



- Course of the Oil
- National Conference of Folklore
- Thirty Years of the People's Press
- Justin Goddard
- In the Sculptor's Studio



NEW ALBANIA

**1972
No 3**

YEAR XXVI



Comrade Enver Hoxha meeting the foreign delegations which attended the seventh Congress of the Albanian Trade Unions.

The Congress of the Class in Power

The 7th Congress of the Trade Unions of Albania held its proceedings in Tirana in May, 1972. The Congress was a get-together of the working class of Albania — the class which runs and gives the ton to the whole life of the country — in which discussions were held on all the problems dealing with our progress at the present stage of socialist revolution.

The working class of Albania came to its 7th Congress with important achievements in all fields to its credit. The years from the 6th to the 7th Congress were years of a qualitative leap forward in all the work of the Trade Unions, a thing which is expressed among others in the consolidation of the leading and supervising role of our working class.

Having submitted the work done between the two Congresses to a critical analysis, the 7th Congress of the Trade Unions of Albania took important decisions affecting the whole life of the country. It set the program of work for the Trade Unions to carry out with success all the tasks assigned to it by the 6th Congress of the Party of Labour Albania. The implementation of this program will further strengthen the cause of socialism and revolution in our country, giving a new impetus to the development of our economy and to the further consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat in Albania.

The First Secretary of the CC of the Party of Labour of Albania Comrade Enver Hoxha, held an important speech at the Congress.

The 7th Congress of the Trade Unions of Albania was a powerful manifestation of proletarian internationalism and of international

solidarity of our working class with the revolutionary workers the world over. The Congress was greeted by the heads of 39 delegations which had come from countries in the five continents, namely the delegations of the Chinese workers, of the Federation of Syndicates in Vietnam, the Federation of the Syndicates for the liberation of South Vietnam, the federation of the Syndicates of Laos, the Pan-African Syndicalist Union, the General Federation of the Syndicates of Rumania, the Federation of the Syndicates of Ceylon, the revolutionary workers of the German Federal Republic, New Zealand, Indonesia, Italy, France, the delegation of the Syndicates of Palestine, the National Union of Workers of Tanganyika, the Syndicalist Federation of the Congo (B), the National Confederation of the Workers of Guinea, the revolutionary workers from England. The National Union of Algerian Workers, the Moroccan Union of Labour, of the Liberation Movement of Azania (South Africa), the revolutionary workers from Chile, the Workers Syndicalist Opposition from Spain, the revolutionary workers of Ecuador, the National Union of Angolese Workers, the National Union of the Workers of Guinea (Bisao), the African National Union of the Zimbabwe, the General Federation of Syndicates of the Workers in Syria, the General Federation of Workers of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the Congress of Syndicates of Zambia, the revolutionary workers from Austria, the General Federation of Syndicates of Iraq, the Workers Union of Nigeria, revolutionary workers from the Netherlands, Belgium, Sweden, Norway, the delegation from Venezuela, the delegation of the revolutionary workers from Malta.

The Course of Our Crude Oil

One of the main tasks set for us by the 6th Congress of the Party of Labour of Albania is to expand the sources of fuel during the 5th Five-Year Plan period (1971-1975). The increase of crude oil will play the main role in this direction. In accordance with the indices of the 5th Five-Year Plan, by 1975, our country will have produced 2,700,000 tons of crude oil or more than one ton per capita of population.

The Director of the Central Office, Lipe Nashi, told our correspondent what our oil workers are doing to reach these targets. He said:

"Our petroleum industry has become today one of the principal branches of our economy. Relying mainly on their own efforts, the workers of our petroleum industry have kept increasing production from one year to another. In 1970, crude oil production was 81% higher than in 1965.

In order to further strengthen the basis of fuel and to improve its structure, the 5th Five-Year Plan attaches special importance to the complex development of the petroleum and gas industries. During the current Five-Year Plan period it is planned to extract about 82% more crude oil. In comparison with 1970, 84% more crude oil will be refined and the production of gas will increase by 160%.

With a view to discovering the necessary reserves, not only to ensure the accomplishment of the tasks of the current five-year period but also to provide for the coming five-year period, our workers are concentrating their attention on geological-geophysical and drilling work, on the work of preparing the structures for and the further improvement of the technology of boring deep wells for crude oil and gas.

During this five-year period, work will first begin in our country on the manufacture of petroleum. The new modern plant which is under construction at Ballsh will provide the country with such high quality products as benzine, petroleum, gas oil as well as liquid gas, dry gas, coke, sulphur etc.

The manufacture of crude oil opens up prospects for the development of petrochemistry which will provide the primary materials for the production of synthetic fiber, synthetic rubber and so on.

One can say that the greatest success of our petroleum industry is the creation of a phalanx of oil workers, the training of our specialists and leading cadres. All the sectors of this industry are run by our cadres. Although the history of our petroleum industry is relatively long (being exploited by foreign concerns), no Albanian cadre had been trained in this field. In the early days following liberation Albania had only one technician of secondary school training while, now, it boasts of hundreds of engineers and technicians specialized for this branch of our national economy.



The oil-worker.

Engineer Milto Gjokopulli of the Petroleum Scientific Research Institute, one of the recently set up Institutes of our country, spoke to our correspondent of the scientific research work which is being done now in all the sectors of petroleum production. He told him that our specialists are continually extending the volume of geological-geophysical work and complex studies in laboratories and outside them. For a scientifically well-grounded orientation for our research works, special attention is being devoted to stratigraphic, paleogeographic, tectonic, hydrogeological, geochemical and similar studies. In their complexity, the results of these studies serve as a basis for a deep scientific summing up of the laws of the spread of petroleum and gas veins in our country.

In order to get a better grasp of the territorial perspective the scientific workers of our oil industry are extending and intensifying their relief work to the scale of 1:25,000 and 1:50,000 for the purpose of covering all the territorial perspective and to draw up the relevant geological map. And, if up to now priority has been given to geological work, this priority is now given to geophysical work. Our geophysical workers are re-examining and studying all the materials collected so far.

In the field of boring deep oil and gas wells, our research work aims at speeding up the rate of drilling so that time may be saved and the economic effectiveness of drilling may be enhanced. The improvement of the technology of opening up productive beds serves the same purpose.

The setting up of the new crude oil manufacturing plant and the future development of the new branch of our economy, namely petrochemistry, have already raised new problems for our oil chemists and technologists such as that of the intensive study of the oil and gas of our country through spectral, chromatographic, infrared analysis and through organic synthesis for new products which will help the production of petroleum and gas as well as the other branches of our people's economy.

Our workers are characterized by their enthusiasm and high sense of duty on their job. They have taken a number of important initiatives to increase production, save primary material and funds in boring wells. A good example in this direction has been set by the brigades of youth. Our correspondent interviewed worker Naun Gega one of the members of these brigades, who said:

"Our brigade came to being during the days of the 6th Party Congress. A number of young technicians employed in the administration together with other workers took the initiative to form this small collective, the brigade of youth. (Now there are many more of such brigades in our oil fields). We set to work under the motto: 'dig deep, fast, without defect and at lower costs'.

Within six months we completed the second well. Now crude oil flows out of both these wells. We are ready to go anywhere, to any other zone, if the need arises.

So far, we have incurred no losses. We handed over for operation the first well before schedule saving 749,000 leks. Accounts



Prosperous land: Corn and oil.



Fieri — the city of agricultural production, of oil and chemical fertilizers, is becoming more and more beautiful.

The Institute of Oil Research and Scientific Studies. In the photo: Workers of the oil-bitumen analysis laboratory

are being made for the cost of the second well.

Our successes are due to these factors:

Firstly, our collective is characterized by its high sense of duty to give the people as much crude oil as possible.

Secondly, and this is based on the first, strict proletarian discipline, full utilization of work time, and the exact application of technical rules during boring.

Thirdly, continuous attention to the professional uplift of each member of the brigade through practical work as well as through the courses for qualification we have set up ourselves. This includes also the exchange of experience within the collective as well as between the collectives of other brigades.

Fourthly, the very fruitful work of the technical staff made up of the engineer, the main in charge of the well, three chief drillers and workers.

In short, what I want to say is that our brigade is full of vitality, full of enthusiasm".





One of the laboratories of the Oil Research Institute.

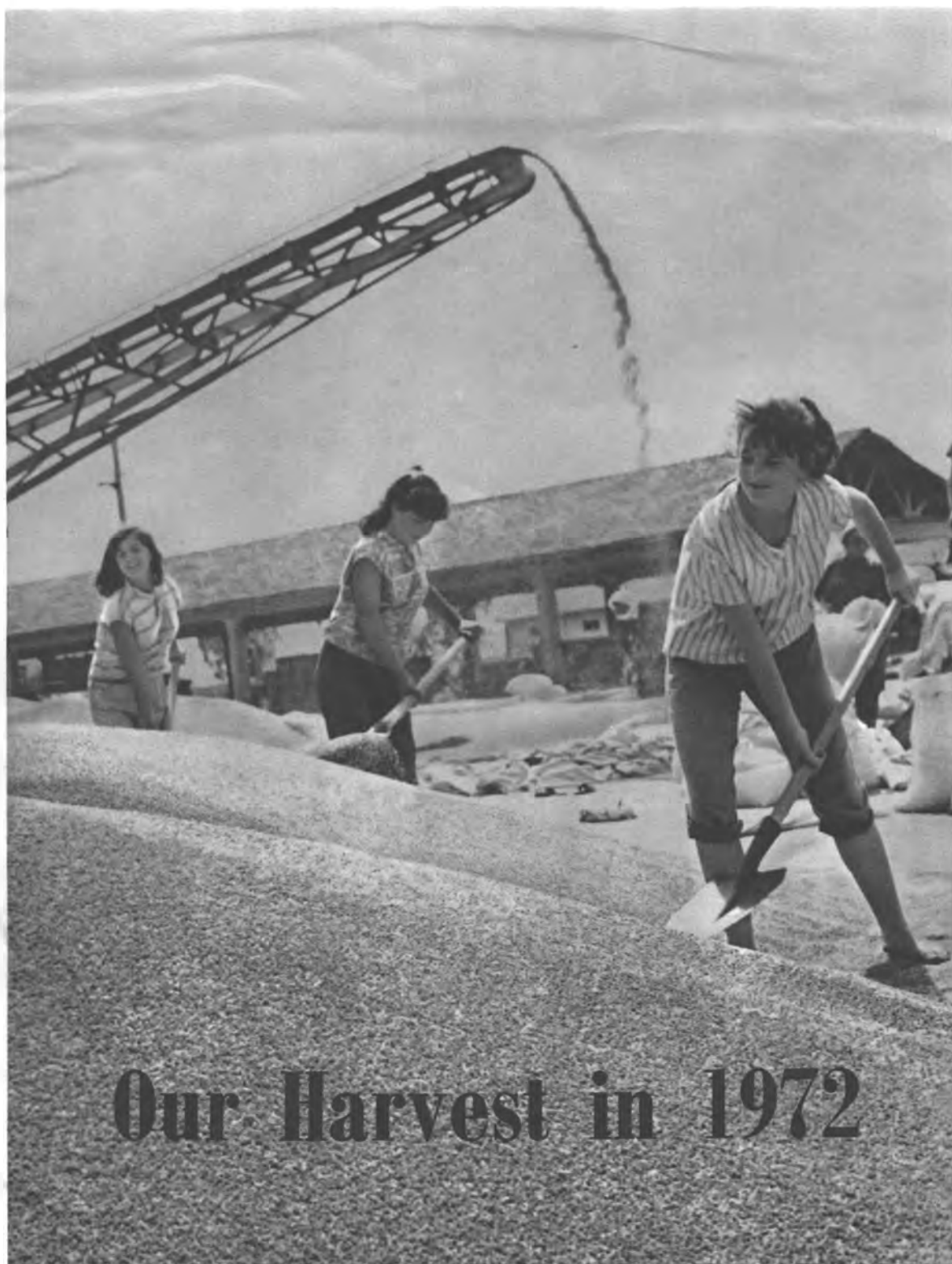


Our oil-processing industry is developing with every passing year.





Patos — The town of the oil-workers.
Photos by N. Pici



Our Harvest in 1972

THE great campaign for the new harvest began in May. The vast fields and beautiful hillsides where wheat and other grain crops are ripe, one hears the din of combines, threshing machines and trucks transporting the grain to granaries.

In volume, the agricultural workers and machinery this year are harvesting an area more than 11 per cent as wide as last year. In numbers, too, the cooperative farmers, the agricultural workers in state-run farms and in the Motor and Tractor Stations and the agricultural machines exceed those of last year.

We expect more abundant crops this year than in 1971 in spite of the fact that 1971 was a record year in the history of our grain both as regards quantity of production and degree of productivity.

This year's good harvest is due to the hard, systematic and well organized work of our agricultural workers. They utilized to the uttermost the favourable weather conditions which were created last autumn. Organizational and technical measures were taken during the winter in order to provide as favourable conditions for growth to crops as possible. It was a mild summer and this went a long way to speeding up their growth. In agricultural cooperatives and state-run farms, special teams and other organisms kept the network of drainage canals in very good shape.

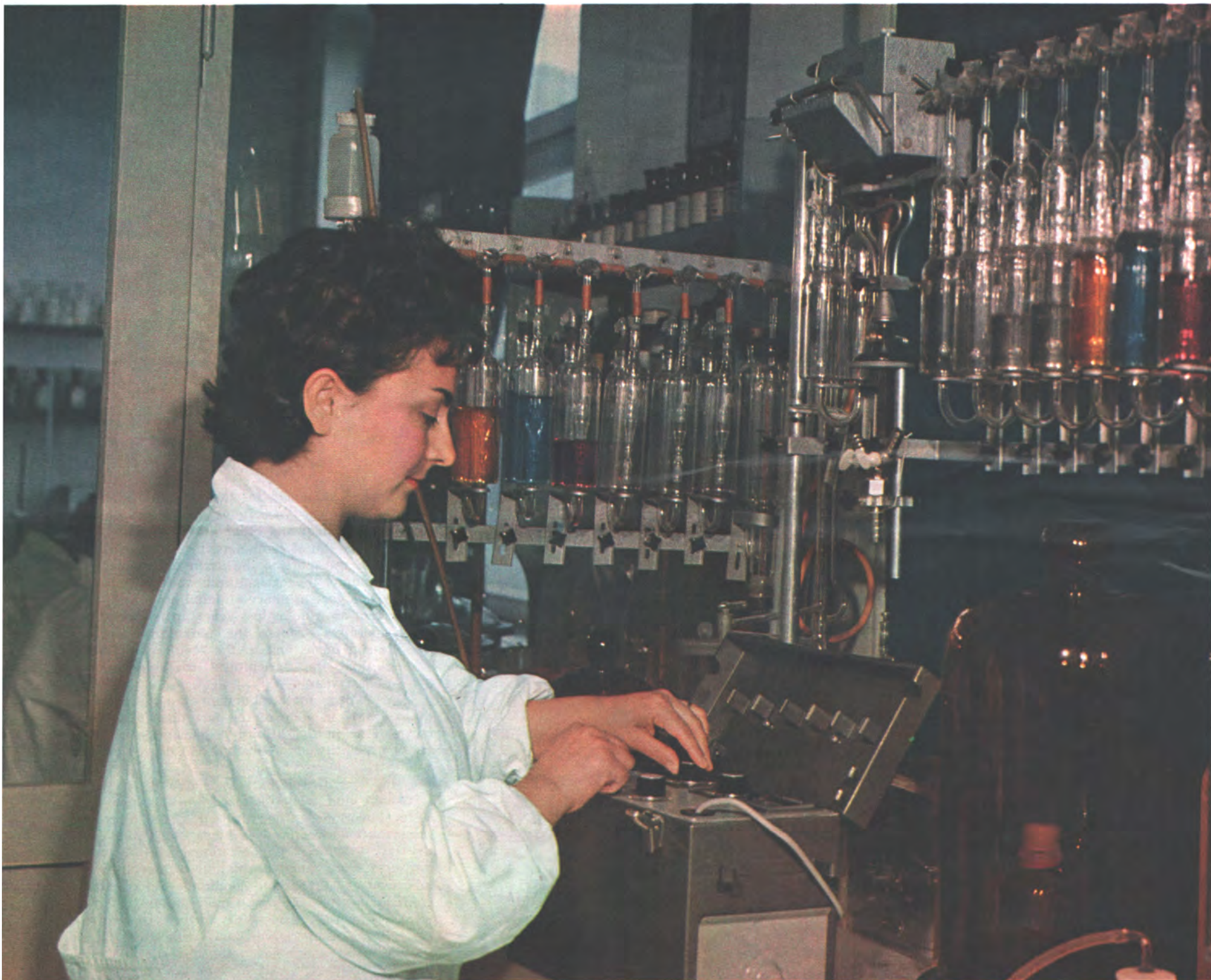
Another important factor has been the effective use of artificial fertilizers. Our chemical fertilizer industry is of recent origin and the experience in the use of these fertilizers is not so old. Nevertheless, better use was made of our phosphate and nitrate fertilizers. Especially the use of nitrates in winter has been very beneficial to plants promising high yields.

Another front on which the agricultural workers concentrated their attention was that of fighting noxious weeds both by herbicides and by weeding.

We have now complete and well organized system of growing selected seeds in the country. The process of growing such seeds starts with elite seeds grown experimentally at our agricultural scientific institutes. These are multiplied in special plots which are then distributed to all our agricultural economies to be planted in special parcels and the reproduced needs serve to plant in planned areas.

Our Public Health Institutions

Anti-Epidemic Barriers



A TELEGRAM was received on March 18 from the World Health Organization informing that 6 cases of smallpox had been detected in Yugoslavia which might indicate the spread of epidemics pending bacteriological confirmation.

This was enough to set in motion all the apparatus of public health of our country. Faced with the danger of the spread of this epidemic disease—these cases in Yugoslavia having been detected in the zones only a few kilometers away from the northern borders of our country—it was

necessary to take urgent steps, namely, safeguards on our territorial air, sea borders, points of quarantine and, above all, total vaccination against smallpox.

And so it happened. Since the cases of the disease in our neighbouring country multiplied, in less than 10 days we completed the vaccination of 1,850,000 persons of ages ranging from 6 months to 60 years, that is, the whole population. The barriers against this disease were firmly established.

In all this rapid activity which put to

the test the great preparedness of our public health workers and “the public health awareness” of our people, an important role was played by our Scientific Research Institute of Hygiene and Epidemiology. The latter is a relatively young Institute set up on the groundwork of a laboratory turning out vaccines and immunobiological serums and a smaller laboratory of hygiene. This was begun in the early post-liberation years almost from trash, with a few simple means in an improved buildings. Today, the Institute is

housed in a new, many-storeyed building set up to meet its requirements and furnished with most up-to-date equipments.

This Institute has two principal sectors, that of hygiene and that of epidemiology and each sector has its own subsidiary branches.

The sector of hygiene contains work hygiene, foodstuff hygiene, municipal hygiene and school hygiene. Each branch has its own laboratory and corresponding means of investigation. The scientific workers of this sector take up for study various problems of major importance to public health.

Among the most important themes for worker hygiene are those dealing with tracking professional diseases, with the danger of silicosis in the mines of our country, with toxic gases, dusts, with the lighting system of our industrial establishments, with the causes of temporary disability for work and so on.

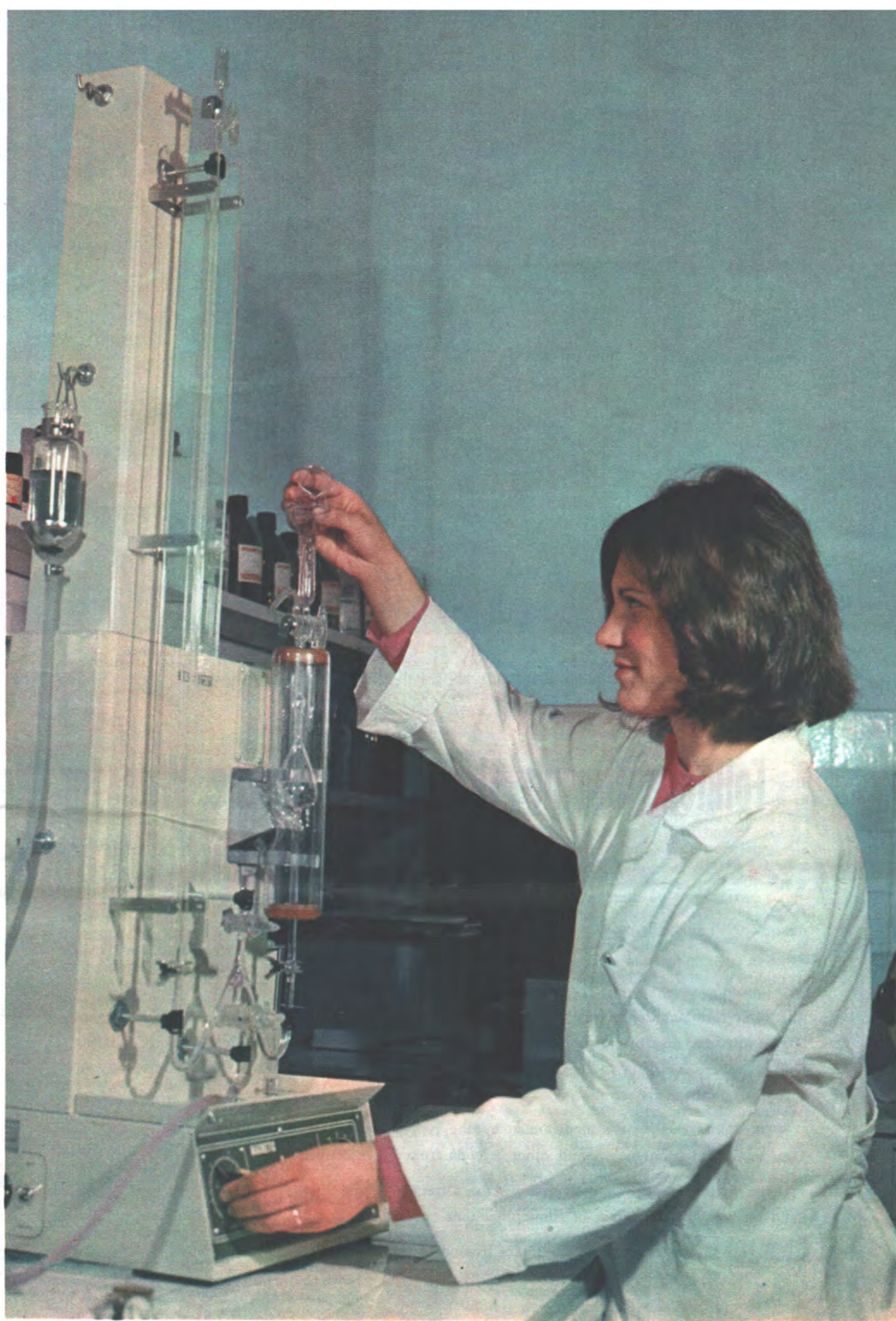
In foodstuff hygiene a study is being conducted throughout the country of the feeding habits of the people, of the toxic and microbic substances that deteriorate foodstuffs and so on. In the field of municipal hygiene, studies are being conducted on matters dealing with drinking water, especially in the countryside, on industrial wastes which pollute the air, the soil and the water. The sector of school hygiene carries on studies dealing with the physical culture of children of pre-school and school ages, with aspects of feeding children and so on.

The sector of Epidemiology and Microbiology has a large number of subsidiary branches. The primary objective of this sector is the study of contagious and parasitic diseases in our country and of forestalling and lowering them to the minimum. From the epidemiological and microbiological standpoint, these diseases are taken up for study in separate groups like that of the contagious gastrointestinal diseases, etc.

An important part of the work of the Institute is the production of vaccines, serums and other immunological preparations. With the exception of the vaccines against poliomyelitis, the Institute produces almost all the other kinds of vaccines used in our country. It turns out vaccines against smallpox, against abdominal and parasitary typhoid, diphtheria, tetanus and so on. It has recently begun to produce vaccines against measles. It can produce also vaccines against cholera.

The Institute turns out also gamma globulin, BCG vaccine and efforts are now being exerted on producing combined vaccines.

The workers and cadres of this Institute are well aware that highly qualified scientific work requires great efforts to widen the horizon of knowledge of the latest scientific achievement of the world. The study of new scientific literature, symposiums and conferences of international and national character organized by the World Health Organization and sending many physicians to be specialized and qualified in various other countries serve this end.



In the laboratories of the institute.

Photos by S. Xhillar.



The presidium of the Conference.

Folklore During the Period of the War for National Liberation and That of Socialist Construction

The First National Conference of Albanian Folklore has recently held its proceedings in Tirana. It was attended also by outside workers and collaborators of the Institute of Folklore, musicologists, writers, workers in the field of Albanological studies, those of the State University of Tirana and other invites.

The Conference was attended also by the representatives of Albanian Folklore in Kosova, Macedonia and Montenegro and other friends from other countries.

The main report was delivered by the Director of the Institute of Folklore, Prof. Zihni Sako followed by a number of communications.

We are giving a resume of the topics treated at the Conference:

OUR people have created folk music of wondrous, inexhaustible variations and innumerable adornments. The polyphonic music of the southern regions, the Kaba's, the homophonic melodies of the North make up an invaluable heritage which go to show that only a people with fine sentiments can create such beauties and dynamic rhythms as those of the Goranca and Osman Taka dances, of the Çamëria and Shistavec dances, of the dances of the woman of Rajca, Dibra, Tropoja, of the Gjirokastra and partisan dances.

In spite of the difficulties encountered during the preliberation period, outstanding patriots and persons devoted to folklore have rendered a valuable contribution through their research work. This fruitful work begins with the recording of proverbs in Frano Bardhi's lexicon, followed by those of Jeronim de Rada, Zef Jubani, Thimi Mitko, Spiro Dine, Kasem Taipi, Haki Stërmilli Sotir Koles

and of many others. Thus, we have quite a number of folkloristic production of particular value.

Nevertheless, the folklore of the roll by years and of the years following the Declaration of Independence speaks of many shortcomings. In general, we come up against the tendency of defying folkloristic productions proceeding from positions of patriotism which comes short of linking them with the particular features of the social environment and the historical conditions which have created them.

Thus, especially after liberation Albanian folklore as a distinctly scientific discipline is based and grows up within the context of Albanological studies. During the first phase, our folklore takes the path of the reorganization of folkloristic research. The main attention is devoted to the accumulation of the rich materials both as regards their theme



Prof. Zihni Sako submitting his report.

and their genre. The systematic publication of the information handed down by word of mouth, the folk music and choreography began during the 60's. 12 volumes of Albanian folklore have already been published so far.

Our folklorists have prepared hundreds of monographs and essays treating various problems of our traditional historical epic folklore, of the heroic epic folklore of the National-Liberation War, of narratives, anecdotes, polyphonic dances, stylitisc patterns of folk verse, the legendary epic of Scanderbeg and so on. And this contribution is expanded by the work of a number of outside collaborators.

A valuable contribution to Albanian folkloristic studies is now being rendered by the Albanian folklorists of Kosova, Macedonia and Montenegro as well as by those of the Albanian colony of Italy.

The First Conference of Albanian Folklore is a further expression of the rapid develop-



Dr. Rudolf Maria Bradl, Austrian musicologist (center) talking with prof. Aleks Buda (right).



Anton Çeta, chief of the folklore sector attached to the Institute of Albanology of Prishtina delivering a speech.

ment has been "Folklore During the Period of the War for National Liberation and that of Socialist Construction" although in our debates we will touch also upon other theoretical and practical problems beyond the limits of this subject. This theme is a meaningful one since it deals with the vitality of collective artistic productions, with the development of folklore in our country under conditions of the triumph of socialist revolution, because it clarifies the new features gained from folklore under the influence of the radical revolutionary changes of the economic, political, social and ideological order of the recent thirty years, because it places many new problems of theory, methodology and organization in the order of the day.

The popular masses who have taken part in the war for national liberation have brought with them their folkloristic heritage as well as the new folk songs. The new partisan folk songs expressing the ideals of the National Liberation War have spread far and wide in our country. A new content has been inserted into them.

The ideological and aesthetic development, evolution and enrichment of our folk songs are determined by many factors, or which in our case, we mention the intensive urbanistic movement of villages from one district to another, the transformation of agricultural and mountainous areas into industrial zones, the creation of new industrial centers and towns, the narrowing down of regional differences and the extension of cultural and artistic communications on a national scale and others. All these have exerted a positive influence on the consolidation of the progressive national cultural unity. But the most important and decisive factors is that of socialist revolutionary transformations. The socialist industrialization of the country, its agricultural collectivization, the building of the economic bases of socialism and the liquidation of the exploiting classes, the cultural and ideological revolution, the uplift of the material welfare and cultural standing of the working masses of the town and countryside, the narrowing down of the essential differences between urban and rural areas, and others, have been the fundamental factors which could not fail to make a deep impact on folk literature, music and choreography. The most important phenomenon in the process of development of our folk songs is the more and more distinct new, innovatory substance which strengthens its position in our folkloristic heritage.

The processes which influence the enrich-

ment and development of folklore have existed also in the past. The folkloristic productions of our period of National Revival have marked, for instance, an aesthetic and ideological qualitative leap forward in comparison with the more distant past. But the changes which have been brought about in our folklore during the period of socialist construction have been deeper than ever. They prove that the popular fountainhead which is continually under development keeps pace with the new socialist order.

Enriched with new ideas, our folklore has also worked out a whole system of artistic means of expression which give great artistic value to the folklore of our own days forming a special style within it. This new style is based on the form of presenting reality and on the execution of melodies and dances.

Variiegated themes have given to our popular productions a very great poetic and stylistic thesaurus through which it can respond to the objective reality which our people have created and are creating day in day out. The intimate world of the carriers and producers of folk songs filled with optimistic and enthusiastic impressions, is now being nourished not with individualism but with the joy of living, with the joy of working collectively. The poesy of the new songs of political and social content has been dictated by the joy of socialist life, by the revolutionary romantic spirit and the unshakable confidence of the people in a still better future. In our lyric songs the beauty of woman is no longer referred to as the beauty of the romantic "friends" but as that of the woman who marches side by side with man in all the fields of social life.

The heroes of the songs of the National Liberation War period are described in very simple terms without exaggerated adornments.

Our new folklore stands out for its force of synthesis, for its vital truth and for its ideological trend. The new artistic expressions of our popular poetry have been developed on the basis of new ideas. This process has the tendency of developing and extending refrains.

What we have said so far present certain ideological and artistic features of our new folklore which are manifested in the process of their development and reflect the new living conditions of the working masses in our socialist country.

Industrialization and collectivization, the extension of culture and progress have created conditions which bring about the flourishing of the creative genius of the popular

masses whose talents are manifested with wondrous force not only in the domain of production but also in that of art. Therefore, and especially because it is based on the Marxist-Leninist principles of our Party, on the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, favoured these by the concern of our Party and our People's State Power for the scientific assessment of this activity of social, ideological and aesthetic importance, our folklore has developed on a broad scale.

Parallel with the cultivated arts and the amateur artistic movement, folklore constitutes an important part of our socialist artistic culture not only for our peasants but also for our workers. A number of rhapsodists from the ranks of workers have created brilliant motifs on our factories, metallurgists, hydro-electric power-plants and others.

Under the present conditions of our country, when the cultivated arts flourish and develop at a rapid rate and the massive movement of amateurs keeps expanding, one observes many influences on folklore which give rise to new artistic forms of expression not met with before. Nevertheless, our folklore remains always an activity of collective production.

Local regional festival and those of a national character have become a valuable incentive for the development of our new folklore. The festivities of partisan units, battalions and brigades, those of the anniversaries of agricultural cooperatives, of the heroic mass action of our youth have become important popular manifestations.

The facts of our own days show in a convincing way that our folklore remains within the ranks of our culture as a living collective activity of indisputable vitality. An analytical scientific examination of folklore in the qualitative growth of production, is closely linked in all its genres and variegations, in all its evolution and its scientific and artistic treatment, with the relations between folklore as a collective movement and the amateur movement of the masses and the individually cultivated arts. Knowledge of the value of Albanian folklore and the contribution which the people render to the enrichment of world culture require the development of comparative studies of the mutual relations of folkloristic production and Balkan and European borrowings.

A rich experience has now been accumulated for the study and solution of the above stated problems. In the future we shall insist on making our folklore more of the masses by stepping up research work folklore publications and studies.



The park at the
"Scanderbeg" Square
in Tirana.
Photo by P. Kumi

"THE MOST

Children are the flowers and joy of life. The future is theirs.

A promenade in the outskirts of Tirana.



A serious con-
versation



FAVOURITE



The young fishermen.

Photo by B. Fusha.



This duplicating machine published the first issue of the Paper "Zëri i Popullit" (People's Voice) during the stormy years of the National Liberation War days (August 25, 1942).

THIRTY YEARS

Adriatik Kanani

The first issue of the "Zëri i Popullit" Daily appeared on August 25, 1942. This marked the inauguration of the people's press in Albania.

The history of the present Albanian press is part of the history of our people in their struggle for freedom and independence as well as in their struggle for socialist construction.

During the war days, the press guided by the Communist Party (now the Party of Labour) of Albania waged an equal war against the invaders and traitors as the partisan rifle. "The enemy feared our clandestine press not less than the partisan rifle" Comrade Enver Hoxha has said.

At the most critical moments of our people, under the hail of bullets from the enemy, the "Zëri i Popullit" and a number of other organs of the partisan detachments stood always by the people loyal to their interests. These organs enlightened the broad masses of the people, exposed the wiles and demagoguery of the enemy and imparted courage and strength to the fighters on the battlefield.

As far back as its first issue, the "Zëri i Popullit" expressed the resentment of the Albanians towards the fascist invaders and made it clear that the only way out was the armed uprising against the invaders and traitors to the country.

If one casts a glance at the history of the world press, 30 years are a brief period. But it is not the number of years which determines the value of a newspaper but the traces it leaves in the history of a people and the place it has assigned to itself in this history. Ever since the day when the first tract was published informing the founding of the Albanian Communist Party to our own days, the "Zëri i Popullit" came to being and remained a sharp weapon in the hands of the people. Never have our people had so loyal a mouthpiece as the central organ of our Party.

Paper and ink for newspapers and periodicals used to be expended also before liberation, but the mission of the press at that time was

to waylay public opinion, to suppress the truth, to perpetuate the antipopular regimes, to poison the minds of the masses. Thus, it could not overstep the bounds of the interests of the exploiting class of which it was an offshoot itself.

All along its history, from the time it came into being, the press has had and will continue to have class character. The slogans of the so-called "free press" and "abode class" in the capitalist countries are thoroughly false slogans intended to serve as a smoke screen. The whole question is to determine which class it serves. Ours is called the people's press because it serves the people, the working class and the broad masses of workers, being part of the Marxist-Leninist press and, as much, it upholds and propagates the just struggle of the people for freedom and independence. Ours is a people's press because it is guided by Marxist-Leninist ideology and endows the broad masses with the spirit of love of country and proletarian internationalism singing praises to the working man, to the rank and file, the worker, peasant and intellectual who have placed all their knowledge at the service of the people. Vain sensations, the pomp of princes and kings, the cult of the negative and violence, tall talk and the like are all alien to it.

The characteristics of our press are its devotion to principle and to truth, its irreconcilability with the enemies and their reactionary ideology. Our newsmen are aware of and set high value on the mission they have in the socialist construction of our country and work as hard as they can to enhance the influence and role of our press. "Without our press" Comrade Enver Hoxha has said, "there can be no education of the masses, no conscientious mobilization of them, no organization and solution of the problems of the economic construction of our new socialist society".

This year, our newsmen together with all the workers of Albania commemorate the 30th anniversary of the first issue of the "Zëri i Popullit" in the atmosphere of political enthusiasm, mobilized to carry out the

directives of the 6th Party Congress. In the daily struggle to promote the socialist construction of the country, our press occupies a place of honour as an agitator, propagandist and collective organizer of the masses.

In this year of commemoration we can cite some figures on the expansion of our press during the period of People's State Power. During the war days, our tracts were printed in mimeographs and in limited numbers. Today, the circulation of newspapers and periodicals per issue reach above 400,000 copies. In recent years, the local press has also been developed to the extent that periodicals are published in 14 districts of the country. For the sake of drawing a comparison, we point out that the circulation of the "Drita", the largest newspaper published before liberation, was much smaller than that of one of the newspapers published today in any one of the 14 districts mentioned above. Our press reaches today all the corners of our country, from the remote highland regions of the north to these of the Ionian sea-coast. There is no family in Albania which has not subscribed to one or more organs of our press. As a result of the complete electric reticulation of our country, the voice of Radio Tirana is heard in every village of the country. This year finds our typographic establishments, radio broadcasting and TV stations equipped with the most up-to-date machinery, studios and apparatus.

Our press is characterized by its close links with the masses, having an unlimited number of collaborators among the workers of the various trades. It has a whole army of worker and peasant correspondents in factories, agricultural cooperatives and institutions. Meetings and consultations with the readers, the worker and peasant correspondents and collaborators are a common practice of the work of the editors of newspapers, periodicals, radio and television. On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of our press, work is being done to strengthen these links which are the main factors which make our press a revolutionary militant in building socialism.

The Word, Thought and Spark of the "Zëri i Popullit"

In Durrës I have often had to listen on radio broadcasts, to write up and edit the news items for the bulletin of "Zëri i Popullit". From the viewpoint of an invisible newsman of those war days I met with and noted down many events and episodes. Here are some of these as they actually happened without any literary embellishment and additions.

A well-knit, sinewy porter on the Durrës quay said to me one day: "Don't you think that I am as stout of heart as I am husky in body!" When I contradicted him, he replied: "I sympathize the National Liberation War but I do not feel strong enough to take to the mountains." "The war is not waged on the mountains alone" I retorted. The sun-tanned porter was pleased by this remark. As a matter of fact, he had already begun having contact with comrades of the movement and was, so to speak, at that phase of initial drive, of that initial enthusiasm which adds so much to silent satisfaction and modest pride. "You may read the bulletin of the "Zëri i Popullit" he said, "but I receive it before you do, I distribute it".

"The war will soon be over and done with" he added.

"How do you know?" I asked him.

"It is written in the bulletin of the 'Zëri i Popullit'. Otherwise, it would not have been written in it".

"But what does it say, Behlul?"

"It is in the news column. It says: '... The day is not far off when the fascists and traitors will have to render account...'"

Behlul didn't wait for me to pose questions for he answered off hand:

"For instance, we are prepared to fight five, ten, twenty years. And we are dead set on doing so. Whereas the Germans may stand it two or three years at most. Isn't the bulletin justified in saying that the war will soon come to an end?"

Among the educational groups directed by the members of our unit there was one composed of only women teachers. They were 6 or 7 women teachers serving in the elementary schools in Durrës. The Durrës Regional Party Committee was interested to know whether any of them would accept to distribute tracts, communiques and bulletins.

Two of these teachers volunteered for this job. They were assigned to carry on their job along the street above the "Gloria" moving picture theater of the city. As women, they would not be so conspicuous since all the people knew them to be teachers.

One evening when she was sneaking a tract under the gate of a house, to her surprise, the gate was pushed open and in front of her stood Burhan, her 4th grade school boy who used to sit in the bench before the last. The teacher stood motionless and couldn't utter a single word. Burhan kept his mouth shut and looked at the teachers and at the tract under his feet. The silence was broken by the youngster who pronounced the word "Thank You!". The teacher fondled him and found it unnecessary to say anything else. It was in the summer of 1943. At that time the movement had become quite a massive one. The Party Secretary, Kozma Nushi, said to the teacher: "Go straight to Burhan's family. Talk to his parents. Tell them you belong to the Movement." The Regional Committee had been informed that Burhan's family had kept an indifferent attitude and there were no indications that they had any relations with the occupationists or with the traitors.

The teacher did what she was told. When approaching the "the house she was heading for, she was taken unawares by a man who called to her: "Missus, you have never come to our house. We are very eager to get to know you. Please come in and pay us a visit!".

When they had sat down on a sofa and a coffee cup was brought to her, the man pleaded:

"I ask of you, teacher, to please hand the tracts to me personally. Ever since the day you dropped the communiques under the gate, my son keeps talking of you" 'My teacher has no equal' he says. And Burhan is right. . ."

The teacher felt highly elated and deeply impressed. She opened her handbag and pulled out a printed copy of "Zëri i Popullit". This was the first printed copy of the "Zëri i Popullit" that entered that family.

"I have one request" she said, "I can't leave it with you for all time, for I have to hand it to others as well".

"I will return it to you, tomorrow morning" promised Burhan's father.

Alexander Gogo and I had to write a tract in Italian, addressed to the Italian soldiers of the Durrës garrison. Comrade Kozma Nushi had instructed us to call on the Italian soldiers to desert from the ranks. This was in August 1943. Mussolini had been ousted from the political scene. The Italian army in our country was in a state of total psychological disorientation.

We set to work in Alexander's house. We worked all the night from dusk to dawn. We tried to compose it in Albanian and then translate it into Italian. Then we changed our minds because it was better to think it out in Italian and write it up in Italian.

Rose, Alexander's mother, one of the women with the stoutest of hearts I have known, kept awake the whole night through, peeping through the window to control any movements in the street. She treated us to coffee three or four times. She brought in fruits as well. She burned off the many draft-tracts we had discarded as unfit for publication.

We finally wrote what we judged to suitable and handed it early in the morning. That day it was not printed and this made us feel uneasy. The next morning we received a mimeographed copy. The invisible "Editor-in-chief" totally unknown to us, had made some corrections and additions to it. He had enlarged on the part that spoke of the nazi defeat on the Eastern Front. He had added also a few remarks about the situation in Italy where the Resistance Movement had already started.

We received the tracts just as the other distributors, the other activists had done. In the Italian company known by the name of "Odina", there worked a man from Turin named Giacomo. I had come to know him as an anti-fascist. I had talked quite a number of times openly to him. I took a number of tracts to him. We set an appointment with him at the park for next day. He came in company with an Italian soldier which aroused suspicion in me. I stopped for a while, not knowing what to do. But Giacomo called me and I went to them. The soldier's name was Silvestro. He was a cousin of his. At least from what conversation we had he also appeared to be an anti-fascist. He had distributed the tracts we had given to Giacomo.

Days rolled on and I had forgotten about this incident. On September 8 in the morning when fascist Italy had surrendered, Alexander and I betook ourselves to the port where a large number of totally confused Italian soldiers and officers where at a loss as to what to do. Someone called me and, to our surprise, Silvestro stood in front of us. He wanted to hand his rifle over to us. We took it at once, went to Alexander's house and handed it over to Mother Rose.

"There are three other comrades" said Silvestro whom we dubbed "The Soldier of the tracts".

"We want to join the ranks of the partisans" they said to us in the same breath.

That same day we sent "the soldier of tracts" and his three companions to the Peza Region where the partisan staff had been stationed.

Figures and Facts

In our country there appear today 22 newspapers with a yearly circulation of 59,137,400 copies and 43 periodicals with a yearly circulation of 4,539,600 copies.

In 1938, there appeared 6 newspapers and 15 periodical with a total yearly circulation of 2,670,000 copies. The biggest daily of that time was "Drita" (The Light) with a daily circulation of 4,000 copies.

The daily circulation of the newspaper "Zëri i Popullit" is nearly 95,000 copies. "Drita" of that time would have had to be published for 24 years in succession in order to come up to the yearly circulation of copies of "Zëri i Popullit".

From August 1962 to August this year (i. e. within 10 years) alone the circulation of "Zëri i Popullit" has increased by 35,000 copies a day.

In 1938, our country had one short wave 3 KW radio broadcasting station and one studio located in one of the halls of the municipal building of the Capital and only one microphone and two ordinary gramophones.

The repertory of the old radio station had no more than 20 folk songs and dances and only 15 stylized songs sung by Albanian artists.

Now Radio Tirana transmits home programs 18 hours each day. The number of foreign languages in which Radio Tirana transmits is 16 and that of daily broadcasts is 68 in 4 simultaneous programs of different wave lengths at a time.

Daily programs are also broadcasts by stations in other cities like Shkodra, Korça, Kukës, and Gjirokastra.

The Albanian TV station was inaugurated in November 1971. It is equipped with the most up-to-date apparatus and gives daily program.

The French Translation of the Albanian Novel “The Castle” Published in France



The “Hachette” Publishing House in Paris has recently put into circulation the French version of the Albanian novel “The Castle” by Albanian author Ismail Kadare. Four pages of introduction acquaint the French reader with certain aspects of the history of the Albanian-Ottoman conflict during the XVth century. Having informed the reader of Scanderbeg’s rebellion against the Sultans, of the formidable challenge small Albania offered to the Ottoman Super-Power and of the attempts of the latter to revenge and punish the challenger, the introduction continues:

“The Albanians experienced as terrible a drama as it was grand. Their country was ruined its population was decimated, its economy lay waste its dwelling houses were razed to the ground. In spite of this, the war never ceased. But one day, on January 17, 1467, the sad news spread: Scanderbeg had breathed his last at the apogee of his glory. . . . The Ottomans intensified their operations. During the following 11 years, deprived of their leader, the Albanians offered a desperate resistance. Their fortified towns fell one after the other. Finally, Albania was occupied. But this age-long struggle was not fought in vain. It became the principal factor in the spiritual tempering of the Albanian man. From the depth of the nation’s past, its memory rose time and again in all its splendour. During the following five

centuries the Albanians revolted more than once against the invaders. They withstood ferocious trial and attacks until, with their martyred face but head erect they regained their independence”.

In addition to its introduction, the book contains a broad appendix written by Prof. Alex Buda of the State University of Tirana, giving a full account of the times in which the events of the novel take place.

On the cover page of the book “Hachette” gives a brief comment on the novel:

“Certain blood-stained walls which tens of thousands of persons are dead set on climbing, a commander who is dramatically connected with the seizure of these walls, a continuous pang under a scorching sun — this is the framework of Ismail Kadare’s new novel. The events take place during the XVth Century. The besieged spot is an Albanian mediaeval castle. I sometimes reminds one of Troja with its silent, this time, living horse roving around it.

As precise as an authenticated statement, this merciless and death, draws you gradually into its pang, a queer pang filled with sunshine and dazzling light”.

In its French version, the book bears the title “Les Tambours de la Pluie” (“The Drum of Raindrops”).

“Dances and Music of Our Ancestors”



The ancestors of the Albanians, the Illyrians, have long attracted the attention of scholars but in more recent times, during the years of People’s State Power, they have become objects of intensive studies and research. Within the framework of the efforts which are being exerted to discover the ages-long cultural and artistic values of the Albanian people, the Albanological studies on the Illyrians are gradually being separated into special branches.

Towards the end of 1971, the Central Publishing House turned out a book under the title of “Dances and Music of Our Ancestors” collected by Ramadan Sokoli. Thus, through this publication, musicology, just as archaeology, history, linguistics, ethnology and others, is throwing light on the past of the Albanian people. This is the first panoramic presentation of the dances and music of the Illyrians. The sources of information on which this study is based lie in archaeology, history etc., which the author has carefully examined through monumental and ornamental sculptures of ancient coins, pictures on ceramics and so on. The author has supplemented these data with

the informations given by Greek and Roman historian geographers and writers. In addition, he has taken advantage of certain indirect sources through comparative studies. On the basis of the above-mentioned documents, the author has reached two important conclusions. Firstly, he has proven that the Illyrians who inhabited the present territory of Albania had developed through centuries their own culture and art and, secondly, he points out in a persuasive way the genetic ties between the Illyrians and the present-day Albanians through certain motives handed over from generation to generation in our folklore, strengthening the thesis of the origin of the Albanians, descendants of the Illyrians, as well as the question of their native land in this territory.

This work written in fluent and organically linked terms will be of interest not only to persons engaged in music or choreography but also to every reader who wants to be enlightened on an unknown epoch of the history of the Albanian art and culture — an epoch which runs from pre-history to the verge of the Middle Ages.



PERSONS who hold progressive ideas and raise their voice and fight on a national and international level for the rights of the people, for their national emancipation and social progress, are always remembered with respect by these people. Such was also the well-known French personality, Justin Goddard, whom the Albanian people with the highest esteem on the 100th anniversary of his birthday.

Goddard had a close knowledge of Albania and its people during two different periods, during the period following the end of the First World War and during the period of People's State Power after the Second World War. During the first period, the Albanian people were fighting in defense of their national rights and democratic freedoms and during the second period, they had become masters of their own destiny. And J. Goddard spoke and wrote with enthusiasm of both of these different historical periods.

J. Goddard paid his first visit to Albania when he was 50 year of age in 1921. This was not a casual visit of an ordinary tourist coming to our country for the purpose of satisfying his curiosity for the exotic. On the contrary, it was the visit of a man who had followed the development of dense political events that had taken place in Albania prior to and following the proclamation of independence when he had raised his voice in defense of the national rights of the Albanian people. In standing for the truth he, in his capacity as a well-known personality in public and parliamentary circles of his country, rendered a valuable service to the cause of the Albanian people.

When Goddard came to Albania in the spring of 1921, the Albanian people had just come off victorious from an unequal battle against the Italian imperialists who, having set foot on Vlora and its surroundings, intended to annex the region to Italy at any cost. Even then, the struggle of the Albanian people against foreign enemies in order to secure the territorial integrity of the Albanian State and its consolidation, had not yet ended. This time the fight was against the neighbouring Balkan monarchists who sought to grab parts of Albanian territory. In the meantime, the Albanian popular masses had launched a new battle, the battle for democracy against the local reactionary landlords. This battle on two fronts could not fail to produce an impression on J. Goddard. Moreover, in his widely read book "Albania in 1921" ("L'Albanie en 1921") published in 1922, he expressed his conviction that the Albanian people would finally come off victorious both against the external enemies and the internal reactionaries who sought to block the way to their fight for progress. "In addition to former Albania, the victim of imperialist machinations", he stressed in the introduction of this book, "we will describe present-day Albania well on the way to progress thanks to its freedom for which it will fight as it has done in the past, and with firmer determination if the need arises".

In his book "Albania in 1921" containing nearly 400 pages J. Goddard treated in an unbiased manner many political, economic and social problems of development of Albania at that time.

Justin Goddard — A Personality Held in High Esteem by the Albanians

Muin Çami

Goddard openly opposed the French diplomacy of the time which, in line with the international political conjunctures of the time, maintained a reactionary stand towards the Albanian problem. His voice was thus added to that of many other Frenchmen, civilian and military, who had been acquainted with the Albanian people for years in succession, from 1916 to 1920. The latter had served in the contingent of the French army which had been stationed at that time in the District of Korça and had reported to their superiors more than once that all the Albanian people had united and were determined to fight for their national independence and democracy giving the lie to the contrary claims of their covetous neighbors.

From that time onwards to his death, J. Goddard remained a staunch friend of Albania. He visited Albania for the last

time towards the end of 1950. He was then nearing his 80th birthday. He was well advanced in age and the trip not so short. Nevertheless, he had a burning desire to see new democratic Albania which had emerged from a bitter battle against the savage fascist invaders and the traitors to the country and which were forging ahead courageously towards progress. And this was probably the main purpose that urged him to revisit Albania. "I am here as one of the most veteran friends of Albania and, I may say, one of its most loyal friends" he affirmed at a rally of the people of Tirana commemorating the anniversaries of independence and of liberation. Some months before coming to Albania he had been elected by the French friends of our country as Honorary President of the French-Albania Association. He noticed at once the progress new people's democratic Albania had made as compared with 1937 when he had last visited our country;

J. Goddard was a friend and cherished the freedom of the Albanian people just as he cherished the freedom of his own and of other peoples. During the Second World War, when the Hitlerites occupied France, he, though advanced in age, joined the resistance movement in his native city of Lyon. He was one of the few deputies in the French parliament who voted against giving full power of action to traitor Marshal Petain.

Justin Goddard was not a communist but he loved progress and that's why he rejoiced at the great success new people's Albania had scored in the political as well as economic and social domain and he expressed this rejoicing on many occasions. "These are the marvellous things that are done when the State Power is in the hands of the people", he asserted.

In 1950, the Presidium of our People's Assembly decorated J. Goddard with the Order of Freedom of the first class.

Justin Goddard did not live long enough to complete his book "Albania in 1950" which he had planned to publish upon his return to France. His advanced age and his death prevented him from fulfilling his wish. Up to his last breath, he never ceased writing with enthusiasm about our country. "Every great anniversary of the revolution which gave birth to the People's Republic of Albania" he wrote in one of the issues of the France-Albania magazine, "is a happy occasion for us to take note of and proclaim the great progress attained in all domains by its people inspired by an unshakable confidence in democracy which they build by their own efforts".

The members of Goddard's family have also kept alive the friendship with our country which their beloved one had always cherished in his heart. A few years ago, in 1968, Mrs Louise Francois Goddard sent to the Albanian competent authorities a rich documentary material left by her husband which is of historical importance for our country.

Justin Goddard will be remembered by the Albanian people as a highly esteemed personality who has fought for the freedom of the people and for the truth, as a veteran and loyal friend of the people and for the truth, as a veteran and loyal friend of Albania, as a man of progress.



The work for the construction of the Fieri Urine Factory has entered a new important stage.

Photo by N. Khufka.

“In the Work Sites of the Five-Year Plan”



①



②



③

① At the Durrës Port.

② Reconstruction of the Fushë-Kruja Cement Factory.

Photo by N. Xhufka.

③ After reconstruction the Fushë-Kruja Cement Factory will increase its output three-fold.

In the photo: The assembly worker Viktor Dusha.

JOYFUL VACATIONS!

The Durrës rest home for workers.

Rest homes in Llegara—in the southern coast of Albania.

The summer rest homes of the working people and young pioneers which have been set up in the most picturesque parts of this country, are now full to capacity. The Durrës, Vlora, Dhermiu sea shores and the highland areas full of shadows of Qafë-Shtama, Thethi, Razma, Voskopoja, etc. echo now by the joyful voices of thousands upon thousands of working people and young pioneers who have gone there to pass their vacations.

This year the capacity of the rest homes and their number grew in comparison with the previous year. In the Shëngjini sea-shore north of this country, a new rest home for young pioneers was inaugurated. 1,500 young pioneers will rest there. The new buildings which increase the capacity of the rest homes concluded in the Dardha, Thethi and Dhermiu rest places.

The equipment of the rest center with cinematographical apparatuses, TV sets and many other means for entertainment will create the possibility both to the working people and young pioneers to actively pass their vacations.

Very favourable conditions are created in Albania for the workers and young pioneers to attend the the rest homes. Thus, state defraies 75-80 per cent of the expenditures for the resting of the workers and more for the young pioneers. Thus the worker had to pay only about 1/7th of his monthly average wage. It must be stressed that the workers are fully-wage paid from their work center during the whole period of their vacations.

As compared with the last year, over 4,000 young pioneers and over 3,000 more workers will rest in the rest homes this year. The funds to be spent by state will be over 25 per cent larger than those spent during the whole past year for this purpose.

Thousands of other workers, together with their families will spend their vacations in the sea-shores of our country making use of the hotels and building set up precisely for this purpose.

Thus, in the greater percentage of our families, there will be members who will bring with themselves the most beautiful memories from the sea-shores of the Adriatic or Northern Alps where they spent their vacations.





WHEN the March showers began, she too contracted a cold that blocked her chest. Her coughs were more and more frequent and she was bedridden.

Grandma had no son nor daughter. Her only nephew was an oil worker at Cërrik. She herself lived in Elbasan.

People came to see her. Her nephew sat by her bedside. Her daughter-in-law kept coming day in, day out. They begged Grandmother.

"Come on with us to Cërrik, Grandma!"

She kept moaning. She was not hard of hearing but made no answer. How could she leave that house with the porch facing the sun and the orange trees in the courtyard? She felt annoyed when they insisted. How could she leave these rooms with all the sweet memories and longings of her heart connected with them?

Grandma languished in her bed and her illness shows no sign of abatement. Her nephew kept coming and going. As soon as he leaves his job, off he goes to Elbasan. Every time he comes back home he feels so

milk, apples, pies and flapjacks. On the way she came across the wolf".

The boy turns his eyes to the teacher and fixes them on her. His eyelashes are stiff.

"And the wolf asks Redcap": and here the teacher imitates the wolf, "Where are you going, Redcap?" The little girl shrinks and cowers in fright. She presses her basket to her side and then answers in a subdued tone:

"I'm going to Grandma. Grandma is ill."

The boy strains his eyes. He tries to see the beast but it disappears at once into the dense forest uphill. The boy's heart beats fast.

"The wolf appears again: its voice is harsh, its tongue aflame, its long teeth can be seen from afar".

The boy's heart beats faster and faster.

"The wolf pushes open the door. Grandma is moaning in her bed; Her hoary head rests on her pillow. he is in high fever.

Alas! The wolf is inside. Grandma is all alone. Paf, paf! beast the boy's heart.

"The beast begins his assault. Then..."

eyes swollen. Ever since he had listened to the story of Redcap and the wolf, he had been weeping.

His parents had no other way out than to take him with them to Elbasan. He has found a basket and has filled it to the brim with a bottle of milk, apples, pies and flapjacks.

Mother and father are ready and Landi take up the basket. When about to leave, Landi notices that father has not taken his shotgun.

"What are you doing, daddy?... How shall we confront the wolf!"

"Come on Landi! We will miss the bus."

Landi held him back shaking his arm.

"Take the shotgun, daddy, take the shotgun!"

"What a lot of trouble you have caused to us, Redcap!" his father protested "What a lot of trouble!" Then he pulled out his knife.

"Do you see this knife? We will tear the wolf to piece with it."

The boy looked at knife, examining it like a man who knows about such things.

"Later on with the knife. . . First with the shotgun! That's what the teacher said."

"Come on, Landi! We will miss the bus."

His father tries to step out the house, but Landi pulls him back and doesn't move from his place. Nolensvolens, they took the shotgun and ran to the station, he carrying the shotgun, mother the handbag and Landi the basket.

In the bus, Landi takes the front seat next to the driver. Mother and father take their seats behind him. On their right, the houses appear and disappear one after the other; on their left, the green fields slide away. The boy keeps turning his head from right to left. When looking back through the window he catches sight of the beast.

"Full speed ahead, driver!" he shouts at the top of his voice.

The passengers burst into laughter. His father turns his head and catches sight of a dog running after the bus.

"Daddy, the wolf!"

"It's a dog, my son, a dog" his father tries to calm him. He leaves his seat and sits in Landi's, taking him in his lap, speaking of pleasant things, reminding him of the poems he had learned in the kindergarten.

Landi has no inclination to hear of songs and poems. His thoughts are fixed on Grandma and on the wolf; That's why he keeps turning his head to the rear of the bus.

"Daddy, where has the wolf gone to?"

"What is this wolf, Landi?"

"The wolf which eats Grandma!"

"It was a dog, a dog!"

"It was a wolf. It went into the dense forest uphill."

Landi beats his feet and clinches his small fist. The anxiety about Grandma grips his little heart and therefore he shout out loud:

"Full speed ahead, driver!"

The passengers laugh and the driver drives in high gear.

... When Grandma saw Landi she forgets all about her illness. Her fever left her at once. Father and mother stood aghast. The child ran to Grandma and threw his little arms round her neck.

She sits up in her bed. Landi strikes her face with his little hands and fixes his gaze on her wrinkles and hair.

"Where did the wolf bite you, Grandma?"

"What wolf, my darling?"

Father butts in:

"The wolf has not bitten; Grandma!"

"Has it not bitten you, Grandma?"

"No, my dear!"

Landi doesn't believe it. He jumps down from the bed and begins his investigation. He looks under the bed, in the cupboard, and in the cellar. No wolf was around.

Landi's mother takes off her jacket and puts on her arm. His father squeezes a lemon. Landi the bottle of milk to Grandma. Grandma does not refuse it. She takes one gulp after another while Landi urges her:

"Drink it up, all of it, Grandma!"

Her illness was forgotten. She tried hard to suppress her laughter. That night Grandma had no fever, no groans, no cough.

... In the morning, the incomers got up early. Landi's father had to go to the workshop, his mother to her school and he

Life's Melody

downcast that his little son, Landi, comes up to him, looks into his eyes and asks:

"What ails you, daddy?"

"Grandma is ill, Landi!"

"Why does Grandma not drink tea, daddy?"

The child's innocent remark could make any one burst into laughter but his father doesn't laugh. He answers only when he is pressed by questions:

"Tea won't cure Grandma, Landi!"

His father lowered his head and Landi moved slowly away broken hearted.

At the kindergarten, the teacher tells stories. Landi is all eyes and ears. He leans his chin on the palm of his hand much like a grown up man.

"Redcap, Recap! Go to grandma! Grandma is ill!"

Landi's thoughts turn to his Grandma. Before his eyes appear the orange trees of his grandma's beautiful house, the sitting room. Grandma is alone. She moans in her bed. Her hoary head resting on the pillow.

"Redcap took her basket. Filled it with

Sobs!

The children turned their heads towards him.

"Teacher, Landi is crying!... Landi is crying, teacher!"

"Why are you crying, Landi?"

"Grandma!... The wolf has eaten up Grandma!"

"No, Landi, no! This is a story; A story, Landi!"

The boy bursts into tears.

"The wolf ate up Grandma. I want to go to Grandma!"

Tears run down his cheeks, his lips shiver.

"I want to go to Grandma!"

"Nothing has happened to your Grandma, Landi. We Spoke about another Grandmother. The wolf ate up that other Grandmother. . . And then there is more to the story. Listen, listen to the end!"

A child's pangs flare up at once and they are hard to be suppressed. Landi's pangs flared up too. He and Grandma are very fond of each other.

... Landi's lips were bloated and his

himself to the kindergarten. Grandma opened her eyes, threw a glance round about and then heaved a sigh.

When he had put on his clothes, Landi turned his eyes to Grandma's bed.

"What about Grandma, mammy?"

His mother hesitated and so did his father. He himself ran to Grandma's bed, placed his little hand on her face, his fingers sliding down to her lips. She kissed them.

"Open your eyes, Grandma!"

She opened her eyes like two brilliant big stars, which were suddenly blurred by tears.

"Will you stay here all by yourself, Grandma?"

"Yes!"

"What about the wolf?"

Grandma gave no reply, father kept silent and mother uttered not a word. The boy stared at them and then broke the silence himself:

"Don't stay alone, Grandma! The wolf will come and eat you up just as it ate up Redcap's grandmother!"

"Don't break the boy's heart, mother! Don't you see what he is doing. If you do not come, he is bound to get ill."

The old woman felt as if a brazier of hot embers were dropped over her head. At once she sat up in her bed and kept repeating:

"Let the boy not get ill, as for me, I will go to the end of the world to prevent it!"

"Shall I go to hire a taxicab?"

"Sure enough! Why not?"

Landi kept pleading:

"Come on, Grandma, come along. Alone, the wolf will eat you up, come... They took grandmother in a cab to Cërrik. The apartment house was next to the corn fields with its windows towards the sun. They placed grandmother's bed near the window. The doctor visited her every day, her daughter-in-law sat by her bedside and Landi related the story of Redcap and the Wolf.

"Don't go away, Grandma!"

"I will not go away!"

"In Elbasan the wolf will eat you up".

... Her nephew returns in the afternoon. He steps into his mother's room and feels relieved when he finds them laughing.

"How do you feel, mother?"

"I feel well!"

"How so?"

"Your son, the melody of life cured me".

"Hadn't I told you that in Landi's presence you would not get ill?"

"Quite right, son".

The old woman could hardly wait for the afternoon to come. When the house was filled with people, the void in her heart was also filled. She wanted to stay up till late at night with her nephew, and her daughter-in-law and Landi by her side. She longed for their company, as if her illness was due to her solitude.

On the day when her nephew brought her pension to her, she asked him to change it into ten-lek coins. She wanted to keep them under her pillow. Her nephew had changed her pension money into ten-lek coins and placed them under her pillow, but wondered why she had changed her pension mo-



Grandmother tried to hold back her tears by knitting her eyelashes but the tears oozed out of them and ran down her wrinkled face.

"Come on with us Grandma! Alone you will be eaten up by the wolf the child pleaded. His mother and father fixed their eyes on the bed and waited. The dialogue lasted long. Grandmother was about to change her mind. Compassion can do what reason cannot do. Landi persisted in persuading Grandma to come along with them. He stuck his hand under the blanket, caught hold of her arm and pulled with all his might.

"Come on, Grandma, come on! Don't stay here alone for the wolf will devour you! Come on!"

"But where will you take me Landi?"

"To Cërrik!"

The parents forgot about the bus and were watching Landi. The youngster was arranging things. For a moment grandmother took her eyes off from Landi and turned them to her nephew as if to ask him what to do. This was just what her nephew was waiting for and intervened at once:

"Yes, my darling, yes!"

"Here, father will kill the wolf with his shotgun!"

Grandmother was very happy. She stroked Landi's hair and delighted in disheveling his curls. The boy laughed and romped and frolicked like a little lamb. Her moaning and groaning were turned into a warmhearted conversation like a sweet, harmonious duet.

"Tell me a story, Grandma!"

"I have forgotten them!"

"You remember them, Grandma, you remember them!"

Grandmother tried hard to recall some of them but every time she began she stopped halfway. Woe the old age!

"I don't recall any story but I will tell you a game, an old song".

"How does the song go?"

"It is about a sheep"

"Let me hear it!"

Grandmother, begins the game of the little lamb. Landi listens and laughs. He opens his eyes wide.

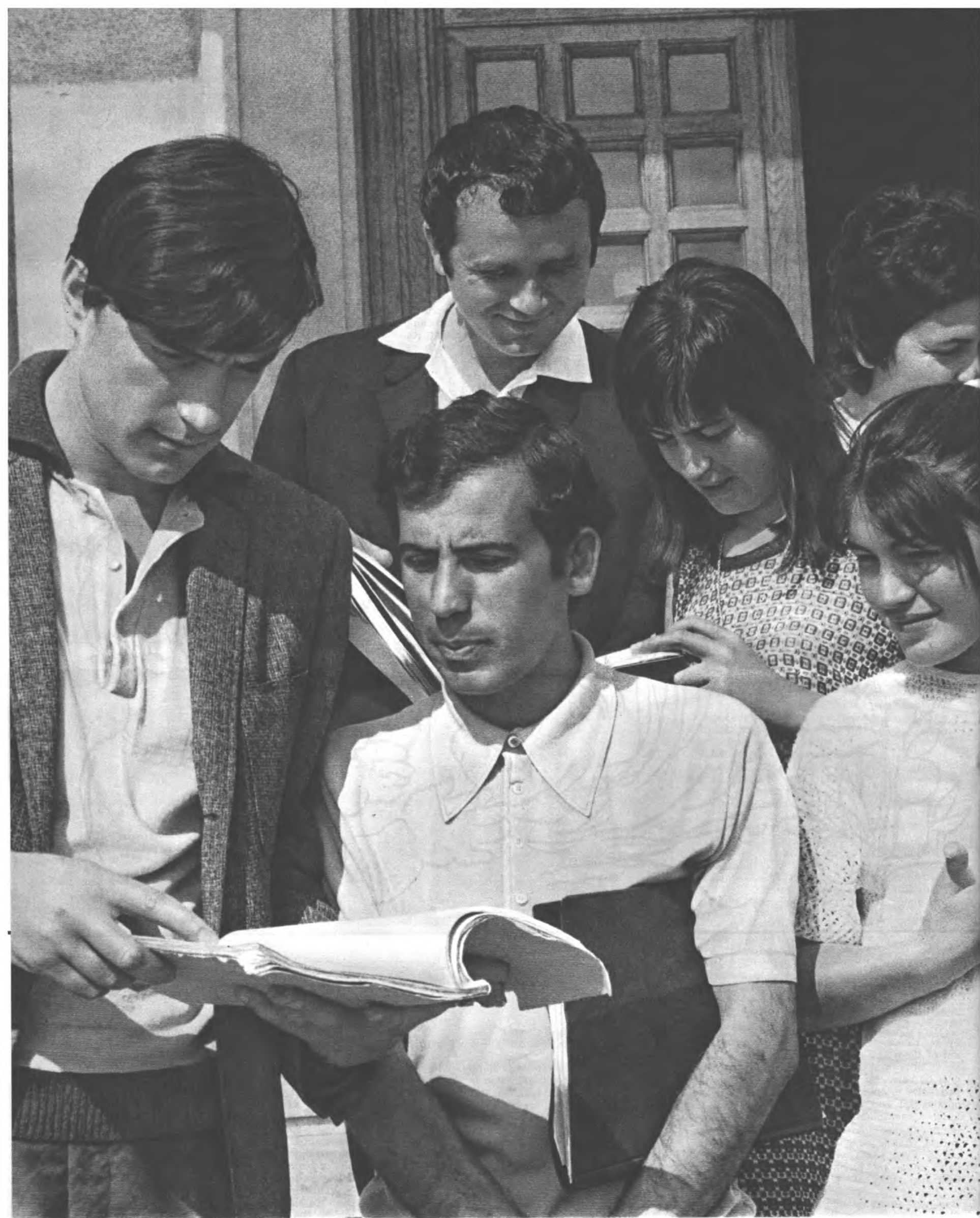
"What a funny song!"

ney into small coins. He couldn't imagine what his mother wanted to do with them.

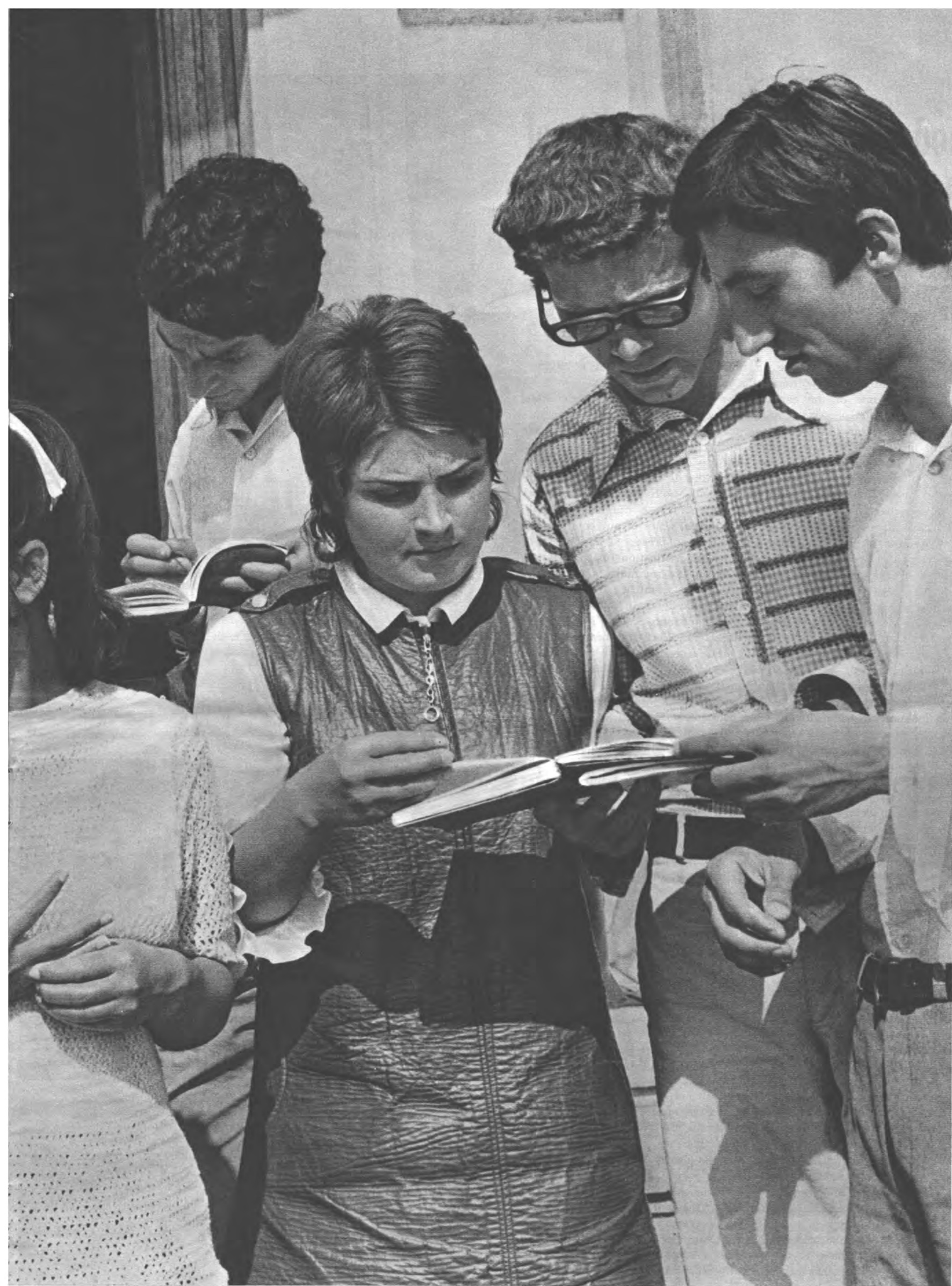
During warm spring days grandmother moved out to the porch. She sat on a cushion and admired the green fields round about Landi kept her company. The conversation went on as usual. Landi told the story of Redcap and the wolf and she began the song of the young lamb. Towards the evening she wanted them to bring her a cup of coffee and to buy a package of chocolate for Landi, one of those chocolate candies of the "Flora" mark costing 1 lek each.

The conversation ran smoothly on. The beautiful game of the little lamb lasted till late in the evening, and the chocolate lasted just as long. It was then that her nephew got a hint as to what grandmother was after with those ten-lek coins. Whenever the lights of the porch were switched on, he used to peep in and there they were talking and laughing. He used to smile and repeat Grandmother's words:

"Life's Melody".



July is the month of exams for the students.
In the picture: Students of the Upper Institute.



the Tirana State University.
of Arts.

Photo by N. Xhufka.

Good Care Is Being Taken of Our Monuments of Culture

Koço Zheku

MONUMENTS of culture are an integral part of history, a "living" testimonial to the traditions of a people.

Therefore, one of the earliest laws passed by our People's State Power was that on preserving and keeping in good repair all the monuments know so far throughout the territory of our country (No such laws or institutions existed in our country before liberation).

Under the sponsorship of our Institute of the Preservation of the Monuments of Culture, more and better work is being done during our days in preserving and restoring monuments both from the organizational and the scientific-technological standpoint. A number of repair shops have already been set up in the principal cities of our country.

A number of monuments have already been preserved and repaired. Good work has been done on the systems of fortifications of the Illyrian towns and Mediaeval castles as well as on the monuments of ancient mediaeval architecture. In compliance with scientific principles and generally accepted norms, a number of monuments in Illyrian centers and major coastal cities like Durrës, Apollonia and Butrint have undergone treatment of a reconstructive character. Work has been going on for a number of years in preserving and in restoring the surrounding walls and portals of the Illyrian city of Lissus. The work is continuing on restoring many objects of antiquity in Durrës. In Apollonia the work of restoration has continued almost without interruption and some of its monuments have already been completely restored.

Great concern is being shown in preserving and restoring monuments which mark unforgettable historical events for the Albanian people. Those monuments of cults which portray values of interest for the history of Albanian architecture have also been restored and are being kept in good repair.

By special decree, the touristic cities of Gjirokastra and Berat have been declared Museum-Cities. The work which is being done every year in these important centers is of various kind. The main purpose is always to preserve the urbanistics and the typical view of the architectural ensemble which form the old cities. Whatever work which has been done for the preservation, repair or restoration of the dwelling houses of the Museum-Cities have never changed the make-up or decor of the typical old dwelling houses of these cities. The work is always done according to design preceded by a detailed study and accompanied by rich descriptive and photographic documents.

Our country is a member of the international center of studies on preserving and restoring cultural values. Through the great and fruitful work done in the field of preserving and restoring monuments of culture, we fulfil the obligations of our country as a member of this organization.

By extending and multiplying our efforts in restoring these monuments of architecture, we will be able to place this rich heritage from our forefathers into the service of the patriotic education of the masses and of the coming generations.

The ancient city Berat boasts of a large number of monuments of culture. According to the outlay of the city, the "Mangalen" and "Gorica" quarters as well as the citadel of this city, one of the oldest in Europe with a continuity of inhabitation of nearly 2,400 years, are kept intact as valuable monuments.

Many workers and specialists of the subsidiary of the Institute of the Monuments of Culture are engaged in the work of the preservation, upkeep and restoration of this city and its various monuments of value. So far, the St. Triadha and St. Nicola Churches belonging to the XIII and XIV centuries have been completely restored, the Monastery of the Helvetii sect of Islam has been partially restored and a number of other monuments have also been treated.

In the Berati District there are other restorable objects of lasting value such as the St. Nicola Church in the Village of Perhondi built towards the end of the XIIIth and the beginning of the XIVth centuries which has already been restored and is being taken care of.





②



④



⑥



⑧

- (1) The Illyrian city of Lisi (Lezhë) — The inner gate of the city a view. During restoration work.
 - (2) The Illyrian city of Lisi. The inner gate of the city after restoration.
 - (3) Berat: Houses during the restoration.
 - (4) Berat city museum. Restored houses.
 - (5) Berat: Snt. Triadh Church during restoration.
 - (6) Berat: Snt. Triadh Church after restoration.
 - (7) Apollonia: The fountain monumental spring during restoration.
 - (8) Apollonia: The fountain after the restoration.
- Photo by N. Baba.



A New Publication on Monuments

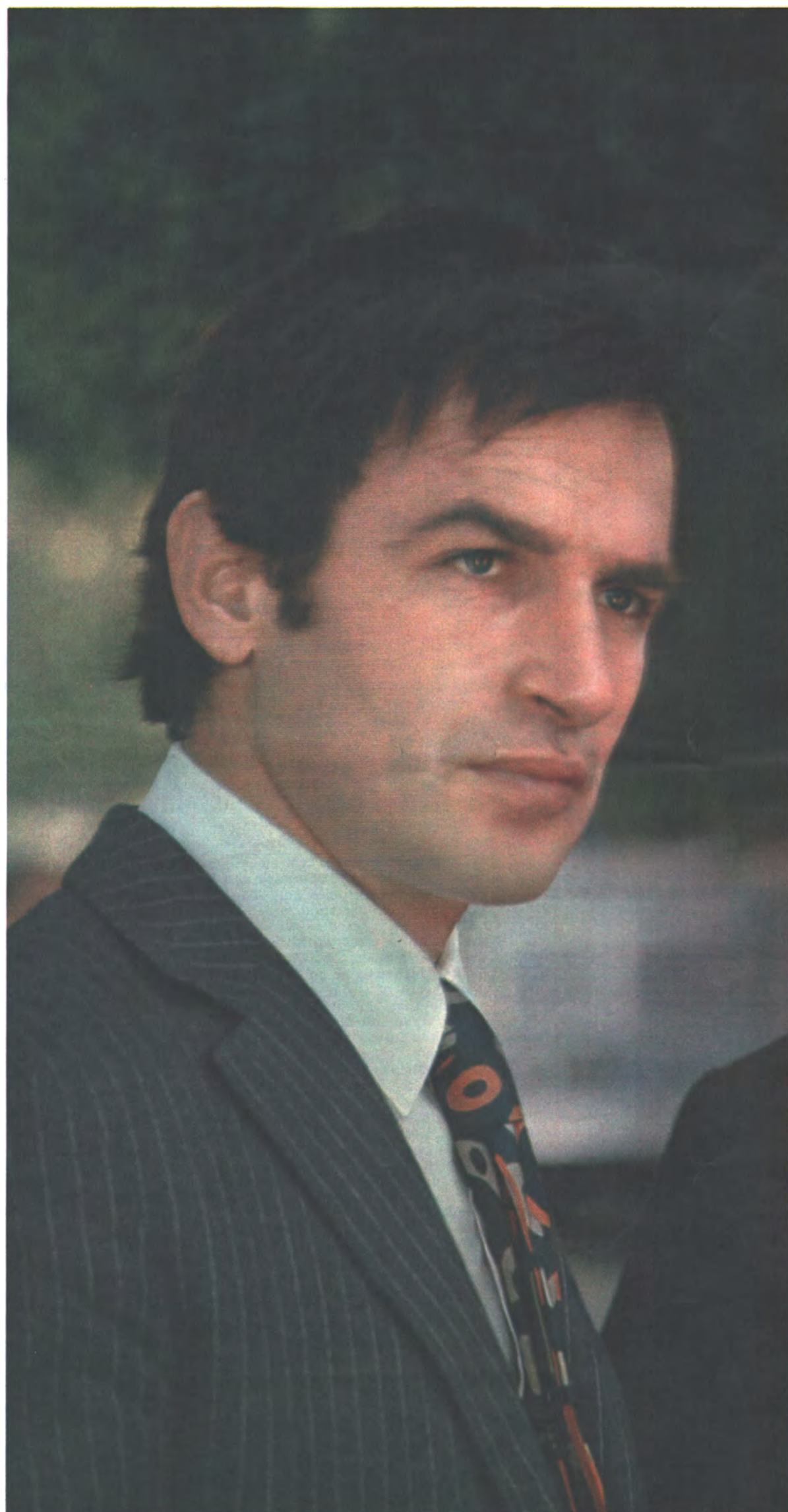
Stilian Adhami

The first volume has recently come off the press of the series "Monuments" containing a collection of studies and documents on the cultural and historical monuments of Albania. Through this publication which will appear in instalments, the broad circles of readers will be acquainted with the results of the scientific research work and of the cultural traditions of the Albanian people. The studies, communications and documents which will be portrayed in this publication will form the groundwork of our present and future activity in this field.

The first volume of this publication contains a number of essays, communications and other documents accompanied by illustrations (photographs, outlays, drawings etc.) dealing with monuments of different kinds. In addition to studies on the results attained and those that will be attained by the work of restoring these monuments, this volume contains 13 essays and communications. Some of the articles published in it deal with the problem of the architecture in different historical periods. The article on "The Illyrian City of Gërdhesh" gives fresh data on the urban and economic development of an Illyrian city in the Kruja District which is probably the ancient city of Albanopolis. The articles headed "The Elbasan Fortress and "Tracing the Founding and Principal Reconstructions of the Kruja Fortress" specific the principal phases of the construction of the surrounding bulwarks and other environments of these forts through an analysis of their architecture and confrontation with historical data. New elements appear also in the essays on "The Architecture and Date of the Founding of the Monastery of Apollonia" and "About the Productions of Painer David Selenica".

Special space is devoted in this volume to the treatment of problems dealing with our popular architecture like the essay on "The Gjirokastra Fortified Dwelling House" and on "The Mati Turret-like Dwelling House" whereas the other articles treat problems connected with the experience and methods pursued in the work of restoring them. A typical case of anastomosis of the ancient monuments is given in the article on "The Restoration of the Lion Portal at Butrinti". Of a different character are the restoration of the medieval fortresses and the popular dwelling houses, as portrayed in the articles "The Shkodra Citadel and its Restoration" and "Certain Data on the Technique of Construction of Berati Dwelling Houses". The results attained in tracing unknown monuments in the Shkumbini and Vjosa Valleys and in the Korça District are the object of the other essays and communications.

The publication of this new press organ constitutes a further Albanian contribution to the development of Albanological Studies, in general, and to the history of architecture and art in our country, in particular.



Bekim Fehmiu

Our country was recently visited by the far-famed Kosovari artist Bekim Fehmiu. He is the winner of a number of prizes, the protagonist of the film "Odyssey" and actor of more than 20 films playing in company with many distinguished actors of our days.

During his sojourn in Albania, he visited many cities, various cultural institutions and so on. Of the first impressions from our country he said:

"Throughout its history, Albania has been looked down upon by its enemies, devastated by wars. Now I am highly impressed by the progress it has made in education, in enlightening its cadres and in building up a new generation. The days I have spent here have given me the opportunity to see the cultural and educational relations all over the country. Here, dramatic troupes and ensembles, which seem to have been set up in every town and village, crisscross one another by exchanging their experiences having always in mind the recreation and the cultural uplift of the broad masses".

Bekim Fehmiu expressed his wish to reel a film in Albania on Scanderbeg.



Zef Hila on the traces of the traditions of his predecessors. He has become a distinguished master in the Shkodra Artistic Wares Enterprise.



The distinguished woman textile worker A. Shano of the "Stalin" Textile Works.

MOSAICS



A Century-Old Man

In its 1968 June issue, the "Ylli" Pictorial published an article about a time-honoured old man, Ibrahim Lusha, hailing from the village of Surej in the Kukës District. At that time, Ibrahim had completed his 110th birthday. We have recently got in touch with the people at the Agricultural Cooperative and asked them about Grandpa.

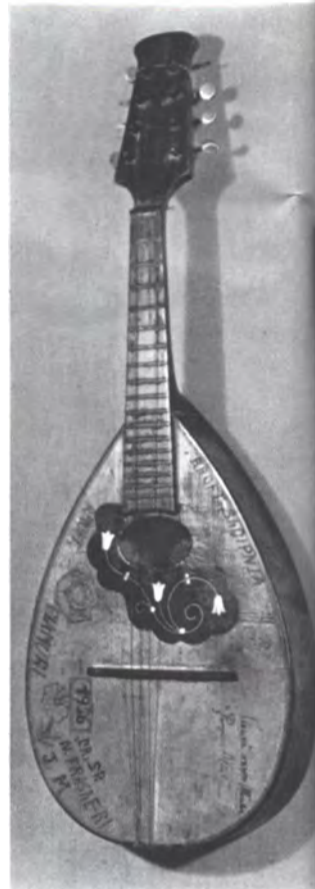
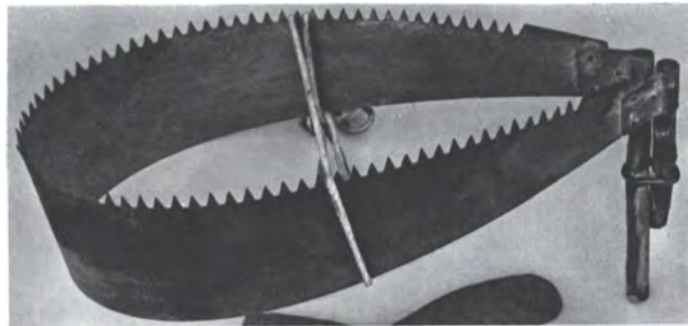
"He is hol. . . and sound" they telephoned us, "and he even gets out and does something on his own. He is now 115 years old."

A Mandoline and a Saw

A mandoline and a saw are placed side by side in one of the glass cases at the Museum of the National Liberation War in Tirana. The common legend under them reads: "These have been used by Hero of the People' George Martini".

George Martini's name is very familiar to us. He was one of the three freedom fighters who were besieged and killed by the fascists on October 7, 1942 in Tirana. These young fighters were: Vojo Kushi, commander of the guerrilla units in Tirana, George Martini and Sadik Staveleci. Encircled in a house in Tirana, they fought for 8 hours at a stretch against hundreds of fascists.

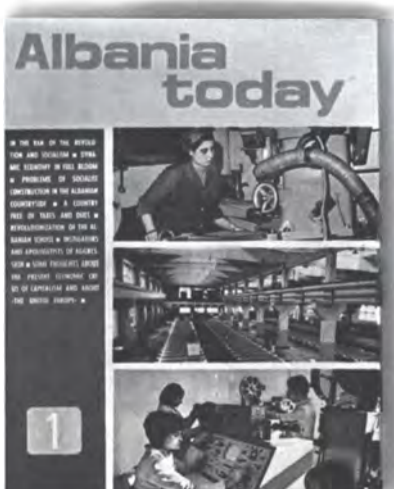
And here are now two relics in the show cases of the Museum. The strings of this mandoline have echoed the tunes of revolutionary folk songs George Martini was so fond of, whereas with this saw the same hand felled down the telephone posts in order to interrupt fascist communications. Two aspects of the Hero's life: his lyricism, and his heroism.



Just As They Used to Be...

The Provisional Democratic Government which had emerged from the National Liberation Antifascist Committee and headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, held its first meeting on October 22, 1944 in the room of this house in Berat. The visitors see here the table and the chair where Comrade Enver Hoxha sat, the inkstand and the dossier in which were filed the first historic decisions of the first Democratic Government of Albania.

Here, everything is in its place just as they used to be 28 years ago, on the day when the members of the Government set out for Tirana freed by the partisan brigades of the National-Liberation Army.



A New Political Periodical in Foreign Languages

A new political and informational periodical began to be published in Tirana recently in English, French and Spanish. It is called "ALBANIA TODAY". This periodical will portray the continuous qualitative changes taking place in all the fields of socialist construction in Albania. In it

there will be published the principal materials and documents of the Party of Labour of Albania, various political and ideological articles appearing in the Albanian press organs as well articles and comments on events and problems of the international life.

At the beginning the "ALBANIA TODAY" periodical will be published once in two months.

For all those who wish to get acquainted with the various aspects of socialist construction in Albania and with the Albanian view on international problems, this periodical in foreign languages will be a necessary assistant.

Subscriptions to the "Albania Today" periodical are made at the Central Office of the distribution of books, Ruga "Konferenca e Pezës" Tirana, Albania.



The Wild Goat

Our geologists, alpinists and ordinary wayfarers who happen to pass through our highland regions are, at times, witnesses of a rare scene of a wild goat perched in all grandeur on the top of a rocky boulder. A shrill cry is heard. The goat has sounded the alarm and the flock of wild goats disappears among the rocks and the precipices.

In our country, the wild goats are met with in the upper parts of our forests and, especially, in rocky places filled with cliffs and precipices where the other creatures of the world can leave them in peace. They are found in the mountainous regions of all our territory living in flocks of up to 30.

The average weight of wild goats runs from 25 to 35 kilograms. In summer their fur is reddish to the colour of rust and in winter it is blackish brown.

The dwellers of mountainous regions recount many legends connected with wild goats. On the crest of his helmet, our National Hero Scanderbeg wore the effigy of the head of a wild goat. The people attribute this fact to an interesting legend, namely, at a critical moment of battle a flock of wild goats showed the great fighter a pathway through the rocks. Scanderbeg and his fellow-fighters followed this path and took the rear of the Ottomans making short work of all of them. As a sign of honour and gratitude Scanderbeg made this a symbol on the crest of his helmet.

Fortifications Here, There and Everywhere

The geographical position of Albania is such that during very significant periods of European history it provided the shortest distance linking East with West, it has served as a bridge-head for expansionist forces of the West towards the East and, at other period, as a springboard for the expansionist forces of the East towards the West.

In order to ward off the destructive tides of foreign inroads and invasions, our ancestors, among other things, had set up more than 150 fortifications of a protective character such as the ancient and medieval strongholds and the so-called citadels. Fortresses stand to this day at a distance of every 200 square kilometers from one another.



The Salt Water River

Salt water runs through the beds of that Butrinti. It is from 6 to 7 meters deep and 100 to 150 meters wide. Although it is only 2 kilometers long the Butrinti River has a flow of from 100 to 300 cubic meters per second.



Summer in the Albanian highlands.

At Sculptor Janaq Paço's Studio

A truly artistic production reflects the author himself, bears the stamp of his individuality. Therefore, when one steps into the studio of an artist one can easily get acquainted with the author's personality even when he himself is not present.

As a matter of fact, the personality of sculptor Janaq Paço is not reflected in this studio alone but also on many streets and cities of our country where his productions are exhibited.

As far back as his childhood days he had an inclination of drawing figures either with his pencil or with mud from the Viosa riverside. One could see his drawings on the walls and streets of his native town of Permet. The miniature figures he created from mud, though naive, had something expressive and interesting from the standpoint of form, fancy and feeling. In 1934, he started his career as a hewer of marble while, two years later, he won the contest and was awarded a scholarship to study fine arts abroad. In 1942, he was appointed a teacher of fine arts.

Now Janaq Paço celebrates his 30th anniversary as a sculptor and teacher. Thirty years are quite a long lifetime for an artist. During this period he has created a whole gallery of sculptures which we see on pedestals in the public squares and towns of our country. He has trained a whole generation of sculptors who produce artistic works and train other cadres all over the country. Sculptor Janaq Paço's name is a household word among the children as well.

What stands out in the works of this tireless sculptor? Its simplicity, feeling and sincerity. He is famous for his passionate plastic forms, for



the fine psychology of the portrait and for imparting gracefulness to his sculptures.

Sculptor Janaq Paço's works stand out for their variegated themes. He has been attracted especially by historical and then by heroic, patriotic and lyrical themes.

Well known in our country is the equestrian monument of National Hero George Kastrioti, alias, Scanderbeg, in Kruja (the first monument of its kind in our country). This is the product of ten years of hard work which made him win the contest in 1949. This monument portrays the features of our hero just as our people have portrayed him in their history, tradition and legends. The sculptor has succeeded in summing up and analysing well the type of Hero Scanderbeg as a dynamic, skilful, keen minded leader. We seem to have before us Scanderbeg ready to rush into the field of battle. The plastic form and expression are chosen to fit the environment and the idea. The figure in motion, the fuming steed, the innermost feeling of the hero all of



these together portray our National Hero in an atmosphere of the battle for freedom. This atmosphere is supplemented by the mountainous background of the city of Kruja.

This work by the sculptor has won the admiration of the people because the artist has expressed it in the language of the people.

Janaq Paço is a good portraitist. He treats his subjects with simplicity and frankness but expresses them in his deep professional language.

The bust of Hero of the People Qemal Stafa stands on one of the public squares of the city of Tirana. We can very well say that here the sculptor has succeeded in summing up the image of heroes. In it we see Qemal the communist but also the gifted leader of our youth in our National Liberation War. In its outer aspect the bust is a very simple one but it speaks a lot of the hero's innermost and the time he lived in. The closed composition of the work, especially, the half-closed eyes of the hero, speak of his far-sighted vision and confidence.

Not less familiar to us is also "The Boy's Head" (property of the Gallery of Arts) sculptured in 1958. The means of expression and form, treated with ardent devotion, give the portrait of a tender, innocent and sympathetic child.

Inside his studio, one comes face to face with all those portraits who seem to greet you as you step in. It is a whole range of types, of images who do not speak but point to the skill of the sculptor who has created them. There stands the Zadrina peasant woman. An exquisite piece of sculpture. A very plastic, expressive type of the Albanian peasant woman in her candid and very pure environment.

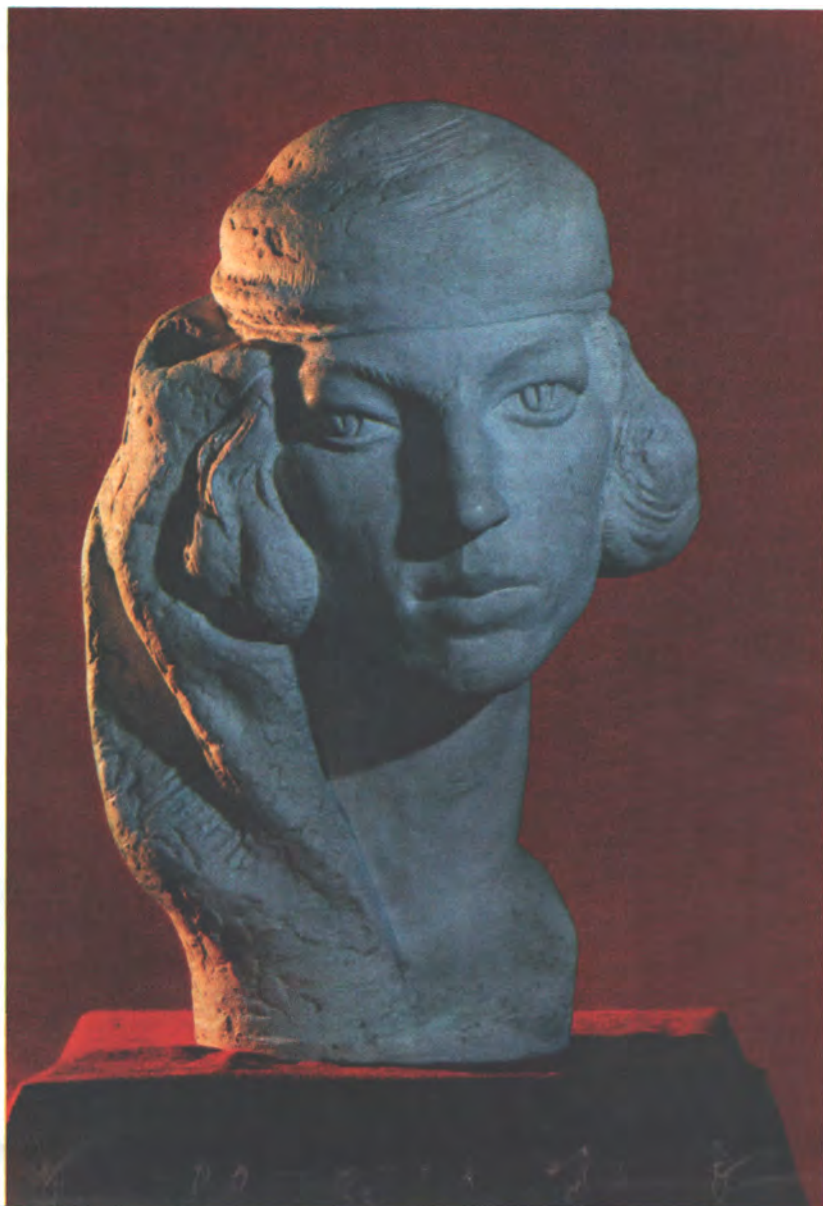
In the same place we see the portrait of our distinguished patriot and fighters Isa Boletini. The sculptor has succeeded in portraying a lofty, patriotic figure with summed up form and sparing plastic expression.

Certain studies and realizations of the naked figures add to the great artistic genius of this sculptor.

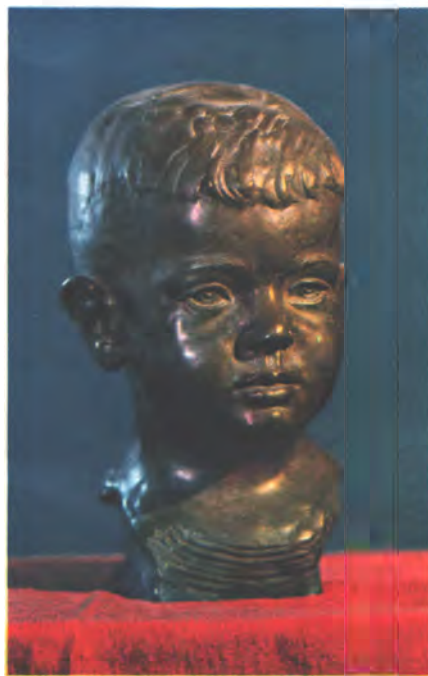
"What projects have you in mind for the foreseeable future?" we asked him.

The sculptor smiled. His projects and dreams are numerous. He is now working on the Monument of Youth. In this, too, he is as persistent and scrupulous: he is drawing up many variants of this monument in search of what he is looking for. He is never fully content with his work.

Sculptor Janaq Paço is at the acme of his productivity. He will surely treat us to more and more dignified products of art in the days to come.



⑥



⑤



⑦

- ① The portrait of the sculptor Janaq Paço. Drawing by N. Bakali
- ② Portrait of Isa Buletini.
- ③ The portrait of Kristoforidhi, scholar of the Albanian language (gypsum).
- ④ Alexander Moisi in Hamlet's part.
- ⑤ My son (bronze)
- ⑥ The Zadrina girl.
- ⑦ Nude (gypsum).

Photo by R. Veseli

④

FOREIGNERS ABOUT ALBANIA

THANK YOU!

Zeid Wabba — Palestine

Simple dress, frank words and hospitality — these qualities struck me wherever I came to in Albania. A cheerful people, unpretentious, impulsive in life and internationalist in thought, fighting for their rights. It is precisely due to these qualities of theirs that they cherish sincere and original sentiments towards the Palestinian people. The name of Palestine is a household word in towns, villages and cooperatives. How beautifully it sounds from the lips of sincere friends! How beautifully sounds their call: "With you, Palestinian fighters, to the end!"

On leaving this beautiful country I wish progress and prosperity to its people, to its Party and to its leaders. I lack words to express my feelings towards the Albanian people, but I can say in the simplest of terms that I got to know all the Albanian people to them during this short period of my stay in their country.

On behalf of myself and my Palestinian workers and fighters I wish the friendly Albanian people a lot of progress and happiness.

We pledge our word, friends, the word of a revolutionary to a revolutionary, that we the workers and people of Palestine will never lay down our arms until the complete liberation of our Palestinian land and the return of the worker and peasant to their native land which has been usurped by the enemy! Thank you!

Each Day as Interesting as the Other

Tod Roycroft

Each day in your country has been a very interesting one for and has left deep impressions on me. I want to mention especially May Day, Memorial Day and, of course, the days of the 7th Congress of the Trade Unions where I was given the opportunity to meet Comrade Enver Hoxha and hear his address.

I will return to England with fresh energies and fresh inspirations and will strive to take to my comrades the inspiration and knowledge I gained in Albania. The Experience of Albania inspires us to keep up our struggle for our common cause with more determination and confidence.



Ahmed Gora Ibrahim (left) and Labraui Milud.

The Self-Denying Work of the Albanian People Strikes One's Eyes in Every Corner of the Country

We Must Draw Very Valuable Lessons from Albania

Ahmed Gora Ibrahim
Azania (South Africa)

To admire the People's Republic of Albania only for its economic progress, for the numerous workshops and factories one sees, means to admire Albania in a superficial way. The essence of the development and progress of Albania should be looked for in the Albanian people themselves. Albania is a small country with lofty and stately mountains, but the loftiest mountain I saw in Albania were the Albanian people themselves. . .

The People's Republic of Albania is a living example of what independence and economic emancipation mean. Independence and economic emancipation, let alone economic progress, can not be achieved by a country if the working class of that country has not taken the reins of State Power into its own hands. If there are many who are cognizant of this truth theoretically, let them come to the People's Republic of Albania to see it in practice.

New Albania is the fruit of the emancipation of the working class and its close ally with the peasantry. Guided by their vanguard Party, the Party of Labour of Albania headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, the Albanian working class wiped out of their country all interests the foreigners had in Albania. They confiscated all foreign property without recompense. They did away with the internal bourgeoisie, freed the peasantry from the yoke of the landlords and dealt a death blow at the system based on the exploitation of man by man. It was this preliminary condition that brought about that economic emancipation and economic progress I saw and admired so much during my visit in Albania.

Thus, if we in Africa really want our political, economic and cultural emancipation in all fields we must draw a very valuable lesson from small but heroic Albania. . .

Labraui Milud — Algeria

I thank all the Albanian comrades and people for the warm reception they have extended to me. I want to stress that I have been impressed by the earnest and self-denying work of all the Albanian people, and this strikes one's eyes everywhere at work sites, factories, fields, laboratories etc. From the time of their liberation onward the Albanian people have done and are doing wonders, piercing hills and mountains in order to make Albania more beautiful, more modern and an industrial country.

I think that these achievements have been attained thanks to the spirit of sacrifice and the revolutionary drive of the Albanian people and, above all, because the directives have been worked out by the Party of Labour of Albania headed by the most respected Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Thus, the Albanian people base their struggle on the principle of liberation and social progress. I am certain that socialism will triumph the world over.



Alive to Their Duty

Mukudzei Mudzi — Zimbabwe

As soon as you set foot on Albanian soil, you feel the atmosphere of brotherhood and friendship. It accompanies you wherever you go.

Albania is a country in which you see not only awe-struck mountains but also endless fields of corn, vegetables, olive, orange and lemon groves, fig trees and systematized fields, all the work of man's hands.

In Albania, one is struck by the role that students and undergraduates play in the development and defense of the country. They are at one with their parents, the workers, their Party and Government they are politically enlightened on what goes on about them. They are imbued with the spirit of patriotism, ready to protect their homeland from any enemy that would dare to encroach on the Albanian territory. I created the impression that they are endowed with the love of work and combine aright theory with practice.



"In no Other Country Have I Come Across This Militant Spirit"

Lars Jaakson — Sweden

In Albania, I have found free, proud, healthy and hard-working people conscientious of the struggle to build socialism.

In Albania, I have seen no alcoholists, no young man addicted to narcotics, no wrangling and no signs of prostitution.

My most important impression is that the Party in Albania is present everywhere, among the people,

at one with and integrated with them.

During my visit in your country, I met many workers. I have talked to them on every subject. I have asked: "Do you like your profession? How have you succeeded in mastering its technique? What facilities are there for you to attend night schools?" I have asked them about their pay and about the women, mothers of children and expectant mothers, whether the appropriate conditions have been created for them to get a job and bring up their children. I have been favourably impressed by their answers. The Party has created favourable conditions for work, study and living for them.

I want to tell your readers that wherever else I have been I have never met with such a militant spirit and such brotherhood among people. I had read a number of books on Albania but I could not have imagined things to be so; so deeply transformed in a relatively short period of time

In my capacity as a typographer, I want to give my impression from the meeting I had with the workers of the "8 Nendori" Printing Establishment in Tirana. This is an up-to-date printing establishment with new linotypes. I admired the bookbinding complex. It is a very modern one. Few countries of the world have one like this.

A Big Construction Site

André Druesne — France

When landing on new Albania in 1972, one must view the achievements of the Albanian people from the historical materialist standpoint.

During our stay in Albania, the delegation of the revolutionary workers of France as well as the other delegations met with an enthusiastic reception by the Albanian working class. During our visits to factories or cooperatives, whether in Tirana or Kruja, in Shkodra or Durrës, in Pogradec or Korçë, in Berat or Fieri we were given a hearty internationalist welcome by the Albanian workers and peasants.

We cannot speak of each individual workshop or cooperative we have visited but we can very well speak of the confidence the Party of Labour of Albania places on the working masses to carry out the technological-scientific revolution, to carry out worker control.

Everywhere we came to we saw the great achievements attained both in mechanization and in the

construction of brilliant projects. I point only to the fact that today even the remotest hamlet in Albania is supplied with electricity.

We saw work being done on mountainsides, on tunnels and bridges to lay the tracks of a railway which will transport iron-nickel ore to the great Metallurgical Works in Elbasan which will turn it into high quality steel.

The Albanian youth take active part in all these projects. We saw them at work on the railroad. These young men and young women coming from different parts of the country, get to know one another better, work collectively, break old customs which still prevail in certain remote villages away from towns. This shows the city youth, too, that they should work and learn from one another. In addition to manual work, they take part also in ideological and pedagogical training.

What results from our visit is that Albania has been turned into a big construction site, where every one sees factories and workshops, new buildings, reclaimed land, mountains covered with terraces, a new society in which a socialist Albania is in the making in the ideological, political and cultural domain, where the new man is being tempered.



A People of Good Health and Cheerful Disposition

Jesus Markues — Venezuela

One who has cast a glance at the history of Albania can easily see the colossal leap forward it has made.

The soil, the mines, the seaways and rivers of Albania have been put into the service of the people, of the development of the country. The aid and contribution of the working class to all the sectors have been determining and decisive factors. With a high sense of communist duty, the Albanian working class has set in motion all its inexhaustible energies, its great intelligence and dynamism; it builds and simplifies the mechanism of the machinery that runs the proletarian state power, crushing and burying for all time the old methods and customs of bourgeois society . . .

The successes that have been attained in Albania in the field of public health, of which I am an eye-witness, are really magnificent. The new society of Albania has been rid of the diseases which undermine and raise havoc among the peoples of the capitalist world. Tuberculosis, siphylis, infantile paralysis, malaria and other diseases have been totally wiped out. There is no corner in Albania where medical service does not reach. You are a people of good health and cheerful disposition.

Culture and science are continually being developed. The working class enhances its own class values. The masses take active part in these fields. The sons and daughters of the peasants and of the workers find the door open to all the fields of technology and science not only as students but also as teachers.



A Revolutionary School

I followed with great attention the proceedings of the VIIIth Congress of the Trade Unions of Albania. The straightforward and clear discussions at the Congress reflected not only the achievements attained by the working class and the people of Albania but also the objectives which are planned to be reached in the days to come. The Congress attached very great importance to the communist education of the workers who, placing the interests of the people above their own, will strive to continually increase production, to improve quality and protect socialist property. At the same time, by raising their class awareness, the class struggle and worker control to a higher level, they will exert all their efforts in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and in proceeding at a faster pace towards completing the construction of socialist society.

I created the impression that the whole life in Albania is a revolutionary school, characterized by the spirit of self-denial and struggle in defense of and for the triumph of the cause of the proletariat and of all the oppressed peoples in the world.

BALLET

“Sons of the Fishermen”



The Opera and Ballet Theatre put on stage the new ballet "The sons of the fishermen" after the plot of the drama under the same title. "The sons of the fishermen" treats of an episode from the National Liberation Struggle of our people. The music by the composer Tish Daija.



Scenes from the ballet "Sons of the fishermen".



A Marvellous Publication

The Institute of History at the State University of Tirana has recently published illustrated album on "Archaeological Albania" with works of the ancient culture of the Illyrians, the forefathers of the Albanians who live on this land from the prehistoric times onward.

This album has been received with interest by archaeologists and scholars in different countries of the world. This is evident from the many letters which have come to the Institute of History at the State University of Tirana. Here are fragments of some of these letters.

"Its is a real work of art coming to us as a surprise, a book of great value to the archaeologists, the historians of art and epigraphers who are interested in the brilliant old culture of your country, of the Illyrians and of the persistent, enthusiastic and highly competent work of your archaeologists and the curators of your museums, work which is done under the environment of socialist revolutionary impulse in your country."

I. I. Russu

Department Chief of the Institute of History and Archaeology in Rumania.

"While congratulating you for the marvellous editorial realization, I send my best greetings for the archaeological activity undertaken in your country, an activity to which I have added my modest contribution during the year 1938."

Alfonso de Franciscis

Chief Intendant of Antiquities in Naples

"Not only does the book meet all the requirements of high quality publication and presentability, but its whole inner content interested me a lot.

I have long been engaged in the study of the ancient history of the land of Illyrian, Epirus and Selanica and I find a lot of important things in this book. Please accept my sincerest thanks for this generous and marvellous gift."

Prof. Dr. P. R. Franko

Institute of Ancient History of the University of Saarland

"... the Archaeological album of Albania is a marvel of graphic art, not only as regards technique but also as regards its scientific organization, its illustrative material. All those to whom I show the Album (and I can't help showing it to them) are fascinated by its beauty and preferable presentation.

As an archaeologist, I am also enhanced by this treasure, the gift of the archaeological times on Albanian soil...

Konstandin Daikovich

"The Weekly Cultural Tribune "Klush"

"The President of Iceland, Dr. Christian Aldjarn, has instructed me the thank you wholeheartedly for the beautiful book... The marvellous illustrations of the old works of art preserved in your country have aroused the admiration and great appreciation of the President.

On behalf of the President, I express the best greetings to you University."

Reagir Moller

Secretary of the President-Reykjavik

"The work which is printed in a technically remarkable form gives a brilliant view and outline of the ancient history of Albania in which the studies are fruitful. Accept my best congratulations for your work..."

Prof. Dr. R. Pittioni

Vienna University

"This work can be envied by many countries which have a long tradition of archaeological science... Anyway, whoever is interested in the achievements of the present Albanian archaeological science can acquire complete and general information found in this volume. He can get acquainted with the prehistoric, ancient and mediaeval life of Albania. At the same time, he can get acquainted also with the achievements attained by the new Albanian archaeology sponsored by young scholars and enthusiasts. Their love of and duty towards the past of their country and their training account for the fact that they present to the world of science a book which, nolesvolens, fascinates every lover of science."

Zef Mirdita

In the "Rilindja" Newspaper Prishtina

"I wish to thank you wholeheartedly for the marvellous publication "Archaeological Albania".

I have greatly admired its illustrations which make it an outstanding publication and testify the good work done by the Albanian archaeologists.

On the other hand, it presents for me a means of work and reference which will serve me every day.

For me your book is, at the sametime, a constant reminder of Albania and its cities as well as my Albanian friends for whom I cherish warm remembrances."

Christine Zylberstain - Paris

"I have received your great book "Archaeological Albania" which is a great masterpiece for Albania commanding my admiration.

I will show this "great book" to my friends who will admire the majesty of Albania..."

Prof. Lacalindola - Bari

"This work is of great value for it teaches us to know the archaeological heritage of your beautiful country, an heritage which, unfortunately, is little known abroad. It shows, at the same time, the value of research and excavations already made..."

Sigfried de Laet

Blandijnberge - Belgium

"Reading this book fills me with admiration for your country and for your combined and ceaseless efforts your have exerted in all research sectors including that of our archaeological knowledge.

Your book of clear and accurate information points to the results you have attained in a well organized way."

Mirella Cipolloni - Rome

"Many thanks for this marvellous volume prepared by the Albanian archaeologists. This is a marvellous publication with illustrations arranged in a perfect way."

Ng. L. Raymond - Bristol

"I am writing to send you my heartiest thanks for the copy of the illustrated volume of "Archaeological Albania"... The book is a marvellous production and contains quite a number of illustrations of cities, projects and landscapes of Albania which I am glad to have in my hands."

F. W. Welbank

The Liverpool University"

"Hardly can anything be better done than what is reflected in it—this is a beautiful publication with rich materials."

Michael Crowford

Cambridge

"... I never tire of looking at these pictures which remind me of my visit there some years ago. All those to whom I show the book, and I show it to many of them, are enthused by it.

Together with my wholehearted wishes for further fruitful work, I express my thanks."

Georges Daux

Academy of Epigraphy Arts

NEW ALBANIA

No 3, 1972 YEAR XXVI

IN THIS ISSUE

— The Congress of the class in power	1
— The Course of our crude oil	1
— Anti-epidemic barriers	6
— Our folklore during the period of the war for national liberation and that of socialist construction	8
A. Kanani — Thirty years	12
S. Afezoli — The word, thought, and spark of "ZËRI I POPULLIT"	13
— The French translation of the Albanian novel "THE CASTLE" in France	14
Cuin Çani — Justin Goddard — a personality held in high esteem by our people	15
Hyjni Çeka — Life's melody	20
Koço Zheku — Good care is being taken of our monuments of culture	24
Uran Hajdari — In sculptor Janaq Paço's studio	30
— Foreigners about Albania	32
— A marvellous publication	36

"NEW ALBANIA"

An illustrated political and social periodical appearing once in two month in Albanian, English, Chinese, Russian, French, Arabic and Italian.

EDITORIAL BOARD

Editor-in-chief: Ymer Minxhozi
 Members of the collegium: Andon Kuçali, Ismail Kadare, Jusuf Alibali, Halim Stolla, Sofokli Afezoli.
 Art-Editor: Lumturi Dhrani.
 Photo Reporter: Simon Xhillari.

ADDRESS OF THE EDITORIAL BOARD

"SQIPERIA E RE" RR. "LABINOTI" 7, TIRANA, ALBANIA

SUBSCRIPTIONS RATES

For one year: 2.80 U.S. dollars or 2.16 Rubles

ADDRESS YOUR SUBSCRIPTIONS TO

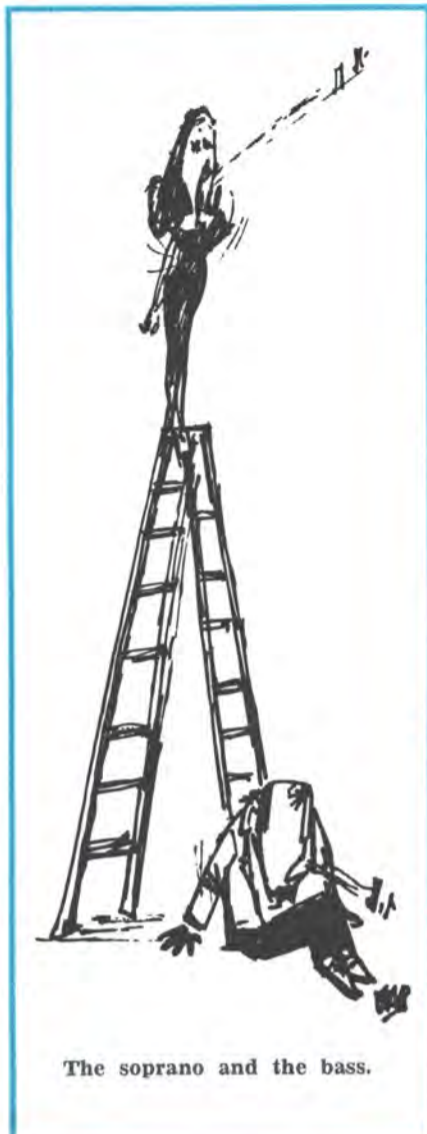
DREJTORIA QENDRORE E PERHAPJES DHE E PROPAGANDIMIT TE LIBRIT-Bulevardi: "Konferenca e Pezës" — Tirana — Albania

FRONT COVER: "Life-flowers; students in the production work; From the ballet "Sons of the Fishermen"; The Durrës Beach.

BACK COVER: "The cemetery of the martyrs"

In the center: The Monument "MOTHER ALBANIA"

Photo by P. Cici



The soprano and the bass.



Without words.



Concrete music.
 Cartoons by B. Fico.

"HUMOUR"



without words.
 Cartoons by B. Shehu.



