

6 DECEMBER 1958

RFE NEWS & INFORMATION SERVICE - EVALUATION & RESEARCH SECTION

ALBANIAN PARTY CC SECRETARY ON MANUAL LABOR

We give below the full translation of an article by the Albanian Workers' (Communist) Party Central Committee secretary Haki Toska which was published in the Tirana Party daily "Zeri i Popullit" on November 11. It explains in detail the Party's new Chinese-style decision to instigate compulsory manual labor for all intellectuals, state and Party officials.

Zeri i Popullit 11.11.58

Haki TOSKA: MANUAL LABOR is PRAISE AND HONOR TO ALL

The decree of the plenum of Central Committee of Albanian Working Party (CC-AWP) "on the participation of leading cadres, as well as of employees of the Party apparatus and of mass organizations" in manual labor, issued recently, is an important Party measure for the engagement of intellectual workers in manual labor, for the strengthening of the socialist conscience of the masses and of the Party's ties with the masses themselves.

As stressed in the decree of the CC-AWP, this measure is the continuation of the best tradition created and tempered by our Party in the fire of the national liberation struggle.

The Party has educated both cadres and fighters of partizan units in such a way that beside their big main task -- the struggle against foreign occupiers and their servants -- the partizans should help everywhere they could, such as in mowing, sowing, planting etc.

It is understandable that under the war conditions, this participation was poor and limited. After the liberation, however, following the example of the Soviet Union, the participation of workers in manual labor was better organized. Working masses with enthusiasm devoted themselves to voluntary work for the reconstruction of the country and for the further development of national economy and culture.

Roads, bridges, schools, houses etc, which had been destroyed and burnt down by foreign occupiers and our own traitors, were reconstructed. The Juba Canal in the Durres district, as well as the canals of Kolagjini in Shkoder, of Penkova in Vlore, of "Naun Panxhi" in Elbasan and the canal at the Kuci bridge in Berat were opened by voluntary work. Furthermore, the construction of the Libohove-Dropull aqueduct and the drainage of the Maliq marshes are results of voluntary work. With time, the voluntary work proportionally increased together with the Party tasks in the state economic plans. The Kukes-Peshkopi road, the road of the light, and the first railroads in our country, the Durres-Peqin-Elbasan and the Durres-Tirana railroads, were also constructed with the hands of our youth. More youth constructions such as hydro-power plants and other great deeds which are the base of socialism in our country, bear the impress of voluntary work, done above all by the youth.

Through the decree of the CC-AWP plenum, all this rich experience and good tradition of our working masses will be further developed and better organized. The current period will pass into history as our workers' epoch of heroic struggle for building socialism, and later on, Communism, in our country. The creative work is taking larger proportions every day. Our period is marked by efforts of the working class, of the working peasantry and of the people's intelligentsia for the realization of the third congress' decisions and of the decisions of AWP Central Committee in connection with the collectivization of the agriculture and the development of the cultural revolution. Those are the bases for an increased living and cultural standard of the working masses. Our Party has repeatedly made it clear that an improving of the living standard lies in the hands of the workers themselves, and that a very large participation of workers, peasants and people's intelligentsia as well as a loyal work of the whole people are the prerequisites for building socialism. This is the reason why the Party, in its whole activity, has concentrated on a further intensification of the political activity and on an increase of work, strengthening in such a way, the organizational and political work with the masses.

The whole history of our Party is the history of the struggle for the strengthening and the extension of the ties with the masses, for the raise of the conscience, as well as for the revolutionary transformation of the society on the basis of socialism.

The principle of the insoluble ties of the Party with the masses originates from the Marxist-Leninist theory, from the theory of the people as the decisive force of social progress.

The Marxism-Leninism, -- and this has been shown also by the historical experience of the CPSU, of the Chinese Communist Party etc. -- has proved that the Party can fulfil its principal task, i.e. the revolutionary transformation of the society, only if actively supported by the popular masses.

The workers, as creators of cultural values and of the whole material wealth, are the principal and decisive force for basic changes of a progressive character, in the social life.

The increased production activity of the masses and the enlistment of all society's members comprise one of the most important tasks of our Party in the struggle for building socialism. The work, the energy and the initiative of every worker, melted with the energy of hundred thousands of other workers, are the decisive factors for the realization of this purpose.

The participation of the intelligentsia in manual labor will better connect Party's principal cadres and the administration's employees with the life and the practice of building socialism. This participation will further create appropriate prerequisites for a maximal rapprochement of the educated class with the working class and the working peasantry. With the destruction of exploitation, the conflict of interests between manual labor and the intellectual one has disappeared in our country. Thereafter followed the creation of the basis for the unity of the fundamental interests and goals between the working class, the working peasantry and the intellectuals on the one hand, and their leaders, on the other, aimed at the construction of a new and happy life.

The decree of the plenum for the participation of leading cadres and employees in manual labor creates the preconditions for the future disappearance of the technical-cultural disparities and of the radical differences between intellectual and manual work. By participating in the manual labor for a relatively long time, intellectual workers will get the chance of exchanging views with workers and peasants about a better organization of the work and production, which will be of reciprocal advantage. This advantage will also be subordinate to the work the leading cadres will do in the "basic organizations", such as showing how to achieve better results in the organization of work, in agriculture by increasing the productivity.

The organization of such an exemplary work, based on the experience of the Chinese Communist Party can begin with the creation of personal experimental sections at the state enterprises and the collective farms.

By so doing, the principal cadres of the Party and the state, above all the district cadres, will have to learn, having also the help of specialists for this purpose. The result of their work is supposed to be used as an example of better work for the increase of work effectiveness in agriculture, as well as in other branches of our people's economy, such as industry, building, etc...

The participation in manual labor will further enable intellectual workers to get more access to workers' circles than so far, and thus to better familiarize themselves with the efforts of the workers and their daily needs.

One of the conditions for the transitory period toward socialism is the struggle against the capitalist remnants in the conscience of the people, and the need to make work the utmost necessity in the life of all society's members.

The features of the new socialist human being are being formed, tempered and forged in the struggle for the common wealth and for the happiness and the wellbeing of the nation.

The centuries-old tradition of the Albanian people -- the great force and the energy of the simple people -- has erupted with all its force during the national liberation struggle.

After the liberation, when, following the Party program the work and the activity for the transition from the first stage of building socialism to the second one began, our country turned into a workshop with constructing work predominating.

Now the front of work has become the principal front, where workers and above all the youth, are participating in the revolutionary transformation of the society. At the front of work all possibilities to proceed along the traces and the revolutionary traditions of the old generation, becoming so a worthy substitute and successor to it, have been given to our youth. The bright future of our country belongs to the new generation. The norms of the youth's Communist morality and its position in the society will be worked out ^{at} the front of work for building socialism. By so doing, the youth will be enriched by the revolutionary will, a feature of the old generation which participated in the liberation of the fatherland.

The people most respected and honored by society, Party and state in our country are those who work for increased

and better advantages of the society. The despicable attitude toward manual work, cultivated by former ruling class, has nothing in common with the Communist morality.

The development and the progress of our society is directly subordinated to the participation of the workers in the creation of material wealth. The Communist morality and the changes in our country have to be deeply rooted in the conscience of the intellectual workers especially in the conscience of our youth. Therefore, the youth's active participation in the manual labor is one of the most powerful means for the education in the Communist morality directed against the influence of the old society and the old mentality, as well as against prejudices, petty bourgeois habits and individualist psychology.

By doing manual labor, the cadres and the employees will be physically tempered. Their abilities in the fulfillment of the tasks assigned to them will be developed, and they will learn how to fight better against the bureaucracy. A good deal of the employees will be able to leave the offices temporarily, and this will be advantageous to their health.

The participation in the manual labor will increase in cadres and in employees' attachment to work, and a sense of pride that also by doing manual labor, they will directly help to build socialism, will arise in them. Besides this, the sense of collectivity and of social assistance, as well as of respect for others and for work will be based on them. And rightly the future generations will bow to the memory of their sisters and brothers who with their work and sweat had struggled and worked for the creation of a new life.

The participation of the leading cadres and of the employees in the manual labor will put hundred thousands of people at the service of the great cause of building socialism in our country. Their direct work will thus be advantageous to an increased development of industry and corresponding to the very important decisions of the third Party congress and of the CC AWP plenum in February, 1958. The participation of the employees and of the leading cadres of Party and state, as well as of the intellectuals and of the cadres of mass organizations in the manual labor will help the over-plan construction of works in general interest, such as production of building material, construction of roads and local aqueducts. drainage system etc...

The decree of the CC AWP plenum must not be considered as a simply administrative matter. On the contrary, it is a great

political action, an important task for the Party and mass organizations. It is an important prerequisite for the engagement of the large masses of people in building socialism.

Of course, the monumental task for the reorganization of our people's life has to be realized by all working masses under the Party's leadership.

At the seventh congress of CPSU, Lenin has said, that socialism cannot be built up by a minority -- the Party. It can be built up by tens of millions when they learn to do it themselves. Our merit consists in the fact, that we try to help the masses to face this problem without losing any time... (V.I. Lenin, Works, vol. 27, page 111)

The Party's belief in the realization of its monumental plans for the transformation of the society has been strengthened by the creative force of both the working class and the working peasantry, as well as by the latter's ability to proceed along the path of building socialism under the leadership of the working class. Therefore, during the manual labor, the Party members have to serve as an example to independent people and must increase the Party's authority among the masses strengthening their ties with the Party. The ability to organize the masses and to arouse the ideas of the Marxism-Leninism in them is one of the most principal qualities of the Party workers, of the leading state cadres and of the mass organizations. The Party member will fulfil his task toward the Party only if he enjoys the confidence of the masses which, on the other hand, should consider him as their friend, comrade and able leader. For this purpose they have to connect their leading work with the manual one during their stay in the manual labor places. But beside the manual labor, those cadres are supposed to supervise the work organization and the production, as well as lacks and advantages. Furthermore, they should confer with workers and managers in the enterprises, and draw the required conclusions for necessary remarks at the working places. After finishing his manual labor, the Party or state functionary must use his free time in helping the enterprises to improve production and book-keeping, to increase the labor profitableness and to cut down the costs, to organize cultural-educational work etc...

Only thus the Party's cadres will fulfil their tasks as Party members, creating, strengthening and extending at the same time the ties with the masses and winning them over to the great cause of building up socialism. By doing manual labor, for a relatively long time, the leaders of the Party, state and

economy will be able to check and realize better the workers' needs and requests.

The position taken in the social life by workers doing more physical labor, easily leads them to short-term considerations and interpretations. Some workers sometimes devote much more attention to current and every day interests in a shallow manner failing, as a consequence, to understand all the difficulties in building up socialism. This is the reason why, on some occasions, some special workers place their personal interests over the social ones, and make exaggerated and inappropriate demands. But those misconceptions -- easy to understand when one considers the different positions of the working masses and the managers in the social life, the bureaucratic style in work by enterprises' administration as well as by the leading apparatus etc.. -- are successfully solved by the method of persuasion and by a better educational, political and organizational work.

As a result, the leading cadres and the employees by no means should consider the physical labor in the enterprises, in the construction centers and in the agricultural cooperatives, as useless. They should not confine themselves to the fulfillment of their duties. On the contrary, their task is to explain to workers and peasants the contents of the measures taken by the Party for the development of the people's culture and economy, instructing them in the perspective of our further development. Only in such a way, will they be able to increase Party authority in the eyes of the workers and working masses, who will understand better and in more detail the rightness of our Party's policy and consciously will mobilize their forces for its realization.

If the creative activity of the popular masses is the source of all our successes, then the principal problem of the policy of our Party is to strengthen and extend the ties with the masses, to enlighten them politically and to raise their enthusiasm and stimulation for work.

Considering the large proportions the manual labor will take among the leading cadres, and especially among the intelligentsia in the next future, it is necessary that all measures should be taken to make it popular. Therefore, press and broadcast agencies, among others, are being charged with a great responsibility in spreading and explaining this measure all over the country.

Since this labor will start on 1 January 1959, it is absolutely necessary that all measures should be taken immediately, as far as working objects, material and labor forces are concerned.

The participation of the intelligentsia in the manual labor will create the required prerequisites to fight the different petty-bourgeois views expressed by evil people who are rotted by the bourgeois ideology, and by people with old mentality who despise the manual labor considering it unworthy of intellectual people.

At the same time the fact should be considered, that our enemies will spread rumors and interpret this important measure of our Party as it suits better their dark goals. There is no doubt, however, that the Party and the whole people will give the right answer to the gossip of those malefactors.

The interests of the construction of the socialist society in our country require an uninterrupted increase of the creative activity by all its members, activity which is being personified in concrete results for the raise of material wellbeing.

The participation of the leading cadres and of the employees of Party, state and mass organization apparatus in the manual labor will give a new stimulus to the creative initiative and the revolutionary enthusiasm of the workers, the peasants and the intelligentsia. This participation will create very appropriate prerequisites for the mobilization of cadres' intellectual and physical energy, for raise of socialist conscience, as well as for the acceleration of building up socialism in our beloved country and for an increase of prosperity of the Albanian people.

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