The Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania has worked out the draft-directives of the 3rd Five-year Plan for the development of the people's economy and culture. Before the examination and final approval of these draft-directives by this highest forum of our Party, as is known, they were submitted for discussion to the working masses. Everywhere, in the work centres, villages, deep in the most remote corners of our Homeland, the masses of working people vigorously discussed the main figures of the splendid perspective being opened to our country with the 3rd Five-year Plan. The draft-directives were also examined in detail at the meetings of the party basic organizations and at the party conferences for rendering account and elections.

The enthusiasm aroused among the working people by the draft-directives demonstrated once more that the figures of the 3rd Five-year Plan are realistic. Although this plan is a solid one, it is completely realizable, and this is confirmed by the numerous pledges which were taken for its fulfilment ahead of schedule.

The Party has always considered the discussion of the main problems with the masses a matter of principle.
in its work. In this regard it has always been guided by the well-known Leninist principle of democratic centralism, which implies the harmonious combination of the centralized leadership of the economy by the state with the widest possible development of the creative activity of the working masses, with their direct participation in the management of production. This is the source of the ever greater strength of the bonds between the Party and the people, who see in the Party the true representative of their sentiments and age-old aspirations.

The popular discussion of the draft-directives demonstrated once again the essence of our state of people's democracy, which is the organized people themselves, united by the fundamental idea and interests of the construction of socialism.

Allow me, comrades, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, to thank all the participants of this popular discussion for the valuable contribution which they have made to the examination of the draft-figures of the 3rd Five-year Plan. The wide participation of the people in the discovery of internal reserves, their criticism and proposals, have helped to increase production, as well as to improve the planning of our people's economy.

In determining the main figures of the draft-directives for the 3rd Five-year Plan, the Party, in conformity with its program, aims to ensure the further development of the socialist revolution, to raise the productive forces to a higher level, to increase the economic potential and strengthen our Homeland, to steadily increase the material blessings in order to improve the life of the people.

On the basis of the further development of the productive forces, our working class will grow and its alliance with the working peasantry, and the economic,
political and organizational foundations of our people's state power, will become stronger.

_The 3rd Five-year Plan will mark an important step forward in the construction of the material-technical base of socialism. Our country will advance more rapidly on the road of transformation from an agrarian-industrial country into an industrial-agrarian one, agricultural production will increase more rapidly, and consequently, the material and cultural level of the masses of the working people will be further raised. This is the main task of the 3rd Five-year Plan._

Our People's Republic has all the possibilities to make this objective of the 4th Congress of the Party a reality. The generally successful fulfilment of the state economic plans, the construction of the economic base of socialism, the uninterrupted development of the productive forces, the lofty consciousness and the socialist emulation, which has burst out all over our Homeland, have made it possible to set ourselves new tasks and to march at a rapid pace on the road of socialist construction.

The high and uninterrupted rates of development of industrial production are outstanding features of the 3rd Five-year Plan, too. They are further clear evidence of the strength and nature of our socialist economy.

The grandeur of the 3rd Five-year Plan can be appreciated, also, from the large funds which will be invested in the people's economy, and which will further increase the production of material goods during this period. Another feature of the 3rd Five-year Plan, also, is the fact that part of the investments will give their economic effect during the first years of the 4th Five-year Plan, thus ensuring the continuation of extended socialist reproduction.

In the 3rd Five-year Plan correct ratios have been
established such as to ensure the harmonious development of the branches of the economy, in the first place, that of industry and agriculture. With the creation of new branches of material production, the 3rd Five-year Plan improves the structure of the economy and creates better conditions for increasing social production further.

Priority to the increase of production of means of production, as compared with the production of consumer goods, is another distinguishing feature of this five-year plan. This is the result of the economic policy followed by our Party in the industrialization of the country and in the distribution of investments to the different branches of the economy.

During the 3rd Five-year Plan, the process of the socialist industrialization of the country will be raised to an even higher level. New branches, equipped with advanced technology, will be added to our up-to-date industry. The raw materials will be more completely processed, and this characterizes the further rise of the level of the industrial development of our country.

1. THE CONTINUATION OF THE SOCIALIST INDUSTRIALIZATION OF OUR COUNTRY - DECISIVE FACTOR FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MATERIAL AND TECHNICAL BASE OF SOCIALISM

During the 3rd Five-year Plan, too, our Party of Labour considers the further development of the socialist industrialization of the country, giving priority to the rapid development of heavy industry, an important task.

It is envisaged that in 1965 the total volume of industrial production (at 1960 prices) will be increased 52 per cent, with an average annual rate of growth of 8.7 per cent. In the same year the specific weight of industrial
production in the total volume of industrial and agricultural output will reach 54 per cent.

Priority to the increase of production of means increased by 54 per cent, while production of consumer goods (group «B») by 50 per cent. Production of means of production will account for more than half the total volume of industrial production.

As can be seen, in its economic policy concerning the socialist industrialization of the country, despite the existence of special features, our Party always has in mind the Leninist thesis that heavy industry is the basis of socialist industrialization, that in this process, production of means of production must be increased at higher rates than the production of consumer goods.

The mining and processing industry will undergo great development, with the aim of achieving better utilization of the wealth of the country – the useful minerals, sources of fuel and hydro-power, the forest wealth, agricultural raw materials, and so on. Large funds will be invested for the establishment of new branches of heavy industry, such as the chemical industry for the production of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers for agriculture, as well as for the ferro-chrome metallurgy, electro-metallurgy of copper, and preparations will be made for the establishment in the future of the ferrous metallurgy base.3

By creating these conditions, our industry will give

3 Part of the new projects of heavy industry, such as the ferro-chrome factory, the copper processing complex, the metallurgical combine, the nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers plants, etc., were to have been set up during the 3rd Five-year Plan (1961-1965). But because of the anti-Marxist and anti-Albanian policy of the Khrushchevite revisionists and their followers, who organized a savage all-round blockade on socialist Albania and arbitrarily annulled all agreements concluded with it, taking account of the
a more powerful impetus to the development of the productive forces. A more effective structure of the economy will be created, and the further processing of the raw materials of the country, increasing their value, will be carried out, in order to improve the import-export balance.

The Party has taken and will take important measures for the further development of the oil industry, one of the main branches which has great prospects for our economy. It is envisaged that in 1965, as compared with 1960, the extraction of oil will be increased 51 per cent and its processing 38 per cent. The output of oil to be extracted in 1965 is equal to the total output during the years 1951-1956 taken together. During the 3rd Five-year Plan, the volume of prospect drilling will be increased by 63 per cent above that of the 2nd Five-year Plan.

The oil workers face great tasks in order to put new oil and gas deposits at the disposal of our economy. Special care must be devoted to rapid and high quality well-drilling in order to improve the technico-economic indices and to raise the economic efficiency of fundamental investments. Advanced methods and the achievements of science must be utilized to step up oil extraction.

There is no doubt that oil is a great wealth for our country, and at the same time a product of great export value. Our extraction of oil will guarantee a large income for the economy of our country. All of you recall the systematic sabotage by the Yugoslav revisionists in this important branch of our economy. Their aim was to strangle our economy and make it wholly dependent on the Yugoslav economy, to achieve their

new situation created, the Government of the PR of Albania decided to postpone the construction of these projects to the coming five-year plans.
fiendish plans to bring our Party to its knees, to dictate their will to our Party and people, to eliminate the sound leadership of the Party and replace it with traitors sold out to them. You clearly recall the attempts of the friend and collaborator of the Yugoslav revisionists, Tuk Jakova, who tried many times in the Political Bureau and in the Government, not only to prove that we had no oil and that the little which we extracted was not profitable, but also to defend his thesis, which of course was indignantly rejected, that we should give up oil extraction completely. Life itself proved what criminals the Titoites and their agents, Tuk Jakova and Co. were. The Yugoslav revisionists and their agents were convinced that our country had very good prospects for oil, and that this oil would be extracted, according to their reckoning, after they had eliminated our Party and its leadership. In this way, not only would they have secured our oil for their own interests, but they would also have «proved» the «inability» of our Party and its leadership and the «ability and wisdom» of traitors like Tuk Jakova and Co. However, this plan of the enemies of our Party and people did not work out and it never will. Today we have created a sound base for oil; we have thousands of glorious workers, specialists and engineers, whom the Party has raised with the greatest care. It has trained and educated them in higher schools, has equipped them with the great experience of life, and not only do they successfully fulfil the plans, but nobody can fool them any more...

Refining capacity will be extended on the basis of the increase of oil production. At the Cërrik oil refinery a reforming plant will be added, and this will make it possible to fulfil the requirements of our country for liquid fuel better.

*During the years of the 3rd Five-year Plan,* the
other branches of the mining industry will also undergo great development. New mines will be opened and exploitation in depth of the existing ones will begin. In 1965 the total output of our mining industry will be 49 per cent higher than in 1960.

At the end of the 3rd Five-year Plan our country will produce 45 per cent more coal. This means that the production of 1965 alone will be equal to 72 per cent of the total quantity of coal produced during the 1st Five-year Plan.

The chromium industry, too, will continue to develop rapidly during this five-year plan.

At the end of the 3rd Five-year Plan the output of the copper industry will be almost three times greater than in 1960.

The iron-nickel industry will undergo vigorous development. At the end of this five-year plan our country will be producing almost half a million tons of iron-nickel ore. This will be a sound starting-point from which to set up our ferrous metallurgy in the not-too-distant future.

The rapid rates of development of the oil and mining industries, the new projects of non-ferrous and ferrous metallurgy and the chemical industry, which will be built during the 3rd and subsequent five-year plans for the processing at home of our underground wealth, make it urgently necessary to ensure and extend the raw materials base.

The Party considers it indispensable that during this five-year plan, too, geological work must be extended and intensified, paying special attention to complex prospecting to find new deposits, first of all, of oil, bitumen, natural gas, coal, chrome, iron-nickel, copper, as well as other useful minerals.

The working people of geology must devote great attention to the enrichment, safeguarding and utilization
of the documents and materials in a scientific manner, so that they serve not only for the present, but also for the coming generations. Special attention must be paid to increasing the effectiveness of geological prospecting in order to discover and raise the reserves in category, with the lowest possible expenditure.

The work in the geological field must be judged not only by the volume of the work performed, but also by the quantity and quality of the useful mineral deposits put at the service of our people's economy.

*The coming into production of the new projects envisaged in the 3rd Five-year Plan, especially those which consume large quantities of electric power, and the prospects of the development of our country during the coming five-year plans, raise before us as a primary task the further extension of the energy base.*

The Party has taken timely measures to keep ahead of the needs of our economy for electric power. During the 3rd Five-year Plan our state will invest huge funds for the purpose of strengthening the energy base. With the new hydro-power stations which will come into production in the first years of the 3rd Five-year Plan, such as those of Shkopet⁴ and Bistrica⁴, together with the powerful thermal station which will be built in Fier, the installed capacity of our power stations will be increased about 2.5 times. During the 3rd Five-year Plan studies will be made of the possibility of harnessing the huge energy reserves of the Drin River in the service of our economy. Eighty four per cent more electric power will be produced in 1965 than was produced in 1960.

*The main targets of the mechanical engineering industry in the future, too, will be the profitable increase and extension of the range of spare parts for industry and*

⁴ The «F. Engels» and «J. V. Stalin» hydro-power stations respectively.
especially, for the oil industry, road transport, agriculture, and other branches of the people's economy. The work begun for producing simple machines must be continued and the existing engineering base must be exploited in depth. In 1965 the engineering industry must meet not less than 50 per cent of the country's needs for spare parts. The task which the Party puts forward for the production of spare parts has special significance for our country. Its achievement will help in the better utilization and maintenance of the equipment and machinery, and will reduce our imports...

The fulfilment of the ever-increasing needs of the population for consumer goods makes the further extension of light and food industries indispensable. Great importance will be given during the 3rd Five-year Plan to the strengthening and modernization of these branches of industry, by building new plants with modern equipment such as the woollen textile factory for the production of woollen fabrics in Tirana, and the knit-wear combine in Korča; another big cotton textile combine will be built at Berat, the construction of the edible oil extraction and refining factory in Fier will be completed, and the «Ali Kelmendi» food combine in Tirana will be finished; the grape and other fruit processing industries will also be greatly developed.

The construction of these new projects, as well as the more effective exploitation of the existing productive capacities will make possible the local processing on a larger scale of agricultural and livestock raw materials, thus contributing to the development of these branches of agriculture and to the improvement of the material well-being of the people...

The fulfilment of the ever-growing daily needs of the population for different services and repairs is the number one task of our artisan cooperatives. Guided
by this aim, these organizations, together with the local organs of the Party and state, must have a thorough knowledge of the needs of the people for services, and they must establish their activities and the network of such services according to these needs.

The majestic tasks of the 3rd Five-year Plan will be accomplished to an appreciable extent by means of the important funds which will be invested for the development of the economy and culture. The investments of this five-year plan will reach 69 billion 500 million leks, or 51 per cent more than in the 2nd Five-year Plan. As in the past, the great bulk of the investments, or 81.9 per cent, will be made in the sphere of material production.

In the coming five-year plan, capital construction work will have very great weight. For this about 35 billion 700 million leks, at 1961 prices, will be spent, or 60 per cent more than the volume of the construction carried out during the 2nd Five-year Plan, and 400 million leks more than has been spent during the fifteen years of the people's power, calculated at 1958 prices.

Out of the total volume of construction 72.1 per cent will be carried out for the productive branches. This will make possible the construction of more than four hundred industrial, agricultural, and social-cultural projects, etc.

The magnificent plan worked out by the Party for the reclamation of the plains, for the elimination of the ancient swamps, for putting the maximum land under crops, will enter the final stage of its realization.

To speed up the rate of building houses, expenditure of 6 billion 500 million leks, or 75 per cent more than in the 2nd Five-year Plan, is provided for.

Important work will be done for the further development of transport, by increasing the road and railway network, by mechanizing and modernizing our sea ports
and especially the port of Durrës, which will become one of the largest on the Adriatic Sea...

Comrades,

In general, these are the tasks which the Party puts forward for the further development of these important sectors of the economy during the 3rd Five-year Plan. As you see, these are no easy tasks. Fulfilment of them requires the full and all-round mobilization of the party organizations and the working collectives. It requires further improvement of the method of leadership and organization of work, a more determined struggle for savings, for the exploitation of the internal reserves and possibilities which exist in the country. In connection with the tasks which are put forward in these sectors of the economy, we must emphasize some very important questions which the Party and the working masses must keep in mind and which have to do with the further improvement of the quality indices of production.

a) In the field of the productivity of labour. The Party has always taught us that the uninterrupted increase of the productivity of labour, as an economic law of socialism, is the decisive factor for the acceleration of rates of production, reduction of costs, the increase of socialist accumulation, and the improvement of the material and cultural level of the working masses. The productivity of labour, as Lenin teaches us,

«... is, in the final analysis, the most important thing, the main thing, for the victory of the new social order.»*

* V. I. Lenin, Collected Works, vol. 29, p. 474 (Alb. ed.).
Such an evaluation of this very important economic indicator has found its concrete embodiment in our state plans. In the field of increasing the productivity of labour, as in all our economic activity, we have achieved satisfactory results. The target set by the 3rd Congress of the Party has been achieved in general: about 67 per cent of the increase in total industrial production during the 2nd Five-year Plan was achieved thanks to the increase of the productivity of labour.

The 3rd Five-year Plan sets still greater tasks. Under the draft-directives, the productivity of labour in industrial production as a whole is envisaged to increase 27 per cent, of which in mines 25 per cent, in industry 34 per cent, in vehicle transport 15 per cent, in rail transport 44 per cent and sea transport 75 per cent, whereas in construction and assembly work 29 per cent. The increase of the productivity of labour at such high rates in the 3rd Five-year Plan will ensure about 62 per cent of the increase in the total industrial production.

As can be seen, these are big tasks, but they are completely realizable, if effective measures are taken to exploit the great possibilities which exist in the economy of our country.

Continuous technical progress is the material basis for rapid increase of the productivity of labour. V. I. Lenin constantly stressed that the provision of new advanced equipment for all the branches of the people’s economy, perfecting the technology of production, and mechanization of the processes of work are the material foundations for the uninterrupted increase of the productivity of labour.

Unlike the capitalist system, which is based on the exploitation of man by man, in our socialist economy unlimited possibilities have been created for the introduction of modern equipment on an extensive scale and in a planned way. The increase in the productivity of
labour in our country is not based on the inhuman intensification of work, as it is in capitalism. The equipment with which our industry is being provided constantly is the source of the uninterrupted growth of production and of the productivity of labour. For this reason the maintenance and rational exploitation of the machinery, mechanisms, and technical equipment, as the chief elements of increasing the productive capacity, have been and continue to be one of the most important tasks for the party organizations and the state and economic organs.

The Party has always made it known that the improvement of the utilization of the machinery must aim at both utilization in breadth through productive operation for the maximum time, and utilization in depth through raising productivity per work time unit. The carrying out of these tasks requires the establishment of a correct regime in the operation of the machinery, improvement of the rhythm of production, and so on.

*The training and the qualification of cadres is the decisive factor for mastering the equipment and raising the productivity of labour.*

The rapid development of the socialist industrialization, the reconstruction of a great number of enterprises, equipping them with up-to-date machinery, as well as the vigorous development of the other branches of our people's economy set the urgent task of training the cadres needed, not just to bring the enterprises into production but to ensure the most complete utilization of their planned capacities.

Equipment, no matter how good and perfect, remains a dead thing if it lacks people capable of using it. Therefore, in this five-year plan too, the Party will devote particular care to the growth and training of the working class and the leading cadres, as a decisive factor for
mastering the equipment and raising the productivity of labour.

The implementation of the effective measures provided for in the 3rd Five-year Plan in the field of the technical and vocational training of cadres will create the conditions for a more rapid march towards the elimination of the existing discrepancy between the needs for cadres and their availability, on the one hand, and the level of the technology and their professional training, on the other.

The fulfilment of these tasks which are of primary importance for raising the productivity of labour and building socialism, is closely connected with the reorganization of general and vocational education.

*The organization and utilization of work time — an important condition for raising the productivity of labour.* The problems that have to do with the fixing of output norms and, in general, the socialist organization of work have a profound economic, political and social content, and as such, have constantly drawn the attention of the Party. The number of workers working according to fixed output norms has steadily increased in all the branches and sectors of our economy. Good work is under way for advancing experimental-statistical output norms and replacing them with technical norms.

Technical norms are a great mobilizing force, a sound basis for raising the productivity of labour. They are fixed on the basis of the average indices of productivity already achieved so as to raise the broad masses of the workers to the level of their advanced comrades.

Taking into account the socialist principle of remuneration according to the quantity and quality of work done, during this five-year plan the Party will adopt a series of important measures designed to make the system of wages an even stronger incentive to raising production and the productivity of labour.
Socialist emulation — a great social force in raising the productivity of labour. One of the characteristic features of the socialist organization of labour in our country is the fact that the workers are directly interested in increasing the productivity of labour. The fact that the workers are working for themselves, for the society, and not for the capitalist, develops great conscientiousness and an exemplary attitude towards work. This is the source of the birth and development of such wonderful initiatives as the «1+2» method for the qualification of the workers, the movement for every worker to fulfil the norms, and, above all, the great social movement of brigades which are struggling to earn the title, «Socialist Labour Brigade», under the slogan «We must work, learn and live in a socialist way».

It is the duty of the party and trade-union organizations to support any workers’ initiative, to generalize and publicize it in every way. Thus, they open broader horizons to the development of the productive forces of the country as a powerful factor for the increase of the productivity of social labour at even higher rates.

b) Special attention must be paid to fulfilling the plan not only in quantity, but also in quality. The setting up of a series of industrial projects, with modern up-to-date equipment, the reconstruction and modernization of the existing industry, the raising of the level of mechanization of construction work, the work done for the training and qualification of cadres, have created favourable conditions and real possibilities for the radical improvement of quality. The measures taken for the standardization of products, the changing of the methodology of planning,

5 A method of raising the technical-professional abilities of workers, according to which, a skilled worker pledges to raise two more workers to the level of his own qualification.
and the organization of offices, laboratories, etc., to check on quality, have also served this end.

The industrial enterprises and those of construction have all the possibilities to provide the people with high quality goods and work. The time has come for every enterprise or economic organization to concentrate its attention on fulfilling quality indices of production.

It has been noticed that during recent years many working collectives have turned out high quality products and constructions, which the people have eagerly welcomed, such as the products of the «Stalin» textile combine, those of the cement works in Vlora, of the wood-working cooperative at Pogradec, and of many others. But this is only the beginning of the great work ahead of us. Therefore the party organizations, in the first place, must wage a fierce and persistent fight against all alien manifestations, against narrow departmental interests and against the spirit of laxity, which are observed here and there.

The struggle to raise quality is, at the same time, the struggle to increase production and raise the material and cultural level of the working people. Therefore, in the future the party organizations must display greater care for the organization of production, in order to ensure respect for and extension of state standards and technical conditions, for the establishment and application of advanced technological processes. The improvement of the quality is inconceivable without raising the level of all-round and systematic technical control ever higher, without enhancing the feeling of personal responsibility in people.

c) We must further strengthen the regime of savings. The fulfilment of the magnificent program of the Party for the construction of socialism requires the mobilization and systematic technical control ever higher, without establishment of a strict regime of savings in the people's
economy and throughout the state and social activities in our country.

The Party has educated the cadres and the working people that, while exploiting the great objective possibilities of the socialist order, they must discover and use the internal reserves of production for the further growth of financial resources, and must use them in favour of the development of the economy and for the improvement of material and cultural conditions of the working masses.

In this way it was possible to put into practice the instructions of the 3rd Congress of the Party for the increase of production, the reduction of costs, and the reduction of non-productive expenditure, providing the people’s economy with savings above the plan. After the December 1959 Plenum of the Central Committee of the Party, the struggle to economize everywhere, to manage the people’s assets and money well, to raise socialist consciousness on the job to a higher level, has become especially vigorous. It is estimated that at the end of 1960, in the economic sector the reduction of costs exceeded the targets set by the 3rd Congress of the Party by 700 million leks. The new tasks which are put before our economy in the 3rd Five-year Plan require an even greater mobilization of our internal material and financial resources. Special importance, with regard to savings, must be attached to the rational exploitation of raw materials, other materials, fuel, etc.

The systematic reduction of the norms of consumption of materials and especially of imported materials, saving and replacing materials in short supply, must be a permanent duty of the economic and state organs. In this direction we still have great possibilities. The application of advanced methods and experience, improvement of the quality of raw materials, and the application of technical norms of the consumption of materials are important
factors which ensure economizing on material and monetary values.

In the struggle for the establishment of the regime of savings it must be kept in mind that non-productive expenditure must be reduced, turn-over must be speeded up, enterprises must increasingly meet their expenditure from their income, and unnecessary administrative costs cut.

The struggle for the establishment and further strengthening of the savings regime is closely linked with the work of the Party to inculcate in the workers the socialist consciousness of the need to protect the common property of the people. Damage to and mismanagement of socialist property must be considered a reflection of the class struggle. Therefore, besides the educational work, which must be intensified, we must never slacken our revolutionary vigilance.

The party organizations, the mass organizations, the managers of the economy, and all the workers must clearly understand that the struggle for the achievement of the planned targets is inevitably connected with the struggle for savings. The problem of further strengthening the savings regime must be made a problem of the masses and subjected to their check-up. The workers’ initiatives for the reduction of expenditure and the strengthening of the savings regime must be supported and encouraged. The Party should continue to inculcate in the masses of the working people great respect for socialist property and instil in the working people the sense of strict frugality.
2. — THE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE DURING THE 3rd FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Agriculture is the basic branch of the people's economy, which in 1959 accounted for 42.8 per cent of the national income. Proceeding from the great importance which agriculture has for the socialist construction of the country and from the fact that 62.7 per cent of the population is engaged in agriculture, the Party has always devoted special attention to its development, as it has to every aspect of the socialist construction in the countryside.

The 3rd Five-year Plan envisages a considerable rise in the material and cultural standards of the working people of our country. Industry in general will be extended, and especially the light industry and the food-processing industry. To a considerable extent, the successful achievement of these important tasks is closely linked with the increase in agricultural and livestock products. Therefore the measures taken for the rapid development of agriculture have an important place. During the 3rd Five-year Plan, the main task in agriculture remains the increase of grain production. Along with this, other agricultural and livestock products must increase, too, on such a scale as to ensure satisfactory supplies for the people, to adequately fulfil the needs of industry for raw materials, and to increase exports.

Measures must be taken so that in 1965 agricultural and livestock products will be increased over the 1960 levels as follows: bread grain 95 per cent, cotton 65 per cent, tobacco 112 per cent, sugar-beet 75 per cent, vegetables and potatoes 109 per cent, olives 181 per cent, fruit and grapes 90 per cent, milk 58 per cent, meat (live weight) 34 per cent, wool 44 per cent, etc.

On what does our Party base itself in putting forward such targets for the rapid upsurge of agriculture and the
increase of the agricultural and livestock products during the 3rd Five-year Plan?

First, on the new conditions created with the completion of collectivization, in general, on the results of the cooperatives up to date, as well as on the measures which will be taken for their economic-organizational strengthening during the 3rd Five-year Plan.

Second, on the level which the mechanization of agriculture has reached and on the measures envisaged for its further extension. We need only say that in 1965, as compared with 1960, the volume of mechanized work will be almost doubled, while the number of tractors available will be more than doubled. For this purpose, 2 billion 600 million leks will be invested, that is, nearly three times more than the 1st Five-year Plan and 8 per cent more than the 2nd Five-year Plan.

Third, on the draining and protection of a great part of the most fertile plains of our country, as well as on the extension of the irrigated area, which were carried out during the 2nd Five-year Plan. The work in this direction will continue on a large scale during the 3rd Five-year Plan, too, investing for this purpose 3 billion 693 million leks, or 18 per cent more than in the 2nd Five-year Plan, and 2.5 times more than in the 1st Five-year Plan.

Fourth, on the breaking in of more than 63,000 hectares of virgin land and on the waging of a more determined struggle by all the working people in agriculture to increase yields.

The drainage of land, thorough working of it, especially periodical deep ploughing 30-40 centimetres deep for field crops, the struggle for accumulation and good use of organic manures, the use of selected seeds, the carrying out of agrotechnical services on time, the fight against agricultural pests and diseases, the raising of the level of agrotechnical knowledge of the workers in agriculture and
the training of a larger number of specialized cadres and leaders for the agricultural cooperatives and for the needs of agriculture in general, all these measures must be supervised and be faithfully carried out by the state organs, by the party organizations and working people of agriculture because they are closely linked with the achievement of the targets put forward for agriculture during the 3rd Five-year Plan.

Under the 1st and 2nd Five-year Plans the breaking-in of virgin land and the extension of the area under crops was the task of first importance, while under the 3rd Five-year Plan along with breaking-in new land the main task is the increase of crop yields. Therefore, without ceasing the struggle to break in new land, the main road for the development of agriculture and for the increase of agricultural products, under the 3rd Five-year Plan and later, is the unceasing increase of crop yields. In this direction, if we work properly, there are inexhaustible reserves. With this concept of the importance of the increase in crop yields, during the 3rd Five-year Plan it is envisaged that the area under crops will be extended only 13 per cent, while the total volume of agricultural and livestock production will increase 72 per cent.

The targets for the increase of agricultural and livestock products in the 3rd Five-year Plan are set very high, but it is entirely possible to achieve them. Hence, on the basis of our conditions as a country with very limited arable land, it is necessary to take measures to go over everywhere to intensive agriculture.

The increase of mechanization, extension of the irrigated area and the drainage and protection of the plains create favourable conditions for the intensification of agriculture. With the exception of some mountainous regions, we must fight to get two or three crops per year from the cultivated area. For the irrigated lands this matter is beyond dispute,
but even in the unirrigated areas, if it is not possible to get two crops of grain a year, it is entirely possible, following grain or some other usual crops, to plant forage crops the same year, as the Party has always stressed. The state and agricultural organs, the party organizations and the working people of agriculture, especially the agronomists and specialists, must consider the taking of two and three crops a year from each hectare of land a very important duty for the development of agriculture and the increase of agricultural and livestock products.

The intensification of agriculture over a wide area, the taking of two and three crops a year from the same plots, the raising of more livestock for every 100 hectares of land, the increase of income for every hectare of land under cultivation, etc., are closely related to the exploitation of the great reserves of the land...

Comrades,

I wish to deal especially with the question of the agricultural cooperatives. Today they constitute almost all the agriculture of the country. To a large extent, the fulfilment of the targets of the plan for the rapid development of agricultural and livestock production depends on the successful running of the agricultural cooperatives. During the 2nd Five-year Plan, the Party scored an historic victory with the completion, in general, of the collectivization of agriculture, but we cannot relax and think that from now on the problems of agriculture will be easily solved, without great efforts and brain-racking.

The large economies which have already been created must be managed with the greatest thrift in order to become truly advanced economies, in which all their branches will be developed harmoniously. Our agricultural cooperatives are very far from such a standard. Therefore, while the
struggle of the Party and state organs in the countryside during the 2nd Five-year Plan was concentrated on the completion of the collectivization of agriculture in general, during the 3rd Five-year Plan the main task is to strengthen the agricultural cooperatives economically and organizationally, so as to make them powerful and highly profitable economies.

This is not a simple task, and it cannot be solved either by decisions and decrees, or by agitation and propaganda. It demands careful study of the situation of each cooperative, the conditions and possibilities they have to develop the different branches of their economy, as well as the perspective for each of them.

All these great problems must be studied in a complex manner. The direction of the cooperative or the development of its branches cannot be decided without taking into consideration the conditions of the soil and climate, the manpower and the working means, and the profitability of the development of one branch or another, etc. The harmonious development of the branches in the agricultural cooperatives should always be considered from the angle of the profitability of the cooperative and the tasks assigned to it under the state plan.

Special care must be shown for the cooperatives of the mountainous and semi-mountainous regions. Up to now they have a one-sided development. Their members get little income even when they put in a great number of work-days, although it often happens that they do not use all their manpower. These cooperatives must be given special on-the-spot assistance. Each economy must be thoroughly studied in order to determine not only the branches to be developed, but also the types of crops which can be best raised and bring greater income both to the cooperative and to the state.

Along with the work which must be done for the organizational and economic strengthening of the agricultural
cooperatives, during the 3rd Five-year Plan the state organs, especially those of agriculture, and the district party organizations must always keep in mind the perspective development of the villages, which must be not only centres of the agricultural economy but important inhabited centres, cultural and educational centres as well, which truly represent the new socialist village.

Seeing the future of our countryside in this light, now that agricultural cooperatives and their members, especially those of the lowlands, have good incomes, which may be used for construction work, building houses, etc., it is necessary that all these investments are well studied so as to serve as a basis for the village of the future.

*The work for the combination of the small cooperatives in larger units must be continued carefully during the coming years, too.* The Party must work for the combination of the small cooperatives into bigger ones, especially in the plains, but cooperatives larger than 700-1000 hectares of land must not be allowed. This would make their management very difficult and instead of bringing benefits, combination would damage the work. In the mountainous regions the combination of cooperatives must be done very cautiously, and only where it is seen as indispensable, when the cooperatives are very small and close to one another.

The combination of small cooperatives has great importance for the future of agriculture, for in this way the possibilities are created for better exploitation of the reserves which the agricultural economy has, the development of the branches of agriculture can be combined better, investments for the development of the economy are used more correctly and a better distribution of manpower and working means is carried out, many of the costs met by the small agricultural cooperatives of today both for administration as well as for other purposes, are reduced.

In each case we must take good look of the cadres who
will manage the enlarged cooperatives. Capable selected cadres, who have experience of work in the Party or the state, as well as some of those attending the higher economic schools or the Party School, must be placed at the head of the united economies. The raising and perfecting of the capacities for leadership of the existing cadres in the agricultural cooperatives remains an important task in the future, which must be attended to by the organizations of the Party and the state organs.

For the smooth running of the agricultural cooperative, the implementation of the Constitution of the cooperative, the organization of the work and fair payment for it, and the wide participation of all the able-bodied members of the cooperative in the collective economy are indispensable conditions. Now that we have accumulated the necessary experience, the time has come to introduce more widely, but with proper care, some new improved forms for the organization, remuneration, and planning of the work. Thus, for instance, the allocation of different funds, especially that of social aid, as well as the distribution of the income, must be done in such a manner as to encourage the cooperativists to increase agricultural production and their participation in work. In some cooperatives where the possibilities have been created, the provision of pensions for members, who are no longer fit for work, sick leave, assistance to mothers with many children, etc., can be started gradually. A compulsory minimum number of the work days not only per year but also per month must be fixed, too. The establishment of creches and kindergartens and collective bakeries must be organized better, the role of the representative bodies, especially in the enlarged cooperatives, of brigades, management councils and control commissions, must be raised. These and other problems must be thoroughly studied and properly reflected in the model Constitution, and in the Constitution of each cooperative. Along with these,
some other forms of remuneration, which are applicable under the different conditions of each cooperative and understandable to all, must be studied in detail and submitted to the coming congress of the agricultural cooperatives which should be held this year.

In the successful solution of all the problems of the economic and organizational strengthening of agricultural cooperatives, the leading cadres play a decisive role. The training and qualification of the cadres of the agricultural cooperatives remains one of the most important tasks. Therefore the work in the schools of the agricultural cooperatives, in the agricultural technical schools, in the Institute of Agriculture, as well as in the other educational institutions, must be improved.

The further development of agriculture as a whole, and particularly that of some branches which are still lagging behind, for instance, livestock farming and fruit-growing, is closely linked with a complex of important measures, the targets for which have been defined correctly in the 3rd Five-year Draft-Plan. The proper utilization of the agricultural machines, the completion on time and the maintenance and proper use of the drainage and irrigation works, the successful fulfilment of the afforestation plan, economy in the use of timber, and protection of the land from erosion must always be the focal points of the attention of the working people of agriculture and the Party, and must be made the concern of the masses.

The Party has always practised a correct Marxist-Leninist policy towards the peasantry. It will carry out this policy resolutely in the future, too. During the 3rd Five-year Plan, besides the huge investments which will be made by the state for the mechanization of agriculture, for irrigation and land improvement works, various kinds of aid for the development of agriculture worth billions of leks will be made available to the peasantry, for instance,
agrarian credits, chemical fertilizers, selected seeds, fruit-tree saplings, etc.


Guided by the fundamental economic law of socialism, during this five-year plan we shall take important measures to raise the level of material well-being and culture of the working masses, in order to make the life of the people better, happier and more prosperous.

On the basis of the increase of the volume of industrial and agricultural production, at the end of 1965, as compared with 1960, the national income will increase by 56 per cent. At the same time, the real wages of the workers and employees will increase by 30 per cent and the real income of the peasantry by 35 per cent. The increase of real wages is envisaged mainly through the increase of nominal wages and the reduction of the prices of retail goods. Hence the real income of the working people will increase, and in this way their purchasing power will be raised. Under these conditions the working people of state and cooperative trade face very important tasks for the uninterrupted distribution of goods from the producer to the consumer. By acquainting themselves more thoroughly with the needs of the people, they must give further encouragement to industrial and agricultural production of ever higher quality.

The party and economic organs must work harder in order to raise the level of the service, equipment and culture in trade, taking into consideration that in 1965, as compared with 1960, the circulation of goods will be 38 per cent higher. The following increases in goods will be sold to the people through the trade network: sugar 126 per cent, fats 68 per cent, meat 83 per cent, fish 124 per cent, beans 96 per cent, rice 118 per cent, vegetables 40 per cent, among
others, potatoes 122 per cent, sawn timber 73 per cent, cement 117 per cent, nails 73 per cent, glass 183 per cent, cotton textiles 61 per cent, woollen textiles 53 per cent, footwear 113 per cent, and so on. Greater attention will be paid to the extension of the production and selling of building materials, articles for children, and those which lighten the burden on the housewife. During the 3rd Five-year Plan the organs of agriculture, wholesale purchase and trade must ensure fulfilment of the needs of the population for vegetables and potatoes and cope better with the demands for meat and milk.

The victory of socialism in the countryside requires the activation of the consumer cooperatives as economic organizations of the masses so that they serve the members at the proper time and fulfil their requirements better.

The Party instructs the working people of commerce to be ready to put all their abilities at the service of the people. The time has come when the working people of commerce must master the skills of their profession better and improve their work. It must be well understood that our socialist commerce, as J. V. Stalin has said,

«... is our work, a work which we have created, a bolshevik work, and that when they work honestly, the working people of commerce, including here even the salespeople in the small shops, are performing our revolutionary bolshevik work.»*

During this five-year plan foreign trade matters assume special importance. The working people of this sector face great tasks. The volume of foreign trade will be up about 65-70 per cent compared with that of the 2nd Five-year Plan, of which exports 90-95 per cent and imports about 50-55 per cent. We shall continue to develop economic

and trade ties with the socialist countries. Respecting the known principles of mutual benefit and non-interference in internal affairs, we shall develop trade with capitalist countries that wish to have such relations with our state.

Export goods must increase continuously in quantity and assortment. There are great prospects open to the export of minerals, cigarettes and tobacco, the products of the food industry, preserves, wine, and fresh fruit and vegetables. Our producers and the foreign trade organs must ensure that these products are of high quality. They must work to protect and raise the reputation of their factory's brand and this should become a matter of honour.

Reduction of imports should be the concern of all the working people of our country. All the economic, state and party organs must do better work in this regard. Those working in foreign trade must ensure the orders, contracts and the arrival of imported goods at the proper time.

During the years of the 3rd Five-year Plan we envisage further extension of the tourist bases, because the beauties of nature and the climate allow us to do this.

Wide prospects open for the construction and extension of the fund of housing during the 3rd Five-year Plan. About 6 billion 500 million leks, or 75 per cent more than during the 2nd Five-year Plan, will be spent for this purpose. About 1,360,000 square metres of dwelling space will be built, which represents approximately the total housing of five new towns like present-day Vlora. A great and ever-increasing socialist asset has been placed in the hands of the working people. Therefore it is the duty of all to look after it like the apple of our eye.

Important measures will be taken for the further extension of communal services. During the 3rd Five-year Plan new water supply systems will be built and the existing network will be extended. The further electrification
of the towns, and especially of the villages, will take a great leap forward. Considerable funds will be spent for the tidying up and beautifying the towns and other inhabited centres. Without doubt our people will make their own contribution to the solution of the numerous communal problems as they have done up to date. The party organs will find the right way to organize the initiative of the masses in town and countryside to make our beloved Homeland flower.

The Party will show even greater care in the future for the protection and improvement of the health of the people, to lengthen the life of man. To carry on the good results which have been achieved, it is necessary to give more attention to improvement of the work in all sectors of health, and especially to hygiene and prophylaxis, for the propagation of health education among the working masses. In 1965 we shall have 6.5 hospital beds for every 1,000 inhabitants. The medical personnel will be greatly increased and at the end of the five-year plan we shall have one doctor for every 1,600 inhabitants.

The carrying out of this program will raise the standard of living of our people to a higher level and will create conditions to make the family life of every worker happier and more pleasant.

4. — THE TRAINING OF CADRES AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION, CULTURE AND SCIENCE DURING THE COMING FIVE-YEAR PLAN

The all-round development of our country on the road of socialist construction, the progress of technique and science bring out the first-rate importance of the need to raise the educational and cultural standards of the masses, the need to ensure cadres for all the sectors of the economy and culture. Therefore the problem of cadres, of training
them at a faster rate and in a proportional way for all the sectors, the development of education, the extension of the network of schools and strengthening them, the work for the educational, cultural, ideological and professional uplift of the working people, are among the most immediate and important problems, which are facing the Party today. To a large extent, the fulfilment of the tasks for the development of our economy and culture, not only for this five-year plan, but for the future also, is dependent on the successful solution of these problems.

The 3rd Five-year Plan will mark an important turn in the training of cadres because now possibilities have increased for coping with the great needs in this direction better and more quickly.

In setting the targets for the training of cadres the Central Committee and the Government have been careful to preserve correct proportions among the sectors of the economy and culture, keeping in mind the sectors most backward and most vital in this period, as well as the prospects of the development of various sectors in the future.

Thus, for example, the number of engineers will be much increased — from 870 existing today to 2,290. Whereas we had one middle or higher cadre for every 31 workers in industry and mining in 1955, today in the mines we have one such specialist for every 13 workers, and in 1965, despite the growth of the working class, we shall have one for every five workers, while for every higher cadre there will be two to three middle cadres.

Agriculture will have 1,150 agronomists as compared with 570 at present. In 1965, in general, we shall have one agronomist for every 600 hectares of land, whereas today we have one agronomist for every 1,200 hectares, and one middle agricultural technician for every 330 hectares, while today there is one for every 650 hectares.
Important measures have been envisaged for the training and qualification of cadres for the health service, education, science, arts, and other sectors of the economy and culture. The solution of the problem of cadres, the carrying out of the tasks for their training and qualification, require that the whole Party and all the state organs take up the matter concretely.

The 3rd Congress of the Party also pointed out to the party and state organs that in the work for training cadres they should keep well in mind the disproportion between the high level of the equipment and the low level of our workers. Despite the results achieved, the disproportion in this regard continues to exist. The main reason is that the party organizations and the leaders of the enterprises show little care for the promotion of the workers through their practice to middle technicians, and for the qualification, in the first place, of those workers who play the most decisive role in the process of work and production.

The Party has always stressed that evening and correspondence schools for adults are a great reserve for the training of cadres and raising the level of their skills.

For the fulfilment of the needs for qualified workers and specialist cadres, and the raising of the educational and cultural level of the working masses in general, the source is the further development and extension of schooling for the people.

Among the various measures for the extension of education, the most important link in the 3rd Five-year Plan is the extension of 7-year schooling and later 8-year schooling, which ensures the necessary contingents for all the other categories of school. At the end of the 3rd Five-year Plan we must include in the 5th class of the 8-year schooling system 80 per cent of the children who complete their elementary schooling and create conditions for the implementation of the compulsory universal 8-year schooling within
the coming decade. The number of pupils in the secondary schools will be almost doubled.

Following the Education Reform of 1946 which profoundly democratized our school system and paved the way for the creation of the new socialist school, the reorganization of our school system, based on the fundamental Marxist-Leninist principle of linking lesson with productive labour, is the greatest and most important step in the field of education.

As the Plenum of the Central Committee decided, the reorganization of the school will begin to be applied gradually from the 1963-1964 school year. But it is clear that our school should prepare itself and begin to proceed right now on the basis of the important principles of the reorganization laid down by our Party. The fulfilment of these tasks requires that the necessary economic, organizational, and pedagogical measures should be taken in time. The Ministry of Education should take measures right now for the drafting of plans, programs and text-books and for working out the documents and new instructions which will be needed for the reorganized school. At the same time the education organs and the party organizations, in cooperation with the working people in production, should be thinking about ensuring jobs in production for the pupils, and securing the technical and teaching personnel. It is necessary that the education organs, under the supervision of

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6 This Plenum was convened in October 1960. It discussed the report of the Political Bureau of the CC «On the Reorganization of the School and the Further Development of the Education System», and taking into consideration the conclusions of the popular discussion that had begun in June that year about the theses of the CC of the PLA and the Council of Ministers of the PRA, on this problem, decided on the reorganization of the school and the education system on the principles embodied in these theses: linking the school with life and lesson with productive labour.
the party committees, should carefully study the experience accumulated by the experimental schools and take measures to publicize this experience.

Parallel with the preparation for and putting into effect of the reorganization of the school, a very great immediate problem facing us is the improvement of the quality of teaching, which finds its expression in the increased real progress of the pupils. The poor progress of pupils in their lessons is another major problem. To some extent, this situation is a consequence of the rapid expansion and development of schooling in our country and can be explained by a certain backwardness of the development of schooling in depth and quality as compared with its development in extension and quantity. But the main causes of this situation should be sought in the work of the school, in the work of the teaching staff. The problem of the improvement of the pupils' progress can and must be solved, first and foremost, by the teachers themselves. Our Party and people have surrounded the teachers with special care and honour. They highly esteem the noble work that the teachers have done and are doing for the extension of schooling to the most remote corners of our country, for the communist education of the younger generation, for the dissemination of culture among the masses. But even more work is required from our teachers. The teachers should not forget that every hour of every day they are educating and training our younger generation, that they have in their hands nearly one fifth of the population of our country whom they must equip with culture. This lofty and noble mission is an honour for them, but at the same time it charges them with responsibility to the people and our Homeland. Therefore, from the rostrum of this Congress, we once again appeal to our teachers to rally to their job with all their strength in order to raise the level of their teaching and educational work, to assure a high rate of progress of the pupils in
their lessons, and to further strengthen our school. This task cannot be achieved all at once or automatically. Its achievement requires from the teachers even more persistence in their work and greater efforts to raise their own ideological and professional level.

In the complex of the training of cadres in general, the training of teachers is one of the most serious and urgent problems. This is truly the key problem, the decisive link for the solution of all the main tasks in the field of education. During the 3rd Five-year Plan, the number of the teachers will increase from 11,000 at present to 17,000. During the 3rd Five-year Plan about 21,000 persons will go through the teacher training system, while the two-year teacher training institutes alone will be attended by over 4,000 students. A large number of teachers must be trained especially to teach natural sciences, mathematics, physics, chemistry and to give lessons on practical work and on general technical subjects. The difficulty of securing teaching cadres is connected not only with the number of them, but also with their respective educational level, because, as is known, we are very backward in this direction, and especially in the 7-year schools. Therefore, in 1965 the number of teachers with the necessary education in the elementary schools will reach 90 per cent, compared with 50 per cent at present, in the 7-year schools it will reach 63 per cent, as compared with 24 per cent at present, and in the secondary schools it will increase from 63 per cent at present to 90 per cent. The number of teachers with higher education will increase from 1,000 at present to over 2,000, that is some hundreds more than the total number of teachers in our country during the regimes of the past.

The training of these thousands of new teachers and the raising of their educational level to the necessary height, must be a major action, not only for the Ministry of Education and its organs at the base but also for the state
and the Party, for the youth organization, the trade unions, and the women's union.

The question of education in our socialist society is a general problem of the state and society, a matter for the whole people. Therefore, in the field of education the Party should create an overall united front of efforts and make this a problem of the parents and the entire society.

The socialist construction of our country, the further development of the material and technical base of production, the solution of the problems connected with the further development of the productive forces and the speeding up of the pace of training higher cadres require greater and more persistent work on the part of our higher cadres and all the working people of science in order to extend the basis for the development of science in our country.

The establishment of the University of Tirana created more favourable conditions for raising the training of cadres to a higher level and for the development of scientific work in broad fields of knowledge.

But despite the successes achieved in the field of scientific research, especially in recent years, the development of scientific work is not yet up to the level of the needs of the times and is proceeding at a slow pace, in comparison with the demands of the socialist construction.

In order to overcome this backwardness and to further develop scientific work on a sounder basis, the Central Committee of the Party recently approved the 10 to 15-year plan of scientific research in our country. For the further development of scientific studies, it is necessary that, parallel with the development of the humanitarian and agricultural sciences, the natural and technical sciences should be developed more rapidly also so that study of the natural resources of our country and their maximum utilization can be achieved.

In the field of natural sciences, research work should
be directed towards the chemical and the physical study of the useful minerals of our country, as well as towards their practical exploitation, towards the laws of the occurrence and distribution of chromites, copper, etc., towards the cataloguing of the useful plants and flora of Albania, etc.

The research work in the field of technical sciences should be developed in studying the regionalization and standardization of buildings, reinforced concrete constructions, the hydro-energetic resources of the rivers and the modelling of the hydro-technical projects, as well as in studying the electrification of our country.

The further development of studies in the field of agriculture should be concentrated, in the first place, as it has been up to the present, on the problems of increasing grain production, of raising the yields and the qualities of industrial crops, as well as on the problems of fruit-growing, the fodder base and breed improvement in livestock farming.

In the field of medical sciences, the main task is the clinical study of the diseases that occur in our country and the measures to diminish or eliminate them.

In this phase of the development of the historical and philological sciences, an important task is the thorough study of the key problems of our history, of the Albanian literary language, the history of Albanian literature, etc. As has been stressed in various decisions of the Central Committee of the Party, the work should be extended in the field of the history of the material culture, especially in regard to the Illyrian and early Albanian cultures, the field of the history of arts and the preservation and restoration of monuments.

In the field of economic, juridical and philosophical sciences, research work should be concentrated on the main problems, such as the special features of the transition from capitalism to socialism in the People's Republic of Albania, on studying the birth and the development of our state and

The organization of scientific work on a sound basis, while carrying out concentrated work and organizing complex studies, as well as the successful realization of the great tasks which lie before us in the field of science for the next 10-15 years require, first of all, the training of a large collective of scientific workers, especially in the field of natural and technical sciences, and work with perspective for the future establishment and organization of scientific institutes for special branches of science, as a main basis of the successful development of scientific research.

Efforts should be made to achieve a better combination of all scientific forces with the material means at our disposal. Scientific work, which serves the construction of socialism at rapid rates, should be supported without hesitation by the leaders of the ministries and production centres, considering it as an important state task, which is organically linked with their concrete tasks for the construction of socialism.

The Central Committee of the Party is fully confident that our men of science, like all the working people of our country, will strive with might and main to push ahead with scientific work, to solve important problems of production and the socialist construction of the country. In their noble work, they will enjoy, as always, the unsparing aid and support of our Party and our people's power, so that our young socialist science will advance and flourish.

The great economic tasks of the 3rd Five-year Plan, the rapid pace of the construction of socialism, require the raising of the culture of the masses to a higher level, in order to achieve a greater and more conscious mobilization of the masses in the struggle for the construction of socialism....