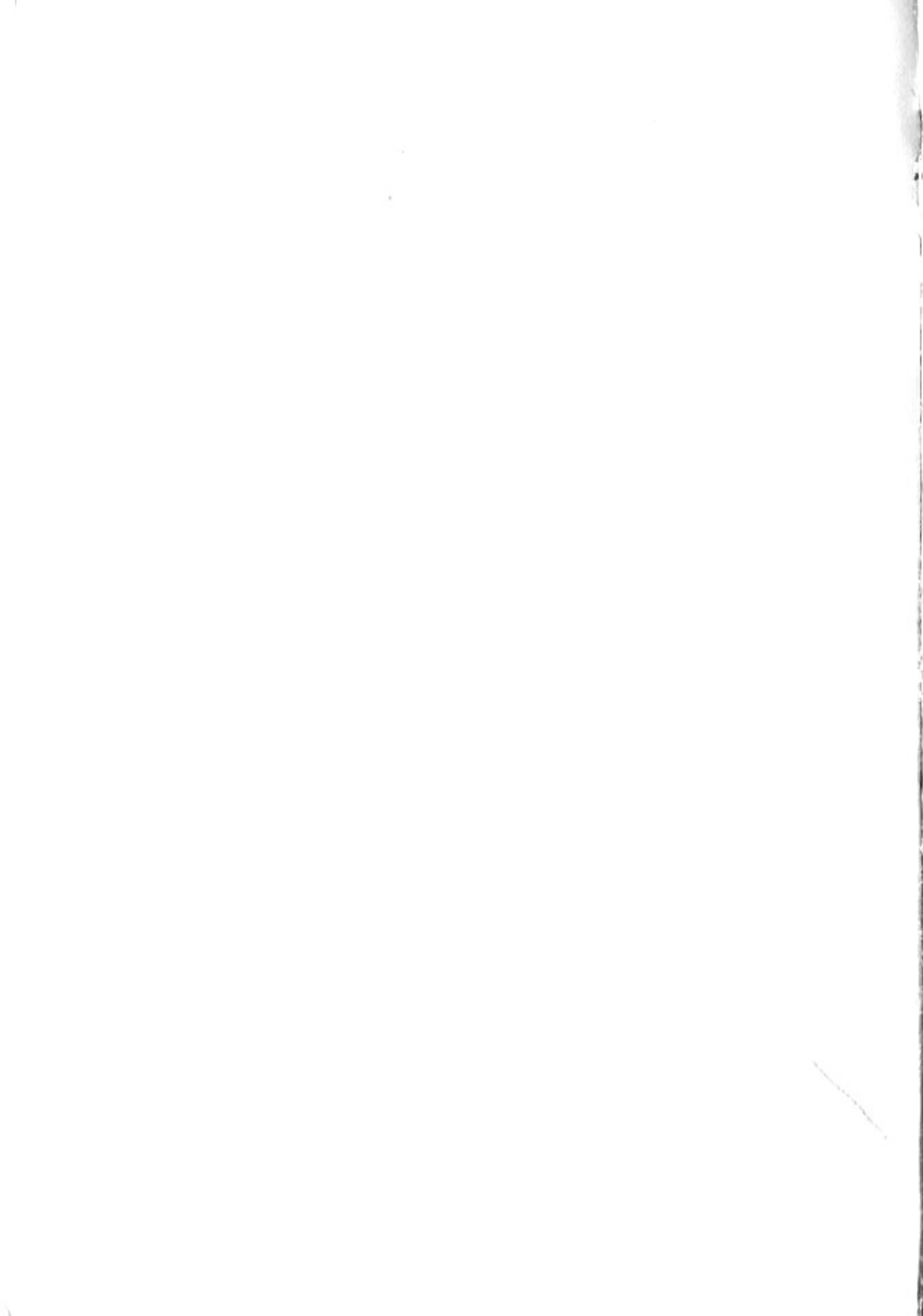


MEHMET SHEHU

REPORT

ON THE 6th FIVE-YEAR PLAN

(1976-1980)



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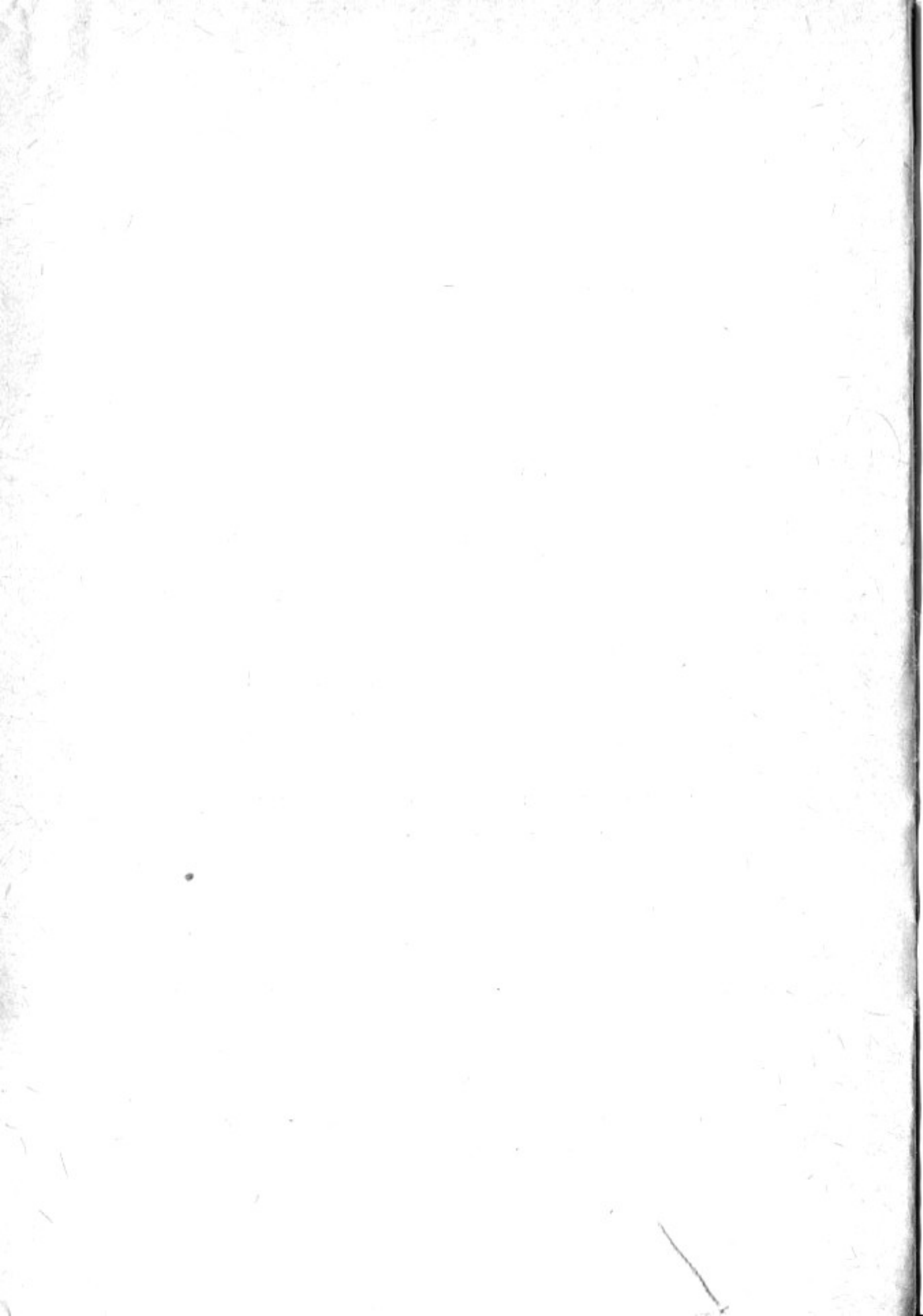
REPORT

ON

**THE DIRECTIVES OF THE 7th CONGRESS OF THE
PARTY OF LABOUR OF ALBANIA FOR THE 6th
FIVE-YEAR PLAN (1976-1980) OF ECONOMIC AND
CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA**

**Submitted to the 7th Congress of the PLA
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MEHMET SHEHU



Comrade delegates,

In these great days when the 7th Congress of the Party is being held, the Albanian communists and the entire Albanian people are living exciting revolutionary moments. Filled with revolutionary enthusiasm, they have thrown themselves into an all-out assault to score more and greater successes in all sectors of our activity, and at the same time, their thoughts are directed to this Congress.

In the 7th Congress of the Party they see the Great Assembly of the Albanian communists, that is drawing up the balance-sheet of the work of the past five-year period and will be taking decisions of historic importance for the further construction of socialism in our country. They are fully confident that the decisions of this Congress, like those of the former congresses will be the embodiment and further development of the Marxist-Leninist line of our Party for the complete construction of the socialist society in Albania, and for the defence of Marxism-Leninism against any distortion, in the interest of the revolution and peoples.

The past five-year period since the 6th Congress of the Party was characterized by the allround struggle of our Party and the working

masses of our country under its leadership, to carry out the tasks laid down by the 6th Congress for the socialist construction, to defend and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, in the conditions of a fierce class struggle, in the conditions of the great imperialist-revisionist encirclement and blockade. This period has proved once more the correctness of the philosophical concept of our people, that «The waters may sleep, but not the enemy», it has proved once more the Marxist-Leninist concept about class struggle, that, despite all the ups and downs it may experience, the class struggle goes on sternly on all fronts during the entire historic period of the construction of socialism.

The experience of our Party over the thirty-five years of its existence and revolutionary activity has confirmed that, as long as the remnants of the country's overthrown exploiting classes and the international bourgeoisie exist, the enemies, internal or external, will never give up their aims and their counter-revolutionary activity to regain their «lost paradise», to restore capitalism in the country where the dictatorship of the proletariat has been established; this experience has also proved that the hostile activity of the reactionary and anti-party elements within the country is always closely linked with, fostered, and directed by, the external enemies, the foreign bourgeoisie and the modern revisionists.

During the past five-year period the Party discovered and smashed to its roots the great

conspiracy inspired by the foreign revisionist enemies and coordinated with their sinister plans against our country. The aim of this great plot of the traitors Beqir Balluku, Petrit Dume, Hito Çako, Abdyl Këllezi, Koço Theodhosi, Fadil Paçrami, Todi Lubonja, Kiço Ngjela and others was to undermine and overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country. These conspirators, who had sold out to the foreigners, were quite unable to succeed in their aims, because the Party has always been vigilant and kept the sword of the class struggle against the enemy sharp, as Marxism-Leninism demands, as the interests of the dictatorship of the proletariat, of the people, of the revolution, and socialism demand.

In the complicated struggle for the accomplishment of the tasks laid down by the 6th Congress of the Party, apart from difficulties of growth, we have also had to cope with and overcome the hostile activity of conspirators and putschists who tried to undermine our economy and overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat; we have had to face the savage blockade painstakingly organized against our country by the imperialists and revisionists to strangle our economy, as well as the great pressure of the economic and financial crisis of the capitalist and revisionist countries that exerts itself powerfully on our economy and country, too. Despite all these extremely difficult circumstances, the Albanian people, courageously and ably led by our heroic Party, on the whole

fulfilled the tasks of the 5th five-year plan successfully. This is a great victory for our Party and people, and a great defeat for our imperialist and revisionist enemies.

THE MAIN RESULTS IN THE ACCOMPLISHMENT OF THE TASKS OF THE 5th FIVE-YEAR PLAN (1971-1975) OF THE ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF OUR COUNTRY

The period of the 5th five-year plan (1971-1975) marked another important stage in our country's advance on the road to the complete construction of socialist society.

The main indices that characterize the development of our people's economy during the past five-year period are as follows:

Principal indices	(in per cent) growth in 1975 as against 1970
— Total social production	37
— National income	38
— Total industrial production.	52
— Total agricultural production	33
— Volume of goods transported	45
— Volume of investments (for the 5 years taken together)	50
— Productivity of labour in industry	21
— Productivity of labour in con- struction.	28

Principal indices	(in per cent)
	growth in 1975 as against 1970
— Volume of exports (for the 5 years taken together)	75
— Goods turnover in retail trade.	35
— Real income per capita of population.	14.5

As you see, this is a rich balance of important successes in the socialist development of our planned economy. At the foundation of these successes lies the consistent Marxist-Leninist general line of our Party, its correct economic policy, the heroic work and struggle of the working class, the cooperativist peasantry, and the other working people for the implementation of the tasks laid down by the 6th Congress of the Party, the persistent struggle to overcome the obstacles and difficulties which the internal and external enemies created, as well as to eliminate shortcomings of a subjective character.

Analysis of the work, the heroic struggle, and the successes achieved by the Party and the broad masses of the working people during the 5th five-year plan in the field of the economic and cultural development of the country, brings out the most essential general characteristics of this period:

First, during the 5th five-year plan our people's economy continued to develop at a

relatively rapid rate, and the extended socialist reproduction assumed greater proportions, meeting the increasing needs of the country ever better, and further strengthening the stability of our independent economic and social development.

During the 5th five-year plan (1971-1975) the average annual rates of increase have been: for overall social production 6.5 per cent, industrial production 8.7 per cent, agricultural production 5.9 per cent, national income 6.7 per cent. These rates of development are two to three times higher than the rate of growth of the population. This is vivid proof of the vitality of our socialist economic and social order, of the allround superiority of the planned development of the people's economy.

The foreign revisionist and bourgeois press, especially the revisionist Soviet press, propagate far and wide that the People's Republic of Albania has allegedly fallen on evil days, that the rates of increase of social production and the standard of living in Albania are allegedly falling and not rising, that this is allegedly to be blamed on the policy followed by the Albanian leadership which has closed the doors to «aid and credits» from the revisionist and capitalist countries! In a word, they are pitying the rider because his legs hang down!

The facts show that socialist Albania is developing its economy at rates faster than those of the countries in which the revisionists are in power and the other capitalist countries.

The facts show that in Albania there is stability of prices for mass consumer goods, that there are no price rises, that in Albania there is no inflation, no unemployment; the facts show that in Albania the standard of living of the working people is steadily rising and not falling, as is the case with the capitalist and revisionist countries.

Let us take only the official figures of the 1965-1975 period about the rates of growth of industrial production (calculated at fixed prices):

C o u n t r y	(per cent) Average annual growth for the 1965-1975 period
People's Republic of Albania	10.8
German Democratic Republic	6.4
Czechoslovakia.	6.7
Hungary	6.2
Yugoslavia.	7.0
Greece	9.3
The Soviet Union	7.9
Federal Republic of Germany	3.4
Italy.	4.2
France	5.0

Likewise, the increase of agricultural production during the past ten years has also been higher with us than in the above mentioned countries.

The above figures refute the enemy propaganda and inspire us to further and ever greater successes.

In the bourgeois and revisionist economy the economic laws discovered by Marx and Lenin operate with all their devastating force; there, cyclical development through crises, restriction of development and destruction of productive forces, chronic unemployment and increasing exploitation of the masses of working people, inflation and degeneration are in the nature of the bourgeois-revisionist order. In our socialist order, on the other hand, the economic laws of socialism operate, and the economy and the whole life of the country are steadily advancing, constantly on the ascent.

Second, during the 5th five-year plan the rapid and complex development of the productive forces was ensured, the material-technical base of socialism was raised to a new and higher stage, and an important step forward was taken towards the transformation of Albania into an industrial-agricultural country. Thirty-six per cent of national income was utilized for the development of the economy and culture. In particular, the fund of productive accumulation, which is directed towards the priority development of the branches of material production, has taken the overwhelming bulk in the utilization of the total fund of accumulation.

Improvement in the structure of social production was achieved by extending the level of effective use of labour resources and utiliza-

tion of the natural resources of the country. The process of socialist industrialization of the country was carried further, enhancing the role of industry as the leading branch of the people's economy, and making our economy more powerful, more stable and with greater prospects of development. In 1975 the production of means of production (Group «A») reached the level of 58.5 per cent of total industrial production.

During the past five-year period, important steps forward were taken for the further development and intensification of agriculture, in all its branches, and particularly in the production of bread grain. As a result of the great work of the agricultural workers for the implementation of the directive of the Party on making the country self-sufficient in bread grain, serious measures were taken and great results were achieved. As comrade Enver said in his report, relying on this year's results in wheat production and the expected results in maize production, socialist Albania has succeeded in ensuring the whole quantity of grain necessary for the people's bread from local production, as early as 1976. This is a great historic victory of our people and our Party, the result of the consistent implementation of the great principle of building socialism and defending the homeland on the basis of self-reliance.

In times past, Khrushchev's right hand man, that revisionist swindler Anastas Mikoyan, using the problem of bread grain as a means of

pressure to force us into submission, told us that without the Soviet Union Albania would be left without bread, and would not survive even fifteen days! But more than fifteen years have elapsed since then, and Albania lives on, thriving, and now produces all the bread grain its people need, whereas the successors of Khrushchev and Mikoyan, the Brezhnev clique, have turned the Soviet Union from a country that formerly, in Stalin's time, used to export grain, into a country that imports millions of tons of wheat and maize from the capitalist countries each year!

The other revisionists, too, have used the grain we wanted to buy from them as a means of pressure on us, to force concessions from us. But the Albanian people and their Party never yielded. They turned into a solemn pledge the revolutionary instruction of comrade Enver Hoxha who told us, *«Even if we have to go without bread, we Albanians will never violate our principles, will never betray Marxism-Leninism. Everybody, friend or enemy, should get this clear!»*¹ And our people and Party have kept this pledge and they will always keep it!

Third, during the past five-year period the wellbeing of the masses of working people was raised in a systematic and allround manner, and the essential distinctions between town and

¹ Enver Hoxha, «Works», Vol. 19, p. 338 (Alb. ed.).

countryside were further reduced. The participation in work by the active population has been extended, prices for mass consumer goods have remained stable, and the fund of social consumption has increased.

In order to cope with the uncontrollable rise of prices of imported commodities, the state used considerable accumulated resources and did not allow the purchasing power of the population to be affected. In 1975, as against 1970, the production of consumer goods (Group «B») grew 45 per cent. On these bases, during the 5th five-year plan the fund of consumption increased at rates higher than the rate of growth of the population, and the real incomes of the peasantry rose much more rapidly than those of the city population.

Fourth, during the 5th five-year plan the whole system of socialist relations of production was further perfected and revolutionized. The socialist property was developed and strengthened, its social management and administration was raised to a higher scientific level.

Important measures were taken in the management of the economy, the system of procurement and supply, as well as in the field of distribution, perfecting them further.

The further perfecting of all the links of the superstructure during the 5th five-year plan has opened a broader road to the further development of productive forces, has released numerous forces and energies, and has served to bar the way to the danger of bourgeois-re-

visionist degeneration of our socialist social, political and economic order.

The defence potential of the country marked an important turn towards the strengthening of the leading role of the Party in the Armed Forces, towards the organization and mobilization of all the energies of the people and the Party for strengthening our defence, making the defence of the homeland the duty above all duties. With an iron broom the Party cleaned up the hostile conspiratorial activity of Beqir Balluku and his gang in the army. Our Armed Forces are in full combat readiness to cope successfully with any external military aggression, and to score final victory over all aggressors, even in the most difficult circumstances.

The victories achieved during the 5th five-year plan on the political, ideological, economic, social, organizational and military fronts are the result of the truly heroic and glorious work of our people led by the Party and comrade Enver Hoxha, of the unbreakable moral and political unity of our people around the Party, of the determination and lofty proletarian principled stand and the boundless loyalty of the Party to the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

I. THE EXECUTION OF THE TASKS IN THE FIELD OF PRODUCTION

In accord with the directives of the 6th Congress of the Party, during the period of the 5th five-year plan (1971-1975), great progress was made and the rapid and harmonious development of all the branches and sectors of material production was ensured.

1. Industrial Production

During the 5th five-year plan, industrial production was raised to a new level, the structure of industrial branches was further improved, with the development, especially, of the heavy extracting and processing industry, as a powerful basis for the growth of the entire economic potential of the country, for the development of other branches of industry, for the deepening and intensification of agriculture and the improvement of the balance of foreign trade.

Total industrial production in 1975 makes up 57 per cent of the total social production, as against 52 per cent in 1970. In 1975, as against 1970, the production of means of production rose by 57 per cent, and the production of mass consumer goods 45 per cent. The targets for the expansion of industrial reserves of useful minerals were fulfilled and overfulfilled,

opening up more reliable prospects for the further socialist industrialization of the country, the utilization of natural resources and the development of the various branches of industry for a relatively long period of time.

The light and food-processing industry met the needs of the population better and relieved the economy from the burden of importing many kinds of mass consumer goods. In 1975, as against 1970, the production of the food-processing industry increased by 51 per cent, and the production of light industry 34 per cent. In 1975, our economy was able to meet 85 per cent of the needs for mass consumer goods with locally produced articles, and this constitutes a great victory. This is the result of the correct economic policy of our Party!

Despite the successes achieved, in some branches of industry the tasks were not fulfilled according to the decisions of the 6th Congress of the Party. This was influenced by various weaknesses and shortcomings of an organizational character, of the method and style of work in the direction and management of the economy. This was influenced also by the damage caused by the conspirators Abdyl Këllezi, Koço Theodhosi and others in the economic sector, and in particular in the oil sector, as well as by some objective obstacles, which led to a failure to build certain of the most important industrial projects on time.

Had the plan not been overfulfilled in some branches of industry, such as in the engineering,

power, and light industries, the deficits in industrial production would have been greater.

The Central Committee of the Party and the Council of Ministers have taken all the measures to eliminate the consequences of the hostile activity in the economic sector, as well as to perfect the state management and party leadership of the economy.

2. Agricultural Production

The Party has placed and continues to place the development of agriculture, which is the basic branch of our people's economy, at the centre of its attention. Thanks to the correct Marxist-Leninist line of the Party, the special care it has shown for the allround economic and social-cultural socialist development of the countryside, important successes were achieved in the development of agricultural production, and of the countryside in general, during the 5th five-year plan. The agricultural enterprises and cooperatives have taken important steps forward on the road of their transformation into modern economies of extended socialist production.

Today we have a complex agriculture, comprised of powerful multi-branched state and cooperative, agricultural economies of large-scale socialist production, which is developing rapidly and being perfected from the organizational aspect. The setting up of higher type cooperatives in the past five-year period was an impor-

tant economic and organizational measure for the increase of state aid to the cooperativist sector and the gradual raising of agricultural cooperatives to the level, and afterwards, when the necessary conditions have matured, to the status, of agricultural enterprises.

In 1975, the state agricultural enterprises together with the higher type cooperatives produced: 37 per cent of the bread grain fund of the Republic, about 57 per cent of the cotton, about 58 per cent of the sunflower, over 68 per cent of the sugar-beet, 39 per cent of the olives, over 60 per cent of the citrus-fruit, about 62 per cent of the milk, about 49 per cent of the meat, etc.

Proceeding further on the road of the intensification of agriculture, mainly through raising yields of crops and livestock, great work has been done for the strengthening of the material-technical base of agriculture. During the 5th five-year period the number of tractors (reckoned in 15 HP) rose 54 per cent; the park of farm machinery was further enriched and completed. The area under irrigation reached 50 per cent of the total arable land. In 1975 our agriculture used 41 per cent more chemical fertilizers than in 1970. More than 90,000 hectares of new land were sown to crops, etc.

Increases in production in 1975 as against 1970 were: field crops 30 per cent, including bread grain 35 per cent, sugar-beet 76 per cent, sunflower 70 per cent, cotton 48 per cent, beans 47 per cent; livestock production rose by 35 per

cent, etc. Important results were achieved also in the development of fruit and olive-growing.

The results achieved in agriculture, often under unfavourable weather conditions, prove the correctness of the line and directives of the Party on the ways and possibilities of development of this vital sector of our people's economy. They demonstrate the advantages that the socialist order has created and continues to create in the countryside, and the decisive role which the conscious revolutionary man plays in the development of agricultural production.

In the light of the results achieved in 1975 on the agricultural front, and especially in the light of the even better results being achieved in 1976, we see that marked weaknesses and shortcomings, which have hindered the complete attainment of the objectives of the 5th five-year plan, have been allowed to occur in the implementation of the tasks laid down by the 6th Congress of the Party for the development of agriculture, in the work of party organizations, state and economic organs, and in particular, in the work of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Erroneous opinions and practices, manifestations of liberalism and technocratism amongst the former leaders of the Ministry of Agriculture and some cadres of the districts and the base, as well as the inimical activities of Abdyl Këllezi and others in the planning sector, have inhibited scientific planning in agriculture, the

study, recording, and utilization of internal resources, practical application of the line of the masses in planning and implementation, the summing up of advanced experience in agriculture, etc. These alien manifestations have been the cause of superficial and haphazard work in the systematization and full use of land and irrigation projects, and of neglect for the maize crop, sheep and goats, draft animals, fruit-growing, etc.

The Central Committee of the Party and the Government have taken important measures to eliminate all these shortcomings in the sector of agriculture. Now there is more revolutionary drive, optimism, mobilization, concrete work, organization and results on the agricultural front. All the prerequisites have been created for success in carrying out the tasks of the 6th five-year plan, which will be laid down by this Congress in the field of agriculture.

3. Fundamental Investments And Construction

One of the important features of the 5th five-year plan has been the great and complex investments made for the rapid and allround development of the different branches of the economy and culture, and in the first place in the extracting and processing branches of heavy industry and in agriculture.

In comparison with the 4th five-year plan, in the 5th five-year plan investments rose 50

per cent and construction, 49 per cent, over-fulfilling the targets set by the 6th Congress of the Party for construction; whereas the plan of investments was not fulfilled according to the targets set by the 6th Congress, mainly for objective reasons.

A series of complicated problems of the design, construction and exploitation of major projects have been coped with and solved.

During this period, 155 important new economic and social-cultural projects were built and commissioned. During the 5th five-year plan large-scale work went on on a series of major projects such as the Black Metallurgical Combine, the Fierza Hydro-power Plant, the Deep-processing Oil Plant, the Urea Plant, the PVC and Caustic Soda Plant, the Gjançi irrigation reservoir and other irrigation schemes in hilly and mountainous areas, the systematization and irrigation of the Gjirokastra plain, the drainage and protection of the Velipoja plain, the construction of the Elbasan-Përrenjas railway, and other major projects which have been or are being commissioned.

The successes achieved in the sector of investments and construction are great. Nonetheless, there are still serious shortcomings in this sector. Districts and ministries have had the erroneous and harmful tendency to plan for and demand large funds which exceeded the possibilities of our state; the condemnable habit and practice has existed of designing projects without regard for the funds allocated by the state

and of exceeding these funds, as though it did not matter. There have been many weaknesses in the check-up on designs and their implementation. There have been breaches of state regulations in the use of funds allocated for investments and constructions, not only by exceeding them, but also by changing their destination, and so on.

The many shortcomings in the sector of investments and construction, as well as in many other sectors, also stem from the lack of a proper understanding by many leading cadres of the situation of the imperialist-revisionist encirclement and blockade, under which our country is building socialism, and the real possibilities of our state to expand investments and construction.

The Central Committee of the Party and the Council of Ministers have taken measures to establish strict rules and discipline in planning, design and specification, and practical application of investments and construction.

4. Transport And Communications

The rapid development of the branches of material production under the 5th five-year plan was accompanied by a further growth and development of transport and communications to meet the growing needs of the economy and the people. The motor road, railway and telecommunications network has been strengthened

and extended further, improving and facilitating economic and social contacts and still further invigorating the life of the country.

Under the 5th five-year plan, the volume of goods transport increased by 45 per cent, and that of passenger transport 38 per cent. Transport of goods by rail doubled. Sea transport developed further and the sea-ports were further strengthened.

The communications sector met the needs of the economy and the people in town and countryside better, carrying out in 1975 a volume of work 61 per cent larger than in 1970.

Nevertheless, there are still many shortcomings in the transport sector, especially in the direction of the discovery and utilization of internal reserves and the fullest and most rational use possible of the existing material-technical base, in the direction of the improvement of the work to maintain means of transport and ensure better harmonization between the needs of the various branches of the economy for transport and transport capacities, in the direction of coordinating work among the various kinds of transport, and so on. This holds for the communications sector, too.

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II. THE EXECUTION OF THE TASKS IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE SOCIAL PRODUCT AND RAISING THE WELLBEING AND THE CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE PEOPLE

The distribution and use of national income during the 5th five-year plan proceeded in conformity with the policy of the Party, maintaining a high norm of accumulation in order to accelerate the development of the productive forces, to ensure enhancement of the defence potential of the country and a general rise in the wellbeing of the people.

During the 5th five-year plan, 36 per cent of national income, as against the 34 to 37 per cent laid down by the 6th Congress of the Party, was used for the fund of accumulation; while 64 per cent of national income, as against the 63 to 66 per cent envisaged, was used for the fund of consumption.

A series of important measures were implemented under the 5th five-year plan for a further general rise of the material and cultural level of the people. The target set by the 6th Congress of the Party for the increase in the real income of the population was fulfilled successfully, thereby further reducing the gap between the incomes of the peasantry and the incomes of the urban population. The real per capita income in town increased by 8.7 per

cent, while in the countryside it increased by 20.5 per cent.

The prime factor in raising the wellbeing and increasing the real per capita income of the population has been and is the increased participation of the able-bodied population in socially useful work. In 1975, as against 1970, the number of working people increased by 21 per cent.

In raising the wellbeing of the cooperativist peasantry, increased income from the common property on the basis of the increase in agricultural production and the greater participation of people in work, has been an important factor. It is an important success that the average income per worker in the agricultural cooperatives in 1975 was more than 29 per cent higher than in 1970, while, at the same time, ensuring that the needs for extended socialist reproduction in these economies were coped with better than in the previous five year plan.

In constant pursuit of the policy of reducing the essential distinctions between town and countryside, under the 5th five-year plan, a series of measures were implemented in favour of the cooperative peasantry, especially in the hilly and mountainous zones. A unified and centralized system of pensions for old people and social security allowances for mother and child was established in the countryside; the prices of certain means of production sold by the state to the agricultural cooperatives were reduced; the prices of a number of agricultural

and livestock products bought by the state were raised; the state undertook to meet part of the investments for land improvement, irrigation, the development of fruit-growing, and so on. Not only from the economic aspect, but also from the political and social aspect, these important measures have helped to further narrow the distinctions between town and countryside and to increase agricultural production, and they have further strengthened the alliance between the working class and the cooperative peasantry under the leadership of the working class, which constitutes the highest principle of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Under the 5th five-year plan, further steps were taken to increase social consumption, thereby further strengthening the social character of the fulfilment of the needs of the working people.

In striving for a further uplift of the standard of living of the working masses and their revolutionary education, as two inseparable tasks of socialist construction, our Party has consistently applied and is applying a correct Marxist-Leninist policy in the field of distribution, not allowing pronounced disparities in the levels of income and the ways of life between classes and groupings of the population, not allowing the creation of privileged and favoured strata that can become purveyors of the bourgeois and revisionist ideology and a social basis for the restoration of capitalism. At the same time, our Party has been prudent and wise

in the correct implementation of the socialist principle of distribution **according to work**, maintaining moral and material incentives at work, but without slipping into petty-bourgeois equalitarianism, and always giving priority to moral incentives over material ones. The measures adopted to further improve relations in the field of distribution on the basis of the decision of the Central Committee of the Party and the Council of Ministers in April, this year «On reducing higher salaries and some adjustments in the system of pay of workers, and the further reduction of disparities between countryside and town», serve this objective.

From the above measures, the peasantry alone will have a net yearly gain of 140-160 million leks, a figure which exceeds the gain of the entire population from the biggest reduction of prices for consumer goods ever made in our country up to date. At the same time, further improvements are made in the ratio between higher salaries and the average pay of working people.

Thus, today in our country, the ratio between the average wage of workers, in the respective branch, and the salary of the director of the enterprise is 1 : 1.7; in general, the ratio between the average worker's wage and the salary of a department chief in the ministry is about 1 : 2; the ratio between lowest and highest worker's wages, within the respective branch, is about 1 : 1.5-1.65, etc. Such a structure of differentials in the wage system is a matter of

Marxist-Leninist principle of such great importance that the Central Committee has considered including it in the articles of the new Constitution which states that these ratios are defined by law.

In the countries where the revisionists hold sway, these differentials are 10 to 25 times larger to the advantage of higher salaries, without taking account of the various bonuses which directors of enterprises and the engineering-technical staff receive through the capitalist distribution of profits in the revisionist enterprises.

The goods turn-over in the past five-year period grew by 35 per cent. In 1975, compared with 1970, the increases in supplies to the population were: sugar 30 per cent, fats 27 per cent, meat 27 per cent, vegetables 22 per cent, milk 43 per cent, cheese 60 per cent, eggs 180 per cent, footwear 25 per cent, knitwear 51 per cent, furniture and household utensils 26 per cent, etc.

During the past five-year period the network of health service was further extended, especially in the countryside. Health centres have been set up in almost all the agricultural cooperatives. Whereas in 1970 we had one doctor for every 1,180 inhabitants, in 1975 we have one doctor for every 870 inhabitants. As is known, in our country the health service is provided by the state to the entire population free of charge. Ours is one of the countries with the lowest death rate per thousand inhab-

itants in Europe, and with an average life expectancy increased from 38 years in 1938 to 68 years of age at present.

In the course of the 5th five-year plan, great work has been done for the improvement of people's housing both in town and countryside. Appreciable improvements have been made in supplying villages and towns with drinking water; apart from electric light, now all the villages also have communication by telephone, and the road network is being extended so that motor vehicles will be able to reach every village.

During the 5th five-year period, education and culture assumed further development. In 1975, an average of 30 out of every 100 inhabitants attended school. In all the educational-teaching activity of our new socialist school, the conscious proletarian class trend and revolutionary education through the implementation of the three components of our new educational system: lessons — production work — physical and military training, has been strengthened.

The mass character of cultural and artistic activity became more marked and was purged of the liberal-bourgeois and revisionist influences which were the outcome of the hostile activity of the traitors Fadil Paçrami, Todi Lubonja and others on this front. This has been achieved through a fierce class struggle on this important ideological front, against alien views and liberal attitudes towards them, on the basis

of the decisions of the 4th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Party.

The setting up of the Academy of Sciences created greater possibilities for the extension and sounder organization of research work, as well as for the further improvement of the method of studies and scientific research.

The Central Committee of the Party has taken measures to strengthen and radically improve the work in the sectors of education, culture and trade, to eliminate alien manifestations and liberal attitudes towards them on the cultural front, the shortcomings observed in the field of teaching and organization in the sector of education, as well as the results of the hostile activity of the conspirators in the sector of trade.

In its concern to raise the material and cultural level of the masses, during the 5th five-year period, the Party not only maintained and improved the level of the people's wellbeing, but ensured a substantial rise of it, and for the entire people. This is a great victory for the general line and the economic policy of the Party, which shows the superiority of our socialist economic-social order over the bourgeois and revisionist capitalist order, in such a vital and decisive field as care for man and his all-round needs.

Despite the blockade by the foreign enemies, despite the hostile activity of the conspirators and the pressure of the great economic-financial crisis of the capitalist-revisionist world,

in our country the prices of consumer goods have been kept and will continue to be kept stable, and in correct proportion to the needs and the purchasing power of the people.

Whereas in the capitalist countries the contrary is happening. In the first 6 months of 1975, as against 1970, the general index of prices for consumer goods in the United States of America reached 138 per cent, in Italy 170 per cent, in Yugoslavia 250 per cent, in Greece 180 per cent, etc. The same thing has been happening also in the COMECON countries where the revisionists are in power, to such an extent that, as is known, powerful demonstrations and strikes of the working class broke out in revisionist Poland recently in protest against the raising of prices for consumer goods.

Taking into account the internal and external conditions, the objective and subjective factors which have been in action, the Central Committee of the Party reached the conclusion that, in general, the targets for the economic-cultural development of the country in the 5th five-year plan were successfully fulfilled, and the fundamental political, economic and social objectives set by the 6th Congress of the Party were attained.

These results constitute a powerful starting-point for us to undertake still greater tasks at the present Congress of the Party, to carry the development of the people's economy and culture further forward on the road to the complete construction of the socialist society.

The Party came to its 7th Congress, as to every Congress prior to this, with a brilliant balance of successes and victories in the field of the socialist construction of the country, triumphant over the internal enemies, triumphant over the blockade and encirclement, triumphant over the imperialists, triumphant over the revisionists, with a steel-like unity in its own ranks and with the people, with a high international prestige, and in total revolutionary readiness to climb ever higher and higher up the ladder of socialism, without pausing for breath, without bending the knee to, or the slightest fear of, anyone.

**ON THE DRAFT-DIRECTIVES OF THE 7th
CONGRESS OF THE PARTY FOR THE 6th
FIVE-YEAR PLAN OF THE DEVELOPMENT
OF THE ECONOMY AND CULTURE FOR THE
YEARS 1976-1980**

The draft-directives of the 7th Congress of the Party for the 6th five-year plan 1976-1980 of the development of the economy and culture submitted to this Congress for discussion and approval, contain tasks of great importance for our uninterrupted advance and the deepening of the revolution and the socialist construction according to the principle of self-reliance.

The targets envisaged in the draft-directives are an expression of the aspirations and interests of the working class, the cooperativist peasantry and the people's intelligentsia, of their creative thinking and their ability to march resolutely on the road to the complete construction of socialist society.

The Party sat down face to face with the people to discuss with them the drawing-up of the draft-directives of the 6th five-year plan. These draft-directives bear the stamp of the working masses of town and countryside as

never before. Upward of 13,500 commissions and planning groups, consisting of more than 82 thousand members, 78 per cent of them workers and cooperativists, were set up and functioned all over the homeland, to draft them. About 160 thousand working people contributed to the discussion in the course of the examination of the draft-directives, advancing about 45 thousand proposals, of which over 30 thousand were found valuable and endorsed.

During the popular discussion of the draft-directives, the spirit of initiative, the revolutionary drive and readiness of the working masses to undertake courageous tasks in the 6th five-year plan, tasks even greater than those envisaged in the draft-directives, erupted like a volcano. The working masses themselves improved on almost all the main indices of the 6th five-year plan forwarded in the draft-directives. Especially worthy of mention are the optimism and determination of the working people of agriculture who have improved on all the indices of the 6th five-year plan, and of the majority of the agricultural economies, which have undertaken, especially in the production of bread grain, to achieve the targets set for 1980, as early as 1977 and 1978. This is another splendid testimony to the revolutionary determination of our cooperativist peasantry, our working class and all the working people of our socialist country. And all of us are fully convinced that our wonderful people will, as

always, translate their pledge into reality, and match their word with concrete deed.

All this scientific mass work was directly led by the party organizations which encouraged the revolutionary thinking of the working class and the other working masses for the drafting of a realistic and mobilizing plan in the conditions of the imperialist-revisionist encirclement and blockade, of the great economic-financial crisis of the capitalist and revisionist world, and of the sharpening class struggle, which more than at any other time make it necessary for us to build socialism by relying on our own forces, holding the pick in the one hand and the rifle in the other, even more firmly.

The basic task of the 6th five-year plan (1976-1980), as the draft-directives lay down and the report submitted by Comrade Enver Hoxha to this Congress stresses, is as follows: **«To go on at rapid rates with the socialist construction of the country for the transformation of socialist Albania into an industrial-agricultural country, with advanced industry and agriculture, according to the principle of self-reliance, for the further allround strengthening of the economic independence of the country; to further improve the socialist relations of production and the superstructure; to strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and enhance the defence potential of the homeland; to raise the material and cultural level of the working masses higher while carrying further the narrowing of distinctions between town and**

countryside. This is to be achieved on the basis of the consistent waging of the class struggle and the mobilization of all the forces and energies of the people under the leadership of the Party».

In the general context of this fundamental task of the 6th five-year plan, special importance will be attached to the further strengthening of the **defence potential** of the homeland, to self-sufficiency in **bread grain**, and to lifting the **oil** sector from backwardness, in order to respond to the needs of the times.

In laying down the fundamental task, the Central Committee of the Party has borne in mind the stage achieved in the development of the productive forces of the country and the perfecting of the socialist relations of production, as well as the demands stemming from the conditions and circumstances of the sharpening of the class struggle on an international scale, the build-up of pressure on our country from the imperialist-revisionist encirclement and the deepening of the economic-financial crisis of capitalism.

The 6th five-year plan is characterized by several fundamental features which embody the economic policy of our Party:

First, the 6th five-year plan will mark the vigorous development of all branches of the economy, the fulfilment of the needs of the economy, the people and the defence of the country, **by relying more powerfully than ever on our own forces**, on the resources of labour

and the material and financial resources of the country. The main directions which ensure the deepening of the implementation of the principle of self-reliance are as follows: the acceleration of the rate of production of means of production; the vigorous increase of agricultural production and the fulfilment of all needs for bread grain with home production; ensuring about 95 per cent of the country's needs for spare parts from our industry; narrowing the gap between exports and imports, in favour of exports; coping with the fund of accumulation better than to date, especially in fundamental productive investments, from the national income produced in the country; meeting more than 90 per cent of the needs of the population for mass consumer goods with local production.

Second, during the 6th five-year plan (1976-1980), the people's economy and culture will continue to develop at rapid rates in all branches and sectors, harmonizing the factors of the development of production and the aspects of extended socialist reproduction better.

The rise of the main indices of development of the people's economy under the 6th five-year plan will be as follows:

(in per cent)	
Indices	Increase in 1980 as against 1975
— National income	38-40
— Total industrial production	41-44
— Total agricultural production	38-41
— Volume of goods transport	30-32
— Volume of investments (for the five years taken together)	35-38
— Volume of exports (for the five years taken together)	24-26
— Productivity of labour in industry	15-17
— Productivity of labour in con- struction	12-13
— Retail goods turnover	22-25
— Real income per capita of population	11-14

The attainment of these objectives, especially in industry and agriculture, is a fundamental task of this five-year plan to ensure a more allround implementation of the principle of self-reliance, the further strengthening of the people's economy, the even greater strengthening of the defence potential of the homeland, and the raising of the material and cultural level of the working masses.

Third, our socialist industry will continue to develop in breadth and depth and, on this basis, its role and direct impact on its own further development and that of agriculture and the other branches of the economy, will

increase. Production of means of production in 1980 will be about 62 per cent larger than in 1975.

By giving marked priority to the development of the production of means of production, the level of self-reliance will be raised higher, the level of exploitation of the country's raw materials and other natural resources will be increased in breadth and depth, exports will increase and a relative reduction of imports will be achieved.

Fourth, our socialist agriculture will undergo a further very important, quantitative and qualitative, development so that local production will meet all the needs for bread grain and for increased reserves of grain for the state as well as for every agricultural economy, as well as fulfilling the needs of the economy and the people better for other agricultural and livestock products.

On the basis of the constant dissemination of advanced experience, of the best examples in the field of agricultural production, by implementing the requirements of the agro-technical code on a broad scale and in a scientific manner, by further perfecting the organization and management of the agricultural economies and strengthening the material-technical base of agriculture, the intensification of agricultural production will be accelerated and the development of an advanced and multi-branched socialist agriculture will proceed with more reliable steps, while also increasing the level of inde-

pendence of agricultural production from weather conditions.

Fifth, the effectiveness of fundamental investments and construction will be further increased, by improving the structure of their use according to the spheres of social activity, establishing and maintaining correct proportions in the development of extended socialist reproduction by concentrating more on the most important projects and the main branches of the economy and perfecting the organization and management of the work in all links of studying, planning, designing and carrying out fundamental investments and construction.

Sixth, the further general uplift of the material and cultural level of the people is accompanied with more rapid reduction of the differences in the levels of income between working people of the countryside and working people of the town as well as in the levels of income between working people of the sphere of manual work and those of the sphere of mental work.

In 1980, the level of real per capita income of the rural population is expected to reach more than 80 per cent of the level of the real per capita income of the urban population, as against 71 per cent in 1975. By proceeding on this road, revolutionary understanding of well-being under socialism will be further strengthened and this will help to bring about a better mobilization of the working people to carry out the new tasks of the five-year plan and

will mark a further consolidation of the alliance between the working class and the cooperator-peasantry.

1. The Tasks For The Further Development Of Industry

Under the 6th five-year plan, the fundamental task of industry is: **the rapid development of industrial production, the extension and improvement of the structure of production by giving greater priority to the industry producing means of production, utilizing the natural resources and wealth of the country in a more complex manner, to create a broader and sounder base in meeting the needs of the economy for raw materials, fuels, electric power, spare parts, chemical fertilizers and other indispensable products of broad scale use.**

On the basis of the general line of the Party, the further development of industry during the 6th five-year plan will be achieved through a better utilization, both in breadth and in depth, of the existing material-technical base, the extension of the productive capacities in use and the commissioning of a series of important new projects.

Total industrial output according to the branches of industry, will increase in 1980 as against 1975 as follows:

(in per cent)	
Industries	Growth in 1980 as against 1975
1. Oil industry	27-29
2. Coal industry	63-65
3. Chromium industry	71-73
4. Copper industry	40-42
5. Iron-nickel industry	500-510
6. Electric power industry	145-150
7. Engineering industry	40-42
8. Chemical industry	140-145
9. Building materials industry	50-53
10. Timber and paper industry	18-20
11. Glass and ceramics industry	20-23
12. Light industry	22-24
13. Food processing industry	23-25

In the 6th five-year plan, special importance is given to the **oil industry**, which conditions the rapid development of all branches of the economy. In 1980, as against 1975, the **output of crude oil will increase 11 per cent** and that of natural gas about 48 per cent.

In the oil industry, much more attention has to be focused on the discovery of new resources in order to increase industrial reserves of oil and gas so that the targets of this five-year plan will be successfully fulfilled and new prospects will be opened for the future. The work to prospect for, and discover, oil and gas

must be organized with the necessary scientific and economic discipline, accurately applying the method and ways which the Central Committee has defined in this direction.

The necessary importance must be given to the most rational exploitation of existing oil and gas fields, by achieving the fullest possible utilization of producing wells, the maximum number of old wells must be brought back into production, the use of intensification methods must be extended in quantity and quality, applying the secondary methods of operation on the oil-bearing strata and adding new wells to increase the existing network in production.

The oil workers must enhance their vigilance, deepen their scientific thinking, further increase confidence in their own capabilities and forces, increase their initiative and creative spirit, in order to completely wipe out the effects of the hostile work of the conspirators in the oil sector, and to provide the homeland with oil and gas to meet the ever growing needs of the people's economy and open broad prospects to the uninterrupted development of the oil industry.

The carrying out of these great tasks is closely linked with a further rise in the qualification of the working people of the oil industry, to achieve a better utilization of the existing material-technical base and to increase the effectiveness of the large investments already made or to be made in this branch.

Under the 6th five-year plan, the devel-

opment of the **mining industry** will be carried on at rapid rates. In 1980, compared with 1975, the output of chromium ore will increase by 46 per cent, of copper ore by about 55 per cent, coal about twice, iron-nickel ore about 3,3 times over, and so on.

These objectives will be achieved first by intensifying and expanding the extraction and production of minerals from the existing mines. Over 80 per cent of the increase in extraction of coal will come from the mines now in production and as a result of their expansion, while about 87 per cent of chromium ore will be extracted from the two biggest existing mines under exploitation. In 1980 about 60 per cent of the output of coal, about 23 per cent of the chromium ore, about 62 per cent of the copper ore will undergo enrichment processes.

The fulfilment of the great tasks in mineral extraction and enrichment requires that people working in the mining industry pay greater attention to carrying out underground development work, capital construction in sinking shafts and other work to utilize reserves in depth, on time. The working of mines must be put on a more scientific basis, the mechanization of work processes must be developed further, the quality of minerals must be improved and losses in the course of extraction, processing and transport must be reduced; technical discipline must be strengthened, and the organization and management of work and production must be improved.

To achieve the necessary rate of increase in the production of useful minerals as well as the study of them for future development, in this five-year plan, too, geological research and prospecting assumes special importance, both for the principal ores (chromium, copper, coal, iron-nickel, and so on), as well as for other minerals which have been discovered or even those which have never been discovered in our country up till now.

To this end, along with the increase of work to define the geological structures, special importance should be devoted to the intensification of test-drilling for extending the perspective of existing resources, finding new resources, and increasing the efficiency of work to be carried out.

The 6th five-year plan will mark a relatively big development of ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy.

The commissioning of important projects of ferrous metallurgy, the new copper-smelting plant and the chromium smelting plant will further raise the level of processing of mineral ores in the country, opening new perspectives for the increase of industrial production in very important products.

The metallurgical workers are faced with the very important tasks of taking all the necessary measures for their qualification, of mastering the advanced technology of the big projects to be commissioned under the 6th five-year plan as quickly as possible, and of achieving the

designed technical-economic indices in these plants in the shortest possible time.

The electric power industry will develop faster than industry as a whole and the other branches of the economy. Its target is to meet the needs for electric power ever better and blaze the trail for the development of industry and the entire economy of the country. In 1980, as against 1975, the production of electric power will increase about 2.2 times over, and, with the full commissioning of the big Fierza hydro-power station, the generation of electric power by the hydro-power stations will be increased three-fold.

A task of primary importance is the adoption of all measures to attain a high readiness and coordination of work of all the hydro- and thermal-power stations, to ensure an uninterrupted supply of electric power for the consumers, especially for new projects, and further strengthen the savings regime in electric power.

To ensure and improve the electric power balance of the country in the future, work will start under the 6th five-year plan to build the most powerful hydro-power plant of the country at Koman, on the Drin River, as well as several other hydro-power stations with lesser capacity.

Under the 6th five-year plan, the **engineering industry** will play an important role in the further strengthening of the technical base of

all the sectors of the economy. Its principal task is to maintain the stock of vehicles and the equipment at the disposal of the people's economy, to guarantee continuous renewal of the productive capacities. This task will be fulfilled by increasing the production of spare parts to the greatest possible extent. As against 1975, in 1980 the production of spare parts will increase by 63 per cent, and about 95 per cent of the needs of the people's economy for spare parts will be fulfilled with local products.

The engineering industry has reached such a level of technical development that now, besides carrying out its main task of maintaining the stock of vehicles and equipment of the people's economy, it is capable of organizing the production of assembled units and aggregates, of increasing the production of machinery and equipment for the mechanization of work processes, and turning out complete sets of equipment for the new industrial projects.

The fulfilment of the great tasks facing the engineering industry calls for a radical improvement in the level of organization and management of work, by raising the level of concentration and cooperation and promoting specialization.

The working people of the engineering industry must attach special importance to scientific discipline in fulfilling their tasks, achieving high quality in work and production, and carrying out tasks on time, and must make

a radical turn in economizing metal and raw materials, never forgetting that the coefficient of use of metals and other primary products in the engineering industry in our country is still very low, and this damages the people's economy. They should tackle the task of saving very seriously.

Under the 6th five-year plan, the **chemical industry** will be developed rapidly, becoming a powerful support for the development of agriculture and the other branches of the economy, and for the better fulfilment of the needs of the people.

The working people of the chemical industry are confronted with great tasks for better utilization of the productive capacities, and mastering the technology of the new chemical products to be turned out by the plants that will commence production during the 6th five-year plan.

The building materials industry will develop to keep pace with the large volume of construction to be carried out in all the branches of the people's economy. Cement production will increase especially, rising about 55 per cent.

An important task of the working people of this branch of industry is to increase the range of building materials of better quality and reduced weight-volume ratio, while improving technological processes and the structure of production.

The timber and paper industry will grow further, to meet the needs of the economy and

the people better. The working people of this branch of industry are faced with the task of achieving maximum utilization of the timber by reducing waste and rejects during processing, up to the final stages, and radically improving the quality of production. At the same time, a persistent struggle must be waged for increased replacement of timber by less scarce materials, not only in the timber and paper industry, but in all the other sectors of the people's economy as well.

The light and food-processing industry will develop further under the 6th five-year plan. The production of knitwear will increase by about 30 per cent, of ready-made clothing about 20 per cent, footwear by about 34 per cent, fats about 84 per cent, and sugar by about 80 per cent, and so on.

A fundamental task of the working people of the light and food-processing industry is the **improvement of quality**. The working people of the light and food-processing industry must take the question of improving the quality of production very seriously, since poor quality goods result in stocks of unsold goods and, along with such stocks, the initial conditions for inflation are created, thus very gravely damaging the people's economy. Without underestimating the other aspects of production, such as quantity, range, productivity and cost, this question of the quality of production must be grasped very seriously by everybody and due priority must be given to it.

The working people of the light and food-

processing industry must further extend and improve the structure of production, and improve the organization of the procurement and processing of agricultural and livestock primary products in due time and without waste, relying mainly on the fullest possible utilization of the existing productive capacities.

With the fulfilment of the tasks laid down by the 6th five-year plan, our country's socialist industrialization will be raised to a higher level and the process of transformation of Albania into an industrial-agricultural country will be speeded up.

The great tasks for the further development of industry under the 6th five-year plan, require the mobilization of the energies of all the working masses, headed by the working class, increased initiative and the practical creative spirit to activate to the maximum and with the highest possible economic effectiveness all the material-technical factors which our socialist development has created and continues to create.

The firm implementation of the principle of self-reliance, the mass line, proletarian discipline, the savings regime, further improvement of the organization and management of production, of the state and workers' control, and especially, the proper development of the class struggle and the allround educational work of the Party to constantly raise the socialist consciousness of the people so that they have a prop-

er understanding of the situation of encirclement and blockade and the tasks that stem from this situation, and above all the strengthening of the leading role of the party organs and organizations and the vanguard role of the communists — all these things are basic conditions to ensure the fulfilment of all the great tasks for the further development of industry and the entire people's economy.

2. The Tasks For A Vigorous Development Of Agriculture

Agriculture, as the basis of our people's economy, has great tasks under this five-year plan. The fulfilment of the planned tasks in agriculture for this five-year period is of vital importance to our country.

To cope successfully with the two-fold blockade and encirclement by the imperialist and revisionist enemies, who are trying in every way to strangle our economy, to guarantee the defence of the homeland under even the most difficult conditions, the vigorous development of agriculture and **attainment of self-sufficiency in bread grain is a permanent, economic, political and strategic task of prime importance for our Party and people.** Therefore, we should concentrate our minds, energies, means and priorities on this, to really make agriculture the concern of the entire people, and to absolutely guarantee that it carries out its basic task: **to**

ensure at all costs the production of our people's bread within the country and increase grain reserves, to fulfil the needs of the people for foodstuffs, to supply industry with raw materials and increase exports of agricultural products.

This should in no way lead to underestimation of the other sectors of the economy. But the historical moments are such that Lenin's celebrated slogan, «*The struggle for bread is a struggle for socialism*», must resound more powerfully than ever, and everybody, agricultural workers and all other working people, the cadres and communists, should understand clearly that it is a great revolutionary, patriotic, economic, militant and strategic duty for everybody to put his shoulder to the wheel in agriculture, to ensure that it carries out the great tasks the Congress charges it with, to achieve permanent stability in agricultural production, irrespective of atmospheric conditions.

This is a decisive battle for our people's economy, for the people, the defence of the homeland and socialism. If the full importance of this battle is understood properly by all, then we are sure to win, just as we did in the Anti-fascist National Liberation War, in the struggle against the fiendish schemes of imperialism, in the struggle against the conspiracies and perfidy of the modern revisionists, in the struggle against internal enemies, in the struggle to build the economic base of socialism and to set Albania on to the road of the complete construction of the socialist society, and keep her firmly on it.

During the 6th five-year plan, agricultural production will increase by 38-41 per cent, and within this framework the production of field crops will increase by 45-48 per cent.

In 1980, **bread grain production** will be 60 per cent greater than in 1975. More than 80 per cent of the increase in bread grain production will be attained through increased yields.

This target is fully attainable if we consider the fact that the average yield of bread grain (wheat, maize and rye) reached 23 quintals per hectare in 1975, and in 1976 it is expected to increase to 28 quintals per hectare, precisely the planned level for this year. Therefore, there is no doubt that in 1980 the average grain yield will reach 34 quintals per hectare, as much as, or more than, envisaged under the five-year plan.

The state has made colossal investments in agriculture: marshes and swamps have been reclaimed, the plains, as a whole, have been ameliorated and brought under irrigation, hundreds of reservoirs and thousands of irrigation canals have been built in the hilly and mountainous areas, scrub has been cleared and large-scale land systematization schemes have been carried out, and so on. Now, we have a relatively powerful park of farm machinery, an entire army of cadres of higher and medium training with great experience in farming, and thousands of splendid examples of production brigades that achieve high yields.

Under these conditions, it is impermissible

for us to draw up plans in agriculture carelessly and fail to make full use of internal reserves. We must struggle so that within the shortest possible time we will take: **in wheat**, an average of not less than 40 quintals per hectare on the plains, 30 quintals per hectare in the hilly areas, and 25 quintals per hectare in the mountainous areas; whereas **in maize, on irrigated land** an average of not less than 55 quintals per hectare on the plains, 40 quintals per hectare in the hilly areas and 35 quintals per hectare in the mountainous areas. The carrying out of these norms in the areas planned to be sown to bread grain, and maintaining correct proportions between the area sown to wheat and that sown to maize, ensures fulfilment of the plan of bread grain production ahead of schedule, and the achievement of stable yields.

These are the objectives of our decisive battle for continued self-sufficiency in grain.

Along with the rise of bread grain production, in order to fully relieve ourselves of its imports, we must fight effectively and with strict discipline for proper management of grain, to save it and avoid waste in the entire process, from its production, harvesting, storing, processing, up to consumption.

The rational use of bread grain and the fulfilment of the other needs of the people and the economy set the very important task of considerably increasing production and use of **potatoes and vegetables**. In the 6th five-year plan, potato production will increase by 48 to

50 per cent, and the production of vegetables by 50 to 52 per cent. Thus, greater work should be done and special care shown both to achieve the planned production of potatoes and vegetables, and to include them in the structure of the people's diet. We should not separate grain from potatoes and vegetables in our concept and practice, in production and in people's diet. This should be well grasped by everybody, both by the direct producers and by the organs of trade and the consumers.

To fulfill the needs of the economy and the people better, in the 6th five-year period a great increase is foreseen also in the production of **industrial crops**: the production of sugar-beet will go up 64-66 per cent, sunflower 22-24 per cent, cotton 32-35 per cent, tobacco 18-20 per cent, and olives, for the five years taken together, will go up 50 per cent, as against the previous five-year period.

During the 6th five-year plan the number of tractors (reckoned in 15 HP) will increase about 20 per cent, chemical fertilizers (reckoned in active material per ha) will increase about 65 per cent, the irrigation capacity will increase about 18 per cent, and tens of thousands of hectares of land in the most fertile plains will be improved, etc.

The Party has always followed a correct policy over the movement of the labour force from the countryside to the town and vice-versa, and for stabilizing and increasing the labour force in the countryside. In the capitalist and revision-

ist countries a process of depopulation and abandonment of the countryside, of the unrestrained shifting of the peasant population to the cities, is taking place, thus adding to the army of the unemployed and the level of the capitalist exploitation of workers and peasants. The modern revisionists boast when the country population dwindles. They call this «economic and social progress»! This is not progress but capitalist economic and social ruin.

With us, the opposite occurs. Today in our country, just as five or ten years ago, about 66 per cent of the population lives in the countryside, while the urban population comprises only about 34 per cent of the total population of the country, despite the rapid development of industry and other activities in the towns. During the 6th five-year period it is expected that the labour force engaged in agriculture will increase by about 30 per cent. This is a distinctive feature of our economic and social development and especially of our socialist countryside.

The powerful objective and subjective factors that have been created and will be created during the 6th five-year plan in agriculture, their efficient use in order to fulfil the great tasks that face agriculture, require that the party and state organs and the organs of agriculture in particular, from the Ministry of Agriculture down to the base, should raise their level of organization and management of the economy and agricultural production to a higher level.

Special attention should be devoted to measures for the scientific implementation of the **agrotechnical code**. We must have better organization of work for the proper administration of the **land**, for its scientific and rational treatment and use, on the basis of pedological and agro-chemical data. A radical improvement in working the land is required, and we must set about work on a large scale and in programmed and organized manner for its complex systematization (drainage, subdivision, levelling, terracing, etc.).

In order to carry out the great tasks in agriculture successfully, careful scientific and organizational studies should be carried out for a more rational use of the fund of arable land in the general context of the succession of crops and agricultural rotation, while keeping in mind that the production plan of every crop must not be damaged but, on the contrary, must be overfulfilled. The very harmful tendency of misuse of the fund of arable land, which is to be seen everywhere, must be mercilessly combated, a strict discipline enforced, particularly in prohibiting all construction of dwelling houses, social-cultural and industrial projects, roads, etc., on arable land. We must guard the fund of arable land as the apple of our eye and expand it by breaking in new land.

Parallel with the increased production of chemical fertilizers, the tendency to underrate **organic manure** should be sternly combated. The use of chemical fertilizers without combin-

ing them with organic manure destroys the structure and the microorganisms of the soil. Therefore, procuring organic manure is a decisive prerequisite for increasing the yields of crops and the fertility of the soil. For this reason, important organizational measures should be taken immediately so that every agricultural economy, beginning from 1977, turns each of its sectors into a true «factory» of organic nitrate through the gathering and scientific processing of all organic manure. To this end, special brigades should be set up which should be engaged only in finding, collecting, and processing organic manure.

Great importance should be given to securing **high yield seeds** as well as to ensuring the optimal number of plants per hectare. Our target is that within 1977 no less than 85 per cent of the maize seed should be of first generation hybrid varieties, whereas no less than 60-65 per cent of the wheat seed should be of the first and second generation. Further work should be carried out to improve these norms rapidly, particularly as far as seed wheat is concerned. We should not spare either seed nor work to ensure the optimal number of plants per ha in all cases.

Nineteen seventy-six is the year in which the greatest successes ever scored in agriculture in the whole past period of five-year plans are being achieved. This is the result of the work and sweat of the working people of agriculture, of their revolutionary consciousness. But we

should not lose sight of the fact that this agricultural year has been also favoured by the weather conditions: there was less rainfall than usual during the winter, and it was spread through all the spring and summer. A modern agriculture is one which does not depend on weather conditions. This puts before us the task of preventing the evil before it actually occurs. And to do this we must take all measures for **the drainage** of land during the winter, to combat excessive moisture, and we must ensure water for irrigation in the reservoirs, and improve the method of irrigation which is still at a low level. Fertilizers and water are two decisive factors in agriculture. Let us make the most serious use of these two factors!

There can be no intensive and advanced agriculture without developed **livestock farming**. In this five-year plan a better harmonization is envisaged in the development of these two branches. Assessing and utilizing the favourable natural conditions and bearing in mind the needs of the economy and the population, an appreciable increase in the number of sheep and goats is envisaged. At the same time, particular care should be devoted to breed improvement in order to raise livestock productivity. Draft oxen will be increased to a level corresponding to the needs of transport and other farm work. The wrong and harmful tendency of underrating the importance of sheep and goats and draft animals must be combated.

In the 6th five-year plan the production of

meat will rise 40-41 per cent, milk and eggs 35-37 per cent, wool 34-35 per cent, etc.

Ensuring the **fodder base** is the decisive factor in the fulfilment of the plan in the sector of livestock farming. The five-year plan provides for the necessary areas to be sown to forage crops. These areas should be utilized rationally and for the **livestock only**. A general underestimation of the fodder base for livestock is observed, and there are cases in which areas allocated for forage crops have been used for other purposes. This harmful tendency should be combated. For the management of forage crop land, for the cultivation and administration of the forage crops, special brigades or teams should be appointed, and they should be provided with all the necessary means and possibilities so that they fulfil all the targets for the fodder base for livestock without fail. As well as that, all the other sources of food for livestock such as second crops, straw, etc., should be used. In particular lucerne, clover and brassicas should be extensively used in feeding livestock.

In the 6th five-year period, **fruit-growing**, too, will be further developed. Fruit production will rise 68-70 per cent, citrus-fruits 60-65 per cent, grapes 64-68 per cent, etc.

A deplorable understimation of fruit-growing is observed in many agricultural economies, especially in the agricultural cooperatives. A stop must be put to this, once and for all. This calls for intensified tending of existing orchards, and better organization in the fruit-growing sec-

tor. The setting up of special brigades exclusively engaged in this sector is an indispensable and an urgent measure which must be taken to ensure the accomplishment of the tasks in the sector of fruit-growing.

Within this five-year period we must see to it that no agricultural economy is without its own orchard or orchards of fruit-trees of selected varieties and of industrial importance, except for those very few economies which have no land at all for fruit-growing. We have a great deal of wonderful land for fruit-growing in the hilly and mountainous regions. There is no region without its own fruit-tree nursery. We have all these cadres of agriculture. The only things we lack are the understanding for a correct evaluation of fruit-growing and the organization of the work. Then let us make the change once and for good, and organize the work properly for the vigorous development of fruit-growing! The state will assist the agricultural cooperatives with all its possibilities to carry out their tasks in the fruit-growing sector.

Special attention must be shown for the **olive crop**, the yield of which is still low. It is absolutely impermissible and unpardonable that this great wealth of olive-trees, which we have created, should go improperly tended. Therefore, it is necessary to draw up accurate schedules for each year and each season of the concrete work to be done in tending the olive-groves.

The Central Committee of the Party is fully

convinced that the working people of agriculture, with the communists in the fore, with the fire of the Party in their hearts, will throw themselves into the great battle for the accomplishment of the tasks of vital importance in the field of agricultural production. The call of our Congress is: «**Everyone, forward into the fight for the accomplishment of the tasks in agriculture!**»

3. Fundamental Investments And Construction

To ensure the allround and rapid development of all branches of people's economy and culture, in this five-year plan, there will be a big increase in fundamental investments and construction. Compared with the 5th five-year plan, state investments in the various branches of the economy will increase by 43 per cent.

The size of these investments becomes apparent if we bear in mind that during the 6th five-year plan, for the development of the people's economy and other sectors, the state will invest as much as the total amount of investments made during the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th five-year plans taken together; that is, in the period 1976-1980 the state will invest more than it invested in the twenty-years from 1951-1970.

The distribution of state investments according to branches, their increase and structure, are as follows:

		(in per cent)	
T y p e	Specific weight		The 5th five-year plan as against the 6th five-year plan
Total volume of investments		100,0	143
Of which:			
— Productive investments.		77.5	135
— Non-productive investments		22.5	178
According to branches of the people's economy			
— In industry		53.1	151
— In agriculture		14.7	140
— In transport and communications		6	97
— In education, culture and health.		2.5	86
— In housing		5.2	110
— In other sectors		18.5	176

The bulk of the fundamental state investments is directed towards the development of productive forces in the branches of material production. Of the total volume of investments, 68 per cent will be used for the further development of industry and agriculture only. They will serve to carry the process of socialist industrialization further and to speed up the intensification of agriculture.

In agriculture, besides the state investments, important investments will be made also from the funds and means of the agricultural cooperatives themselves. If we include the investments to be made from the funds of the agricultural cooperatives, the specific weight of investments made in the sector of agriculture amounts to 22.5 per cent of the total volume of investments as a Republic.

In the total state investments, construction-assembly takes about 51 per cent of their overall volume, with an increase of 48 per cent in comparison with the 5th five-year plan.

Drawing valuable lessons from the experience gained up to date in the field of fundamental investments and construction, under this five-year plan it is envisaged that a more correct, rational, and proportionate distribution of investments among the various branches of the economy and culture will be ensured, directing them towards the most essential projects and ensuring their concentration, in the first place, in the chief and most important projects which aid the rapid growth of industrial and agricultural production and the fulfilment of most essential needs of the social and cultural sectors.

The administration with proletarian partisanship and the use with strict frugality of the large funds for fundamental investments, which comprise the overwhelming part of the use of our socialist accumulation, face the organs of the Party, the state and the economy, the inves-

tor organs and the builder organs, with a series of important tasks.

In the first place, the work to carry out scientifically based studies must be greatly intensified so that the projects most essential to the economy are included in the plan, bearing in mind their economic benefit and determining the priorities of their inclusion in the plan and the time-table for the construction of these projects. The studies on the need to build projects must be raised to a higher level, the work of designing them must be strengthened and revolutionized, and engineering-technical studies and research must reach a high level. All this study, research, and designing work should precede the planning of investments, and it must become the rule that, except in rare, authorized cases under close control, **no work should begin on any project without first ensuring the design, specifications and cost estimates of the project.**

Study, research and designing work, as well as the entire process of carrying out the construction, must be pervaded by the spirit of proletarian discipline and a rigorous savings regime, **keeping absolutely within the funds planned for the building of the project** and ensuring the economic and social effectiveness of fundamental investments and construction.

The Central Committee of the Party calls on all the communists, all the workers and working people, investors, designers and builders to take the questions of investments and con-

struction very seriously and to fight the very erroneous tendency, which has shown up many times, of seeking funds for investments and construction that are premature and beyond the material possibilities of our state, and, both in the planning as well as in the designing and carrying out of projects, to keep well in mind the situation of the encirclement and blockade in which our country is living. Our plans of investments and construction must include only such projects as are absolutely indispensable and will bring great economic and social benefits; we must strip our designs of unnecessary frills and a tendency to luxury, and **build better, cheaper, and faster.**

The building forces should not be spread over many projects at the one time; instead, the method of concentrating the main forces on the projects which must have priority and of shortening the construction time, must be used.

All the investors, without exception, must change their ways and shake off their attitude of indifference concerning the funds which the state allocates for investments and construction, they must make thorough studies of the needs for, the benefits from, and the priorities of investments and construction, must not be open-handed, but must be sternly frugal in deciding the parametres of the designs and must organize rigorous and continuous control over the carrying out of the projects.

The Central Committee of the Party expresses the conviction that our wonderfully capable

construction workers, who have presented the homeland with all those majestic projects of socialism, will muster all their forces and, under the guidance of the party organizations, will carry out the great program of investments and construction for the five-year period with complete success.

4. Transport And Communications

During the 6th five-year plan, all kinds of transport and communications will be further developed and intensified, ensuring a more complete coordination between them.

Under the 6th five-year plan the volume of goods transport will rise 30-32 per cent, while transport by the means at the disposal of the Ministry of Communications will rise 35 per cent.

Rail transport will be given priority, increasing about 62 per cent. In 1980 it will carry out about 38 per cent of the volume of transport within the framework of the system of the Ministry of Communications. Motor vehicle transport of goods is to be concentrated mainly in the remote areas of the country.

Coastal shipping will increase about 50 per cent, and overseas shipping about 35 per cent.

During the 6th five-year plan postal services and communications in towns and work centres, as well as in the agricultural cooperatives, will be further extended and improved.

The main task of the transport workers is to

ensure the movement of various goods on time and at the lowest possible cost, while increasing their concern for raising the level of readiness and maintenance of the means of transport, and for strengthening organization and discipline at work.

At the same time, the planning of the distribution of goods must be perfected to avoid overlapping in shifting the same kind of goods from various starting points to different destinations and so that motor vehicle transport does not run parallel with rail and sea transport outside the limits fixed by the state.

5. The Tasks For The Further Improvement Of The Wellbeing Of The People

In carrying out the general line of the Party, and relying on the possibilities that have been and continue to be created by our nonstop economic development during the 6th five-year plan, further steps will be taken to consolidate the wellbeing of the people and to gradually raise it further, according to our possibilities.

The targets put forward for raising the wellbeing of the people have been set in accord with the increase in national income and with the ratio of its distribution between the fund of consumption and the fund of accumulation, bearing in mind the deepening of the revolutionary understanding of wellbeing and the tempering of the consciousness of the working peo-

ple. The proportions decided for the distribution and use of national income ensure an increase in consumption per capita of the population, meet the needs of extended socialist reproduction, guarantee the priority growth of the accumulation fund from internal material and financial sources and further strengthen the defense potential of our socialist homeland.

During the 6th five-year plan **national income** is envisaged to increase by 38-40 per cent, at an average annual rate of about 7 per cent. The accumulation fund will comprise 35 per cent of the distributed national income, while the consumption fund will comprise 65 per cent, giving priority to the fund of social consumption. On this basis, in 1980 the real income per capita of population will be 11-14 per cent higher than in 1975.

To ensure the consistent implementation of the line of the Party for reducing essential distinctions between town and countryside, the real per capita income of the rural population will grow at a rate three times as fast as that of the townspeople.

The **increase in real income** and in the purchasing power of population will be covered by the necessary funds of goods and the increase in their circulation through the trade network. In 1980 the **goods turnover** is envisaged to be 22-25 per cent larger than in 1975, while for some staple commodities, which constitute the basis of the people's consumption, the growth will be still greater.

To carry out the tasks properly in supplying the people with mass consumer goods, it is essential that the trade organs improve their work in all directions. They must make a realistic and scientific study of the changes in the people's requirements, and exert an active influence on the structure and production of consumer goods. Special care must be shown for supplying the villages better, in order to exert a greater influence on the way of life of the peasantry and to ensure that all surplus agricultural and livestock products are purchased and collected on time and without loss. The agricultural cooperatives must fully implement the directives of the Party of supplying the cooperative peasantry with agricultural and livestock products, and must organize this work better.

The workers of the **communal services** should extend their network, especially in the countryside, and radically improve the quality of their services, carrying them out on time and in keeping with the demands of the people. During the 6th five-year plan further measures are envisaged to ensure drinking water for towns and villages, to increase the fund of housing, etc. Of the new houses to be built by the state during this five-year period, one third will be built in the villages, to provide housing for the families of cadres who have gone to work in the countryside but have their families still in town, as well as for the town youth who have begun to go as volunteers to work and live in the countryside.

The 6th five-year plan will see a further strengthening of the measures for the protection of the **health of the people**, with the further development and extension of the health service, especially in the countryside. The health workers must take measures for the further and constant improvement of hygiene and prophylaxis for the prevention of contagious diseases, and they must also extend and organize their work better to improve the health education of the people.

All the state and economic organs, especially the organs of health and communal services, should attach particular attention to the **protection of the environment** to prevent pollution by industrial waste and refuse, and to keep our environment clean and beautiful.

The relatively large number of people to be engaged in the sphere of production and other sectors of the economic, state, and social activities, in the course of this five-year plan, demands increased care on the part of the party organs and party organizations, the state and the economy, for the most rational distribution and **employment of the labour force** according to the spheres of activities, branches and regions, in order to ensure the most complete harmony between the resources of labour and their activation, between the sphere of production and the non-productive sphere.

It is the duty of the state to ensure jobs for all. But the state will ensure jobs for people in those places, and in the sectors, where the in-

terests of the homeland, the people, and socialism require them, and not according to the petty-bourgeois views of a few who want cosy jobs and only close to home.

The state and economic organs at the centre and in the districts must make careful studies about the problems which arise from demographic movements, about opening up new jobs and drawing up the balance of the labour force on a scientific basis every year.

It is a fine thing that the flow of the labour force away from the countryside has been disciplined and that our wonderful youth are responding to the call of the Party to go from the town to the countryside, to work there for several years or to settle there for good. We must support this revolutionary movement of the youth with all our means, creating housing and working conditions for them in the countryside, in the sector of agriculture! We must do this also for the town youth when they go to the major projects to work and live there.

Important tasks emerge for the sector of foreign trade. During the 6th five-year period **exports** will increase by 23-26 per cent with an average rate of increase higher than that of imports. In the structure of imports there will be obvious improvements.

The organs of foreign trade must step up their efforts to further extend our trade exchanges with the other countries, to get to know the markets and the price situation in those markets better, to make our foreign trade as pro-

fitable as possible, and to be correct, on our part, in implementing our trade agreements with the other countries, and more exacting in regard to others being correct with us.

6. Tasks In The Field Of Education, Culture And Science

The 6th five-years plan will mark another important step in the development of our socialist education, culture and science. The number of pupils and students, and of kindergartens and schools, will increase.

The chief task of our educational system is the deepening of the process of the revolutionization of the school in compliance with the line of the Party, to mould our new revolutionary man with the Marxist-Leninist materialist world outlook, determined to fight for the cause of the revolution and socialism and able to serve the people and the homeland wherever he is needed. In this framework, it is necessary to further strengthen and improve the organic linking of the three components of education in our new school: **lessons — productive work — physical and military training.**

Special care must be shown for the qualitative development of schooling and the strengthening of the Marxist-Leninist education at school, to constantly enhance its educative role in struggle against bourgeois and revisionist ideology.

During the 6th five-year period, too, one of the principal directions for the development of education will be to further increase the mass participation in schooling. In 8-year schooling work is needed to draw in and maintain the full contingent of pupils and to improve the quality of the teaching allround. Secondary schooling, especially vocational schooling, will be extended to a greater proportion of the masses. At the same time, lower grade vocational schooling and qualification courses will be further developed in order to train skilled workers for the various branches of the economy, especially for agriculture, the mines, oil, geology, and construction. In 1980 the number of pupils attending full-time and part-time secondary schools is forecast to be about 29 per cent greater than in 1975.

The training of higher specialists will be done in keeping with the essential needs of the various branches of the people's economy and culture at present and in the future, and according to the possibilities the state has.

The objective of our school is to train capable workers and specialists devoted to the cause of socialism, and not to train officials. The old concept, alien to our socialist society, that whoever graduates from secondary school should seek to become an official and occupy some soft spot, is being broken. Today, the secondary school graduates usually go to work as workers wherever the needs of the homeland require them. If we carry this process through to

the end, then we shall have ever more workers with secondary schooling. This is the goal of the Party in making secondary education universal.

With those who graduate from higher schools, too, it is necessary to work to implant in their consciousness the concept that the higher school does not train officials, but workers and specialists who must serve socialism wherever they are needed. We must work to smash that alien technocratic, bureaucratic, and careerist concept which still exists among many people, and, in the future, reach the point that, when the need arises, even higher school graduates will work even as workers. For the time being, the state is not in a position to extend higher education beyond the planned limits; these possibilities will be created in time, gradually, with the continuous strengthening of the economy; but it would be a great success if we could have the zootechnician as team-leader in animal husbandry, the agronomist as team-leader in the fields, the geological engineer as team-leader in the mines, etc. We should aim to achieve this in the future.

During the 6th five-year period cultural and artistic activity will be increased in scope and depth, to serve the revolutionary, ideological, and ideo-esthetic class education of the working masses better. Our socialist art and culture must deepen their proletarian partisanship, strengthen their Marxist-Leninist ideological content, and their popular and national character, and educate the people in the revolu-

tionary world outlook, socialist morality, esthetic taste, modesty and way of life. In particular, the mass cultural work and the amateur movement in the countryside will be strengthened and extended.

To respond to the maximum to the tasks for the development of the forces of production in all the sectors of the economy, the technical-scientific revolution will be further developed and deepened. It is the task of the scientific workers and specialists, linked even more closely with workers and cooperativists, and together with them, to increase their activity in scientific research and, with profound scientific studies, to help in the solution of important problems which have to do with the economic and social development of the country, now and in the future, with the development of our Marxist-Leninist scientific thinking. Our sciences should focus their attention on the study of the processes of the present and future development of the revolution and our socialist construction, to bring out the most fundamental problems of the allround development of our country, in the light of Marxist-Leninist science, the line of our Party and the teachings of comrade Enver and our revolutionary experience.

Comrade delegates,

These are the broad outlines of the main directions and tasks of the 6th five-year plan. They

constitute a majestic, militant and revolutionary program for the Party and the entire people, which, applied in practice, will ensure the triumphant march forward of our country on the road to the complete construction of socialist society.

In setting the targets for the 6th five-year plan account has been taken of the internationalist aid of the People's Republic of China, of the credits which the People's Republic of China has accorded to the People's Republic of Albania, on the basis of the official agreements concluded between the governments of the two countries. We thank the People's Republic of China, which, with the solicitude and under the instructions of comrade Mao Tse-tung, has given and is giving our country its internationalist aid to build socialism and strengthen its defence potential.

The tasks which this Congress is setting for the 6th five-year plan are big, but we have all the possibilities to realize them completely: in the first place, we have the correct Marxist-Leninist leadership of the Party and its correct line; we have the necessary material-technical base; we have the working class, the co-operativist peasantry, and the people's intelligentsia, which are linked like flesh to bone with the Party and are ready even to throw themselves into the flames to carry out the line of the Party; we have an entire army of wonderful, revolutionary, and capable cadres.

Our Congress is meeting at a time when the entire Albanian people, with the commu-

nists in the forefront, have mobilized themselves to the highest degree to carry out the tasks of the plan for 1976, which is the first year of the 6th five-year plan, in honour of the 7th Congress of the Party and the 35th anniversary of its founding. The preliminary figures show that the plan for this year will be fulfilled and in many sectors overfulfilled. The splendid news that the workers of agriculture brought to the Congress is the fulfilment of the plan for production of bread grain, the ensuring of our bread within the country and the increase of grain reserves, right from this year.

We are all convinced that the 6th five-year plan will be realized with success, and this will constitute another major victory of the Party and our people, and at the same time, another defeat for our imperialist, social-imperialist, revisionist and reactionary enemies.

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THE MOST ESSENTIAL TASKS TO ENSURE THE FULFILMENT OF THE 6th FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Our country has now entered the great battle for the fulfilment of the 6th five-year plan in the conditions of a new upsurge of the revolutionary drive of the working class and the broad masses of working people, in the conditions of the allround strengthening of our socialist economy, the deepening of the class struggle, and the strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

To ensure the realization of the 6th five-year plan, the organs of the Party, the economic and state organs, all the communists and working people face many concrete tasks, the carrying out of which must be done in proper order, it must be organized, and checked up on, and the people, working collectives, and leading organs must be constantly confronted with the concrete results of the implementation of the tasks.

However, among the numerous measures which must be taken for the realization of the five-year plan, there are some main links of those measures and tasks which we must firmly

grip, with both hands, and carry them through to the end.

First, a more profound understanding of the situation of encirclement and of the implementation of the principle of self-reliance is required on the part of everybody. The Central Committee of the Party and comrade Enver Hoxha have repeatedly insisted on the need for a deeper understanding of the state of encirclement and on consistent implementation of the principle of self-reliance. But especially in the present conditions, when the imperialist and revisionist encirclement and their savage blockade are combined with the pressure exerted on our economy by the great economic-financial crisis of the capitalist order, in the conditions when world imperialism and revisionism are hatching up savage and diabolical plots to overthrow our socialist order and reestablish capitalism in our country, in the conditions of the increasingly harsh class struggle between us and our foreign enemies — proceeding from all these considerations, it is extremely important that all, in the first place the communists and the cadres, but, without fail, the working class and all working people, too, understand their individual and collective responsibilities.

To have a proper understanding of the situation of encirclement and of personal responsibility to cope with this situation, to really think, work, and fight as in a state of siege, this is the primary condition to cope with the encirclement successfully.

We must realize that the pressure of the bourgeois-revisionist ideology on our people, the hangovers of the past in the consciousness of people, and the work of the class enemies are intended to prevent our people from properly understanding the situation of encirclement and the need for self-reliance; to dissipate the sense of personal and collective responsibility, to throw our people, first, into a position of indifference, and then into positions of opposition to the socialist order; to undermine our socialist order, the economic base and the superstructure, from within. A great question of vital importance for the fate of socialism in Albania is at issue here.

There are many instances of people from among our own ranks who do not completely understand the situation of encirclement and live accordingly, because they are influenced by the pressure of bourgeois-revisionist ideology, or give way to the hangovers of the past in their consciousness, who are motivated mainly by concern for their personal interest to the detriment of social interest.

To plan production while holding back reserves, demanding investments and imports beyond the possibilities of the state; to demand premature constructions; to draft plans not as a good thrifty designer who is careful with the people's wealth, but like a spendthrift; to run after quotas and quantity alone to the detriment of quality in order to increase one's personal income; to consume raw materials, motor and

other fuel uneconomically, and worse still, to damage them; to seek to take the maximum from the state and society and to contribute the minimum; to falsify the figures about the realization of the plan and to cover up the shortcomings in order to conceal one's responsibility; to run after personal interest to the detriment of society; to leave no stone unturned in order to find a cosy job and avoid the hard work wherever the homeland requires it; to do such things or others of this nature, means that you do not have a proper understanding of the situation of encirclement and the principle of self-reliance, and in such instances, you become a bearer of the bourgeois and revisionist ideology, and if they are not corrected in time, those stands must take you farther still, make you deviate from the socialist road. This must not be permitted in any way.

All these are alien manifestations in the stand and work of ideologically immature and untempered people. The worst of it is that, in many cases, liberal attitudes are maintained towards such manifestations. Liberalism has its source in the impact of bourgeois ideology on people, which leads to distortion of the real meaning of socialist democracy, misuse of socialist democracy, and disintegration of proletarian discipline. This is precisely what the enemy is striving to achieve, through its activity, its ideological aggression against us, because the situation of encirclement demands

from us not disintegration, but discipline, discipline, and again discipline.

On the other hand, the pressure of bourgeois ideology is intended also to cause bureaucracy to develop among our people and our apparatuses. Bureaucracy has its roots in the separation of cadres and apparatuses from the masses, in underestimation of the masses and in the violation of socialist democracy.

Both in the first case and in the second, both through manifestations of liberalism and through manifestations of bureaucracy, the ideology of the enemy strives to destroy the great principle of democratic centralism, on which our Marxist-Leninist Party, our socialist state, and our entire economic-social life have been built. Liberalism and bureaucracy constitute two mortal dangers to the dictatorship of the proletariat, therefore the class struggle must be waged sternly and consistently against all forms in which they manifest themselves.

The situation of encirclement and blockade is a state of war. The people must fight for the fulfilment of the state plan just as a military detachment in wartime fights to break the encirclement.

In our conditions, the encirclement and blockade cannot be broken if we do not produce our bread at home, if we do not produce our spare parts at home, if we do not produce our oil at home, if we do not carry out the tasks of the state plan. To fight for the last grain of wheat or maize, to save the gram of steel, oil,

or coal, to fight for high quality in production, to save a cent, a single unit of electric power, to fight to raise productivity above the planned figure, to reduce the cost of production or the services below the planned figure; to increase the socialist profitability of an enterprise, to raise the norms of work without affecting quality, to reduce the standard rates of consumption of raw materials etc., to extend the life of the machinery, and other things like this, means that you have correctly and thoroughly understood your own responsibility as a revolutionary fighter, as a citizen of the People's Republic of Albania who is fighting in encirclement and building socialism under siege and blockade. This is what the Party, the people, and the homeland require from each of us.

What is required of us is not just a correct understanding of the state of encirclement and the principle of self-reliance, but concrete work to put this revolutionary principle into practice. This must be expressed in the planning and the socialist organization of work down to the smallest detail, in the management of the economy, in its administration, in all the day to day activity of each of us.

Second, further improvement of the leadership by the organs and organizations of the Party for carrying out the tasks of the five-year plan is required. As in all fields of our life, in the sectors of the economy and culture, too, ensuring the leading role of the Party is

the decisive condition for achieving success.

Here we shall not go into an analysis of the entire work of the Party, because the tasks of the Party were clearly and correctly laid down in the report delivered by comrade Enver Hoxha. But here we want to emphasize the need for the vanguard role of every communist in the sector where he works, and the need for the party basic organizations and party committees to take the question of the fulfilment of the state plan more thoroughly in hand.

Nothing should escape the control, thought, and action of the party basic organization in enterprises, agricultural cooperatives, or in state and economic apparatuses, and everywhere else. The party basic organization should not duplicate and replace the economic and state organs, but should lead them, use them as its levers for the realization of the state plan. The party basic organization must not remain indifferent to breaches of discipline in an enterprise or agricultural cooperative, to turning out poor quality products, to failure to fulfil the plan, to misuse of social property, to alien manifestations in any form at all. It must act as the leading body within its jurisdiction and sphere of activity, and must fight, with a high level of consciousness and pure revolutionary spirit for the implementation of the line of the Party in all matters. It must not allow the administration to encroach on the leading role of the party basic organization, because the party basic organization is above the adminis-

tration and not the administration above the party basic organization.

The party basic organization plays its leading and vanguard role not only collectively, but also through the individual members who comprise it and who are assigned to various function. It frequently happens that a party member considers himself in order when he, personally, accomplishes his own task, regardless of what the others do. Such a party member is not properly in his vanguard role. To play a vanguard role means not only to be in order as regards the concrete tasks assigned to you personally, as a communist, but also to lead the others. The party member is a leader of the masses. He must not be indifferent towards poor work or alien symptoms in others, in the environment where he works or outside it. Indifference is an alien stand for the communist. Indifference towards alien manifestations is a bridge-head for the penetration of bourgeois and revisionist ideology.

The party organization and their members must strive in a lofty spirit of revolutionary militancy for the accomplishment of the tasks of the state plan and the continual improvement of its indices. must lead the entire life and the economic state activity at the base and fight any alien manifestation, in any form it might appear. In particular they must fight manifestations of liberalism in the implementation of tasks, of petty-bourgeois indifference, of bureaucracy and technocratism, must struggle to

see to it that the public interest is put above everything else, first, by themselves, as well as by the others, must consistently implement the line of the masses, mobilize and educate the masses, must render account to them about their activity and the vanguard role they themselves must play, and lead them in the great battle for the realization of the state plan.

The concrete results of the struggle for the realization of the state plan and the moral-political situation of a working collective are the direct reflection of the stand and activity of the communists, of the party basic organization and the party committee.

There is no doubt that the members, organizations and organs of the Party will strive with might and main to bring about a radical improvement in their method of work for the further strengthening of their leading and vanguard role in the fulfilment of the state plan, that they will toil night and day to carry out the line and norms of the Party, and that they will come to the next Congress of the Party with the targets of the 6th five-year plan fulfilled and overfulfilled.

Third, a further strengthening of the management and organization of the work by the state and economic organs for the accomplishment of the tasks of the five-year plan in required. The problems concerning the strengthening and perfecting of the management and organization of work by the state and economic organs, have been and are fundamental

questions of the policy of the Party for the revolutionization of these organs, for the strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The Party has continually taken timely measures to bring about the most correct harmonization, in conformity with the conditions which the economic and social development create, of the centralized planned direction of the economy by the socialist state with the revolutionary initiative and independent action by the organs at the base, by the working class and the other masses of working people.

In the present conditions, when our economy is confronted with such great tasks, the implementation of the line of the masses more thoroughly requires that the state and economic organs take measures for the further and continued improvement of their method and style of work, so that it is most firmly based on the revolutionary creative thinking of the masses of working people, and responds to the revolutionary drive and enthusiasm of the masses. This requires that the ties of cooperation between the cadres and the masses must be strengthened and revolutionized; that the practice of rendering account by the apparatuses to the elected organs, and by the cadres and state and economic organs to the masses of the people must be rigorously carried out; that the participation of cadres directly in production work must be implemented; that the manifestations of bureaucracy, which hinder the proper implementation of the line of the masses in all

spheres of life, must be combated according to the standards determined by the Party.

For the masses to have their say as they should in drafting and implementing the plan, it is essential that we create the necessary conditions for them. To this end, we must make the tasks of the plan widely known among them in good time, must acquaint them with the situation and prospects of the enterprise and the possibilities existing for carrying them out, combating formalism and globalism in this field.

While carrying out the line of the masses properly, it is necessary that state and economic organs, at the centre and the base, should exercise their competences in the field of organization, direction and planned development of the economy in the proper way and with proletarian partisanship. The extension of the competences of organs at the base has been and is a correct, revolutionary measure against bureaucratic centralism in the management of the economy, and has increased the responsibility of the organs of the base to undertake and accomplish ever greater tasks.

But in practice, in a number of cases, concepts and actions which have distorted the correct directives of the Party on enlarging the powers exercised by these organs have been encountered, while the class enemies and the conspirators tried to spread the spirit of bourgeois-revisionist liberalism in order to trample underfoot the great principle of democratic centralism and open the way to anarchist decen-

tralization and revisionist practices of self-administration.

Comrade Enver Hoxha teaches us that the alien manifestations in the economy, in many cases, are a result of a shallow understanding and implementation of the relationship between centralism and democracy, between unified leadership and the line of the masses. Therefore, the proper understanding and exercise of competences require that the work of party organizations and state and economic organs should be raised to a higher level so that they always use the competences allocated correctly and in accord with the policy and ideology of the Party, to strengthen democratic centralism and combat the numerous manifestations of liberalism in the performance of duties, the spirit of departmentalism and localism, as well as the manifestations of bureaucracy.

The state and economic organs should perfect the methodology of planning in strict keeping with the objective economic laws of socialism and all the principles that stem from the general line of the Party for the complete construction of the socialist society. The scientific planning of the development of the economy is the initial premise for a correct socialist development of the economy. Scientific planning calls for reliance on the thinking of the masses, the thorough study of questions, employment of the method of balancing, keeping in mind the proportions needed for a har-

monious development of different branches, etc. Voluntarism, planning on the basis of wishful thinking, should never occur in our socialist planning. **We must plan in keeping with the real and concrete possibilities of our economy and state, and not according to our wishes,** not from a basis of subjectivism.

Concealing internal reserves and failing to include them in the plan, the tendency to demand the maximum labour force and wage funds, more funds for investments and construction and imports, to plan minimum indices of productivity, of reduction of costs and profitability, and other manifestations of the kind, are alien and very harmful to the people's economy and socialism and, as such, should be combated and eliminated without hesitation.

The state and economic organs must involve themselves much more seriously with the socialist organization of work, for the strengthening of scientific and technical discipline, for the strengthening of proletarian economic-financial discipline, must renounce underestimation of the financial aspects of the plan and treat them with the same seriousness as they treat the problems of production.

In the method of work of the state and economic organs, the weakest link is the lack of proper check-up on the performance of tasks. Therefore serious measures must be taken for the continuous strengthening of the state economic and financial control, for the combination of the state control with the workers' con-

trol, and there must be no laxity in implementing the laws of the state.

The struggle to strengthen the savings regime in everything, to increase the productivity of the work, to lower costs, to raise the profitability of the enterprise, to raise the effectiveness of investments, to reduce losses, to lower norms of consumption of materials, of raw materials and fuels, the struggle to protect and manage socialist property well, the struggle to strengthen discipline at work, to improve quality and widen the range of products — all these, and others like these, are different aspects of the same problem, aspects of the complex struggle for the fulfilment of the state plan.

Fourth, a studied, planned and controlled dissemination of advanced experience, of the best examples in equal conditions, is required. In our socialist order the free work of people brings about a powerful outburst of the creative thinking and revolutionary activity of the working class, the cooperativist peasantry, and the people's intelligentsia, which carries production and socialist construction constantly forward. In this process, many daring initiatives emerge, the experience gained is consolidated and further developed and enriched, rising to ever higher peaks.

The ideology of the Party, the spirit of initiative, the practical creative spirit, the socialist patriotism and revolutionary drive of the masses underlie the process of building of advanced experience and the emergence of ex-

cellent examples of a chain reaction in our socialist society.

Wherever you turn your eyes, in every field of socialist construction, you see that, though in comparable conditions, the results of individual or collective work are not always equal, but vary from one another: some have excellent results, others have satisfactory results, whereas there are some who have less than average or poor results. There are many causes of unequal results of work under equal conditions, but usually there are three main causes: lack of consciousness, lack of socialist organization and management of the work, or lack of proper qualification of the people involved. All these causes are of a subjective character. It depends on us alone to overcome them.

Our task is to firmly grasp the excellent example, the advanced experience (and what we consider advanced experience is the result that always exceeds the state plan, the overfulfilment of the plan in all its indices), to make a thorough study of this experience, to support it energetically, to confront the other results with this advanced experience and single out the causes of the backwardness of others who are in equal conditions, to draw up plans on the basis of this advanced experience and to raise the backward to the level of the example of the best. This is a dialectical chain process, because in the process of fighting for the dissemination of the advanced experience,

another, even more advanced, experience is bound to emerge. This chain process is repeated over and over again, but always at a higher level, and in this way the continuity of progress is ensured.

When we speak about discovering and mobilizing internal production reserves, we must look for these reserves, first of all, in the gap between advanced experience and backward experience, between the concrete result of the work of people who have set the best example, and the result of work of the backward. Herein lie our greatest internal reserves. And this is precisely what we must take seriously in hand to promote production, construction, transport, education, every activity of our life.

There are hundreds and thousands of excellent examples of advanced experience throughout our people's economy. We see these numerous examples reflected in our daily press which, of course, can present only a very small part of them.

If the average yield of wheat in plains this year has reached 33 quintals per hectare over the whole Republic, we have entire cooperatives in the plains that get much higher yields, for example the agricultural cooperatives of Plasa and Pojan in the Korça district, which got more than 50 quintals per hectare over the entire area sown to wheat, and which work in conditions similar to those of the other cooperatives on the plains; the agricultural cooperatives of Seman and Cakran in the Fier dis-

trict, that got 45 and 43 quintals per hectare respectively over the entire area sown to wheat; the agricultural cooperative of Këmishtaj which, although gravely damaged by a hail-storm immediately before the harvest, got 44 quintals per hectare over the whole area sown to wheat; the agricultural enterprise of Maliq which got 43 quintals per hectare, etc. But even within advanced agricultural economies there are still great differences among various sectors and brigades in more or less equal conditions.

In 1975, 16 per cent of all **maize growing** brigades in the plains got more than 50 quintals per hectare; over 8 per cent of all the brigades in the hilly areas got more than 40 quintals per hectare; and about 14 per cent of all the brigades in the mountainous areas got more than 30 quintals per hectare. In 1976 the number of these advanced brigades in the production of maize, increased. As for the production of wheat, in 1976, 24 per cent of all **wheat growing** brigades on the plains got more than 40 quintals per hectare, 15 per cent of the brigades in the hilly areas got more than 30 quintals per hectare, and over 11 per cent of the brigades in the mountainous areas got more than 25 quintals per hectare.

Advanced experience exists in every other sector of agricultural production, too.

These figures speak clearly about the existence of advanced experience on a large scale in the field of agricultural production. The

dissemination of this advanced experience is bound to further revolutionize agricultural production. This is the most urgent practical task in agriculture.

In round figures it is reckoned that, if all the agricultural cooperatives and enterprises on the plains had achieved the average yield of wheat that the above-mentioned agricultural economies got this year, and if all the agricultural cooperatives and enterprises of the hilly-mountainous zones had taken the average yield of wheat that was got this year by the Fusha-Peshtan cooperative, in the Berat district (34 quintals per hectare), the «Misto Mame» cooperative in the Gjirokastra district (30 quintals per hectare), the Çarshova cooperative in the Përmet district (29 quintals per hectare), and the Shoshaj-Lis cooperative in the Mat district (38.5 quintals per hectare); likewise, if all the agricultural economies on the plains had got a yield of maize amounting to 58 quintals per hectare from the land under irrigation, or as much as the average of the cooperatives of Cakran and Frakulla in the Fier district, the cooperative of Grapsh in the Gjirokastra district, Këmishtaj in the Lushnja district, or Buçimas in the Pogradec district in the year 1975, and if all the agricultural cooperatives of the hilly and mountainous zones had got the average yield of 44 quintals of maize per hectare on the land under irrigation, as was the case in 1975 with the cooperative of Kaçinar in the Mirdita district, and many sectors of other

cooperatives in the hilly-mountainous areas; if all this advanced experience in wheat and maize growing of the years 1975 and 1976 had been generally applied over the lowland and hilly-mountainous areas respectively, then we would have been able to overfulfil the target of the five-year plan for the year 1980 in the production of bread grain by about 10 per cent, as early as in 1976.

The same can be said of every agricultural crop, livestock farming, every branch of production, construction, and service in our socialist economy.

Therefore, **beginning from the plan of the year 1977 and thereafter, it must be considered by all as a great task which the Congress sets before every working collective and every working man and woman, that planning absolutely must be done on the basis of the advanced average; and all measures must be taken so that the plan based on the advanced average is realized without fail.**

Study of the advanced experience and of the best examples, confrontation of the backward with the advanced, planning for the next year on the basis of the advanced average level, carrying out of the plan and check-up on this with rigorous discipline, should become the principal method of work for the dissemination of the best example and advanced experience. This must be done in agriculture, and in every other sector of the people's economy.

Advanced experience and the best example

are the new which is forging ahead, to which the future belongs. Dialectics is with the new. Dialectics is the Marxist-Leninist method of our Party in its appraisal of phenomena and in revolutionary action. Therefore, let us grasp the advanced, the best experience, the best example, continually disseminate advanced experience, encourage people to always forge ahead, raise the backward to the level of the advanced, and help the advanced to go still further forward, smash any liberal, bureaucratic, and technocratic obstacle which hampers the spread of advanced experience and reliance on the progressive new! This is what the Party requires of us all, this is what the interests of the people, of socialism, require.

Allow me, comrade delegates, from the rostrum of this Congress, to congratulate on your behalf the agricultural brigades, sectors and economies, both state and cooperativist, which have become the finest example for our agriculture, and to wish that they always hold aloft the banner of the Party, always set the finest example. be in the forefront of the great battle for the intensification of our agriculture, in the forefront of the battle to break the encirclement and to overcome the blockade, by ensuring the people's bread and the other agricultural and livestock products which the country needs, from home production.

The Central Committee of the Party especially congratulates the following outstanding vanguard agricultural economies on the good re-

sults they have achieved: the agricultural enterprises of Maliq, Sukth, «Perlat Rexhepi» in Shkodra, and Lukova; the higher type cooperatives of Këmishtaj, Plasa, Pojan of Korça, Cakran, Grapsh, Buçimas, and Dajç of Shkodra; the mountainous cooperatives of Shmil, Shoshaj-Lis, Çepan, Bicaaj, Bolena, Qeparo, Llugaj, etc.

The Central Committee of the Party congratulates all the working people of agriculture on the great results they have achieved in general, but it especially congratulates the brigades of agriculture and livestock farming which have set a fine example for all the agricultural workers by achieving high productivity figures: 80-100 and more quintals of maize per hectare, 40-50 and over 60 quintals of wheat per hectare, 20-25 quintals of cotton per hectare, 15-20 quintals of tobacco per hectare, 25-30 quintals of sunflower per hectare, 400-500 quintals of sugar-beet per hectare, 200-250 quintals of potatoes per hectare, 300-400 quintals of vegetables per hectare, 100-120 quintals of forage units in fodder crops per hectare, annual production of 2,500-3,000 litres of milk from every cow of the «Sukthi» breed, and 4,000-6,000 litres per cow of the «Laramane» breed, 120-200 litres of milk from every goat, 60-70 litres of milk per year and 3-4 kilograms of wool from every ewe, 12-15 quintals of meat per year from every breeding sow, 180-200 eggs per hen per year, etc.

There are hundreds and thousands of such examples. Let us firmly grasp these vanguard

examples and make them general throughout the whole of our agriculture! This is the principal road and method to be followed for the development of agricultural production. Here lie the main internal reserves in the field of agriculture.

The Central Committee of the Party is fully convinced that the working people of agriculture will respond, as they should, to the call of the Congress, that they will systematically compare their results with the best examples and see to it that these examples are widely followed every year, and this will undoubtedly ensure the constant progress of agriculture.

We hail the talented vanguard builders, drivers, machinists, oil workers, miners, machine-operators, textile workers, all the many people and collectives that are in the vanguard of production, construction, services, teaching and defence, wishing them success in carrying their work and brilliant results ever further forward, in always setting a vanguard example in this great battle for the complete construction of socialist society under the difficult conditions of the enemy encirclement and blockade!

The Party is confident that, under the leadership of the organizations of the Party, the revolutionary drive and the spirit of initiative will burst forth ever more majestically in every workers' collective, and that everyone will mobilize himself, as in time of war, to carry out the tasks, to disseminate the best example and advanced experience, will always be with the advanced and will overcome the backward and

will fulfill and overfulfill the tasks that this Congress is setting.

Fifth, a further deepening and consistent waging of class struggle in the process of work for the fulfilment of the tasks of the five-year plan, are required. The whole process of work for the execution of the tasks of the five-year plan develops through class struggle. Failure to abide by the principle of class struggle and wage it in compliance with the ideology and line of the Party, underestimation of it, means to leave the way clear for revisionism and capitalism, for the capitalist restoration in our country.

Comrade Enver Hoxha said: *«To uphold or not to uphold the principle of class struggle, to have a thorough or a superficial understanding of it, to wage it frontally or in onesided manner, to wage it in the correct revolutionary way, or to weaken it and make concessions, this is a vital question, on which the fate of socialism depends».*¹

This thesis of comrade Enver Hoxha has a very profound significance. The class struggle is an objective reality. According to the view of our Party, the class struggle will continue until the complete and ultimate triumph of communism, not just on a national scale but on an international scale as well.

The enemy never gives up his fight against

¹ Enver Hoxha, Report submitted to the 4th Plenum of the CC of the PLA on June 26, 1973, p. 98 of the booklet (Alb. ed.).

us. If we relax our struggle against the enemy, then we allow him freedom of action to conquer us. In this very complicated and protracted political, ideological, economic, organizational, and even military struggle, we must win and we shall win. But in order to win the complete and ultimate victory in this long and complicated life-and-death struggle, which goes on inevitably between the socialist road and the capitalist road, we must firmly uphold the class struggle, wage it consistently in all fields of life according to the Marxist-Leninist principles, must never retreat in the face of the class enemy and its activities, or relax our struggle against it, otherwise the cause of socialism in our country will be seriously endangered.

However, there are instances when the danger of failing to wage the class struggle according to the teachings of the Party is not properly understood. To be tolerant towards thieves and those who damage the common property, to take a liberal stand towards alien manifestations, to be indisciplined yourself or indifferent towards breaches of proletarian discipline by others, on the job or outside, to make concessions to the bourgeois and revisionist policy of the external enemies, etc. — means to fail to properly uphold the principles of class struggle and to back down in the face of the class enemy and its ideology, to open the path for the enemy, to deviate from the positions of the socialist road and slip into very wrong positions. And if you do not withdraw in time from such positions, and put your-

self back on the correct path, in the end, you become a follower of the capitalist road. This we must not permit, since it is contrary to the interests of socialism.

We should not forget the struggle we have waged against the internal class enemies and against the anti-socialist elements who have emerged from our ranks. We should not forget the recent bitter example of the hostile activity of plotters and putschists. We should not forget what the Italian fascists, the German nazis, the US and British imperialists, the Yugoslav revisionists and other revisionists, particularly the Soviet revisionists, have done to us.

Our internal and external enemies will strive in the future, too, to impede our socialist march, to undermine our economy and strangle it; they will try to make our Party and people's power decay from within, ideologically and organizationally. When the conditions of the international situation permit, the external enemies may even launch a military attack on us, with a view to occupying our country, overthrowing our socialist order and restoring capitalism in Albania, if we go to sleep, if we fail to build up the defences of the homeland, and become rotten with liberalism and bureaucracy, which open the way to military aggression by the external enemies.

The class struggle is not aimed only against the internal and external enemies, but also against alien manifestations, which result either from hangovers of the past in people's conscious-

ness or from the influences of the bourgeois-revisionist ideology on our people, or both of them in concert. But it is known that the remnants of the past in people's consciousness, which have their roots in the feeling of private ownership and nostalgia for it, a feeling which leads to putting individual interests above the general interests, are also the «hotbed» in which the seed of bourgeois-revisionist ideology finds suitable ground to germinate and grow.

Hence, the Party and comrade Enver Hoxha teach us not to limit class struggle just to the struggle against enemies, but to extend it within our ranks as well. The class struggle within our own ranks is an ideological struggle against manifestations of bourgeois-revisionist ideology, to wipe them out and to save our people from the poisonous vestiges of the past in their consciousness and from the influence of bourgeois-revisionist alien ideology. But, when someone becomes incurable and dangerous to the society, then, for no fault of ours, but his own fault, we render this person harmless by clamping down on him with the measures of compulsion of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the name and interest of the working class.

In every step of our life and activity, in every action for the construction of socialism, we come across different aspects of the class struggle.

To wage the class struggle against the declared enemy, against imperialism or modern revisionism, in general, and on the other hand, to

fail to wage it on the job, too, and turn out poor quality products yourself, to run after individual interest to the detriment of society, or to allow the breaching of proletarian discipline, or to be liberal and lenient towards alien manifestations at the place where you work, in society, the family, etc., means that, in practice, you do not take a proletarian stand in the class struggle. And this is harmful to the interests of socialism, and must not be permitted. Therefore, we must always be consistent in waging the class struggle, on all occasions and in all its many aspects, carrying out the teachings of Marxism-Leninism and the line of the Party.

To remain indifferent towards the faults of your comrade or of anybody else, or to minimize his fault, proceeding from petty-bourgeois sentiment or the narrow interest of unhealthy association or from lack of the revolutionary courage to criticize and condemn him who goes wrong and does something bad, means to fall into an opportunist position. And opportunism can carry you a very long way away, to revisionism and the restoration of capitalism.

Therefore, the line of the Party concerning the understanding, development and leadership of the class struggle, both in its theoretical aspect and its practical aspect, must be properly implemented.

In planning, we frequently encounter concepts distorted from an ideological point of view and harmful from an economic point of view, e.g., planning which withholds reserves, demand-

ing the maximum possible funds for investments and construction, building projects prematurely, demanding the maximum possible wages fund and labour force and funds in foreign currency for imports, all beyond the possibilities of the state. These manifestations, and many others of the like, are alien from the class standpoint and, as such, they must be fought and overcome so that the revolutionary class concept of our Party should triumph: to plan including all reserves, to draw up a mobilizing plan, applying the principle of planning according to the best example, to demand the minimum from the state and to contribute the maximum, properly applying the principle of self-reliance. If the former concept, which is alien to us, were to triumph, and if this concept became general throughout our people's economy for several years on end, then our economy would be on the brink of disaster, it would cease marching on the socialist road, and the gate to the capitalist road would be opened. This must be never allowed. Whereas with the triumph of the latter concept, the revolutionary one, the interests of the working class and of the entire people are defended, and we march successfully on the socialist road of development. This is required from each of us, as soldiers of the revolution. This is how the questions of the socialist planning of the economy must be appraised.

Similarly, in the implementation of the plan, we encounter many aspects of the class struggle. To breach proletarian discipline, to run after the

fulfilment of work quota to the detriment of quality with a view to filling your own pocket at the expense of the society, to exceed the norms for consumption of materials or for rejects, to fail to render account and to call others to account on the realization of the plan, in a word, to cause or allow liberalism to flourish in the enterprise or the cooperative or anywhere else, means to ignore the interests of socialism and to put yourself in an alien position, harmful to socialism, which leads to the capitalist road. If this liberal stand were to become general throughout the economy of our country, very soon our economy would be damaged and our socialist order itself would be in jeopardy. This is what our imperialists and revisionist enemies want. Whereas to establish and enforce an iron and conscious proletarian discipline at work, in the fulfilment of tasks, in the administration and management of the economy, means that the economy will proceed with success on the road of socialism. This is what our Party, the people, the interests of socialism, require.

An alien attitude towards work and the society is a manifestation dangerous to socialism, a manifestation of the class struggle. The parasite, the sluggard, the bludger who seeks to grab the maximum from society without contributing as much as he should give or even nothing at all, the vagabond, the swindler, he who deceives the state, the thief — all of them are «*birds of a feather*», «*the offspring of capitalism*», as Lenin has labelled them and, as such,

they must be fought ruthlessly. «*There must be no mercy, no leniency*», comrade Enver Hoxha has said, «*for the enemies of the people and socialism amongst whom we include the thieves. There must be no forgiveness for those who commit such offences, nor for those who try to soften the sentences meted out to them*».¹

The great battle for the realization of the five-year plan or the annual plan or any other job should start with the correct, thorough and consistent waging of the class struggle. **For the class struggle to be waged correctly and in a revolutionary manner, it must be led by the Party, by the communists individually, by the party basic organizations, by the party committees. This is the fundamental prerequisite to ensure the correct revolutionary waging of the class struggle.**

There is no doubt that, with the great experience they have accumulated in the process of the class struggle, the organizations and organs of the Party, all the working collectives, will go even more thoroughly into all the aspects of this struggle, and, armed with the Marxist-Leninist ideology, with the correct militant line of our Party and the teachings of comrade Enver Hoxha, they will throw themselves into a new and more vigorous revolutionary activity to ceaselessly deepen and develop the class struggle to the proper extent, to successfully

¹ Enver Hoxha, Reports and Speeches 1972-1973, p. 291 (Alb. ed.).

carry out the tasks of the 6th five-year plan, to strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, to strengthen the defence of the homeland, to cope successfully with the encirclement and blockades, to ensure our triumphant socialist progress.

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Comrades,

We have heard the report «**On the Activity of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania**» delivered to this Congress by the beloved leader of our Party and people, comrade Enver Hoxha. We have all unanimously approved this historic report. All of us, the delegates to this Congress, all the members of the Party and the entire Albanian people, united like a steel fist around the Central Committee and comrade Enver Hoxha, are determined to carry through to the end the great tasks which emerge from this report.

The report which comrade Enver Hoxha delivered to this Congress is a reaffirmation of the correctness of the general line of our Party and a further development of this consistent, profoundly Marxist-Leninist line. We shall uphold this line in all our revolutionary activity.

The unanimous approval of the general line

of the Party, as defined in the report of comrade Enver Hoxha, by us, the delegates to the Congress, by all the communists and the entire working people, is not only a powerful testimony to the unity of thought and action of our Party and people, but also a solemn pledge and militant oath by all of us to put it into practice at any cost and under any circumstances, to defend this line even with our blood if the need arises. And we shall keep this oath to the end.

The report of comrade Enver Hoxha also presents the line of the Party concerning the **new Constitution**. This is the second Constitution of our state drawn up by the Party and comrade Enver Hoxha. It bears the seal of the revolutionary individuality of our Party and people. It consecrates the majestic victories achieved up to date by our people and Party in the construction of socialism, and opens up great perspectives for our march forward, ever forward, on the road of socialism and communism.

The new Constitution is a powerful weapon in the hands of the Party and the people for the affirmation and protection of the great victories we have achieved so far, to ensure that we continue on the socialist road, and to block the paths to the passage of revisionism and the restoration of capitalism in our country. Therefore, not only has the draft-Constitution been unanimously approved by our people and Party, but our new Constitution will be enthusiastically applauded by all the many friends of Albania

and the revolutionaries of the world, and it is bound to be criticized by the enemies.

Through the new Constitution we give the leading role of the Party in the entire life of the country the force of law; we defend and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat; we prohibit for ever the return to the exploitation of man by man and the restoration of private property; we ban credits from the capitalist and revisionist states; for ever we refuse to admit foreign, military bases, warships and armies on our territory. We have given constitutional force to the settlement of these and other similar cardinal issues for the fate of the people, the homeland, and socialism in Albania.

They will call us «stubborn dogmatists». What if they do! When true Marxist-Leninists make a decision or carry out revolutionary actions, they are not concerned with what the reactionaries and anti-Marxists say!

Should we accept credits from the capitalist and revisionist countries? Never! «...*the Albanian people and their Party of Labour will live even on grass if need be, but they will never sell out,*»¹ said comrade Enver Hoxha in the crucial moments of the year 1961. This is the word of the Party, the solemn pledge of the Albanian people, who have never gone back on the word of the Party but always have kept their pledge and always will!

Should we permit foreign armies to be based

¹ Enver Hoxha, Works, Vol. 22, p. 127 (Alb. ed.).

or deployed on our territory? Never! They will say that we are small and cannot resist. That is what the imperialists and capitulationists have always said of small nations. But if Scanderbeg could resist for 25 years on end and always defeated the Osman Turks, what about us who have the Party, a united people, socialism, weapons, numerous friends all over the world? In these conditions, as comrade Enver Hoxha put it over 16 years ago, *«Cursed be our mothers' milk, cursed be the bread the Party and people feed us with, if we do not defend the interests of our people»!*¹

In comrade Enver Hoxha's report great tasks are raised for the further strengthening of the leading role of the Party and the deepening of the revolutionization of its internal life. We are determined to carry these tasks through to the end, for without continuously strengthening the leading role of the Party, the revolution and socialism cannot advance; without the leadership of the Party there is no freedom, no independence, no social justice, no socialism, no communism. Therefore we communists and the entire people say: **«The Party above everything!»**.

In comrade Enver Hoxha's report great tasks are laid down for **strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat** and improving the work of the state and economic organs. We will carry these tasks through to the end, for without the dictatorship of the proletariat socialism cannot

1 Enver Hoxha, «Works», Vol. 19, p. 54 (Alb. ed.).

be built. Only the revisionists claim that the dictatorship of the proletariat should be turned into a «state of the entire people», that «the state should begin to wither away right now». We say that far from withering away, our proletarian state «should be enlivened still more,» until after all revisionist and bourgeois seeds throughout the world have shrivelled and died!

In his report, comrade Enver Hoxha defined the **economic policy of the Party** for the 6th five-year period and for the perspective. We will carry out this policy with all our might, right to the end, for this is the only way to ensure the socialist road of development for our country.

At the centre of the implementation of the economic policy of our Party, comrade Enver Hoxha put the **principle of self-reliance**. Without fail, we must carry this fundamental principle of our Party right through to the end, for only in this way will socialist Albania be able to resist the hostile blockade and encirclement.

The blockade is savage and the encirclement is tight. But there is no blockade or encirclement that can conquer the Party of Labour of Albania and the Albanian people!

Although a small country encircled and under blockade, socialist Albania stands like a granite «island» in the great and perfidious imperialist and revisionist ocean. Proud and heroic, it repels the waves and tempests of the times with

contempt, and the flag of socialism and communism that flies over this «island» will never be struck, because here we have a solid foundation and structure, very strong and unshakable, we have the people and the Party, educated in the immortal ideas of the great leaders of the world proletariat — Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, and in the life-giving teachings of comrade Enver Hoxha.

In his report comrade Enver Hoxha clearly and openly defines the correct stand of our Party and state over the **great problems of the communist movement and the international situation**, of the present time and of the future.

Our Party and its Central Committee with comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, have made it a standard of their revolutionary morality and character to say things openly, to tell the truth as it is and as they see it, without hiding the reality.

Our Party has never limited the range of its vision to the end of its nose, it has always looked far, far ahead. Therefore, it has never been caught unawares in the numerous and dangerous ambushes the enemies have laid in for it. Realistic foresight is a distinctive feature of the revolutionary maturity of our Party, and this foresight has always guided our revolutionary stand and action. All those who have cast a stone at our Party and the Albanian people have had that stone fall on their own heads. That is what has happened and always will happen.

We know that the US imperialists and the Soviet social-imperialists and their flunkies will fight us. But we know also that the true revolutionaries will be of the same opinion as us.

We air our viewpoint boldly, as we see it, irrespective of what others may think. That is what Marxism-Leninism teaches us. That is how life itself and the struggle have tempered us. Someone may wonder why Albania, which is such a small country, should pronounce itself so openly on these things! But Marxism-Leninism does not recognize «big states» and «small states», «big parties» and «small parties», «big peoples» and «small peoples». According to Marxism-Leninism every nation has the right to have its say, every Marxist-Leninist party has the right to air its views. And the Party of Labour of Albania has exercised, and always will exercise this right, the Marxist-Leninist right to speak, for no one has granted it this right, but it has won it itself, through consistent revolutionary struggle. This is, at the same time, also a revolutionary duty for our Party. And it has honourably discharged this duty and always will.

Comrade delegates,

We have made a very good start in the great battle for the implementation of the 6th five-year plan. From the four corners of our homeland come the glad tidings of the wonderful successes that are being achieved in the fulfilment of the tasks of the plan for the current

year. This unprecedented drive at work and this lofty revolutionary spirit of the working class, the cooperativist peasantry, and all the working people has been still more encouraged by the socialist emulation which has burst out in honour of the 7th Congress of the Party and the great jubilee of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Party. Assuredly, after the Congress, this revolutionary drive and enthusiasm will burst out even more powerfully for the fulfilment of the tasks of the 6th five-year plan.

With unwavering confidence in the correctness of the Marxist-Leninist general line of the Party, with unwavering confidence in our forces, determined to go all-out for the implementation of the line of the Party for the socialist construction and the preservation of the homeland from any threat, in steel-like unity of the people around the Party and of the Party around the Central Committee with comrade Enver Hoxha at its head, with a clear perspective of our happy future, the Albanian people, led with revolutionary mastery by the Party, will mobilize all their forces and energies for the fulfilment of the tasks laid down by this Congress, and they will always hold aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism in socialist Albania, for our socialist happiness and in the interests of the revolution throughout the world.

Long live our glorious, ever victorious Party, the inspirer, organizer, and leader of our people on the road of the revolution, socialism and communism!

Long live the beloved leader of our Party and people, comrade Enver Hoxha!

Long live the 7th Congress of the Party!

Long live our heroic people who, with the Party in the lead, are successfully building socialism, keeping the pick in one hand and the rifle in the other!

Glory to triumphant Marxism-Leninism!

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Lekë 3