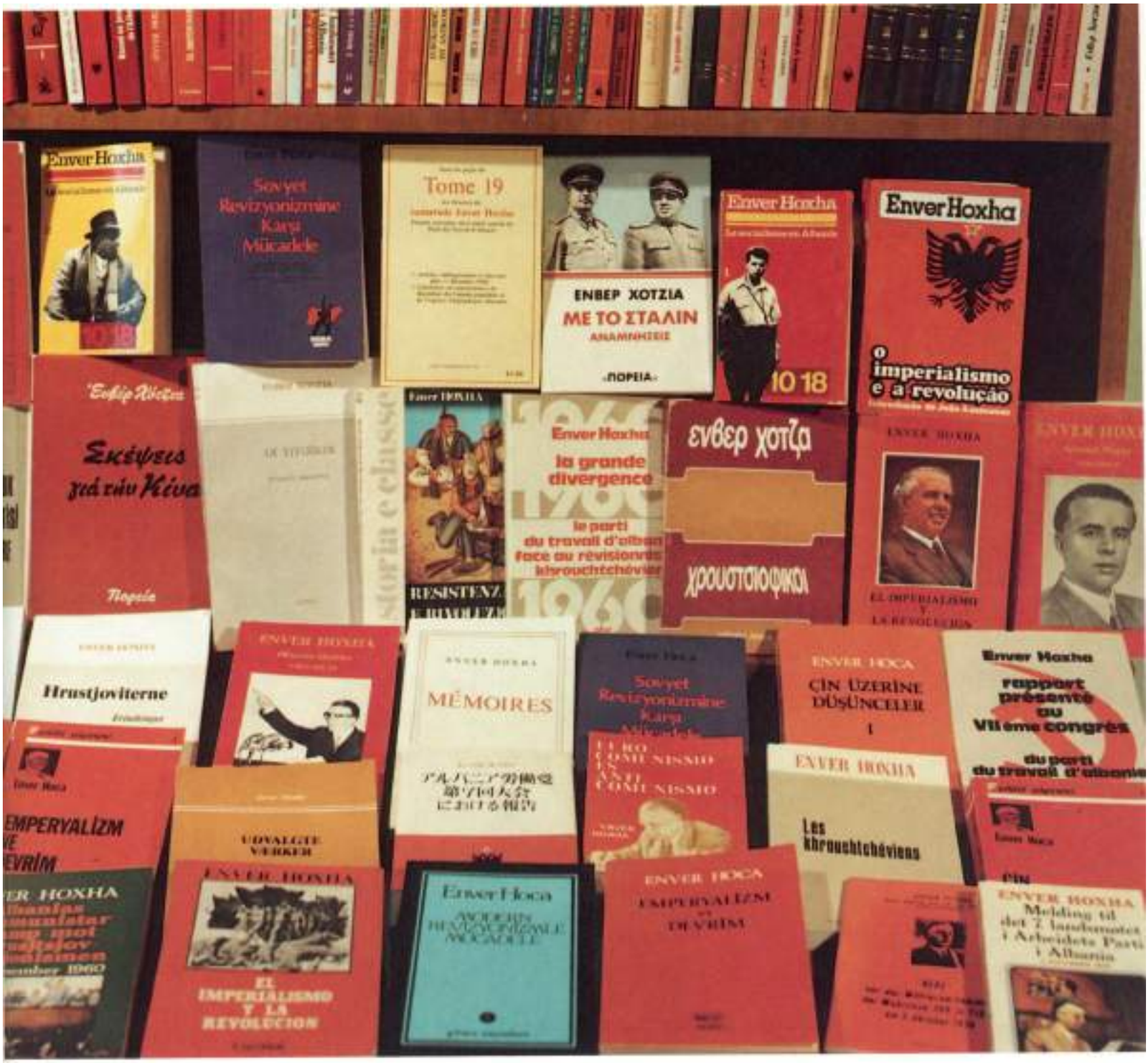
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1. With the First Secretary of the CC of the CP of Ecuador (M-L), Rafael Echeverria. **2.** With the Chairman of the CP of Germany (M-L), Ernst Aust. **3.** With the General Secretary of the CP of Peru (M- L), Saturnino Paredes Macedo. **4.** With the First Secretary of the CC of the CP of Denmark (M-L), Klaus Riis Klausen. **5.** Publications of Comrade Enver Hoxha's Works in different countries of the world.

"For forty years on end, since the years of the National Liberation War, I have felt the fatherly hand and close care of Comrade Enver. But for the last 25 years, from 1960 on, in our common work in the secretariat of the Central Committee of the Party, I have had his unsparing aid and wise counsel every day. All through these years Comrade Enver has been for me a leader and comrade, a close friend and elder brother, but above all a beloved and patient teacher. In his school I learned how to work and to fight better for the people and the Party. On every occasion, in our continual contacts and talks, in the free exchange of opinions, his aid for me has been decisive and all-sided. His unsparing advice and encouragement has directly influenced my gaining a better and more profound knowledge of affairs of the day and those of the future. My formation as a revolutionary cadre, any good quality which the Party values in me, I owe to Comrade Enver".

Ramiz Alia





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1-2. The Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the PSRA pays homage at the Martyrs of the Nation Cemetery in Tirana. November 28, 1982.

In Enver Hoxha the Albanian people saw their great leader, the architect of historic victories, the man who had opened the road for the freedom and progress and who, through his thinking and personal courage, showed them the bright future. All Comrade Enver's life has been a continuous struggle at the head of the Party for the happiness of the people. Every step that the history of the nation has taken during more than four decades was linked with his name and work. The simple title by which he was known in the years of the war - the Commander, remained engraved in the hearts and minds of the people and all the generations of Albania, and this is what they continued to call him.





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1-3. At the ceremony on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the formation of the People's Army. July 10, 1983. **4.** With veterans of the National Liberation War and cadres of the People's Army. **5.** On the tribune of the "Qemal Stafa" Stadium where the physical-cultural and sports display was held on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the formation of the People's Army. July 1983.

In these years, as always, Comrade Enver Hoxha followed the current developments in the world, the disturbed and dangerous situations created by the hegemonic policy of imperialism with special attention. The political and military tensions in the world, together with the dangers which had always threatened socialist Albania from the dark forces of international reaction and the conspiracies which they were currently hatching up, made the question of the defence of the Homeland ever more vital. At the head of the Party and the state and as Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces of the country, Enver Hoxha devoted special attention to strengthening the defence of the country, especially at these moments. Under his leadership, the Party made socialist Albania an impregnable fortress, defended by the entire armed people, relying on their own forces and trained in the Military Art of People's War.



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Dear Comrade Enver,

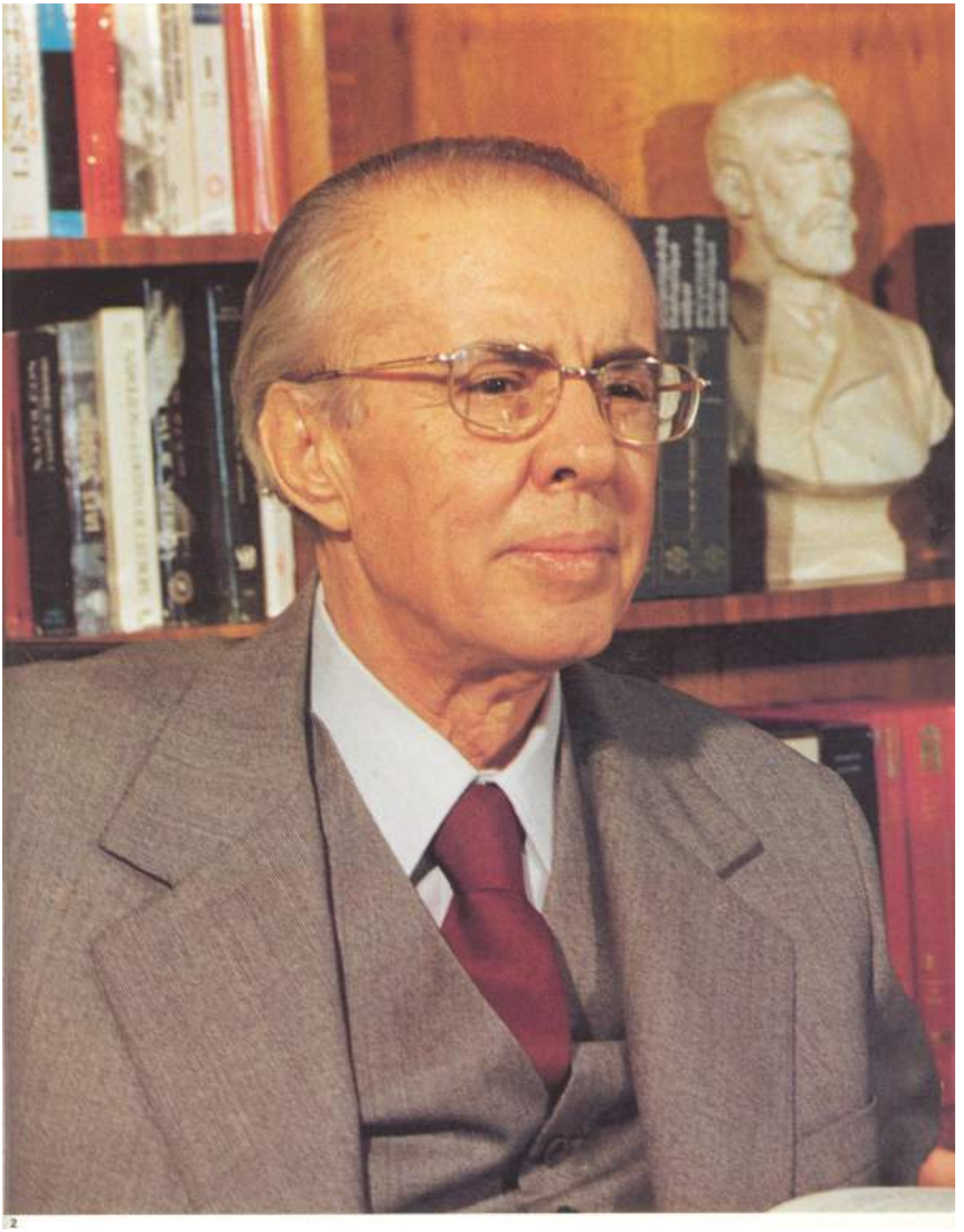
Your life and revolutionary activity are a brillant example for us, from which we learn and by which we are guided to dedicate all our strength to the lofty communist ideals, to the great cause of the Party, the revolution and socialism, the defence of the interests of the people, and our dear socialist Homeland. We, your comrades and pupils, who have the great good fortune to work under your direction, learn from and are inspired by your struggle and work how to ceaselessly strengthen our beloved Party, how to strengthen the unity of its thought and action, its inseparable links with the people and its leading role, how to keep our triumphant ideology, Marxism-Leninism, always pure. We learn much from your method and style in work, from your lofty adherence to principle in the solution of every problem, from your revolutionary vigilance towards the enemy and everything alien, from the wisdom of your judgement and determination in your stands, from your spirit of initiative and communist courage. From you we learn and assimilate the great virtues of the people and our working class, their ardent patriotism, militant spirit, and readiness to make sacrifices, profound love for the comrades and the working people, the proletarian modesty and nobility of our people. With your example you teach us that tireless work for the construction of socialism, devotion to Marxism-Leninism and boundless love and loyalty to the people and the Party are the fundamental qualities which thought to characterize the active militant communist. We assure you, Comrade Enver, that we will always march forward undaunted on the Marxist-Leninist road which you show us, and apply your invaluable teachings faithfully and consistently. Under your sure leadership, great victories always await our Party and people. On the occasion of your 75th birthday, once again, dear Comrade Enver, we wish you long life and good health, and fruitful work and struggle for the good of the Party, for the happiness of our people, for the further progress and strengthening of socialism in Albania, and for the glory of Marxism-Leninism.

From the Greeting of the
Central Committee of the
Party of Labour of Albania



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1. Comrade Ramiz Alia hands Comrade Enver Hoxha the greeting of the CC of the PLA on the occasion of his 75th birthday. October 16, 1983. **2.** Portrait of the year 1983.





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Comrade Enver Hoxha's 75th birthday was a red-letter day, a celebration for the whole Albanian people. On such days, the love and respect for him which have been implanted in the spirit of every Albanian were expressed with special force. For the communists, for the citizens of socialist Albania, for the workers, the peasants and the intelligentsia, for the Albanian youth, the name and figure of Enver Hoxha was sacred, just as the people and Homeland were everything to Enver.



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1-4. With the workers who came to congratulate him on his 75th birthday.



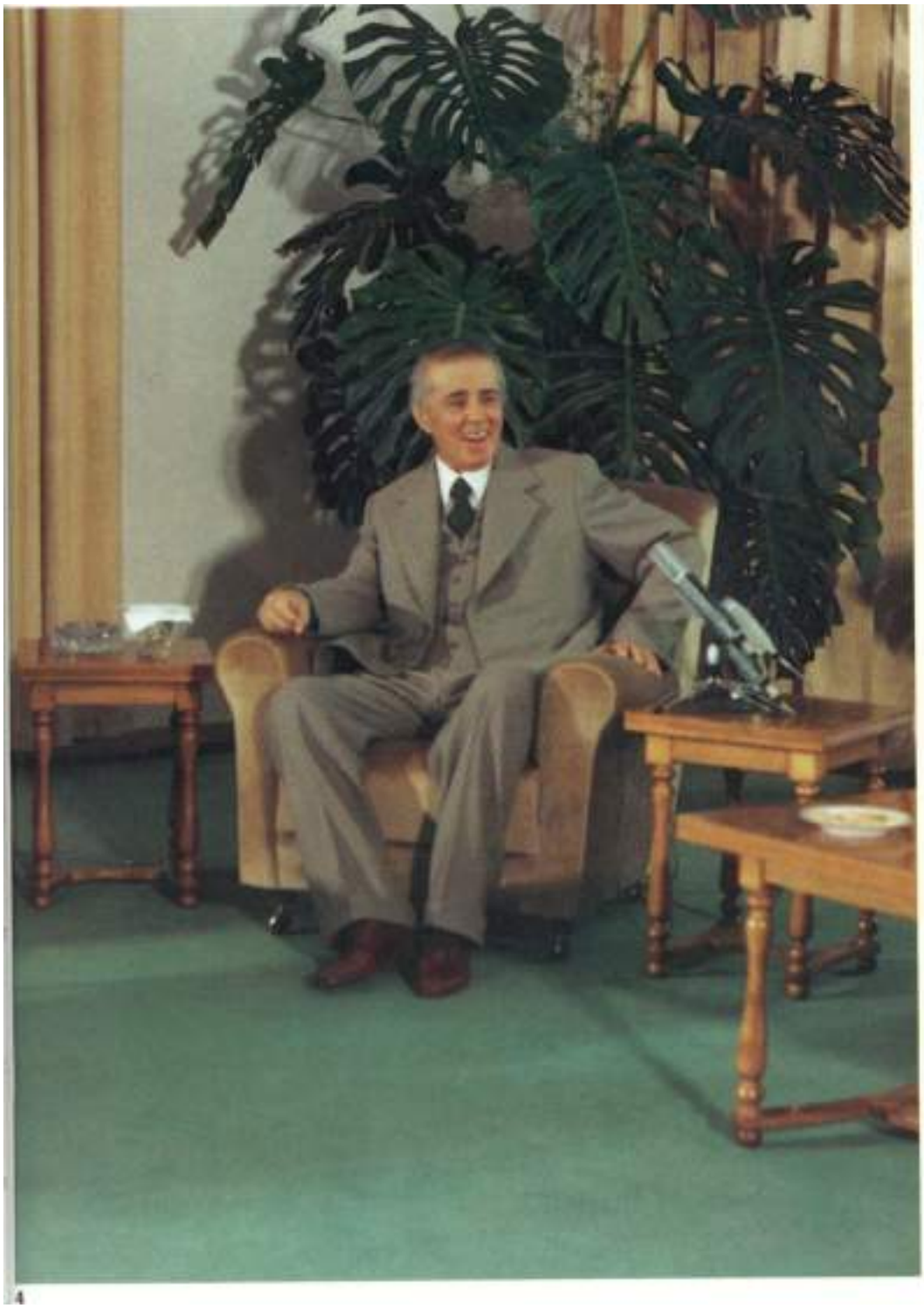
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1-3. Amidst comrades on his 75th birthday October **4.**16,1983. **5-7.** Messages of greetings from the organizations of the masses are handed to Comrade Enver Hoxha.



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Right till the last days of his life Comrade Enver Hoxha fought and worked at the head of the Party and the people. Even in his last years, Enver Hoxha dedicated his all to the great cause, the ideal of communism, just as he did throughout his whole life as a militant and leader. Age, sickness, the exceptionally heavy burden of his activity took their toll. He did his best and managed to overcome every obstacle in order to work always with rare vitality and fiery passion for the good of the Homeland. Despite his worries and health problems at this period, Enver Hoxha was always at the head of the Party, in the activity of the whole life of the country, took part in a series of important events and guided the leading organs of the Party.



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1-3. At the 3rd Congress of the League of Writers and Artists of Albania. April 1984. **2-4.** At the May Concerts 1984. 5. With Comrade Ramiz Alia at Drilon. Summer 1984.



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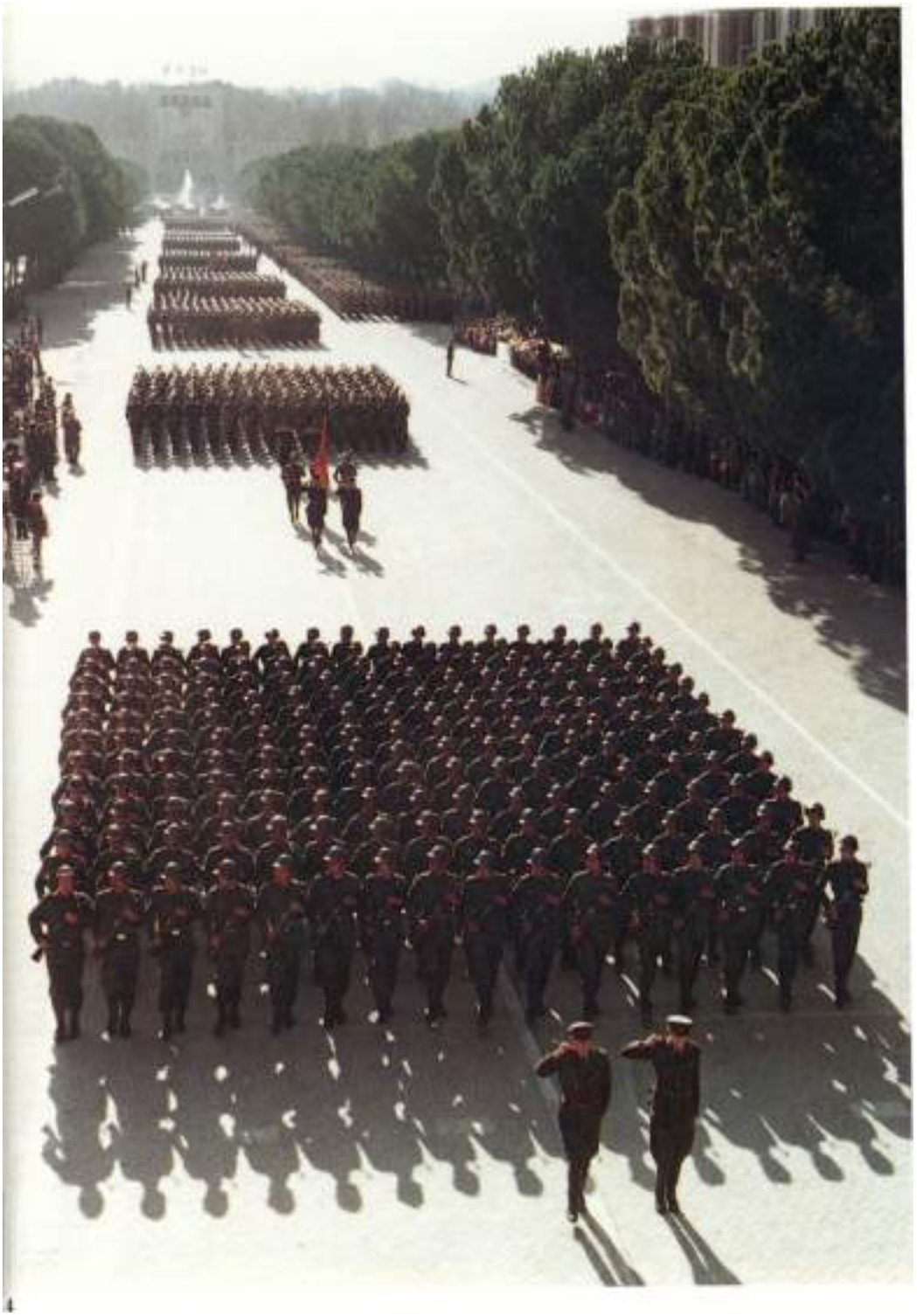
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1-3. At the meeting to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the Homeland. November 28, 1984. **4-5.** At the military parade and manifestation of the people of the capital. November 29, 1984.

On November 29, 1984 the Albanian people celebrated the 40th anniversary of Liberation and the triumph of the people's revolution. In our decades of socialism, Albania had carried out such revolutionary transformations that had enabled it to overcome centuries of oppression, backwardness and ignorance. The heroic struggle of the Party and the Albanian people, the victories achived during these 40 years are linked closely with the name of Enver Hoxha, with his Marxist-Leninist thinking and his all-sided activity at the head of the Party and the state. He has been the main formulator of the strategy of the Party in the National Liberation



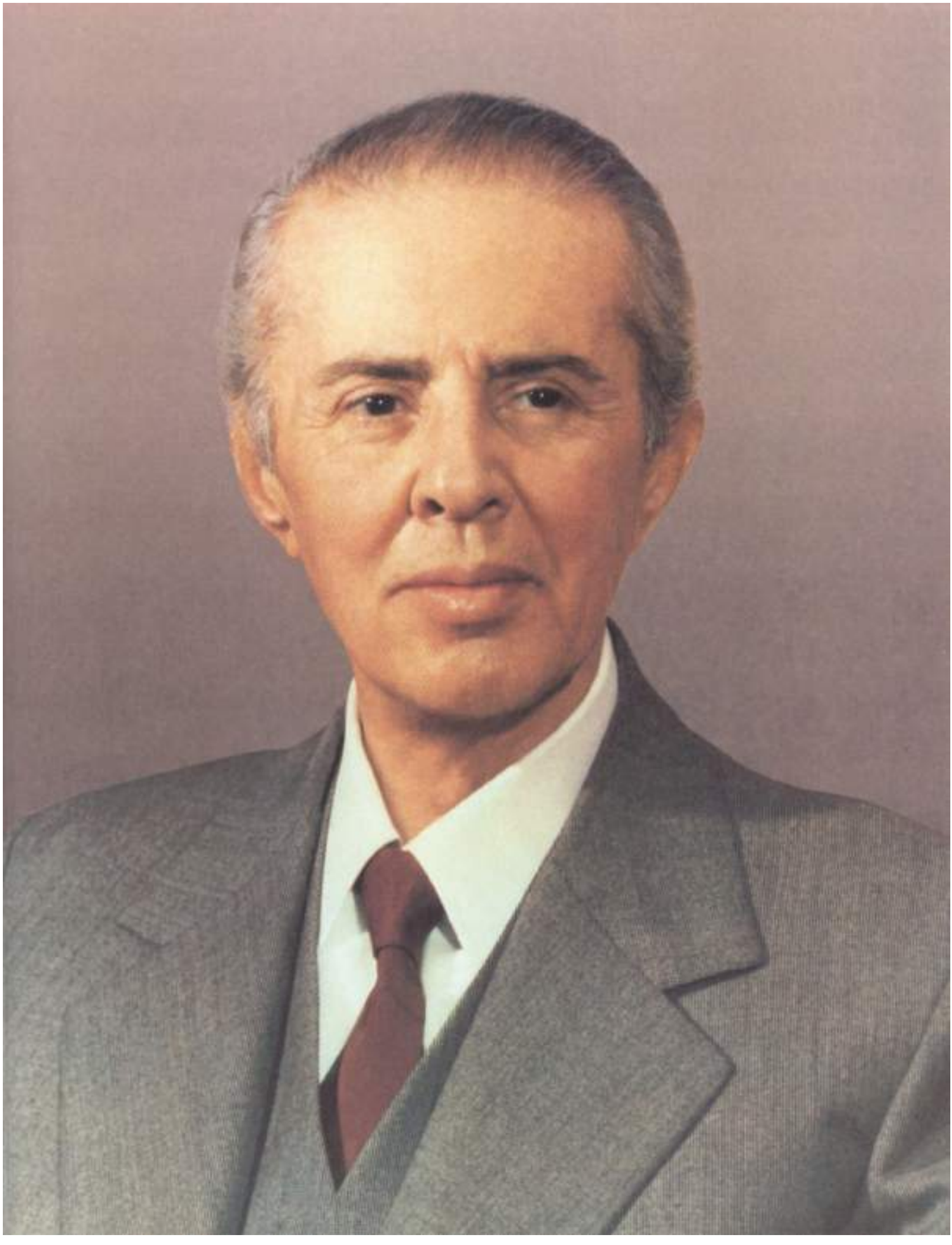
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War and of the program of the construction of socialism in our country. The message of greetings which Enver Hoxha addressed to the Albanian people on this outstanding day was the synthesis of heroic struggles, great victories, lofty qualities and outstanding virtues which had distinguished the Albanian nation through the centuries. "Let us safeguard the Homeland like the apple of our eye and carry the victories further forward", this was Enver's instruction, this was the great bequest which he left to the Party, the people and all generations of the nation.

Portrait of November 1984.





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1. During the proceedings of the session of the People's Assembly. December 1984. **2.** Amidst comrades and fellow- fighters. January 1985. **3.** January 1985. 4. A moment at work. **5.** With his sisters Sando and Haxho. **6.** With his son Mir and his newly-born grandson. **7.** With his son Sokol. **8.** With one of his grand-daughters.

As a consequence of his suffering from diabetes, his age and the exceptional mental and physical burden he had borne, at the end of 1984 Comrade Enver Hoxha's health declined. Even at this period, with courage and optimism, with undaunted will, he did everything to work for the cause of the Party and the people till the last moments of his life. In January and February he took part in and chaired meetings of the Political Bureau and plenum of the Central Committee, guiding them on current and future problems. His greatest desire was to return completely to his uninterrupted activity as a creator and leader, so useful to the Homeland and the people. But in the morning of April 9, 1985, he suffered a heart failure. The intensive treatment and exceptional care of the doctors was unable to overcome the irreversible consequences caused by this attack. The heart of Enver Hoxha caesed to beat on April 11, 1985, at 2.00 a.m.



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April 6, 1985.



ZERI i POPULLIT

DHIMBJE E THELLE PER PARTINE E GJITHE POPULLIN SHQIPTAR

VDIQ UDHEHEGESI YNE I DASHUR SHOKU ENVER HOXHA



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1-2. The funeral meeting of the people of Tirana. April 15, 1985. **3-5.** At the Martyrs of the Nation Cemetery.

1. Leaders of the Party and state honour their dear teacher and comrade. **2-4.** During the days of deep grief. **5.** Hearing the sad news. April 11,1985.







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''The whole conscious life of Comrade Enver Hoxha has been struggle. Struggle for the freedom of the Homeland, struggle for the construction of socialism, struggle for the emancipation of the people, struggle against external and international enemies who sought to return us to the former slavery. Just as he stood in the forefront of the battles and clashes in the National Liberation War, with the same rare political courage and profound ideological maturity he led the Party and the people in the clashes with the many plots, pressures and interference of enemies during these 40th years of our socialist life.

''Comrade Enver Hoxha is the architect of new Albania, the organizer and direct leader of all those revolutionary transformations which have been carried out since Liberation, the inspirer of all those monumental works which have changed the appearance of our country.''

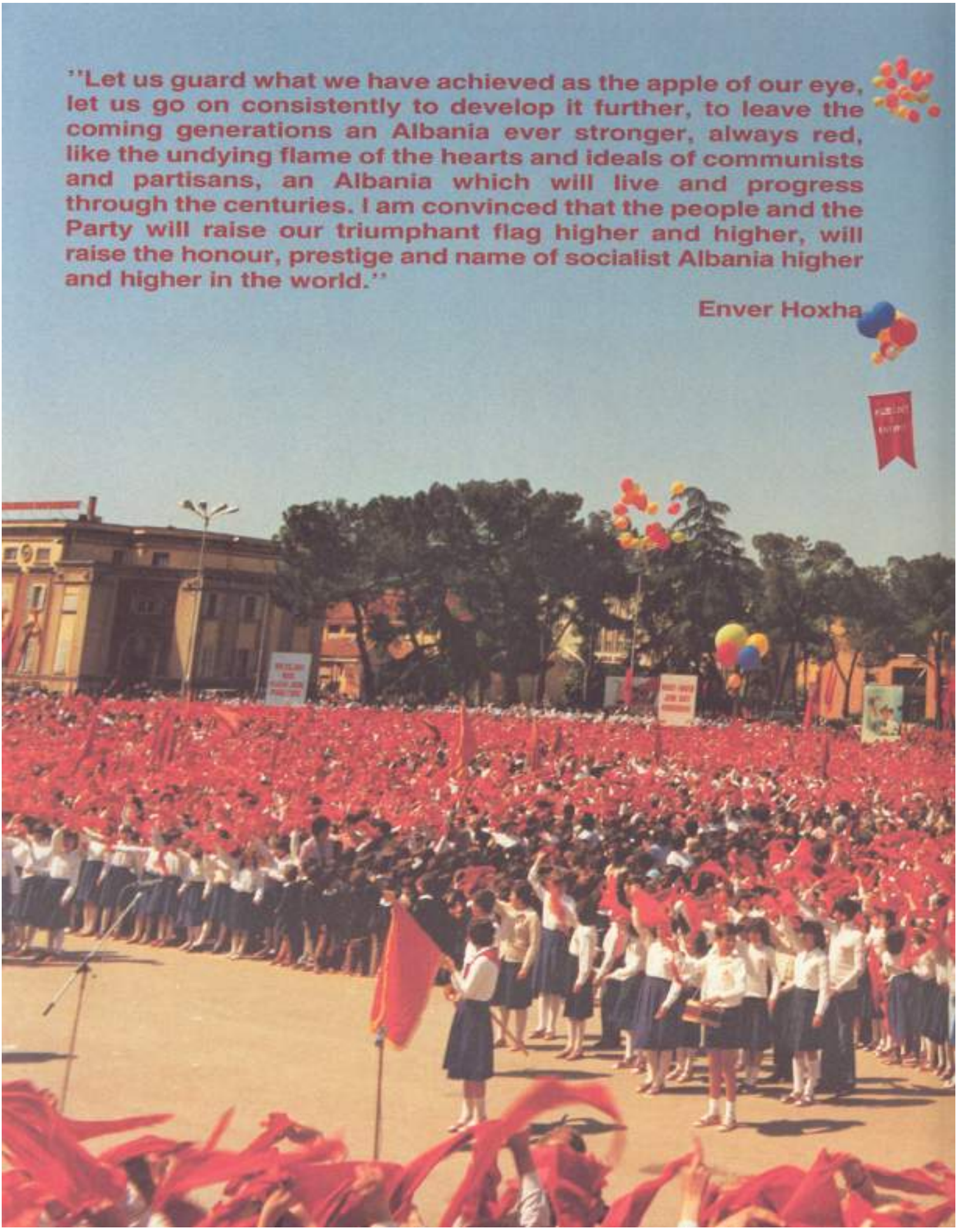
Ramiz Alia

April 15, 1985.





Always beside Enver. April 1986.


"Let us guard what we have achieved as the apple of our eye, let us go on consistently to develop it further, to leave the coming generations an Albania ever stronger, always red, like the undying flame of the hearts and ideals of communists and partisans, an Albania which will live and progress through the centuries. I am convinced that the people and the Party will raise our triumphant flag higher and higher, will raise the honour, prestige and name of socialist Albania higher and higher in the world."
Enver Hoxha


LART FRYMEN REVOLUCIONA

PHOTOS

CENTRAL ARCHIVES OF THE PLA
(Colour photos by Sulo Gradeci, Dashnor Andoni)
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