NEW ALBANIA

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FRONT COVER: Popular instrumentists from the Dibra District

Photo: by P. Bul

BACK COVER: Olive grove

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A Spark Which Kindled in the Whole Republic

In recent weeks of 1990 and first months of 1991, a realization and a great revolutionary surge is noticed in the whole republic, to achieve ever greater successes in socialist reconstruction.

As an inspiration for native wise undertakings served the initiative of the people of Dibra District to engage themselves in a electrified blow canal.

On December 14, 12,080 people of this district set themselves to work for opening a 17-kilometer long irrigation canal. In 8 hours there were removed 44,000 m³ of earth and the 17-kilometers long and 1-metre deep canal was opened.

The President of the People's Assembly of the FRA honoured the District of Dibra with the title of "Hero of Socialist Work".

This great undertaking of the Dibra District became an inspiration to all other districts and served as a spark which kindled in the whole republic.

Tens and hundreds of thousands of people of Tirana, Durres, Gjirokastra, Fushë-Krujë, Vlorë, to the whole Albania, followed the example set by the Dibra population, undertaking greater, more massive and quicker actions.

The power of thousands of united hands transforms every inch of land, proving tens of kilometers long canals, availing it with millions of fruit trees and with terraces lining along all the range of hill of Albanian coast, that outstanding it with the most beautiful flowers of the socialist epoch. The map of Albania changes everyday and every hour.

In four hours, 26,000 people of Tirana opened a 22-kilometer long canal, putting under irrigation 1,548 hectares of land. 35,000 people of Durres District responded to the Tirana action, opening three canals 23 kilo-metres long, in four hours.

In many regions of the country, the winter months are being made use of for the reclaiming of new lands.

Some districts fulfilled the annual plan of reclaiming new lands even during January. Many areas are concentrated in planting fruit trees. Everyday the press infatuates of wide areas being planted with young olive trees, orange, pomegranates and apple trees.

The mass undertakings by concentrated efforts, for solving pressing problems of the country's economic and cultural development have caused every village and work centers. The spirit which was kindled by the proclamation of the Dibra District has turned new into a big revolutionary flame in the whole republic.
Almost any family of some has something produced by the "Partizan" Plant. We notice the progress made by this plant not only when we see it but also when we use its products. A new article turns up in it.

In these ten years which is not a long period for a plant like this, it has made notable steps but has a long way to go. Now we see in our houses or on the shop-windows of small enterprises the products they had in the past we thought it only possible to exhibit on display.

The "Partizan" Plant is not like many other enterprises which come from abroad. It has a very modest beginning: it was started in 1960. Now the area it occupies is three times that of the past. The number of workers and the output have been doubled compared with the year of 1960. The "Partizan" Plant occupies an important place in the structure of the national economy and has a significant role in the demands for some consumer goods as controlled material for aluminum household utensils, utensils for kitchen nags, as well as many other farm needs.

Visiting the workshops you feel sorry to approach a worker and speak to him for they seem as absorbed in the work. The life of the workers and of the plant are inseparable connected. It is in those workers who have already written the long biography of the plant that the secrets of its success are to be found. In them, the young workers have been trained and educated.

When they celebrate the anniversaries of the plant, young comrades and revolutionaries are present to their minds. This is more so with those who were the first workers of the "Partizan" Plant. One of these was G. Ganevski. Last year in November he was awarded the high title of the "Hero of Socialist Labour." Ganevski is only 28 years old. He began his work in the plant as a worker and from there has risen to the post of manager. He has been working there for five years. He worked hard to become a leader in his work group and to help his comrades in their work. He is always ready to help those who need it. Telling him he's been working hard in the plant, you'll learn nothing about him from his work, but you see traces of his work everywhere about the place. He was the man who made the conveyer for drying the controlled utensils. It was his idea to make the machine effective.

G. Ganevski is one of those people who are always ready to help others. At present, we were told, he is working on a new automatic line which will increase the efficiency of the plant and much better work will be done with it. Together with the experimenters he is perfecting the ideas of making walking machines. In fact, it is clear that Ganevski is not afraid of difficulties. His main goal is to increase the efficiency of the plant. Ganevski is not afraid of difficulties. His main goal is to increase the efficiency of the plant.

In the plant, a new workshop has been opened for the production of the new machine. The men who work here are the first to work on this new machine. They are the ones who will make the new machine effective. The new machine will be used in the plant for the production of the new machine.

The new machine is being tested in the workshop of the plant. The machine which is being tested is the new one. The new machine is being tested in the workshop of the plant. The machine which is being tested is the new one.

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School and the Cadres of a Village

Two highways almost parallel with other routes, traces of Durrës, the capital, and the country's biggest seaport, crossed and parallel through these roads especially in spring and autumn. They pass across vast tracts of plains and around hills which, during these recent years, have been turned into prosperous crops where grapes, olives, and other fruits are currently harvested. Surrounding the north side of this pair of roads which are intersected by a network of hills in the middle of the way you'll reach a small settlement. The attention of a passerby will not fail to notice immediately a row of buildings, whitewashed and with red roofs, almost fresh and new, not quite out by time. This is the center of the Manastas Agricultural Cooperative. Everything is new in this place. The pathway and the high lemon trees, the trees that line up the road and serve to protect the crops, are all these the breath of the people's power. Every year, after the 11th of September, the courtyard of a building on the roadside resembles a bee hive. It is the school of Manastas. The young men attending it are the generation of this future. They are being trained and prepared for the future. It is only the necessity cut up armed to perpetuate the memory of the enemies or the battles of the partisan warfare that remind them that Manastas was not always so. The stories they told when they were not born, how freedom they are cherishing now much blood was shed. The land was owned by the boy and ages of landlords, in those fields which were watered alternately by springs in summer and by those which were dry due to lack of rains, they suffered to support behind the wooden plough their fathers and grandfathers. But these difficult days to which one and one put the past, because the services led by the Father of Labour of Albania have been successful. The present generation of November 1944 has transformed the peasants of Manastas, the people's power. They are the right to live like free men.

On November 19, 1944, Albania was liberated from the Miltiari expedition. These days the village council - the organ of the local people's power, in charge of the greatest problems of the time, thought and decided to choose a teacher in the village who had graduated from the higher education society of the Italian occupation in Manastas. The leader founding of the school in December 1944, the new school opened its doors for all the schools of the province. That marked the first of December the patriotic teacher Harmi Vithasi spoke to his pupils about the liberation of Albania, about the Communist Party and about the future of the Albania.

We now talk with the veteran teacher — the retired teacher Harmi Vithasi. The teacher experiences moments of intricate emotions when he meets with former pupils who are now agronomists, university professors, doctors, leading cadres in economy or state organs. Harmi Vithasi will never forget that incident which happened in April 1947. This is what he related:

"I was giving a lesson when they told me that an officer came to have us in my class. A bit later the same officer came into my classroom. The guest was a lively and good looking man. The teacher who entered greeted me, he took a seat for a group of our pupils' Army. Their pupils looked very solemn... I started into the guest's eyes and immediately recognized him. Yes, he was Comrade house's son. He sat on a chair that he had started a short conversation with the pupils. He asked them about the lessons, about their work. He told the pupils that the schools and knowledge under the people's power were wide open for all the young people and he advised them to work hard and learn ever better.

As of a matter of fact, the pupils of Manastas have done well in this respect. From the start of 1946 the boys of Manastas in the teachers and later on in the school director can be seen the role played by this village. About 3,000 pupils have finished the Maternal primary and secondary schools of them, 145 pupils were grown-up, who get their education without interfering work. And while at the beginning only 15 pupils sat on the school benches, during the final school year - the time Vithasi retired, there were 41 pupils in the school, 22 teachers of whom 15 are people from this village. That marked the first of December the patriotic teacher Harmi Vithasi spoke to his pupils about the liberation of Albania, about the Communist Party and about the future of the Albania.

The surveying group before starting work are given directions by the executive chief agronomist.

The surveying group before starting work are given directions by the executive chief agronomist. Photo by S. Xhelilaj
Albania Made Electric Lamps

It is no exaggeration to say that electric lamps are the article which are in greatest demand nowadays on our market. They are selling now twice or three times the quantity of the past. The demands for them will grow in the future.

This can be explained with the high tempo of the electrification of the countryside. In November of the coming year all the villages of the People's Republic of Albania will be fully electrified. In order to carry into effect this important Party decision, work is proceeding rapidly across the land, the working class is making vigorous efforts, as in doing our new industry.

During the days of the mainstrokes of the 20th anniversary of Albania's liberation and of the establishment of the people's power a number of new industrial projects were put into operation. The Electric Bulbs Plant in the Vlora City was one of them. For the first time in its history Albania is producing her own electric lamps.

The plant will turn out 2 million electric bulbs yearly, 200 thousand of which will be with lamps. This production is sufficient for us; what is more, in a near future, lamps with the label "Made in Albania" will also be sold out the foreign markets which means that an article which has always been imported will now be exported.

The factory has most up-to-date equipment. Its workers are almost all young. The majority of them are fresh from middle schools having the necessary knowledge about the process of work. They have been trained in special courses to handle various machineries and know about the technology of production. Two-thirds of the whole collective of the plant are women and girls.

Walking through the shops of this plant visitor's ear is not annoyed by noise, the impression one gets is as though he is visiting an enterprise of artistic handcraft. Perfect hygiene and neatness as well as the great care shown for the machines are things which one can but take notice of.

Nearby the plant work is going on for building a club, a dining hall and some other objects for the workers.

The majority of the workers of the bulb plant are women and young girls.

— The woman engineer Olinda Kreshel doing analyses in the chemical lab of the factory.

— The laboratory girl Sonara Tiganai operating the apparatus for measuring the light flux of lamps.
Our Folk Dances

By Ramadan Sokoll

Among the first benefactors of the modern movement of folkloristic research, people have been aware for a long time of the importance of folk dances. Our modern dances, existing in our different regions and adapted to the needs of each, have become popular in our region. They are performed by women and girls, and they are accompanied by polyphonic songs. Let us look now at our dances participants.

Let us look now at our dances participants. Let us look now at our dances participants. Let us look now at our dances participants.

The problem of the folk dance is not a new one. It has been studied by many scholars, and it has been a subject of much discussion. The study of folk dances is important because it helps us to understand the cultural heritage of our region.

The folk dance is a form of expression that is closely related to the individual, but at the same time, it is also a form of expression that reflects the collective. It is a form of expression that is both individual and collective, and it is a form of expression that is both personal and social.

The study of folk dances is important because it helps us to understand the cultural heritage of our region. It is a way of preserving the past and of celebrating the present. It is a way of connecting with our ancestors and with our roots.

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The United People

On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Albanian Association, I made a trip throughout Albania, where we observed the progress and development of the country.

My question arises: Could the present generation make out what has been done here? Instead of a country without roads, bridges, railroads, etc., we saw a country with modern roads, bridges, railroads, etc. The modern roads, bridges, railroads were an achievement of the present generation. We are witnessing the development of the Albanian people. This development included a number of states, among which hungary and Austria. This is not to deny the role of the Romanians. It is an old nation, but it is a nation that was not only the first in the world, but also in Europe. The excursions and the excursion materials showed the economy of the Albanians. We observed very well how the Albanians were very well educated and able to solve the problems of the future.

Concrete progress was achieved, not only in the fields of education, but also in the fields of science and technology. We have observed the progress in all fields of science and technology.

Science and Progress in Albania

It is the Third Time I came to Albania After Liberation

I was given the chance to visit Albania after the liberation of the country. I came here together with my wife after the second war in 1944 and 1954 for the second time.

Every time, I have been able to notice the progress made in every field by the friendly Albanian people. This progress seemed to me more evident in my last visit, as I would like to express my sincere congratulations to the Albanian Government and people.

When I arrived in the capital, I paid a visit to the Ministry of Education and Science, where I had the opportunity to participate in the activities of the ministry and its support for the defense of the country.

It was in the last century when the palace of Tirana was constructed. I had the chance to meet and exchange views again with former partisans of the national liberation front. Comrade Mehmet Shehaj whom I have known for many years was among the leaders of the Albanian Liberation Movement. During the liberation struggle, he made a great contribution to the success of the Albanian people.

Albania was to me an extraordinary discovery. The Albanian masses consist of the fact that in the last 25 years, new political and economic systems and laws have been adopted. The dramatic work took shape in the form of new laws and regulations that are in line with the needs of the Albanian people. The government has concentrated on the economic development of the country, as well as on the development of science and technology, which are the foundations of a modern country.

Comrade Erwin Hnehmen warmly greeted to Langanin in the French physics laboratory

The people can find in markets everyday new products, which now show the high living standard of the people. Fruits sell much more than before. Fruits are very low, this is something that didn't happen before. In the streets of Tirana, we observed the progress in the fields of education, science, and technology. We observed the progress in the fields of education, science, and technology. The Albanian people have made a great contribution to the progress of science and technology in the world.
The Celebration of the 25th Anniversary of Albania in the Outside World

The whole year of 1969 was a festive and a jubilee year—the 25th anniversary of the liberation of the motherland and of the establishment of the people's power. Numerous friends from all over the world attend the celebrations of this great festive occasion of our people.

Apart from the delegations that came to Albania and the messages sent to our people from organisations and a lot of persons, various activities were held in many countries.

A large number of manifestations of the unforgettable friendship with our people were held in the People's Republic of China. Conferences and festive meetings were held in many cities, regions and work centres of the People's Republic of China. A week of the Albanian film took place in Peking and many other cities. The Chinese press carried a series of articles on the socialist realization of our country and on the great and unbreakable friendship that exists between the Chinese people and the Albanian people. Meetings and a week of Albanian film and music were organized in the capital of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam-Hanoi. The Vietnamese press wrote about the celebrations. An Albanian film was shown in the capital of the Communist People's Democratic Republic—Pryongang. A "Socialist Albania in its 25th Anniversary" exhibition was opened in Bucharest of the Romanian Socialist Republic. Albanian films were shown and the press carried articles about the 25th anniversary and our achievements during 25 years.

In the exhibition hall of the Trade Union of Cairo the exhibition of "25 Years of the Liberation of Albania" was opened up, whereas in the student's Palais de l'Éducation of Cairo, a week of Albanian films was opened. The Radio and Television of the city of Alexandria, in Egypt, transmitted an interview with the Albanian Ambassador to Egypt and in one of the cinemas of the city, a film was shown. Another exhibition "Socialist Albania is marching" was opened in "Palace of the Palaces" of Vienna. Three film shows were held in Vienna as well. The Daily Albanian Friendship Association organized a meeting of friendship with Albania, in the framework of which, the exhibition "25th anniversary of socialist Albania" was opened in Rome. A lot of Albanian books and magazines were distributed on the occasion. Branches of the Daily Albanian Friendship Association in Milan, Naples and in other Italian cities held conferences and other activities on Albania. The 5th issue of "Albania" the organ of Daily Albanian Friendship Association in Milan, Naples and other Italian cities held conferences and activities on Albania.

The 25th anniversary of the liberation of Albania was celebrated by the Albanian emigrants of America, Argentina, France, Romania, Belgium, C.A.R., Austria, Australia etc., who held conferences and activities on this occasion.

Meeting devoted to Albania, organized by the branch of the Friendship Association in Nyon.

Over 100 newspapers and journals of 25 various countries of Europe, Asia, Africa and America have published more than 300 articles and writings on the 25th anniversary of the liberation of Albania.
Window in my Homeland

by Ibrahim Cevali - journalist

"This is how it started." Yes, this is how this constant march of 30 years started and there one can find the starting point and the source of achievements displayed in this exhibition. 30 years of our march along the social road. This theme is so broad that even 90% of other halls would not be enough for the exhibition, except in a monumental and synthetic manner. We stand in 1989 on the place where figures are displayed. Do the figures have any beauty? Yes, they do. They speak with special language without sounds, they refer in the most basic and modest way, they show the panorama of our revolution. In the exhibition, these figures, know how important, can speak better. They show, for instance, that the output of oil industry has increased 1,111 times compared with 1980, that steel production has increased 5.3 times compared with 1980, iron and steel industry 31.5 times as compared with 1980, food industry 28.6 times, light industry 40 times as compared with 1980 and chemical industry 29.4 times again as compared with the year 1980.

If we compare the rate of our development with the dark feudal-bourgeois past, we shall find that, what we have achieved within those 30 years, would have been achieved in 3,840 years, if continued at the sluggish pace of the past. The mass of a giant attracts our attention more. It is this copper-plant set up by relying on our own efforts, by the sweat and toil of the workers and specialists of Alihama. A bit further another testimony of the creative power of our working class in to be mentioned. A new phenomenon is behind these fantastic plants and factories, which we see in the photo of the exhibition and behind the great quantity of produced articles exhibited, that the sweat, talent and ingenuity of our own. In the garden in front of the Palace of Culture we see modern machines and equipments such as drilling machines, burning, stretching and forging machines, ventilators and fans, etc., and machines used for the spreading of chemical fertilizers, enamlers, power and cutting tools, etc. etc., which are a testimony to the talents and golden hands in the field of our working class.

It seems to me that the hall shines so brightly. Why do I feel so sort of a pleasant continent? Our green fields, irrigated with our sweat, have come to the guests to the Palace of Culture adopting along their light and freshness their learning beauty and prosperity. Theаварды of the past have now been turned into flourishing lands, the mountainous hills are lined with terraces, and the waters of the irrigation mini-sprinklers以及 in the fields the noise of thousands of motors is heard.

"Agriculture— a problem concerning the whole people", under this slogan of our Party, our model countryside has changed its appearance. The land reform marked the first revolution in the economic and social relations of our countryside. Then the collectivization and modernization of our agriculture followed suit. Today the total production of agriculture has increased 2.2 times as compared with the year 1980, the arable area was doubled, agricultural mechanization increased 300 times, and now 90% of the arable land is under irrigation etc. A whole set of Industry across agriculture: The Tractor Spare Parts Plant, the Rice Fertilizer Plant in Fars, the Superphosphate Fertilizer Plant in Isfahan, the Agricultural Machinery Plant in Derves etc. In 1980, even in the capital city of Tehran the majority of dwellers were not by gaslight. After two years, in 1982, there will be no village or house in Tehran without electric light. Over 1,386 villages out of 2,545 have already been electrified.

Some of the diagrams show that now in Allah the country where 90% of the population were illiterate, 227 persons in 1,000 inhabitants attended various schools; in 1967你知道 1 persons, while higher education reached 113 persons in 10,000 inhabitants. In some districts there are as many teachers as there were schools 35 years ago, in a single combination there are as many engineers, as there were in the humble of Allah in 1912.

Such slogans as "Education for all the people" and "Medical treatment free of charge" have become more realistic, to the surprise every year. They are an expression of the confidence our Party shows for our glorious man.

Today, Allah is the country where malaria, yellow fever and smallpox, with an average growth of 27.6 persons in 1,000 inhabitants, do not exist, and the average days of life of the citizens is 60 years. Today the Almains have 26 years more, than the average life-span before liberation and today live a happy life. After we get accustomed with the evidence of this exhibition, we gain the impression as if we look at the healthy, happy Almains people, working in factories, enterprises and endless fields, through a large window.
Products of the Electric Wire Plant of Vlora.

Department of radio and television sets.

Visitors can inspect here up-to-date machinery.

Some of the products of the "Dokumen" Plant.

Albanian textiles.

Glass and hygiene articles.
50th Anniversary of

The Lushnja Congress

January the 21st 1920—1970

The population of Përë had protested in a written form against the agreement made by Italy and Greece for partitioning Albania in between themselves. It was in the same month that the Albanian people made public their from estrangement. The Illyrian Voar up and Shqipëria should not be accepted from Albania. On November the 14th another person was sent to the Peace Conference in Paris; at this time it was also signed by the representatives of the villages and was against the partition of the region by Italy. On November 16th, just after understanding the orders given by the Italian occupation command a big rally was held which manifested the entire population and anti-imperialism sentiments. The growing of the patriotic movement against the foreign powers, the people's anger which, together with the Parka lindjare brought matters to head, the anxious threat of the country's independence and territorial integrity, the capitulation of the Durrës Government in the face of the injustice of Rome—all these brought about the objective conditions for convening the Lushnja Congress.

The patriotic fervor of the people's masses and the logic of the historical interests led the Congress of the revolutionary soldiers. The Congress resolutely said "No!" to the imperialist bargains and the capitulation to the foreign powers that would recognize to territorial claims no foreign nations or pretensions over the country in favor of Italy or any other country. The Congress, as a result of the recognition of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Albania, it is stated in the protocol of the Lushnja Congress: "the Congress, without any hesitation, adopts the resolution that was decisive importance for the Istoria Congress. It refused to the Durrës Government an act that had betrayed the due interests of the Fatherland and formed a new government headed by Mihal Detoni. It assigned to the new Government the heavy task of transforming into reality the unfulfilled will of the Albanian people to secure the independence, freedom and territorial integrity of their land. Thanks to these decisions made by the Congress, the Government won over the support of the people's masses who were a decisive factor. The announcement issued in the following months especially in the heroic Voar helped to liberate the entire country and complete the anti-imperialist movement. Thanks to the activity of the people's masses and the support of the international proletariat to recognize Albania's national independence and territorial integrity.

Thank you for the 50th anniversary of the Lushnja Congress.
As soon as Mico opened his eyes, he sprung to his feet afraid that he had overslept. Stepping onto the quilt, he stretched and opened the two shutters. Night was retreating and being replaced by day. The new bright rays of light flooded the crests of hills, valleys, trees, ponds, and a vast field which was sleepily plunged in the morning haze.

Through the small pulpy leaves the red pomegranates seemed to have been set alight, whereas a little farther a fig tree seemed to have wrapped itself in a part of the night with its dense shadow. Mico removed his glance from the fig, pushed one of the shutters open and dropped back onto bed. In the next room, his mother was still creaming milk with the same rhythmical beats which sounded surprisingly like the melody of an old song. This was a long awaited day.

The desires of the many other generations who had lived in the black soil of his hut and in the other huts in the black earth of Myzeq were intermingled like the strands of a rope with this long expectancy which seemed an endless road.

The expectancy was longer and older than his age.

"Today the Commission of the Land Reform will come to divide the land*. We shall get our land, he thought throwing his glance towards the fields.

That’s why he was up early this morning, just like the children when on holiday. His joy was simple and deep.

His mother entered the room and approached her son carrying a pill in one hand. Her round weather beaten face, pale and thin from the lack of food, expressed an unrestrained joy whenever her eyes rested on her son.

She sighed. Her sigh expressed much; the pain of her husband’s death, the terrible difficulties she had undergone to bring

lapping up the last drops of it.

On leaving the house, Mico stopped as the faint echo of a gong reached him, which seemed to be coming from the far side of the village.

"How did it occur to them to meet this festive day with the ringing echoes of the gong?* Mico Sema was walking and singing a partisan song. The echo of the song was accompanying him.

"down with oppressors and injustice
the Albanian people claim..."

The song suited the day and his mood. His steps echoed in his ears even when he had stopped singing or humming, just like a melody bubbling up repeatedly from the bottom of his heart.

Many a time they had heard that they would get land. Does this light of the sun mean that idea which had haunted their dreams throughout the long winter nights when the wind was howling in their huts or in the summer days when they threw themselves down exhausted on the foreign soil waiting for the breeze to dry their sweat, had come true.

Mico Sema knew only too well the smell of the earth when the plough turned the soft new soil and when the grain was harvested; He had experienced the sour taste of the sickle that had cut the flower of the maize, the cow smell of the plough, the dust which falling on the hair, forehead, eyebrows and eyelashes penetrating the nose and mouth until saliva turns thick and sticky and the throat aches.

He carried home dust instead of bread. He tried to wash the dust away at the well by his house and then enter his hut. The land belonged to somebody else, the dust as well; Only the sweat was his own still the best of it had remained in the land; It dripped deep into the earth and its salt fed the roots of the maize and wheat, just like fertilizer. The Commission of Land

The Fury Rope

Naum Prifti

— drawing: by Agim Zajmi.
Reform arrived early that morning. The measuring of the land had taken place some weeks ago, while that day they would settle the boundaries and divide the land according to the family members. The property of the Hasam Beu, Sak Topanaxa and Manasa-Kiriti Perdelimitar would be divided, whereas the extra property of the three or four middle families would be handed over. The work was not to be divided, whereas the extra property of the three or four middle families would be handed over. The first to leave were the members of the commission who were working simultaneously in various villages, they could not provide every village with a meter rule. The used a rope instead, which was knotted at every ten meters. Wherever the rope touched the land it seemed as if there was no red chain of revolution had fallen and out the land just like a gigantic knife, dividing it up for the peasants.

The Chairman of the Commission was a tall man with a large forehead and black hair. This gave him a noble look. In his attitude or in his words the note of confidence was deeply felt. He was subtly conscious of the moments he was living among those poor people who were extremely hungry for the land. Mico Semoa, president of the Commission, approached Stas Kola and nudging his arm asked who the comrade in a white jacket was?

"Don't you really know Comrade Bexhet?"

"He is an agronomist at the Ministry of Agriculture and has come here as a representative and to help to carry out the task of the land reform. He's a good man — he added as an afterthought, after making the official introduction, — he has been a battalion commander.

Mico cast a respectful glance at Bexhet and his leather bag (a spot of the war) which he still kept holding it on his shoulder as when he was a partisan. When land was given to somebody, Bexhet Lundra, would shake hands with the person and wished him good harvests.

He raised his eyebrows surprisingly when he noticed some peasants putting off their rubber moccasins and torn socks and began to walk on the upper earth. Why did they act so? Did they like to feel the black mud soil with their bare feet or did they like to step with their feet on their own land? It must be so.

He laughed and put his arms round somebody's neck. Sotir Cobani threw himself into his arms and wanted to kiss him when he shook hands with Sotir for the 5 hectares of land that were given to him.

"Not me, — said Bexhet, — you must embrace, the people's power which gave the land to you. I am but a worker.

When they came to Sak Topanaxa's land, some children of his relatives came up there glaring angrily at the people who were dividing the land with the knotted rope.

"Five hectares, who should be given these five hectares? — Bexhet asked the members so the Poor Peasants Committee. Mico waited for the villagers to answer. He looked at their faces, but none of them raised their eyes. They all avoided his gaze.

"I will take them replied Mico resolutely."

"Well done Mico — the Chairman of the Council congratulated him. Then he went up to Bexhet and explained in brief why the villagers had hesitated. Mico did not take off his moccasins. He felt the earth with all the cells of his body, he walked and an inner voice sang that song which had always echoed in his ears: "

""we don't ask for our rights we will win them ourselves!"

The words of the partisan song came out to be true. Other
Ideas Engraved on Stones

People's hero Shotaro Gaido, by K. Kanta

Revolution and socialism in our country proved what Marx and Engels often emphasised: Only when private property is abolished will truly be free to serve millions of people and only then will we have an all-round and unprecedented flowering of art.

The national exhibitions of fine arts, that were opened on the eve of our great 20th anniversary of the liberation, reflect the level of our national art. In the course of 20 years of socialist construction, yet the sculpture has produced a lot of works to the flowering of its genre, by creative works of a full optimised character, works of heroic inflation and revolutionary passion. This is the art of socialist realism that came into being in our country as a result of the revolutionary economic, social changes. It's the reflection of life and the social aims of our working masses for socialism and revolution. In sculpture, just as in the fine arts with our whole art, the people are developed as the most important and leading motif. In a great part of the works, the remarkable figure of our triumphant and creative people, united around the Party is brought into view. It should be pointed out that sculpture in our country came into being very late, i.e. towards the beginning of this century. Historically judging, it has its own reasons. In prolonged isolation, the Chinese and Russian doctrines served for nothing allow the materialization of the face of men, indeed the better completely extinguished the presentation of man in painting.

However, what strikes one's eye is the continuity of the best features of our pre-liberation sculpture, but, naturally, based upon and developed through new single, for our time has enriched and raised to a higher level the nation of love for the country and of popular characters.

Qualitative changes that are rightly linked up with the new interpretation of phenomena, we observed same with these sculptures, whose mainness was developed during the two stages. Our well-known sculptor, G. Pashuk, whose name is linked with the setting up of the realistic statue of our sculpture goes on with his busts in looking for and solving all plastic character, by incorporating in it the best qualities and exact features of true and revolutionary realism (especially in the bust of the people's hero Yujie Khami). Even deeper is this idea given over the bust donated to Comrade Enver Hoxha, now so distinguished for his mass moulding into proportional and plastic shapes, and as a complete portrait this sculptor has succeeded in as shaping out the various variants. So does Janos Pasa who who departs from the classic treatment and flatly forms as to give in the bust of militant Comrade Qemal Stafa, his independence and revolutionary inner world.

Inspired by our socialist development period and our new life, our national art attains new characteristic stylistic features. These new features are reflected not only on in the presence of the elevations and on the actual problematical stylist character, but also on the artistic perfection level, on the healthy evolution which is making a clean sweep of the old spirit. Art is beginning ever more variety and the individual stylist are ever more strengthened on it, on it. And in the creative practice of our sculptors that these being proved over and again the fact that socialist realism is as a method positive influence upon the richness of the expe expressive means.

In the course of those years a great number of sculptors with marked individualities have been brought up. The spirit and the peculiar feature of today's sculpture is given by the new content, which is the expression of realistic reflection of our life and revolution, union, that goes on, on special conditions and autonosed paths.

It is this very context that makes up as up the essence of our innovating art. The new content is more more often bringing about new forms of the artistic expression. The original compositional, the expression modelling, the diverse diverse, plastic and dynamic shapes, have become its important features and alongside with the emphatic nonrealistic inner tendency imposed on by simultaneity, the importance of thoughts and emotions it conducts. In recent years, as the exhibit exhibition showed the requirements for complete and well-thought realistic works, for convincing realistic and material reflection, a far a deep concrete definition of social and physiological features was raised.

The effect for an all-around reflection of our reality brought about to the sculptural works more freshness, know, sincerity and vital features. The tendency to bring the life subject of the day brought an intensive and successful real development of the big genre, the formation of a common number of continuous movements, which neither overwhelm but the great social ideas they embody, nor their treatment mental which is in expressive volumes that can't be overshadowed owed to facination, space and distance.
In the Role of Mother

Loi Parn — writer

— Will you again play the part of the mother? —
— Yes, I like that role.
And after a short interval:
— Don’t you have confidence?
— By no means. I don’t mean this — I answered.
I had composed a drama at that time entitled “Mountain’s love” and she would play the part of the heroine’s mother. She agreed and she might have something more than a mere role. She would have a chance to meet the actors of the Tirana People’s Drama Theatre. Maria Logerov, though I had seen her a few times on stage.

It’s about her that I’d like to tell you readers. And as it is the case, I’ll start with her birthday.

She was born on September 3, 1919, in Shkodra. Her father, Pasha Cica, was a shoemaker. She started school but finished only three grades and then she gave up and started to work in the house. Her mother, Levina, lived within the four walls of the house, and she lived there.

Although her family was not rich, she was very beautiful and especially she sang beautifully the folk songs. Her comrades used to tell her that she might even sing over the radio, but this possibility remained only a dream, a dream that came true very late when Maria was at the age of 23. It was in 1945, the first year of liberation, that Maria was in a competition and became a singer of Radio Tirana. A year later she had a talk with the producer of the People’s Theatre, Pandel Kulini.

— You may become a good actress, Maria why don’t you come to the theatre?
— Me, an actress? — said Maria smiling.
— It’s much more easier to sing than to play a stage, it’s different...
The producer persisted steadfastly in his wish and Maria was deeply moved.

She appeared before the commission of “jury”. Reading two poems and playing a role. The commission advised her to go to the theatre to be tried, whereas the composer of the theatre, the dramatist, Kole Ilekra laid him out to do his best good, encouraged and told her that a varied art had to be set up in the capital very soon, and because of her good voice and her skill she might take up the job as an actress. He had never occurred to the dramatist that she would play the part of Leka — the character of his drama “Our land” — and therefore he became the third person of our stage. Never had Maria heard about the varied art.

The first role of the new actress was the part of the mother in drama “Mountain’s love”. She had carefully prepared it beforehand and not by an excessive millennium, but conditionally she was the first to appear on stage. After the performance was over the director and to her...

She is now...

— And she is still there, in the People’s Theatre. Since 1947. The stage grew into a great school of life, i.e., the only artistic training where the stage and the arts together entered the stage.

Her second role was in Drina in “Mountain’s love”. And then came in succession Aliona Ligna in “The bride”, Christina Podash in “The Night of the Conclave”, Gerta in “Mountain’s love”, Bernisia in “The Bride of Berat’s Daughter’s”, Cletina in the “Bride of M. Guri”, followed by her important role, played with a real truth.

But what gave a good name and reputation to the actress and made her the envy for the public was the interpretation of mother in both the Albanian film and drama — “Jovan” “Our land” and “Jorge and Maria”.

The favor of her art is incredible and they recognize her not by her accent, but by her features and expressions such as Leka “Our land”, Drina “Mountain’s love”, or call her simply the mother of the film. Even those who have not seen her opportunity of seeing her on stage.

Maria through the radio theatre of Radio Tirana.

We may divide the night over everything of her.

The mother of the film — from the film “Mountain’s love”.

In the role of a woman in “Jovan”.

Bernisia, in the drama “The bride of Bernarda Alba”.

Cletina, the Queen in “Jovan”.

Lekja in the picture “Jovan”.

Once again in the role of Lekja in the picture “Our land”.

Tinukrea in the drama “The morals of Jovča Shemeta”.

In the role of Fatima in the drama “Hali and Halq”.

The mother of the film — from the drama “Mountain’s love”.

In the role of a woman in “Jovan”.

Bernisia, in the drama “The bride of Bernarda Alba”.

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Once again in the role of Lekja in the picture “Our land”.

Tinukrea in the drama “The morals of Jovča Shemeta”.

In the role of Fatima in the drama “Hali and Halq”.
Extremes of Athenas: where, although the area of our country is small climatic variations are very much accentuated. While in N. sometimes even in the capital—January gives children the possibility to play with snow balls; in South in the Attican Rivera, the gathering of oranges continues.
What Early Ages Tell Us

The Castle of Shkodra

VIII Kamol

One of the well-known monuments in Albania and the Balkan Peninsula for its two stages of the XVII century, is the castle of Shkodra. It is situated on a hill between the Buna, Trebi and Kirk Rivers and the Pasha Hill and Miholodra field.

This castle was first used by the Illyrians who built the fortifications on which the medieval castle later on developed as it is nowadays. Its situation proves that the builders had carefully chosen the site, just as they usually did when constructing their town fortresses, in strategic and overcooking points of important passage areas, either land or water routes.

 trace of Illyrian constructions are conspicuous at the entrance to the castle, between the first and the second gate as well as at the exit from the second gate, both of them on the left.

Facts tell us that the walls is built in the last Illyrian period, before the Roman invasion began. A site wall without mortar, its outer side covered with earth being quite evident and which forms a huge ditch on its north-eastern side that is on its less natural defended part, is attributed to the Illyrians. The present form of the castle is no longer Illyrian. It must have taken the present shape in the XLI century and is preserving it up today in spite of the raids and the changes it had been sustaining during the 500 years of the Turkish reign.

The shape of the castle is almost oval and it is divided into two main parts. There are four fortified defensive towers as well as a wide and deep ditch on the side where the water is and main gate. This system serves to make safe the undefended part of the castle.

There are two fortified towers in north of the castle and there is only one in its south.

Besides the main gate there were also underground roads which helped the people to get out of the castle and communicate with people out of it. One of these underground roads led out to the foot of the hill on the worm side, another one beside the fortified tower in the south of the castle led out to the Drin River. One can see these underground roads but they are today dangerous to pass through.

There is also another underground road below the second main gate which led out into the ditch towards North, so that not to be seen by the enemy. This underground exit appears to correspond with the defensive system of the main gate. The life in the castle developed slowly. There are plenty of buildings there, which formed a network of streets and towers. This is proved by the well-known monument from Shkodra, the Minaret Bariti, in his work, "De Excursione Americana文献".

There were also living quarters and many churches in the castle. When the castle surrendered in 1449 after the second siege laid by the Turks (1448-1449) and which was led by Fatihan Mehomet the second himself, many of these buildings were destroyed and were not rebuilt by the invaders, who had in fact diverted all their attention to the fortification of different parts of the castle.

Today there is only one building in good condition. A number of documents, maps and different stores among which the only remain of the past history of this castle. Many are also the details, the construction of which, according to old documents, belongs to the past 1297 period. Their supply with water was made possible through a wide system of wells which pass through the walls of the castle in all directions and which can be seen today. The city begins to stretch to the slope of the hill of the castle perhaps since the Illyrian period. The medieval city just like the castle was bordered with walls. We can still see their traces. This part of Shkodra was being inhabited as of 16th. In this year, the city after an attack of a big Turkish army was burnt to ashes so the Shkodra people retreated together with their families to the castle because it was the only safe place.

It was only after the Turkish occupation in 1479 that the medieval city started again to be inhabited and stretched further.

In 1844 for the first time there began the work for the restoration of the Shkodra Castle. The aim was to repair three parts of the castle which were more heavily damaged or that were likely to collapse. The greatest concern was shown particularly for the main entrance gate of the castle for a side-gate as well as for the work of strengthening and restoring the cathedral church which after the Turkish occupation was turned into a mosque. Great care was shown for the other parts of the castle too.

From time to time there have been found many objects of historical value. In the Tirana Museum of Archeology and Ethnography, there is a birth dule with a Latin inscription. This, being a fragment has got neither the name of the wife who put this slab nor the name of her dead husband.

D. MARRI


(3) View of the Shkodra Castle.
(4) Inner view of the entrance to the castle.
(5) In the castle.
(6) The castle and the bridge spanning the Buna River.
(7) Remains of a building in the castle.
From Aeroplane Heights
The Attempt
Upon the King's Life

... we glace through the May 1941 issue of the fascist magazine "Trommel". In one of its articles we come across a photo of Vitory, Emirhus, the third king of Albania taken in an open court. Having paid a visit to Austria which was then occupied by Italian Fascists, he was on his way back to Italy. Though beneath the coat the words "A noble soul..." are written in white, his face expresses tension and anxiety. On looking at this photograph the question naturally arises in one's mind—"What was wrong with the King?"

This photograph was taken immediately after the 1936 young king, Vazil Latifi had attempted to assassinate the King. He had fired five shots, but... found there true mark, but they did not hit the target. His death shocked the nation. Only three years later through the death of Vazil Latifi and the will and the will of the Albanian people who had faced the fascist Leo Vazil Latifi's cruelty and had also heroically faced the horrible terrorism. Ten days in succession he endured the torture. The fascist had anticipated that the son... from

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The face of the fascist King Emirhus of Albania is shown on screen.

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Vazil Latifi would give themselves up. But it was all vain. The only answer they got from him was: "I deeply regret that I shot the King dead."

The tortured continued repeatedly. When he was given a pencil and a piece of paper to write on. And he all wrote was learned to the occultists. It was May 27th, 1936. When the prisoners of Vazil Latifi are in the center of the yard the young man walking to the gallows. A little before the yard the young man walking to the gallows. A little before a long procession of people was seen. The young man who had been bound bare and had not been shaved. The procession stopped in the front of the gallows. When the seniorستخدم was hastily reading his death warrant the prisoner sat for a long box at his fellow prisoners and raised his head. When the reading was over, the whole jail echoed with revolutionary songs. At this moment, the doctor and the priest approached him. He didn't let another of them near him.

Have you anything to say? They asked.

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- Yes I have a demand. Bring me a comb to brush my hair. They where responded. How strange! He is on the point of dying and wants to have his hair combed!

But when Vazil said it, he meant it. All he longed for at these moments was to carry on the tradition of the Albanian heroes who scored death by combing their hair before beheading their last. But this last desire of his was not permitted. In spite of it, he despaired death until the last moment. He climbed up the gallows, raising his glances at the windows of the jail. Neither have the prisoners for gotten this. Everything was ready. The yard of the jail echoed with the long words of Vazil Latifi: "Long live free Albania! Long live Stalin! Bless with the fascists... As soon as he finished these words he pushed... with his own legs under the gallows. Then the revolutionary songs of the prisoners followed. In one of the main streets of the capital a slave takes the attention of the passers-by. It was there that the place where the attempt on the King's life by the young man Vazil Latifi was commenced.
What Does A Work Day of the 1970 Year Represent?

13 Years—4 Centuries

Monuments of Culture

Albania, in comparison with her area 102,800 square kilometers, is one of the rich countries of culture. There are 8 important ancient cities and towns, 75 castles, some hundred dwelling houses as well as other characteristic structures of a high artistic value, which constitute a valuable fund in archaelogical, architectural and historical monuments. They are a rich heritage of the past and a work and contribution made by the Albanian people to the treasure of world culture.

In Search of the Albanopolis City

The number of books published in our country from 1685 to 1967 has been equal to that published in Albania in centuries that is, starting from the first book published in Albanian language (1556) up to 1944. Now in Albania there come out up to 500 titles of books. This means two books for every 1000 people, which is a level equal to the world average.

The Albanian Language and the Illyrian One

In the Albanian language, about a dozen of the words are derived from the Illyrian language. The Albanian language is a member of the Illyrian family, one of the most ancient and well-preserved ones in Europe. The Albanian language has a rich vocabulary, a complex grammar, a distinctive pronunciation and a rich literature. It is written in the Latin alphabet, with a few diacritical marks.

The Roman invasion, after the Illyrian-Hellenized battle beneath the town of Lezhe, marked the end of the Illyrian empire. The Albanian language developed from the Illyrian language, which was spoken in the territory of present-day Albania. The Albanian language has a rich history, with many influences from other languages and cultures.

There exist or there have been put forward thoughts about the origin of the Albanian language and people: Illyrian theory, Illyrian theory, Illyrian theory, Illyrian theory. The latter is not accepted, for it has not a scientific basis and it is based on assumptions and speculations.

In Zogodhass, the town in which the Albanian language is spoken, there is a monument called "Monument of Culture." The monument is a symbol of the Albanian people's cultural heritage and is a reminder of their struggle for independence and freedom.

A and B football teams made up of the best football players during the 15 post-liberation years, had a match between them. The participation of the football veterans attracted many sport-loving people. Many of the veterans who have stopped playing today are teachers and professors of physical training.

In capitalist countries

"Competition."  
"Mercy" in Latin America.