On the occasion of the great jubilee, of the 20th anniversary of the liberation of our fatherland, and of the victory of the people's revolution, on the 28th of November 1968 a festive meeting was held in Tirana. Hundreds of distinguished workers of different enterprises and institutions, cooperative farmers, army men, parents of fallen martyrs, veterans of the National Liberation War, who have come here from all the parts of the country as well as many citizens of the capital filled the hall of the Palace of Sports.

In this grand meeting were also present numerous dear friends of ours: the delegation of the Communist Party of China and of the Government of the People's Republic of China, headed by the member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Communist Party of China, Vice-Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, Comrade Li Hsien Nian, and the alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of the Communist Party of China, member of the Military Council attached to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Deputy Commander of the great military district of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Anhui Province Comrade Li Te-hsi Chou, the delegation of the Worker's Party of Vietnam and of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, headed by member of the Polit-Bureau of the 'Workers' Party of Vietnam and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, Comrade Hoang Van Tong; the delegation of the National Front for Liberation and of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, headed by the member of the Central Committee of the National Front for Liberation and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of South Vietnam, Comrade Nguyen Tho Tinh; the delegation of the Marxist-Leninist Community of France; the delegation of the Communist Party of New Zealand; the delegation of the Communist Party of Brazil; the delegation of the Communist Party (M-L) of Italy; the delegation of the Communist Party of Indonesia; the delegation of Non-Loi-Hoan (Laos); the delegation of the Communist Party M-L of Britain; the delegation of the Communist Party (M-L) of Canada; the delegation of the Communist Party of South Vietnam, the delegation of the Communist Party of Peru; the delegation of the Communist Party of Spain; the delegation of Marxist-Leninist Party of Austria; the delegation of the Marxist-Leninist Party of Holland; the delegation of the Communist Party (M-L) of Belgium; the delegation of the Communist Party (M-L) of Germany; the delegation of the Communist Organization of Switzerland; the delegation of the Communist League (M-L) of Sweden; the delegation of the Communist League (M-L) of Denmark.

Besides the above mentioned delegations at the meeting were also present: the delegation of the All-African Trade Union; the delegations of the Federation of the Trade Unions of Palestine; the delegation of the Trade Unions of the Liberation Front of the Somali Coast; the delegation of the General Federation of the Trade Unions of Iraq; the delegation of the Congress Socialist Youth Union; the delegation of the General Union of the Students of Palestine; the delegation of the Student Federation of East Africa in France; the delegation of the Women's Union of Palestine; the delegation of the Women's Union of South Vietnam; the delegation of the Olympic-Albania Friendship Society; the delegation of the Indochina-Albania Friendship Society; the delegation of the Japan-Albania Friendship Society; the delegation of the Yugoslav-Albania Friendship Society; the delegation of the Austria-Albania Friendship Society.

Present at the meeting were also representatives of our Albanian brothers living in the USA, Argentina, Turkey, Romania, Bulgaria, France, Syria, Austria and a group of our brothers from Roger Avera as well as many other personalities, friends of Albania from France, Turkey, Germany, Norway, Sweden and Vietnam.

These present at the meeting enthusiastically cheered and applauded when Comrade River Hoxha, the leader of the Party and Government, entered the hall.

Among cheers and applause for the Party and Comrade River Hoxha, the member of the Polit-Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party and the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Albania Comrade Mehmet Shehu declared the meeting open.

After that the national anthem was played by the band.

Among cheers and applause of those present, the floor was given to the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the PLA River Hoxha who delivered a speech dedicated to the socialist struggle and victories of our people during these 25 years under the leadership of the Party of Labour of Albania.
Brilliant Manifestation of Strength and Unity of the People Around the Party

On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the liberation of the fatherland, and of the triumph of the people's revolution, a military parade and a manifestation of the working masses of the capital took place in Tirana.

In this grandiose manifestation, our People's Army, equipped with all the modern means, necessary for the defence of our socialist fatherland, demonstrated its high readiness. Educated and led by our Party of Labour, it uniformly stands guard for the defence of the socialist gains of the people.

The parade was opened by a group of former partisans of partisan brigades, who 25 years ago, came out victorious over the occupiers. Their breasts were adorned with numerous medals. They transmit, their traditions to the young generation, which is an irresistible barricade against the enemies.

The working class of our capital-city showed its brilliant victories in the field of industrialisation. Though young, our working class is able to build and run mills, factories, and plants equipped with the most modern machines, which serve under all the parts of our country.

Like an impetuous river, the working people of our capital moved before the leadership of the Party and of the State. They expressed their boundless love for the Party, headed by the beloved leader Comrade Enver Hoxha. The manifestation was another expression of the communist faith that our people have in the Party, which following a correct Marxist-Leninist line, is leading our country towards the full building of the socialist society, towards communism.

The great parade dedicated to the 25th anniversary of liberation, was opened by the participants of the partisan brigades.
Our army is equipped with the most modern means for the defence of the socialist fatherland.
If the need arises, our youth is ready to defend the fatherland, rifle in hand.

A view from the manifestation of the working masses of the capital.

Middle-school pupils parading.
Exhibition on the Achievements of the Socialist Construction of the PR of China

Comrade Enver Hoxha and other leaders of the Party and of the State, visiting the exhibition.

Respected Friends Among Us

A delegation of the Party and State from the People's Republic of China headed by Comrade Li Zhen Nien, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, came to Albania to attend the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the liberation of Albania and the victory of the people's revolution.

The Albanian people are honoured to celebrate this glorious anniversary together with their close comrades-in-arms,

the representatives of the great 990 million Chinese people. The participation of the dear friends from friendly China in our celebration is for our people a great honour and another high expression of the everlasting revolutionary friendship and of the unbreakable military unity binding up our two peoples, our two parties and our two socialist countries.

During its stay in Albania the delegation was received by the beloved leader of our people, Comrade Enver Hoxha; it attended the military parade and the enthusiastic celebration of the people of the capital; it visited the construction site of the Yenice Hynio-Power Station which bears the name of the great leader of the Chinese people and the best friend of the Albanian people, Comrade Mao Tse Tung, a monumental work of the fraternal Albania-China friendship.

It also visited the thermo-motive and the nitrogen fertilizer plant in Fier, symbols of the great China-Albania friendship as well as the oil-processing plant.

The representatives of the fraternal Chinese people were everywhere extended a warmly revolutionary welcome expressing the pure feelings of the boundless fraternal friendship that our people and Party cherish for the 990 million Chinese people, for their glorious Communist Party as well as for their great leader, the亲爱的 leader of the Albanian people, the distinguished Marxist-Leninist, Comrade Mao Tse Tung.

November 29, 1964. The whole people of Tirana expressed their joy and enthusiasm on the day of the great celebration.

Comrade Melkoni Sheta, member of the Political Bureau of the Party and Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PR of Albania, cutting the ribbon.
J.V. Stalin—Lenin's Faithful Disciple And Comrade-in-Arms

Throughout his theoretical and practical activity, J.V. Stalin was one of the most outstanding leaders and personalities not only for the Soviet Union but also for the international Communist Party. He was the most vanishing figure in the fight for the triumph of the October Socialist Revolution. After Lenin's death, Stalin, as the leader of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, he preserved Lenin's achievements and defended them ideologically and politically.

Y.V. Lenin and J.V. Stalin Museum in Tiflis exhibits many valuable items from the capital and from the whole of Albania. (Photo by S. Kilihar)

Prices Reduced
Albania — the Country Without Taxes

On the eve of the 35th anniversary of the liberation and of the victory of the people's revolution, the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Albania decided to carry out a series of important measures, beginning from November 4, 1968, which aims at raising the people's welfare.

LOWER PRICES

— The price of sugar is reduced by 11,8 percent.
— The price of a number of various textile articles, fabrics, roast and stockings etc. are reduced from 11,4 percent to 35 percent.
— The prices of some construction materials such as cement, nails, glass etc. have been reduced from 11,0 percent to 67 percent.
— The reduction of prices for household utensils, plastic articles, glassware, cigarettes etc. ranges from 19 to 50 percent.
— The reduction of prices for 174 medicines including antibiotics and vitamins ranges from 9 to 15 percent.
— Prices were also reduced for 37 kinds of insecticides and sowing machines.
— The railway transport ticket prices were also reduced.

THE COUNTRY WITHOUT ANY TAXES

In order to free the income of the working people from any sort of taxation on the people has been completely abolished in the People's Republic of Albania.

IN FAVOUR OF THE AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES

The state guarantees to the agricultural cooperatives the mountainous and hilly regions.
— All the credits given to them since 1964 (November 5th) are for buying seeds and production.
— Half of the credits given to them for ploughing the land by the MTS (motor tractor stations).
— Not yet paid credits time-limited till March 1969.
— Not yet paid credits given to the inhabitants of the frontier villages and of the mountainous and hilly regions for improving their housing conditions.
— The tax on the yearly incomes of the agricultural cooperatives of the mountainous and hilly regions is completely abolished.
— The tariffs have been reduced for the work of the motor tractor stations due to the agricultural cooperatives of the mountainous and hilly regions.
— In order to increase the income of the cooperatives especially of the mountainous and hilly regions, the state will buy from them at higher prices (the rise range from 8 to 20 percent) dairy products and 20 kinds of sewage and medical herbs. The annual profit of population from this will amount to 545 million lek.

The adoption of these measures is due to the constant strengthening of our people's economy. The national income in 1968 compared with those in 1956 will grow by 5 times. At present, Albania has its own modern industry with an advanced technique which produces 15 times more than in 1956 or 15 times more than in 1960. The total agricultural production in 1967 was 16 times greater than that of 1960.

During the period from 1960 to 1963 the per-capita production grew 10 times whereas the growth of population was 17.

Photo by B. Shitriyot

During the 35 years of the people's state power the working people of Albanian have witnessed only progressive reductions of commodity prices.

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The population of our country increases on an average of 2.5 per cent annually. In 1950, Albania counted 3.5 million inhabitants, or 72 persons per square kilometer.

In 1938, the population of Albania was twice as large as in 1930. The national income in the same period increased 2.5 times; the total industrial output, 60 times; the retail goods turnover and public catering, nearly 9 times. The diagram of the national income and that of the population during this period are as follows:

What Do You Know About the Population of Albania?

Before liberation 15 per cent of the population lived in cities. As a result of this figure has reached 25 per cent. The number of males is about 9 per cent greater than that of females. The population of working age constitutes 47 per cent of the whole population. The population under age constitutes 40 per cent. The death rate in 1938 was 18.3 per 1,000. In 1950 the death rate was reduced to 11.7 people out of 1,000. The average life-span in 1938 was 50 years. In 1950 the average life-span the population of our country was 66 years. 60 per 1,000 for males and 57 for females.

The Dvorani Apples

Thousands of quintals of apples are produced in these plantations, which are covered by the waters of the swamp and rivers.

Photos by N. Kodrilli
The Found Child

At that time he was not four years yet. He dimly remembers the atmosphere, the likes of the round, the heavy clouds and the times. Then he grew up and began to call things by their proper names. These were the days when he was still happy. Those were the days when he knew the names of his own name and so on, and the names of the things he knew. He was to be taught about the world and about his place in it. This is how it was...

She did not remind fatherless.

New Marla has become a godmother. She is vice-director of the 12 year school of Relahan in the center of Minsteria Region.

This was how he departed with Asim not being able to see his face for the last time.

The joined Parent Cinch all the parents. Pal forgot his intimate child her. Within those few days he seemed to grow up so quickly and look like a man. In order to relieve him from the burden of his family, he was removed to a distant village related to him various sources and gave him many presents. For them he was not only the son of the place but also Asim's last will.

The parents washed and dressed him. Each would call him "my son." Such looked after him like he looked after his gun, like he looked after the red star on his cap and after the flag. Then a letter came, it found Pal Prakasam as we described him.

Then he felt the love of all for him at the orphanage home. He would often go to the young pioneers' camp where he was known as the depurar. If 1963 he filled an application he wanted to put on the cap with the red star on it. When he was a child he had always wanted his name to be the same as the depurar. He was published. Then Pal was more famous.

He was so warmly welcomed at the school as no one had ever been there before. All that read an article on the newspaper when spoke about his life. All wanted to speak. This was his first press interview.

Pal was a good pupil. He was very warm and friendly towards his friends. In 1968 the name of Pal Prakasam was added to the list of the members of the Party of Labor of Albania. A year later he joined the party school when he finished after three years. So he became an officer.

It was Pal Prakasam a few months ago. He was taking a walk with his wife and two children. His son made a daring movement towards the flowers.

- Asim! Don't touch the flowers!

The little one immediately slowed down his pace and smiled. I was looking at these happy children and hearing the name of Asim I couldn't help recalling the road travelled by Pal Prakasam: on the way, who was brought up by the people who were made such as the case of the Party and who lives up to the Party ideals like a determined revolutionary.

August 7, 1968. A band of tutors had laid an ambush at the Vainer Slope in the Minsteria Region. (At that time there still existed some enemy bonds which were aided by foreign imperialists.)

Bartholomai is the first secretary of the Party for Minsteria District, together with a group of volunteers who were going to participate in the construction of the Karl Marx Hydro-Power Station were desecrating the Vainer Slope.

Bartholomai was accompanying the volunteers. The enemies hidden behind the bushes shot him dead. They killed the beloved son of the people, Bartholomai. He left his wife and his three-year-old daughter, Maria.

The Party stood by his family. Conrado River Hinda himself, as you see in the photo, went to Bartholomai's house; he held Maria in his arms and with a father's love caressed her.

Maria had to be happy and brought up.

Many years elapsed and Maria finished her studies at the two grade institute in Shkoder for ideological science. She was nominated teacher in Shkoder, in her district. May 29, 1968. The Minsteria people are living a festive day. Conrado River Hinda, the beloved leader of the people is visiting them. He is again visiting Maria and her mother. Maria is elected the youth secretary of the young girls of the district. She is a good worker and a good pupil in putting into life the Party teachings, and a good fighter in the cause her father died for.

We recently met Maria in Shkoder. Now she is the vice-director of the middle school which bears the name of her father, Bartholomai. Two days ago she had been arrested as a Party candidate.
Unbelievable?
No, It's True

What we are telling you is not only the history of a man but also the history of our people. We have generation after generation fought for our freedom. This is the history of a people steeped in blood for centuries on end. This brings us to the ancient and sacred truth of the Albanians.

The student Natasha Merko studies in the Faculty of Economic Sciences. She is a third-grade student and her father, who she calls Bobuk, fell during the war against the Turkish invaders. The war was fought in the last century. This is the beginning of our story.

The bashkars of villages in the north and south would fight for freedom. They owed little land and less bread. Although, the bashkars would create a bond for a common goal. The revolt was the symbol of poverty and freedom.

In 1936, the Turks invaded Paneriai. They wanted the first of these newly created cities to surrender to them. More than 300 Turks came from Jankia, Berak, and Mokos. The war was fought with guns.

The bashkars fought bravely in every house, every barn. The Turkish artillery fired everything onto the ground. But the dedication of the revolt could not be stopped.

The Turks withdrew towards Beraki. Meanwhile, the bashkars held the necessary weapons for the revolt. Natasha Merko, a young man, was the only boy of the family. On those days of war, he gave birth to a child. In his father's heart, the little boy was called Bobuk. Bobuk was rapidly growing as he joined the ranks of the bashkars to join his father.

He replaced his father in 1931, and he fought in the same unit which was led by Calvo Paskari against the Greeks who would attack Vanity and the adjacent villages of the region. Even Bobuk fought everywhere... The war was a war, and he was fought in. He was killed in the battle against the Turks in 1936, and his death was reported. The little boy was brought up by the villagers. He was called Bobuk too. When he grew up, he became a bashkar. Bobuk the third worked very hard. When the puritanism broke out, Bobuk the third turned the paper cap into the micros cap with a red star on it. After liberation, he graduated from the officers school.

On August 2, 1936, the Greek monarchists attacked the southern frontier. The order was given to his battalion to move from Delphi to Bilbok. The bloodbath of his ancestors triggered his desire to attack... the curtain would be lifted. The young boy, Bobuk, was the leader of the young boy. But his commander fell. A shell exploded beside him.

Bobuk the third could not see the child his wife was expecting. A month after his wife gave birth to a child. She was the first child. She is called Natasha Merko. She is the fourth generation of this family with a tragic and heroic history. Natasha was born and brought up in free Albania. Her destiny is not the same as her forefathers. Natasha is elected the secretary of the youth organization of the family.

This year she went to Prizren to the ceremony of the foundation of the XVth Brigade to stand among the publics of this brigade instead of her father.

If the father was a leader, she will take up arms and fight like her father, like her grandmother, like her great grandmother, etc.

THE GREATEST REWARD

I had heard much about this man. Now that I came to the Navaoi, I met a production plant I wanted to meet him.

— He is out, they said, but he'll soon be back. Meanwhile you may have a look around the workshops of our plant.

Just like a drop of water may reflect the sea, this plant reflects the road of Albanian. In a few years it grew bigger and bigger and is now standing with the pace of modern plants. That is why we, the people, are so eager to show the guests their plant.

— A few years ago this rust and old production line seemed dead for the simple reason that there was no coal. But we used this line for everything. We made screws, bolts, nails, and nuts. The technicians were doing a heavy task. Among the workers they mentioned was that of the person I was after. This hand job had cut him so many nights without having a wink of sleep... days in succession filled with worries. He had experienced failures, failed experiments, again and again... but he succeeded. Finally the paper cap was produced. The production line was revived.

The rust and bolt producing plant is, in a sense, like a barometer to see the construction progress of the whole country. The more the construction front is expanded the quicker the demands from this plant. This is a bright idea planted in the mind of the person I was searching for. The idea was to make a machine for turning out metal bolts of rich dimensions. He had a tough time and again he won over the difficulties. The machine he created is not only getting one yet its production is high. In a month it turns out twice the annual production of the metric bolts.

We were passing another workshop....

— This is the seating nooseless production line. Yes it was here where the first Albanian nooseless line was produced. The guide shows me everything.

— Who created this line?

Again, among the other names mentioned, I heard the name of the person I was looking for. His name became like a refrain which I heard in every new shop and production line.

This feeling of the curious to know this man grew in me. When I came out of the plant there outside I saw a big glass frame. The photograph of the master workers of the plant were shown there: "There are quite a number of them... " I said. The picture of the person you want to meet is not here. He doesn't look like his photo displayed... Recently he has been thinking of and working on something new. Let us wait and see what this will be.

He was smiling, when all of a sudden he made a abrupt movement and said:

— Here he is at last... Now I'll introduce him to you.

We stepped forward while the man I had been looking for appeared wearing a smile on his face: His light blue eyes were giving smile...

— xe Kostand... — he introduced himself and warmly shook my hand as if we had known each other long before this. I am painfully sorry to have kept you waiting. I was meeting some of my colleagues.

The worker xe Kostand has been elected representative to the People's Assembly — our country's highest state organ.
A Fresh Start
On the Century-Long Road

Meloge Metani speaking at the national meeting of the most distinguished young girls.

She is Varvara Vrubelov. During her last few days of December she, too, is looking back at the three days of this year which is coming to an end. The year of 1929 was for Varvara that of a misfortune: her house burnt down. After this, things so happened that in her mind appeared not the sad memory of the misfortune but the great care shown to her by people and by the state органы.

... One day the house Varvara worked in as an assistant was driving along the "Krugol 1 Fremant" Road in the capital. Suddenly the attention of the passengers was arrested by the smoke and flames coming out of the windows of an apartment. Varvara too looked out of the window. She was stunned by the sight and she saw her apartment was on fire. "The children"—this thought flashed in her mind. She looked at her watch. It was the time her children were at school. This second thought relieved her greatly.

In spite of the prompt assistance of the firemen to extinguish the fire it raised heavy damage to the house. The window frames, the doors and all their bedding were ruined. The windows had become stained with soot.

But at the very first moments after the misfortune Varvara did not feel alone. Her neighbors came presently to see her, so did the comrades of the executive committee of the 5th quarter, the leading comrades and collegues from her enterprise and from her husband's.

In the afternoon of the same day the comrade came. They put new window frames and doors. The next day the builders ord paperhangings came. So within two days Varvara apartment was thus repaired that it looked better than in the past. Soon the enterprise where Varvara husband works furnished their bedroom free of charge. With the money raised by the collective of the enterprise where Varvara works and by their quarters inhabitants they bought all the necessary things.

No one ever saw now that this house was once burnt. The flat looks new and everything is in its new.

Varvara Vrubelov and her rank can never forget this experience. What they remember now is not the misfortune they experienced but the warm feelings of solidarity shown to them by the working collectives where Varvara and her husband went, by their neighbours and by the organs of the people's power in the quarter they live.

Looking at the Photo

Lili Fine during the first days of her work.

She Met Her Dream Too

There is no one who has no ideals. There is no life without dreams. So it was with the young girl Lili Fine. As soon as she began to meditate on life, she dreamed—of becoming a doctor. Perhaps, it was because she had heard her parents stories about the state of medicine in the pre-liberation Almati. We found Lili happy in a mood which she says when one's dream is realized. She works in her native town as an adult. Before receiving her medical diploma in July this year, she was asked to stay as a teacher in Tiumen. But she chose the path that leads to the hospital. She is in the hospital, where the people need her knowledge, where she would have to tackle with the difficulties that would expound her house judge horizon as a doctor. The hospital is a broader university which one's experience just as life itself does.

And look! This young girl who has a strong passion for her profession comes daily across difficulties and the joy of life. Her first patients have recovered. Warm and sincere words are extended to the young girl. She is patronizing in work and in life. She recalls the stories of her parents and compares them with the life her family living today.

But can darkness be compared with light? Once, her father was a water. And now he feels happy to live up to the path opened to his children to his three boys and two girls. Three of the boys finished high school; one of them gained a diploma as an oil-engineer, the other in construction and the third in a teacher of foreign languages.

Lili became a doctor this year, whereas her sister is still studying at the mechanical school. We parted with Lili carrying with us a deep and pleasant impression for the destinies of those five children of a water.
The Revolutionary Spirit in Albanian Painting and Sculpture

The exhibition of fine arts dedicated to the 50th anniversary of liberation.

The painter Neshmeda Rëzoi was born in 1925. He is the author of many paintings, dedicated to the national liberation war and to the socialist construction. In the year 1955 he was given the republic's prize on occasions. Among his best works are: 

“Soldiers’ Unit”, 
“Workers”, 
“The All Worker”, etc.

The painter Neshmeda Rëzoi was born in 1916. He is given the prize of the republic for the painting "A year from the revolution", in 1955. Many of his paintings are found today in the collections of the National Museum. Among these we can mention: 

“Portrait of the painter Rizvan Curr”, etc.

The most important manifestation in the field of the Albanian figurative arts is the national exhibition which, as a rule, is held once in two years. This year its motto was the 50th anniversary of the liberation of Albania and it opened on the eve of this jubilee day.

The artists' creative work in socialist Albania has been constantly expanding. We have now a great number of painters and sculptors who are not only professionally trained but have also proved their creative artistic capability. There is a side by side with them a big army of amateur artists who also want to make their contribution to the new socialist art. The Party of Labour of Albania has always paid special attention to the development of literature and arts, its main concern being that art should reflect the life of the people, that it should militate for communism, that it must have a revolutionary content. Our art which is realistic and deliberately tendentious finds this revolutionary content in the very reality of our socialist life.

The national exhibition of figurative arts is of special interest from the point of view of the reflection in art of the all-round revolutionization of our society. The Albanian painters and sculptors have drawn inspiration from the life, work and thought of the working class of present-day Albania, the leading class of the revolution. In big tableaux which sometimes assume monumental proportions and character such as Velma Kliks' tableaux "The workers", Sheno Ceka's painting "The technical scientific revolution", there have been depicted in bright and light colours characters of workers in moments of their life and work in factories and plants. The painters have shown less interest in the simple everyday facts than in the great thought, which is inclined towards epicism, that the working class who is mastering the theory and technique and who is the master of this country has reached the high peaks of science and is marching forward resolute in its own strength. Grateful and full of optimism is the life in our collectivized countryside as painted in Jozef Siovenska's tableaux "The harvesters".

The new look of socialist Albania which is forging ahead has inspired the painters to create beautiful landscapes, to show an exotic character, but of a modern country which lives a happy and intense life. We see this in the landscapes "New life" with the countryside, painted with precision of style by Sinani Topi.

The National Liberation War holds the main place in the creative work of the Albanian painters and sculptors. The more so will be the case with Saimund Huja's painting: "The Army's Hero Vojo Ukahi". The painting has been inspired by an event of the National Liberation War known to everybody. It is the moment when Vojko Ukahi exercised with his three other comrades by the send in the village of Tihane before leaving his life for the freedom of the people. They themselves have also been killed. The painter's image of the hero is that of a legendary figure amidst flames; his red shirt flapping up like a banner which will remain such for centuries. Many paintings, sculptures, groups, portraits and busts evoke moments, historic events or prominent figures of the glorious struggle of our people. Such is for example, the painting "The order from the start" by Hazir Dauti which reproduces the fighting and upholding spirit of a brave partisan unit.

The revolutionary spirit prevailing nowadays over Albanian life, the great actions of the youth who are tempered while working for the construction of big projects, the selfless spirit to serve the people wherever and whenever they need, the high patriotic spirit to be ready to defend the fatherland from all enemies, these lofty ideals inspired us in our people during that quarter of a century could not but find their reflection in the works created by the Albanian artists. Shikreti Dauti was a very young volunteer girl from the highlands who died bravely at her post while working for the construction of the hydroelectric plant. Her enthusiastic and romantic portrait has been briefly and dramatically portrayed by the sculptor Sejfi Haxhiu. Another valiant patriotic woman who had once commanded the fighters in the struggle against the foreign invaders and who fought all her life for the freedom and independence of the fatherland, is Shole Galica whose vivid and brave portrait we add in honor of the sculptor Krista Orgona. Likewise, the joyful life of our youth who are moulded in the great actions that undertake for the development of the socialist fatherland has been reflected in rich cousins in the tableau "The return of the youth brigade" by Dhimitri Tasho.

Many other aspects of our life have also been touched by the painters and sculptors. The national exhibition of the figurative arts is a manifestation of the flourishing of all kinds of plastic art starting with monumental painting and ending with various graphics. What is more, the 150 works displayed here and created by 120 artists have been selected among hundreds of works presented by authors of the whole country. The artists have not hesitated to face the difficulty of the work over big tableaux or big sculptural groups, which thing has been distanced by them with the energy, thought and big epic ideas of the time they wanted to reflect. What is important is that they express themselves clearly by using such artistic means as are communicative and understandable for the broad masses. Honoring their creative activity on the best traditions of the people's art, by using a realistic style and guided by the revolutionary and socialist base of the life of our socialist fatherland, the painters and sculptors have created dynamic works, using various artistic forms as well as rich and bright colours.

The works of this exhibition are the fruit of the socialist realism method left by any other decadent form context, or highly subjectiveism as in the case with the bourgeois and individualistic art. They are works which communicate with the people and whose aim is to serve the people and socialism.
The painter Vilson Kilica was born in 1956. He is the author of many paintings—portraits and compositions. He was given the prize of the Republic of the 11th degree. Among his best paintings are: "The portrait", the composition "December 1957", "The portrait of Lente" etc.

Vilson Kilica: "The workers" (This composition was awarded with the first prize in the contest).
The National Congress of Elbasan

(by F. Pasa)

The pupils of yesterday: the first teachers' school pupils, year 1909.

The pupils of today, at the former teachers' school of Elbasan.

The painter Cliton Ceka was born in 1912. He is the author of some graphic works and has won awards for his paintings. The work we are pointing here is part of his collection.

The painter Cliton Ceka: "Work and Honour".

The painter Dushko Jokali was born in 1912. In 1930 he won the first prize with the portrait "The pupil". His most important works are the compositions "The Minstrel" and "The farmer".

Dushko Jokali: "In the light constitution day".

The struggle for education and culture had been closely connected with the whole historic development of the Albanian people. The national Congress of Elbasan was interested in an important topic, the liberation movement of the Albanian people.

The Albanian newspapers and magazines, which were published abroad and which illegally entered Albania thereby utilized the oppressive policy of the Central government. The Albanian organs published abroad openly spoke against the policy of the Great Powers, which was directed against the freedom of the Albanian people.

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Our past bag

"...GREETINGS FROM VITHKUQUI"

In order to satisfy the desire of our reader and pensioner Thami Nopi Xeka we sent two copies of our magazine to Vithkuquir. Following is the reportage they sent back.

In these months we are in the sitting-room of a Vithkuquir house. Faces to faces with us are a group of pensioners and a picture. The picture and those people are bound by an emotion we have never experienced. The picture is yours, dear reader Thami Nopi Xeka. It is one of those pictures you have taken together with your wife, children and another aged villagers who remember you still. We showed them your letter, they showed us your picture. That’s why those were moments of reminiscences and emotions.

The pensioners relate to us their memories while we write them down, now and then looking out of the window at the colours of autumn.

And the other villagers have much to tell us. During 60 years of their life they have lived part of the Vithkuquir history which is a bit of the history of Asia.

Our story begins in the village.

A young couple.

Three words of Vithkuquir Village.

during the same time in this new club one can see a film or hear a concert, one can read books...

During the same time in this new club one can see a film or hear a concert, one can read books...
An Inspiration to All

Joanna Seymore
Secretary of the "New Albanian" Society of Britain

As the Secretary of the "New Albanian" Society of Britain established to preserve friendship and understanding between the peoples of Albania and Britain, I travelled many hundreds of miles across Albania at the invitation of the Albanian Committee to promote friendly and cultural relations with the outside world.

The great change taking place throughout the progressive countries under the leadership of the Albanian People's Party of Labour is a great inspiration to all progressive peoples in the world. The rapid development in every country, the building of schools, universities and palaces of culture and the technical learning as well as the opportunities for advancement in the fields of art, music, literature and science to all sections of the population establish Albania as the most enlightened country politically and ideologically in Europe today.

To see first hand how the spirit of voluntary and enthusiastically building railways across the country and with pride taking their full part in the development of Albania will long be remembered. Perhaps one of the greatest impressions has been meeting personally young women engineers holding key positions in modern industries and the high technical skill of women workers forming the very backbone of all the main lines of engineering in which only men worked before. One man truly says that there exists equality for all in Albania.

In the name of the chairman and the members of the "New Albanian" Society of Britain I wish the Albanian people prosperity and success in their development towards socialism.

Good-bye Albania

Pipilo Manuli

A tour to Albania for an old Italian Communist is an enthusiastic feature, a verification of our principles, assurance of the tomorrow's world. It's an indictment against those who have betrayed and given up these principles.

I had seen Albania in 1907 and 1908 and again in 1911. Perhaps, I'm in ideal-like conditions for an energetic judgment about the present rate, the present achievement, the possibilities of the future and such a judgment is of a surprising admiring, and this is a testimony to what can be achieved when the chosen path is correct and when the people have the determination and the will to pursue this path through to the end.

I now have what Albania was 65 years ago through my genealogists who can hardly believe in the present Albanian. But the reality fully justifies what a small people, opposed by century-long enemy, regrouped and organized into a force of resistance. They have taken this land from the deepest time of the history of mankind and rebuilt it.

As a Russian historian exceptionally interested in the Albanian history, I have always been troubled by the feeling of finding the country a mystery, of reconquering the forgotten knowledge of the friendship traditions and of the common enlightenment of all Albanian peoples and I have been happy to realize that the same trouble in the same measure is to be found in the common circle too.

Certainly I can conclude this few lines without having pointed out more in the existence of some traditional traditions of the Albanian-Russian friendship. In the course of history the design of our two peoples for cooperation in sincere relations for common and favorable historical and religious legacies. But the Albanian people did suffer from the Balfour policy that created the international state of the new state power. And suffer from its land, crops, too, of land and all natural own very soon the powers of Egypt, Bulgaria and Greece stations which will supply with light by force, even the remotest houses of Albania, the fact and the only example in Europe.

Together in the will of the Albanian people are ignored by the capitalists and that for, it bears a race, which they fear.

In the present-day Albania I should insist on indicating the youth work and the youth's voluntary activities and their songs, I saw in their red banners, with the banner of the present-day Albania. I shall carry a message of confidence, as this be our reality tomorrow.

I know the beauty with a touching love and great: toward Albania and good-bye!

How I Found Albania

Dhimrit Peleda

I left Albania about thirty years ago, and visited it twice for very short periods before liberation. Now I was given the chance to see my hometown again and the whole of Albania. I have always been interested in my country, I have read and still read; I have talked and asked about the great changes that have taken place in Albania. Before I left for Albania I met a friend of mine who had recently been in the country. He proudly told me that I would spend differently to him when I saw Albania.

I arrived in Tirana first. The Thethurian Castle, the clock of the mosque and the buildings next to them helped me to take my bearings for the first time. I looked for the old houses, the narrow and curved roads, the small shops and the low houses but did not find them. I found new and high buildings, the palace of culture, new streets and boulevards. Instead, the new Tirana has completely replaced the old one. The capital has greatly expanded. All the cities and towns are taking a new shape, a modern shape, and aim of them become new, even picturesque. The old Tirana has not disappeared completely yet.

I tried to find those tall and beautiful buildings 'Kosovo' behind of which I will remember. I could hardly distinguish them among the new built ones. Further on, the centre of the city had turned into a big building area. Then I had to change the plan of my trip. I had lost the way in the quickly-changing city. I asked for the squares I used to play when a child. I found hospitals, houses and enterprises which stroked to the adjacent village.

The river banks and hills, the mountains of the Guri that have been planted with woods. The new life living quarter of the city for we used to call it so, had completely changed to many new beautiful and comfortable buildings.

The main roads of Albania are far sealed and beautifully constructed. Once it was a terrifying experience to travel in Albania. Now accidents occur. I intend to visit to the Maliqi lake and the near mountain.

There will be no more frequent train accidents in the new railway. The new railwayware, the Danilo station and many other are in existence, as it is said, the earth. You see felled plains plaguing by tractors and traversed by irrigation and dry canals instead. Here the tractors, the plows and the machines are applied to the world of Albania. The Party of Labour of Albania shows great care for the people, the whole country and in the countryside hospitals, monument, maternity houses and schools have already been built. The achievements of the Albanian people make every Albanian heart able to see the greatness and brothers.
On April 3 and 4, 1963, a part of the villages of Perti, Tepitena, Vlora, Berro, Sferrati and Permeti Districts were touched by heavy earthquakes. The inhabitants of these areas sustained heavy damages, especially in dwellings. The Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Albania took a series of immediate and urgent measures and rendered a great help to the earthquake-damaged areas. The liquidation of the aftermath of the earthquake became a matter of the state and the whole people. Putting into practice the ideas of the Albanian Party of Labour "at home and in the field", specialists and building materials flooded in from all over the country. All the necessary resources for provisional housing of the families that became homeless for the giving of an immediate help of articles of clothing, furniture and for the repair and building of the damaged houses were taken at the state's expenses. It was also decided that some of the damaged villages be set up newly. The Council of Ministers set up sources for the raising of the building materials, transport articles of mass consumables and specialists as well. As a result of the great, work done so far, 4,316 buildings and houses were built up and repaired, out of which, 741 dwelling houses, 8 new schools and social-cultural buildings were set up in the damaged areas. 1,085 heavily damaged houses whereas 4,313 houses and 54 schools and social-cultural buildings lightly damaged were repaired. 7 new villages and hamlets with 132 apartments houses and 67 social and cultural buildings such as schools, clubs, kindergartens, polyclinics, drug stores, maternity homes, bath rooms, laundries, bakeries, dining houses, kitchens, department stores with all the necessary equipments and accessories were set up. The new villages were built up according to a designed plan with planning, streets, sewers, aqueducts and with electricity etc. For doing away with the earthquake consequences and for the setting up the equipments the state alone spent over 64 millions lek.

Our photo-expoport visited some of the newly built up villages.

Published in the center of the Rahja Village. The old inhabitants of the new village thanks the specialists and volunteers who have come from various regions of the country, for their fraternal aid given in the building of the villages.

A new life begins in Shkodra's new house (footnotes)

Everything built from the very beginning in the new socialist village of Nishin (Fushë) dwelling houses, schools, trade net, etc.
A Marked Day

For the Albanian Theatre

The fourth national festival of the drama theatre was recently held in Tirana. The festival was a marked event for our socialist realism theatre, for the new Albanian drama, for all the creative and interesting forces of the stage art.

The festival showed that the Albanian theatre is constantly growing, it is crystallizing its national and socialist physiognomy.

By carrying further the best traditions of the amateur art of stage especially during the people's revolution period our theatre has made remarkable achievements. Our militant theatre is creating with its performances a monument to the heroic deeds of our people. Just like the partisan theatre enriched the wars of the freedom fighters after the fascist invaders under the eagle and the wolf, the heroic deed of the masses, filled with the revolutionary atmosphere of the day, being close to the life of the people and drawing its inspiration from the living labour of the masses, leaves the ardent figure of the native Albanian soul, our theatre has gained new forces in content and form. It has become more understandable and democratically and is broadened with the national stamp.

One of the positive features of this year's festival was that it showed that our dramatist is capable of meeting the needs of our theatre together with the spiritual and aesthetic needs of our public. It is fully capable of having its own say which is courageous and emotional. The drama theatre groups of Tirana, Shkodër, Durrës, Vlorë, Elbasan and Gjirokastra participated in this festival with 12 new dramatic works by our authors written and staged during the last theatre season. All the works are dedicated to the revolutionary education of the masses. Their authors bring to stage various aspects of our reality.

The development of dramatists during these recent years by raising the level of stage the problems of the day has helped the actors and stage directors to improve their interpretation making it ever more realistic and able to communicate with the spectators. While setting on stage the role of the hero of our day the actor has been himself educated and has educated the working people. Features of our new men are becoming ever more evident on stage and the national phenomenons and people character of the theatre are crystallizing daily. The efforts of the working collective of the theatres have been directed towards a realistic and ideologically life interpretation, more understandable for the masses, highly emotional and inspiring. This goes to show that our actors and stage directors are finding new ways of interpretation, they are looking for stronger bases共生 in the Party documents and nature all. It is only natural that on this road the development of our theatre and dramatists has significant value has been overcome but the line of remained pure, healthy and militant. This festival further enriched the theatrical experience. It is another help to make new achievements in realistically reflecting life.

The fourth festival of the drama theatre was very fruitful in another aspect. Along with the performances creative discussions were held daily about the performances. In them the experience was exchanged and conclusions were drawn. Included in the program of the festival were also the discussions about plays presented at the contest sponsored by the members of the 25th anniversary of the liberation of the fatherland. There were also held meetings with representatives of mass organizations various institutions and departments.

The festival showed that our art and literature of socialist realism as well as the art of stage are taking an active part in the great struggle of the Party and people for further revolutionization of the life in the country.

New Heroes of Socialist Labour

Highly appraising the merits and the contribution that the people have made in the building of socialism in our country, the Council of People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Albania confirmed the title of heroes of socialist labour on 139 workers of different branches. Among them 44 are miners and industrial workers, 11 of them are members of the agricultural cooperatives, 17 are managers of various economic enterprises and institutions, 23 of these are chairmen of agricultural cooperatives, 11 are production engineers and technicians and 4 working in the art and culture sector.

Among 120 new heroes awarded labour 21 are women.

Tirana Is Awarded the Titles Of “Hero-City” and “People’s Hero”

By a decree of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Albania the capital-city of our country, Tirana, was awarded the title of hero-city. The decree of the Presidium of the People's Assembly stresses among other things that “Tirana was changed into a focal point of the Communist and anti-fascist movements, it became the cradle in which the glorious Communist Party of Albania (under the Party of Labour of Albania) was born which led with maturity and a lofty revolutionary determination, with an unprovoked heroism...the Albanian people in the great national-liberation struggle. The population of Tirana with an undying heart of heroism coped with the wild terror of fascists, murder and reaction; it never bowed before the unprecedented physical and moral obstacles and adversaries and it never gave up the revolutionary struggle; it never weakened its faith to the Party and its steel-like unity round the Party in the National Liberation Front became the hero of the heroic resistance, Tirana of the heroes...”

This feature of the liberation struggle has become a basic of socialism, an example for all the working masses of the country to follow in the struggle for the full building of the socialist society and for the defence of the fatherland.
of the Trauma nucleus represents a green ring. This ring is formed by the tree belts as well as by other plants such as the vast tracks of vineyards which ensure the capital thousands of tons of grapes yearly. Part of this ring is also the "Till I King" State Agricultural Enterprise in Kansas. This enterprise is specialized mainly on animal husbandry.

The demands of the capital are daily growing along with the growth of the population. In order to ensure abundant supplies of milk to the capital, a new livestock complex is under construction. It will be a real milk producing factory.

The two Vital of the modern complex as it can be seen in the sketch are publishing here, are placed in a circle shape. They form the core of the complex, where the mechanized milking center will be constructed. Nearby there will be a reservoir. There will also be built a maternity stable, the micturition stable and the feed for the herd. Besides, the complex will have its veterinary clinic, the place where the animals' feed is prepared, the artificial breeding station, the electromechanical centre and the main silo where the crops and droppings will be stored. The cleaning of the droppings from the stables, the feeding and watering of the animals will all be mechanized and automated. Each stable will have its special red seat for men as well as two greened cow storing places.

The high level of mechanization of this complex makes it possible to work here only one fifth of the labour power that would have been needed for the mechanized stables with one thousand cows at the end of the milk they will get from this centre will be butter. They'll get above 4,000 litres of milk annually from each cow here. The feed will be prepared taking into consideration their biological value, the combination of the necessary elements such as vitamins, proteins, fats, mineral substances, carbohydrates according to modern postgraduate norms.

In these conditions the cows of this complex will have higher productivity which means that our capital-Trauma will be supplied yearly with about 5,000 millions of milk mass.

We met some of the workers of this complex. While Jaji was one of them. We found her looking at a thermometer Phile had come hand with the plants.

A LINK IN THE GREEN CHAIN

Here we got acquainted with one of the vets. He is Zaza Malaj. He is young and he is very fond of his job. We met here at the entrance of a stable among the haystacks where he is having a discussion about the hygiene and veterinary conditions of the cow herd giving her occasional advice. Phileme Khokhoro did not notice us at once. She was absorbed in feeding a cow. One must see her at work to be convinced how passionately she does her work.

A new recreation centre is being built here for the workers. They will have all amenities for a cultured rest here.

We learnt that all the workers have 8 year school education and are now pursuing their studies at the 5-year postgraduate vocational school in Kansas not suspending their work. The headman told us that many of them had finished special qualification courses before they handed themselves with the animal husbandry. He told us that he is glad to see the animal technicians coming. He said they need to study more and more in order to be up to date.

The history of Berat as a fortified city dates back to the Illyrian-Ligurian settlement of the Illyria in the 7th century B.C. The city was later captured by the Byzantine Empire in the 6th century. The fortress was destroyed by the Persians, who took control of the area in the 7th century. During the reign of the Byzantine emperor Justinian in the 6th century, it was rebuilt. It was again rebuilt in the 12th century by Mithridates Komini. The Berat fortress, one of the most important in Albania, was declared a national monument in 1980.

In the early Middle Ages, the city developed within the surrounding walls. The growth of the city brought about the construction of the first quarters, with the citadel being the most important. The citadel was surrounded by walls, and a fortress was built on top of it. The city was divided into quarters, with each having its own set of buildings.

The Berati-type house is a richly decorated building with a dome, and it is one of the most characteristic features of the city. The most notable example is the Berat Castle, which was constructed in the 13th century. The castle was later modified and expanded, and it is now a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Cities-Museums

What Early Ages Tells US...

Enis Bieza
The new novel "The castle" written by Frank R. Stockton shows, how in the 19th century, the Athenians under the leadership of Socrates, dared to take up arms and fight against the Great Power of the time, against the Ottoman Empire.

The plot centers around a castle, where the enemies have erected their camp. They do all they can to take over that castle, using all their means, starting with treachery and arms and ending up with the threat and hunger blockade. Their attempt fail.

Here we are publishing the 10th chapter of the novel, in which are described the events of the night after the first assault of the Turks against the castle:

The superintendent was absent-minded and did not answer at once.
"You mean--Frank R. Stockton? he said.
"Do you know what is the number of those houses?

The superintendent thought for a while.
"From the fury of the silence and from the time it lasted, I believe he is up to some very thousand--he begged in an expression of fear for more details when he began to talk.

Another group of eager troops passed.

Yesterday we have all exact account the superintendent said.
Three dogs were added, and also a couple of men with caps.

The destruction stopped for a moment.
The mutiny paused on a hill.
"I never took my eyes from them, from the committee in assembled as before to keep the admiral informed.

Some of the bulletins must have lost one third of their troops--he said.
The chronicler did not know what is to say.

Some of the bulletins appeared to have lost half of their troops--continued the officer looking at the coming cloud.

The chronicles had formed as a unit of Companies were being roped. He had never seen such a thing before-a large number of men had been shot down on the road and instead at the thousand shades, that moved slowly and spread as a forest.
At that time the moon rose. His light touched at first the tower of the castle, the steep hill, and then down to the high walls and lightly with a white streak it swept everything, made the cam and the thorn.

It carried them away unexpectedly.
Many of them were patched. Some others were covered on the back. Others in the trenches had been grazed lightly, but here and there one of them would give a terrible scream. It was difficult to distinguish between the stains of blood and those of dust, as it was difficult to distinguish in the moonlight the red impurities of earth from the white tur pentine of juices.

Mr. Winter had his head before the nurse. His sorrow had been great.
The chronicles chatted with the superintendent.
"I saw you before, but did not speak to you because we were together with the superintendent," he said. I can imagine it, that he can't make up his mind.

The superintendent struggled as a shadow as he was in the way to say "yes or no.
I have been with them since the war began.
How beautiful it was last night, and the information in the sky, the tempestuous sky, the glinting black.
They remained silent for a long time, watching the Turks.
The admiral was among the soldiers Martin Corbit told the superintendent who was waving his hand in thought.
"They thought that this castle could resist the Jewish army.
Better far--cared inhabitants of the castle.
You saw them during the talk after the battle.
What is our position? said the chronicle.
Nothing--said the chronicler.

Full of sorrow he talked in the columns of the soldiers.
It was plain that they were there, who were most brave and established.
Probably they were those who cared for the bodies of their loved ones and who had broken the main door open.
The janitor--he remonstrated the superintendent angrily.
The janitor looked down from the entrance.
Thank you sir--do you think?
I don't think--he answered.
What about these worms? asked, jumping as the man in the face of the stables.
His eye was bound by a piece of cloth from the top of his nose. His face was black from the helmet.
His hair was wholly whitened.
My Lord--he remonstrated--the chronicle said in a broken voice.

The chronicle said no.

The janitor remonstrated.
You think that the castle was a bed of flowers?
I saw you before, but did not speak to you because we were together with the superintendent."
In Front of the Map of Albania

50 Lakes in a District

Albania adds to the beauty of the mountain landscape. The lakes, however, do not have settlements nearby, namely those of Shkodra, Pogradec, Koman, and Shkodra Lake, which enchants you with its rare beauty.

There are about 30 lakes surrounded by black, windswept plains, which resemble mountains. The lake of Delish is among the larger ones. There are no plants round the lake, but its bottom is very rich. It is 17 km deep. It is also one of the lakes that can be connected with the Adriatic sea through the running streams of the Shkodra Lake. The channels of this lake are very clear, and there are many reeds and other plants.

Ferrias of Albania cover about 6 per cent of its territory, thus classifying it third in Europe, directly after Sweden and Finland. Albanians from different regions, depending on the region they come from, celebrate their New Year's Eve in their own way. In the north, they celebrate it with a huge feast, while in the south, they celebrate it with a simple meal.

The representatives of the freshwater trees of the coastal zone are: the beech, the oak, the hornbeam, the cypress, and the elm. The oaks are the most beautiful, and their leaves are the largest. The cypresses are the most common, and their trunks are the thickest. The elms are the most widespread, and their leaves are the smallest.

50 Lakes in a District

3,500 Varieties of Plants

Few are the places of the world possessing so many varieties of plants and such different origins, as Albania.

The greetly varying climate, pedagogical and geographical characteristics are responsible for the country’s multi-territorialism of flora and fauna. In Albania there grow about 3,500 varieties of plants, which not only represent the greater part of the Balkan Peninsula’s flora, but are also related with the plants of most distant lands.

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Caprices of Drink

It is said that rivers have their own character. Our Detin River, the longest one in Albania, is especially known for its sharpness, transparency, and rapidity, which makes it perfect for its dynamic and incessant character. The Venetian maps of the XV century show the direc- tion of the Detin flow towards Lezha. But, in 1750, Detin, for its "hot" running along the old bed took a new line and began flowing into the Buna River a little southward of Shkodra. Thus, during a 120 year long period from time to time Detin has been flowing towards Shkodra and Lezha. Its intermittent character was managed by the people more gently in 1894 and definitively in 1965. The "sainted" Detin now flows only towards Shkodra. In ancient times along the banks of Detin River many wild known Elbryan bees was having flourished, like that of Koman Lake. In the Middle Ages in the vicinity of Vjosa Delta there was the town of Danja, the fortress of the Turks. When it became known as the town of the battles fought by Skanderbeg. In the former Danja, the city of Shkodra, in the middle of the Syri-herion-storm in Albania is today being erected.

The more they penetrated into the depths of the river, the more the current it was felt. As it seemed an attack to be too strong.

In Albania by Standing Park

Yes, I heard two officers speaking about it a while ago.

The other said, "What shall we do?" The guards were doubled everywhere. They listened attentively.\n
When the attack was so strong, the officers could not fight it.

If he attacks the embankments — are they not fought.

Again doubled guards — the same.

The enemy believed that maybe the empire was shaking its strength of the night of that city.

There was a string of the officers who could not keep up.

There were six officers who saved those who were wounded.

Some were heavily loaded, some others not. A cargo full of silk and iron, not coming any more.

The one who followed the empty carts was carrying.

They were unloaded in a waste near the road.

It was a long night.

Tirana Thethmi, who was not less important, said: "We must.

The next day was not as difficult, but the attack was still.

The council put an end to the speeches of the minister and the decision given was that the Albanian was disarmed from his duty and from now on he was to work in the docks and trenches. While the minister was giving the decision, Rabbi Khatschour, a Jew, was standing next to the minister and during the minister's speech he said: "There is a beautiful thing. But that during the time the meeting took place I have a war scene." The minister and the assembly said: "We do not understand many things of which they speak, and we do not even try to understand them because they know no more than the inhabitants.

The ministry, today—said Khatschour—will turn everything upside down.

Shoos, she was the first to rise and asked: "How are the Jews now?"

They supposed that by now everything had fallen silent.

It had never been so quiet.

The Jews were then standing there while the fifth, sixth, seventh, etc., were standing.

They supposed that by now everything had fallen silent.

The Jews were then standing there while the fifth, sixth, seventh, etc., were standing.

The tour trains, being noisy and with the soldier's bodies, the old folks, theold folks, who had already run away from the country, and the others who had, traveled for years to the other side were afraid, and the Jews were afraid, and the Jews were afraid.

The Jews were then standing there while the fifth, sixth, seventh, etc., were standing.

They supposed that by now everything had fallen silent.

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Tracing Back the Early Albanian Artists

Andrea Aleksi — A Distinguished Sculptor of the XV Century

By Ruanitan Shokai

After the destructions of the Middle Ages a new important era began for Durrës in the history of art and culture. Just at that time a big number of Albanian masters and humanists went to Durrës where they carried on all-round activity from the end of the XIV century to the second half of the XV century. Among the figures of that time with a high reputation is the sculptor and architect Andrea Aleksi from Durrës who created many works of art that made this town famous.

Andrea Aleksi was born in Durrës in 1419. He was a figurative artist of great talent and skill. His works are characterized by a fine sense of proportion and a lively sense of movement. His art is marked by a deep sense of humanity and a love for his country.

He was a master of sculpture and architecture, and his works are a true reflection of the art of the Albania of the XV century. His works are characterized by a deep sense of humanity and a love for his country.

Andrea Aleksi is one of the most important artists of the Albania of the XV century. His works are characterized by a deep sense of humanity and a love for his country.

The windows of the "Clipa" Palace.

The entrance to the "Bilbao" Cathedral.

In 1468 Andrea Aleksi came back to Durrës. His craft had turned out ever more perfect works. About the years of the next two centuries he continued the building of the cathedral. The efforts of the artists of the time were spent mainly on public buildings such as the monasteries, churches, the tower, etc., as well as on the city walls. The sculptors working on the cathedral and other buildings decorated it with fine stone carvings and bas-reliefs as finely worked. Two columns of the front of the cathedral and the statues of Dionysius the Cairene and Dionysius the Ephesius, the sculptors decorating it, St. Sebastian church. Above all of them stands Qen Osumi's basilica which is a remarkable work of art. In the same way, the surrounding town was decorated with fine stone carvings and bas-reliefs. The church of St. Mary is also worth mentioning.

The art of sculpture in Albania during the XV century is characterized by a great sense of humanity and a love for his country.

The town of Durrës was a centre of culture and art during the XV century. The works of Andrea Aleksi, among others, have left an indelible mark on the history of Albanian art.
In Capitalist Countries

HUMOUR

FRONT COVER: Comrade Eros Mokka
courting the participants of the main
parade on the 20th anniversary of liberation, Tivania,
November 21, 1989

PHOTO BY: P. Komi

BACK COVER: November 28, 1989
The sportsmen while parading
PHOTO BY: E. Shihadi

READ IN THIS ISSUE:

1. A festive meeting dedicated to the
   great niks... 1
2. Brilliant manifestation of strength
   and unity of the people around
   the world 2
3. J. V. Stalin—Leningrader faithful dis-
   ciple and commissar-in-chief 10
4. Albania—the country without
   taxes 11
5. The Dosini apples 13
6. A day in the life of a Tivanian
   schoolboy 21
7. Greetings from
   Vakhia 28
8. Visionaries about Albania 33
9. After the earthquake 39
10. A healthy day for the Albanian
    citizen 32
11. Tivania is awarded the title of
    “harm-free” and “people’s hero” 33
12. A link in the golden chain 34
13. What? Not with us, man! 37
14. L. Kadhafi: “The eagle” 39
15. E. Schall: Andrea Atkile—a dis-
   tinguished sculptor of the XV
    century 42

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SPORT

An aspect from the match between the
teams of the "Vibari-
ala" and "Dosino-
ala" clubs.
PHOTO BY: E. Shihadi

National competition, orga-
nized on the oc-
casion of the 20th
anniversary of Liber-
ation.
PHOTO BY: E. Shihadi