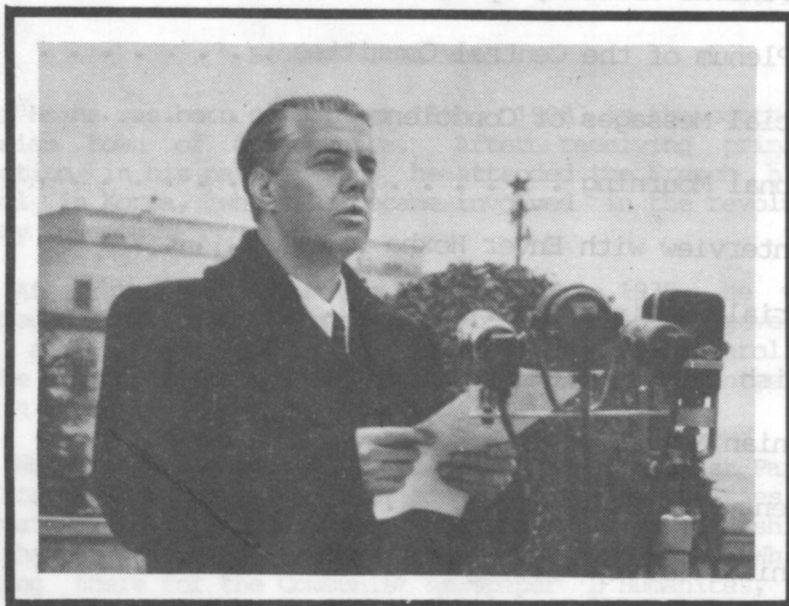


# ALBANIAN

# LIFE

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MEMORIAL ISSUE



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## EDITORIAL

We are devoting this issue of ALBANIAN LIFE to Enver Hoxha, who died on April 11th.

A telegram of condolences was sent to Albania by the Secretary, and this and the reply are printed below.

Extra copies of this Memorial Issue are available from the Secretary at 50p, including postage.

### BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

Enver Hoxha was born on October 16th, 1908 in the southern Albanian town of Gjirokastra. After receiving primary education in his native town, he attended the French high school in Korça, where he became involved in the revolutionary movement.

After graduating from the high school in 1930, he was awarded a scholarship to university by the Albanian government and in the following year at the age of 23 he enrolled in the School of Engineering at the University of Montpellier in France.

While at university, Hoxha joined the Communist Party of France and, as a result of his political activities, in February the Albanian government suspended his scholarship, so that he was forced to move to Paris to find work. While working there for the Communist newspaper "L'Humanité", he made contact with left-wing Albanian émigrés and then became secretary to the Albanian Consul in Brussels. Now a convinced Communist, in 1936 he was dismissed from the Consulate and returned to Albania. In 1937 he became a teacher in the French high school in Korça, where he became an active member of the local Communist group.

With the Italian occupation of Albania in 1939, he was dismissed as a teacher by the puppet government and in the following year was sent by the Korça Communist group to Tirana to build up the Communist group in the capital. In October 1941 he led a great anti-fascist demonstration there and was condemned to death in absentia. He played an important role in bringing about the unification in November 1941 of the local Communist groups into the Communist Party of Albania, the Provisional Central Committee of which he headed, to become its General Secretary in March 1943.

The Communist Party proceeded to organise a national liberation struggle against the Italian occupation forces and the Germans who succeeded them in 1943. An important role in this struggle was played by the party's newspaper Zeri i popullit (The People's Voice) of which Hoxha was editor and a principal contributor. When in July 1943, the guerilla detachments were transformed into a regular National Liberation Army, Hoxha was elected Political Commissar of the General Staff and later its Commander-in-Chief with the rank of Colonel-General.

At the Congress of Permet in May 1944 Hoxha was elected Chairman of the Anti-Fascist Committee of National Liberation, which became the Democratic Government of Albania in October.

With the Liberation of Albania, Hoxha - as leader of the Party and, for the initial years, also Prime Minister and Foreign Minister - played an important role in drawing up and applying the programme for the transformation of backward Albania into an industrialised socialist state and in maintaining the independence of Albania against the pressure of Yugoslavia, of Britain and America, of the Soviet Union after its transformation into a capitalist state following the death of Stalin, and later of China.

The tremendous economic and social progress made by Albania since Liberation bear the stamp of Hoxha's personality, of his unswerving loyalty to Marxist-Leninist socialist

principles. His outspoken exposure of revisionism of all hues is of inestimable importance for socialists in all countries. As the Albanian Society stated in its message of condolences to the Albanian people:

"He was a figure of world stature and his death is a loss for the working people of all lands".

The following cable was received from Tirana in reply:

"Dearest friends,

We express our sincere gratitude for the whole-hearted condolences which you sent us on the occasion of the death of the glorious and much respected leader of the Party and the Albanian people, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

For the Albanian people, your support, solidarity and evaluation of the figure of Comrade Enver constitute a great assistance in their work for the construction of socialism and they will also undoubtedly serve the further strengthening of the friendship between our two peoples.

The Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries".



Hoxha during the War of National Liberation

## **OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT**

Tirana, April 11th, 1985

Comrade communists, workers, cooperativists, intellectuals, women and youth of Albania, war veterans and compatriots:

With deep sorrow we inform you that today, April 11th, 1985, at 2.15 a.m., the heart of our beloved and glorious leader of the Party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha - First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, Chairman of the General Council of the Democratic Front, Commander-in-Chief of our Armed Forces - ceased to beat.

The founder of our glorious Party, the organiser and leader of the National Liberation War and of our people's revolution, the architect of the construction of the new socialist Albania, has departed from us. The heroic commander of our National Liberation Army, the founder of the Democratic Front and of the People's Power, has closed his eyes.

The life and deeds of Enver Hoxha are the living history of present-day Albania. His name is inseparably linked with all the class battles and victories of the Party and the Albanian people.

In all the phases through which our people have passed from the day the Communist Party was founded until this day, on every occasion when the destinies of the people and the homeland had to be determined, his thinking and his personality have always been present. In all the key moments when the choice had to be made as to the road to be followed, his leadership and direction have been decisive.

Consistent revolutionary and devoted patriot, Enver Hoxha was the first among the Albanian communists to realise the great historic necessity of creating the Communist Party, the sole staff capable of uniting the people and leading them in the struggle for the liberation of Albania and the establishment of People's Power. In the most difficult moments of occupation, of fascist oppression and national treachery by the old political forces, he created

this staff, strengthened it organisationally and educated it ideologically. It was he who, at the head of the Party, led it in fierce clashes with internal and external enemies, with opportunists and factional elements, elaborated the general political line of the National Liberation War which led to the victory of November 29, 1944.

Comrade Enver Hoxha was the direct organiser of the National Liberation Army. Under his command our glorious partisans fought with unprecedented heroism within and outside the borders of Albania and, with the support of all patriotic people, liberated our dear Homeland.

The People's Power and the new Albanian state that were born in the heat of the National Liberation War were founded upon the revolutionary thought and leadership of Comrade Enver Hoxha. Under his care and applying his teachings, the people's councils became the powerful weapon of the dictatorship of the proletariat, of the democracy of the masses and of socialist construction.

Comrade Enver Hoxha worked out the programme for the construction of the new socialist society. Under the leadership of the communists, with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, the triumphant struggles began for industrialisation, for the construction of all those monumental works which gave the country and the working class a powerful base for all-sided economic and social development.

Basing himself on Marxism-Leninism and familiar with the centuries-long sufferings and aspirations of our patriotic peasantry, Comrade Enver Hoxha elaborated the fundamental programme for the collectivisation and modernisation of agriculture. The present reality of the co-operativist countryside is clear testimony to the correctness of the path laid down by the Party.

Comrade Enver Hoxha led the Party and the people in the realisation of the profound ideological and cultural revolution carried out in our country. If Albania is today an advanced socialist country which develops relying on its own forces, a land free from every social and spiritual oppress-



ion, a country of democracy and well-being for all, of education and culture for the broad masses of the people, this is attributable to the struggle waged by the Albanian people with the Party and Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head.

There is no field of the political, ideological and social activity of our Party and state in which the philosophical thought, the organisational power and leading activity of Comrade Enver Hoxha have not been expressed. He worked out the general line of foreign policy, and the stands of our Party and state on international questions. This policy - the resolute opposition to US imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism and world reaction; the sincere support for the revolutionary and liberation struggles of the peoples; the solidarity with the democratic and anti-imperialist forces - have consolidated the international position of our country, have increased the sympathy and respect for socialist Albania in the world, have enlarged the number of its friends and well-wishers.

Under the leadership of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the Party of Labour of Albania has waged a heroic struggle against modern revisionism. As no one else, he has always and in every situation defended the teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin from opportunist distortions; he has exposed the social-chauvinist policies and activities of the Titoites, the Khrushchovites and other renegades.

As no one else, he has fought with strength and determination against the internal enemies of the Party, against the factional elements and foreign agents from Koci Xoxe to the gang of Mehmet Shehu. This struggle has been the salvation of our Party, our people and our homeland.

Comrade Enver Hoxha must be ranked among those outstanding revolutionaries who have made a great and special contribution to the development of Marxist-Leninist theoretical thinking, which embraces all the problems of revolution and the construction of socialism. His generalisation of the experience of our War of Liberation and of the practical construction of our new society, his analysis of the process of present-day world development, are of univer-

sal ideological value.

As a true internationalist, he has untiringly supported the new Marxist-Leninist Parties and their revolutionary struggle. He has always been close to them and has followed attentively the struggle for their consolidation and progress.

Comrade Enver Hoxha is the greatest historical figure of our people and nation - a figure who will illumine with inextinguishable light the path of the present generations and of those to come. He will live for ever - beloved, respected, honoured - in the hearts of all the communists among our people. Through his work and teachings, he will always be present to inspire them in the struggle for the welfare of the homeland and for communism.

Let his ardent address to the Albanian people on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the homeland remain a banner of struggle:

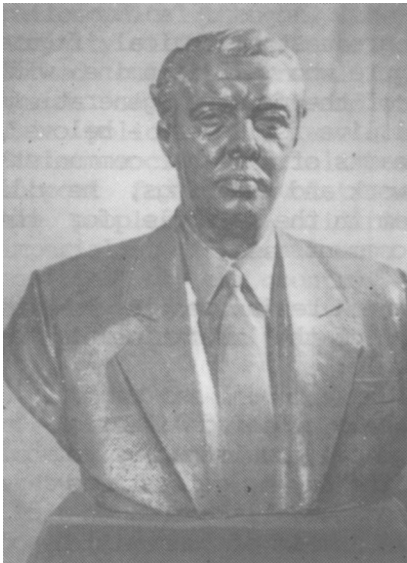
"Let us guard what we have achieved like the apple of our eye. Let us go on consistently to develop it further, to leave the coming generations an Albania ever stronger, ever red, like the undying flame of the hearts and ideals of communists and partisans, an Albania which will live and progress through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

This is also the unanimous oath taken today by our Party of Labour and the entire Albanian people.

At these moments of profound grief for the loss of our leader, our respected comrade and teacher, Enver Hoxha, let us strengthen our steel-like unity! Let us close ranks around the Party and its Central Committee! Let us mobilise our forces even more in order to make Albania as Comrade Enver Hoxha wanted it: powerful, prosperous and advanced.

Let us work untiringly as he worked and fought for half a century in order to raise its name higher and higher!

Glory to the brilliant and immortal deeds of Comrade Enver Hoxha!



The Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania

The Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania

The Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania

The General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania

Bust of Hoxha by Odhise Paskali

#### A MEDAL AND A FLAG

On the morning of April 14th, Ramiz Alia, First Secretary of the CC of the Party and President of Albania, together with Nexhmije Hoxha, Enver's widow, and members of the Political Bureau, visited again the hall of the Presidium of the People's Assembly. Ramiz Alia laid on the body of Hoxha the commemorative medal of the 40th anniversary of the Party and Nexhmije Hoxha covered the body with a national flag, the gift of the people of Kosova.

## **MEDICAL BULLETIN**

Comrade Enver Hoxha suffered since 1948 from the disease of diabetes which, as the years passed, caused extensive damage to blood vessels, heart, kidneys and certain other organs.

In 1973, as a result of this damage, he suffered a myocardial infarct with arhythmia. In later years the serious heart insufficiency developed. A year ago he suffered an ischaemic insult to the brain, with temporary hemiparesis.

In the morning of April 9th, 1985, his heart ceased to beat because of ventricular fibrillation. Despite intensive treatment, recurrence of ventricular fibrillation and irreversible consequences in brain and kidneys brought about his death at 02.15 on April 11th, 1985.

Prof. Petrit Gace  
 Prof. Fejzi Hoxha  
 Candidate of Medical Sciences Isuf Kalo  
 Prof. Bajram Preza  
 Decent Ylli Popa  
 Dr. Ahmet Kamberi  
 Candidate of Medical Sciences Sabit Brokaj  
 Dr. Arben Fino

### THE FUNERAL COMMISSION

The CC of the PLA, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers, and the GC of the Democratic Front jointly appointed a commission to organise the funeral of Enver Hoxha, consisting of:

Ramiz Alia (Chairman),  
 Adil Çarçani, Hajredin Çeliku, Hekuran Isai, Lenka Çuko, Manush Myftiu, Muho Asllani, Pali Miska, Rita Marko, Simon Stefani, Besnik Bekteshi, Foto Çami, Llambi Gegprifti, Prokop Murra, Qirjako Mihali, Haki Toska, Shefqet Peçi, Spiro Koleka, Xhafer Spahiu, and Pilo Peristeri.

## THE FUNERAL

At 10.00 a.m. on April 15th, Party and state leaders emerged from the hall of the Presidium of the People's Assembly bearing on their shoulders the coffin containing the body of Enver Hoxha, covered with the national flag. Outside the building, the coffin was placed on a gun carriage.

To the sound of funeral marches, the funeral procession moved slowly up the Martyrs of the Nation Boulevard towards Skanderbeg Square. Following the guards of honour were soldiers carrying red cushions on which were placed the decorations awarded to the dead leader. After them came students from the Enver Hoxha University of Tirana, bearing wreaths sent from various parts of Albania.

Both sides of the boulevard were lined with thousands of people, many overwhelmed with grief.

In front of the headquarters of the Central Committee of the Party, the funeral procession paused for some moments, and the eyes of those taking part were raised to the window of Enver Hoxha's office, which had been left open.

Just before 11.00 a.m., the procession entered Skanderbeg Square, which was packed with thousands upon thousands of workers, peasants, war veterans, schoolchildren and Pioneers. Representatives from the various districts of the country carried banners bearing such slogans as: "LET US MAKE ALBANIA AS COMRADE ENVER HOXHA WANTED IT!", "PARTY, ENVER, WE ARE ALWAYS READY!" and "GLORY TO THE IMMORTAL WORK OF COMRADE ENVER HOXHA!".

The vehicle drawing the gun carriage bearing the body of Enver Hoxha stopped in front of the rostrum which had been erected by the Skanderbeg Monument, and Party and state leaders and members of Enver Hoxha's family mounted the rostrum. The funeral oration was then delivered by Ramiz Alia, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party and President of Albania.

The funeral procession then moved off along Workers of the Renaissance Road into Labinot Street to the Cemetery of

Martyrs of the Nation. Here the coffin was again carried on the shoulders of Party and state leaders to the grave, into which it was lowered at precisely 12.30 p.m. At this moment work throughout the country was suspended for 5 minutes, the sirens of all factories, trains and ships were sounded, a 21-gun salute was fired in the capital, and 5-gun salutes in the towns of Gjirokastra, Vlora, Kruja, Korça, Peshkopi, Shkodra, Kukës, Berat, Durrës and Elbasan.

On the grave a simple red slab bearing the words "ENVER HOXHA 1908-1985" was placed, as Ramiz Alia declared: "Rest in peace, Comrade Enver, for the people and the Party, always with you in heart and mind, will not deviate from the road you have laid down. And Albania will prosper as you wished! Farewell, Comrade Enver!"

Innumerable wreaths were then laid upon the grave.



## THE FUNERAL ORATION BY RAMIZ ALIA

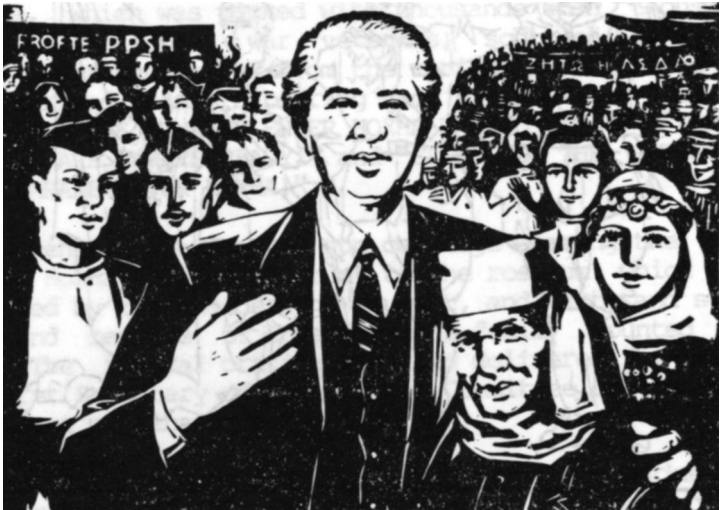
In the funeral oration delivered over the body of Enver Hoxha in Skanderbeg Square, Tirana, Ramiz Alia, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania and President of Albania, said:

Comrade brothers and sisters:

Today we are parting from the greatest man to which Albanian soil has yet given birth, from the founder of New Albania, from our dear comrade, brother and teacher Enver Hoxha.

In this square where we are gathered to bid him a last farewell, 44 years ago he led the great anti-fascist demonstration and called on the people to rise against the occupiers and traitors. From that day until he drew his last breath, he stood at the head of the Party and the people as legendary leader of the National Liberation War and as heroic leader of the construction of socialism.

The life and activity of Comrade Enver Hoxha is the living history of the Albanian people over these last fifty



years. It is the history of the foundation of the Party and its growth; it is the history of the people's revolution and its victory; it is the history of the renaissance of Albania and the building of the new life, of the struggle against external and internal enemies and of the triumph over them. The name of Enver Hoxha is inseparably linked with the opening of the wide roads triumphantly traversed by our people through the years of the epoch of the Party. His activity is immortalised in the sound foundations upon which present-day Albania rests; his mind has illuminated all the heights to which our society has climbed; his wise, ardent words have warmed the hearts of all our people.

Enver Hoxha has not only been a direct participant in the great turns in the recent history of our people: he has also directly influenced their course. The Albanian people have been very fortunate to have as a leader at those moments a consistent revolutionary communist, an ardent patriot and an outstanding statesman. In his person he embodied the most precious virtues of our ancient people, their fighting and noble character, their brilliant and heroic traditions, their spirit of insurrection and generosity which have been forged and tempered through so many struggles and sufferings, through the centuries-long efforts for freedom and independence, for culture and knowledge, for land and bread.

When the boot of the foreign occupier trampled on our land and fascist darkness fell upon it, only such a man could be fully aware of the historic importance of that moment, could understand what the people really demanded and what could be done to realise their aspirations. Only a man like Enver Hoxha, who understood - not only spiritually but also politically and ideologically as well - the responsibility of the Albanian revolutionaries and patriots, could realise which was the correct road for the salvation of the homeland.

The great act performed by Enver Hoxha on that dark, turbulent November night in 1941 in the founding of the Communist Party provided the Albanian people with the light they were lacking, provided them with the mind to see into



the future, provided them with the compass which would lead them in the titanic life-and-death struggle. The burden the Albanian communists bore was heavy for their young shoulders, but they carried it with honour to the end because they were led by one who knew well what was needed and which road should be taken. What Enver Hoxha realised and presented with such clarity and conviction even in his first speech to the foundation meeting of the Party was that the sufferings of the Albanian people came not only from foreigners but also from the political classes which had ruled Albania up to then, classes which had always collaborated with and served the occupiers. He understood that without waging simultaneously a resolute struggle against both these hostile forces, genuine freedom could not be won, national independence could not be achieved, the social aspirations of the masses could not be realised.

It was not accidental that the probably unique phenomenon of the intertwining of the struggle for national liberation with a broad popular revolution should have occurred in Albania. It could not have been achieved without profound ideological conviction and without great political clarity. It was Comrade Enver Hoxha who made this revolutionary creative idea the basis of the line of the Party and of the platform of the National Liberation War. It was Comrade Enver Hoxha who - at the helm of the Party, at the head of the National Liberation Front, and in command of the partisan army - made possible the realisation of this idea.

The people followed the lead of the communists not only because of their courage and self-sacrifice. Naturally, the example set by the communists was of great importance, but it was not decisive. What was decisive was the fact that the call of the Party to struggle for the expulsion of the foreign occupiers and the establishment of people's political power expressed the people's centuries-long dreams.

Although our people have waged many struggles, in which they have shed torrents of blood, the National Liberation War, led by the Party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, was the greatest such struggle because of its ideas and above all because of its results. It led not only to genuine



Hoxha at an anti-fascist congress during the War of National Liberation

national freedom and the complete independence of the homeland, but also to the establishment of people's political power.

The entire conscious life of Comrade Enver Hoxha has been a struggle for the freedom of the homeland, a struggle for the construction of socialism, a struggle for the emancipation of the people, a struggle against the external and internal enemies who strove to drive us back to the former enslavement. Just as he stood at the forefront of the battles of the National Liberation War, so did he lead the people with rare political courage and profound ideological maturity against the numerous plots, pressures and interventions by our enemies over the forty years of our socialist life. The Albanian communists and people, with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, brought about the failure of the intrigues and threats of the imperialists, withstood the anti-Albanian attacks of the Titoite revisionists, successfully coped with the pressures of the Khrushchovites and were not deceived by the perfidy of the Chinese revisionists.

When the former Anglo-American allies stirred up the storms of the "cold war" and the "hot war", Enver Hoxha knew how to propel the small but steel Albanian boat towards sure coasts. He was not shaken when they did not want to recognise the Democratic Republic that descended from the Albanian mountains; nor did he waver in the face of their political pressures and economic blockades.

The Albanian people, with their Party at the head, withstood with rare pride that protracted diplomatic struggle and smashed with an iron fist the efforts of reaction and foreign agents to undermine and overthrow their People's Power. Through Comrade Enver Hoxha's mouth our people said to those who threatened Albania that the brave men who can violate the frontiers of Albania have not yet been born, just as they said to the Khrushchovites that we Albanians will eat grass rather than yield in the face of foreign pressures.

This courage and this firmness are built into the

foundations of the Albanian fortress. That is why it is impossible for any storm, no matter from where it may come, to smash it.

The rare figure and personality of Enver Hoxha shone with special brilliance also at the time when opportunist revisionist treachery swept over the international communist movement. Our Party of Labour, with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, did not allow modern revisionism to penetrate into Albania. And it did not penetrate because Enver Hoxha had tempered the Party in fierce political battles to defend independence and socialism, had educated it to be always loyal to Marxism-Leninism and never to compromise with ideologies hostile to the proletariat.

The ideological struggle against modern revisionism, which Comrade Enver Hoxha waged with such great consistency and determination, has been and always will be a permanent duty of our Party and people.

Comrade Enver Hoxha is the architect of the new Albania, the direct leader and organiser of all those revolutionary transformations which have taken place since Liberation; he is the inspirer of all those monumental works that have changed the face of our country.

The Party of Labour of Albania mobilised and led the people to turn Albania from a poor country into a developed country. The policies of the industrialisation of the country, of the collectivisation and modernisation of agriculture, bear the seal of his creative and original thinking. He was the inspirer of our Five Year Plans, which represent the stages of the growth and development of our economy, the foundations of the construction of socialism in our country. From the reconstruction of the first bridges destroyed by war to the construction of the Koman hydro-electric power station, from the repairing of the houses burnt by the occupiers to the building of the metallurgical combine, from the grouping of yoked oxen to the reclamation of the plains of Myzeqe and the terracing of the coast, his ideas and inspiration were constantly present.

The brilliant results achieved in all sectors have fully proved the correctness and effectiveness of the economic line that was pursued. Our duty is to march resolutely forward on the wide road opened by the Party and Comrade Enver, to abide firmly by his teachings, to mobilise our forces to a still greater extent, to make our country ever more prosperous and the life of our people ever happier.

No one who has emerged from the ranks of the people has felt more strongly the desire for education and culture as Enver Hoxha, who was educated with the noble sentiments of the patriots of the Renaissance and who mastered the Marxist teachings on the emancipation of mankind. Rarely has such a profound ideological and cultural revolution been carried out as that in Albania. Rarely has such a great leap forward in education and culture, technology and science, been made as in Albania. The untiring activity of Comrade Enver Hoxha to build a new culture - revolutionary in content, with deep national and democratic spirit - has been and will be an infallible compass to guide us on the correct road, to work and fight unsparingly to make our homeland ever more emancipated, ever more cultured.

Comrade Enver Hoxha fought his whole life to strengthen the leading role of the Party, to temper it ideologically and strengthen it organisationally, to consolidate its unity and to enhance the militant spirit of its members.

The strength of the Party is the strength of our socialist society and the guarantee of our communist future. Remaining loyal to the glorious Party that was founded, reared and educated by Comrade Enver Hoxha, uniting ever more closely around it, mobilising ourselves to carry into effect its line and directives, our people will attain new victories, will preserve intact the freedom and independence of the homeland, the great victories of the people's revolution.

Comrade Enver always taught the communists to strengthen constantly the links of the Party with the masses and the unity of the people. In these links and in this unity he saw a powerful rampart against internal and



Hoxha at the 1984 May Day Parade

external enemies, a great mobilising force to carry our society ever forward, a source of inexhaustible energy to cope with any situation.

Our Party and people have constantly been guided by these lessons and have always emerged victorious. And so it will be in the future too. The unity of the people round the Party will always be a steel unity. Every external or internal enemy that tries to attack the Party and the people's power will break his neck against this unity.

As a Leninist, Comrade Enver always fought to preserve the principles by which our people's revolution triumphed and the new life was built. He taught the Party to be always loyal to the teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and to the whole experience of the revolutionary struggles of the world proletariat, to wage correctly the class struggle and not to forget that it is the motive force which carries human society forward, to defend unwaveringly the dictatorship of the proletariat, and not to compromise with imperialism and revisionism, with bourgeois and opportunist ideologies. He taught the Party and the people how to build socialism and defend the country self-reliantly, to be proud of their homeland and never to yield before foreigners.

Nothing can divert our Party and people from these lessons. No force can divert them from the principled policy of Enver Hoxha. As in the past, so in the future too, our Party, its leadership, the working class, the cooperativist peasantry, the youth, the women, the intelligentsia, the war veterans and the soldiers will always forge ahead along the road paved by the people's revolution and confirmed by the construction of socialism, on the road of defending the interests of the homeland and the course of the revolution.

Enver Hoxha was an outstanding figure of international communism. He was as ardent a patriot as an internationalist. His activity for the progress of the revolutionary movement of the international proletariat, for the defence of Marxism-Leninism, for the cause of the national and social liberation of the peoples, are brilliant examples of his great devotion to the cause of communism.

Genuine Marxist-Leninists found in Comrade Enver Hoxha a comrade and friend who supported and encouraged them fraternally. His theoretical thought on the problems of the revolution, the dictatorship of the proletariat and the construction of socialism, his analyses of imperialism and revisionist degeneration, constitute an outstanding contribution to the theoretical treasure-house of Marxism-Leninism and to world revolutionary practice.

Comrade Enver Hoxha always raised his powerful voice in defence of the national and democratic rights of our Albanian brothers in Kosova and other regions of Yugoslavia. For this principled, just and correct stand he became and remained beloved, respected and honoured by all Albanians.

The theoretical work and revolutionary practice of Comrade Enver Hoxha is a great heritage. His style and method of work as a Party leader and statesman constitute an example to the present and coming generations.

Enver Hoxha was a great, many-sided figure. There is no field of the political, ideological or social activity of the Party and state in which his philosophical thought, organisational power and leading activity was not expressed. Rarely has there been embodied in one person all the qualities of a Marxist thinker and revolutionary leader, of military commander and statesman, of diplomat and publicist, of intellectual and popular educator, of eloquent orator and friend of the common people.

Our people have been and always will be proud of the great son to which they gave birth, and the Party will always be proud of the outstanding leader it had. We shall honour the deeds of Comrade Enver, we shall show our gratitude for all he has done for our Party and people, by forging resolutely ahead along his revolutionary road, by mastering and bringing to life his immortal teachings, by working, as he worked for the cause of socialism, for the ideals of communism.

Today we are departing from Comrade Enver, but he lives



and will live for ever in the hearts and minds of the Albanian people. He is immortal because the Party he founded is immortal, because the socialist Albania he built is immortal.

Comrade Enver closed his last work "Laying the Foundations of the New Albania" with the credo that no harm can come to Albania as long as the people and the Party are linked together like flesh and bone.



RAMIZ ALIA,  
First Secretary of the Central Committee  
of the Party of Labour of Albania,  
delivering the Funeral Oration

We shall raise the prosperity, security and reputation of our People's Socialist Republic higher and higher, as he instructed us. So, in the name of the bloodshed and the toil, the sweat and the privations, let us transmit to coming generations the great message history has taught us: we must always be vigilant, always alert, always ready to defend the victories achieved and carry them further. We must allow no one - whoever he may be - to violate and negate our immortal and sacred People's Socialist Republic of Albania. In this way our fortress - Socialist Albania - will grow ever stronger and rise ever more majestically from generation to generation! Let our hearts always beat as one with its great heart!

Our Party will never forget this message. Its heart, as Comrade Enver wanted, will beat always like his great communist heart, like the heart of our glorious people.

Comrade Enver bequeathed us a free and independent Albania, with a powerful defence, with a stable and developed economy; he bequeathed us an Albania without debts, without any obligation to anyone; he bequeathed us a people's power that has the support of the entire people; he bequeathed us a Party ideologically tempered and freed of its enemies; he bequeathed us an Albania which is honoured and respected in the world.

The Party and the people swear to you, Comrade Enver, that they will keep Albania always red, always strong, as you wanted it, that they will carry on with the construction of socialism and raise ever higher the name of our dear Albania.

Farewell, our beloved leader and teacher!

Farewell, our respected friend and brother!

Farewell, Comrade Enver!

Long live the Party!





## The Plenum of the Central Committee

The 11th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania convened on April 13th.

Members stood in silence for two minutes in honour of the First Secretary of the CC, Enver Hoxha.

Ramiz Alia spoke on the life and work of Enver Hoxha, and the meeting decided that in order to perpetuate his memory:

1. Memorials to him would be erected in Tirana, in Gjirokastra (his birthplace) and in Korça;

2. The University of Tirana would be renamed "The Enver Hoxha University of Tirana";

3. The Pioneers' organisation would be renamed "The Pioneers of Enver";

4. The port of Durrës would be renamed "The Enver Hoxha Port of Durrës";

5. The Plasa agricultural enterprise in Korça district would be renamed "The Enver Hoxha Agricultural Enterprise".

On behalf of the Political Bureau, Adil Çarçani, Member of the Political Bureau and Chairman of the Council of Ministers (i.e., Prime Minister) proposed the election of Ramiz Alia, Member of the Political Bureau and President of the PSR of Albania, to the post of First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party. The proposal was adopted unanimously by the CC.

The members of the CC then went to the hall of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, where they stood in silent tribute by the coffin of Enver Hoxha. On the motion of Ramiz Alia, they then swore to follow the road and teachings of Enver Hoxha.

## OFFICIAL MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCE

Among official messages of condolence received in Tirana on the death of Enver Hoxha were those from:

The Communist Party and Government of Vietnam;  
the Party of Labour of Korea;  
the Prime Minister of the Democratic People's  
Republic of Korea;  
the President of Madagascar;  
the President and Prime Minister of Turkey;  
the President and Prime Minister of France;  
the President of Finland;  
the President and Prime Minister of Malta;  
the Regents and Foreign Minister of San Marino;  
the Prime Minister of Greece;  
the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Italy;  
the President of Mozambique;  
the President of Mali;  
the President of Algeria;  
the President of Syria  
the President of Tanzania;  
the President of Tunisia;  
the Chairman of the Presidency of Yugoslavia;  
the Emir of Kuwait;  
the President of Nicaragua;  
the President of Mexico;  
the President of Venezuela;  
the President of Colombia;  
the President of Senegal;  
the President and Prime Minister of China;  
the Prime Minister of Japan;  
the President of Cape Verde;  
the President of Guinea;  
the President of Kampuchea;  
the President of Bangladesh;  
the President of Iran;  
the President and Prime Minister of Peru;  
the Prime Minister of Laos;  
the President and Foreign Minister of Cuba;  
the Federal Chancellor of Austria;

the President of Burundi;  
the Governor-General of Australia;  
the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe;  
the Foreign Minister of Sweden;  
the Foreign Minister of Costa Rica;  
the Foreign Minister of Panama;  
the General Director of the UN Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organisation;  
the General Director of the International Nuclear  
Energy Agency;  
the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

On April 12th, the Chairman of the General Assembly of the United Nations, Paul Lusaka, paid tribute to the memory of Enver Hoxha at the session of the Assembly, and the Albanian delegate to the UN, Justin Papagorgji, spoke of Hoxha's life and work and thanked the Chairman and representatives for their condolences.



### NATIONAL MOURNING

To honour the memory of Enver Hoxha, eight days of national mourning were proclaimed in Albania - from April 11th to 18th, inclusive. Flags were flown at half-mast and theatrical and cinema performances, concerts and sporting events were cancelled.

At 9 a.m. on April 12th. Hoxha's body was placed in the hall of the Presidium of the People's Assembly to lie in state. Party and state leaders stood as guards of honour over the coffin, and extended their condolences to Hoxha's wife, Nexhmije, and to other members of his family. Many thousands of people queued up to pay their last respects to the dead leader. The diplomatic corps accredited to the PSR of Albania laid a wreath on the coffin on April 12th.

Memorial meetings in honour of Enver Hoxha were held in factories, cooperative farms, institutions and localities throughout the country. The slogan of these meetings was: "Transform your grief into strength!"

A number of countries expressed their wish to send official delegations to attend the funeral, but the funeral commission, while thanking them for their sentiments, announced that the presence of foreign state delegations on such occasions was not in accord with Albanian custom.





## **An Interview with Enver Hoxha**

(We publish below an interview given in Tirana in December 1984 by Enver Hoxha, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, to Professor Paul Milliez, President of the Franco-Albanian Friendship Association. Hoxha's wife, Nexhmije Hoxha, and Ramiz Alia, then Secretary of the CC of the PLA and Member of its Political Bureau, were also present).

Q: Monsieur First Secretary, you are a great figure. De Gaulle once told me that there were two people he admired in his time: Enver Hoxha and Boumédiène, although the latter had been his enemy.

A: We have many friends in France and other countries and we count on their friendship. But we also have enemies.

Q: It is normal that you have enemies.

A: The foreign policy of our country has been correct, and it will remain so in the future: an independent, free, sovereign and honest policy. We have expressed and express our opinion freely on events which occur in the world, but this is not to the liking of some people.

Q: Your Yugoslav enemies speak ill of you.

A: They are extremely hostile to our viewpoint, and say things about us which no one can believe. For example, they claim that we desire the destabilisation of Yugoslavia, although we have never envisaged or said such a thing. They accuse us, further, of having provoked the events which occurred in Kosova in 1981, but this is not at all true. The people responsible for the tragic events in Kosova are the Yugoslavs themselves.

For our part, we have stated publicly, and also through official channels, our position in favour of the just claims of our Kosovar brothers, demands which are in conformity with the Yugoslav Constitution.

Q: Western Europe has begun, with some difficulty, to understand your policy. It seems that the attitude of

Britain towards the problem of your gold is coming in Paris to be considered unjust.

A: We have waited for forty years for the British to return the gold they looted. We thank France for the support she is giving us on this question. As for the Americans, they are quite unscrupulous. They demand that we hand over to them the wealth of Albanians now resident in the United States - wealth which, according to them, has a value of around \$1,900,000. But we have told them: give us proof, supported by documents, on American property nationalised in our country so that we may consider this question concretely.

The British, too, have taken an incorrect attitude towards our country and our people. The story they invented about the mines laid in the Corfu Channel, which were struck by their warships, is quite unfounded. At that time we possessed neither mines nor the means necessary to lay them. Nevertheless, when the incident occurred, we sent craft to save their sailors. Concealing the truth, the British have not ceased to slander us.

We criticise the Germans also for the attitude they have adopted towards our country, and we base our criticism on documents. However, we notice a change in this attitude. Their press is not so hostile towards us, and this applies also to the press in certain other Western countries. We wish to establish good relations with the Federal German Republic, but at the same time we demand that she settles the war reparations which she owes us.

Q: In your country it is said that without Enver Hoxha there would be no Albania.

A: I am only a member of the Party of Labour and I only serve my people. Every success achieved here has its origin in our own forces; everything has been realised with the people and in unity with it. The enemies of our country say that I am a dictator. But a single person can neither act nor work with the necessary strength without being surrounded by friends and comrades.

Q: You have written a great deal, notably on Islam.

A: As long as I have the strength to stand on my feet, I shall not cease to write for my people and for my true friends, so that they may be aware of the struggle of our people for liberty, independence and socialism.

Every country conducts its own policy, by means of which it defends its rights. However, there are abroad some circles and individuals who accuse us of having destroyed the churches and mosques. To these people we say: we do not involve ourselves in the internal affairs of other countries, nor wish to. We wish, therefore, that other countries would not meddle in our affairs. As far as religion is concerned, we cannot permit in our country, among our people, a "state" which assists foreigners like the Vatican, which is dependent on imperialism. On the other hand, we have not compelled, nor do we compel, anyone by administrative measures to renounce his religious views. Religion is a question of personal conscience. At the present time, the Greek Orthodox clergy represents the most reactionary circles directed against our country. It seeks to make people believe that all Orthodox Christians among us are Greeks. It ranges itself even against Papandreou, objecting to his policy in relations with our country. But everything will work out for the best, irrespective of the threats of the reactionaries.

Q: You have confidence?

A: Yes, we have confidence - and also patience. Our close bonds with the people are for us of great importance. Over long periods we have surmounted a good many difficulties and have suffered many privations, but we have never encountered opposition on the part of our people. On the contrary, they are satisfied and aware that if the regime and the government have not done more for them, this is because it was impossible to do so.

Our enemies say that Albania is alone, that it is isolated, that it has no commerce with other countries. But we have commercial exchanges with all countries which desire them on the basis of reciprocal advantage and non-interference in one another's internal affairs. For the Yugoslavs that is something abnormal. However, our economy has never been reduced to the state in which the Yugoslav

economy finds itself; our country has never relied upon loans and credits from abroad. And so it will always be, unlike what the Yugoslavs have done and continue to do in their country.

Q: Why, in your opinion, did Stalin not prepare for his succession?

A: Stalin did think about this. At the 19th Congress he enlarged the Central Committee and the Political Bureau in order to consolidate the leadership of the Party after his death. But he was surrounded - a little like de Gaulle - by camouflaged enemies who constantly presented him with false reports. He told them: "After my death you will sell out the Soviet Union", but he did not succeed in combatting them in time.

Stalin was a great man. I knew him at close quarters: I had five meetings with him. He was a wise and level-headed man. He fought the enemies of the Soviet Union and of communism.

Before and after the Second World War Stalin consolidated the position of the Soviet Union politically, economically and militarily. He had noted that his country was being undermined - and undermined gravely. Khrushchev and Mikoyan told me with their own mouths that they had organised a plot against Stalin, that they had had the intention of murdering him in a coup but feared the people. That is the kind of criminals and assassins they were. Even after Stalin's death they continued to cry: "Long live Stalin!" and to say: "Stalin was a great man". But, at a certain moment, after having consolidated their positions, they came out against him in their notorious attack. They accused Stalin of all the crimes and faults which they had committed themselves. That we never accepted, and we declared so openly at the meeting of 81 Communist Parties in Moscow in 1960. That is why they accuse us of being Stalinists. But we are Marxist-Leninist Stalinists and we put into effect all that is good for socialism in Albania.

As for the name of Lenin, they have preserved it with a view to disguising their counter-revolutionary activity.

At present the new Soviet leaders, as is seen, seek to intimidate the West by giving indications that they wish to

"rehabilitate" Stalin. But the fact is that they retain the counter-revolutionary opinions which separate them from him. That is why their threats about the "rehabilitation" of Stalin cannot deceive us - and not only us! It does not deceive even the West.



Hoxha with Stalin

## MEMORIAL MEETING

On April 21st a Memorial Meeting dedicated to the life and work of Enver Hoxha was organised by the Revolutionary Communist Party of Britain (Marxist-Leninist), the General Secretary of which had led a delegation to the funeral in Tirana.

The chairman gave a vivid description of the funeral, saying that the delegation had never before seen such grief as that shown by the hundreds of thousands of people lining the route. The young Pioneers in Skanderbeg Square inspired the delegation when they shouted "Party, Enver, we are always ready!" with tears streaming down their faces and waving their red scarves as the coffin passed.

A representative of the Central Committee of the party then spoke on the life and achievements of Enver Hoxha, and the meeting concluded with the singing of the Internationale.

## BRITISH PRESS-LIES AND SPECULATION.

by Steve Day

The death of Enver Hoxha gave Fleet Street the opportunity to demonstrate once again its low standards of integrity and accuracy when dealing with Albania.

The dailies, from The Sun to The Times trotted out the familiar line that Albania was "isolated" and "the poorest country in Europe". The Sun, typically, took the prize for headlines with "MAN WHO HATED EVERYBODY", and continued with the assertions that he "repressed his people" and kept Albania "isolated". This theme ran through most of the other reports. In The Mirror Geoffrey Ross wrote that Hoxha ruled his people "with an iron fist", but did manage to admit in the last two paragraphs that "some" gains had been made in the last forty years.

The Times, The Guardian and The Daily Telegraph devoted much space to speculation about the future of Albania, after venting their collective spleen on the man who had upheld the independence of Albania against plots from Britain, America and the Soviet Union. Unable or unwilling to recognise the full import of the economic, political and cultural strides made over the last forty years, they took comfort from the refusal of the Party of Labour of Albania to accept the telegram of condolences from the Soviet Union, yet seemed puzzled at the lack of invitations to old enemies of Albania to attend the funeral.

Despite the consistent reports that "foreigners were not allowed" at the funeral, reinforcing the line of Albania's "isolation", representatives of fraternal Marxist-Leninist Parties were invited and attended along with other foreign friends of Albania.

Reports of the funeral concentrated on the oration by Ramiz Alia, seeking clues to the future policy of the PLA. While the anti-Soviet comments went down well, there was evident disappointment at Alia's pledge to continue Enver Hoxha's policies in the construction of socialism. The

Daily Telegraph consoled itself by speculating that a group around Prime Minister Adil Çarçani was "preparing for a power struggle", The Guardian by the description of Ramiz Alia as "reputedly the most liberal member of the present Albanian leadership"!

Most reports gave only passing mention to the obvious grief of the thousands of people in Skanderbeg Square and along the funeral route, or to the militant spirit of the youth and Pioneers which made such an impression on the representatives from abroad. The whole of the press made great play of Hoxha's high regard for Stalin, but failed to draw the comparison between the funerals of Stalin and Hoxha, both of which were characterised by the overwhelming grief of the ordinary people, giving the lie to the media's wild stories of "repression" and "poverty".

Most of the papers made reference to the question of diplomatic relations, with vague mentions of the Corfu Channel case and the Albanian gold. The Observer was the most positive - calling for a judicial review of the International Court proceedings at The Hague.

Despite the pledge given by Ramiz Alia to continue the policies of Enver Hoxha, many of the papers seemed to think that the time might be right for a new move on Britain's part to establish diplomatic relations. This may well reflect British Establishment thinking - that, with the death of Enver Hoxha, they can climb down from their unprincipled position of past decades without too much loss of face.

Perhaps the virulent hostility of the British Establishment press towards the figure of Enver Hoxha may be regarded in itself as testimony to his success in foiling the numerous plots over the last forty years to destroy the hard-won economic and political independence of Albania.

# Albanian News

(December 1984 - March 1985)

## POLITICS

In December:

The 6th Session of the 10th Legislature of the People's Assembly was convened.

Meetings and activities were organised to commemorate the 105th anniversary of the birth of Josef Stalin.

In January:

Activities were organised to celebrate the 39th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic.

Popular initiatives were taken to aid the people hit by the very heavy snowfalls in Northern Albania.

In March:

A commemorative meeting was held to mark the 70th anniversary of the birth of Hysni Kapo.

## DIPLOMACY

In December:

The Albanian Ambassador to Mozambique, Kostaq Çifligu, presented his credentials to President Samora Machel.

In January:

Diplomatic relations were established with the Ivory Coast.

The Australian Ambassador to Albania, John Hoyle, presented his credentials to President Ramiz Alia.

## FOREIGN RELATIONS

In January:

By agreement with the Greek government, the Greek-Albanian border was opened for the first time in 40 years.

## FOREIGN VISITORS:

Among foreign visitors and delegations to Albania during the period under review were:



In December:

A delegation of the Franco-Albanian Friendship Association.

A Greek Government delegation, headed by the Alternate Minister of Foreign Affairs, Karolos Papulias.

Prof. Friedrich Moser, Chairman of the Austria-Albania Friendship Association.

A Party and Government delegation from Vietnam, headed by the Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Nguyen Duc Tam.

A Swedish Government Trade Delegation, headed by Minister of State Industry Roine Karlson.

Vania Moura Ribeiro, Chairman of the Brazil-Albania Friendship Association.

A delegation of the Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) of Ecuador.

A delegation of the Libyan People's Committee for Foreign Affairs.

Jean Dagonie, Secretary of the Friends of New Albania Association, Belgium.

In January:

A Yugoslav Government delegation to attend the inauguration of the Shkodra-Han i Hotit railway.

In February:

A Turkish Government trade delegation.

In March:

Jusef El-Sisi, Vice-Secretary of the Egyptian Ministry of Culture.

#### FOREIGN VISITS

Among Albanians and Albanian delegations going abroad during the period under review were:

In December:

A delegation of the Women's Union of Albania to a meeting of the Women's Pan-African Organisation in Algiers.

In January:

A delegation of the Trade Unions of Albania to Nigeria.

A trade delegation, headed by Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci, to Greece.

A trade delegation, headed by Minister of Internal Trade Osman Murati, to Vietnam.

A delegation of the Academy of Sciences to Austria.

In February:

The violinist Tedi Papavrami to the Homage to Venice Festival in Venice.

Minister of Education and Culture Tefta Cami to Rome to inaugurate the exhibition "Albanian Art through the Centuries".

#### FOREIGN TRADE

In December:

Agreements on international road transport, on cultural and scientific cooperation, on telecommunications and on postal services were signed with Greece.

A trade agreement for 1985-89 was signed with Sweden.

In January:

A trade agreement for 1985 was signed with Greece.

In February:

A trade agreement for 1985 was signed with Vietnam.

A protocol on the international road transport of goods for 1985 was signed with Yugoslavia.

A trade agreement for 1985 was signed with Turkey.

In March:

A trade agreement for 1985 was signed with China.

A sports agreement for 1985-86 was signed with Algeria.

Albania was represented at the International Fair in Munich.

## CULTURE

In December:

A scientific conference on "The Albanian National Literary Language" was held in Tirana.

An exhibition of the paintings of Vangjush Mio was held in Ankara and Istanbul.

In February:

The exhibition "40 Years of the Trade Unions of Albania" was opened in Tirana.

A scientific session on Enver Hoxha's book "Laying the Foundations of the New Albania" was organised at the University of Tirana.

At the 16th competition at the Lutece International Academy (Paris), two gold medals were awarded to journals of the Albanian Academy of Sciences: "Studia Albanica" and "Albanian Ethnography".

Activities to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the death of the actor Aleksandër Moisi were held in Durrës.

### Books

Among the new books published in the period under review were:

E. Hoxha: "Reports and Speeches: 1982-83";

E. Hoxha: "Works", Volume 44 (June-November 1970)

### A NEW JOURNAL

A new journal in the English language has just made its appearance in Tirana. This is Socio-Political Studies, published by the Institute of Marxist-Leninist Studies of the CC of the PLA. It is obtainable by sending the annual subscription of \$3.10 to:

Ndërmarrja e përhapjes së librit,  
Tirana,  
Albania.

## CURRENT LITERATURE

(Remittance with order, please)

Price  
(inc. postage)

\*Albanian Society Publication

### THE ARTS

Z. Bumçi:	"Masks Torn Off" (cartoons)	£3
B. Fico:	"Comedy in Bourgeois-Revisionist Tragedy" (cartoons)	£1.50
V. Moisi:	"Aleksandër Moisi" (actor)	£2.50
	"Abdurrahim Buza" (painter)	£2
	"Monuments of Culture in Albania"	£2.50
	"Odhise Paskali" (sculptor)	£2

### THE ECONOMY

G. Shkodra & S. Ganiu:	"The Well-being of the People"	£1.50
	"Aspects of Socialist Construction and the Crisis of Capitalism"	£1.50
	"The Development of the Economy"	£1.50

### FOLKLORE

"Questions of Albanian Folklore"	£2.50
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### GUIDE BOOKS AND POCKET ENCYCLOPAEDIAS

*W. B. Bland:	"Short Guide to the PSR of Albania"	£2
	"Albania: General Information" (1981)	£2
	"Albania: General Information" (1984)	£2.50
	"Gjirokastra"	£1.50
	"Gjirokastra - Museum City"	£6.50
	"Portrait of Albania"	£6.50

### HISTORY (see also "Politics")

S. Dede:	"The Counter-revolution within the Counter-revolution" (Poland)	£2.50
*E. Hoxha:	"Among Simple People" (Extracts)	£2
E. Hoxha:	"The Anglo-American Threat to Albania"	£4
E. Hoxha:	"The Khrushchovites"	£3.50
E. Hoxha:	"Laying the Foundations of the New Albania"	£4
E. Hoxha:	"Reflections on China" (2 volumes)	£10

E. Hoxha:	"Report to the 8th Congress"	£1.50
E. Hoxha:	"Selected Works" (Volume 4)	£4.50
E. Hoxha:	"The Titoites"	£5
E. Hoxha:	"With Stalin"	£3
M. Zeqo:	"Mujo Ulqinaku"	£1.50
	"History of the Party of Labour"	£5
*	"Miscarriage of Justice" (The Corfu Channel Case)	£1
	"The Museum-House of the Party"	£3

LANGUAGE

	"The Albanian Language", Volume 2	£3.50
	"", Volume 3	£4

LAW

*	"The Labour Code"	£1
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LITERATURE (see also "Novels" and "poetry")

K. Bihiku:	"History of Albanian Literature"	£3
*	"Bibliography of Books on Albania in English"	50p

MAGAZINES (back numbers)

*	"Albanian Life"	50p
	"Albania Today"	50p
	"New Albania"	50p

MAPS

	Map of Albania (1:500,000)	£1
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NOVELS AND SHORT STORIES

D. Agolli:	"The Man with the Gun"	\$3
N. Bulka:	"Sketches and Short Stories"	£3
K. Blushi:	"Benny Walks on his Own"	£2.50
I. Kadare:	"The Castle"	£3
I. Kadare:	"The General of the Dead Army"	£3
*S. Këlliçi:	"The Last Days of a Prime Minister"	£3.50
S. Musaraj:	"Before the Dawn" (2 volumes)	£6
S. Spasse:	"The Awakening"	£3

POETRY

*	"Albanian Poems"	£1
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POLITICS (see also "History")

R. Alia:	"The Correct Line of the Party"	50p
R. Alia:	Oration at the Funeral of Enver Hoxha	50p
E. Hoxha:	Address to the Electors (1982)	£1
E. Hoxha:	"Congratulations on the 40th Anniversary of Liberation"	50p
E. Hoxha:	"Eurocommunism is Anti-Communism"	£3
E. Hoxha:	"Yugoslav Self-administration"	£1.50
	"The Albanian Woman"	£1
	"Scientific Conference on Marxism Leninism"	£2
	"Soviet Revisionism"	£2
	"Theory and Practice of the Revolution"	£1

NEW LITERATURE

R. Alia:	Oration at the Funeral of Enver Hoxha	50p
N. Bulka:	"Sketches and Short Stories"	£3
G. Shkodra & S. Ganiu:	"The Well-being of the People"	£1.50
	"Albania: General Information" (New edition)	£2.50
	"Questions of Albanian Folklore"	£2.50
	"Soviet Revisionism"	£2
"ALBANIA TODAY", No. 6, 1984		50p
	"Congratulations on the 40th Anniversary of Liberation" (E. Hoxha); "The Correct Line of the Party" (R. Alia); "Socialist Realism" (I. Kadare); "Foreign Policy" (R. Malile); "In Defence of Freedom"; "Socialism - a Really Human Order"; "Yugoslavia's Anti-Albanian Policy".	
"NEW ALBANIA", No. 6,	1984	50p
	"Congratulations on the 40th Anniversary of Liberation" (E. Hoxha); "The Correct Line of the Party" (R. Alia); the November Military Parade; the 5th National Spartakiad; the elimination of malaria; veterinary medicine; Maliq; Shtjefën Gjeçovi; village doctors; the town of Bajram Curri.	

## ALBANIAN SOCIETY MEETINGS

On January 26th, 1985 the North-East England Branch of the Albanian Society held a meeting in Newcastle. The Secretary of the Society, Bill Bland, spoke on "The Albanian Economy", illustrated with colour slides, and the colour video "40 Years of Socialist Albania" was screened.

On January 27th the Scottish Branch of the Society held a meeting in Edinburgh with the same programme.

On February 19th the South Wales Branch of the Society held a meeting at the University College of South Wales in Swansea. Norberto Steinmayr spoke on "Education in Albania", Bill Bland spoke on "Socialist Realism: The Albanian View of Art", illustrated with recordings and colour slides, and the colour video "40 Years of Socialist Albania" was screened.

On March 3rd, the London and South-East England Branch of the Society held a meeting in London. A concert of Albanian music was presented by the Progressive Cultural Association, Laurie Prescott spoke on "Democracy in Action in Albania", the colour video "40 Years of Socialist Albania" was screened, and the photo-exhibition on the same theme was on display.

On March 5th, Ron Gregory, Secretary of the South Wales Branch of the Society, gave a talk on Albania, illustrated by colour slides, at the Ogmere Vale Miners' Club.

On May 4th the Midlands Branch of the Society organised a literature stall at the May Day Parade in Birmingham.

On May 8th the Scottish Branch of the Society held two meetings in the University of Glasgow. In the afternoon a talk and discussion was held on "Recent Scottish Press Reports on Albania" and in the evening Martin Rogan spoke on "The Albanian Soul in Atheist Literature". The colour video "40 Years of Socialist Albania" was screened at both meetings, and a colour video on the Albanian mediaeval painter Onufri at the evening session.

## MORE UNPUBLISHED CORRESPONDENCE

The Editor,  
"The Times"

Dear Sir,

In his letter on the Corfu Channel Incident of April 24th, Lord Campbell of Croy appears to assume that the majority verdict of the International Court, which found Albania 'responsible' for this tragic incident, was based on the evidence. In fact, the Final Report of the Committee of Experts appointed by the Court concluded that the mines concerned could have been laid without the knowledge of the Albanian authorities if there had been no look-out on a certain Denta Point. The Court found that there was no evidence of the existence of such a look-out and should, therefore, have found Albania not responsible for the incident.

The political character of the case is evident from the fact that, although Britain accused the Yugoslav navy of having laid the mines, no claim was ever made against Yugoslavia. This anomaly cannot but be linked with the fact that Yugoslavia was, by the time of the court proceedings, moving into closer relations with the Western Powers.

Lord Campbell is not accurate when he says that the return of Albania's gold was merely "blocked". The Washington Agreement of April 25th, 1951 provided for the transfer of the gold to Britain, and it was only the objection of Italy which prevented this. It is quite illegitimate for a trustee to seize funds entrusted to him in settlement of a quite separate alleged debt. In view of the policy of "unrelenting hostility" (the words of Ernest Bevin when Foreign Secretary) pursued by successive British governments towards Albania - a policy which included attempts to overthrow the Albanian government by force - it seems not unreasonable for Albania to demand that, before diplomatic relations are re-established with Britain, its gold should be returned as a symbolic gesture that this policy has been changed.

W. B. Bland, Secretary, The Albanian Society.



## **FUTURE MEETINGS**

Sunday, September 29th at 3 p.m.

at

TOLMERS SQUARE COMMUNITY CENTRE,  
Hampstead Road, London NW1  
(Opposite Capital Radio)  
(Nearest Underground stations: Euston, Warren St.)

Norberto Steinmayr will speak on

"EDUCATION IN ALBANIA"

Dr. John Puntis will speak on

"HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES IN ALBANIA"

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### ADVANCE NOTICE

A meeting to commemorate

the 41st. anniversary of Liberation,

the 73rd anniversary of Independence

will be held in London on Sunday," November 24th at 3 p.

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# FILM SHOW

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10th, 1985 at 7. 30 p.m.

at the LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS, Houghton Street, London  
WC2 (Off Aldwych)  
(nearest Underground stations: Holborn, Temple)

## **APASIONATA** (Appassionata)

(Colour, with English sub-titles)(1983)

(Based on the novel of the same name by Dritero Agolli)

Directors: Ibrahim Muçaj S Kristaq Mitro

Beethoven's "Appassionata" Sonata is played by Gjon Simoni

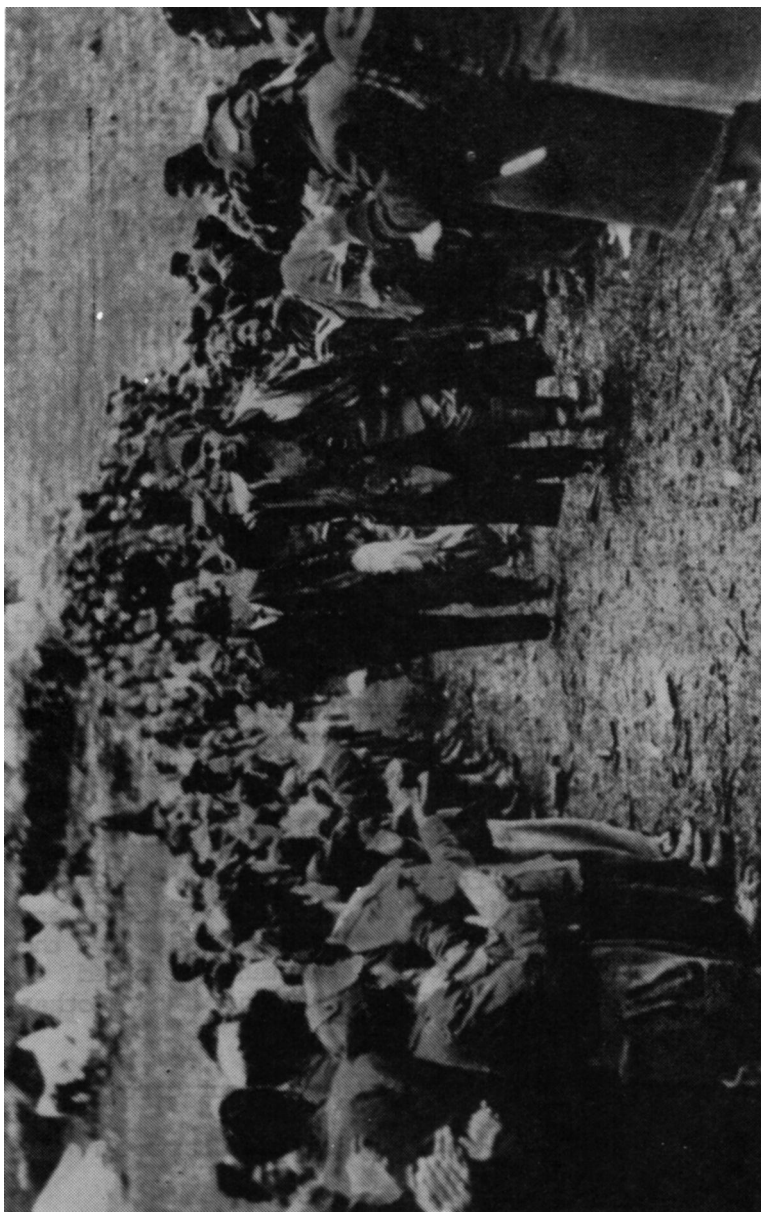
Other music is played by the Orchestra of the Opera and Ballet Theatre, conducted by Ermir Krantja

Demosten Raufi, a high government official, is a dominating patriarch within his family and, ambitious that his son Artur should become a famous artist, uses his position to gain entrance for him to the Higher Institute of Arts. However, the boy has only moderate artistic talent and wishes to leave the Institute to train as an engineer. Believing that Artur's girl-friend Mira, a music student at the Institute, is influencing this decision, Demosten and Artur's professor make use of the resentment felt by the other art students at the favoured treatment accorded to Artur to spread slander about Mira's relations with another student, with tragic results.

The feature film will be preceded by two colour cartoons:

"ZHGARAVTNA" (Graffiti), directed by Bujar Kapexhiu

"DJALOSHT I LIRISE" (Freedom Boy),  
directed by Josif Droboniku



Hoxha at an Anti-fascist Youth Congress during the War of National Liberation



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## MEMORIAL MEETING

The Albanian Society will hold

A MEMORIAL MEETING TO ENVER HOXHA

on Sunday, July 7th at 3 p.m.

at HOLBORN LIBRARY HALL, 32, Theobalds Rd. London WC1  
(nearest Underground station: Holborn)

The PROGRESSIVE CULTURAL ASSOCIATION will present  
a programme of Albanian music

A video will be screened of

"ENVER HOXHA, TUNGJATJETA!"  
(Enver Hoxha, a Long Life to You!)"

Secretary of the Albanian Society, Bill Bland,

will speak on

ENVER HOXHA AS A WORLD STATESMAN