



NEW ALBANIA

1970
№ 3

YEAR XXIV
ANNIVERSARY

On this page a map of Albania and some diagrams showing the economic and cultural development of our country during the 60 years are shown. Figuratively and through graphs you can clearly see the achievements accomplished in the latest two Five-Year Plans. These however are only a part of the successes achieved for, not all the various fields are shown here, nor can you see the ways that were used and the toil that was necessary to overcome the difficulties to reach the present stage.

In the years of the people's power, Albania's economic and cultural development has been marked by high rates which have transformed the face of our country. At the beginning of the 60 years in February 1961, in the Fourth Congress of the PLA it was pointed out that the economic base of socialism had been built and that Albania had entered the stage of the complete construction of the socialist society. This Congress approved the Third Five-Year Plan

which laid stress on industrial development without neglecting agriculture.

The balance-sheet of the Third Five-Year Plan showed that during 1961-65, 430 industrial, agricultural, social and cultural projects in our country were built, this figure being two times larger than that of the Second Five-Year Plan.

In November 1966, the Fifth Congress of the Party approved the directives of the Fourth Five-Year Plan. The tasks of this period consisted in the acceleration of the rates of development, aiming at the complete constructing of the material and technical base of socialism, at turning Albania from agrarian-industrial country into an industrial-agrarian and later on into an industrial country with an advanced agriculture. The time limit of the Fourth-Five-Year Plan is set for the end of this year but many of its objectives are already completed. It is certain that this plan will be overfulfilled.

This decade not only marked a 2.4 times production increase (as compared with the year 1960) in the field of industry but also changed and greatly enriched the structure of industrial production. Many new important branches of our economy were established. The oil processing industry was extended, the extracting and processing copper industry greatly advanced, the iron-nickel industry and black metallurgical industry were born, the true chemical industry, glass, paper, rubber and plastics industry were created as well as many other branches. The value of one per cent increase of industrial production in 1969 represented 42 million leks, whereas in 1960 it was valued at 14 million leks. The strides of this decade have been fruitful in the field of agriculture too. During this decade the complete collectivization of agriculture even in the mountainous areas was made. The total agricultural production has increased with each passing year. The annual average

STRIDES OF



of bread grain production during 1966-1969 was 56% larger than the annual average of 1956-60. In 1969 the area of irrigated land was doubled, the number of tractors was increased more than twice, whereas the area of arable land increased by 123,000 hectares. The volume of state investments on an annual average for the years 1961-69 has been a little more than the twofold of investments of the previous decade.

A deep-going revolution was carried out in the field of education and culture. Today every village has its own school. The eight-year school system has become general and compulsory. Albania is one of the few countries, if not the only one, where 85% of the pupils attend higher institutes. At present, of seven inhabitants two pursue studies. Within the last decade the number of high cadres increased threefold. This decade marked a fundamental change in the Albanian village. The complete collectivization of agriculture was accompanied by a

large scale use of chemical fertilizers and agricultural machineries. Great work has been and is being done for land irrigation and systematization; Many roads were built as well as the most necessary social and cultural institutions were set up in the countryside. Within the coming months the electrification of the whole countryside of the Republic will be completed and Albania will be the country where electricity will replace the candle and the oil lamp.

The increase of industrial and agricultural production, the extension of health institutions have made possible the improvement of the material and living conditions of the working people. The fact that the population increased 29.3% speak in this direction. Beginning from last year Albania became a country without direct taxation. These figures, though very few are mentioned, show that the last decade has been the most fruitful and prosperous for the economic and cultural development of

Albania.

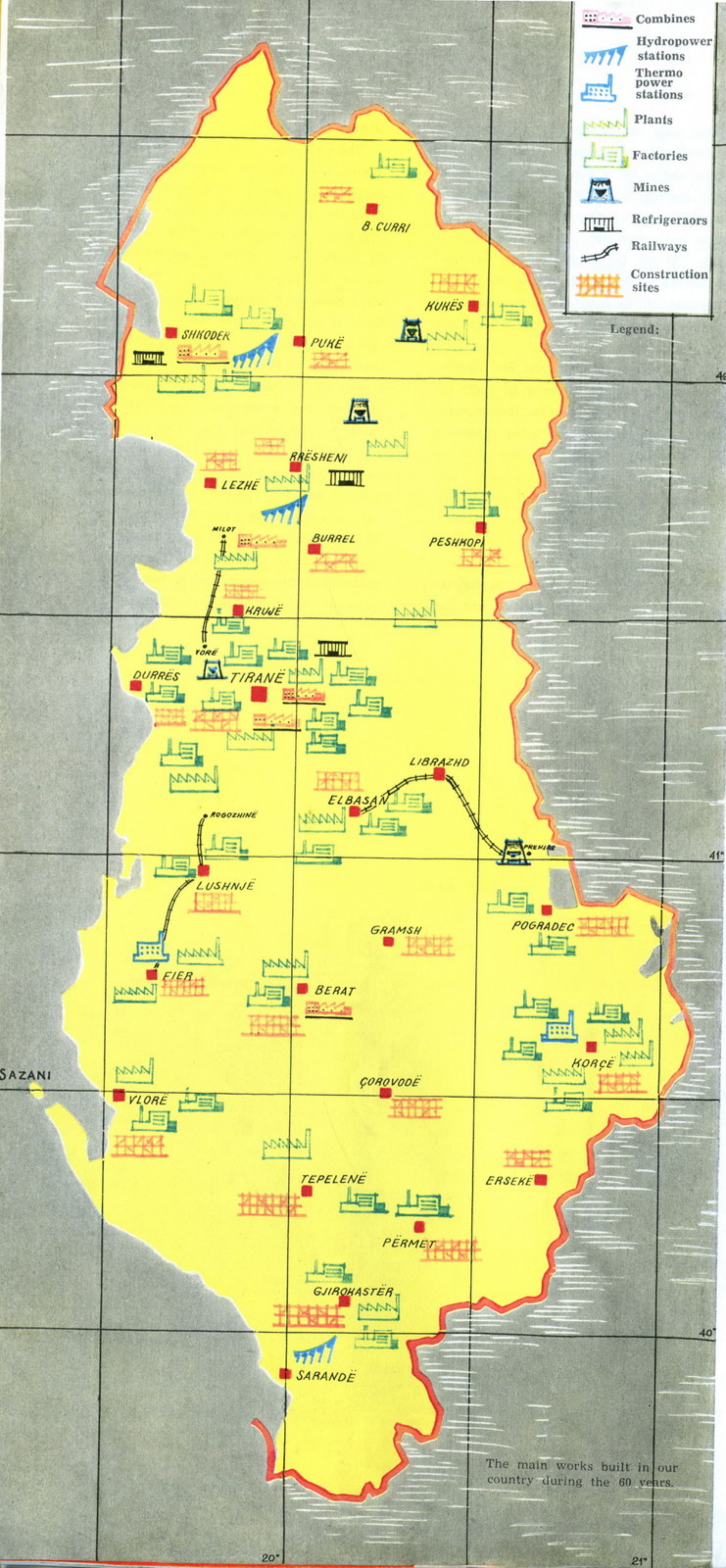
The great work done for the further revolutionization of the whole life of the country, the placing of general interests above personal interests, the reliance on our own forces, the encouraging of the initiatives for creative work of the broad masses of workers and peasants — all those have been and remain the main source of our victories. Never in our country has such a great mass upsurge and such a revolutionary optimism been witnessed as in these last years. That is why all the blockades of the imperialist and revisionist enemies who tried and still vainly try to sabotage the construction of socialism in Albania failed. Now we may declare that they have received a clear and resolute answer. The rates of the development of our economy speak of the superiority of the socialist system of the economy, of the necessity of a unique and proportional planning of the economy on the basis of the principle of democratic centralization by

A DECADE

This industrial complex was built recently in the Fieri City.

Photo: by S. Xhillari.





- Combines
- Hydropower stations
- Thermo power stations
- Plants
- Factories
- Mines
- Refrigerators
- Railways
- Construction sites

Legend:

combining the planning from the top with the remarks and suggestions of the masses from below. Our people had and still have the international aid of the great Chinese people during the work for the achievement of these victories. The material and technical aid of the People's Republic of China and the relations between our two countries are a great example of aid and friendly relations between two true socialist countries.

The 60 years built a sound foundation from where, new even greater victories will stem.

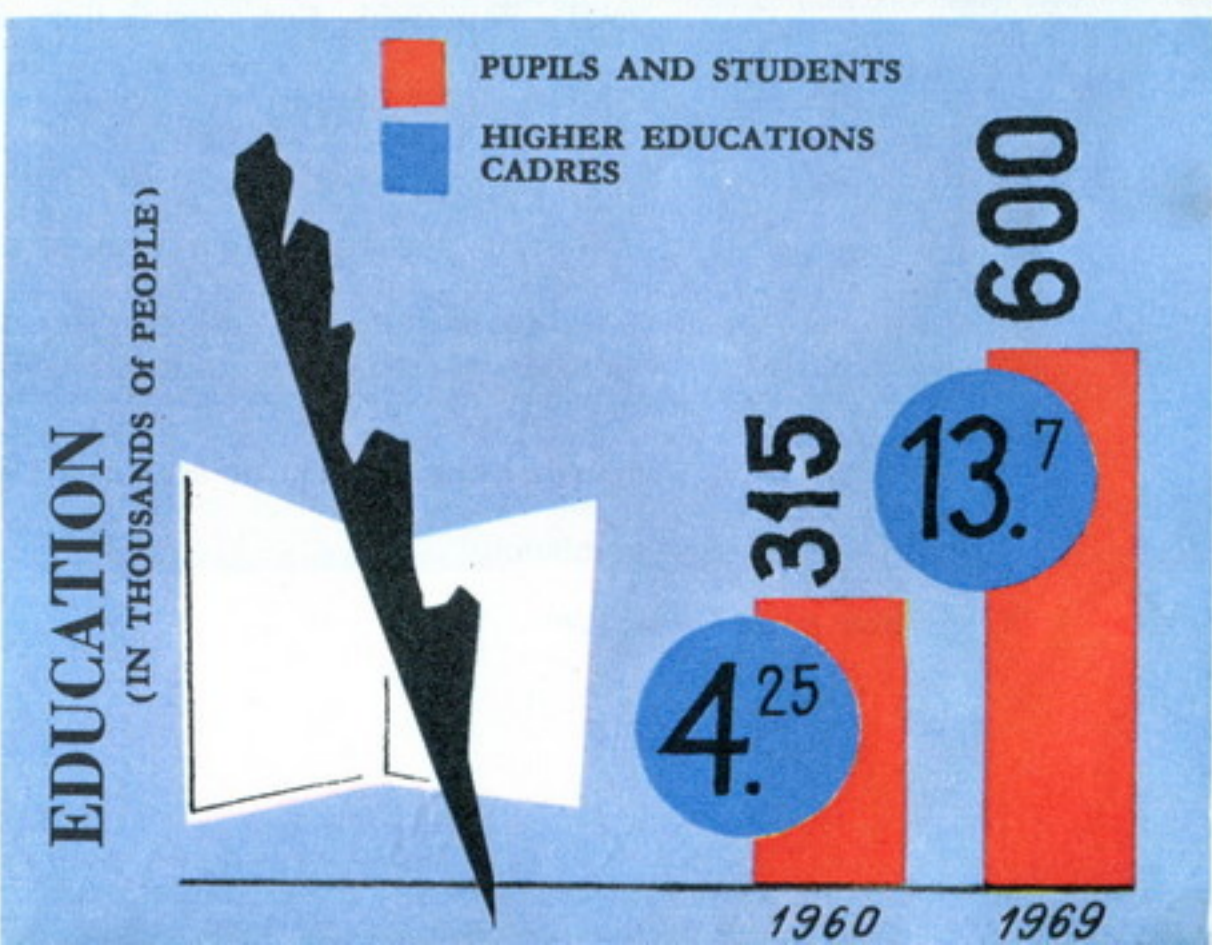
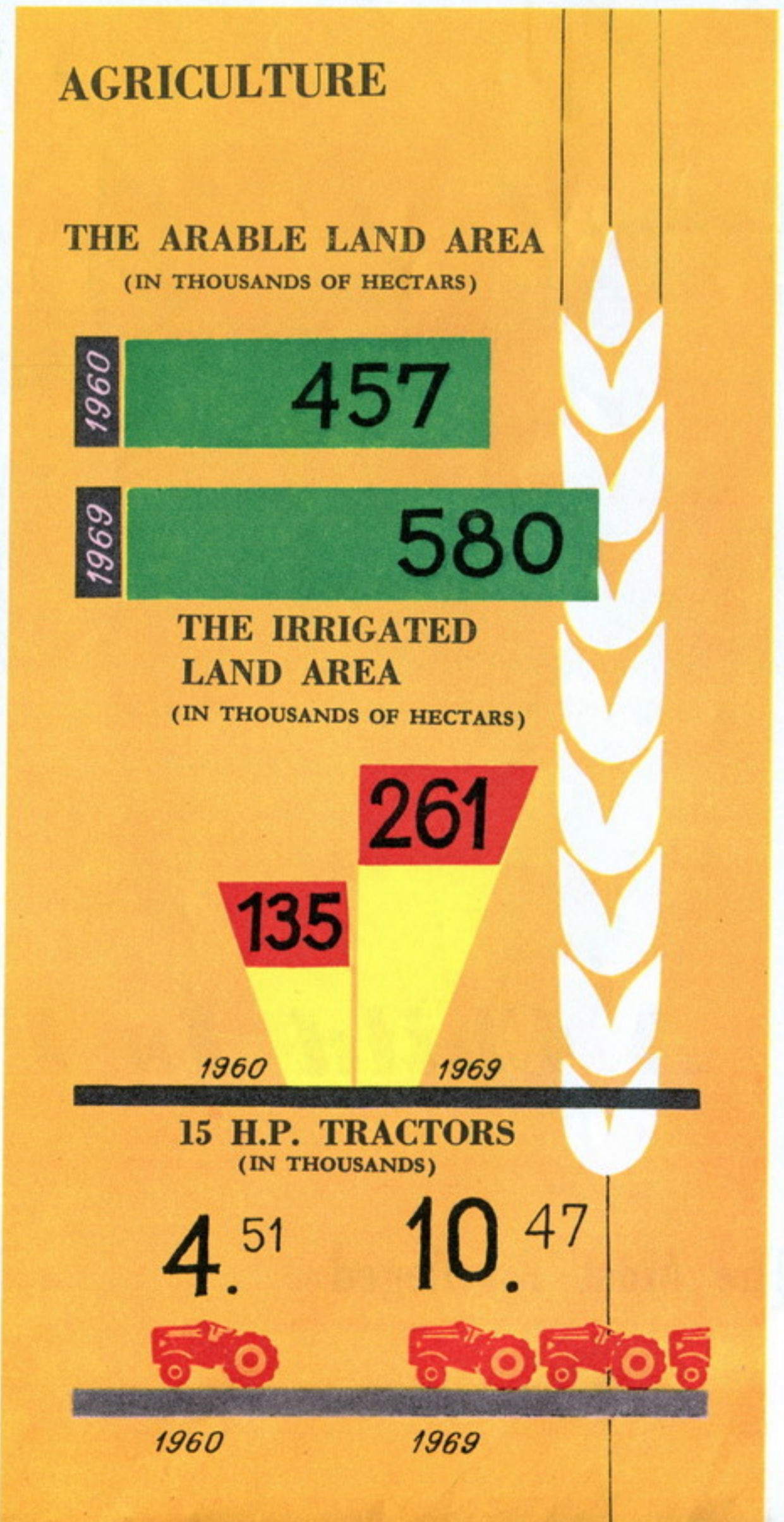
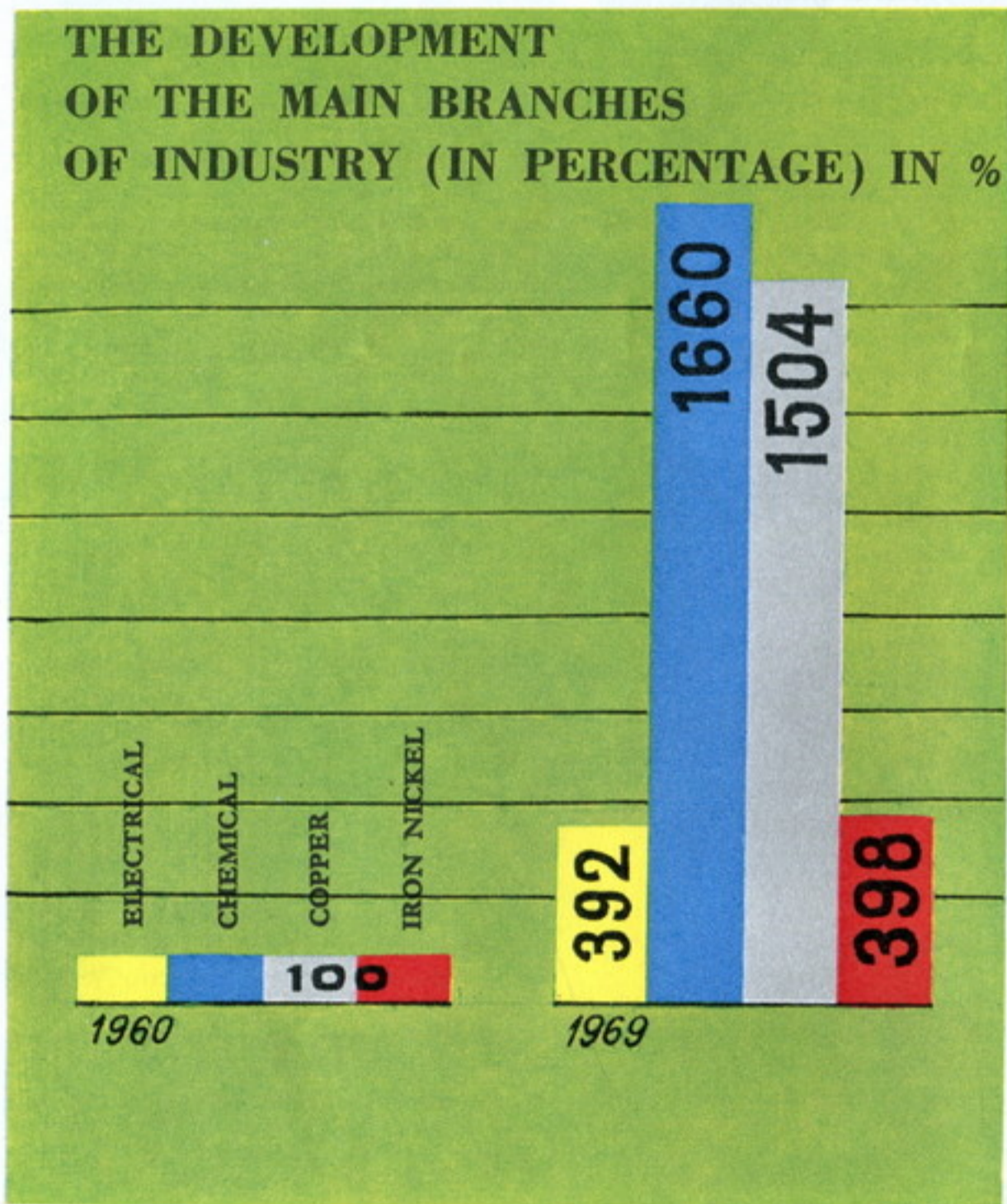
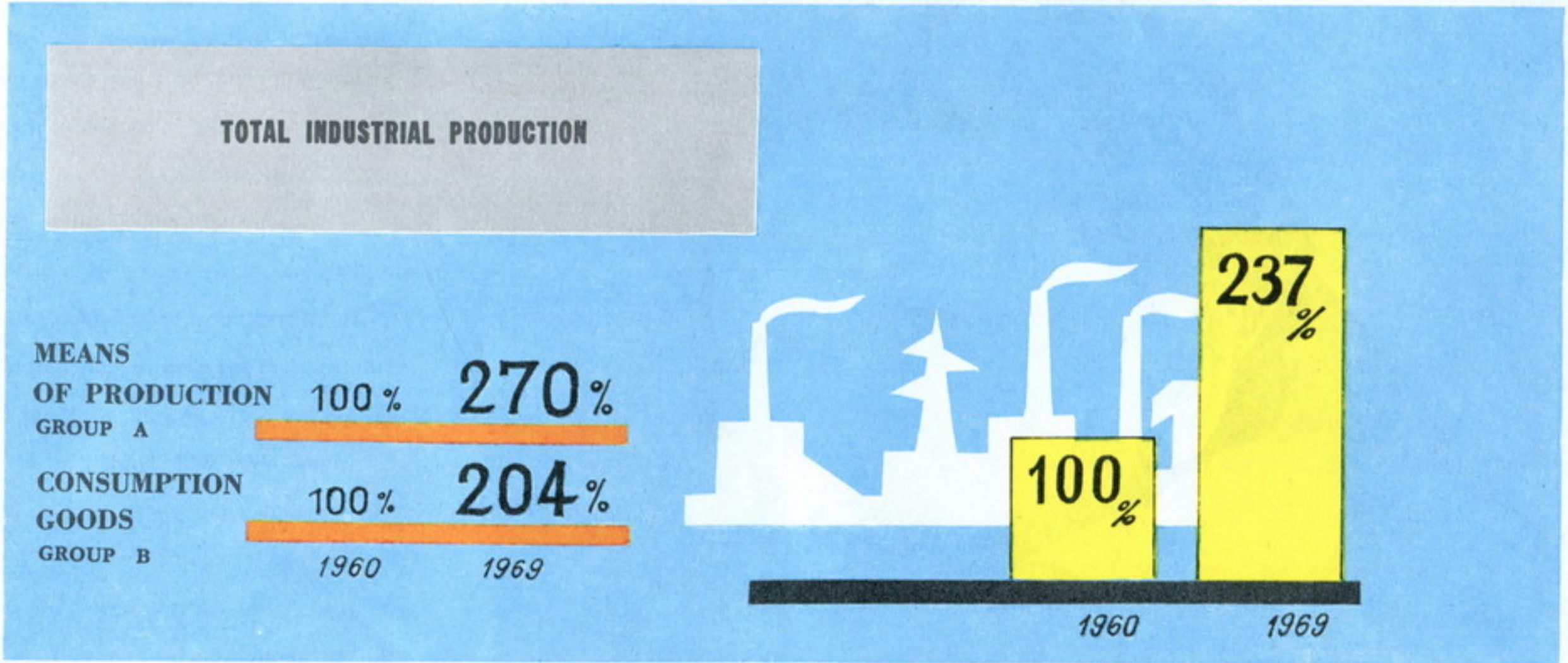
Now the Fifth Five-Year Plan (1971-75) is being worked. During this plan a considerable number of works greater than anything so far built will be constructed. Now the possibilities have been created in our country for the construction, in the next four or five years of big industrial complexes. On this basis the material and technical level of the people will rise even more.

A COMPARISON

If we were to make a comparison between the growth of the total industrial production in the People's Republic of Albania and that in some other countries during 1965-1968 we'll have this table:

| | 1965 | 1968 |
|-------------------|------|------|
| 1) Albania | 100% | 150% |
| 2) Soviet Union | 100% | 129% |
| 3) Great Britain | 100% | 105% |
| 4) Czechoslovakia | 100% | 122% |
| 5) France | 100% | 114% |
| 6) GDR | 100% | 120% |
| 7) FRG | 100% | 109% |
| 8) Hungary | 100% | 122% |
| 9) Italy | 100% | 126% |
| 10) Yugoslavia | 100% | 110% |
| 11) Poland | 100% | 120% |
| 12) USA | 100% | 113% |

The main works built in our country during the 60 years.





Good morning, Vilma!

Photo: by S. Xhillari.

A Child Is Born

The Most Privileged

A child is born!

In your face, mother, we read that joy that not every one can express and you, father, seem be the happiest man. . . The first cries of your baby tell the people. . .

— I am born!

Not only you hear its voice, but all of us. And with the same joyful hearts and smiling faces we say:

— Welcome, in our family! One more builder, one more soldier of socialism!

You little baby came among us to find us putting our big step on our march towards the new society, socialism. You, too, join our ranks. We will hold you up in our arms so that your vistas should be wider. On our march together you will learn that yesterday these legendary mountains turned into our shelter during our battles for freedom. Dressed in rags and worn out shoes, but fully confident we fought and hoisted the banner of liberation in every Albanian house. We built factories and combines on the ruins, turned swamps into fertile lands, rebuilt and constructed many roads. We harnessed the mad rushing rivers, throwing turbines in them so that the pine-torch light be replaced by electricity.

And now listen little baby how these factories, combines, fertile lands, turbines and schools say to you:

— Welcome!

And we tell you:

— These are yours also, have a choice!

When you grow up you will learn that your state, the whole society, began to care for you long before you were born. This care and warmth will accompany you for good. You will find open the doors of creches, kindergartens and schools. You will have all the opportunities to take up the profession you like. Your coming to life is a joy for us all. And we are sure that you will become a worthy citizen to bear the name of the builder of socialism and communism.



"Welcome, little baby".

Photo: by S. Xhillari.

Two Hundred and Thirty Seven Brothers and Sisters



rooms, dining-hall, and study hall, the library. The big windows look over the hills that are in full bloom.

— Your house has got a very fine view over the natural scenery. Perhaps, this has had an influence on some of your children who have already become poets and painters.

The head mistress smiled approvingly. There are today engineers, teachers, geologists and officers, who were once brought up here in this Home.

Since 1962 one hundred persons have finished the eighth grade and went up to the professional middle schools. As regards this, we have taken into consideration the individual bent of the children.

A great deal of them have finished even the high education. There have been grown up here children with Rrepaj surname. They have now emerged into life, Banushi was graduated abroad as wood specialist, Toto is a geologist, whereas two of their sisters — Sulltana and Xhiko work as teachers.

The downward halls are hubbubing. It's here where the children, follow their bent and acquire the first practical knowledge to the top of their desire. Our attention is attracted by a boy who is unfastening a lock. We approach and make the acquaintance of him. His name is Dashmir Tatili. He is a pupil of the sixth grade. The teacher tells us that he is jack-of-all trades.

— What do you like to be? we asked.

— A mechanic engineer.

We make also the acquaintance of Ylli Beqiraj and Shqiptar Mata, who, are fond of painting, and Radomira Romanica, who, has set her heart on becoming a musician.

The dreams and desires of these children are attainable. The state gives prominence to the Orphanage Home as far as granting of scholarship is concerned. Mukadez Hoti, who was brought up here is a remarkable student in the department of Foreign Languages School as well as Kujtim Camo who is studying in the branch of sculpture of Artistic Lyceum and a lot of others. Our society takes care of the life of children of this Home. Not long ago, the leader of our people Comrade Enver Hoxha came here in person. He inquired about the conditions created in this institution, the progress of these children at school, about their dreams and desires, caring for anything, in order that orphan children should live in an environment similar to that of the family.

When you are here, you feel as if you are in a big apartment, where you can find everything that a family should have, stoves, rooms with couch and settee, sewing machines, television set, and other appliances.

On that night, the comrades and friends of the little ones with whom they were acquainted in the course of classes and games came over.

They came here to greet their friends of the same age. After some moments, the sound of music and hand-clapping are heard. The festive occasion has begun.

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This is an extraordinary home, where have one hundred brothers and one hundred and thirty seven sisters. There is a sign-board on the gate with the following inscription: "November 8th" Orphanage Home. The children of this Home lack the most cherished thing for man, the parents. But this great thing they lack is substituted by the affectionate love of the people and the whole society.

. . . In the large hall we notice an aged woman who is giving instructions to some mistresses. She is the head mistress of the Home, Evanthi Ciko. It is over thirty years since she works in the field of education.

— We have a festive occasion at our Home tonight . . . she told us while we were entering her study. We shall celebrate the birthday of sixteen members of our family. Plenty of parcels and presents for the jubilant children were put in row.

With the love of a mother she recalls the names of these children, informs us of the artistic programme that will be on, of the guests. . .

Then, as a good housewife, she shows us round the surroundings of the Orphanage Home. I see the clean and lighted bed-



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① They watch television performances in the evening hours.

② The new day has just started: Children go to school.

③ There are many amateurs who are fond of sports from the Children's Home. These girls admire volleyball.



① "Don't cry, your mother will now come . . ."

② Children drawing.

③ A Talk with the doll.

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The creche of the agricultural cooperative of Grecalli, Fieri District.

When Mothers Are at Work

The Most Privileged

Here from starts the road of these happy girls to become good dancers. . .



Every morning the following scene is repeated: Mothers bring their little ones, whereas the latter joyfully stretch out their hands and throw themselves into the arms of nurses. . . A simple scene, a common one, but which speaks a lot. The child stretches out his hands because the nurse cares for him as a real mother. . . The days pass joyfully in kindergartens. When the child returns to his house, he tells that he learned a new game, a verse, a new song. . .

You can find creches and kindergartens not only in every city of our country, but also in the best part of the villages. The work is now going on so that every village has its own ones.

Such institutions like creches and kindergartens are of a great assistance to mothers. They play a twofold role: On the one hand they nourish and bring up children while on the other hand they set free time for mothers so as they can work quietly and raise their educational and cultural standards.

Creches were introduced to our country only after liberation. And their number has always increased. While in 1950 there had been 15 institutions with 760 seats, during the 1967-1968 school-year, the figure amounted to 186.

The net expenses that the state pays out have been nearly doubled this year, compared with 1960. The number of kindergartens is increasing year by year. There were 417 kindergartens in 1967 with 26,021 children and 1,172 mistresses, whereas this year this figure amounted to 928 kindergartens with 40,257 children and 1,865 educators. The net expenses defrayed by the state are almost threefold comparing with those of 1960. The state has set up weekly kindergartens for mothers who go to school.

Parents pay averagely 32 per cent for creches and 34 per cent (for kindergartens) of the expenses to keep children in these institutions. This low payment enables parents to send their children to creches and kindergartens.

Liliana Cukalia.

One Million Spectators



The curtain of the Puppet Theatre has just been raised.

It's the dolls' turn to speak now.

Photo: by S. Xhillari.

We will soon become pioneers.

This theatre rose its curtain for the first time beginning with the year 1951.

Instead of men-actors on the scene appeared some puppets. Unlike those with which the children were used to play at home, these puppets could "speak and move". For the first time in our country the puppet began to play its role as an artistic-educational means for the children.

The first steps were difficult in a field where there was no tradition. The part played on the scene of our theatre were from the simplest ones and were dedicated only to the children of the preschool aged. Through them the children were shown how to dress themselves, how to eat and how to keep clean themselves and the environment. But soon the puppets "grew old" playing thus educational roles for the children of the school age. The children of that age are attracted by the heroic deeds of our people in the past and in the present. Therefore in the repertoire of the theatre, room was made for the important events of the national liberation war, for the heroic deeds of our people against the foreign domination, for the heroism of our days in building the new society. Of that nature are parts like "The living stature", "The brave child", "Sight on the shore", "The red nest", "Scanderbeg's little trumpeter", "Torch in tempest" etc.

The actors from behind the wings during their interpretation from time to time throw a glance at the hall crowded up to the door with little spectators. They are staring at the scene. They suffer when their friend receives a bad mark in arithmetics, and applause for the heroic deeds. So, the puppet can educate children by playing even serious roles. It attracts the child and teaches him not only how to behave in life or to become a top pupil but develops in him the fantasy to seek the paths towards heroism.

Time and again our theatre makes tours through cities and villages and everywhere it finds admirers. In 100 first night shows our theatre has had more than one million visitors.

Now our theatre has two more brothers: one in the city of Korça, the other in the Durrës.

But the amateur puppet theatres have been erected by the amateurs in every city of our country. Our theatre helps those friends by sending them parts, sceneries, puppets in order to make known the heroes of our writers, the heroes of Anderson Collode and the fairy-tales and legends of different peoples to our children.



The Most Privileged

The Medical Form Nr. 4719

One day, while talking to the director of the Hospital for Paediatrics in Tirana I asked him how much the state spends for the curing of a child.

He stared at me and shrugged the shoulders. "We never reckon that — he said. There are some children who stay for a few weeks here, but there are some others who stay for a year or in cases even more. We give them the necessary treatment. Our aim is to save the children. Accounts? . . . We have never done this".

The director accompanied me to the room of the patient's "biography" and I took his medical form. The number 4,719 was written on it. On top of it I read: Kujtim Anku, age 15 months, weight 5 kg.

This child is from "Guerra e Madhe" Village, Klos Locality of Burreli District and his parents are members of the collective farm. When he came, his situation was very grave. All the tests were immediately completed. He was x-rayed and the functional tests of hepatitis and transaminases were taken.

After that, proteinograma, coagulograma and miellograma were made.

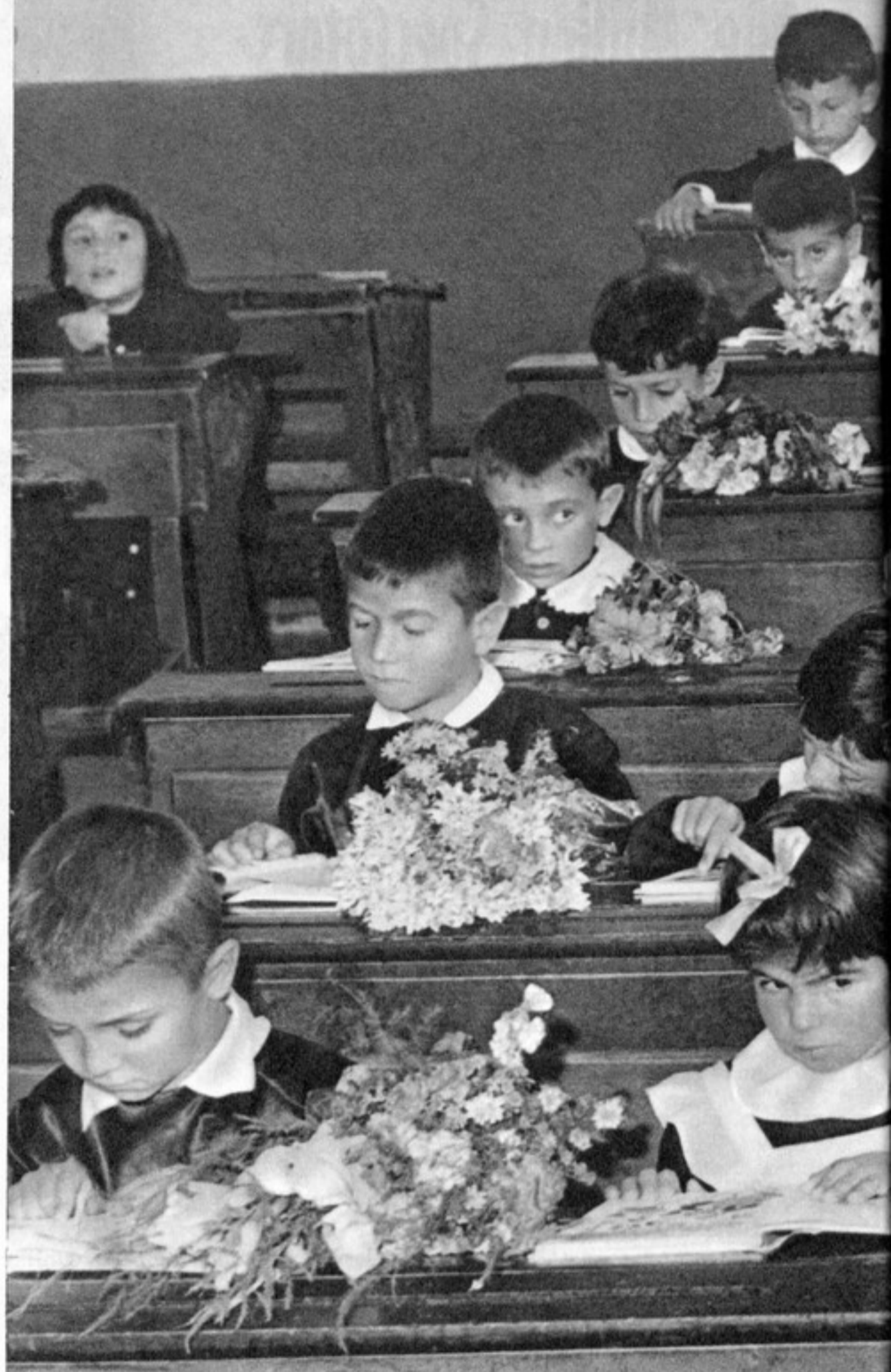
The next day the child was consulted by the chief of the chair professor S. Bekteshi and after the case was precisely diagnosed leishmanosis visceralis, the treatment started at once. On the medical form was written how the child's health had improved day by day. He was made 15 blood-transfusions and he was given 5 times plasma, side by side with a great number of antibiotics.

After 9 months of intensive treatment, the child left the hospital completely recovered. When he came into the hospital he weighed only 5 kg, when he left it he weight 16kg.

Though it was difficult for the doctor to make the accounts, for the medicine alone were spent 1,730 new leks.

But this figure is only part of the whole because the prices of medicine were very much reduced last year.

Besides the various tests, the expenditure for the personel and all the other cares are exempted. In the Hospiol of Paedinatrics in Tirana with the capacity of 450 beds work 390 persons and all of them are on guard to preserve the health of the kids. As in all the other hospitals of the country the parents hospitalize the children without thinking about the expenditures. From the hospital no bill is presented to them.



An interesting story!

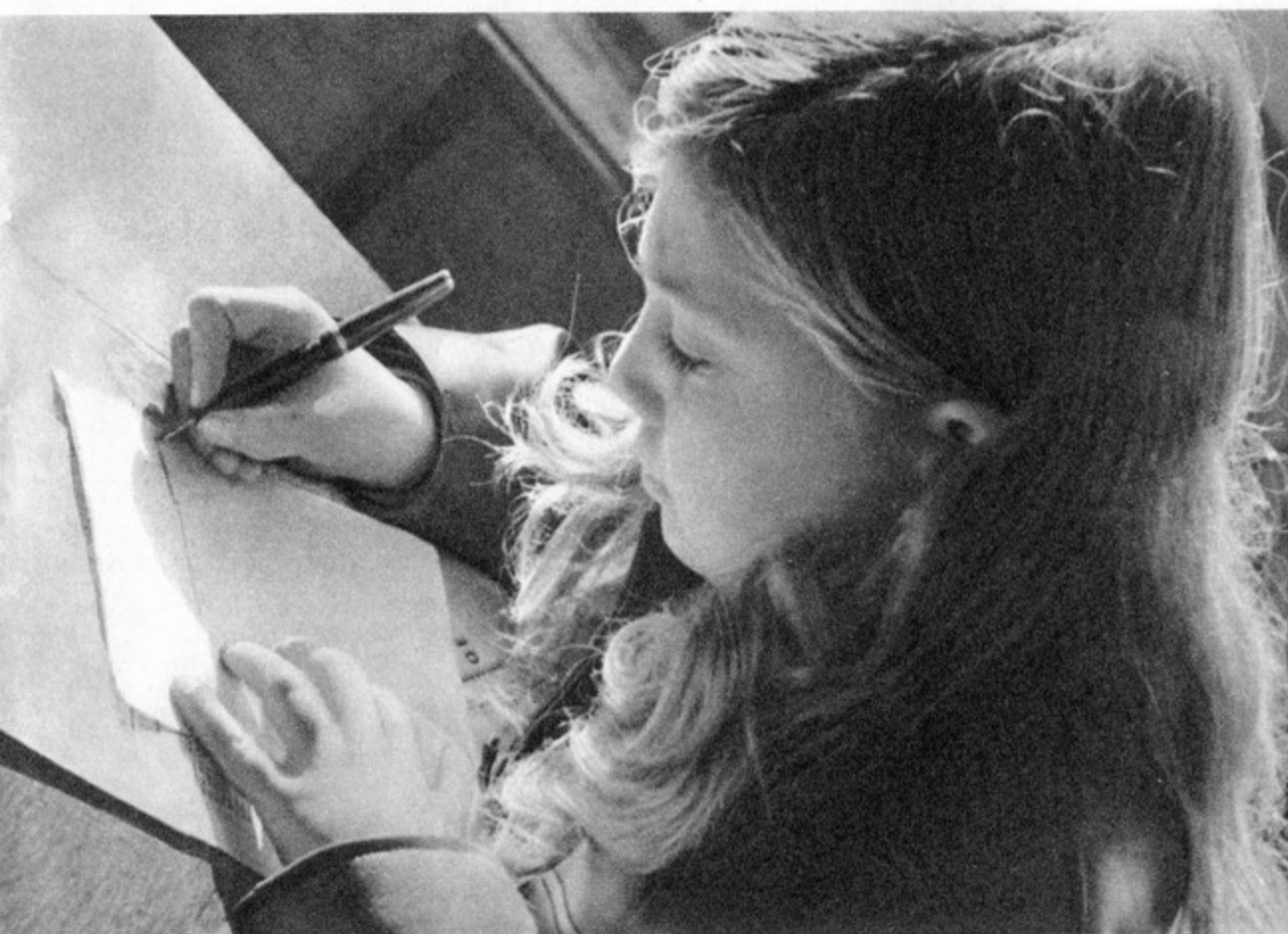


The little chess amateurs. Photos: by B. Fusha.



Reminiscences of the first days of school will be preserved forever.

Photo: by S. Xhillari.



A letter to my parents from the Young Pioneers Camp.

Photos: by B. Fusha.



Little sportsmen.

Following the highway along the Durrës-Vlora coast, a few kilometres down from the small town of Kavaja the traveller's eye is struck by a number of straight roads which radiate from the highway and disappear amidst wheat planted fields. At the side of one of these roads one reads on a beautifully written signboard: "The United Agricultural Cooperative of Luzi i Vogël".

We take the right hand turn. It is a new road. The driver seems to show down a little. The road is lined on both sides with young poplar trees. There are trucks, tractors and other vehicles all working around us. In the fields we can see the white scarfs which the young cooperative girls wear. They are either disseminating chemical fertilizer or sowing and harrowing. The rays of the sun seem to put their shoulders and penetrate into the bosom of the soil from where a veil of vapour rises. Wrapped up in the humidity and warmth of the soil different plants and crops grow here. Wheat, cotton, rice, sunflowers, tomatoes, melons are among the many products of this rich Luzi i Vogël. Planted on the terraced hills one can see grapes and thousands of olive, fig and other fruit trees growing.

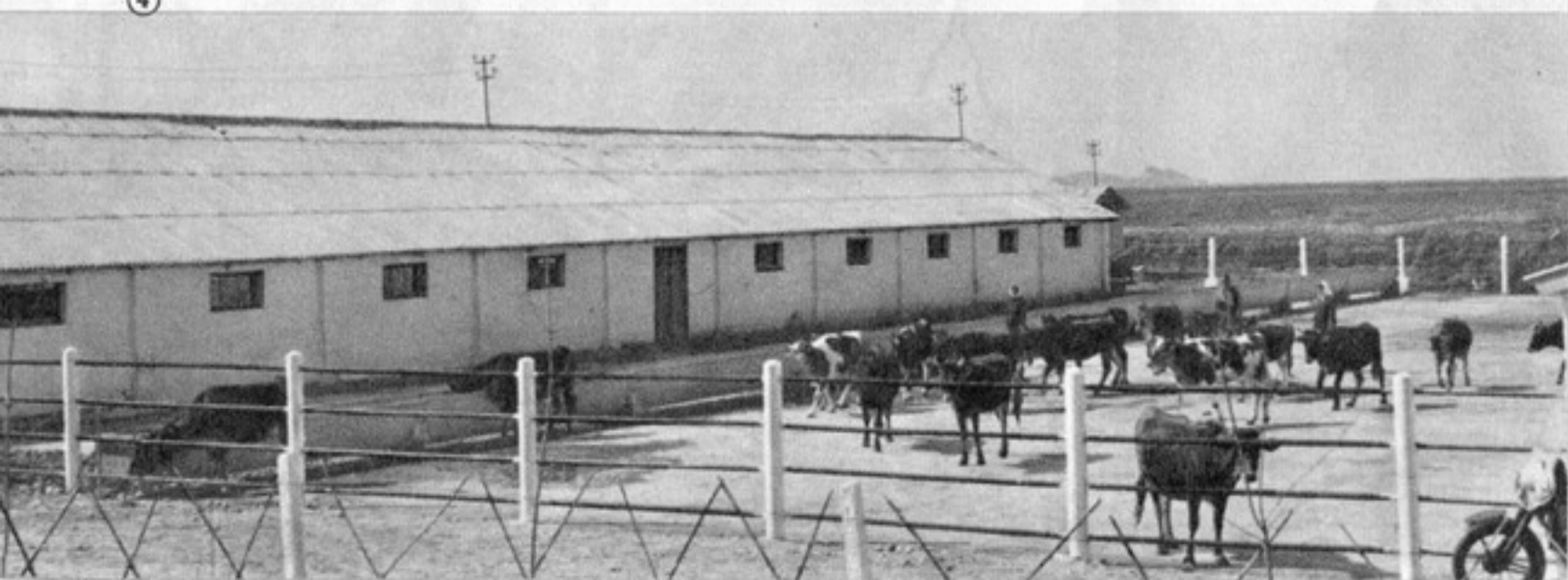
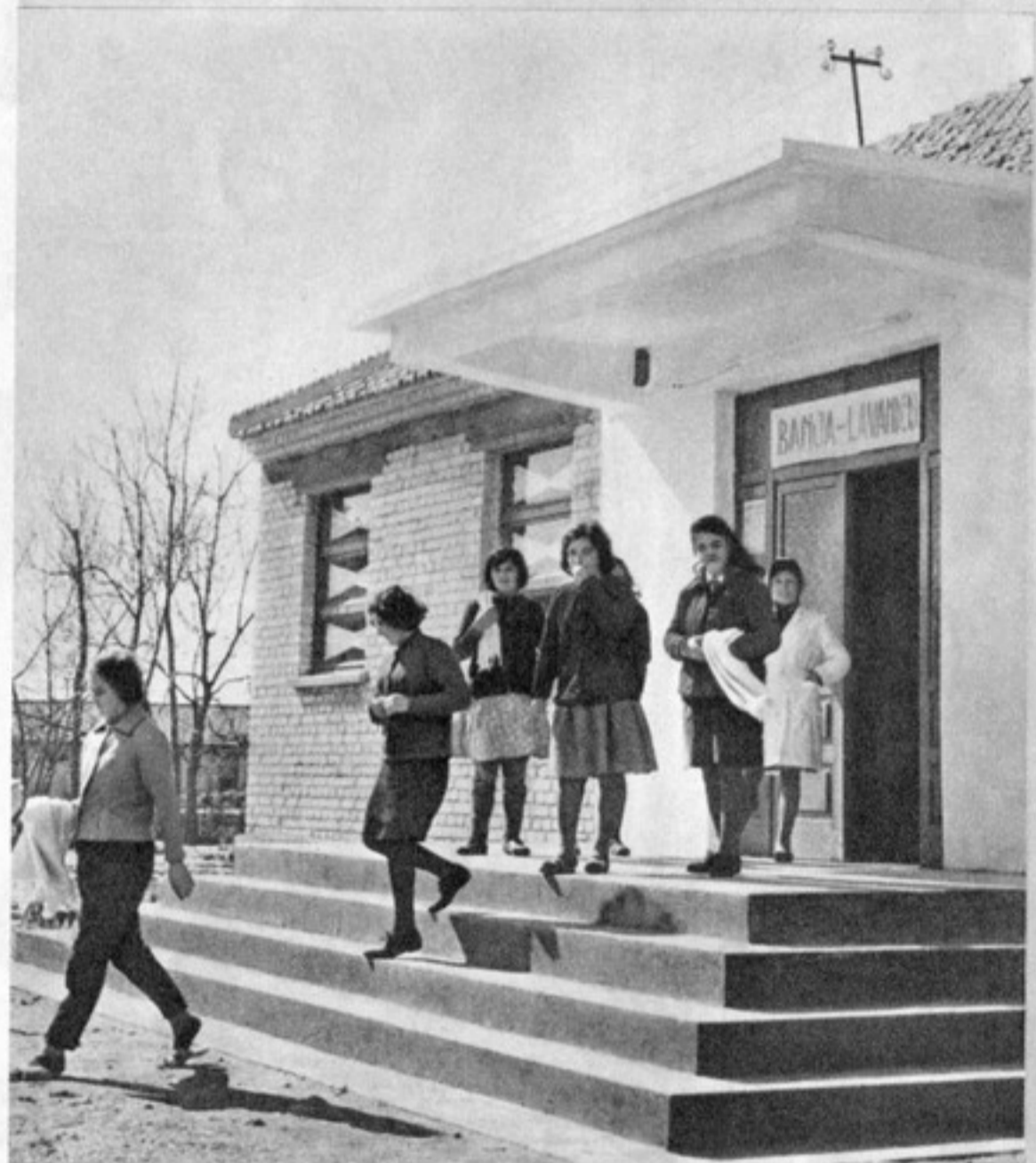
In the centre of the agricultural cooperative we meet a group of visitors. They are representatives of trade union organizations from various districts who have come here to acquaint themselves with the achievements made as a result of the aid given by the Durrës working class to the cooperative for setting up a number of necessary objects. This phenomenon is a common occurrence in Albania today. It clearly demonstrates one aspect of the alliance between the working class and collectivized peasantry, an aspect of the common efforts of both town and country in order to all-out develop the latter.

We met with Naim Ajdini who is one of the leading comrades of this agrarian economy which covers an area of 3,000 hectares of arable land. He is the Secretary of the Party Branch organization at the cooperative. Accompanied by Naim we spent a few hours visiting various sectors in the fields and

other aiding sectors as well as social-cultural enterprises in the centre of the village. Everywhere we went, felt the great impetus at work in order to reach higher productivity in agriculture and livestock, to further extend cultural activity and life. At the Cermei sector tractors were doing the last ploughing for maize sowing whereas on the beautiful hills which separate these fields from the Adriatic gardeners were spraying the vineyards with disinfectants. To these vineyards and fruit gardens which were created a few years ago, some 85 other hectares of fruit gardens were added this year. Hills were used for this purpose.

Food grains, industrial crops and vegetables' sectors comprise the main sectors of the agricultural cooperative. The cooperative members' main efforts are concentrated on them. By making good use of the scientific data and recommendations of our scientific institutions and by combining them with the rich experience they have accumulated themselves in the course of years, the cooperativists have well defined the optimum agrotechnical conditions for sowing, farming work harvesting and other services. This year the weather was wet. The machines could not work in the fields. It was only by the second half of April that weather improved temporarily. The cooperative members of Luzi i Vogël did not let this chance slip by. They concentrated all their efforts and means on cotton sowing. 16 tractors were thrown in the fields for this purpose together with 200 pairs of oxen and two thousand cooperative members. The sowing was completed on time; 460 hectares were sown with cotton and 140 other hectares with beans. The same spirit of mobilization at work is also needed now for harvesting.

A good job, based on scientific methods is being done this year by the vegetable sector. A good part of the early production is planned for export. In spite of the late spring, the cooperative members managed to supply the market with tomatoes a year earlier than in the previous years. The increase of productivity and consequently the increase of the cooperative's incomes



Luzi i

- ① Moments from the work in the Repairing Workshop of Agricultural Tools in Luzi i Vogël.
- ② The public baths and the cooperative laundry.
Photos: by P. Cici
- ③ Coop. members show great care for Vineyards.
Photo: by S. Xhillari.
- ④ The cooperative's stables.
Photos: by P. Cici
- ⑤ The coop. members are vigorously working to carry out the spring sowing.



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Vogël, 1970

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has created ever greater possibilities for wider reproduction, and for building new projects for agriculture. This year, hundreds of hectares of land will be irrigated for the first time by the waters coming from the mountains sectors' reservoirs. By the end of the year a new modern complex of cow-sheds will be completed. In them about 500-600 cows of the cooperative will be raised in very good conditions. Likewise modern complexes have been built for poultry etc.

Passing from one brigade into another the visitor can not fail to see some pavilion like tents furnished with tables and chairs. They serve as "field restaurants" for the brigade members. The cooperative members don't have to hurry back home in order to have lunch nor do they need to take food with them. In these "field restaurants" as well as in the central dining hall they can have their hot well cooked meals for which they pay reduced and very low prices. The price is almost half that of a restaurant of the same category in town.

Visiting the centre of the cooperative the impression one gets is that of a little town. At the show-windows of the tailors' where 4-5 young girls work we see many attractive and well cut dresses. Summer is coming so the cooperative members are making preparations for light summer wear. Nearby the tailor shop are the industrial goods shop and the grocery.

— Don't forget to come and visit our health centre — says Ruze Qasja — the midwife in the Maternity House. She volunteered to leave Durrës and to come and work here for two years. Her husband, an engineer, went to work at the Elbasan-Prenjas Railroad construction site. We noticed that Ruze had created an excellent environment at the Maternity House. Here we saw the youngest member of the agricultural cooperative. A baby who was born 24 hours ago and who has not yet been given a name. He has just come into our life. In a few weeks he will be a new comer at the creche where he'll join tens of other young babies. After a few years he'll go to the cooperative kindergarten and then to school.

The cleaner's and public baths occupy one of the most attractive and modern building in the cooperative. One class of the school have come collectively to have a bath here. All those who like, bring and have their laundry done here. Thus the woman cooperative member of Luzi is being freed of many kinds of household tasks. She has more time at her disposal and she uses it either to attend stop-no-work classes or to go in for cultural activities.

The centre of the cultural activities in the cooperative is the House of Culture. The variety show group, the song and dance ensemble add to the beauty and joy of life here. We met with the dancers' group of girls. Salika Bushi, Luljeta Kurti Kurti and their comrades told us about the programmes and other items of the performances they regularly give for the cooperative members. They told us about the new songs they sing and the dances they dance. Their performances are full of wit and humour, they reflect the vigour of their life, their will at work, the optimism for their bright future.



Comrade Enver Hoxha among the Chinese Workers' Delegation.

Meeting of Comrade Enver Hoxha with the Chinese Friends

On the occasion of May Day, the day of the international solidarity of the workers, a Chinese Workers Delegation headed by Comrade Wang Hung-wen, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Shanghai, Came to Albania.

On May the 5th Comrade Enver Hoxha and other Party and state

leaders received the Delegation. The reception was characterized by a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

Our correspondent asked Comrade Wang Hung-wen to say a few words about his impressions of Albania. The head of the Chinese Workers' Delegation gave for publication the following article:

Foreigner About Albania

We Are Full of Joy and Pride for the Victories of the Albanian Working Class

By Wang Hung-wen

Head of the Chinese Workers' Delegation

At the invitation of the Central Council of the Albanian Trade Unions, the Chinese Workers' Delegation arrived in Albania to celebrate together with the Albanian working class the 1-st of May, the international workers' day.

The coming to your country was a special joy to us. We felt that joy during our tour of your country, during the contacts we had with workers and collective farmers, with the whole of your people. Through our visits we became acquainted with your great achievements and were full of joy and pride for the victories achieved by the Albanian working class under the leadership of the CC of the PLA headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Through these contacts we have profited very much from your valuable experience.

Everywhere we went, as well as at the traditional manifestation

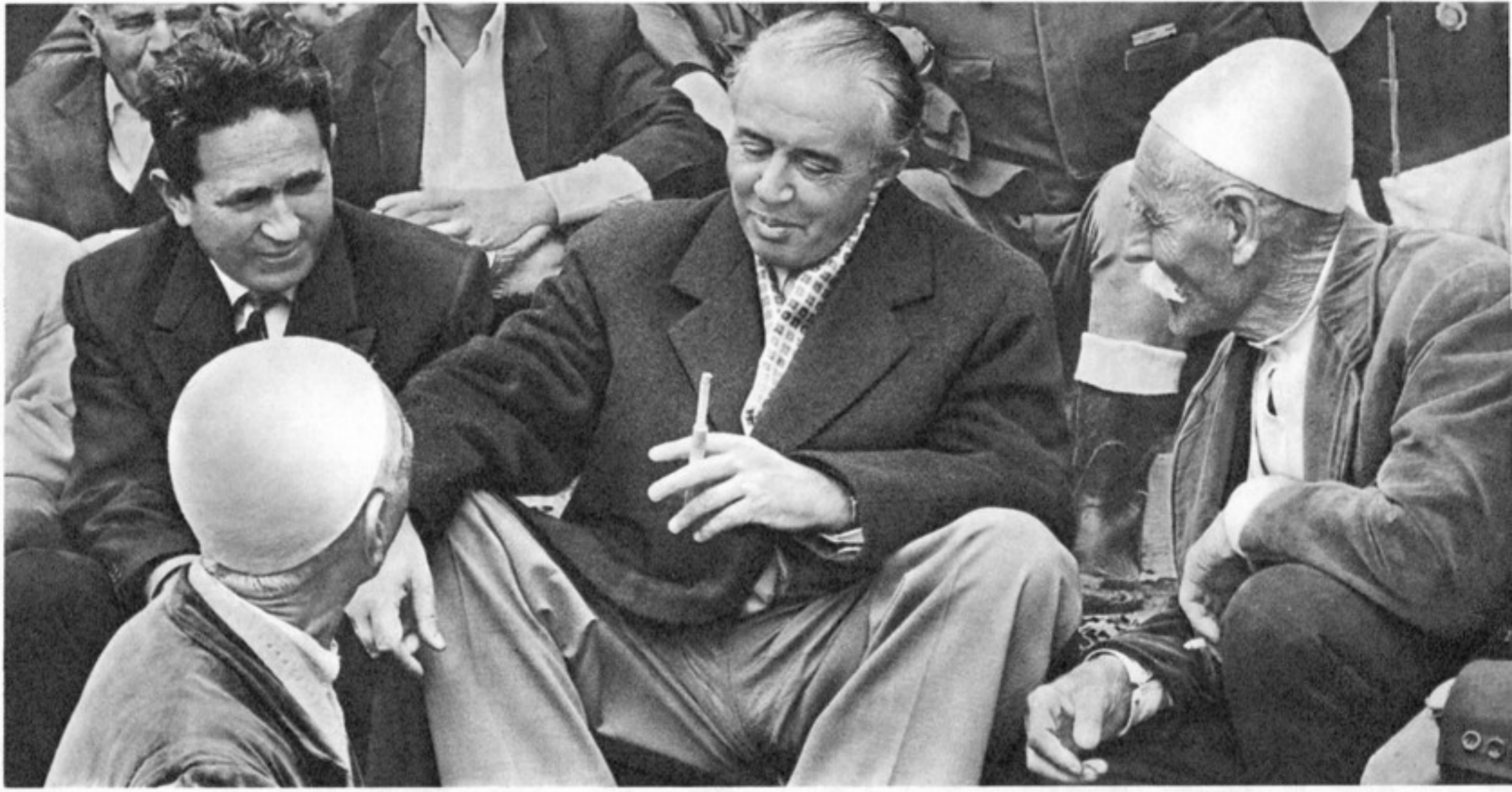
of the workers of the capital on the 1-st of May, we noticed the deep feelings of ardent love and proletarian internationalism which the Albanian working class and the Albanian people nourish for the Chinese working class and for the Chinese people, for the Communist Party of China and for Chairman Mao Tsetung.

It is worth mentioning here the especially great joy we felt, when during the May Day parade we met Comrade Enver Hoxha, the great leader of the Albanian people, the close friend of the Chinese people.

Unforgettable will remain for us the warm reception and the friendly talk Comrade Mehmet Shehu and the President of the Albanian Trade Unions Comrade Rita Marko, had with us.

We, the Delegation of the Chinese Workers when back in China, will speak to the Chinese working class and the Chinese people about all that we have seen in Albania and we will become interpreters of the deep and friendly feelings of the fraternal Albanian people for our people, in order to further strengthen the great friendship between the working class of the two countries, between our two peoples.

Arm in Arm with the People



Comrade Enver Hoxha Having a cordial talk with the cooperativist peasants in the Kukës District.

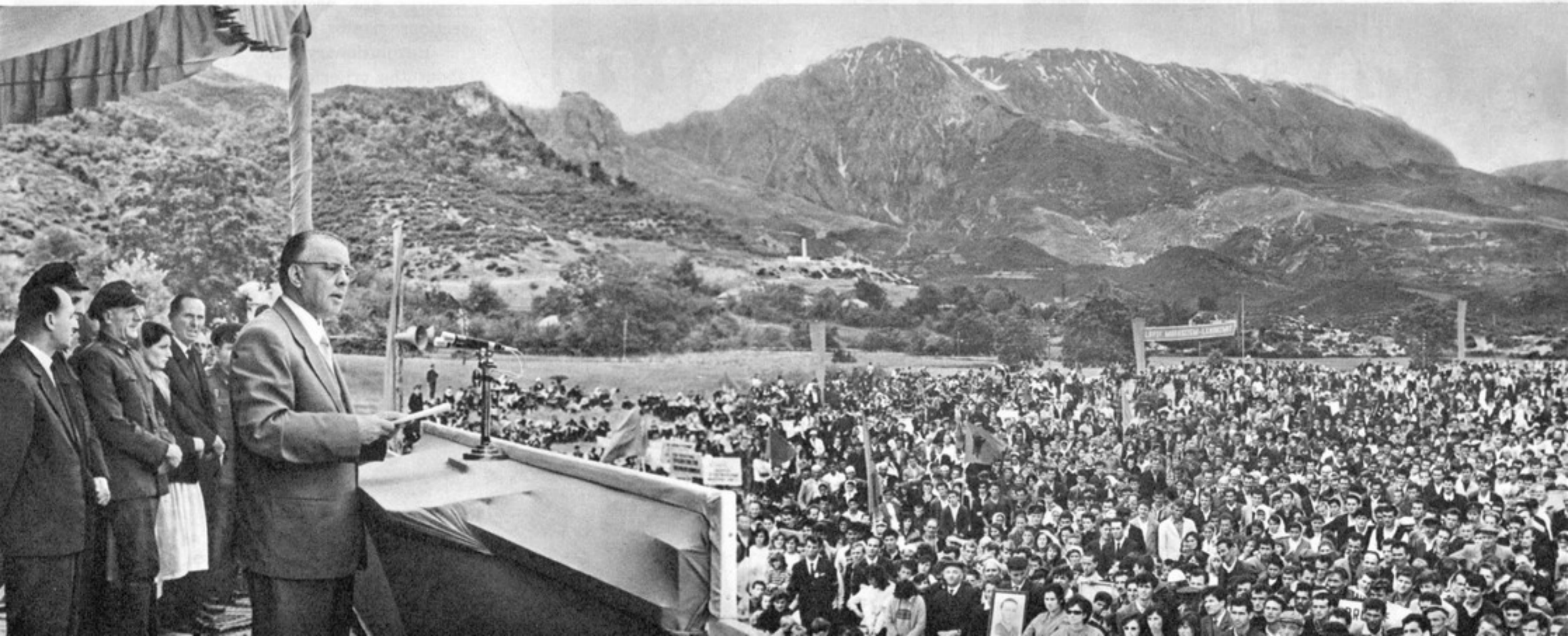
On the last days of May and the beginning of June, the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, Comrade Enver Hoxha paid a visit to some districts of the North of our country—Kukës, Tropoja and Pukë. He was warmly and cordially received. Comrade Enver Hoxha met with many highlanders, with workers of industrial centres etc, he chatted with them taking a great interest in their work and life. In these very warm meetings with the state and people's leader, the highlanders, the workers, and the pioneers promised him that in the future too they will exert all their efforts to make their life even more beautiful and happier on the road opened by our Party and of which Comrade Enver Hoxha spoke.

The very warm welcome accorded to Comrade Enver Hoxha was another expression of the ardent love our people cherish for the Party of Labour and for its leader.



Guests among the children of the village.

Comrade Enver Hoxha speaking at the meeting in the town of Bajram Curri, Tropoja District.



THE STUDENTS



We see students in groups in the yard and halls of the History-Philology Faculty. It is the break and they make use of it to read the papers hanging on the walls. These papers contain students', and pedagogues' thoughts about the solving of many important questions preoccuping both pedagogues and students. The papers deal with the curriculum, with questions of independent study etc.

The debate which sometime starts with a paper, develops actively and vividly at the meetings of the students' collective and of the youth organizations.

Representatives of chairs and deans offices are invited to attend this debate. During the recent discussions of the Engineering Faculty the students pointed out the obsolete character of the teaching programmes in a number of subject matters, which obstructed the assimilation of fundamental and necessary knowledge. Their remarks were taken into consideration in mapping out the new programmes. It is worth stressing that all the curriculum of the country's higher schools that are now in practice, have been subjected to a wide and detailed discussion by the students' collective and the youth organizations. A wide discussion is being developed now relating to teaching methods and control of knowledge. After delivering lectures, the pedagogues ask for the students' opinion on their way of teaching. On this question special consultations are organized and the students' remarks are reflected in the teaching process. On the basis of the history-philology students' demands some conservative methods which were based on reading the lecture by the pedagogues were swept away. This was a method which did not consider the students' requests about many problems and various authors.

①



The engineering students demanded that some lectures be distributed to them a few days before the class, so that the class served to discuss the difficult problems with the pedagogues. Likewise, meeting the requests of engineering medicine and other students, lectures are accompanied with film projections, photos, etc.

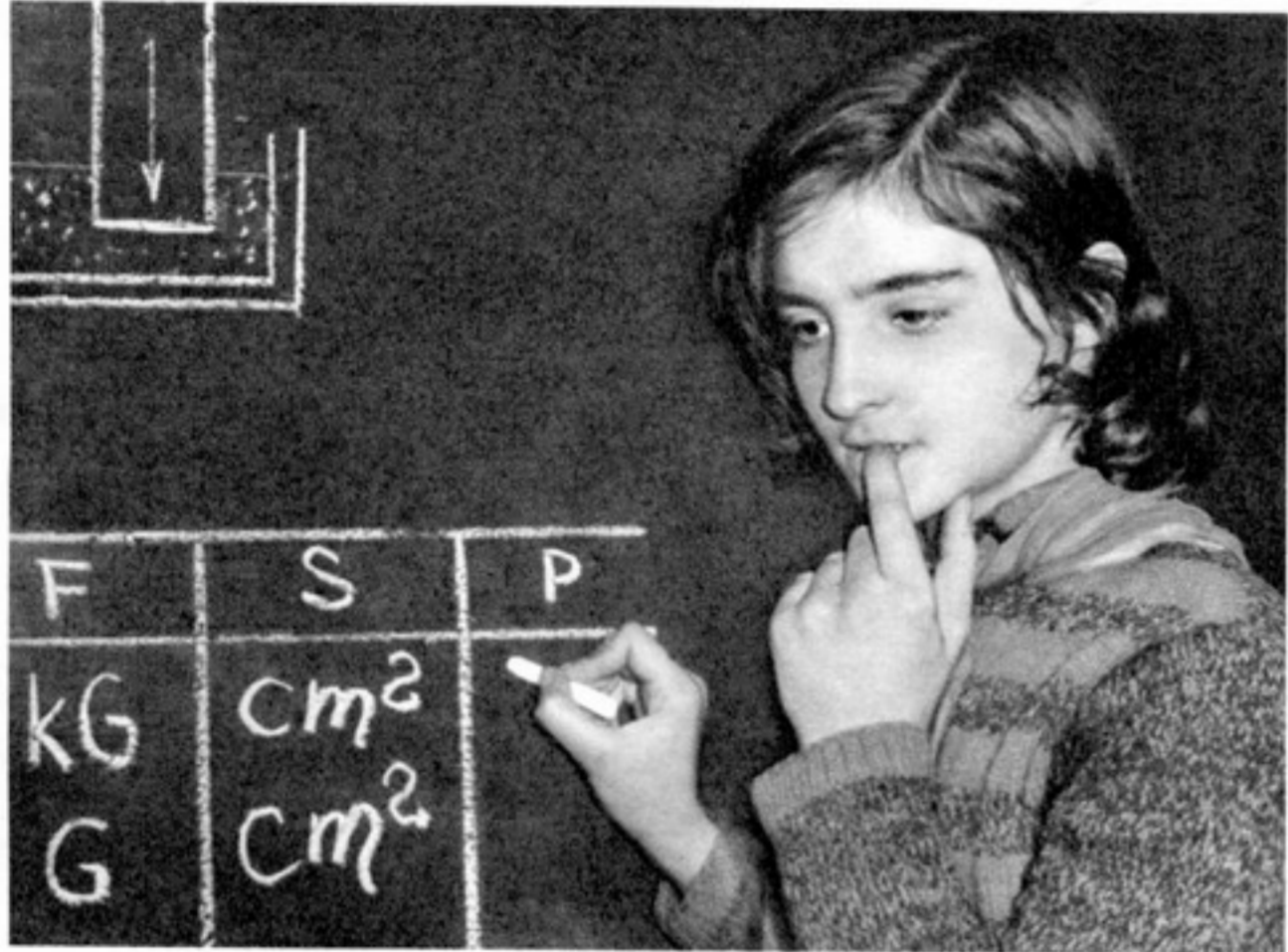
Revolutionary and advanced opinions about the criterion of controlling knowledge were given by students as well. Pedant methods of examinations which sought to discover not the essence of the knowledge assimilated by the students, but some unimportant details, were abolished.

The principle of self-acting and of participation in the fundamental problems of the school covers the whole school and student life.

The "Student's town" is administered by the general council of the hostel composed of students.

There are student representatives in chairs and dean's offices. One or two students are members of the chair.

②



① In the auditorium of the Medicine Faculty.

② "Ready for defence!"
Photo: by S. Xhillari.

③ Future geologists marching.

④ Examinations' period.
Photos: by B. Fusha.

⑤ Volleyball — one of the most favourite games for our students.

⑥ There is always vivacity at the "Student" Club.



They have the task of carrying to the chair students' questions and then inform the students about the main decisions taken there. As a rule, the Secretary of the Faculty's Youth Committee as the representative of the youth, attends every meeting of the dean's office. Many important decisions of the dean's office are taken on the basis of the suggestions of the youth organization which at first considers and discusses the problems with the bulk of the youth. This has made it possible that the level of the students be raised and the democracy of the school life has raised the consciousness, self-control and the discipline for the assimilation of knowledge, and scientific preparedness to an incomparable to degree.

A great importance is attached to organizing leisure time, with the aim of further ideo-cultural, artistic and scientific moulding of youth.

Once you enter the student's town which is situated on the green hills of the capital, you are struck by a beautiful and modern building. This is the cinema and the club of the students. There is a bar, a big library, a chess hall and a table-tennis hall in this building. In front of it, there is a hall where lecturers speak of different themes and youth discuss on various social and scientific questions.

Artistic groups of the students give performances regularly. The many student teams play against one another in the sports fields. The "Student" club won a place of honour in the national students' games. The volleyball team of the girl students won the

national championship for the past year.

In Albania all the problems which had preoccupied students or the youth have been solved already. The people's regime has created conditions for a complete harmony between social interests and the individual interests of youth and students. All those who wish to pursue higher studies have the possibility to do so. Today there are in Albania more than 20,000 students who pursue higher studies in Albania. A part of them attend higher studies without suspending work, — either attend evening faculties or by correspondence.

Universities of many European countries measure their history with centuries, whereas the State University of Tirana has not completed two decades yet. Despite all this, Albania today surpasses many "advanced" countries regarding the number of students in comparison with the population. In Albania there are 200 students per every 10,000 people, whereas in the German Federal Republic there are only 44 students per 10,000 people, In Italy 45 students.

The overwhelming majority of the Albanian students who regularly attend classes enjoy state scholarships. The state expends over 24,000 leks for every student who pursues studies for 4 years.

The question of employment after graduation is not preoccupying. They are often appointed to jobs even before receiving their diplomas. Our economy needs skilled cadres. The problem of work which greatly preoccupies students of capitalist countries is quite unknown in Albania.

The characteristic feature of our student is not only his struggle for the diploma and the professional title, but his patriotism, his high consciousness as a citizen, and as a builder of socialist society his ardent desire to serve his motherland and people with all his might. This is the main thing. And this is achieved for our youth is brought up and educated in the conditions of the people's power. It is educated with the spirit of collectivism. The youth feels that the spring of these goods and the guarantee for the fulfilment of its aspirations are the existence of the power in people's hands, the common economy, socialism. The Albanian student never feels himself detached from the people, from the vivid life of the working people. This happens, first of all, because he derives from a working family, from the ranks of the cooperativist peasantry or intelligentsia. Secondly, the higher school programmes combine lectures with the direct work in production and with the preparedness for the countries defence. Our student lives among those problems in which our people live. The student's participation in the work for reclaiming virgin land, constructing railways, planting fruit trees or installing electric lines in countryside is above all an educative work for the students themselves. In this way they get acquainted with life, respect and love production work, put into practice their knowledge and learn from the people's experience. This and many other measures eliminate that fatal distance which detaches the intelligentsia from the people in bourgeois and revisionist countries.

"THE



Comrade Enver Hoxha greeting the marchers of the May Day parade.



1ST OF MAY 1970''

Snapshot from the workers' manifestation of the capital on the May Day.



THE PATIENT AND

Duel against death.



SCALPEL



The life of the patient is saved. Now we may rest.
Photos: by P. Naçe

"The scalpel can get down your trouble, the operation"

"!"

"We must do it. And it should be done immediately. . ."

"!"

"Understand. . . it's necessary".

"!"

"There is no risk. Good-bye!"

It was an unusual dialogue indeed, may be a queer one. The professor straightened his body and covered the patient. Thus the morning round of the ward of the Third Surgical Hospital of Tirana came to an end. The previous atmosphere was immediately restored. Those who had been operated were in a good sense of humour. Nothing extraordinary! Their troubles had been done away with; they were having their holidays.

Someone said:

Here the people call the knife a scalpel but anyhow, it is still a knife. It cuts lightly without being felt! One has to thank it, brother, and the hands it's used by. . ." The patient, of the 5 bed who had been just accommodated in the hospital was precisely brooding over the scalpel. The knife and himself. Hence, the release of trouble must be handled by the scalpel and the operation could be performed by him, the manager of the ward, doctor Petro. Oh, how good! But his troubled thoughts carried him far away, to imagination. Humour and laughters of his comrades seemed not to reach his ears. The portrait of the surgeon who, a little bit earlier, was standing so near, with his good-natured look, turned into a far figure, a dark-grey one, with lively sharp eyes and moustache. It was about this person that he had heard true stories. Now his image went back to fancy the surgeon sharpening the knife over the stones, beyond the back of two partisans laid on two dining-tables; then picturing him rolling up the sleeves of his shirt, dipping his hands into the boiled water of a copper boiler and taking out of it a carpenter's ordinary saw. In spite of the frozen legs, the sixteen year old partisan had a strong heart. With a sweated face, bright eyes and strong voice, the partisan surgeon was bending over the boy.

"Pluck up courage Pandi! Be patient! you've given us the partisan's word of honour. . ." The voice seemed too strong, terrible. Then the fancied portraits dimmed as if they had been mirrored on the water, and as if the latter was mixed by a child. Now it rang to his ears only a true conversation that by time had come down to be an anecdote: "what was the narcotic drug you used during operation, comrade doctor?" "It was a labçe song." "What is the narcotic drug they use while operating, comrades. . ." The patient of the fifth bed had slipped the question suddenly swiftly and mechanically. Those who had been operated dropped the conversation for an instant and turned immediately towards him.

"Did you say anything?"

"I questioned what anaesthesia do they use here, I mean the narcotic drug?"

"What a question! With the up-to-the-minute one, — intractable, — they call it. Breathing is cheked by the appliance; you feel nothing, and wake up immediately after the operation. It is an up-to-date method."

The patient was pondering over the operation he was going to undergo. It was the first time in his life he had taken ill, and this time, from a very serious disease, echinococcus. The operation was not an easy one. Despite this, the surgical intrusion had to be carried out. It was needful. And he asked himself: — "why am I brooding? Fear, emotions! This is, perhaps, an ordinary thing in the psychology of the patient?"

Everything seemed strange to him and even unthinkable to his nature. He wanted to cast away. He moved and turned again towards the place where from came the sound of talks and laughters.

"If we leave him alone — said the patient of the first bed.

"Don't worry. Look. . . four of us had serious and heavy operations performed. There are also others like us. When they brought me here two weeks ago, I was on the verge of death; hepatitis atrophy. Cirrhosis hepatitis. But I feel quite well after the operation. "I was operated on the blood vessels. They did it on the basis of alopastica and by passe. While this young fellow had it more difficult. Oesophagus had got burnt. Do you understand? The surgeons had to subsitute it and they did a remarkable plastic operation. Look up at him! How well he feels! You will get rid of it too. And then we would drink to our health." "Yes, we will, without fail, even in our ward. What would you say."

The patient began to give up the troubles and discomforts of the first hours. He didn't ask himself any more whether the operation

would be a success or no. As days went by, he was better acquainted with the clinic, patients and surgeons, and acquired a little knowledge about operations and the conditions of the patients. He used to call any operation performed "another triumph over the life". The new feeling that had sprung up and gave way to self-confidence and certainty. He learned that the third surgical clinic, headed by the veteran surgeon, of whom he had heard even during the national liberation war, was the pioneer of taracealis surgery of our country, for, it was here where he had been practised for the first time the narcotic endotracheal, for the clinic is also the surgical chair of the State University of Tirana. Apart from the teaching of students, there have been specialized nearly 30 surgeons, who have already set up the surgical wards in district hospitals. The patient of the seventh bed tells these peculiarities of the clinic to the new-comers with a sort of pride. When he talks he usually repeats the word, "our clinic". He regards himself to be a member of that inner world, a friend of those people dressed in white blouses, who commonly hold in their hands only a threat of the life and who seem to be tireless.

Look at them. The team in white. They come out together from operation ward. Someone gets the mask loose while another offers a smoke to his comrade. The prime is distinguished by his tall body and modesty. "Professor Petro!" The people who are waiting on him, approach as old acquaintances: "I suffer from. . ." "Do you remember me. . . I'm. . . I have come for a control. . ." "Doctor, I've brought my daughter with the recommendation of. . ."

The surgeon greets, listens attentively, and asks his colleagues to listen too. They are young. At least ten years younger than he. Doctor Besimi is one among them. He bears the title of the reader, which he had won some years ago. The other is Luteri. And the other one Kujtimi. He parts for a moment from the students of the fifth grade and invites them to listen. There is a very young woman who is coming up Violca. There are other surgeons as well. . . They listen, ask, settle something and continue to walk up and down the corridor.

Two or three of them leave. The dropping of smoke means that they have put an end to the short "rest". Today, the first operated on pericarditis, was a woman. The surgeons walk in to her ward. Someone, who was standing near the radiator greeted them.

"Good morning! How do you feel? We gave orders you should be ready. You will be operated tomorrow morning, at nine. Do you agree?"

"Yes, I do. Thanks!"

The patient of the fifth bed was pleased. It seemed to him as if he had been relieved from something that he couldn't be well aware of. He rushed in the ward to tell his comrades.

"Very well" — they responded.

"That is, tomorrow evening there will not be laughters and jokes. We should switch on only the small lamp. You ought to have quiescence. We shall serve you".

"The day after tomorrow, we shall let you joke a little bit. . . . and the third day, as Tomi did, you will start to take the first steps in the ward. . ."

Do you like it?"

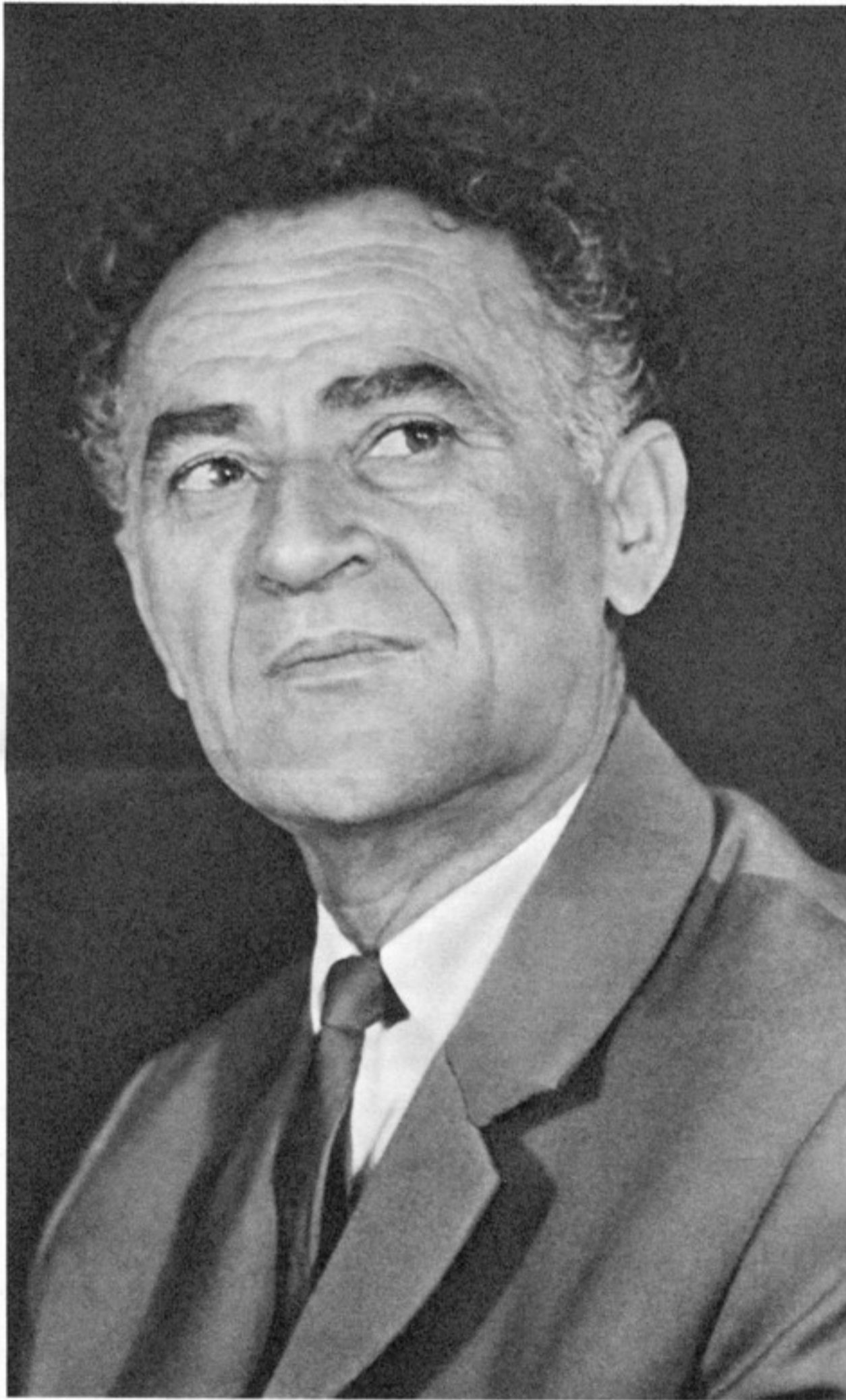
The patient of fifth bed laughed a hearty smile. He is still smiling, four hours after the operation. They congratulate. He says that he feels somewhat the pain of operation and answers: "I'll be better tomorrow. I'll get up the day after tomorrow". Enthusiasm, humour and liveliness restored to him. The new two patients found him exercising, and then sitting down to talk with them. He had a great desire to speak about the surgical clinic, surgeons, and about the life of man who was in their hands. He had seen and learned a lot during those days. He had also been present at operations. "Surgery is science and art. It is here where you see both interwoven. If you could only see the incision they make! If you could see how they work at the bounle of news. They perform difficult operations with up-to-date methods. And relying mainly on their own forces! Last year, they successfully did over 900 operations. They are people of a strange vitality. They did away with empiric methods, and introduced anywhere precision. Only think: the recede of the ulcerous diseases are lower in our country than in a lot of other countries.

Now they are mounting towards the physiological surgery and this is the greatest achievement in medical science. What else should I say. . . ?"

"May be you feel tired. . ."

"On the contrary. I feel better. It is my last day. I'm going to leave the hospital tomorrow. And you will have a fine pass too. Don't worry. The heart and lungs are today the property of these surgeons".

The Rise of an Actor



The people's artist Kadri Roshi.



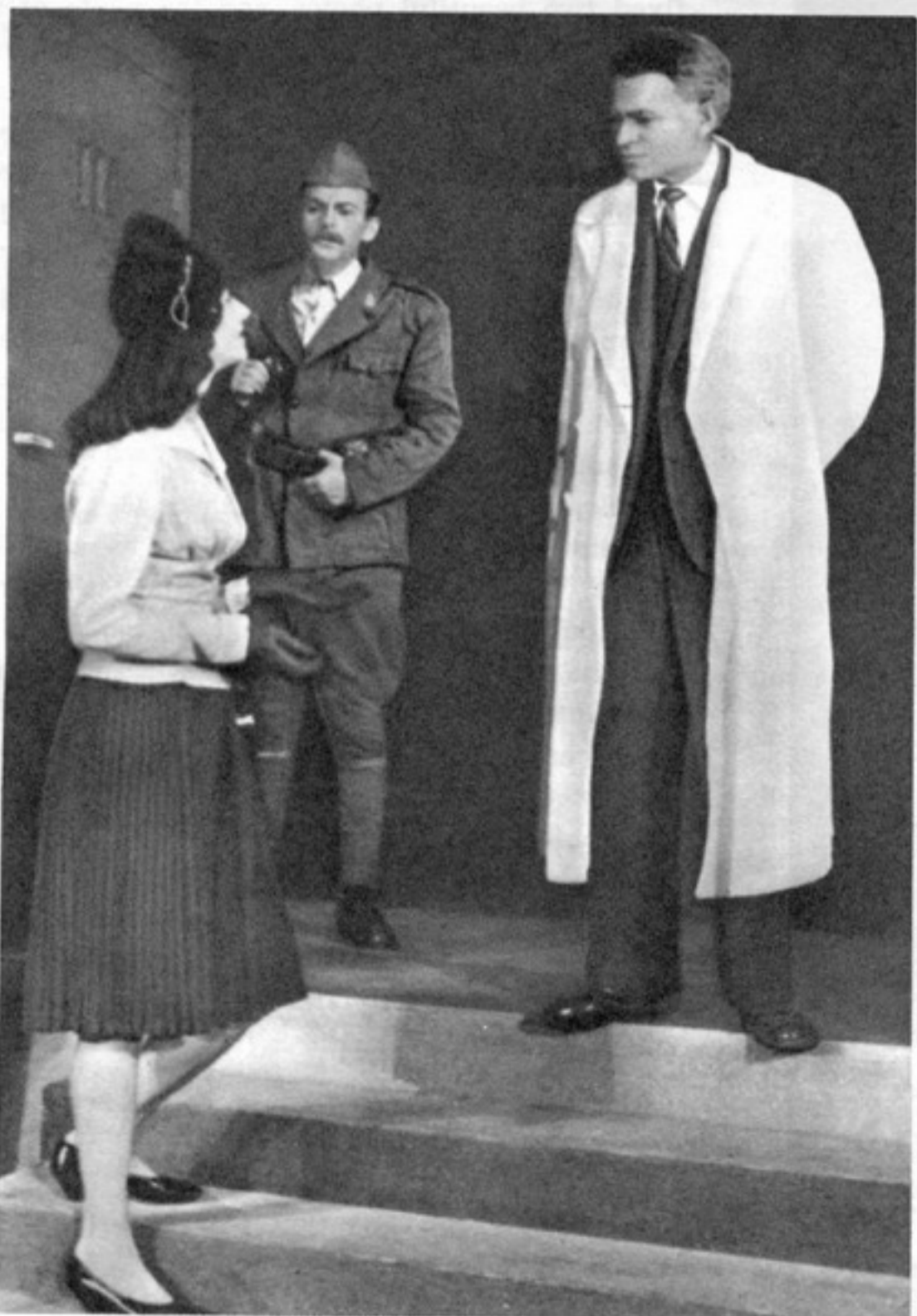
- ① In the role of the watchmaker in "The Kremlin chimes", a drama by N. Pogodin.
- ② K. Roshi in Bektashis role in "The second face", a drama by N. Pogodin.
- ③ In the drama "The tempest" of Cao Yu, Kadri Roshi in the role of Pu Juan.
- ④ In "Landlady of the hostel" of Goldon we see him in the role of Markez.
- ⑤ A snapshot from "The fox and the grapes" of G. Sigueiredo where K. Roshi plays Esop's part.
- ⑥ K. Roshi in Eshke's role in the play "Leipzig Trial" of L. Compagne — L. Kroufeld.
- ⑦ K. Roshi in the role of doctor Aleks in the drama "Doctor Aleks" by playwright Ibrahim Uruçi.



⑤



⑥



⑦

At the gates of the People's Theatre in the capital an old woman appears. She asks to meet Kadri Roshi the artist of merit. On meeting him they chat together as if they had not seen each other for ages.

This woman bent with age, with the burden of time is not K. Roshi's mother. His mother died when he was just a two-month-old baby. This woman is Gege Hurma a fellow peasant who reared Kadri on her own breast.

At the age of fifteen he was completely alone. His father died while his stepmother re-married. Kadri had warmly embraced mother Hurma, bid farewell to his native villagers and taken the long road.

Here is where his story begins.

It was the year 1941. A lad leaves the streets of Mallakstra, his knapsack slung over his shoulder, heading in no definite direction. On his way he stopped at Kavaja. As he was homeless and without shelter he slept in an empty barrel. From this very moment he began his life as a porter — a difficult and hard life. Those, who worked with him in those days can well remember him: a young and very thin boy.

This youngster who could declaim by heart whole verses by our poets of Renaissance, Naim and Cajupi now loaded and unloaded cement bags.

After some months, fate threw him at the Durrës harbour where he worked as a porter.

The workers' way of thinking greatly influenced, the moulding of his character, and not really knowing himself how, he joined the great proletariat.

At that time Mentor Xhemali who today is a well-known bass singer and has been awarded the title of People's Artists at the Opera and Ballet Theatre also worked there as a porter.

Later Kadri continued his work as a dishwasher at one of the Durrës restaurants. This stage of his life was very important because it was then that he became engulfed in the storm of the war. Suddenly one day, he was thrown into prison because the enemy had discovered, on the top floor of the restaurant building a cache of weapons and propaganda material used by the underground communists. Among the many suspects was also Kadri, who had no the slightest idea that the communist base existed. Thus he began prison life. It was there he read for the first time the drama "William Tell". There in prison he came to know the spirit of revolt and he learnt that the communists who had been arrested with him on that same day had broken out of the prison and escaped. . . Kadri was transferred to the prison of Tirana.

Thus he was gradually completing his "education". In 1944 as soon as the country was liberated he was sent to attend a course in the drama school. It is here that his way along the path of art began and this was, perhaps, one of the most difficult roads he traversed in life. He was given the tragedy "Hamlet" and was asked to declaim a soliloquy. He found himself in such a difficult position that even to this day he can well recall page 92 of the classical tragedy which he did not read to the end. He was told that he was unable to be accepted in the course of the drama school. But he insisted on continuing the path of art. His friends, former amateur's of the partizan theatre helped and incited him giving him greater confidence. Very often, almost all day long even without eating, you could find Kadri up the hills reading aloud for hours on end articles from the newspapers. But despite the great big progress he made during these practice hours, at the end of the course he was assigned the work. . . of a prompter.

Kadri Roshi was one of the first prompters of the Drama Theatre of the capital. But he was the strangest of prompters. He prompted actors without reading the text. Very often he accompanied his prompting with gestures and facial expression even telling the actors the indseen-scène. This happened because he was able to learn so quickly and analyse every role of the play. Although a prompter he mounted the stage very persistantly. The people's artist Mihal Popi accepted no other prompter but Kadri.

So Kadri always tireless in his efforts to play on the stage began to replace actors when they were absent.

Yet, minor roles could not reveal his real talent. Then he asked one of his friends to translate a foreign play for him. And he wanted to play a role in it. Under the direction of one of his class-mates, Andrea Malo, they rehearsed in silence Gogol's comedy "The Marriage". The staging of this play was a big success. Kadri Roshi was applauded for his warm and humane acting.

Thus the prompter imposed himself on the stage. He stopped acting on stage for a time in order to go on with his studies at the higher institute of dramatic art.

The course of his activity shows how through failures he grew into a true artist and form his own individuality which singles him out from the others on the stage. And all this is due to his hard and tenacious work. When he was assigned the role of Yago in the tragedy "Othello", he had to study very steadily and try hard to create a different figure from that required by the director of the time. He wanted to produce that character through more realistic and true-to-life interpretation so that Yago's role would be more organic.

The stage art lover who has seen K. Roshi playing about 100 roles both minor and little roles could not have failed to notice his individuality in acting. They have seen this in his interpretation of Hamlet and Yago, Esop and Gogol's Osip in "The inspector". Kadri Roshi has introduced to the stage many characters from the Albanian literature. They will live forever in the spectators' minds.

Kadri Roshi is one of those artists who knew to shape his artistic personality through conscientious and tireless efforts. With his life-like interpretation he won over the admiration of his art-loving people.

Landscape Through Philately

A Trip Through Albania

Two seas wash the Albanian shores: The Adriatic and the Ionian Seas. Plantations with olive groves and vineyards stretching along the coast give it a lyrical beauty, whereas high mountains give it a legendary grandeur. There is ever lasting snow on some of these mountains whereas orange, lemon and banana trees beautify the Albanian south coast. These contrasts are especially reflected recently in the Albanian philately. Our philately is also a rich theme reflecting aspects from the Albanian landscape. The mountains, plains, riviera, seas, lakes, countryside and towns etc. Some of these minor views are artistically reflected in the works of our most talented painters.

Stamps treating these themes are in general of a larger size thus giving evidence even to details. They also have beautiful and attractive colours.

These mountains are the Albanian Alps. Two Summits: One is "Maja e thatë" the (Dried summit) of Valbona (1), the other is "Maja e Gjerpërit", (the serpent's peak), but if we regard it from the view-point of beauty, Thethi (3) is far more beautiful. Mountaineers greatly admire these mountains of the North. Philately has fixed two beautiful photos, and the photo of a gorge named "Kanioni i ujit", (the Water Gorge) (4) as well as a valley. But this set of 6 photos would be incomplete if a view of the Lura Lakes (5), was not included where nature being aware of its beauty takes pride in its beauty. This landscape in this stamp is the "Lake of flowers", one of the miracles of Albanian nature. This is the most valuable stamp of this set with a value of 9 leks. Another set just as beautiful is the set of stamps composed of 8 views of the Albanian riviera.

Here is the sunset in the shore (6). It is a miniature worth 1 lek. Then here is another aspect from the beautiful coastal town of Saranda (7) and of the village of Piqeras (8). But the stamp worth 15 qindarka in this set is very interestnig. Its theme is Butrinti (9). It evokes early ages. Butrinti is an object of great interest to historians archeologists and tourists. The philatelists estimate this field from the artistic point of view too. This, together with other fields give shape to a beautiful ensemble of the Albanian maritime landscape which is completed by other views from the riviers as: Dhermi (10), the coastal area (11) and Borshi (12). The Albanian landscape is reflected by other fields too, but still the beautiful Albanian nature remains undiscovered by our Philately.

SHEFIK OSMANI



Associations of Friendship

Introduce Albania to the English Workers!

Joanna Seymour

Secretary of the "New Albania" Society
in England

The aim of the "New Albania" Society in England is to acquaint the English workers with Albania, with her history, with the Albanian people and the socialist successes. The rapid socialist development in Albania, pleases all the progressive peoples of the world. According to our possibilities, we have extended to the members of our Society — a membership which includes people of all walks of life: students, doctors, workers, teachers, technicians, agricultural workers, skilled and not skilled workers — a true knowledge about Albania. We receive letters from all over the country in which people ask for literature and different



The opening ceremony of the Albanian exhibition in Vienna.

Greeting New Albania

Hilda Duffek

Secretary of Austria-Albanian
Friendship Association

Our Austria-Albanian Friendship Association which exercises its activity alongside with 32 other Austria-Foreign Countries Associations, in the framework of Austrian cultural center tries to organize as many exhibitions, film shows, conferences as possible, aiming at developing and strengthening contacts between our two countries, on the basis of cultural and friendly relations, to let the Austrian people know the all-round achievements of New Albania. Some of the main activities organized by our Association last year which evoked a keen interest among the Austrian people and foreign visitors are: the ethnographic exhibition, the exhibition of handicraft products, the exhibition on tourism, on Albanian postage stamps, and the "Socialist Albania on March" exhibition, as well as many literary evening parties with works by Albanian authors, feature and documentary film shows and conferences on impressions from Albania.

The talent, work and vitality of the Albanian working and peace-loving people are highly appraised in all these activities. Those who have known the then Albania have surprisingly but with respect noticed great changes and achievements made in New Albania, led by the distinguished leader Comrade Enver Hoxha and the Government of the People's Republic of Albania.

The innumerable visitors who visited the exhibitions have shown a great interest in and have put many questions about Albania expressing their respect for the Albanian people's art and the successes achieved in all fields of life, expressing also their desires to visit Albania as tourists.

The Austria-Albanian Friendship Association has tried to organize its activities not only in Vienna but also in other cities so that the whole of Austria should know something about the beauties of Albanian nature, about the excellent Albanian popular art, about the all-round achievements of New Albania. Thus, for example the exhibition opened in Innsbruck was a full success. Considering the high interest of the Austrian people for Albania, its art, its culture and its achievements, we have planned to open exhibitions on painting, on historical monuments etc, to show a number of Albanian feature and documentary films, to hold conferences about Albania as well as literary and musical evening parties. All this will be organized not only in Vienna with the members of the Association but also in many parts of the country. Our work this year started with the meeting where it was spoken about the achievements in Albania; An exhibition on tourism was opened and a film was shown both in the Association and in Mistelbach City for the pupils and teachers of the city. In this way, our Association, having the mission to make Albania known to the Austrians, makes its contribution to the strengthening of friendship between our two peoples.



Recently the Britain-Albanian Friendship Association published the first issue of "Albania" Bulletin to introduce the achievements of our people with the British workers.

In the photo: A cover of the first issue of "Albania" Bulletin.

information about Albania as for example about Albanian education, science, music, policy, agriculture, history and folklore. Many people read with great pleasure and interest the "New Albania" Magazine, the History of the Party of Labour of Albania as well as Comrade Enver Hoxha's works.

Some Albanian films, especially the film "Conquering the Death" were shown in all the parts of the country. This film has produced a deep impression on the English, because they, too, in the past have suffered from the nazi bombardments.

Many members of our Society, who have visited Albania, have brought back coloured photos which have been shown at public meetings, at youth clubs, at universities and in groups of people interested in Albania.

During the winter months, we have organized many social and musical parties with Albanian folk music. In November we held a meeting in the centre of London to celebrate the 25th anniversary of Albania's liberation. This meeting was attended by many people. In many cities of England and in universities, branches of the Society are set up and through literature the Society is becoming widely known.

Often we receive questions from journalists, writers and artists about life and work in Albania. The capitalist press has often published calumnies about Albania, but we have rejected them with facts.

This summer, we are to open a photo-exhibition about life and work in Albania, which we with intent to send outside of London, too. The Society has started publishing a monthly bulletin which will be distributed to its members and friends.

We greatly rejoice at the big strides which are leading, Albania toward genuine socialism, under the leadership of the Party of Labour of Albania headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha.

We send warm fraternal greetings to all the friends of Albania.

Foreigner About Albania

A Great Source of Inspiration



The members of the Vietnamese Delegation in Tirana.

Tran Binh

Head of the Delegation of the Trade Union Federation for the Liberation of South Viet Nam

It was a great honour for us to be given the chance of paying a visit to beautiful Albania. First of all, on behalf of the working class and people of South Viet

Nam, we extend to the fraternal Albanian working class and people the greetings of an ardent militant solidarity.

From the May Day manifestation in Tirana as well as from the short visits in some regions of your country, we learned that the Albanian working class and the heroic Albanian people, have traditions which were clearly reflected not only in the struggle against the Italian fascists and German nazis but in the struggle for the building of socialism too.

Under the leadership of the PLA with Comrade Enver Hoxha at its lead, you changed Albania from a poor and backward country in the past into a country with an advanced industry and developed agriculture. Everywhere rise factories and plants: the

cultural and the educational work is on the stage of its uninterrupted development; everywhere in Albania people do all they can to completely electrify the country within the year 1971.

We rejoice at the great successes you have achieved and look upon them as a valuable contribution to the common cause of the revolutionary peoples of the world and the people of South Vietnam.

A people with traditions of long standing in the struggle against foreign invaders, the Albanian people are in full solidarity with the war the South Vietnamese people are waging against the American aggressors for national salvation and have accorded it a valuable moral and material help.

The Enthusiasm of the Albanian People

**Ilia Frunz
Savian Bulaku**

The Delegation of the Central Council of the Rumanian General Trade Unions, at the invitation the Central Council of the Albanian Trade Unions, attended the May Day celebrations in Tirana. On this occasion we extend to all the workers of socialist Albania warm fraternal greetings from the workers of the Socialist Republic of Rumania.

The Delegation of the Rumanian Trade Unions noticed with pleasure the enthusiasm and love, the Albanian people cherish for

their PLA and their determination to fulfil the tasks in the future.

The visits and talks we had with different workers and activists of Trade Unions in different cities, Tirana, Durrës, Berat, Fieri and Vlora, gave us the possibility to learn about the successes achieved by the fraternal Albanian people in all the fields of life, economic and social-cultural fields.

We wish the Albanian Trade Unions and the Albanian workers further successes in the building of socialism in the People's Republic of Albania.

We Saw Everywhere the Ardent Support of the Albanian



From left to right: Ibrahim Bashir from Palestine, Najef Abu Suid from Syria, Habib Husein from Iraq.

Ibrahim Bashir
of the Palestinian Trade Union Federation
Najef Abu Suid
of the General Trade Union Federation of Syria
Bervarda Mohamed
of the Labour Union of Morocco
Habib Husein
of the General Trade Union of Iraq

We want to tell about our deep and wonderful impressions of the manifestation of the brave Albanian people on the May Day, on the day of solidarity with all the workers of the world.

Our words are sincere, without decorations, words spoken only among comrades-in-arms. We will express that which we saw and felt.

May Day celebrations of the workers of the capital were characterized first of all by a liveliness and an undescrivable enthusiasm of the broad working masses. We explained this joy and enthusiasm of the masses by the great successes, by the great victories achieved by your people. We saw a proud and happy people, building their country with gigantic and rapid paces and achieved good results in the industrial, agricultural and cultural development. The fulfilment ahead of schedule of the Five-Years Plan,

A Youth Conscious of Its Duty

Uliano Lucas Agliani
Italian publicist

In the heroic struggles for the creation of the Albanian socialist state, the youth play a first-hand role. Enthusiastic and conscious of their duty, one can see them inspired by the same spirit of self-sacrifice in every corner of the country.

I saw the youth building the railway along the Elbasan-Korça road on a rocky ground with violent torrents rich in waters. I saw them working under a hot sun, to give to agriculture for ages uncultivated lands but now turned into terraces of olive-trees and citrus-trees. I saw them in factories as well as in construction-sites, happy at work and in their discussions at meetings, contributing thus to the improvement of work and production, conscious about the importance of culture at school. The youth of the pioneers organization I saw on the united collective farm in Korça with red-ties round their necks sing now a song and they look pure in soul and body.

Behind them a row of new buildings in the village, once a marsh. The school, the ambulance, the home-for-the aged and beside me the teachers ready to start work.

Korçë. Entrance to the Music School. Pupils discussing near the portraits of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. Such Music Schools have been created in these recent years.

Photo: by the Italian journalist Uliano Aliani.



People for the Arab Peoples

shows at the same time the high consciousness of the working class of your country, educated by the PLA.

During the time the workers of the capital paraded, we saw how well politically educated and what a high cultural level the working class and the broad masses of your country possess. They are not isolated and confined within the borders of their country. We saw a people with a high political consciousness, who closely follow the national liberation struggles waged by the peoples of the world, who understand the nature of the struggle waged by the revolutionary peoples against imperialism, colonialism and zionism.

We saw your support to the peoples who have grasped the arms in the enthusiastic greetings for the heroic and liberation struggles of the Vietnamese people and the Palestinian people, etc.

May Day celebrations were characterized by a perfect organization, that there was no need to put special guards to preserve the order. This once more goes to show the high ideological and political level and the high revolutionary consciousness of the broad masses.

During that magnificent parade we saw the undescrivable love the people cherish for the leaders and the leaders for the people.

This was also noticed in the enthusiastic cheers the people of the capital gave to hero-leaders, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Albania in the World

Diplomatic relations established

— The Government of the People's Republic of Albania and the Government of the Arab Republic of Libya, proceeding from the desire of further strengthening the friendly cooperation, agreed that between the two countries diplomatic relations be established and diplomatic representatives at ambassadorial level be exchanged.

— The Government of the People's Republic of Albania and the Danish Government agreed that between the two countries diplomatic relations be established and diplomatic representatives at ambassadorial level exchanged.

— The Government of the People's Republic of Albania and the Government of the Republic of Central Africa agreed to establish diplomatic relations and to exchange diplomatic representatives at ambassadorial level.

Albania at International Fairs

The Albanian pavilions in the International Fairs of Cairo, Paris and Florence, where aspects of the socialist building in our country, artistic products of the Albanian handicraft and the Albanian export, were exhibited, attracted the attention and interest of many visitors.

In the closing ceremony of the Paris Fair, the Albanian pavilion was awarded a medal and an honorable diploma.

The Albania Popular Art Exhibition in Vienna

In the 20th century Museum of Vienna, Exhibition of Artistic Works of some European countries was opened. Our country was represented by 8 big stands, on which a number of articles of the Albanian popular art were on show. The visitors were interested in and admired the beauty of the Albanian popular art.

Conference on Albania

Mahmud Nagib Abu El Leil, Egyptian publicist, who visited our country last year read out in April this year two reports on: "The Albanian woman before and after the liberation of Albania" and "The role the Albanian woman plays in production and in the political and social life of the country". The conferences, which were organized and presided over by Mufide Abdel Brasman, Vice-Chairman of the National Assembly and Chairman of the Organization of Islamic Women of the UAR, were attended by many women leaders of central organizations of different societies of women of UAR, jurists of the state machine etc.

— The People's University of Bucharest organized a conference at which Prof. Xhelku Maksutoviç spoke about the impressions of the visit he paid last year to Albania.

Finally Prof. Nikolae Caqir said the history of the Albanian people deserves to be carefully studied, because they are a people who were not blended with the different foreign invaders and preserved by means of struggle all their characteristic features as a people and as a nation.

An Albanian Delegation Takes Part in the Commemoration of the 25th Anniversary of the Nazi Concentration Camp in Mat hausen

The 25th anniversary of the liberation of the Nazi concentration camp, where hundreds of thousands of antifascist martyrs, of all the nations of Europe met with their death, was commemorated in Mauthausen, Austria. In front of the monument to the Albanian martyrs took place a pilgrimage of the anti-fascist participants of different countries who respectfully bowed to the memory of those fallen and laid down wreaths and bouquets of flowers. On the occasion of the commemorative ceremony at the monument to the Albanian martyrs wreaths were laid down by the Delegation of the Albanian Veterans of the Anti-Fascist War, by the Austria-Albanian Friendship Association, by the Chinese Trade Representation in Vienna, by the M-L Party of Austria, by the Albanian residents in Austria, by the Austrian Committee of Resistance etc.

An Albanian Delegation to the International Congress for South-Eastern European Studies

A Delegation of scholars of the People's Republic of Albania attended the Second Congress of the International Association of South-Eastern European Studies which held its proceedings from May 7 to May 13, 1970 in Athens.



The Illyrian Seamen

Illyrians who were inhabitants of along coast line began sailing the seas since early times. They knew about and sailed across the Adriatic and Ionian Seas long before the Greek and Roman seamen. At the beginning of the first millenium before our era the Illyrian seamen from Ionian coast in between Vlora and Butrinti crossed the sea and reached South Italy. The Illyrians had not only a commercial but also a military fleet. The historian of antiquity Polibius wrote that Agron in the 3d century B.C. was in possession of a very big fleet. This Illyrian fleet, in the year of 229 B.C. defeated the strong Greek fleet near Paksos Island off the Greek coast. The Illyrian seamen distinguished themselves also in the wars against Rome.



Houses Above Water

During the excavations made in the prehistoric Maliqi settlement (Korça District, south Albania) archeologists unearthed a whole area covered with poles. They are oak-tree poles with a sharp edge stuck into earth. Seemingly a platform must have been erected on them and the houses on the platform. This kind of settlement known by the name of "palafit" has been widely in use since ancient times. Palafits were built in places covered with water and being cut off from land, they served as a good protection from any danger from without.

The Maliqi Palafit must have been built up during the Copper Age, apparently at a time when the level of water rose considerably at this place. On the wooden platform huts which served as dwelling houses were put up.



The Aeroplane with the Engine Out of Commission

The flying is drawing to the decisive stage. All of a sudden an accident: a defect in the engine!

The aeroplane shiver like a bird that has been hit in the air. The aeroplane's heart stopped beating at the height of 6,000 metres.

Those were really difficult moments for the young Albanian pilot Bilal Sina. But he was able to keep his presence of mind and did not lose heart and faith in his own strength, even when connection with the airfield was cut off.

... The aeroplane began to come gradually down and near the land. At those moments the pilot sustained another unexpected misfortune: one wheel would not come open. Yet he did not lose his presence of mind. 11 minutes had passed ever since the engine came out of commission — and Bilal Sina descending from a height of 6,000 metres landed the aeroplane off the runway, thus saving himself and the aeroplane.



The Birds' Day

On April the 5th of every year the Albanian children celebrate Birds' Day. The aim of this Day is that children become acquainted with the value of birds for agriculture as exterminators of many pests; that they better love birds and help them to breed favourably. The preparatory work begins a few days before. Talks are given on the utility of birds. On Birds' Day the children go to the forests dancing and singing. There they place nests in the tree branches. Soon birds come to the box-shaped nests.

The celebration of Birds' Day is organized and managed by the young pioneer's organization together with the Ministry of Agriculture.



Tirana

Six years ago, in 1964, Tirana celebrated the 350th anniversary of its founding. In historical documents, Tirana is first mentioned in the XV century, to show the field that stretches round the present city. The saying goes that the founder of Tirana is Sulejman Pshë Mulleti (Bargjini) who, at the beginning of the XVIIth century, built a mosque, a bath-house, and an inn in order to attract the inhabitants. None of these buildings has been preserved. The mosque, which bore the date of construction of 1614, was burned down during the battle for the liberation of Tirana, which took place in November of 1944.

Tirana turned into the capital of Albania 50 years ago, in January 1920. But in spite of that it had not any development. It was only after liberation that Tirana became a great industrial and cultural centre. Today it boasts of nearly 200,000 inhabitants.

Within 400 Years 32 Times It Changed Its Boss

Hardly has any other city lived such swift events and suffered so many conquests as Durrës did, — during the Middle Ages and particularly from the XI to XIV centuries.

During 1040-41 and 1043 years, two uprisings were unfolded in the city of Durrës and its suburbs. Another revolt took place in 1077. Durrës was conquered by the insurrectionists. At the turn of the XI century Durrës was conquered by the Normans. In 1096, the French crusaders set foot on Durrës. Being in the reign of Byzance, the city was once more reoccupied by the Normans in 1185. 20 years later it passed over into the hands of the Venetians. It was conquered by Teodor, the despot of Epirus. It passed on from the hands of Byzantines' in 1271 to the reign of Charles Anjuin the First.

The Serbians came in the city in 1296. And in succession they left room for Venetians, Serbians and Bulgarians. From 1308 to 1392, the Albanian feudals, Topias reigned over the city with intervals. The Venetians took again over its control until 1501, when it was taken over by the Turks.

Treasure — Troves

In the course of excavations there have been found and are often discovered treasure-troves. They were hidden in the earth, in times of danger or wars and remained there because their owners died and their successors didn't know anything about them. These treasures have not only material value but scientific one as well, for it is through them that important historic data can be obtained. A great deal of these treasure-troves, which were found during the period of foreign occupations, disappeared or were plundered. It so happened with a treasure-trove that was found in Durrës in 1941, that had been hidden in the second century of our era, and save for 3,000 silver coins nothing else was left.

Among treasure-trove found after liberation, of an interest are the small treasure-troves of Gjonmi of Elbasani and Sauku of Tirana, which contained only ancient coins. Byzantine coins contained the treasures found in Permet and in Lura.

While in Mesopotam of Saranda were found coins of the XIV and XV centuries.

Two Cultural Monuments of Two Epochs

The new "Alexander Moisiu", Palace of Culture, a grand and modern cultural center, was inaugurated in 1965 in the coastal city of Durrës.

In the course of laying the foundation of this building, relics of an ancient building were discovered. It was a spa building.

This discovery is cautiously preserved. After descending some stairs within the Palace of Culture, you may get acquainted with the relics of the public bath-house, which pertains to the constructions of the first centuries of our era.

Issues of Literature

On the National Physiognomy of Present-Day Albanian Literature

Every literature has, naturally, the content and colour of its own homeland, of the soil on which it has been born. The literatures of different countries have connection with and exert influence on each other, when, their philosophical stands and esthetic viewpoints coincide. This is a known and indispensable truth, for there is no culture that is confined within itself, for the progressive and revolutionary ideas captivate mankind, by finding real expression in the realities of individual countries.

Yet the present-day Albanian literature, with a remarkable national tradition, particularly in the domain of poetry, has its pronounced original features. These characteristics bear their historical mark and, of course, evolve in accordance with time and the development of its own social content. But there exist some features that remain ready at hand almost in all phases of literature and make up its national feature.

An important national feature of our literature is the vehement temperament with which life is looked through the multifarious and particoloured nuances that pertain to our literary works. The Albanian poetry is always presided by a romanticism, which, naturally, has a historic and social spring, but it yet depends on the lively temperament of our people, on the beautiful colours of nature, on the mere fact that the Albanian has, generations on end, been yearningly and desirous to live up to see his country free and prosperous. This temperament is felt at present even in this aspect, but it is enriched with a greater power of thought, fighting spirit, and dynamic of life. The peculiar meditative coldness and "objective" is not characteristic of our poetry and prose, which seethes with passions, contains lyrical parenthesis, contrasts and rich figures, that spring up from the variation of life itself and of the close relations of the poet with nature. The style and ways of writing are different in our literature and this is understandable and natural. The common principles of socialist realism don't hamper, but on the contrary set up real possibilities that, by serving the people, one can find out artistic language, one can affirm his personality as an artist. It is through the common course of progressive ideals that one can find himself and better express his word in art.

In spite of the peculiarities of styles and varying forms, we can say that there are some artistic features that unite our writers.

Poetry is a component part of our works, in different genres. It is included in the composition of work, at one time openly and passionately, at another time in a more restricted manner. Naturally, without poetry, there can be no art, in a broader meaning, but our meaning is concerned with an outstanding feature that strikes the eyes in our literature works. Another important artistic feature is the expression of thought that is laconic at large, which, doesn't philosophize much and openly. The enrichment of our literature with the philosophical thought is not carried out through monologues and prolonged dialogues, but through scenes where many a moment are implied, where the connection of feeling with action plays a great role and the known components of literature, as the description of nature, lyrical impetus etc, still takes a visible place.

There has been developed the literature that reveals the poetry of simple life, the small dramas. But, in general, the characteristics of our best works which are taken to heart by our people, is the dramatization, the bitter and clear conflicts, and the contradictory clashes. This is associated even with the stage our country is going through, with the continuation of revolution and the struggle against anything old, for the triumph of the new.

These features are observed in the poetry and prose works of I. Kadare, J. Xoxa, P. Marko, D. Agolli and in a lot of works of other authors.

The close link with folklore, and at the meantime the avoidance of it, is also a characteristic of a lot of our works. Here, the question is not to imitate folklore and remain on its level, but to acknowledge it and make much use of its unlimited richness that springs from the popular sources.

The new Albanian literature, being connected with the realistic and progressive world works, is blazing through its own way. And having blazed a path of its own, national, it makes its own contribution to the treasure — house of the world culture.

Literary critic
Dalan Shapilo

Products of the Albanian Craftsmanship



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The union of artisans and the development of different handicrafts has rendered it possible for the artistic works in our country to reach a higher level. The all-round help, the state is giving to the artisan-masters has made it possible for every district to establish its own artistic workshop.

In the "Migjeni" Artistic Workshop in Tirana, there are a great number of workers, who with their hands perpetuate the beauties and traditions of our popular art. In this handicraft workshop there are a number of articles which enchant one by their beauty. This workshop produces not only articles for decorative aims like vases, carved articles, etc, but also articles of functional aims like cigarette-boxes, bijouterie-boxes, plates, pyrographic boxes, etc. Likewise, a great place is occupied in this workshop by the copper articles, characterized by an elegance, purity and originality. This skill is widely used in our country. Jugs and ewers have been the principal means of domestic use. With silk and wool, elegant artistic works are made. The works woven with woollen threads, like rugs and carpets, for instance, etc are noted for their simplicity of motives and harmony of colours. The national costumes in miniature have been developed to a large scale. These works clearly speak about the artistic skill of our people.

Today the Albanian artistic products, more than ever, are on the way of their full development and they are well known in the international markets.

In the three photos here you see some of the products of "Migjeni" Artistic Workshop.



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- ① Dolls in folk costumes.
- ② Porcelain works.
- ③ Copper wares.

Photos: by Mazreku.



Recently, the Opera and Ballet Theatre put on stage "Lola", a ballet by the composer S. N. Vasilenko. This work was composed during the days of the Second World War when Leningrad was besieged by the German fascists. The "Lola" ballet treats an episode from the struggle of the Spanish people against the French occupation by Napoleon's troops. Ganimet Vendresha in the role of Lola and Petrit Vorpsi in Pablo's role.

Photo: by S. Xhillari

Kjell Sundvall

Majvagen 12, 95100 Lulea — Sweden

Last summer I visited Great Britain and I met there a friend of mine who had been in your country. He gave me some "New Albania" Magazines. There is another friend of mine here in Sweden who has visited your country too. He has told us plenty of good things about Albania. Now we are reading a lot of books about Albania and please send us as many books, newspapers, magazines as possible. We read about Albania whatever we come across.

Boukbaten Malika

Batiment B.4, Nr. 401, St. Hubert IV.
Oran — Algeria.

Zater Rachid

8 Rue IBN Batouta, Medioni-Oran-Algerie

First of all please allow us to greet the glorious Albanian people and all those who fight for their development, Comrade Enver Hoxha in particular.

We are a group of students who started to know your country through a book about Albania. This book helps us to know Albania in such a framework that it makes us follow her in her development. The painful experience of the past has provided to Albania a correct and determined ideology. Albania today is a country where life develops dynamically and vividly. Present-day Albania is rapidly developing and being transformed. Subscribing to "New Albania" Magazine and other newspapers will help us to better know the revolutionary Albania.

Bilkasem Bin Saleh Elhasuni

15 Khanefi 1353 — Tunisie

I am very much pleased indeed with your "New Albania" Magazine which I received from a friend of mine. I read it and learnt a lot of your very good work. Its content attracts readers greatly. I made up my mind to send this letter to the Albanian friends requesting "New Albania" Magazine so that I learn more about the economic development and your country in general.

Belimane Abdelhafid

20 Rue Bouhannâ Messaoud Nr. 1
Perdjioua Constantine — Algeria

I am an Arab young man who greatly love your country and people and I take a keen interest in the tremendous and all-round achievements scored by your country. I have a very strong desire to see the revolutionary youth of your country, the revolutionary youth of socialism who have supported and are supporting the advanced socialist system in Albania.

"New Albania" Magazine is the only window through which we see the struggle and the development of the Albanian people.

W. Moolhonjaen

Baanstroat 149, Schaesberg (L) Holland

I study political sciences at the university in Holland. I am very much interested in socialism and communism. I am interested in your socialist country and as a member of the only Marxist-Leninist Party

of Holland I awfully support the Albanian people.

This summer if possible I would like to visit Albania and learn about the political, economic and social-cultural situation of your country. I ask you to send me as much information about Albania as possible.

Sebastiana Sogo

Viale Italia, Nr. 31
07100 Sassari (Sardegna)

I have learnt from Albanian comrades about the courage of those who have fought for the liberation of their country, their ideological moulding achieved under the correct leadership of the P.L.A. in the 25 years of hard work, their pride to carry on the technical, agricultural and intellectual progress.

I mean that your magazine is of great value to us and wherever it arrives here it brings us together to read and comment on and we want to learn from it how a class trade union must be, for the mere reason that none of the Italian magazines is able to clearly and simply tell it to the working masses.

Hans-Hartwig Lau

Spartacus Bookshop
Norbert Marxen

239 Flensburg Toosbystr. 3

Would you, please, send us "New Albania" Magazines to "Spartacus" Bookshop "Rote Garde" — Flensburg? This is the youth organisation bookshop of the German Communist Party (M-L) in Flensburg. We would be most grateful to have them as soon as possible.

Enrigue Magorga

Apartado National 4348
Bogota-Colombia

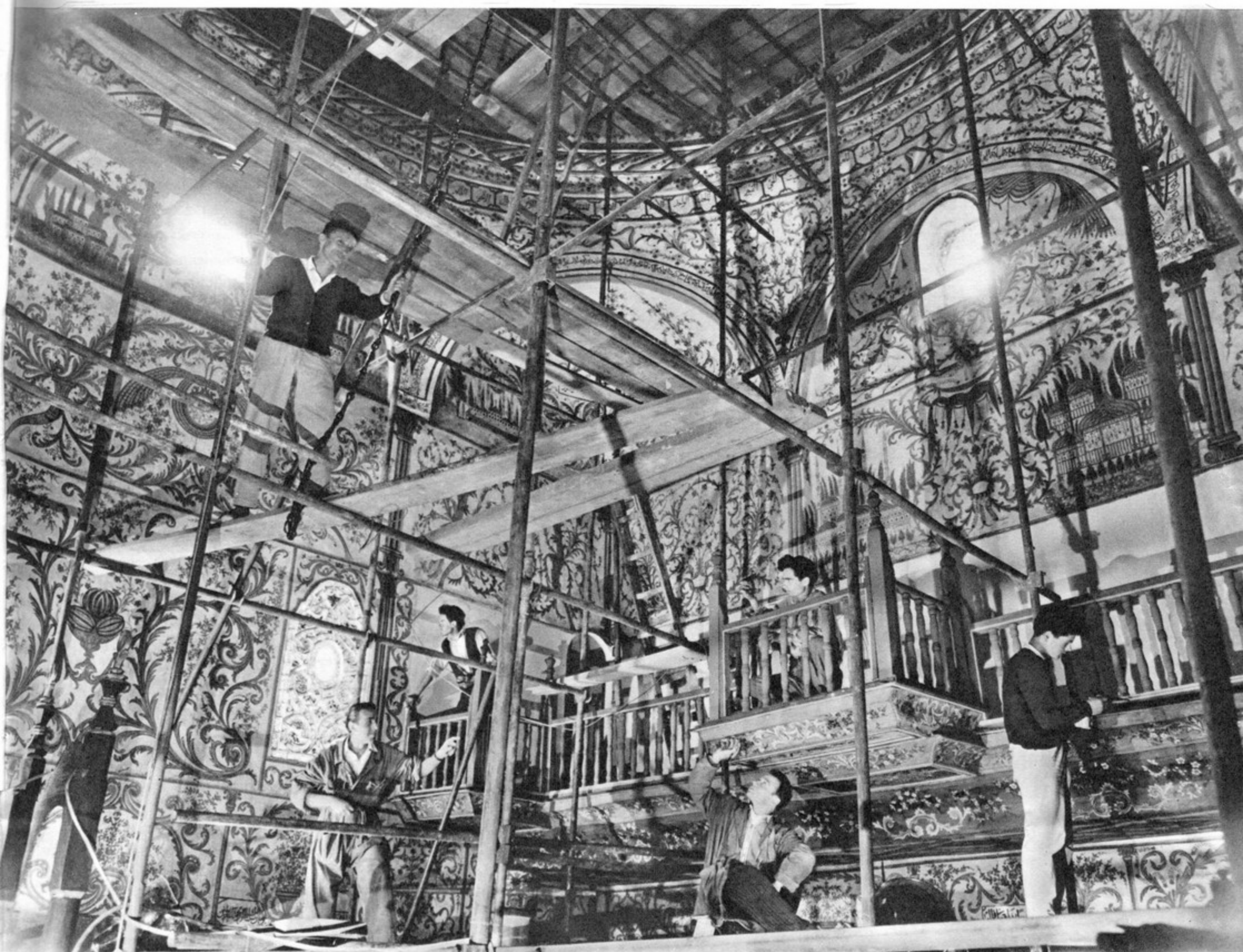
I have the pleasure to have read your magazine. I like it very much. On the letters' page you mention Radio-Tirana. Could you, write the hours and the wave-lengths of your radio broadcasts? Could you introduce the Albanian language in your magazine?

I am a student and it is a pity I can't subscribe your magazine but I hope you will answer my letter.

Augusto Sciarini

Via Panfilo Castaldi, 19
20 124 Milano — Italy

I, a former Italian partisan, am a socialist with Marxist-Leninist views and I greatly wish to receive magazines and other materials from you in order to become better acquainted with the life of the Albanian fellow workers and to compare thus with the life of the Italian workers who are constantly subject to oppression and discrimination by the Italian capitalist bourgeoisie. On behalf of my comrades I ask from you for a picture of the great leader of socialism, Comrade Enver Hoxha, under whose leadership the red banner of Marxist-Leninist socialism is being kept high, contrary to other Socialist and Communist Parties which not only have stained this banner but have also laid it under the feet of capitalists playing thus the game of the bourgeoisie against the workers' interests.



Restoration work in Et'hem Bey Mosque in Tirana.

Photo: by M. Kallfa

Past Values Preservation Institute

Rich and varicoloured is the cultural, artistic, architectural and historical heritage our country has preserved since ancient times and which belongs to all historical periods.

Albania, due to her geographical position, during important periods of European history, has been close to and nearly forever in contact with the economic and cultural centers of the world. Under such circumstances, our forefathers had not only been

isolated, but, on the contrary, they had profited much by those cultural centers and simultaneously had made their valuable contribution to the fund of the world's culture.

Among the great values of cultural materials that we inherit from our past-gone generations, an important place hold the cultural monuments of different genres, which are a great national value. These

immutable treasures, works of many generations, make up a mosaic in the history of our art and culture.

The estimation, preliminary and partial researches that have been made into these rich cultural materials, are more and more bringing to light their great importance and are paving the way for history, for economic, political, social, artistic and cultural development of the ancient inhabitants of our



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country. These lively datas throw light upon the ethnical issue of our people, on their autochthonous character on the ethnic and cultural unity of the Albanian people from north to south, on succession of the Illyrian culture on our soil, and refute the calumnies of the bourgeois historiographers, who seek to deny the creative abilities of our people and blacken our past.

Perhaps, the inheritance of material culture has suffered more innumerable and immutable damages in our country than anywhere else in the world centuries on end until lately. The anti-popular regimes of the past had hardly paid any attention to and taken care of these cultural, artistic, architectural, and historic values, which could survive the destructive waves of the hordes and the foreign conquests, calamities, disasters of times, and the damages sustained by the ignorance of the ruling cliques. They had been left to their fate and given concessions to imperialist powers.

Such a situation continued until the end of the Second World War, at a time, when for the first time in the history of our people, the people's power set hand to these cultural values. Immediately after liberation the Law "on Preserving Monuments and Rare Natural Things" was drawn; it put an end once and forever to the damages and plundering of monuments, which, were claimed to be the common property of the whole people. By

a special decision of the Council of Ministers the following cities were declared City-Museums: Berati, Gjirokastra, the underground of Durrës City and the old quarter of it as well as the old bazar of Kruja. These official acts and others alike, constitute the juridical basis on which the whole work in the field of monuments was laid.

The Institute of the Cultural Monuments is engaged in preserving, storing and restoring of monuments. The increase of volume and the standard of storied and restorative works during the last 3-4 years, speaks clear of the broad extension our work has taken on in this field. All the restorative work is already based on scientific basis. As a result of continual care a great number of monuments that were damaged in the course of centuries, have been saved from complete destruction and they are now shown in their real historic and artistic values. Workers of the Institute of Cultural Monuments are conscious of this fact which constitutes one of our profound patriotic tasks to our forefathers in order that these cultural values, which are intercourse with the past, be conveyed to the coming generations in their full value and authenticity. We make a clear difference between religion as ideology and exploiting classes which poisons the consciousness of the people and historic architectural and artistic values of the cult buildings,

- ① St. Mary Monastery, Goranxi Village — Gjirokastra District.
- ② Medieval Castle of Lezha.
- ③ Bas-relief on the outside walls of the Mesopotam Church.
- ④ The Bachelor's Mosque in Berat.
- ⑤ St. Nicolas Church in the Mesopotam Village, Saranda District.

Photos: by R. Veseli

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hidden, came to light, and historic values, that have enriched the restored monuments, and important historic conclusions have also been drawn. Preliminary studies and the summing-up of the scientific experience that has been obtained on these works, constitute the contribute that the Institute of Cultural Monuments has given to albanological science, particularly in the domain of the history of architecture. Of a great value are the scientific researches on the architectural

physiognomy of the medieval Illyrian city, on genesis and popular architectural evolution.

An abundant richness to the fund of culture and art of our people make up the popular architecture of Albanian countryside. The rapid growth of our new socialist countryside bring about the inevitable substitution of the traditional architecture of countryside. Therefore, the Institute of Cultural Monuments is faced with a great task to

which are the result of the creative ability of our gifted people. It is precisely for this reason that an amount of the cult monuments (over 100 churches, mosques etc are preserved lawly by the state.)

A re-estimation of the historic, architectural and artistic monuments is felt now when the hand of the restorer is set upon. It may be observed at the architectural ensembles of "Kala" and "13 Shtatori" quarters of the City-Museum of Berati, at the characteristic bazar of Gjirokastra and Kruja, at the Illyrian city of Zgerdheshi and Lezha, at the nymphs of Apollonia, Middle Ages castles of Durrës, Kruja, Petrela, Preze, Peqini, Rodonit etc. . . at the Voskopoja Churches and Mborja (Korça) Marmirioti (Vlora) Mesopotamit (Saranda), Shelcanit (Elbasan) and at the other cult monuments, at the characteristic houses of the Museum-City of Gjirokastra, Tirana, Kruja etc.

A particular attention is paid to the storing and restorative work of historic monuments and especially to those that have to do with the history of our Party and the National Liberation War, whose value stands mainly on the splendour of the historical events that took place in them.

Taking the essential principles into consideration, on which the restorative work is guarded, and from the researches and excavations done during the process of restoration, now surroundings that till late had been



better documenting this architecture and setting into preservation of its characteristic specimens. The solving of this task would serve to the setting up of the coming natural museum, where the architecture of all districts of our country would be represented.

Stilian Adhami

Vice-Director of the Institute of Cultural Monuments



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Front cover: Cheer up little children, the future is yours!

Photo: by J. Manoli.

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"NEW ALBANIA"

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Yes, 1.72 m.

Photo: by E. Shabani

SPORTS

Struggling for the first ball.

Photo: by E. Shabani



Five Points to Reach the Pedestal

Recently our sportsman Rexhep Rapushi from the Vlora City achieved a visible success. At a meeting of the best marksmen of our country he broke the shooting record with pistol against silhouettes gathering 591 points. His previous record was 586 points. Thus this Albanian marksman is only 5 points far from the world record.

Other marksmen, boys and girls, in the last few years have achieved results of international standard.

In the Roll of the Best of the World

This is the well-known high-jumper Marieta Pronjari, master of sports and student at the "Vojo Kushi" Physical Education Institute. Recently she improved again her national record of high-jumping reaching the height of 1.72 m. which is a result of international standard; thus placing our athlete in the roll of the best women high-jumpers of the world.

Of the Most Favourite

Yes, football is among the most favourite sports. This is evident from the wide participation of teams in the national championship. There take part 25 football teams in the second category alone, this year. Many of these teams represent production centres and agricultural cooperatives as for example the state agricultural enterprise of Sukth in the Durres District, the agricultural cooperative of Polican, Berati Distict, "The Miner" team of Tepelena Mine etc.



The game of Swords.

"The Game of Swords"

Since ancient times, our people have created a lot of sporting games from the simplest up to the most complicated. Through them, they have reflected their bent and ability, temperament, power, valour, skill and courage.

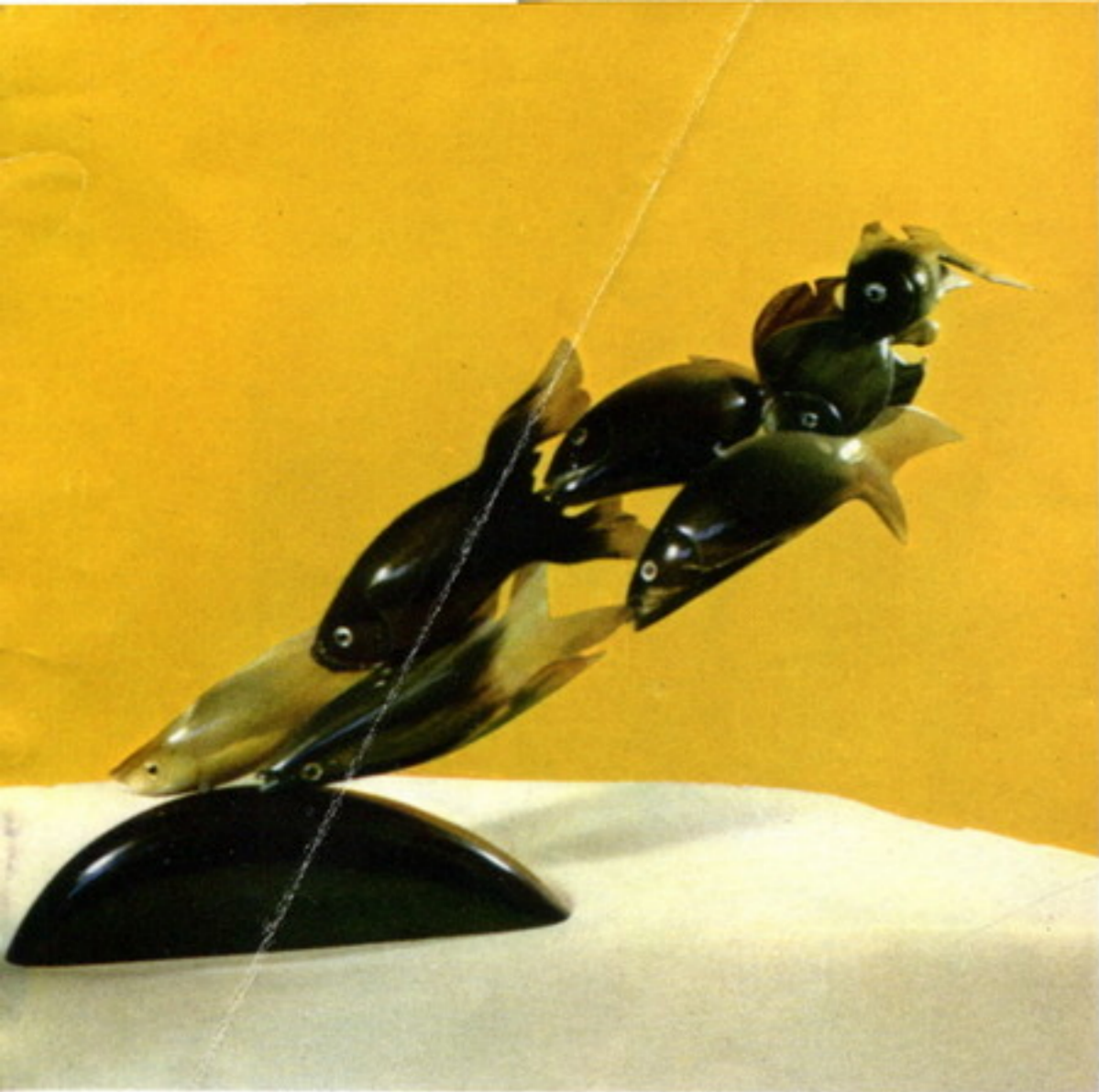
The popular games are closely linked with life, customs, habits, labour, struggle, joy and boldness. Amidst the great wealth of the games our people have inherited through centuries, in most cases, we have games bearing military character. They are the embodiment of the military feeling of our nation. It's through such games that children show up courage and cleverness. They make up plans of how to settle, attack and defend themselves.

Their aim was the physical tempering of children and adolescents and the learning of military art. Such were the games with sword, bow, spear, barriers etc. This tradition was handed down from generation to generation and its the signs of these games we still watch today being played by the children, in some areas of our country.

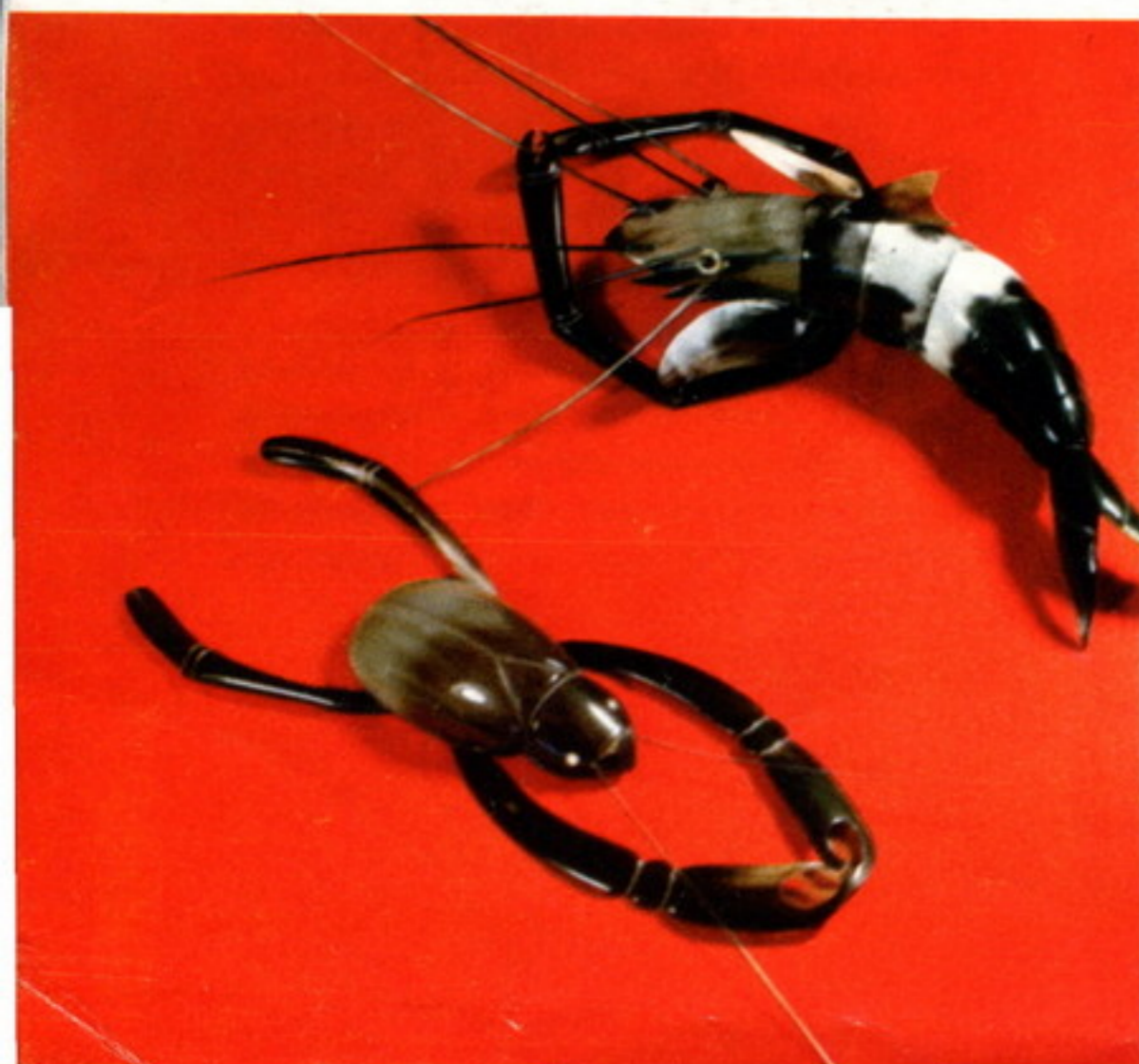
The sword was the symbol of the Albanian people, for it was with it that they defended their freedom and attained their victory over enemies. The use of sword was exercised since childhood through a regular and gradual training, starting with sticks in a form of game until it had taken the shape of a real weapon. Even this game was handed down to nowadays and the children who exercise it and call it "the game of swords." Albanians handle the sword with a rare skill and it is for this reason that they were admired and esteemed as true masters. This is proved by the painting, that show the Albanian as a gifted teacher, who is training a child how to use the sword in his friend's house.

When one contemplates our popular games, in their natural environment, they produce unforgettable impressions upon him. You may notice through them, the beautiful movements, bodily skill, creative fancy and artistic taste.

Enver Bushati



The Enlivening of the Horn



The artistic creative discovery maybe is nothing else but the treatment of the material according to the shape it is likely to take. The pre-historical man started the artistic creation by giving to objects the shape of the image they left in him. A bear was made of a piece of bone, the woman's forms were made of a round stone, a horse made of a piece of horn. This link of the image with the material is not forgotten by art. This is proved by the creation of decorative objects and ornamental things.

To give to the horn the shape of a fish, of a bird, of a small animal or a flower keeping also the stability and lustre of the horn as well as the slimness of the living being, isn't it wonderful?

Ramadan Karanxha, a young painter passionately fond of art tries hard to master the various techniques in working at horn. Lately he has been greatly attracted by the horn. Its stability and beauty has been made use of by the people's artisanship, too.

With a profound love for his profession and with great attempts he has selected and processed the needed material and has made a series of small decorative, elegant and beautiful paintings. We see in front of us an elegant stork, crab and cryfish with their armoured trunks showing on the sides many feet, moustaches and tentacles apparently moving.

The fish with their opened wings beautifully swim about. Birds fly in the air with their colourful wings. . . A whole world of animals and plants is the nature itself silenced in the solid matter, but with dynamic silhouette sometimes, black, sometimes grey and sometimes quite white silhouette of the horn itself.

The young artist seeks by all means to enrich the genius of his creativeness making use of all possibilities and shapes given by such a material as the horn. These small artistic creations of the young artist may be found also in the "Migjeni" Artistic Enterprise where he works together with other talented painters and sculptors.

