

THE ALBANIAN PARTY OF LABOUR

ON

CZECHOSLOVAKIA



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Central Committee of the Albanian
Party of Labour

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An Albanian Society Pamphlet

Introduction

The ALBANIAN SOCIETY has received numerous enquiries concerning the attitude of the Albanian Party of Labour and the Government of the People's Republic of Albania to the situation which has arisen in Czechoslovakia in recent months and to the intervention of Soviet and other military forces in Czechoslovakia. This pamphlet is designed to answer these enquiries in a fuller form than is possible through letters.

The pamphlet consists of leading articles from "ZËRI I POPULLIT" (The People's Voice), the organ of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour (abridged) and the full text of the statement issued jointly by the Party of Labour and the Government on the day following the military intervention.

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Further ALBANIAN SOCIETY pamphlets now in preparation include a study by folklorist A. L. Lloyd on Albanian musical instruments, and a historical biography of John Newpört, the English adventurer who fought with Skanderbeg against the Turks in the fifteenth century.

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The Restoration of Capitalism in Eastern Europe

The Albanian Party of Labour and all Marxist-Leninists have always emphasised that revisionists of all hues are renegades and traitors to the cause of communism. As a result of the defection of the modern revisionists from the positions of communism, the social order in those countries where revisionist parties are in power assumes with every day that passes more and more the characteristics of a capitalist order.

The essence of the capitalist degeneration of the socialist economy, as it is being carried out by the modern revisionists, is the gradual transformation of socialist ownership into a special form of capitalist ownership which serves as a source of enrichment for the new capitalist class which holds the state power in its hands. The main purpose of all the economic reforms carried out by the revisionists is, from a social standpoint, to strengthen the positions of this newly-born capitalist class by extending their control of the "social" enterprises and creating the most favourable conditions for them to reap profits from the exploitation of the workers. Here lies the real meaning of all the measures which the Soviet, Czechoslovak, Polish and other revisionists have taken in the economic field, such as the decentralisation of the management of the economy, the liquidation of the system of central planning, the introduction of the profit motive as a main criterion for the activity of a given enterprise, the determination of prices on the basis of market demand, the abandonment of the socialist principle of remuneration according to the amount of work performed, etc.

As a result of these reforms adopted by the revisionists, the gap between the living standards of the broad working masses and the bourgeois privileged strata is constantly widening. The salaries of the latter are, on the average, ten times the income of the workers while, under the new system of profit distribution, the larger the salary the larger the percentage of profits received.

In addition to these state capitalists, a new class of private capitalists is emerging in all the revisionist

countries. The most typical example of the spread of the private sector is set by Yugoslavia. In an article published on August 2nd., 1967, the Yugoslav newspaper 'Rilindja' wrote:

"In the district of Mitrovica, 34 private workshops are in operation. In these shops very little attention is paid to hygiene and to the quality of the products. The greatest evil is that the workers are exploited in a most barbarous way. For them there is no schedule of working conditions; the slightest mistake gives the owner a pretext for dismissal."

Private ownership is being particularly encouraged by the revisionists in the agricultural sector. This is the predominant form of ownership in the Yugoslav and Polish countryside. In Poland only 3% of the land is collectivised, 11% belongs to state farms and 86% is private property. In the Soviet Union, according to an article in the Soviet periodical 'Economic Problems' (No. 10, 1966) 60% of the entire output of vegetables, 40% of the meat, 39% of the milk, and 68% of the eggs come from private plots. Today in the Soviet Union various projects are under discussion for the dividing up of the collectivised land and its renting to individual peasants.

The process of the restoration of capitalism weighs ever more heavily on the working masses, and primarily on the working class. The most eloquent expression of this burden is the continuous rise in the prices of various goods, especially foodstuffs. In Bulgaria, since January of this year the prices of fats, meat, vegetables, fruit and coal have risen by 30-40%.

The transition to a capitalist economy has brought in its wake all the ugly aspects of the latter: unemployment, anarchy of production, bankruptcies and cut-throat competition. As a consequence, the revisionists are faced with enormous difficulties, which are reflected in the economic relations between the revisionist countries, especially in the framework of COMECON. In this organ-

isation, which has gradually assumed all the traits of international capitalist organisations of the type of the "Common Market", the contradictions between the participating countries are daily becoming more and more acute. The Soviet revisionists demand that the economic and foreign policies of the other member states be dependent upon the Soviet Union; but each of the latter, while striving to obtain as much benefit as it can from the Soviet Union, seeks to be as free as possible to develop economic relations with capitalist countries. The Czechoslovak news agency 'Ceteka' stated quite openly on January 18th. of this year:

"Czechoslovakia has common interests in the development of trade with the 'Common Market'".

Cultural and Moral Degeneration

The process of bourgeois degeneration goes on rapidly developing in the revisionist countries also in the spheres of culture, art, ethics and the way of life. It is becoming every day more and more difficult to distinguish the culture and way of life in the Soviet Union and the other countries where revisionists hold sway from those of western capitalist countries. The pursuit of an easy life at the expense of others, the spread of decadent films and pornographic literature, the imitation of the worst features of life in the west -- these have become a significant phenomenon in the daily life of these countries. The art galleries are filled with abstract paintings and sculptures, artless "pop" music occupies much of the broadcasting time, and western films featuring gangster "heroes" and aimless naked girls fill the cinema and television screens. Following the example of the capitalist countries, beauty contests are now being held in a number of the revisionist countries to choose the anatomical specimens to represent those countries in international contests for "Miss Europe" and "Miss Universe".

Hand in hand with the diffusion of this decadent bourgeois culture goes the encouragement of the opium of religion. While before the Second World War in

Poland there were 28,000 priests, monks and nuns, today this number has risen to 50,000; and while there were 7,257 churches before the war, now there are 13,000. The church in Poland owns over 200,000 hectares of land, more than the total collectivised land. And from 1956, when the revisionists gained the upper hand in Poland, religious knowledge has been introduced into the syllabus of the state schools.

The ideologist of the French revisionists, Roger Garaudy, attempting to elaborate a theoretical basis for these policies, has declared that Marx's famous thesis that religion is the opium of the people was "wrong" and "immature from the Marxist point of view". In August 1964 the Soviet periodical 'Za Rubezhom' (No. 21) published an interview with the Algerian revisionist leader, Bashir Ali, in which he said:

"The Koran and the Hadith contain teachings that correspond with the essence of socialist revolution. Therefore we are marching towards socialism holding the Koran in one hand and 'Capital' in the other".

Taking into account the poison which is being fed by the revisionists to the masses, especially the youth, it is logical that in the countries dominated by the revisionists crime and immorality should be on the increase. The pages of the press of these countries are filled with lurid accounts of hooliganism, rape, murder and robbery. The railway and bus stations, the parks, the entrances to theatres and cinemas, are filled with prostitutes. And in the streets nearby strip-tease shows and cabarets flash their neon signs.

By these measures the revisionists seek to wipe away any trace of social and political conscience among the working masses, to degrade their minds and bodies and secure their acquiescence in the full restoration of capitalist society.

("Zëri i Popullit", April 3rd., 1968).

Ultra-Revisionism in Czechoslovakia

The process of ultra-revisionist counter-revolution in Czechoslovakia is developing at a rapid pace. The clique of Dubchek and other reactionary elements, who base themselves on various strata of the capitalist class, especially the Slovak nationalist and fascist elements, on the liberal intelligentsia and students led astray by bourgeois ideas and morality, and on the international bourgeoisie, have taken full control. What is actually happening in Czechoslovakia is the complete restoration of capitalism.

The Czechoslovak ultra-revisionists correctly call their programme "their specific road" because, while being essentially similar to the road taken by the Soviet, Yugoslav and other revisionists, it has its own specific characteristics.

The Titoites have long ago elaborated their own system of "workers' self-management", seeking to disguise the restoration of capitalism under socialist-sounding phrases. But these specific forms have created such indescribable chaos in the entire Yugoslav economic and political system that it cannot meet the needs of the capitalists they serve.

The Dubchek clique is seeking to prevent the Yugoslav chaos occurring in Czechoslovakia. It is seeking to bring about the restoration of capitalism in Czechoslovakia within the framework of capitalist forms of "democracy" and "free enterprise". The Dubchek clique has openly declared from the very beginning that "the whole political system of Czechoslovakia must change". It could not be said more clearly!

For the new group which has seized power in Czechoslovakia is a group hostile to Marxism-Leninism and to socialism, the sworn enemy of the socialist state of the dictatorship of the proletariat. When this group says that "the whole political system of Czechoslovakia must change", this means that they intend to liquidate even the facade of the socialist state preserved by

their predecessors, the Novotny revisionists.

In Czechoslovakia an atmosphere of white terror, of bourgeois revenge against the dictatorship of the proletariat has been created. People of the most frenzied reaction, exposed traitors who have been falsely "rehabilitated", have emerged in the leadership of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. The streets are filled with noisy demonstrations by hooligan students masquerading as "popular demonstrations". And all this is presented as a transition from "a dark epoch of arbitrary trials" to a period of "social justice" and "freedom". These are the outworn deragogic slogans of capitalist propaganda!

The Czechoslovak capitalist class is taking power under the false flag of "democratic socialism", but this slogan has become fashionable in the most reactionary circles as a device to deceive the masses. The reality is that the Dubcek clique is restoring capitalism. It is according legal freedom to bourgeois parties, so that they may take over from the Czechoslovak Communist Party. It is establishing a federal state structure designed to encourage nationalism and chauvinism as weapons to divide the working people and hinder their resistance to the restoration of a capitalist economy. It is abolishing censorship and visas, making Czechoslovakia into an inn into which people, goods and ideas from the capitalist West can freely enter.

It is now being earnestly preached in Czechoslovakia that, due to its geographical position, the country is destined to become "a bridge between East and West". The new ruling clique speaks openly of its desire for foreign capital, and its emissaries have already been sent to the United States, Britain and other capitalist countries. And the various imperialists do not disguise their enthusiastic support for the Dubcek clique, for Czechoslovakia is becoming for them a bridgehead into central and south-eastern Europe, where the interests of the Soviet revisionist imperialists and their Western imperialist rivals directly confront each other.

By openly consolidating the positions of capitalism in Czechoslovakia, the Dubcek clique is saying to the

Soviet revisionists so that the whole world can hear: "We shall not stop at your norms. We shall go further, openly, even against your will, even to accuse you as conservative and outmoded revisionists who fail to move in the direction of the 'democratisation' and 'liberalisation' you preach". Thus what is happening in Czechoslovakia represents a great danger to the Soviet revisionists, for it constitutes a threat to the whole apparatus of COMECON and the Warsaw Treaty on which the Soviet imperialists depend. The destruction of this apparatus would bring about a great political upheaval in the Soviet Union.

The revolutionary communists and the working class alone can, by means of an uprising, thwart the treacherous plots against socialism hatched by the cliques of Novotny and Dubcek, the former with the assistance of the Soviet revisionists, the latter with the aid of international reaction. Why do the brave Czechoslovak working people and the genuine Marxist-Leninists keep silent and permit the cowards and fascists to boast in the streets? Is it that they still respect their party and the laws of the dictatorship of the proletariat? But today in Czechoslovakia the party is a party of the capitalist class. The dictatorship of the proletariat has been converted into the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie.

The international communists have confidence that the revolutionaries and working class of Czechoslovakia will fight to defend the interests of socialism, as in the decisive days of February 1948 under the leadership of the proletarian revolutionary Clement Gottwald. In the battles to come will emerge new Gottwalds and Fuciks, talented revolutionary leaders who will lead the working people and working class of Czechoslovakia to raze to the ground the rotten fortress of the Novotny and Dubcek revisionist cliques, in the interests of socialism and world proletarian revolution.

("Zëri i Popullit" , April 21st., 1968).

The Overthrow of the Novotny Clique

The Czechoslovak people are living through difficult days. The ousting of Novotny and his clan, who seemed the most secure of any in the revisionist countries, was effected by the clique of Dubcek, a man until recently unknown and having no real authority. Surprisingly, the men of the Novotny clique did not put up any resistance at all. On the contrary, they scuttled to their own destruction, tendering their resignations and retreating from the political arena like shabby curs, as though someone were commanding them from backstage to act in such a way.

Why did the Soviets permit Novotny, their own man, to slip into oblivion? One can hardly imagine that the leaders of a great power had no inkling of the direction in which the winds were blowing in one of their important spheres of influence. No. Not only did the Soviet leaders have full knowledge of what was developing in Czechoslovakia, but a section of the Soviet leadership instigated and organised the ousting of Novotny.

Not all the Soviet leaders were for Novotny and his clique. There was one section, an ultra-revisionist section, which wanted to have them cleared away and replaced by a more liberal clique. The Soviet leaders were split on this issue, and it was this section which organised the Czechoslovak intrigue and helped it to its consummation in the overthrow of Novotny.

Only when, as a result of this plot, Czechoslovak reaction openly raised its head and repeated the Hungarian events of 1956. Only then were the conservative revisionists in the ruling political and military circles of the Soviet Union able to reassert their authority. In this way began the second phase of the Czechoslovak scandal, the phase of pressure and blackmail against the Dubcek clique.

But the plot in Czechoslovakia was not an isolated action. The same process took place in Poland against Gomulka and his revisionist clique, but here Gomulka

was able to suppress his opponents for the time being.

There was, however, no such plot organised in the German Democratic Republic. The aim was first to encircle the German Democratic Republic by states which had broken their former dependence on the Soviet Union, to isolate the German Democratic Republic. The Soviet ultra-revisionists considered that these changes would be sufficient to enable them to come to power in Moscow.

Thus the secret plot of the Soviet ultra-revisionists in Czechoslovakia was organised without the knowledge of Ulbricht and Gomulka, who were completely opposed to it, as they made clear from the outset. The Dresden meeting was held at their demand, the exercises of the Warsaw Treaty armies on Czechoslovak territory were carried out on their insistence and, later, the five power meeting -- held without the Czechoslovaks who refused to attend -- was held at their determined request.

The Pressure on the Dubcek Clique

The Dubcek clique, after having subdued the Novotny clique, gave freedom to home reaction in order to secure the support of external reaction. The Soviet revisionists, seeing that their ultra-revisionist colleagues had let the bird escape from their hands, then set in motion measures such as threats and recriminations against the Dubcek clique. Chervonenko and the Soviet Embassy in Prague made contact with the overthrown Novotny, but in vain; it was impossible to bring back the Novotnyites to power. Soviet marshals and various delegations arrived in Prague, and finally Kosygin himself "on holiday". All these intrigues accomplished nothing, nor did the military exercises of the Warsaw Treaty organisation which followed as a part of the planned pressure.

Having failed to achieve their aims, the Soviet, German, Polish, Bulgarian and Hungarian revisionists

addressed a threatening letter to Czechoslovakia and summoned her before the Warsaw court. But Dubcek ignored the threats and declined to attend.

The Czechoslovak ultra-revisionists enjoy the support of imperialism, of the Yugoslav and Rumanian revisionists who have already taken their countries out of the Soviet orbit. They have the backing of the revisionist leaders of most of the European Communist Parties, who see in Dubcek's programme the blue-print of the "socialism" they wish to see in their countries.

The Warsaw letter, written by traitors and anti-Marxist-Leninists, is a piece of demagogy from beginning to end. Its signatories agree with the structural changes that the ultra-revisionist Dubcek has made; they admit that the purge of Novotny was just and necessary.

What then do the Soviet revisionists demand of the Dubcek clique?

They demand that it should restore capitalism in Czechoslovakia without permitting too much noise, and without destroying the facade of "socialist state" and "leading party". They demand that it should keep under control the means of propaganda which are laying bare to the world the dirty linen of revisionist aims, and should use it -- as the Soviet revisionists themselves do -- to deceive the people. They demand that it should continue to allow Czechoslovak foreign trade and foreign policy to be determined in Moscow.

These are the real demands made by the Soviet revisionists on the Dubcek clique -- these and not "the safeguarding of socialism". Indeed laughter would echo throughout the world were these revisionists, who have restored capitalism in their own countries, to recommend genuine socialism to Czechoslovakia.

If, despite the pressures of the Soviet and other revisionists, the Czechoslovak ultra-revisionists are able to consolidate their position, this will be a step towards the realisation of the plan long prepared by Washington and Bonn -- the plan for the swallowing up

of the German Democratic Republic by the Federal German Republic, through the capitulation of the Soviet revisionists under the cloak of United States-Soviet "peaceful coexistence".

And the Czechoslovak ultra-revisionists will, in the present objective situation, consolidate their position unless there is direct Soviet military intervention. Gomulka, Ulbricht, the Soviet General Staff and a section of the leadership of the C.P.S.U. stand for such an "iron hand" in Czechoslovakia. But this would be a great international scandal, and the revisionists from all over the world are scurrying to Moscow begging the Soviet leaders not to do such a thing, for otherwise they will abandon them.

Thus, whatever course events may take with regard to Czechoslovakia, their outcome will be a thorough defeat for the Soviet revisionists which will have the gravest consequences for them. The whole sordid affair has, in fact, brought them only one "victory": their servitor Teodor Zhivkov Bulgaria's Prime Minister, has expelled the Ambassador and all the officials of the People's Republic of Albania from Bulgaria. Such "victories" do not affect the People's Republic of Albania. Our mountains will always be high.

The Way Forward

The situation for the Czechoslovak people is grave but not desperate. Only the confidence in their own forces and in the healthy international Marxist-Leninist forces will pave the road to salvation for them. The Czechoslovak revolutionary Marxist-Leninists must create a new, genuinely Marxist-Leninist Communist Party, which must declare merciless war on the Dubcek revisionist party, on all the parties of the Czechoslovak bourgeoisie. This Party must rally the Czechoslovak working people and working class for armed revolution against all the internal revisionists of every shade and hue and their foreign backers.

In this respect a brilliant example is provided by the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people, by

the Albanian Party of Labour and the Albanian people, who are fighting and winning on all fronts against countless enemies. This road -- which is the road of genuine freedom -- must be pursued by the hard-working Czechoslovak people. The other road is that of compromise and enslavement. We advise them to choose the former, for we wish them well.

The Czechoslovak crisis is neither a fortuitous nor an unexpected phenomenon. It is a part of the deep crisis of modern revisionism, the epicentre of which lies in the Soviet Union. The peoples of the Soviet Union and of the countries of people's democracy, with the exception of the Albanian people, lost their vigilance and allowed their enemy -- the enemy of Marxism-Leninism, of socialism, of communism -- in the shape of modern revisionism to seize them by the necks, to oppress them and to sell them to world imperialism.

The Soviet revisionists will pay their account to the working class of the Soviet Union and of the world, and they will pay it in blood. The Soviet people will call them to account for what happened to the cause and heritage of October, of Lenin and Stalin, for what happened to Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary, Poland and the other countries where the revisionists have come to power.

The Dubceks, the Gomulkas and the Novotnys are active participants in a great tragedy which was played at the expense of the peoples following the death of Stalin. But the great saturnalia of treachery was opened and led by the Soviet revisionists with the monstrous slanders against Stalin, with the perfidious treachery against the People's Republic and Communist Party of China, against Albania and her Party of Labour, and with a thousand and one other treacheries.

We say to the Soviet revisionists: whatever you do will be an exposure, because everything you do is unprincipled and every stride you take is a stride towards the abyss in which you will break your neck. Treachery has caught you by the foot and will not let you go. You are now boasting. You think you are strong. But you are mistaken. With your weapons you can intimidate only men and women with weak nerves. Your strength cannot

match the strength of the working people, the strength of the bolsheviks who will one day -- and not a very distant one -- wipe you from the face of the earth.

We say to the Soviet revisionists: you are cowards, braggarts and traitors.

To the gallows with you!

("Zëri i Popullit", July 24th., 1968).

The Soviet Military Intervention

(Statement issued by the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour and the Albanian Government, August 22nd., 1968).

On the night of August 20-21, 1968, the military forces of the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of Poland, the German Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Hungary and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, in flagrant violation of all norms governing relations between states, committed brutal aggression against the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Czechoslovak people in a surprise, perfidious and fascist manner, occupying by force the whole territory of Czechoslovakia.

While the occupation troops attacked and invaded Czechoslovak territory from many directions simultaneously, the treacherous Czechoslovak revisionist leadership, headed by Alexander Dubcek, which was hell-bent on the road of betrayal of the interests of the Czechoslovak people and was terrified by the aggressor troops, capitulated in the most shameful way, calling on the Czechoslovak people and army not to put up any resistance in defence of their homeland against the invading foreign troops.

The Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour and the Government of the People's Republic of Albania most determinedly condemn and denounce the barbarous aggression by the Soviet revisionists and their servants against the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Czechoslovak people, as well as the betrayal and capitulation

by the Czechoslovak revisionist leadership.

The Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour and the Government of the People's Republic of Albania consider that the Czechoslovak tragedy originates from the 20th. Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which threw overboard the Marxist-Leninist line of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union of Lenin and Stalin, replacing it with the Khrushchov reactionary revisionist line which led to the revival of the revisionist forces in Czechoslovakia, to disastrous consequences in the Soviet Union itself and to difficulty for the whole international communist movement. The military occupation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet revisionists and their servants is a product of the global strategy of the collaboration of the treacherous Soviet revisionist leadership with U.S. imperialism.

The aggression against Czechoslovakia by the Soviet revisionists and their servants is a fascist-like aggression and constitutes the most flagrant violation of the principle of the freedom and sovereignty of peoples. This shameful aggression committed by the Brezhnev-Kosygin revisionist clique has brought the utmost disgrace to the honour and prestige of the Soviet Union and the Soviet people. After this vile aggression, no-one in the world can have the slightest faith in the Soviet revisionist leadership. This provides the gravest warning to the Soviet people, to the peoples of the socialist countries and of the countries which are ruled by revisionist cliques, to the peoples of Europe and the whole world, of the danger presented by the counter-revolutionary revisionist clique which rules today in the Soviet Union and its imperialist and fascist aims and methods for the domination of peoples, based on its collaboration with U.S. imperialism.

The revisionists' aggression against Czechoslovakia, committed in the name of the Warsaw Treaty, again confirms what has long been declared by the Albanian Party of Labour and the Government of the People's Republic of Albania: that the Warsaw Treaty has ceased to be a pact protecting socialist countries from imperialist aggression and West German revanchism. From a treaty for peace, the

Warsaw Treaty has been converted into a treaty for enslavement. From a treaty of defence against imperialist aggression it has been converted into an aggressive treaty against the socialist countries themselves. Therefore, the Albanian Party of Labour, the Government of the People's Republic of Albania and the Albanian people condemn with disgust this aggressive treaty and solemnly swear that whoever dares to touch the sacred frontiers of the People's Republic of Albania, even if he be a member of the Warsaw Treaty, will be rebuffed and defeated by the Albanian people who are united as one around their Party and Government.

In these tragic moments for the Czechoslovak people, the Albanian Party of Labour, the Government of the People's Republic of Albania and the Albanian people express to the fraternal Czechoslovak people their most determined solidarity and internationalist support. They have faith in the revolutionary and freedom-loving spirit of the Czechoslovak people. They consider that for the Czechoslovak people the only road of salvation and the recovery of their freedom is the road of uncompromising struggle to the end against the foreign invaders, the Soviet, German, Polish, Hungarian and Bulgarian revisionists, against U.S imperialism and German revanchism, and against all local revisionists and reactionaries. This struggle will be a difficult and protracted one, but it is the only possible road for the salvation of Czechoslovakia, for the defence of freedom and socialism. The Albanian people have followed this road; that is why today they are free and sovereign and have thwarted the imperialist-revisionist plans.

The Albanian people are convinced by their own experience and age-old history that freedom is not bestowed, but is won through blood and sacrifice. Therefore, the Albanian Party of Labour, the Albanian Government and people call on all the genuine Czechoslovak revolutionary communists and on the freedom-loving Czechoslovak people to rise up in an uncompromising struggle to the end against the revisionist invaders and the internal enemies. They can be sure that they are not alone, that all the freedom-loving

peoples of the world support their struggle and that with them also are the genuine revolutionary Communists and peoples of the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Hungary and Bulgaria, who are suffering under the yoke of the revisionist cliques which organised the barbarous aggression against Czechoslovakia. The Albanian communists and the Albanian people will always side with the Czechoslovak people in their struggle for freedom. The Czechoslovak people will surely win in this liberation struggle.

The Albanian Party of Labour, the Government of the People's Republic of Albania and the Albanian people have faith in and call upon the genuine Soviet Bolsheviks and the Soviet people to rise up in struggle against the revisionist-fascist clique which is oppressing them, to make another great October Revolution, to bury once and for all the ill-famed 20th. Congress with its tragic consequences on a national and international scale, to overthrow the Brezhnev-Kosygin revisionist clique, and to make the invading Soviet forces leave Czechoslovakia and all other countries where these forces have been stationed for purposes of domination.

The Albanian Party of Labour, the Government of the People's Republic of Albania and the Albanian people call upon all revolutionary communists and all freedom-loving peoples throughout the world to support the sacred cause of the freedom of the Czechoslovak people, to condemn this barbarous aggression by the Soviet revisionists and their servants, and to frustrate the great Soviet-United States plot for world domination, a plot which has become the basis for the revival of fascist methods in oppressing peoples and depriving them of their freedom.

The ALBANIAN SOCIETY exists to make available information on all aspects of the People's Republic of Albania and to promote friendship and understanding between the Albanian and British peoples.

Its recent publications have included a Guide Book to the country, and a Phrase Book for English-speaking visitors. Its regular publications include ALBANIAN LIFE (formerly "Albanian Notes"), ALBANIAN NEWS and ALBANIAN STATISTICS, the latter being a translation of the official year book.

Membership of the ALBANIAN SOCIETY includes the receipt of all the regular publications of the Society and costs 10s. a year.

For further details of the ALBANIAN SOCIETY write to:

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