

ALBANIA REPORT

EDITED BY ALBANIAN AFFAIRS STUDY GROUP

ALBANIA CONDEMS NIXON'S WAR ESCALATION

All the Albanian people, the Government, the Party and the newspapers reacted very sharply to Nixon's new escalation of the war in Viet Nam on December 18.

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT

The Government through the Foreign Ministry, issued a statement on December 23, pointing out that U.S. imperialism does not intend to give up its strategic plans for Southeast Asia, which includes the permanent division of Viet Nam, and turning South Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia into a permanent base of aggression against the peoples of Asia.

These barbarous air attacks against Hanoi and Haiphong are designed to achieve by brute force what the U.S. couldn't gain by its machiavellian diplomatic maneuvers. It is designed to force the Vietnamese people to give up their struggle and accept an "American Peace."

The Government Statement demands that the U.S. immediately stop all war acts and get out of Viet Nam. It reaffirms Albania's all-out support for the Vietnamese people, and expresses confidence that, in unity with the peoples of Laos and Cambodia and with the aid of the Chinese people and other people around the world, they will win the final victory.

NIXON'S BIG LIES

Many editorial articles have appeared in the various Albanian newspapers denouncing the brutal fascist violence of the U.S. imperialists. "Lufetari" the people's army newspaper said that U.S.

PRINCE SIHANOUK THANKS ALBANIA REPORT

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Chief of State of Cambodia, sent the following telegram on November 27 to the editor of *Albania Report*:

"My very warmest thanks to you as well as to the whole group of your courageous journal for the noble support which you are giving to the struggle of the Cambodian people STOP With high esteem, and cordially (signed) Norodom Sihanouk."

This message was in response to our *Albania Report* No. 17, July 1972, in which we reported on Prince Sihanouk's visit to Albania.

imperialism is the most savage and tricky enemy of the people of Viet Nam and Indochina, and is set on turning the whole of Indochina into a U.S. colony.

"Zeri i Rinise," the paper of the Albanian youth, said that Nixon's demagogic about "ending the war in Viet Nam" and his "desire for peace" were nothing but big lies designed as part of his election campaign to win reelection to the presidency. He made many speeches about ending the war to fool the American people into voting for him. Then no sooner was the election over, than he gave the order to resume the bombing and mining and escalate the war.

NIXON CAN'T WIN BY DIPLOMATIC TRICKERY

"Zeri i Popullit" the paper of the Party of Labor, on December 22, pointed out that Nixon's strategy is to try to gain at the conference table by trickery what the U.S. imperialists have failed to win on the battlefield; then when they fail to achieve their objective at the conference table, they go back to the battlefield, intensifying their aggression to a higher level.

INDUSTRY SHIFTING TO BIGGER UNITS

Albania's industry has been steadily changing from small plants to big plants, and thus the degree of socialization of industry has been increasing.

In 1963 only 16% of industrial enterprises employed 500 or more workers, while in 1971 this figure had jumped to 42%.

Counting the number of workers, in 1963 about 50% were working in large plants with 500 people, while in 1971 this figure was 70%.

These larger production units facilitate better and more scientific organization and management, with more efficient use of material, financial and labor resources.

During the present five-year plan, this trend will be further advanced with the building of such big facilities as the Elbasan Steel Plant, the Fierza Hydro-power Project and the big Petrochemical Plant, which are expected to be in operation by 1975.

The paper also points to the tremendous support of all the progressive people of the world for the Vietnamese people, especially the continuing support of People's China which is backing their struggle powerfully, sincerely and in an all-round way.

TALK PEACE—MAKE WAR

In another article on December 20, the same paper writes that the latest escalation again reveals Nixon's real face of a bloody and cunning aggressor. While he pours out a river of words about "peace" and "ending the war" he actually was intensifying the war. Nixon's puppet Thieu has at the same time intensified his terror campaign against the South Vietnamese patriots arresting and shooting thousands, and systematically liquidating thousands more in his jails.

But the heroic Vietnamese people are waging victorious struggles, they are invincible, and the U.S. air pirates are paying dearly for their crimes.

(cont. on pg. 4)

ALBANIAN DIPLOMAT WOUNDED IN HANOI BY U.S. BOMBING

When American bombers battered the residential areas of Hanoi and the diplomatic quarters on October 11, two Albanian diplomatic personnel were wounded in the same bombardment which destroyed the French legation and killed the French Delegate-General, Pierre Susini.

Qemal Rahmanaj, Charge d'Affaires a.i. of the Albanian Embassy in Hanoi, was in the French Legation visiting with M. Susini at the moment the bombs fell. Mr. Rahmanaj was wounded, but recovered after treatment in a Vietnamese hospital.

Nazmi Cani, an Albanian driver attached to the Embassy, was outside the French Legation in his car, waiting for Mr. Rahmanaj when the bombs fell. He also was wounded.

The Vietnamese Government sent a message of regret to the Albanian Government over the incident, and showed great concern for the recovery of the Albanian personnel.

JOYOUS CELEBRATION OF NATIONAL DAY

Albania's National Day this year was celebrated with unprecedented joyfulness all over the country, and also in many parts of the world.

The Albanians have a double holiday on this occasion, November 28 and November 29. The first commemorates the 60th anniversary of the day, November 28, 1912, when the patriotic Albanian revolutionaries led by Ismail Qemali raised the national flag for the first time and proclaimed the independence of Albania as a nation from the oppressive 500-year rule of the Ottoman Empire.

The raising of the flag, and the setting up for a revolutionary council, took place in the city of Vlora, in the South. The square where Qemali raised the flag is a national shrine, and is called Flag Square. This year, as part of the 1972 celebrations, a heroic monument to the fighters for independence was erected and dedicated in the square by the leaders of the Party of Labor.

NATIONAL LIBERATION WAR

The second day of the national holiday marks the victory of the Albanian people in the National Liberation War and the setting up of People's Power on November 29, 1944. That day the last of the nazi German invaders were driven out of the country by the national liberation army led by the Albanian communists and headed by Enver Hoxha. This victory opened the way for the development of Albania as a free and independent People's Democracy building socialism.

In view of the special nature of the 60th anniversary of independence, the main festivities this year were held in Vlora. Enver Hoxha and other leaders of the Party of Labor and the Government went to Vlora to spend the holidays with the people of the district. Taking part in the festivities in Vlora were also the Chinese Ambassador to Albania, other Chinese visitors, friends from fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties, and a delegation of war veterans from Algeria.

A number of important speeches were made over the holidays at meetings, receptions and banquets, by Enver Hoxha, Spiro Koleka, Hysni Kapo, Haxhi Lleshi and Xhafer Spahiu, both in Vlora and in Tirana. All the speeches stressed the persistent, centuries-long struggle of the Albanian people with arms in hand for their freedom, independence and social progress.

2000 YEARS OF STRUGGLE

Hysni Kapo pointed out that the Albanian have fought against the powerful legions of the Roman empire, the barbarian Goth tribes, the armies of the Byzantine empire, the mighty armies of

the Ottoman Turks, the Balkan chauvinists, the Italian fascists and the German Nazis. All were defeated and driven out in time by the heroic Albanian people, arms in hand. This proves that no matter how small a country may be, if the people are determined to make every necessary sacrifice, they can triumph over any enemy, no matter how great and powerful it may be.

SCANDERBEG'S GREAT VICTORIES

The victory of the independence struggle in 1912 goes back to the 15th century when the national hero Scanderbeg united all the Albanian clans for a brilliant war of resistance against the mighty armies of the Ottoman Sultans, which outnumbered the Albanian forces ten to one. For 25 years, until his death, Scanderbeg led the Albanian people to great victories, defeating the Turks time and time again, and incidentally saving the rest of Europe from being over-run by the Ottoman Empire.

After Scanderbeg's death, the Turks finally did manage to gain control of the country, but the Albanian patriots never laid down their arms and never stopped fighting a guerrilla war until the general uprising of 1912 and the proclamation of independence by Ismail Qemali. The flag that Qemali raised on that day in the square of Vlora was the same flag used by Scanderbeg in the 15th century, a black two-headed eagle on a field of red.

This is the same flag that is used today, with the exception that a gold star was added over the eagle to symbolize the partisan fighters, the victory of the people's war against the Italian-German invaders, and the setting up of People's Power in 1944.

BIG POWERS DIVIDE ALBANIA

But the big imperialist powers of Europe had no more respect for the national aspirations of the Albanian people than did the Ottoman Turks. In drawing up the borders of the new Balkan states, over half the territory and population of the Albanians was left outside the borders of the New Albania, and given to the Serbians and Greeks. Furthermore, in a secret treaty in London in 1915, plans were made to wipe out Albania completely, dividing up its territory among Italy, Serbia and Greece. After the October revolution in Russia in 1917, when the Bolsheviks got a look at the secret documents in the Czar's palace, Lenin disclosed this treaty to the world and warned the Albanians.

In April 1939 the Italian fascists invaded Albania in one of the first moves of World War 2, and the reactionary King Zog regime capitulated. From then on, the struggle for the liberation of Albania

rested in the hands of the patriotic people, organized into a national liberation army by the Albanian Communist Party under the leadership of Enver Hoxha. 28,000 men and women gave up their lives in that liberation struggle.

PEOPLE'S POWER ESTABLISHED

The new People's Power was set up on the basis of an alliance between the working class, the working peasantry, the patriotic intellectuals. The reactionary exploiting classes and feudals were not allowed to come back on the coat-tails of the imperialist armies and take power once again to oppress the people.

Today the country is celebrating the great advances made in socialist construction and the well-being of the people, despite the imperialist blockade and the treachery of the Khrushchov revisionists. All around the world, the waves of revolution are on the rise. But the two super-powers have formed a criminal alliance to divide the world between them and suppress revolution.

FOREIGN POLICY STAND

The speeches stress the great friendship and cooperation between China and Albania; full support for the Vietnamese people in their struggle for national liberation against U.S. imperialism; and full support for the Arab and Palestinian people.

Referring to the feelers put out by the Soviet leaders about "normalizing" relations with Albania, the Albanian leaders firmly reject this as demagogic tactics. "We will not fall into their traps," said Hysni Kapo. "We will not be deceived by the olive branch. They owe us great political, ideological and economic debts."

ENVER HOXHA SPEAKS

Speaking at a banquet in Vlora, Enver Hoxha pointed out the great achievements of the Albanian people: the reconstruction of all the cities, villages, roads and ports; the growth of an independent industry with mines, power plants, iron and steel, railways; the electrification of the whole country; the big leap in agriculture based on collectivization, mechanization, modern technology, and large-scale organization; education that is widespread; medical care that covers the whole country; cultural and sports centers; a steadily rising standard of living.

We must be alert and vigilant against the dangers of either armed aggression or economic enslavement, which might come from the imperialists or social-imperialists. When the imperialists and revisionists offer us "aid," they want us to sell out our country, to let them invest their capital so that they can suck out

profits from our people, to turn us into satellites.

EVILS OF CAPITALISM

In our country, prices are very low and stable, rents are very low, education and health care are free, taxes are no more. In the capitalist-revisionist countries prices go up constantly, rents are skyrocketing, education and health care are getting out of reach of the working people, and taxes are a crushing burden.

In those countries we see the evils of narcotics, crime, sexuality, hippies, rock music, and all kinds of phoney theories spreading designed to cause the degeneration of the people and the youth. They would like to bring these evils into our country, but we have shut the doors on them. We fight to build what is beautiful, pure, progressive and revolutionary, to develop high standards of proletarian morality and virtue, to bring up a healthy, happy, optimistic, serious youth able to carry out its revolutionary tasks with honor.

CHINA'S INTERNATIONALIST AID

Albania and China have shown that socialism can be built by relying on one's own forces despite the phoney theories of the Soviet revisionists. China's aid to Albania is real internationalist, fraternal aid, without conditions; but the decisive factor in the building of socialism is the internal forces. China and Albania are truly socialist countries led by real Marxist-Leninist parties, travelling the same road, having the same aims, and the same enemies. The great China of Mao Tse-tung is a powerful socialist state which gives selfless aid; it is not a super-power, neither imperialist nor social-imperialist.

The Soviet revisionists are out-right liars when they claim that their system is socialist. They have transformed their country into a capitalist state. The kind of "aid" they offer is no different from the aid of U.S. imperialism. The two super powers are preparing for the next big "hot" war, and their "aid" is designed to enslave you. The Soviet revisionists tried for a long time to sabotage the development of our economy, our industry and mines.

KHRUSHCHOV'S AGGRESSIVE PLANS

When Khrushchov was visiting Albania (in 1959), Enver Hoxha relates, they stood near-by looking at the magnificent Vlora Bay. Gen. Malinowsky whispered to Khrushchov: "With the missiles in East Germany we can hit Gibraltar and now with Vlora Bay we have the whole Mediterranean in the palm of our hand." Well, our Party destroyed their plans. Never will Vlora Bay be a naval base in the hands of foreigners.

Later when they were inspecting Butrint (on the Greek border) Malinowsky again said to Khrushchov: "If we cut through the coastline, this lake would make a magnificent submarine base, and

IMPORTANT LESSONS FROM THE PAST

"*Zeri i Popullit*" newspaper in Tirana carried a feature article on November 26, 1972 commemorating the 50th anniversary of the 4th Congress of the Communist International, at which Lenin gave the main report titled "Five Years of the Russian Revolution and the Prospects of the World Revolution." The article applies the ideas of the 4th Congress to the present world situation. Following is a summary of some of the salient features of the article:

Lenin stressed that the world revolution required proletarian internationalism, mutual aid and collaboration. But the Khrushchov revisionists have betrayed this principle, and try to impose their counter-revolutionary policies on other countries and parties.

In the past, the criterion of internationalism was support for the Soviet Union of Lenin and Stalin, the center of the world revolution. But today the criterion has become the opposite—it means sharp struggle against Soviet revisionism, which is a center of counter-revolution.

The revisionists have turned the Soviet Union into a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, of a fascist type, exploiting the working class, and social-imperialist in foreign policy. At the 4th Congress, Lenin had pointed out that the world revolution does not progress in a straight line, but will suffer partial and temporary turns and setbacks.

Lenin pointed out then that the Communist Parties should know how to combine the ability to attack with the ability to withdraw. The need to

then Greece would be ours." . . . No, we will never allow any evil to come to our fraternal Greek neighbors from our soil.

GREETINGS FROM ABROAD

A great number of greetings from all over the world poured into Albania for the occasion congratulating the Albanian people, the Party of Labor, and the Government. They came from foreign governments socialist countries, Marxist-Leninist parties, groups of Albanians living in foreign countries, friendship societies, and individual friends. Outstanding among the greetings was one from China, signed by Mao Tse-tung, Tung Pi-wu, Chu Teh, and Chou En-lai. Also notable were greetings from North and South Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia.

Helping the people to celebrate appropriately, there were special concerts, theatre performances, exhibits, sports events, etc. The leaders of the Party went around to visit with the families of the heroes and martyrs. Also delegations of leaders and foreign friends laid wreaths at the graves of the fallen martyrs.

withdraw is sometimes an indispensable though temporary revolutionary defense tactic from the onslaught of the bourgeoisie, in order to preserve and consolidate the proletarian forces for a new attack at an appropriate time.

This has nothing to do with the revisionist policy of giving up all revolutionary struggle and accommodating to capitalism.

THE FASCIST DANGER

The 4th Congress analyzed the fascist danger and the liberation struggles of the peoples. It rejected the ultra-leftist idea that the coming to power of fascism would be a good thing because it would bring the revolution closer, it would create a revolutionary situation, and it would revolutionize the working class. The congress also criticized the tendency to underestimate the danger of fascism, or to adopt opportunist methods in fighting against it.

The present day revisionist cliques present the same fascist danger that Lenin warned against. They have set up fascist dictatorships in Russia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, etc. They have set up a close alliance with U.S. imperialism, which practices fascist violence at home and internationally, which sponsors fascist regimes such as Franco, etc.

The unity of the revolutionary forces against the fascist danger cannot be achieved without a struggle against both the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet revisionists.

The 4th Congress also pointed out that the anti-imperialist struggle of the colonial and dependent people is a component part of proletarian revolution, and it must be a foremost question for the revolutionary parties.

U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism have become international gendarmes, the greatest enemies of the peoples of the world. The spearhead of struggle must be directed against the two super-powers.

SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST

* * Vol. X and Vol. XI of Enver Hoxha's Works have just come off the press in Tirana. They cover the period from Sept. 1952 to Aug. 1954.

* * On December 1st Albania announced the establishment of diplomatic relations with Equatorial Guinea on the ambassadorial level.

* * The 25th anniversary of the birth of Albanian film production was marked in November with appropriate celebrations.

* * Recently published in Tirana: a new book of short stories about the life and struggle of the Vietnamese people; it is written by Anastas Kondo, who recently visited Viet Nam.

ALBANIA REAFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR CAMBODIAN PEOPLE

APPRAISAL OF NIXON'S ELECTION

Commenting previously on Nixon's election campaign and his reelection, the Albanian papers pointed out in early October that Nixon's war budget for 1973, which is 1.8 billion dollars more than last year reveals the demagogic and diabolical nature of his talk of "peace."

His talk of peace and disarmament with the Kremlin leaders were nothing but a smokescreen to cover up their frenzied armaments race. That budget revealed once again the unchanging aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism.

Commenting on Nixon's November 2 speech, before the election, the Albanian papers pointed out that it was clear that Nixon's war policy had not changed, that his talk of peace was a bluff, that all this talk was only to fool the U.S. voters.

While Nixon was talking of peace, he was rushing more planes, tanks and armaments to Saigon to prepare for more "Vietnamization" and more escalation.

POST-ELECTION COMMENTS

In articles November 9 and 10, "Zeri i Popullit" and other papers commented on Nixon's reelection, saying that another four years of Nixon in the White House promised nothing good for the U.S. people or for the people of the world. His reelection meant a continuation of his past policies: aggression and war abroad, plus brutal oppression and exploitation at home.

Nixon's name is connected with the criminal escalation of the Viet Nam war, its extension to Laos and Cambodia, deeper U.S.-Soviet counter-revolutionary collaboration, full support for the Israeli Zionists, support for reactionary and fascist puppet dictators, support for the Portuguese colonialists and the South African racists etc. U.S. imperialism has become more openly the international gendarme of world reaction.

NIXON PREFERRED BY BIG BUSINESS

Nixon proved in his first four years that he is a faithful representative of U.S. big monopoly capital, the real rulers of the country; so they determined to reelect him to another term, pouring tens of millions of dollars into his campaign for demagogic and propaganda to fool the people that he was for peace. And the Soviet revisionist leaders also made it plain that they preferred Nixon and would like to continue doing business with him.

Nixon won the election not because the American people had any great love for him, but (mainly) because he had "a weak rival," and he was able to convince millions of voters that he would bring "peace and prosperity." Actually, Nixon

On November 12, *Zeri i Popullit* carried an article expressing the firm support of the Albanian people for the Cambodian people's struggle against U.S. imperialism and its puppets. The paper declared that the Cambodians are fighting a just war for national freedom, independence, peace and democracy, and therefore they will be invincible.

Commenting on the statement of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, which was issued on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the independence of the Kingdom of Cambodia, the newspaper said that this statement showed the Cambodians' determination to reject the tricks and diabolical

SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST

** In November an Albanian military delegation visited China, while a delegation of Chinese metallurgy experts visited Albania.

** The Albanian Football Team "Besa" of Kavaja, played the "Hibernians" of Edinburgh, Scotland, in Durres on Nov. 9th. This was part of the international football matches, and the game was supervised by three Swiss umpires. It ended in a 1:1 tie.

** In recent months trade agreements for 1973 were signed with Bulgaria, Greece, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Italy and China.

** A civil air transport agreement was concluded between Albania and China in October.

made the same kind of promises four years earlier, which he did not carry out. Now he has made the same promises again, and has convinced the voters to believe him. Actually, over 50 million voters did not bother to vote at all, showing the widespread disillusionment of the people with the elections.

ANOTHER FOUR YEARS

The next four years of Nixon promise the same reactionary course. When Nixon talks of "peace with honor" he means the complete surrender of the Vietnamese people to an "American peace" of neo-colonialist domination of Indochina. When Nixon talks of "world responsibilities" he means more wars of aggression throughout the world to guarantee the domination of U.S. imperialism.

The next four years will see further consolidation of the Soviet-U.S. counter-revolutionary alliance, and new plots against the freedom and independence of the peoples, against revolution and socialism.

cal plans of Nixon, and to fight on to final victory.

The statement shows that the Cambodian patriots will accept no compromise at all with the Lon Nol puppets, will accept no international conferences or national "reconciliation," and will not fall prey to the deceitful political and diplomatic maneuvers of Nixon and his adviser Kissinger.

The paper quotes a statement made by Prince Sihanouk that even if a truce agreement is concluded between the U.S. and Viet Nam, this will have no bearing at all on Cambodia, which will never make any compromises with the U.S., and which will never recognize any international agreements concluded without its participation.

Talk of a cease fire for the *whole* of Indochina is deception and hypocrisy, since the Cambodians are determined to drive out completely the Lon Nol puppets and their U.S. bosses. The Cambodian people reject any interference by an international control commission, which would only work in the interests of the two super-powers, and would not work for peace.

SOVIET REVISIONIST DANGER

The paper points to the danger of the Soviet revisionists who pose as friends, but sabotage the struggle of the Cambodian people. They continue to have relations with Lon Nol, and oppose the liberation war of the National United Front. The revisionists have an agreement with the Americans that the Cambodian and Vietnamese peoples should not win their freedom and independence, that the Americans should be allowed to remain in Indochina.

The paper points to the all-out support and aid given by People's China to the Vietnamese and Cambodian people. It quotes from a telegram sent to Prince Sihanouk by the Chinese leaders pledging their firm support and aid to final victory.

The U.S. imperialists keep suffering one failure after another in Cambodia and Indochina but they do not want to accept their defeats and do not want to get out. But the patriotic war of the people is a just war, and they will surely triumph.

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