REPORT TO THE 4th CONGRESS OF THE PLA¹
«ON THE ACTIVITY OF THE CENTRAL
COMMITTEE OF THE PARTY OF
LABOUR OF ALBANIA»
(Extracts)

February 13, 1961

Dear Comrades,

With a feeling of legitimate pride, the Albanian communists and all the Albanian people have their hearts and attention focussed on the 4th Congress of the Party of Labour of Albania, which is opening its proceedings today.

¹The 4th Congress of the PLA was held in Tirana from February 13 to 20, 1961. The report delivered to this Congress by Comrade Enver Hoxha made a thorough scientific Marxist-Leninist analysis of the activity of the Party from its 3rd Congress. The Congress drew the balance-sheet of the results achieved in the political, economic and cultural fields, and correctly defined the paths of the future development.

Basing itself on the radical socio-economic changes in the country, the Congress reached the conclusion that in the PR of Albania the economic base of socialism had been built both in city and countryside, and adopted important decisions which opened up great prospects to our country. It went down in history as the Congress which initiated a new stage in the development of the country, the stage of the complete construction of the socialist society, and prepared the Party for an all-out ideological offensive on modern revisionism. The Congress approved the directives of the 3rd Five-year Plan for the economic and cultural development of the country.
This Congress is another very important event in the glorious history of our heroic Party and our marvellous people. The Congress will discuss and approve the directives of the 3rd Five-year Plan for the further development of the economy and culture, will open up new roads and perspectives of even greater prosperity to our people and will make our beloved socialist Homeland stronger.

The 4th Congress is meeting in the twentieth anniversary of the founding of our glorious Party. Twenty years have gone by since those difficult days for our Homeland, when our Marxist-Leninist Party, born from the bosom of our suffering but brave and dauntless people, was founded. Our country was being ravaged, our people had risen against enslavement by fascist invaders, Hitler's nazi hordes were at the gates of glorious Moscow; Leningrad, the cradle of the Great October Revolution, was besieged and in great peril. The infant born from the bosom of the people in Tirana on November 8, 1941 did not delay one single day, but raised its steel fist and struck mercilessly at the fascists and traitors. It took the banner of the fight for freedom in its steel hands, raised the fighting traditions of our people to new heights, revived the glorious epic of the times of Skanderbeg and the National Renaissance with a new splendour, guided and led our heroic people to total victory over the nazi-fascist invaders and local traitors, gave our Homeland genuine freedom and sovereignty, gave it honour and dignity, gave it security and great confidence in its own strength, forged the everlasting friendship between the Albanian people and the fraternal peoples of the Soviet Union, who helped us in the liberation of our country, between the Albanian people and the fraternal peoples of China and of the other countries of people's democracy of the socialist camp. The people's revolution was carried out successfully and it opened the most glorious epoch in the thousands of years of our history,
the epoch of the construction of socialism and communism in Albania.

In fire and flame, in suffering and toil, in joys and victories, people and Party became a single indivisible whole. The history of the Party during these twenty years is the history of the Albanian people themselves; the struggles of the Party are the struggles of the people, just as its victories are the victories of the people. People and Party are bound together in our country like flesh to bone. This is the greatest victory, this is the greatest guarantee of the happy future for our Homeland. The Party, which is guided in its work and struggle by Marxism-Leninism, achieved those victories. These victories were attained at the cost of the bloodshed and sacrifice of tens of thousands of men and women partisans who covered themselves with glory in bloody battles and fell fighting for the liberty of our Homeland, for democracy, for socialism, for communism...
THE RESULTS OF SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION IN OUR COUNTRY

Dear Comrades,

The construction of socialism in our country, this is the sacred aim to the achievement of which our talented people, the heroic working class, the working peasantry and our people's intelligentsia, who under the leadership of our glorious Party have completely changed the face of our country, in the literal meaning of this expression, have dedicated all their creative activity. Reporting to the Party and the people, we note with satisfaction that as a result of the successful and loyal application of the economic and political general line of our Marxist-Leninist Party for the construction of socialism, our country is now entering a new stage, the stage of the complete construction of socialist society, the stage of turning our country from an agrarian-industrial into an industrial-agrarian one.

If we recall the bitter past of our country, the great hardships and obstacles, the valiant struggle full of self-sacrifice which our working people have waged during these post-Liberation years, then the importance of the stage reached in the development of our society, the heroism of our glorious people, the merit of our Party of Labour, which as an experienced captain, guided by our compass,

2 The 1st chapter of the report deals with the international situation and the foreign policy of the PRA.
Marxism-Leninism, set our country on the course of knowledge and progress, will stand out ever more clearly.

A. — THE SUCCESSFUL CONSTRUCTION OF THE ECONOMIC BASE OF SOCIALISM

The decisive conditions for the development of our country on the road to socialism were created in November 1944, when, after the triumph of the people's revolution, its main strategic task was solved: political power passed completely into the hands of the working class and the working masses, led by the Party of Labour of Albania. The profound revolutionary economic and social transformations carried out by the people's power after the country's liberation, such as the nationalization of industry, transport, the banks, foreign trade and internal wholesale trade, led to the establishment of public ownership of the main means of production and circulation, and created the first economic possibilities to begin the construction of the new socialist society.

The transition of our country from a semi-feudal situation and technical-economic backwardness directly to the building of socialism, leaving out the stage of developed industrial capitalism, set before our Party, as one of its most vital and urgent tasks, the creation of industry through the socialist industrialization and electrification of the country.

«...Big industry,» says V. I. Lenin, speaking of its role in the building of socialist society, «is the base for the transition to socialism and from the viewpoint of the state of productive forces, i.e., from the viewpoint of the fundamental criterion of all social development, constitutes the foundation of the socialist economic
organization, by uniting the advanced industrial workers, uniting the class which exercises the dictatorship of the proletariat.»*

In formulating and applying the policy of socialist industrialization, the Party proceeded from the concrete conditions of our country, from the internal possibilities, the natural resources, the economic co-operation among the socialist countries. Under the new historical conditions, for our small country with limited possibilities in human forces and material and financial means, the creation of all branches of industry has not been possible. The high rates of growth in industrial production, the creation and development of a number of branches of heavy industry, giving priority to the mining industry, the development, alongside it, of light industry, are some of the salient features of the socialist industrialization of our country.

Under the correct leadership of the Party, with the mobilization, creative work and self-sacrifice of the masses of working people of town and countryside, we have now created a new industry, with modern equipment. Albania has been converted into an agrarian-industrial country. This is a great historic victory of our Party and people on the road to the creation of the material-technical base of socialism, the further expansion and strengthening of the productive forces of our country and socialist relations of production.

Parallel with this, the Party has waged a resolute struggle and has pursued a consistent Leninist policy for the collectivization of agriculture, which was crowned with the creation of the economic base of socialism in the countryside, too. Our peasantry, with unwavering faith in the Party, embraced the road of collectivization and is proceeding

along this road resolutely and voluntarily, fully convinced of the superiority of the collective economy over the small individual economy. Today, in our country in general, the collectivization of agriculture has been completed. The socialist sector in agriculture predominates in regard to both the area of the arable land and production for the market.

Towards the small producers in the towns, too, our Party followed a correct policy, which aimed at organizing them on the road of the socialist economy by means of their voluntary union in the artisan cooperatives. Now these cooperatives include the overwhelming majority of our craftsmen.

The socialist forms of the economy and the socialist relations of production predominate in all branches of the economy. In 1960, the socialist sector of the economy yielded about 90 per cent of the national income. Last year the socialist sector included: 99 per cent of the total industrial output, 100 per cent of the wholesale trade, 90 per cent of the retail trade, and over 80 per cent of the total agricultural production. Thus, the multiform economy has generally disappeared in our country and in its place a single system of socialist economy has been created. Thus, the economic base of socialism has been created both in town and in countryside. The capitalist economy, the exploiting classes, and the exploitation of man by man have been abolished. With this great historic victory our country is advancing at a more rapid pace towards the further construction of the material and technical base of socialism.

On the sound foundation of the new socialist relations of production, the dynamic development of the productive forces of the country has taken place, unemployment has been liquidated for ever, the national income has greatly increased, and the material and cultural level of the masses of working people has been steadily raised.

An integral part of our socialist revolution are the
revolutionary transformations which have been carried out in the ideological, educational, and cultural fields, as well as the great work done by the Party for the education of the workers in the spirit of socialist consciousness, for raising their technical and cultural level and training cadres of the new socialist intelligentsia.

The establishment of socialist relations of production radically changed the old structure of classes in our society. *The most characteristic and fundamental feature of the class structure in our country at the present stage is the existence of two friendly classes — the working class and the co-operative peasantry, their alliance under the leadership of the working class and the consolidation, on this basis, of the moral and political unity of all the working people.*

Our new working class was born, grew up and has been tempered in the work for the construction of socialism. At present the workers, together with their families, account for about 22.5 per cent of the total population. But what is decisive, is the fact that our working class is no longer a politically oppressed and exploited class, as is the case with the working class under capitalism, but a class which has smashed the feudo-bourgeois state power and bureaucratic apparatus to its foundations and on its ruins has built the new state power, a leading class which holds the political power in its hands, the initiator and organizer of all the economic and social transformations which are carried out in our society, a class which is constantly raising its political, technical and cultural level.

With the re-organization of agriculture on a socialist basis in our countryside, in place of the individual peasantry, a new class — the co-operativeist peasantry — has emerged and is being formed. The basis of its economy is no longer the small-scale private property, but the collective property. The source of its income and well-being is no longer individual work with primitive tools, but collective
work with advanced equipment. The further economic and organizational development and strengthening of the socialist system in the countryside will be, at the same time, the process of the development and strengthening of this class and its alliance with the working class.

In the struggle for the construction of socialism the new socialist intelligentsia, born of the people and loyal to them, has been formed. It is marching shoulder to shoulder with the working class and the cooperativist peasantry. Thanks to the educational work and the correct policy pursued by the Party, the best people from that small number of the old intelligentsia which we inherited from the past also came over to the side of the people and socialism.

Our Party has always regarded the alliance of the working class with the working peasantry as the main social force for the construction of socialism. For the consolidation of this alliance, new economic links between town and countryside in the field of circulation of goods and that of production have been established and are being constantly extended.

As can be seen, the period we have traversed during these 16 years of people's power has been a period of profound revolutionary changes carried out under the leadership of the Party. During this period we have had to overcome a series of difficulties, obstacles and contradictions. These difficulties and contradictions were increased and made more complicated because of the various imperialist plots and the brutal interference of the Yugoslav revisionists in our internal affairs, because of their hostile activity carried out in all forms against our Party and state. In overcoming them our Party has waged a stern, principled and consistent struggle against internal and foreign enemies, against the imperialists and their lackeys — the Yugoslav revisionists. At the same time, the Party has dealt resolute
blows at all the opportunists, deviators and traitors, who have attempted to undermine the work of the Party and turn it from the Marxist-Leninist course.

In all its activity for the socialist transformation of the economy the Party of Labour of Albania has applied a correct general line, has always based itself on Marxism-Leninism, and dealt with problems in a scientific way. It has remained faithful to the principles of proletarian internationalism, and has succeeded in mobilizing the broad working masses and has made them conscious builders and defenders of the new socialist society.

During this period our Party has also struggled to solve the non-antagonistic contradictions which have arisen from our progress in socialist construction, such as the contradictions between the advanced political power and the relatively low level of the productive forces, between the rapid development of industry and the lagging behind of agriculture, between the advanced equipment and the need for cadres and their level of training, between the level of production and consumption, etc. In achieving the above-mentioned victories the decisive role has been played by the great efforts, the self-sacrificing and glorious work of our heroic people, the socialist patriotism, the talent and determination of our heroic working class, the working peasantry and the people's intelligentsia, the correct line and wise, courageous, and far-sighted leadership of our Party of Labour and its creative application of the Marxist-Leninist theory in the concrete historical conditions of our country. The aid provided for our country during this period by the Soviet Union and the fraternal countries of the socialist camp has played an important role as an external factor. The Albanian people and their Party of Labour are and will always be grateful to the peoples and the communist and workers' parties of these countries for this internationalist and fraternal aid.
The history of these last 20 years has confirmed the behest of our ancestors that «freedom is not donated, it must be won with bloodshed». In the 20th century, the century of Leninism, through heroic and violent struggle, the Albanian people, unbowed through the ages, under the leadership of their glorious Party, smashed the Italian and Hitlerite fascists, overthrew and completely crushed the feudo-bourgeoisie and its state power, created the new people's state power, created the new Albania, and are successfully building socialism. It is precisely because the struggle against the imperialists, against fascism, against the feudo-bourgeoisie was waged in these forms by the Party and people for the liberation of Albania and the seizure of power, because the people worked with great revolutionary vigour for the reconstruction of our poor, war-devastated country, for the building of socialism, because we all were always on our guard to defend the people's victories that we succeeded in overcoming terrible waves and storms during these twenty years. The revolutionary impetus of the people has never stopped and it never will, the tasks set were achieved and will be achieved successfully, we smashed the enemies' heads and we shall always smash them if they try to lay a finger on our Homeland and our people. Woe to the Albanian people if we had hoped that the American, British, French and the Italian capitalists, or the Shefqet Vërlacis and Mustafa Krujas would make us a gift of freedom. Woe to our people if we had compromised and capitulated to the imperialists, if we had shown fear and vacillation towards them, if we had begged them for freedom, liberation and peace. The Marxist-Leninist line of our Party shines like the sun in spring time. Like the sun it warms our Homeland and makes it flower. The fiery rays of this sun are blinding to the enemies of our people, the enemies of Marxism-Leninism.
The 16 years of people's state power have demonstrated the truth of the universal laws of the socialist revolution, formulated by the triumphant doctrine of Marxism-Leninism. They have also confirmed the practical and real possibility of the transition of the backward countries directly from the old feudal order to socialism, leaving out the stage of developed capitalism.

B. — THE 2nd FIVE-YEAR PLAN — AN IMPORTANT STEP IN THE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF OUR ECONOMY AND CULTURE

In the period since the 3rd Congress of the Party of Labour of Albania, which coincides with the carrying out of the 2nd Five-year Plan, a step of historic importance has been taken in the construction of the economic base of socialism in our country.

The 3rd Congress of the Party put forward as the main task the further development of industry, especially the mining industry, chiefly on the basis of the full use of the existing productive capacities and the mobilization of internal reserves, and the rapid development of agriculture, mainly on the basis of the reorganization of agricultural production on socialist foundations. Relying on these factors, the task was put forward of achieving a further improvement of the material conditions and raising the cultural level of the working people.

Summing up the work done in these five years, our Party, with a feeling of legitimate pride, announces that in general the main tasks of the 2nd Five-year Plan was fulfilled ahead of schedule.

The volume of total industrial output set by the 3rd Congress of the Party for the 1956-1960 period was fulfilled in 4 years and 9 months, in the mining industry in 4 years
and 6 months, while the level of industrial output set for 1960 was achieved one year ahead of schedule. In 1960 the volume of total industrial production increased more than 118 per cent above that of 1955, as against 92 per cent which was the target set by the Congress, with an average annual rate of 16.9 per cent, as against 14 per cent. Production of means of production (group «A») increased at an average annual rate of 18 per cent, as against 14.8 per cent, and of consumer goods (group «B») 16 per cent, as against 13.5 per cent, which was the target. To give you a better grasp of the importance of these figures, the importance of our achievements, suffice it to mention that in 1960 the Peshkopia and Burrel districts alone produced as much as was produced in 1938 in the whole of Albania, while the city of Tirana produced more than five times as much. This is what our glorious Party and the people's power are achieving, this is what our free people are able to do.

The main task of the 3rd Congress of the Party for the collectivization of agriculture was also achieved ahead of schedule. As early as July 1960 the socialist sector included 86.3 per cent of the cultivated land. In this way, the economic base of socialism has been built in our countryside. With the achievement of this victory, which is of a great historic importance, our Party, relying on the immortal teachings of Lenin, successfully resolved one of the most difficult tasks of the transition period.

The targets set in the field of raising the people's material and cultural level were successfully fulfilled, too. The growth of industrial and agricultural production, the complete abolition of the ration card system, the repeated reductions of retail prices, etc., have greatly improved the well-being of the working people.

The mobilization and the readiness of the working masses, the taking of initiatives for the discovery
and exploitation of internal reserves and the increase to ever higher levels of the creative energies of the working people, made it possible to advance the figures of the 2nd Five-year Plan. These additions, which were approved by the plenum of the Central Committee of the Party in February 1958, played an important role in the overfulfilment of the targets of the 2nd Five-year Plan in many important branches of production.

The successful fulfilment of the 2nd Five-year Plan is the result of the great and selfless work of our heroic working class, the working peasantry and the people’s intelligentsia, and the correct and wise leadership of our glorious Party of Labour...

2. - THE COLLECTIVIZATION OF AGRICULTURE IS THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE PARTY IN THE COUNTRYSIDE

The policy of our Party, based on the Marxist-Leninist teachings, for the socialist transformation of the countryside, was fully implemented during the first four years of the 2nd Five-year Plan. Excluding the areas of a markedly mountainous character, agricultural cooperatives have been formed in all the villages of the other areas. This is one of the most splendid achievements of our Party and our people.

The correct line of the Party on the collectivization, expressed in the well-known slogan, «We must neither be hasty, nor mark time», which was applied in the first stage, made it possible for the broad strata of poor and middle peasants to be convinced in practice of the great benefits to be derived from the organization of collective agricultural economies in comparison with the individual economies. The orientation of the December 1955 Plenum of the
CC, which was also stressed by the 3rd Congress, for speeding up the tempo of collectivization, marks the beginning of a new stage in the mass collectivization of agriculture in all the main areas of the Republic. Thus, whereas at the end of 1955 the cooperatives occupied only 14.5 per cent of the peasants’ arable land, a year later they occupied 30.8 per cent. The year 1957 became the year of the great turning-point, because not only the poor peasants, but also the middle peasants began to enter the agricultural cooperatives *en masse*, and the collectivized area reached 58 per cent. In 1960, 83.2 per cent of the arable land owned by the peasantry had been collectivized. Thus, it became possible to complete the task set by the 3rd Congress of the Party one year ahead of schedule. Understanding very well this duty that the Party put before them, the communists of town and countryside, the patriots, the best activists of the Democratic Front and of the other mass organizations, the heroic working class of our country put all its strength and energy into this great work for the socialist transformation of the countryside, together with the entire working peasantry of our country, that has always loyally followed the Party, and assured this great victory of our country.

To achieve the victory of the cooperativist order in the countryside, our Party had to wage a bitter struggle against the external and internal enemies, against the kulaks, who strove to hinder the working peasantry from setting out on the socialist road by exploiting the individualist psychology of the small property-owner in the village. The kulaks tried to create distrust and hesitation among the peasants, to turn them from the right road which the Party pointed out. But all these efforts failed. Our patriotic working peasantry, with unshakeable trust in the Party and its correct line, turned from the capitalist road and followed the road of socialism. *The line of our Party*
triumphed in the countryside and once again on this occasion it was proved how correct was the line, how unbreakable was the strength and unity of the Party with the people, how politically mature was our peasant, who with conviction, resolutely took the road the Party showed him for the collectivization of agriculture, as the only right road to emerge once and for all from backwardness, and built the new life in the village.

The victory of the collectivization of agriculture in our country is another clear demonstration, verifying the correctness of the theses of V.I. Lenin on the policy which the Marxist parties must follow to put the working peasantry on the road to socialism. The Belgrade revisionist clique prattle in vain about «the specific road», through which «socialism» is allegedly being developed in the Yugoslav countryside. Only the enemies of Leninism, such as the modern revisionists, strive to deceive the masses by showing them «new roads» for the building of socialism in the countryside, whereas in fact these «new roads» not only obstruct socialism in the countryside, but contribute to the further impoverishment of the peasant, to his proletarianization, to the enrichment of the kulaks and their buying the land, and the exploitation of agricultural machinery in the interests of the kulaks alone, even though it is state owned. With these «forms», allegedly specific and new, allegedly preliminary and in preparation for future collectivization, the modern revisionists dig the grave for socialism in the countryside, strengthen the rich peasantry, and allow capitalism to grow stronger day by day in the countryside. Life has proved that the only road which assures the future of the peasantry, which rescues it for good and all from capitalist exploitation and poverty, is the road of the collectivization of agriculture...
3. - THE RISE OF THE MATERIAL WELL-BEING OF THE WORKING MASSES

The unceasing increase of total industrial and agricultural production, the triumph of collectivization in the countryside, the development of all the other sectors of the people's economy have brought about as an objective result the further raising of the material well-being and the cultural level of the people. In our country the planned organization of the process of social production is carried out in order to assure the well-being and all-round development of all members of our society.

During the years of the 2nd Five-year Plan, the rise of the material well-being and cultural level of the working people is characterized by these main indices:

At the end of 1960 the national income is estimated to be 48 per cent greater than in 1955.

Important measures have been taken to lower the retail prices of goods, to raise low wages and pensions, to increase the wholesale purchase prices of agricultural, livestock, and other products. These, together with the rise in the level of qualification of the workers and labour productivity have brought an increase of 29 per cent in the real wages of the workers and employees in 1959.

The trade organs have supplied the people better with mass consumer goods. The volume of the circulation of goods at the end of the 2nd Five-year Plan reached 194 per cent, compared with that of 1955.

The results achieved in the first years of the 2nd Five-year Plan in the increase of industrial and agricultural products, created the conditions for the total abolition of the rationing system in November 1957, before the time limit set by the 3rd Congress of the Party. The
successful implementation of this important measure was a great victory, which confirms the wisdom of the economic policy pursued by our Party and which has given a further impulse to the all-round development of production and distribution.

One of the problems of the living conditions of the people, on which we have concentrated more attention, is housing, the increase in the number of houses and their upkeep. The number of houses built during these last 10 years is sufficient to house the pre-Liberation population of the cities of Shkodra, Durrës, Korçë, Vlora and Elbasan, taken together.

The health situation of our people has undergone obvious improvement. The natural increase of the population per 1,000 inhabitants has been about 32 persons. Never before has there been such a rapid growth of population in our country. Our country now ranks among the leading countries of the world in this respect. From 1,122,000 inhabitants which Albania had in 1945, according to the preliminary data, at the 1960 census it reached 1,625,000 inhabitants.

4. - THE CULTURAL REVOLUTION IS BEING SUCCESSFULLY CARRIED OUT IN OUR COUNTRY

The tasks laid down by the 3rd Congress for the development of education, science, and culture in general have been carried out with success.

Our country has become not only a great construction site but also a big school, where one out of every five persons goes to school. Today, more than 300,000 persons are attending day and evening schools. An important step has been the building of widely extended 7-year schools so that classes have been opened even with only 10-15 pupils.
Today we have 557 7-year day schools, with more than 63,300 pupils, as against 2,563 pupils before Liberation.

Secondary schooling, which in the past was the privilege of certain social strata, has now taken wide proportions. Secondary schools have been opened not only in the smallest district centres, but even in the centres of some localities. This school year alone over 16,000 pupils are pupils in the technical and teacher-training secondary schools.

During the 2nd Five-year Plan the University of Tirana, the biggest scientific and teaching centre in the country, the pride of our people's state power, was established. Today 7,800 students are studying in the higher institutes, at home and abroad, that is, 4.6 times more university students than there were pupils in all the secondary schools in 1938, or 3 times more the number of pupils in the 7-year schools of that period.

Today 4,245 higher cadres and about 20,000 middle cadres are working in all branches of the economy and culture. Now there are 870 engineers working in our country, as against the 35 we had in 1938, 570 agronomists, as against 45 in 1938, and 478 doctors and dentists, as against the 122 there were all told in our country. In 1960 alone about 1,000 persons graduated from the universities at home and abroad, that is, over double the number of higher cadres in 1938.

Our country, which 15 years ago was a backward agricultural country, today has a fully formed working class, in the ranks of which 62 per cent are qualified workers. During the 2nd Five-year Plan about 47,000 new workers, as against 39,000 envisaged in the plan, were trained in the lower vocational training schools or labour reserve schools, and more than 83,000 others, as against 70,000 envisaged in the plan, passed through qualification
courses. During the 2nd Five-year Plan about 9,300 middle cadres completed their training in the day and evening schools at home, as well as 2,800 higher cadres in schools at home and abroad.

In our country the organization of scientific work has been put on the right road. Important successes have been achieved, especially in the field of the historical-philological sciences. Under the care of the Party, the treasury inherited in the field of material and spiritual culture, everything positive and progressive which the past generations of our heroic people have created through the ages, is being constantly brought to light, is becoming the property of the people, is becoming a great mobilizing force in the struggle to build the new life and culture in our country. A valuable contribution in this direction is the compilation of the «History of Albania» and the «History of Albanian Literature». Valuable studies have likewise been made by the scientific institutes on some problems of agriculture and animal husbandry.

Important successes have been attained also in the field of literature and art. During this period about 700 original works of different genres have been published. Today we have the Opera and Ballet Theatre, the drama theatres and 11 professional variety theatres. The first Albanian operas and feature films have been created, figurative art exhibitions, theatrical and folklore festivals, have been organized, which together have animated the artistic and cultural life of the country. Always loyal to the great cause of the working class, our writers and artists, with their works, have given the Party great assistance in its ideological struggle for the education of the new man. During this period they have created artistic works and figures, which embody the great ideals of their contemporaries and of our wonderful epoch.