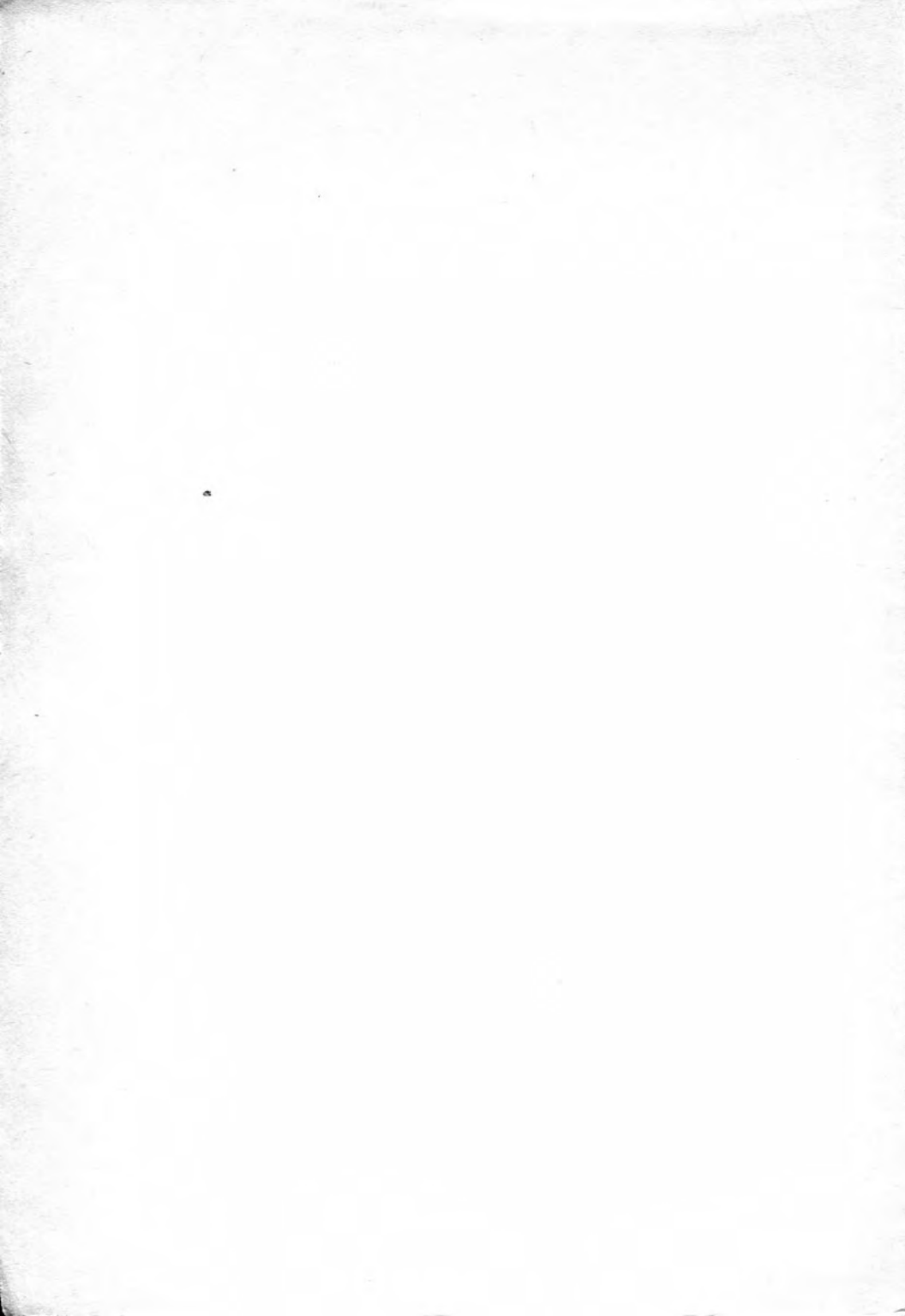


INFORMATION BULLETIN

OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE PARTY OF LABOR
OF ALBANIA

2

TIRANA, 1971



Workers of all countries, unite!

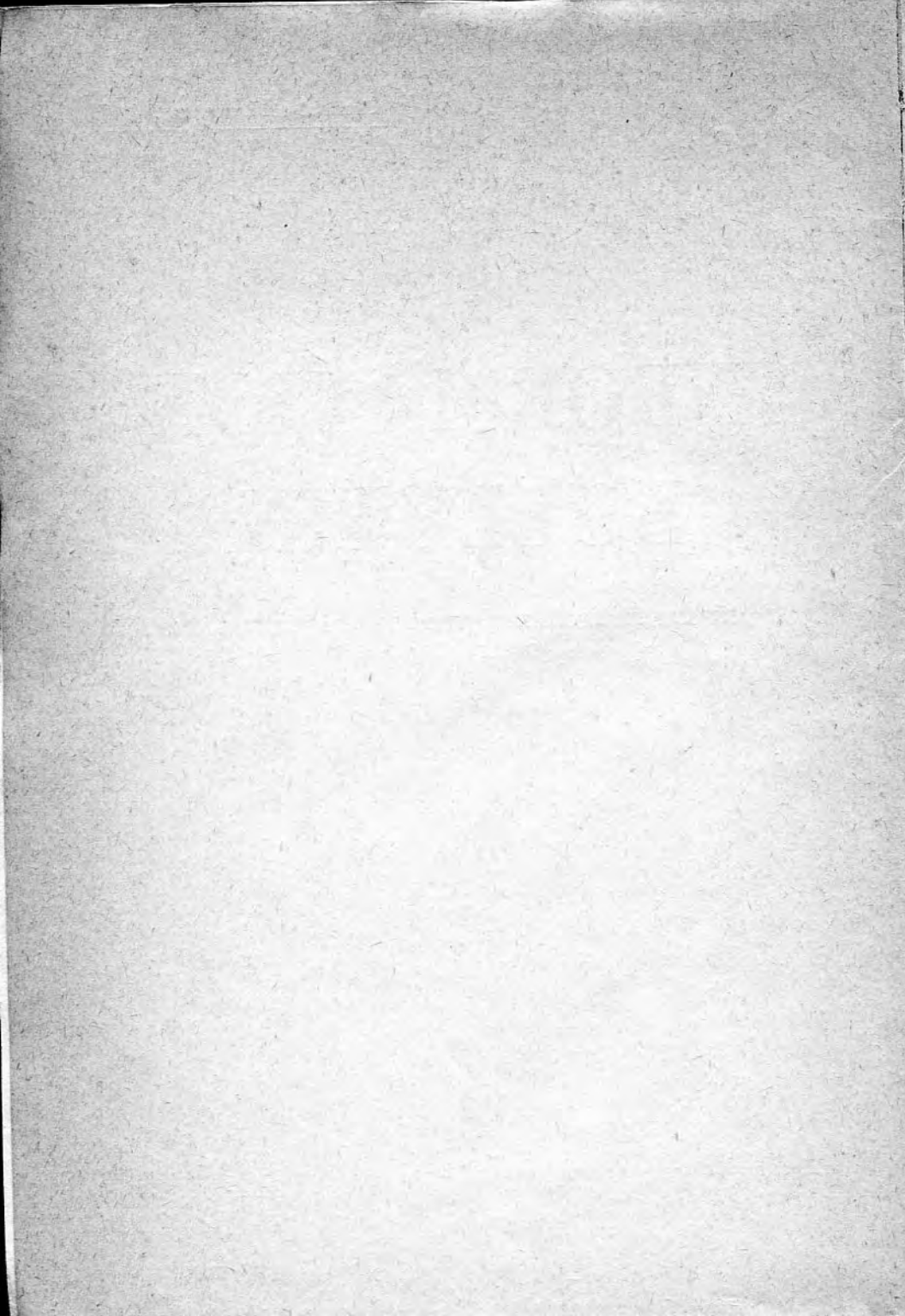
INFORMATION BULLETIN

OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE PARTY OF LABOR
OF ALBANIA

2

YEAR XXIII

TIRANA, 1971



COMMUNIQUE

ON THE MEETING OF THE 12th PLENUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE PARTY OF LABOR OF ALBANIA

From June 29 to July 1, 1971 the 12th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Party of Labor of Albania held its sessions presided by Comrade Enver Hoxha and took up for examination the Report of the Political Bureau «On The Draft-directives for the 5th Five-year Plan of Economic and Cultural Development of the People's Republic of Albania for the period from 1971 to 1975» submitted by the Candidate of the Political Bureau and Chairman of the State Planning Commission Comrade Abdyl Kellezi as well as the Report of the Political Bureau «On Further Perfecting the Combative Preparedness of the Army and Voluntary Forces of People's Self-defense» submitted by the Deputy-Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister of People's Defense Comrade Beqir Balluku.

Having discussed the two matters at large, the Plenum took the relevant decisions.

In winding up the proceedings of the Plenum Comrade Enver Hoxha delivered an important speech.

THE 12th PLENUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
OF THE PARTY OF LABOR OF ALBANIA

Tirana, July 1st, 1971

DECISION

OF THE 12th PLENUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE PARTY OF LABOR OF ALBANIA ON THE APPROVAL OF THE DRAFT-DIRECTIVES FOR THE 5th FIVE-YEAR PLAN OF ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1971 TO 1975

At its session from June 29 to July 1, 1971 the 12th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Party of Labor of Albania, having taken up and discussed at length the Report of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, submitted by the Candidate of the Political Bureau and chairman of the State Planning Commission, Comrade Abdyl Këllezi, «On the Draft-Directives for the 5th Five-Year Plan of Economic and Cultural Development of the People's Republic of Albania for the Period from 1971 to 1975».

Decided:

1. — To approve the draft-directives for the 5th five-year plan of economic and cultural development of the People's Republic of Albania for the period from 1971 to 1975 as a whole.
2. — In July, 1971 to have the draft-directives for the 5th five-year plan of economic and cultural development of the People's Republic of Albania for the period from 1971 to 1975 published in the press and to conduct broad discussions on them in the party organizations and among the laboring masses of the town and countryside.

**THE 12th PLENUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
OF THE PARTY OF LABOR OF ALBANIA**

Tirana, July 1st, 1971

**THE DRAFT-DIRECTIVES OF THE 6th CONGRESS OF THE
PARTY OF LABOR OF ALBANIA FOR THE 5TH FIVE-YEAR
PLAN OF ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA FOR THE PERIOD
FROM 1971 to 1975**

The 4th five-year period, 1966-1970, has been one of major efforts on the part of all the laboring masses of the country, of the Party organizations, the State and economic organs and the organizations of the masses to carry out the decisions and directives of the 5th Congress of the Party of Labor of Albania.

The historic decisions of the 5th Congress of the Party of Labor of Albania, the important decisions of the Plenums of the Party Central Committee during this period and the programmatic speeches by Comrade Enver Hoxha sparked off new forces and energies and raised the revolutionary drive of the broad laboring masses to a higher level.

The rapid development of the productive forces, the further improvement, in a revolutionary way, of the socialist relations in production and of the political superstructure, the further revolutionization of the whole life of the country, of the conscience and mentality of men are the main distinctive characteristics of our progress along the road of completing socialist construction during the 4th five-year period.

The successful implementation of the decisions and directives of the 5th Congress of the Party of Labor of Albania marked an important step ahead in building the material and technological base of socialism through the further socialist industrialization of the country, the consolidation of the cooperative order in the countryside, a speedier development of agricultural production, especially of food grains, and the deepening of the technological and scientific revolution. This raised the material well-being and cultural level of the population and strengthened the defensive potential of our socialist Fatherland.

I

ON THE FULFILMENT OF THE MAIN TASKS OF THE 4th FIVE-YEAR PLAN 1966 — 1970

The tasks of the 4th five-year plan were successfully fulfilled and, in many branches of our people's economy, they were over-fulfilled. During this period, our people's economy has developed in all-round way and at a rapid pace on the basis of the fundamental principle of relying on one's own resources.

The socialist industrialization of the country has proceeded onward both in breadth and in depth through a fuller utilization of productive capacities and the construction of new projects. In 1970, global industrial production was 83⁰/₁₀₀ higher than in 1965 as against 50 to 54⁰/₁₀₀ envisaged by the directives of the 5th Congress of the Party of Labor of Albania. The average annual increase of production in industry has been 12.9⁰/₁₀₀ as against 8.7⁰/₁₀₀ envisaged by the directives.

The production of the means of production (Group A) in 1970 was 108⁰/₁₀₀ above that of 1965 as against 65 to 69⁰/₁₀₀ which was the target of the five-year plan. In the field of geology the targets for increasing industrial reserves were over-reached. In 1970, production of crude oil increased 81⁰/₁₀₀ above that of 1965 as against 46⁰/₁₀₀ set by the directives. The targets were over-reached in extracting useful minerals, in refining oil, in the production of blister copper and so on. The production of electric power rose 2.8 times above that of 1965 instead of 2.3 times set by plan. The 4th five-year period laid the basis of the chemical industry which has become an important incentive for the great and uninterrupted growth of production, especially in agriculture. The machine-making industry marked further progress as a result of increasing its productive capacities and of a better use of its internal resources. This important branch succeeded in fulfilling the main tasks assigned to it. In 1970, the volume of production of the machine-making industry was more than thrice that of 1965.

The production of the means of production has developed in harmony with the need to increase the production of commodities for broad consumption (Group B)). In 1970, the production of commodities for broad consumption rose 58⁰/₁₀₀ above that of 1965 as against 33 to 38 ⁰/₁₀₀ set for the five-year period. The

average annual rate of increase has been 9.5% as against the expected 6.7%.

During the 4th five-year period one of the most important tasks faced by the Party, the State, the farm and all the other workers of the country has been to accomplish the tasks set for agricultural production. As a result of having grasped the revolutionary significance of these tasks, the farm workers put all their heart to the work and the Party, State and economic organs raised the management of agriculture to a higher level.

In 1970, global agricultural production was 33% higher than in 1965 with an average annual increase of 5.8%. The production of field crops increased 53% and that of food grains 65%. Milk, meat and other dairy products scored a still further increase.

During the past five-year period the plan targets of reclaiming new land by the cooperative peasants were over-reached. Irrigation capacity increased 38% and covered 54% of arable land as against 46% in 1965. The volume of mechanised work increased 80% as against 36% envisaged by plan. Agriculture was supplied with more than 6 times as much artificial fertilizers as during the 3rd five-year period. During the 4th five-year period there was a large-scale improvement of the breeds of cows.

In spite of these successes, the five-year plan of agricultural production, especially these recent two years, came short of being fulfilled in certain indices mainly because of bad weather conditions and partly because of shortcomings and deficiencies in the work of the cooperatives and agricultural enterprises.

During the 4th five-year period the volume of investments in comparison with the 3rd five-year period increased 55% and of building 46% as against 34 and 18% respectively envisaged by plan. Investments and buildings were used for the purpose of ensuring a rapid development of large-scale socialist reproduction, of the social and cultural sectors, of carrying out the revolutionary initiatives of the workers, especially in building dwelling houses as well as of repairing the great damages caused by a number of consecutive earthquakes during this period.

Good results were achieved in the development of transports. In 1970, as against 1965, the volume of goods transported increased 53% as against 41-46% envisaged by plan. In the transportation of passengers the volume of work increased 108% as against 83% envisaged by plan. The network of railways was further extended and the merchant navy was further strengthened.

As a result of the uninterrupted development of social production, the national income in 1970 increased by about 56% over that of 1965 as against 45-50% set by the directives of the 5th Congress of the Party of Labor of Albania. In the distribution and use of national income the basic objective has been to speed up the rate of economic cultural development of the country, to strengthen the defensive potential of Homeland, to increase reserves and to supply more consumer goods for the people.

A quota of accumulation of about 34% was realized during the 4th five-year period. This was accompanied by a constant and general increase of consumption by the population. In 1970, as against 1965, the fund of consumption increased 30% or 2.1 times that of the general increase of population. The real income per capita of population in 1970 as against 1965 reached the level of increase set by the directives of the 5th Congress of the Party of Labor of Albania. During the foregoing five-year period, important measures were carried out in order to raise the standard of living of the workers. Taxes and imposts on the income of the workers were abolished. Today, Albania has become a country where no kind of direct taxation is imposed on the population. Prices on a number of articles for broad consumption were lowered and a number of measures were taken in favor of the agricultural cooperatives. The turnover of retail trade in 1970 increased 45% above that of 1965 as against 25-27% envisaged by plan.

Important steps have been taken to improve the housing conditions making this problem the direct concern of the laboring masses themselves. During the 4th five-year period there were built about 73,000 new apartments and dwelling houses of which about 29,000 in cities (13,000 apartments more than foreseen) and about 44,000 dwelling houses in the rural areas. 1970 saw the completion of the electric reticulation of all the rural areas, and our country became one of the few countries in the world with towns and villages lit by electricity.

In our efforts to carry out the directives of the Congress and the decisions of the 8th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Party of Labor of Albania, radical measures were taken during the 4th five-year period to further revolutionize our schools and the educational system in general. In 1970 the number of school children and students in all the categories of schools reached the 661,000 mark as against 541,000 envisaged

by the 4th five-year plan. 8th-grade compulsory education was successfully introduced throughout the country. In 1970, the number of cadres of higher training was 15,200 and that of cadres of secondary school training 37,700 as against 9,200 and 22,500 respectively in 1965.

Health service has assumed and keeps assuming more and more of a preventive character. The network of health institutions was further extended and the number of beds increased by 8% over plan. The natural increase of population in our country is among the highest in Europe. The average life expectancy of our people in 1970 was 68 years.

All of these show that during the 4th five-year period brilliant results have been achieved in all the fields of economic and social activities of our country. Nevertheless, in all this dynamic development and progress there have been difficulties and various objective and subjective deficiencies and shortcomings. A timely avoidance of these would have made it possible to attain greater results in increasing social production and in developing all the other activities.

The constant development of the productive forces during the 4th five-year period has been accompanied by and based on the further improvement of socialist relations in production. The revolutionization of the relations in production is closely connected with the deepening of the ideological and cultural revolution, with the further narrowing down of the essential differences between town and countryside, between manual and mental work and has been effected under conditions of continuous strengthening of the material and technological base of socialism.

On the basis of the results achieved in the all-round and speedy development of the productive forces, in raising and improving the material well-being and cultural level of the people, in the further revolutionization of the economic and social relations of the people, in consolidating the People's State Power and in increasing the defensive potential of Fatherland, the Central Committee of the Party of Labor of Albania draws the conclusion that **the tasks set by the 5th Congress of the Party of Labor of Albania for the 4th five-year plan have, in general, been successfully fulfilled.**

The distinctive characteristics of the 4th five-year plan are the successes achieved in all the fields of development of our material and spiritual life. They are due to the self-abnegating work of the laboring masses guided by the Party, to the appli-

cation of the principle of self-reliance and to the aid the People's Republic of China has given and continues to give to our country. These brilliant achievements have created a more powerful basis to forge ahead. They are a living proof of the correctness of the general line and economic policy of the Party and of the People's State Power to complete the construction of socialism.

II

ON THE MAIN TASKS OF ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE 5TH FIVE-YEAR PLAN (1971 — 1975)

The economic and social development attained, the major achievements on the ideological and cultural front, the revolutionary advance made in socialist relations in production and the revolutionization of the whole life of the country have created objective and subjective conditions to envisage still greater tasks for the 5th five-year plan on the way to completing the construction of socialist society. On the basis of the preliminary guidelines issued by the Party Central Committee, these tasks have been widely discussed and drawn up directly by the laboring masses who have advanced very valuable opinions and proposals and have taken a series of revolutionary initiatives and movements.

The Central Committee of the Party of Labor of Albania, guided by the general line of the Party to complete the construction of socialist society, based on the new conditions which have been created and working out and summing up the experience of the laboring masses, sets this fundamental task for the development of our people's economy during the 5th (1971-75) five-year period:

To ensure the all-round consolidation of our people's economy on the road to completing the construction of socialist society by raising the level of its independent activity and by relying, as always, on its own resources, proceeding firmly along the road of turning Albania from an agricultural-industrial to an industrial-agricultural country.

This is to be achieved:

By ensuring a further qualitative growth of industrial pro-

duction through developing industry in depth, improving its structure, in order to expand its power and primary material base and to utilize the resources and riches of the country more efficiently;

By attaining a greater and speedier development of agricultural production through its further intensification based on strengthening the scientific organization and management of production and strengthening the material and technological base in agriculture.

By developing and deepening the technological and scientific revolution in all the branches of our people's economy, by continually improving the socialist relations in production and by deepening the socialist revolution in the field of ideology and culture.

On this basis to raise and improve the well-being of the people, to strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and the defensive potential of our socialist Fatherland. All our progress towards socialism should lead to the further narrowing down of the essential differences between town and countryside, between industry and agriculture, the working class and laboring peasantry, mental and manual work.

The principal indices of the development of our people's economy during the 5th five-year period to rise as follows in percent:

In 1975 as against 1970

— Global industrial production	60-65
— Global agricultural production (during the 5th five-year period as against the 4th five-year period) for the five years taken together	50-55
— Investments (during the 5th five-year period as against the 4th five-year period) for the five years taken together	70-75
— Transportation of goods	65-70
— Number of workers employed by all the branches of our people's economy including those in the agricultural cooperatives	15-17
— Work productivity	
— in industry	24-28
— in building construction	32-36
— National income	55-60

The Development of Industry

During the 5th five-year period to carry ahead the process of the socialist industrialization of the country by considering industry the leading branch of the development of our people's economy and by giving priority to the raising of the production of the means of production.

1. — The production of the means of production (Group A) in 1975, as against 1970, to increase 77 to 81% and the production of consumer goods (Group B) 40 to 44 per cent.

2. — To give priority to the development of the crude oil extracting and the mining industries. In 1975, the extraction of crude oil to increase about 68 per cent above that of 1970 and the extraction of natural gas to increase 2.8 times. To begin the deep processing of crude oil. In 1975 to process about 84 per cent more crude oil than in 1970. The extraction of coal in 1975 to be 105% above that of 1970, that of chromium ore about 93%, that of copper ore about 77%, of ferro nickel 62%, and so on.

3. — To intensify and extend the work of prospecting for crude oil, gas and other useful minerals and to raise the quality of geological work and study to a higher level.

In order to discover crude oil and gas beds, to raise to a higher level the preparation of structures and fields subjected to drilling and exploration by increasing the volume and improving the quality of geophysical work.

During this five-year period to begin the extraction of phosphorites and the enrichment of asbestos by strengthening the basis of raw materials for increasing phosphate fertilizers and asbestos-cement products.

4. — To lay the foundations of black metallurgy by turning out in the country the first cast iron and steel products. To extend the work on non-ferrous metallurgy. To raise the production of blister copper by about 68% and that of refined copper by about 1.8 times. The development of the metallurgical industry should aim at creating the necessary conditions for embarking on the development of the industry of manufacturing machinery in the future.

5. To develop the chemical industry at a rapid rate. In 1975 as against 1970, the production of the chemical industry to be about 120-126% higher. To turn out for the first time in the country urea, polyvinyl chloride, chlorhydric acid and high quality combustibles. To create conditions for setting up the

petrochemical industry as a branch of high perspective for the chemical industry.

6. The electric-power industry to make its influence felt in the development of industry as a whole and of the other branches of our people's economy as well. In 1975 the production of electric power will be more than twice that of 1970.

7. To develop the machine-making industry so that by 1975 it may produce about twice as much as in 1970. The main tasks of the development of the machine-making industry are to be to keep the equipments, machines and other technical means in good shape and ready for use at any time as well as to embark as soon as possible on manufacturing complete sets of machinery for the various branches of our people's economy.

8. — The production of the means of production in 1975 to be 95 to 99% higher than in 1970. The production of cement in 1975 to be 2.9 times that of 1970 and the production of bricks and tiles to be 42% higher than in 1970.

9. — The production of the woodworking and paper industry in 1975 to be from 30 to 34% higher than in 1970. Further measures to be taken to improve the technology of production to spare the use of timber. The agricultural cooperatives are called upon to intensify their efforts in meeting their needs for timber and firewood by their own efforts.

10. — During the 5th five-year period correct use to be made of all the availabilities to increase the production of consumer goods and measures to be taken to revive and expand their assortments. The production of the light and food-processing industries in 1975 to be from 40 to 43% higher than in 1970.

The Development of Agriculture

Agriculture has been and remains one of the most important branches of our people's economy. Our agricultural production to be characterized by an increase of food grains and industrial crops, by a rapid development of animal husbandry especially of cows, as well as by a higher increase of fruit trees. The increase of production and the fulfilment of the growing needs for food grains are to be the main objectives of all our agricultural pursuits.

1. — The production of field crops during the 5th five-year period to increase from 60 to 65% above that of the 4th five-year period. The production of food grains to increase 50%

for the five years taken together. The production of potatoes to be considered as an important factor in increasing the supply of food grains and to be from 80 to 85% higher than during the 4th five-year period. To ensure a perceptible increase in the production of rice, tobacco, cotton, sunflower, beans and vegetables.

2. — To consider the increase of productivity as the principal factor in increasing agricultural and dairy production. About 80% of the increase of total agricultural production to be the effect of increased productivity for the whole five-year period.

The fertilization of land, primarily with manure, to be the main concern of our farm workers. In using artificial fertilizers and manure one should combine aright the requirements of science with the experience of the advanced farmers in order to increase the effectiveness of their use. In 1975, about 58% of the arable land of the country is to be brought under irrigation.

3. — During the 5th five-year period the area of land to be reclaimed and brought under cultivation is to be 92,000 hectares, 60,000 hectares of which for field crops. Mass actions are to be organized in all the districts of the country for the purpose of reclaiming and systematizing new lands. Strict measures are to be taken for preventing the land from being laid waste.

4. — The development of animal husbandry should keep pace with the intensification of agriculture especially as regards the increase of milk, meat and eggs. The dairy products are to increase from 38 to 41% above those of the preceding five-year period. In 1975, as against 1960, the production of milk to increase from 68 to 72%, that of meat from 42 to 45% and that of eggs from 100 to 105%.

Side by side with increasing the number of cows, efforts are to be made to improve their breed, to improve the structure of the herd, to increase the number of swine and poultry, to establish a more correct proportion of flocks of sheep and herds of cattle. Laying in feeds for animals is to be considered as the decisive condition for increasing dairy products. Steps are to be taken to make a correct a mixture and rationing of feeds among the various categories of animals.

5. — To create new and large plantations of fruit trees throughout the country and, more particularly, on the mountain and hilly regions. Better care should be attached to keeping

the existing plantations of fruit trees in good shape and to improving them. During the 5th five-year period to plant 32,000 hectares with fruit trees, 8,000 hectares with grape vines. In comparison with the 4th five-year period, the production of fruits is to increase from 51 to 55%.

6. — The Forestry Department to see to it that the needs of the country for wood are to be better met with. Steps are to be taken to increase the productive capacities of our forests by applying advanced methods in keeping, renewing and exploiting them on a scientific basis and by creating new forests.

7. — In 1975, the number of tractors (turned to 15 HP) to be increased about 40% above that of 1970, by improving their structure and by extending the park of other agricultural machinery. Steps to be taken to have the mechanized means ready for use by expanding the existing repair shops, by increasing the production of spare parts, by preparing the aggregates for repair and by increasing the production of agricultural equipments. In hilly and mountain regions steps to be taken to extend the work with means drawn by draft animals.

8. To further the process of concentration and specialization of agricultural production compatible with the economic and environmental conditions taking into account the general requirements of the development of the country, the profitability of agricultural and dairy products and the harmonization of the interests of each agricultural enterprise and cooperative with the interests of economy as a whole.

9. A better fulfilment of the needs of agriculture for cadres, a further professional qualification of farm workers, a deeper attachment to the vocation of farming, a broader participation and stricter discipline at work on the part of the cooperative members, to serve as important factors in strengthening the organization and management of production as well as in raising the productivity of work in agriculture.

Capital Investments and Building

During the 5th five-year period, capital investments and building to be directed towards a harmonious development of both the material production as well as the social and cultural sectors, of industry as well as agriculture, of the urban as well as the rural areas so as to create better conditions for a systematic uplift of the material and cultural level of the people.

1. — The volume of investments made by the State to be from 70 to 75% higher than during the preceding five-year period while the volume of buildings to rise from 42 to 45%. Investments for the productive sectors to increase about 80% above those of the 4th five-year period while the investments for the social, cultural and other sectors to increase about 55% by a further improvement of the structure of capital investments. The 5th five-year period is characterized by large investments and buildings, by the construction of major projects of complicated technique such as the metallurgical works, the big hydro-electric power plant at Fierza, the deep processing plant of crude oil, the plant to turn out urea, the factory to turn out prefabricated elements for ready-made dwelling houses, the polygraphic works and many other projects in all the branches of our people's economy.

2. — The attention of our designers and builders to be concentrated on simplifying the style of building, on improving the organization of work and on stepping up the mechanization of work processes. Raise the quality of building and shorten the time of completing and turning them over for utilization by raising the efficiency of the use of accumulation means and funds. Special attention to be devoted to the study, designing and carrying out the major projects of the five-year plan.

3. — To intensify and improve the work in urbanistic studies with a view to developing our towns and villages in a harmonious way and to making a more rational use of land by building large blocks of many-storied houses. The city managers should give a better solution to the social and economic problems that arise from the development of our towns and villages.

4. — To fight the tendency of spreading the forces and means among many projects of construction at the same time and to raise the level of concentration of work aiming at turning the projects over for utilization by installments. The use of local material in building minor projects to be considered as the speediest way of increasing social production.

5. — The agricultural cooperatives are called upon to increase their funds and means for capital investments by combining aright their own interests with those of all, the interests of the moment with those of the future. The agricultural cooperatives are to extend and multiply their own building capacities and to delve deep into the study of how best to distribute and use the buildings constructed and the means invested.

Development of Transports

During the 5th five-year period, all the kinds of transports are to be developed and intensified on the basis of a more efficient use of the transporting capacities and their further extension, especially by rail, and of a better organization of transports.

1. — In 1975, as against 1970, about 39% more work to be done in motor transports. At the motor vehicle parks steps are to be taken to improve the ratio of trucks to trailers by increasing the use of the latter. To intensify the work of reorganizing motor transports so that better use may be made of the means available in order to cope with a greater volume of work.

2. — Transportation by rail is to make special progress through a better use of the existing lines and through the construction of new ones. The railroad network is to increase about 42% in comparison with 1970. In 1975, as against 1970, transportation of goods by rail is to be nearly thrice that of 1970.

3. — External transportation by sea is to play a greater role in coping with the needs of exports and imports and do nearly twice as much work. Steps to be taken to improve our seaports and to raise the capacity of our dockyards in order to keep the existing vessels in good repair and to build new ones.

4. — Transportation of passengers by motor vehicles and by rail to cover a volume of work about 27% greater. Railroad transports to render better service in moving passengers between the principal cities while motor transports to engage in transit movements to railroad station, in urban services, in the transportation of workers to and from the major building sites as well as in transporting passengers from the district centers to the periphery.

To strengthen the material technical base of communications. To increase the number of automatic centers and, within the 5th five-year period, to complete the telephonic reticulation of the rural areas.

5. — In 1975, the work output of transports by motor vehicles and by rail to increase about 17% while that of internal transports by sea to increase about 38%.

On Work Productivity, Prevention of Waste and Exports

1. The rapid increase of work productivity to be considered the principal factor in increasing social production, in meeting the needs of socialist large-scale reproduction on time and to the desired level, in maintaining the rate of accumulation to its height and in raising the material well-being and cultural level of the laboring masses. The increase of work productivity to account for a 70⁰/₀ increase of social production, a 56⁰/₀ increase of industrial production and a 90⁰/₀ increase of the volume of construction approximately.

To strive to get a correct revolutionary grasp of work productivity to bring about a better harmonization of the development of social production and to encourage the creative initiative of the workers.

2. — To intensify the struggle for a more rational use of the means invested, the struggle to economize grains and timber, to replace firewood with other combustible materials, to use packing materials in a rational way, to lower the quotas of the use of fuel, steel, tyres, and so on. Our objective to be to get the most economic and social results with the least expenditure of man power and materials.

3. To strive to achieve a greater systematic increase of our exports and to improve their structure by expanding the exports of finished products. Our exports to increase about 66⁰/₀ above those of the preceeding five-year period. The implementation of this task calls for a great, general, continuous and always growing mobilization of all the organs of production and of foreign trade.

To take steps to cut our imports by stepping up the home production of spare parts, machinery and equipments, metal commodities for broad consumption; electrical, laboratory, chemical and other equipments as well as by lowering the quotas of raw materials to be used. The successful accomplishment of the tasks set by plan regarding the production of cotton and oil-yielding crops to be one of the important factors to cut imports.

Raising the Material Well-being and Cultural Level of the Workers

The rise and continuous and general improvement of the material well-being and cultural level of our people to consti-

tute, as always the main objective of our socialist production.

1. National incomes in 1975 to increase by from 55 to 60% above those of 1970. The distribution and use of the national incomes to be done in accordance with the need of the further intensification of our people's economy and to step up the growth of productive forces, especially, of the heavy industry, agriculture and transports, to increase the capacity of independent action of the people's economy, to strengthen the defensive potential of our country, to promote the welfare of the people. That part of the national income earmarked for the growth of the accumulation fund to be from 34 to 37%. The consumption fund to increase from 50 to 55% above that of 1970 which is more than thrice the rate of growth of population.

2. — During the 5th five-year period the real incomes per capita of the entire population are to be raised higher. The system of social insurances is to be improved upon and supplemented. The turnover of retailed commodities in 1975 is to be increased from 35 to 38% above that of 1970. To provide for a further per capita increase of the consumption of such staple commodities as fats, meats, milk, eggs, rice, sugar, fruits, soaps, cotton fabrics and stuffs, shoes and others. In particular, the per capita consumption of potatoes and vegetables so essential to the health of man is to be increased. One of the most important tasks of our trade is to see to it that the structure of commodities on the market meets the needs of the people. To improve and extend the network of catering units especially that of public eating houses by rendering better service to the people.

3. — During the 5th five-year period to have about 40,000 apartment houses built by the State and by voluntary work and about 40,000 rural dwelling houses built by the peasants themselves.

4. — To develop in an all-round way and improve the activities regarding the life of the workers and the municipal surroundings in urban and rural areas. The sectors of public service to create as good conditions as possible for the workers to spend their spare time to good advantage, to lighten their household chores, to increase the participation of women in work and to close the gap between the living conditions of the rural and urban population.

5. — The development of public education to have its primary objective to raise the ideological, political, organizational, scientific and pedagogical level of our socialist schools in line

with the tasks set by our Party in this field. By 1975, the number of pupils and students in all categories of schools to reach the approximate mark of 780,000.

To extend in a conspicuous way the network of pre-school education, especially, in the countryside, so that by 1975 to have nearly 50% of the children of this age enrolled in kindergartens. To strengthen in all directions 8th-grade schooling so that in the coming years all the children six years of age are enrolled in schools. To further extend secondary education, especially, in rural areas so that by 1975 more than 60% of all the children who have been through 8th grade schools may enrol in full-time and part-time secondary schools. To develop still further higher education by expanding the present University Departments, by opening new branches of higher schools or affiliated departments in the principal districts. During the 5th five-year period our higher institutes to turn out about 20,000 graduates and our secondary and vocational schools about 42,000 graduates.

6. — Culture, letters and arts to develop still further and to fortify their revolutionary substance by basing themselves firmly on the method of socialist realism. Massive participation in physical culture and sports to be the basis on which to raise sportsmanship, to achieve a better physical and military training of youth and of the laboring masses in town and in the countryside.

7. — The all-round intensification of the prophylactic character of medicine, an increased attention on hygiene, especially, in rural areas, strengthening anti-epidemic sanitary service, the continuous extension of sanitary education, the extension and improvement of the work in the various public health institutions, the increased concern about the health of mother and child to be the principal objective in the field of public health. Every agricultural cooperative to have its own public health center. By 1975, the number of highly trained medical cadres to increase by about 58%.

The Development of the Technological and Scientific Revolution and the Rise of Scientific Research Work to a New and Higher Level

The technological and scientific revolution to aim at developing the material and technical base of socialism, at a further

perfecting of the technological processes and raising the efficiency of social production. The basic feature of the development of the technological and scientific revolution to be the broadest participation of the laboring masses.

1. — The principal guidelines of the development of the technological and scientific revolution to be the continuous introduction of modern methods in industry and agriculture by a better use of all the availabilities and means to increase production, the extension of the mechanization of the work processes and the gradual automatization of its special branches, the deepening of concentration, specialization and cooperation in production.

2. — Science to respond better to the present and future requirements of production. Scientific work to pioneer the development of our economy and culture and to be applied on a wider scale. The subject matter of scientific research work to respond better to the basic tasks of socialist development. To activate as many creative forces as possible in scientific work. To organize the work better for the dissemination of scientific knowledge among the broad masses of rural and urban workers. To extend and equip the necessary bases for study and laboratory work. To take steps for a systematic qualification of cadres of higher and secondary school training.

For a Further Improvement of the Planned Management of the People's Economy

The improvement of the organization and management of our people's economy to be considered as a revolutionary process of uninterrupted development closely bound with the development of the forces of production, with the improvement of socialist relations in production and with the development of the other aspects of socialist revolution.

1. — A deeper application of the line of the masses in planning to aim at prompting the workers, cooperative peasants and cadres to assign to themselves harder jobs of their own free will. Better organized work to be done to make the working class and the other laboring masses thoroughly acquainted with the objective economic laws of socialism, so that they may be acquainted with and resolve the tasks, principles and criteria of the planning of our people's economy. To always strive for a revolutionary understanding of the line of the masses in the

planned management of the people's economy by intensifying the battle against manifestations of bureaucratism and technocracy.

2. To deepen the scientific character of planning among all the State and economic levels. To strive with persistence that the assignment of tasks for the development of economy and culture and the measures to be taken for their application in the enterprises, agricultural cooperatives, in the various institutions and branches of economy to be always based on the requirements of the objective economic laws of socialism, on the results achieved by science and technique, on a deep and inquisitive analysis of successes and shortcomings, on our tangible availabilities, on technically, economically and financially based accounts. The assignment and implementation of planned tasks to be considered as a single entity, as an uninterrupted process.

3. To keep intensifying supervision on production and distribution, on the amount of work done and the distribution of the various products as a matter of primary necessity in the whole process of the socialist construction of the country.

4. — To attach special importance to the raising of the level of organization and management of our agricultural cooperatives so as to turn them into modern economies of large-scale socialist production. The agricultural economies run by the State to set the example for the agricultural economies in all respects.

5. — All the work of the organs of the Party, of the State and of economy, of the social organizations, directors and cadres in production to serve a deeper understanding and materialization of the principle of self-reliance, to open up new opportunities for the masses and to embark them more and more on concrete actions placing always proletarian politics in command.

* * *

The achievements attained in the all-round political, ideological, economic and social development of the country on the road to completing the construction of socialist society are immense and many-sided. The spirit of mass actions of the revolutionary drive and optimism in the future should prevail throughout the country. The 5th five-year plan opens up new marvellous opportunities to forge ahead towards the construction of

socialism and communism. On this glorious road our people enjoy the powerful and internationalist support and aid of the fraternal people of China.

During this five-year period, the defensive capacity of our country will grow stronger and so will the political and combative readiness and training of the entire people; the armed forces will be further modernized so that our Homeland will always be the insuperable bastion of socialism on the Adriatic coastline.

The Central Committee of the Party of Labor of Albania voices its deep confidence that under the guidance of the Party and in complete moral and political solidarity, our laboring masses will mobilize all their physical and mental energies and, in a high revolutionary spirit, and with an irresistible drive and mass heroism at work, will uphold and carry further ahead the tasks of the draft-directives, taking all the steps to materialize and turn them into reality, into concrete projects. By marching firmly along this road, our people faithfully guided by our Party and its Central Committee headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, will further intensify and develop our socialist revolution towards completing the building of socialist society.

THE 12TH PLENUM OF THE CC OF THE PLA

Tirana, July 1, 1971

TELEGRAM

Peking

The Central Committee of the Communist
Party of China,

Comrade Mao Tsetung,
Dear Comrades,

On the historic and jubilant occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Communist Party of China, I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labor, all the Albanian Communists and the entire Albanian people and in my own name, extend the warmest revolutionary greetings to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, all the Chinese Communists and the fraternal Chinese people.

On July 1, 1921, the Chinese Communists headed by Comrade Mao Tsetung created the fighting headquarters of the Chinese proletariat — the Communist Party of China. The founding of the fraternal Communist Party of China 50 years ago has played and will play a decisive role not only for the destiny of the Chinese revolution and the Chinese people, but also for the destiny of world revolution and the oppressed and exploited peoples the world over striving for emancipation.

The Chinese people, under the leadership of the Communist Party and the illumination of Chairman Mao Tsetung's Marxist-Leninist theory, smashed the evil feudal-bourgeois system and the foreign imperialists and established the new political power — the People's Republic of China after a legendary valiant struggle lasting more than a quarter of a century. Within a very short period, the Chinese people rehabilitated the

war-ravaged economy and began to advance triumphantly along the road of achieving brilliant victories in all spheres of state life. The hundreds of millions of free people as masters of their own country have given full play to their creative power as never before. New China has become an invincible socialist giant and an insurmountable bulwark for the enemy and it has become the defender and inspirer of all the oppressed.

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao Tsetung under the conditions of and for the purpose of defending the dictatorship of the proletariat, is the greatest historic victory achieved in recent years by the great and glorious Chinese people and all the revolutionary peoples of the world. This revolution has smashed the traitorous line of renegade Liu Shao-chi, consolidated the victory of socialism and the dictatorship of the proletariat and blocked the road to revisionism and capitalist restoration in China.

Red China has emerged ever more powerful following the glorious victories of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. The revolutionary enthusiasm, stamina and creativity of the 700 million fraternal Chinese people have risen higher. By adhering to the Marxist-Leninist line of self-reliance, deepening the revolutionary movement of struggle-criticism-transformation, implementing the principle of grasping revolution, promoting production and preparedness against war and persistently carrying out decisions of the Ninth Congress, the Chinese people have constantly achieved success in the socialist construction of their country and are triumphantly advancing towards communism.

The Communist Party of China, loyal to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, has enriched and enhanced the Marxist-Leninist theory with its great revolutionary practice and experience and its valiant struggle for half a century. It has inspired all the Marxist-Leninists and all the exploited people the world over and given them inexhaustible strength which makes them dare to struggle and dare to defeat the U.S. imperialists, the Soviet revisionists and all reactionaries.

Today, therefore, all revolutionary Communists, proletarians, freedom-loving people and all progressives in the world are turning their eyes with unbounded admiration and gratitude to the glorious Communist Party of China and Chairman Mao Tsetung for all they have done for the cause of the proletariat, the oppressed peoples and socialism.

Dear comrades:

The great fighting friendship which links our Parties, peoples and countries has been forged in revolutionary storms and in the joint struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism. It is firm as steel and pure as crystal, because it is based on the invincible principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. It is a great example for and encouragement to the world's people. The Albanian Party of Labor will steadily strengthen the friendship and cooperation with the heroic Communist Party of China in the interest of our peoples and in the interest of revolution and socialism in the world.

We Albanian Communists and people celebrate as our own the birthday of the glorious Communist Party of China — the most powerful shock brigade of international communism. With feelings of infinite love and deep respect, we hereby extend greetings to Chairman Mao Tsetung, the brilliant founder and leader of the heroic Communist Party of China and the most esteemed and dearest friend of our Party and people, and to all our comrades-in-arms the Chinese Communists and working people. We sincerely wish that the heroic Communist Party of China would grow and become steeled steadily, always march from victory to victory, still further strengthen the People's Republic of China in all fields and hold still higher the victorious red banner of Marxism-Leninism and communism.

Long live the glorious Communist Party of China, a party tempered in storms of revolution and a brilliant example of loyalty to the cause of communism!

Long live Chairman Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the Chinese people and the most esteemed friend of the Albanian people!

Long live the unbreakable fighting solidarity between the Communist Party of China and the Albanian Party of Labor!

ENVER HOXHA

First Secretary of the Central Committee
of the Albanian Party of Labor

Tirana, June 29, 1971

On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China, the Central Committee of the Party of Labor of Albania and the Tirana District Party Committee held a solemn meeting on July 1.

Members and candidates of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the PLA headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha as well as other Party and state cadres were present at this meeting.

The extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the People's Republic of China to the People's Republic of Albania Liu Jen-hua and other functionaries of the Chinese Embassy were also present.

The speech was held by the Member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the Central Committee of the PLA Comrade Hysni Kapo.

SPEECH BY COMRADE HYSNI KAPO

Comrades,

Today, on the 1st of July, is the 50th anniversary of the founding of the glorious Communist Party of China. Founded in 1921 in Shanghai from small communist groups, the Communist Party of China, as an organized detachment of the Chinese working class, became, through incessant struggles, a colossal force, which led the Chinese people to revolutionary battles for the overthrow of the rule of imperialism, feudalism and of the bourgeoisie in China. Today it conducts the People's Republic of China on the brilliant road of socialism and stands in the forefront of the struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism, exerting a powerful influence on the communist, revolutionary and liberation movement all over the world.

The historic half-century's road traversed by the Commu-

nist Party of China, ever illuminated by the teachings of victorious Marxism-Leninism, is indissolubly linked with the ideas and the activity of its beloved founder and leader, the great Marxist-Leninist Chairman Mao Tsetung. The magnificent historic victories of the Communist Party of China and of the 700 million strong Chinese people in revolution and socialist construction, the crowning with success of the proletarian cultural revolution which routed the sworn enemies of the Chinese Party and people, with the traitor Liu Shao-chi at the head, are a living testimony to the wise and daring Marxist-Leninist leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung, of the triumph of his revolutionary ideas.

Communists, revolutionaries and peoples all over the world celebrate the great jubilee of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China appreciating the magnificence of its revolutionary action, the world historic experience of its struggle, the contribution which the Communist Party of China and the people's China have been rendering to the defence and triumph of the cause of revolution and communism in the world.

1. The Communist Party of China — Leader of the Great Victorious Chinese Revolution

The founding of the Communist Party of China is one of the most important events in the centuries-long history of the Chinese people. Its creation marked a radical turning-point for the destinies of the long-suffering Chinese people, because with the Communist Party of China they ensured the veritable defender of their vital interests, a revolutionary political staff that was to organize and lead to victory their gigantic struggle for national and social liberation, for a new life without exploitation and oppression.

The creation of the revolutionary party of the proletariat, its undivided leadership, as a decisive condition to crown with success their struggle and efforts for liberation — this was the first fundamental lesson the Chinese people draw from their historical experience.

The Communist Party of China was born, shaped and kneaded to a party of revolution, in stark contrast to the opportunist and reformist parties of the II International. Armed with the Marxist-Leninist doctrine, applying and developing it in a creative manner according to the conditions of China, it became

the inspirator, organizer and leader of the great Chinese revolution, which shook once more world imperialism to its foundations.

Under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung, in struggle against various opportunist right and «left» trends, the Communist Party of China made a correct assessment of the character, stages, driving forces, tasks, strategy and tactics of the great Chinese revolution, of the methods and roads leading to its victory. It combined with mastery the struggle against imperialism, especially against Japanese imperialism, for liberation and national independence with the civil war against the internal reactionary ruling classes for social liberation; it combined the line of uninterrupted revolution with that of developing the revolution through stages, applying in a creative manner the teachings of Marxism-Leninism that the decisive victory of the democratic revolution under the leadership of the working class and its vanguard — the Communist Party — creates favorable conditions for the transition to socialist revolution and the victory of socialism. Along this line, in the fire of war, the Communist Party of China knew how to rally round itself the most lively and energetic forces of the people and created the political army of the revolution based on the great alliance of the working class with the peasantry, under the leadership of the working class. Under the conditions of China, where the united antiimperialist front, especially in the period of the struggle against the Japanese invaders, engulfed also the national bourgeoisie, the Communist Party of China applied the course of unity and of struggle. At the same time, it consequently preserved in this united front its independence as a communist party and the independence of the people's army directed by it; it applied with determination the role of leadership of the working class and of the vanguard in the revolution.

In China, the armed counter-revolution confronted the people who had stood up in revolution. Therefore, the only road for the development and triumph of the revolution was the armed struggle. This was another great lesson the Chinese people drew from their own historical experience and which found expression in the famous theses of Chairman Mao Tsetung that **«state power is born from the barrel of the gun»**. This revolutionary Marxist-Leninist thesis is especially actual and important today, when revolution in many parts of the world is in the order of the day whereas the revisionist renegades, suppressors of revolution, preach with great ado their misleading sermons on the so-called «peaceful road».

The armed forces of the Chinese revolution were created and tempered under the leadership and constant care of the Communist Party of China with Comrade Mao Tsetung at the head. From relatively small units at the beginning, in the heat of war and heroic battles they gradually grew into a powerful million-strong army and dealt destructive blows to the Japanese invaders, completely smashed the reactionary army of the Kuomintang, which was armed and supported by the U.S. imperialists, liberated the country and led to the creation of the People's Republic of China. This was a veritable army of the people, closely tied with it, educated in the spirit of proletarian policy and guided by the Communist Party. It has been and still is the faithful protector of the interests of the Chinese people, of the victories of revolution and socialism in China.

The Communist Party of China raised, educated and led into struggle and revolution the broad masses of the people, in opposition to the petty-bourgeois pseudo-revolutionaries, who have treated and treat the armed struggle as an adventure and an undertaking of some people detached from the masses, deprived of the support and backing of the people and negating the role of leadership of the working class and of its revolutionary party. Comrade Mao Tsetung further developed and enriched in an original manner the teachings of Marxism-Leninism on the revolutionary armed struggle. This has found its expression in his thoughts on the people's war.

The liberation of the workers and people and the revolution cannot be imported, they are the doing of the people's masses of the country. By ever relying on this Marxist-Leninist principle the Communist Party of China firmly applied the course of self-reliance in waging the people's war. Courageously led by the Communist Party of China, the revolutionary forces of the Chinese people, small and weak at the outset, facing a big and powerful enemy, masterfully carrying out the strategy and tactics of the people's war, kept increasing and strengthening, gradually gained the upperhand over the enemy until they definitively and completely smashed it.

For 28 years on end, never bowing down in front of the greatest hardships and sacrifices, the Chinese people waged with unprecedented determination and self-abnegation their revolutionary armed struggle under the leadership of the Communist Party of China with Comrade Mao Tsetung at the head. The persistence and innumerable heroic deeds of the Chinese revolutionaries during the Long March and other glorious events in

the uninterrupted 28 years-long battles will remain forever in the history of the world revolutionary movement.

The victory of the great Chinese revolution, which was crowned with the proclamation of the People's Republic of China deeply shook Asia and the whole world. It further changed the balance of power in favor of socialism, it dealt a crushing blow at the positions of imperialism and imparted a new impulse to the development of the people's revolutionary and liberation movement. The road of the Chinese revolution constitutes a rich experience of major international importance, it embodies and affirms the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism on revolution. Summing up its essence, Comrade Mao Tsetung says: «A disciplined party, armed with the Marxist-Leninist theory, using the method of self-criticism and closely connected with the people, an army guided by such a party, a unique front of all revolutionary classes and of all revolutionary groups under the leadership of such a party, — these are the three principal weapons with which we defeated the enemy». This experience is of great importance for all peoples fighting for national and social liberation against imperialism and all reactionary forces.

II. The Source of all Victories of the Communist Party of China is its Loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung Thought

Through all the stages of the development of revolution and socialist construction the Communist Party of China has been loyal to the revolutionary doctrine of Marxism-Leninism and has applied it in a creative manner in compatibility with the specific conditions of China and the circumstances in which the Chinese revolution has traversed its road.

Rich, very rich is the 50 years old life of the glorious Communist Party of China. During the struggle for the victory of revolution and the construction of socialism it has met with storm and stress, it has waged war on all sides, against both the external and internal enemies of every hue. But, being always illuminated by the teachings of Marxism-Leninism and the Mao Tsetung thought and led by him, it has courageously made forward on the revolutionary road. All anti-Marxist deviations and trends manifested within the Party, such as the rightist line of Chen Tu-syu, the leftist line of Li Li-san; the opportu-

nist line of Wan Ming, the anti-party bloc of Ping Teh-huai and Gao Gan, the counter-revolutionary and revisionist line of the traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi, as well as the activity of the other renegades who tried every manner of means to divert the Party from the correct revolutionary road, were discovered, firmly delt with and smashed. The glorious Communist Party of China, with its Marxist-Leninist line, under the leadership of Comrade Mao Tsetung, has always emerged victorious. In the principled irreconcilable struggle for the eradication of wrong viewpoints and for the ideological and political annihilation of these hidden enemies of Marxism-Leninism and socialism, Comrade Mao Tsetung has defended the revolutionary doctrine of the proletariat from distortions, has developed and enriched it with new ideas by summing up the rich historical experience of the Chinese revolution, opening to it clear perspectives for its uninterrupted development and deepening on the road of socialism.

The great historical merit of the Communist Party of China and of Chairman Mao Tsetung is that they not only taught the Chinese working class and people how to overthrow the rule of the landowners, capitalists and imperialists, how to develop and lead to victory the socialist revolution, but also, by summing up the experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat in China and in other countries, especially the bitter experience of the tragedy which befell the Soviet Union, worked out the theory on the development of revolution in the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat, raised the hundred million-strong masses of the Chinese people in the proletarian cultural revolution to bar the road to the danger of the restoration of capitalism.

In the socialist society the class struggle between the revolutionary forces, which lead it onward, and the forces which try to turn it back, the struggle between the two roads — the capitalist and socialist road — goes on incessantly. And as long as this struggle continues, there exists the danger of capitalist restoration, therefore the victories of socialism cannot be finally ensured. To avoid the danger, to block all the paths to it, it is indispensable that after the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the socialist revolution does not stop midway, that it develops uninterruptedly in all fields till the achievement of the complete victory of socialism and communism on international scale.

The experience of the great proletarian cultural revolution, just like the whole former experience of the development of

socialism, points out that the question of state power, of the dictatorship of the proletariat, is still the fundamental question even in the socialist society, because the essence of the class struggle in the conditions of socialism, including the struggle in the field of ideology and culture, is in fact the struggle for political power, that is, for the preservation and the strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat, as the main weapon to carry revolution and the socialist and communist construction onward.

In these circumstances it is entirely clear and understandable that the struggle for the safeguard and strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat, so as not to let it become bureaucratic, detached from the masses of the people and opposed to them, the struggle against bureaucratism, for the continual purge of the administration from all alien antisocialist and revisionist elements who might worm their way into it and, in certain conditions, take key positions, as happened in China, should be in the center of attention for the proletarian Marxist-Leninist party, which should lead the broad working masses of the town and countryside in this vital struggle.

The great proletarian cultural revolution, which was undertaken and was carried through with the initiative and under the direct leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung is precisely the continuation and further deepening of socialist revolution in China under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat, it constitutes a new higher stage in its development. «This great proletarian cultural revolution», Comrade Mao Tsetung stressed, «is entirely indispensable and timely for the strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat, for the avoidance of the capitalist restoration and for the construction of socialism». The great proletarian cultural revolution which was spearheaded against the bourgeois and revisionist elements who had usurped leading positions in the Party and state, was a severe ideological and political class struggle of the revolutionary hundred-million strong masses led by the Communist Party of China to evict these enemies from state power, to pass the state power on to the hands of the revolutionary people, to preserve, consolidate and further revolutionize the dictatorship of the proletariat in China in all its links. At the same time, this revolution dealt a crushing blow to the positions of the anti-socialist forces in the field of ideology and culture and opened new vistas for the affirmation, implanting an impetuous development of socialist ideology and culture.

The experience of the great proletarian cultural revolution in China indicated that in order to guarantee the victories of socialism, to avoid the revisionist danger and the capitalist restoration, the proletarian party, being loyal to Marxism-Leninism, should courageously raise the broad working masses in struggle, should make them conscious that, under the leadership of the party, they can take the destiny of revolution in their own hands and safeguard it with determination. Precisely in this active participation of the hundred-million-strong masses of the people, in the first place, of the working class armed with Marxist-Leninist ideas, lies one of the fundamental features and one of the deepest sources of the power and victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution in China.

The triumph of the great proletarian cultural revolution was a major victory of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie, of the revolution over the counter-revolution, of socialism over capitalism, of the revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao Tsetung over the bourgeois revisionist line represented by the renegade group of Liu Shao-chi.

The great Chinese proletarian cultural revolution was crowned with the 9th historic Congress of the Communist Party of China, which consecrated the triumph of the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary line and Mao Tsetung thought over the revisionist counter-revolutionary line. It drew the balance-sheet of the victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution and summed up its fundamental historical experience, assigned the roads and tasks of the further and uninterrupted development of the socialist revolution in China in all fields.

The victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution is justly considered as the second greatest victory in the history of the Chinese people after the victory of the people's revolution in October 1948. If the great people's revolution, which was crowned with the historic victory of the proclamation of the People's Republic of China, opened the road to the development of socialist revolution and the construction of socialism, the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution blocked the way to the undermining of the revolution and to the restoration of capitalism.

The triumph of the great proletarian cultural revolution assumes a colossal importance not only for the Chinese people and the Communist Party of China, but also for the communists and revolutionaries of all countries, for the cause of the struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism, for the cause of

revolution and socialism throughout the world. For, not only did it defend the dictatorship of the proletariat and the Communist Party of China from revisionist degeneration, but it also further strengthened and consolidated the People's Republic of China as a powerful bulwark of Marxism-Leninism, of revolution and socialism throughout the world.

The proletarian cultural revolution is a great example, an experience and inspiration for all revolutionaries and peoples, especially in the countries where the revisionist cliques have come to power. The communists and revolutionaries in the countries ruled by revisionist cliques, as Comrade Enver Hoxha has stressed, «should study and draw inspiration from the great proletarian cultural revolution in China... because, in this way, wide vistas will be opened to them to regain the power from the revisionist usurpers and to reestablish the dictatorship of the proletariat».

The Chinese great proletarian cultural revolution, as an organic component part of the world proletarian revolution at the present time, has dealt a heavy blow at the positions of imperialism, modern revisionism and international reaction and is a great encouragement for the further development of the world revolutionary and national-liberation movement.

This is why our Party and the whole people, the Marxist-Leninists, the true revolutionaries all over the world enthusiastically hailed the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution as a victory of their own, as a victory of mankind. The imperialists and the revisionists of various countries were terrified at this revolution. They launched savage assaults against it, against the Communist Party of China and its great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung. Their fury is the fear of the defeat of the bourgeois-revisionist plot in China, expresses their apprehension at this unprecedented storm of revolutionary rebellion, which is bound to break out some day or other even in the countries ruled by them and wipe them out of the stage of history for good.

III. The Successful Construction of Socialism and the Education of the New Man — Magnificent Victories of the Communist Party of China

The triumph of the people's revolution and the establishment of the People's Republic of China broke the shackles of slavery and liberated the hundredmillion-strong masses of the

Chinese working people from savage exploitation, ruthless oppression, utter ignorance, misery and famine, which were commonplace phenomena in the old China of landowners and bourgeoisie and of foreign colonizers, at the same time setting free the colossal forces and energies of the great Chinese people, opening wide roads for the outburst of the initiatives and creative activity of the people's masses, for the flourishing of their inexhaustible talents and abilities for the construction of the new free life, for the successful construction of socialism in China. In this outburst of popular energies guided by the Communist Party lies the deep source of the invincibility of the People's Republic of China, of the great progress it has achieved in all fields in these 22 years of its existence on the road of socialism.

Guided by the principle of self-reliance and of placing proletarian policies in command, orientated by the general line of building socialism according to the principle «more quicker, better and cheaper», and on the basis of unfolding the three major revolutionary movements — class struggle, struggle for scientific production and experimentation, — the Chinese people, under the leadership of their Communist Party, smashing the imperialist-revisionist plots, have scored brilliant results in socialist construction.

The Chinese people have had to surmount numerous obstacles and hardships not only those of the growth, but, in the first place, those set up by the imperialists, various reactionaries and the modern revisionists with the Soviet revisionists at the head. Nevertheless, the Chinese people, led by their Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tsetung, holding aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism with an unbending creative and combative spirit, reduced to dust and ashes the plans of the imperialist-revisionist enemies, rose on their feet and, with multiplied energies and forces, marched onward in all fields of activity, turning their country into a powerful and prospering state.

Only two decades sufficed for the great people's China to carry out a truly industrial revolution and today it is in a position to turn out gigantic smelting furnaces, the biggest hydraulic presses in the world, gigantic turbines for hydropower stations, electronic devices, ocean going liners and many a modern equipment and tool indispensable for a big and highly developed country. It has set up, with its own forces, entirely new branches of the aircraft, automobile and tractor industry, the electronic, oil and chemical industry. Great are the achievements of

the people's China also in the field of agriculture. As a result of the implementation of the correct Party line, the relations in production in the Chinese village were changed and placed on socialist basis, the forces of production in agriculture developed at high rates and agriculture embarked on the road of intensive development. The impetuous development of agriculture, the high yields in all fields of agricultural production are a clear testimony to the vitality of the socialist system of agricultural cooperatives and people's communes.

As a result of the all-round development of the forces of production during these 22 years the living standards of the Chinese people have kept rising. The time of poverty and famine, when millions of people died for want of rice, has gone forever. The great China of Mao Tsetung has subdued famine and misery. The Chinese people are creating with their own hands an ever better and happier life and look at the future with revolutionary optimism.

The impetuous development of industry, science and technique, education and culture has enabled the creation of an invincible defensive potential, supplied the arms with all sorts of most modern weapons. The rise of production relying on their own forces and the development of atomic and hydrogen weapons, of powerful missiles and the launching of artificial satellites of the earth by the People's Republic of China at far higher rates than those of the most developed imperialist and revisionist countries is a clear testimony to the impetuous progress and flourishing of the Chinese science and technique. Marching along this road, as Comrade Enver Hoxha has said, «the People's Republic of China has been now transformed into a very powerful socialist state, with a modern industry, an advanced agriculture, with a science and technique which have taken up with the highest world levels, with a defensive potential which includes the most modern weapons, such as atomic hydrogen bombs, guided missiles and other means of war, able to destroy under any condition any aggressor or coalition of aggressors which would dare undertake whatever fatal adventure against it.»

The great proletarian cultural revolution imparted a fresh vigorous impulse to the socialist construction in the People's Republic of China. By revolutionizing the thought of the workers, by raising higher their political consciousness and militant spirit, their sense of responsibility for the destinies of socialism, it brought about, and it could not have failed to bring, the outburst of a new powerful drive of the broad working masses to promo-

te the ever higher development of the economy, socialist culture, science and technique relying on their own forces. The application of Chairman Mao Tsetung's teaching «grasp revolution and promote production», which was enthusiastically embraced by the Chinese people, has prepared all necessary conditions for a new big leap forward in all fields of socialist construction in China. Today the world is a witness of the important successes attained by the fraternal Chinese people with every passing day on this road. Whereas the imperialists, the revisionist renegades and various reactionaries, who hoped that the great proletarian cultural revolution would become a setback for production and would cause great difficulties for the people's China, experienced a bitter disillusion and suffered utter defeat.

The great successes being attained by people's China on all fronts of production, the impetus and discipline at work, the optimism and revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses reflect the correct revolutionary line of the Communist Party, the power of the Marxist-Leninist Mao Tsetung thought, which is raising and tempering a new generation of revolutionaries, worthy and self-sacrificing successors of the cause of socialism and revolution.

In all fields of social transformations the greatest victory and the most brilliant success of the struggle waged by the Communist Party of China is the shaping of the new man, knoaded to a proletarian world outlook, tempered in revolutionary battles, deeply conscious of and devoted to the struggle for the triumph of the ideals of communism.

The Communist Party of China has always attached first-hand importance to the educational work and the revolutionary tempering of the working masses, of communists and, especially, of cadres.

So far, the revolutionary experience has proved that revolution and socialist construction are incessantly carried forward and the road is blocked to revisionism and capitalist restoration if the broad working masses of the town and countryside stand up in struggle in a conscious manner and, under the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist party, take in their own hands the destiny of revolution and socialism. And, on the contrary, the defeat of socialism and the restoration of capitalism become an imminent danger in case the masses of the people fall into political listlessness and apathy, in case they do not assimilate and live with the great ideas of revolution, in case their revolutionary vigilance is relaxed, in case they are permitted to

be duped by bourgeois and revisionist ideology and demagoguery.

The communist education of the masses, their active participation in revolutionary undertakings, the revolutionary class tempering of the workers, especially of the younger generation, as heirs of the cause of revolution, are of major importance for the destinies of socialism. «The generation of continuers of revolution», Comrade Mao Tsetung says, «is born in the struggle of the masses and grows up tempered in revolution».

The education and tempering of the new man in socialist society are a process of the class struggle between two opposite ideologies: between the Marxist-Leninist proletarian ideology, on one hand, and bourgeois, petty-bourgeois and revisionist ideology, on the other. In the process of this active class struggle, bourgeois, revisionist and other old ideas are supplanted by proletarian ideas, convictions and morality. Therefore, the study and conscientious application of the Marxist-Leninist theory in close connection with life, with the revolutionary practice have been treated by the Communist Party of China as one of the principal tasks of the ideological education of the workers and communists, so that they faithfully abide by the proletarian line in socialist revolution and construction and do not slip into revisionist, bourgeois and reactionary positions.

The Communist Party of China educates the workers, communists and cadres in the spirit of serving with devotion the interests of international proletariat, of the peoples suffering from capitalist-revisionist oppression and exploitation, the interests of revolution. It educates them to firmly wage the class struggle both within the country and in the international arena, to smash imperialists, modern revisionists and all enemies of revolution, of socialism and people's freedom.

In this great class struggle for the revolutionary education and tempering of the new man, which was waged with particular force and with the participation of hundreds of millions of workers especially in the years of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the Communist Party of China raised to a new unprecedented degree the combative spirit and strengthened further the unity of the masses round the party with Comrade Mao Tsetung at the head, it further tempered the unity of the communists, revolutionaries, of the heroic Chinese working class, the militant youth and of the whole Chinese people on the basis of the Chairman Mao Tsetung's Marxist-Leninist thought.

All successes of the People's Republic of China in revolution

and in socialist construction, all magnificent transformations in various fields of material and spiritual development, are a brilliant proof of the equity of the general revolutionary line of the Communist Party of China, are a living testimony that, the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, the ideas of Chairman Mao Tsetung have become a powerful weapon in the hands of the hundred-million-strong working masses of the Chinese people for the revolutionary transformation of the new society and man.

IV. The Communist Party of China — An Internationalist Party, An Invincible Fighter Against Imperialism and Revisionism

Comrades,

The victory of the people's revolution and the proclamation of the People's Republic of China — magnificent achievements of the Communist Party of China — marked a major and most important turning point for the destinies of the people of the world second only to the October Revolution in Russia. The Chinese revolution, by putting an end to feudal and imperialist oppression and exploitation and by ushering China on the road of socialist development, dealt a mortal blow to the positions of world imperialism in its rearline, brought in its wake a colossal change in the balance of power in the world to the advantage of socialism and became a great example of inspiration and experience for the revolutionary peoples of various continents.

Today, on the glorious jubilee of the 50th anniversary of the Communist Party, great socialist China, tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, holding high the banner of Marxism-Leninism, allegiant to Mao Tsetung thought, has become the most powerful bastion of revolution and socialism, the staunch champion of people's freedom and independence, indomitable fighter against the counter-revolutionary plots and plans of imperialism, with U.S.-imperialism at the head, and against modern revisionism, with the social-imperialist clique of the Soviet Union as its center.

The people's China has waged and still wages a tit for tat irreconcilable struggle against imperialism, especially against U.S.-imperialism, as the most savage and dangerous enemy of socialism, of the people's freedom and peace in the world.

The denunciation of and the firm struggle waged by the

Communist Party of China with Comrade Mao Tsetung at the head against revisionism within the country and against international modern revisionism, especially against the renegade revisionist clique of the CPSU, the firm and active support of the Chinese people for the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of all countries which have been the object of aggression, control, enslavement or intimidation by the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet social-imperialists, are an extraordinary important contribution to the development of world revolutionary and liberation movement, to the triumph of the cause of socialism. This internationalist stand has inspired and encouraged the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary forces of the world and all the freedom-loving peoples in their just struggle against imperialist colonialism, social-chauvinism and reaction.

In the People's Republic of China the true revolutionaries and the freedom-loving peoples of the world see their powerful ally, the unbending and consequent champion of people's freedom, which flies untarnished the red banner of Marxism-Leninism, of revolution and proletarian internationalism. It is precisely for this reason that the nations of the world, the ordinary people and workers of all continents cherish today a deep love, sympathy and respect for the fraternal Chinese people, for the Communist Party of China and for Comrade Mao Tsetung.

Today, when the U.S. imperialists and their allies, enraged by the continual defeats they are suffering, have become more aggressive than ever, the eyes and hearts of peoples suffering under imperialist and social-imperialist yoke are directed to the Great People's China, the loyal defender of the peoples, the insurmountable barrier to the aggressive plans of the imperialist superpowers. The beloved leader of our Party and People, Comrade Enver Hoxha, has said: «The existence of the People's Republic of China, of the Communist Party of China and of the distinguished Marxist-Leninist Comrade Mao Tsetung, are a good fortune for the international communist movement and all people's of the world». To them belongs the historical merit to have become the most powerful and most insurmountable barrier to the aims of imperialism, revisionism and all reactionaries and to have dealt the most demolishing blows to their criminal plans. To them belongs the merit to have become the shield and shock brigade of communism in the most difficult moments it passed through at the beginning and in the course of the development of the severe counter-revolutionary activity of the Khrushchevite modern revisionists and their followers in

the world. To them belongs the historical merit to have become the most powerful supporters and greatest inspirators of all revolutionaries and peoples in the struggle for their noble rights».

Therefore, the enemies of revolution, socialism and peoples' freedom, all the reactionary forces, with the U.S. imperialists and Soviet social-imperialists at the head, today have spear-headed their blows against the People's Republic of China. The bigger the successes of socialist revolution in China and the higher the authority and influence of people's China in the international arena, the fiercer their anxiety, hatred and rage against the People's Republic of China. In the savage anti-Chinese campaign which they have unleashed against it the Soviet social-imperialist leadership is ever distinguishing itself. The slanders, attacks, intrigues and plots against the People's China have become one of the principal lines of their foreign policy. The Soviet revisionist leaders are coming ever closer to the common anti-Chinese front of the most aggressive forces of the world, U.S.-imperialism, Japanese militarism and the various reactionary cliques. They seek to encircle China in a ring of fire and to smother the Chinese revolution.

The U.S.-imperialists and Soviet social-imperialists who stand at the head of the hostile activity and aggressive plots against the People's Republic of China, incite the Japanese revenge-seeking imperialism and Indian reaction against it. They endeavor to transform the whole of Indochina into a hotbed of provocations and aggression against China, they brutally interfere with the internal affairs of Pakistan, so as to destroy its friendly relations with China and turn East Pakistan into a new anti-Chinese center. The U.S. imperialists, with the blessing of the social-imperialist clique of the Soviet Union, maintain occupied the Chinese territory of Taiwan, attempt to sanction the ill-famed policy of «two-Chinas» and by means of various manoeuvres and backstage activities, try to keep the People's Republic of China, engulfing one fourth of the population of the world, deprived of its legitimate place in the United Nations Organization so that the two super powers may have free hand. The Soviet revisionist leaders, as faithful allies of the United States, went so far as to organize bloody provocations on their border with China and to threaten it with armed aggression. They do not hesitate to fall in line with the U.S. imperialists and the West German revenge seekers about a so-called European collective security, with the aim of stirring the flames of war in Asia against the People's Republic of China. The open and

underhand agreements on the so-called nuclear disarmament, etc., are also directed against people's China, with the aim of weakening its defensive power.

But all the attempts and plans of the U.S. imperialists, of the Soviet revisionists and other reactionaries to impede the triumphal march of the great Chinese people on the road of socialism and revolution, all their anti-Chinese plots have been foiled and will be ignominiously foiled in front of the irresistible revolutionary power and impetus of the great Chinese people, in front of the colossal might of the great People's Republic of China, in front of the internationalist solidarity of all peoples and revolutionary forces with the people's China, in front of their incessant struggle for the overthrow of imperialism, revisionism and reaction. «Soviet revisionism and U.S.-imperialism», Chairman Mao Tsetung has said, «acting in criminal agreement with one another, have committed such ugly and base deeds that the revolutionary peoples of the world will not let them pass unpunished. Peoples in various countries of the world are rising. A new historical period has begun — the period of the struggle against U.S.-imperialism and Soviet revisionism».

Carrying out the orientations of the 9th Congress of the Communist Party of China to be fully prepared against the unleashing of a sudden large-scale war, with conventional or nuclear weapons by the aggressive imperialist, revisionist and reactionary forces, the People's Republic of China strengthens everyday its defensive potential with the most modern means of war, such as nuclear weapons and guided missiles. China is in a position and firmly resolved, as Comrade Lin Biao stressed at the 9th Congress, to destroy radically, fully and finally all aggressors in case they would dare undertake aggression against China.

Owing to its internationalist foreign policy of friendship and mutual aid with the countries maintaining a loyal stand towards the cause of Marxism-Leninism and socialism, to its unreserved support for the revolutionary and liberation struggle of the oppressed nations, to the rigorous respect of the independence and sovereignty and the non-interference with the internal affairs of their countries, to the sincere aid to the countries struggling for liberation from the neo-colonialist yoke, owing to its unbending struggle against the aggressive, war-mongering and predatory policy of imperialism and social-imperialism people's China has won great and ever rising international authority. Its voice is listened to and weighs ever more

in the world. In face of this reality which is emerging with particular force especially in these recent years, in face of the rising political, economic, military and technical-scientific power of socialist China even the ruling circles in many countries, which so far had maintained a reserved, or even a non-benevolent stand towards it, today are obliged to review their policy and even to compete with one another to establish diplomatic and economic relations with China as quickly as possible. Any imperialist-revisionist attempts to isolate China from the international arena has met and will always meet with failure. Whoever tries to isolate China isolates himself. The red banner of Marxism-Leninism, the banner of the glorious Party of Mao Tsetung, which rose triumphant in October 1949 will fly for centuries in the great people's China. It is held by the steel-like hands of the heroic 700 million-strong Chinese people led by their Marxist-Leninist Party, by their beloved great leader Mao Tsetung. No power on earth can ever stop the victorious march of China towards socialism and communism.

The revolutionary friendship between the Communist Party of China and the Party of Labor of Albania, between our peoples and countries has been tempered and strengthened in the great struggle against imperialism and revisionism for the defence of Marxism-Leninism, for the defence of the cause of revolution and socialism, the safeguard of the ideals of freedom and peace.

Speaking about this friendship, about its unprecedented force and vitality, Comrade Enver Hoxha has said: «Our unity is steel-like and unbreakable, our friendship is everlasting because it rests on the sound foundations of Marxism-Leninism and of proletarian internationalism, because our two parties and peoples wage the same struggle on all fronts against imperialism and revisionism, they are led by the same aims and by the same Marxist-Leninist ideology».

The friendship between our two peoples and countries, between Albania and China, forged by our two Marxist-Leninist Parties and by our great leaders, Comrade Mao Tsetung and Enver Hoxha, is a brilliant example of putting into life the principles of proletarian internationalism, the truly fraternal relations among peoples and socialist countries, regardless of their size.

The great economic and material aid given by the Chinese people and the Communist Party of China to our people and

country for the socialist construction, their all-round help to the People's Republic of Albania in the international arena are all a clear expression of the fraternal internationalist stand and relations between our peoples, of the internationalist solidarity in the relations between our Parties and socialist countries, they are an important factor for the construction of socialism and safeguard of the victories of revolution in our country.

Our Party and Government will tirelessly work to preserve untarnished and to further steel the Albanian-Chinese friendship, to strengthen the unbreakable Marxist-Leninist unity existing between our two Parties, peoples and countries. It makes us happy to think that the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China coincides with the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Party of Labor of Albania. Our two peoples will celebrate together these two historic days in the spirit of unbreakable internationalist militant friendship. We are convinced that this great and sincere friendship serves not only the lofty interests of China and Albania, but also the great cause of Marxism-Leninism and the cause of world revolution.

Our Party has stressed and stresses once again that our solidarity with the Communist Party of China and with the People's Republic of China — the indomitable bastion of socialism, the powerful basis of revolution — our struggle to defend them from the imperialist-revisionist intrigues and plots meet with the vital interests of all Marxist-Leninist revolutionary forces of all peoples. Our Party, people and country will march shoulder to shoulder in friendship and unity with the Communist Party of China and with the great Chinese people.

Comrades,

We are living in a new stage, when the general international situation develops to the advantage of the forces of revolution, national liberation, Marxism-Leninism and socialism and to the detriment of imperialism, neocolonialism, revisionism and reaction. The revolutionary forces in a series of countries have stood up in struggle for their national and social liberation, for their rights, and are inflicting upon imperialism, especially U.S.-imperialism, new and heavier defeats, which further shake its rotten foundations. The storm of revolutionary struggle against imperialism and revisionism is spreading to all

continents. The ideas of revolution, socialism and of the liberation struggle are winning over with every passing day the oppressed peoples, the working masses of various countries.

The imperialist world, with the United States at the head, and Soviet social-imperialism, despite their common efforts, are unable to save each other from new, big and final defeats. The revolutionary national liberation struggle of peoples, the big strikes of workers and peasants in the capitalist countries, the waves of unrest among the youth and students are being turned into a crushing power against imperialist-revisionist oppression.

In front of this impetuous world revolutionary process stands the Communist Party and the People's Republic of China. As a granite rock and unbreakable barricade, they rise against adventurism, intrigues, aggressive plans and plots of imperialism and modern revisionism. The criminal dreams of the U.S. imperialists and Soviet revisionists to crush revolution, to enslave the peoples and to rule the world are vanishing in face of the correct revolutionary policy, the incalculable power of the People's Republic of China. Great people's China towers like a giant of victorious revolution and indicates to the oppressed peoples the road of victory, the road of socialism and communism.

Having a correct knowledge and assessment of the present world historical development, we observe the existence of that objective, general, historically unavoidable tendency which proves that victory in the long run belongs to the peoples, the progressive revolutionary forces.

«The world», Comrade Enver Hoxha has said, «has now entered the epoch in which the victory of the liberation struggle of the peoples, of the Marxist-Leninist forces and of the true revolutionaries, the triumph of socialism and communism cannot be stopped. The development of events unavoidably leads to the defeat of imperialism, with U.S.-imperialism at the head, and of revisionism, with Soviet-revisionism as its center. The hatred and the struggle of the peoples will finally sweep them from the face of the earth».

Today, on the great jubilee of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China, the communists and all the Albanian people express once more to the communists and the fraternal 700 million Chinese people their feelings of deep and sincere love they nourish towards them, the Communist Party of China and Chairman Mao Tsetung and wish them wholeheartedly new successes to the advantage of our common

cause, of the revolution, socialism, for the happiness of our peoples and all the peoples of the world.

Glory through centuries to the heroic Communist Party of China!

Long live the glorious leader of the Chinese people and of the Communist Party of China, the great Marxist-Leninist and dear friend of the Albanian people Comrade Mao Tsetung!

Long live the unbreakable internationalist friendship between our two Parties and peoples and the forgers of this friendship Comrade Mao Tsetung and Comrade Enver Hoxha!

Glory to Marxism-Leninism!

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