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ECONOMIC AND MILITARY REPORT ON ALBANIA

(November 1959 - February 1960)

(22nd in the series)

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ECONOMIC AND MILITARY REPORT ON ALBANIA

Source Coverage: November 1959 - February 1960

The present report is based on newspapers and periodicals published in Albania during the period November 1959 - February 1960.

The report consists of documented research itmes which, depending upon their significance, are tranlsated in faull or in part, summarized or condensed, at all times reflecting the contextual meaning of the original. The statements within brackets are those of the researcher.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SOURCES

Bashkimi, 22 December; 25 December 1959; 6 January; 13 January; 21 January, 24 January, 26 January, 28 January 1960; 1 February - 28 February 1960.

Ekonomia Popullore, No 6, November - December 1959; No 1, January - February 1960.

Per B ujqesine Socialiste, No 1, January 1960; No 2, February 1960.

Puna, L january 1960; 2 February - 26 February 1960.

Zeri i Popullit, 8 December, 10 December, 12 December, 19 December 24 December 1959; 8 January, 12 January, 13 January, 27 January, 28 January, 29 January, 30 January 1960; L February - 28 February 1960.

Zeri i Rinise, 9 December 1959; 3 February - 27 February 1960.

I. AGRICULTURE

A. General Agricultural Production

Agricultural production increased during 1959: Bread grain production was 22 percent over 1955, meat 32 percent, milk 15 percent, tobacco 73 percent, cotton 47 percent over 1955,etc.

General agricultural production in 1959 was 27 percent higher than in 1958. In 1959, the production increase as compared to 1958 was : 38 percent for bread grains, 4 percent for cotton, 55 percent for tobacco, 81 percent for sugar, 15 percent for meat (liveweight), 7 percent for milk, etc. (Ekonomia Popullore, No 1, Jan-Feb 60, p 4).

B. Plan Fulfillment and Production on State Farms

State Agricultural enterprises in general fulfilled the 1959 plan. The delivery plan for bread grain was fulfilled 96 percent; for vegetables 99.3 percent (excluding the Kazma State Farm); for beans 101 percent; for fruit 170 percent; for cotton 100 percent; for grapes 159 percent, for sugar beet 133 percent; for tobacco 170 percent; for milk 99.7 percent; and for meat 97 percent.

The state farms exceeded the profit plan. Instead of the 232 million leks profit planned, state farms achieved 250 million leks.

The cost reduction plan was also exceeded by 1.1 million leks.

However, the state farms did not fulfill the production plans for rice, potatoes, barley, olives, butter, wool, honey, or incubation of poultry.

The plan for reclaiming virgin land was fulfilled by 83.3 percent and the fodder production plan by 80 percent.

In 1959, the annual average production of milk from sheep was 39.4 kilograms per head, and 2,250 kilograms per head from cows (instead of the 2,290 kilograms per head as planned). (Bashkimi, 6 Jan 60, p 1)

Production at the 29 November State Farm in Lushnje. At this state agricultural enterprise,1959 production was as

follows: bread grains - 38,003 quintals (or 26,206 quintals over 1958); cotton - 8,613 quintals (or /illegible/ quintals over 1958); vegetables - 5, 896 quintals (850 quintals more); grapes - 893 quintals (750 quintals more); milk - 3,604 (1,274 quintals more); meat - 4,147 quintals (1,106 quintals more); butter - 30 quintals (16 quintals more); eggs - 308,000 pieces (145,000 pieces over 1958). State revenue from the farm was 40 million leks - 22,837,000 leks more than in 1958 - and costs were 10 percent lower. (Bashkimi, 21 Jan 60, p 1)

State Enterprises Stronger. During 1959, state agricultural enterprises delivered more to the state than in 1958: 78.3 percent more bread grains; 47.8 percent more cotton; 54 percent more sugarbeets; 172.7 percent more citrus fruit; 11.7 percent more meat, 23.5 percent more milk, etc. The value of production instead of the 232 million leks planned, reached 250 million leks.

The December 1959 Party CC Plenum set forth new goals for state farms. In 1960, state farms must produce 373, 780 quintals of grains and must deliver to the state 288,300 quintals of grains - that is, 78.2 percent more than the 1958 deliveries. (Bashkimi, 14 Feb 60, p 1)

C. Sugar Beet Cultivation

Cultivation of sugarbeet started in Korce Rreth about ten years ago. The 1960 sugarbeet yield at the State Agricultural Enterprise in Maliq is expected to be over 330 quintals per hectare, corresponding to 100,000 quintals of beets over the plan and double the 1959 production. Decisive factors in the increase are: deep cultivatiing (up to 25 centimeters) in autumn, use of organic and chemical fertilizers, digging of ditches (50 centimeters deep) in 500 hectares of land, early sowing, good technical cultivation services, favorable weather conditions, etc.

In the autumn of 1958, over 80 percent of the cultivated area sown to sugarbeet was dug at the required depth, using three quintals of superphosphate and one quintal of potassium chloride per hectare. During the spring the land was cultivated at a depth of over 16 centimeters for the second time and chemical fertilizers were again used. At the cooperatives in Rembec and Vashtemi, and the State Agricultural Enterprise in Maliq, sowing started on 26 February 1959. By 10 March 42 percent of the area had been sown and work was suspended for 12 days. On 23 March, work started again, and sowing ended on

14 April.

In many cooperatives, seeds were mixed with nitrate fertilizers in the measure of 30 kilograms per hectare. This helps the rapid development of the plant and destroys "beet-fleas". The early sowing and the low temperature during April and May also helped save the crop from beet-fleas. Rain helped the dissolution of chemical fertilizers and its absorption by plants.

Sugarbeet land was cultivated four times. During the spring of 1959, farmers dug ditches 50-80 centimeters in 778 hectares of land, with the result that at the cooperative farms of Rembec, Hocisht, and Bitincke farmers reaped 400-600 quintals of beets per hectare. In 1960, one third of the sugarbeet acreage will be cultivated at the same depth - that is, 50-80 centimeters. (Per Bujqesine Socialiste, No 1, Jan 60, p 34)

D. Tobacco Culture

The area on which tobacco is grown increases from year to year, and the yield increases too. By 10 January 1960, 8,513 tons of tobacco had been delivered to collection centers - that is, 1,627 tons of tobacco more than in the same period of 1959.

Measures have been taken to increase the 1960 tobacco crop by 21 percent (over 1959), by increasing the cultivated area and the yield. Tobacco will be raised for the first time in the rreths of Korce, Peshkopi, and Erseke. In 1960, the total cultivated area will be 10 percent larger than in 1959. The state has distributed 68 quintals of tobacco seeds of the oriental variety. The quality of the tobacco crop is expected to be better, and agronomists have recommended deep cultivation. Plants from hot and semi-hot beds /sic/ will make an early crop possible. (Bashkimi, 24 Jan 60, p 2)

E. Fruit and Vine Cultivation

Fruit Culture in 1960. It has been planned that in 1960 some 5,560,000 fruit trees will be planted. Plans call for 810,000 olive saplings, 280,000 citrus trees, 7,170,000 grape arbor saplings /pjergulla/, and 4,945 hectares of vineyards. (Ekonomia Popullore, No 6, Nov-Dec 59, p 77)

Fruit Culture in the Region of Berab. Some 83,000 fig trees of the Roshnik variety were planted in the Berab region. Plans call for 100,000 more fig tree saplings to be planted, and 600 hectares of farmland have been cleared and prepared for them. (Bashkimi, 28 Jan 60, p 2)

Citrus Culture. A ship carrying 50,000 citrus fruit saplings (oranges, lemons, and tangerines) was recently unloaded in Sarande: 30,000 saplings were distributed to state agricultural enterprises and collective farms in the Sarande Rreth; 20,000 saplings will be distributed to farmers in the citrus belt of Vlore. In addition, 151,000 other citrus fruit saplings were planted in Sarande Rreth. Saplings are imported or raised in the state nurseries at Borsh and Stiar. Some 125,000 citrus fruit saplings will be planted on collective farms. (Zeri i Popullit, 8 Jan 60, p 2)

Viticulture. A grape variety called the "Chassella dore", from the "Chassella" species, cultivated all over the world, can be raised in Albania. It has many fine qualities, tastes good, yields an early and steady crop, can be preserved, and travels well. In Italy, this variety stands first in exports. It is resistant to phyloxera, to "peronospora", and to "oidium". The grape is good for eating purposes, as well as for wine.

This variety can be raised in the regions of Korce, Pogradec, Peshkopi, and Kukes. Saplings imported from Bulgaria were planted for the first time in 1958 by state agricultural enterprises. The Tirana enterprise planted 5000 saplings, the enterprise in Shkoder 12,400 saplings, and the enterprise in Maliq 8,000 saplings. (Per Bujgesine Socialiste, No 2, Feb 60 p 13)

During 1959, 2,589 hectares of new vineyards were cultivated and 5,842,000 grapevine saplings planted. (Zeri i Popullit, 28 Jan 60, p 1)

F. Apiculture

Bee raising in the collective and private farms of Shkoder Rreth is fully developed. In 1959 the rreth had 1,121 beehives more than planned, or 2,088 beehives more than at the end of 1958. There are 10,121 beehives in Shkoder Rreth, located mainly in the regions of Bushat and Selce. (Bashkimi, 13Jan60, p3)

G. Sheep Raising

Sheep raising has been practiced for centuries in Albania, because of favorable topographical and climatic conditions. After World War II, the number of sheep decreased. After the Liberation, the Party and the government set forth a plan to increase their number and imported the finest sheep stock. The Experimental Zootechnical Station in Lushnje was in charge of cross-breeding native Rude sheep with Soviet Caucasian Merinos. Experiments started in 1957 at the "29 November" State Farm.

The Rude is the best native sheep in Albania. Wool yielded has a 36-40 Bradford thickness and a 6 to 7 centimeter length. The wool yield amounts to 1.4 kilogram and the liveweight of the meat is 40 kilograms.

Liveweight of Rude sheep and MXR [Merinos sheep crossed with Rude] was as follows: Rude sheep 36.08 kilograms; MXR 43.2 kilograms.

The quality of the wool from MXR sheep has improved and resulted in better textile yarns. Wool production was as follows:

Years	Wool Yield	Species
1957	1.350 Kg.	Rude
1957	1.850 Kg.	Recke
1958	1.020 Kg.	Rude
1958	1.690 Kg.	Recke
1959	1.210 Kg.	Rude *
1959	3.310 Kg.	MXR

*[See paragraph 2 above.]

During 1957 the average milk yield per sheep was 42.5 kilograms. In 1958, it was 48.8 kilograms, and in 1959 it was 59.5 kilograms. (Per Bujgesine Socialiste, No 2, Feb 60, pp22-24)

H. Forestry

Forest Belts. The increase in agricultural yield is conditioned by the creation of forest belts, which protect crops from dry winds, erosion, and wide temperature changes.

Albanian agriculture suffers from drought and erosion. The only way to fight them is through the creation of forest belts which protect crops and increase yield. A year ago [1959] the Party's CC and the Council of Ministers created a group of specialists to study the effects of the existing forest belts on crops. The study revealed that the influence of forest belts on crops was as follows:

Crop	Production in Quintals per Hectare			
	Shielded Land	Unshielded Land	Quintals per Hectare	Increase (In %)
Wheat	20.0	17.7	2.3	12.9
Corn	19.4	18.2	1.2	6.3

Similar increases occurred in cotton and sugarbeet crops protected by forest belts. (Zeri i Popullit, 12 Jan 60, p 3)

I. Fertilizers

The production increase in agriculture is conditioned by the use of fertilizers. Organic fertilizers from livestock are extensively used in agriculture, although there are farmers who do not collect, keep, or use all available manure. In many cases, manure is left for moths in the fields without being mixed into the soil, thus losing by evaporation certain nutritive elements.

During 1959, experiments were undertaken in many parts of Albania, with the purpose of studying the effect of manure in culture. Tests were conducted under strict agrotechnical control. Likewise, agronomists conducted tests with chemical fertilizers. At the 29 November State Agricultural Enterprise in Lushnje, 6.1 hectares of land were sown with 108 type cotton, using 500 quintals of organic fertilizers per hectare. The land yielded 34 quintals of cotton per hectare. At the Perlat Rexhepi State Farm in Shkoder, two hectares of land cultivated to corn, and fertilized with 550 quintals of organic manure, yielded 79.3 quintals of corn per hectare. (Bashkimi, 13 Feb 60, p 1)

J. Land Amelioration Activity

Investments in Reclamation. During the 15 years of people's rule, the state invested huge amounts of money in

land reclamation and irrigation. Two billion leks were spent by the state in such projects up to 1958. Reclamation and irrigation work carried out by farmers themselves is not included in the latter amount. 11,000 hectares of new land was opened, 48,000 hectares were improved, and irrigated land area is three times bigger than in 1938. (Ekonomia Popullore, No 6, Nov-Dec 59, p 70)

During the people's rule 3,300 million leks were invested in land reclamation and irrigation. In 1958, 24.2 percent of arable area was irrigated, that is 3 times more than in 1938. In the near future all swampland will be open to agriculture. (Ekonomia Popullore, No 6, Nov-Dec 59, p 9)

During the Second Five-Year Plan, as compared with the First Five-Year Plan, investments were 2.8 times bigger, agricultural motor power was 3 times bigger, and irrigation capacity was 42 percent higher. (Ekonomia Popullore, No 1, Jan-Feb 60, p3)

K. Mechanization

In 1960, the volume of mechanized work in agriculture will be 3 times bigger than in 1955 and the number of tractors (15 horse power) will be 186.3 percent bigger. As a result of mechanized processes, crops in 1960, will be as follows (as compared with 1959): cotton 269 percent, sugar beet 206 percent, tobacco 123 percent, vegetables and potatoes 274 percent, fruit 449 percent, milk production 512 percent, meat 34 percent (liveweight). (Ekonomia Popullore, No 6, Nov-Dec 59, p 77)

Party and government have stressed the importance of mechanization in agricultural work, as a means to increase agricultural production.

In 1938, Albania had only 30 tractors (15 horse power each). In 1959 Albania had 2,900 tractors (15 horse power each). (Ekonomia Popullore, No 6, Nov-Dec 59, p 8)

There are 256 combines and autocombines and 3,837 tractors. (Zeri i Rinise, 9 Dec 59, p 3)

800 Tractors Ready for Spring Sowing. The number of tractors repaired in all SMT's was 800. On 19 February [sic], 70 per cent of repaired tractors were ready for work according to the plan. The SMT's in Korce and Bilisht ended their tractor repairs ahead of schedule, while other SMT's were behind. Ali BUTKA, engineer in chief of the SMT Directory, declared that these results were attained because of the mobilization of tractor drivers and technicians. A good job was done by SMT workshops, in exploiting internal reserves and repairing used spare parts. The repair chart was fulfilled 100 percent.

Other agricultural machines, such as plows, were also repaired. Sowing machines in sugar beet zones and cotton zones are ready for work. (Zeri i Popullit, 17 Feb 60, p 1)

L. Pedological Maps

The Higher Institute of Agriculture (Instituti i Larte Bujgesor) drafted the first pedological map of Albania after five years of studies and research work. The map, drawn in 1:200,00 and 1:50,000 scales, describes and classifies soil structure by type and secondary varieties. Other pedological maps, containing valuable information and practical advice, were drawn for collective farms according to scientific classification of the soil.

A book on Albanian soil structure and productivity is now being printed. The Institute organized an expedition to study the soil in collective farms and drafted pedological maps whic indicate the types of crops to be raised and watering systems to be used, describe soil fertilizers and agrotechnical services needed for a better crops. Research work is now being conducted to study the effects of phosphoric fertilizers mixed with stable manure. (Zeri i Popullit, 9 Feb 60, p 2)

II. MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

A. Plan Fulfillment and Industrial Production

The goals set for industry b~ the Third Party Congress and the February 1958 Party C C Plenum were fulfilled.

The 1956-1959 industrial production plan (as compared with

the expanded plan of the February 1958 Party CC Plenum) was fulfilled.

The 1959 industrial production plan was fulfilled 102.1 percent. By sectors, the plan was fulfilled as follows: oil industry, 92 percent; coal extraction, 99 percent; chromium ore, 103 percent; copper industry, 112 percent; electric power industry, 106 percent; mechanical industry, 100 percent; construction materials, 105 percent; lumber industry, 104 percent; local industry, 103 percent; and handicraft cooperatives, 104 percent. (Ekonomia Popullore, No 1, Jan-Feb 60, pp 3-4)

B. Refractory Materials and Ceramics

/See also "D. Ceramic and Hydrosanitary Implements" in Part III, below/

1) Manufacturing of Ceramics and Refractory Materials. The Porcelain Factory in Tirana started to operate a year and a half ago /mid-1958/. It is equipped with modern machinery imported from Czechoslovakia and Czechoslovak specialists supervise its operations. The factory manufactures kitchenware and dinnerware (plates, souptureens, coffee cups, tea cups) which do not chip or crack, and resist heat up to 250-300 degrees centigrade. They gleam and are both hygenic and beautiful. But there is still room for improvement.

1959 was a year of tests for the Procelain Factory. In 1958, four types of china kitchenware were manufactured at the factory. In 1959 the factory manufactured 19 types of ware and the technological process was improved. Waste in clay processing was reduced from 40 percent to 20 percent.

The factory also has a laboratory for technical and scientific research. Assisted by two Czechoslovak specialists, named SHAPCEK and FORMANEK, the factory could produce hydrosanitary implements, such as washstands, and for the first time "fajerton" /a domestic ceramic material/ was used in ceramic manufacturing. Hydrosanitary implements manufactured are modern in style, white, polished, shiny, and sturdy.

In 1959, the Porcelain Factory manufactured "shamot" bricks, used in industry and electrical parts such as insulators. During the second six-month period of 1959, the factory manufactured 300 tons of shamot bricks, 65 tons of shamot powder, and over 100,000 small electrical insulators.

Shamot bricks used to be imported. Now they are manufactured at the factory and used as refractory material in high-temperature ovens, such as chambers in thermoelectric ovens, baking, heating, or drying ovens, chamber stoves, etc. New investments are needed for the construction of the kaolin plant and the oil fuel oven (which will replace the wood fuel oven).

The factory now finds itself in a position to manufacture ch chinaware, hydrosanitary implements, refractory material, and sandstone implements without having recourse to imported raw materials. (Ekonomia Popullore, No 1, Jan-Feb 60, pp 30-31)

2) Raw Materials. During the last few years, a series of raw materials used in the ceramic industry were found in Albania. Bulgarian geologists, assisting Albanian technicians, undertook studies and research in ceramics and analyzed the chemical and physical properties of the raw materials used in ceramics.

Quantities of kaolin were discovered in the Kerthpul region, in Mirdite, and refractory material was discovered in the region of Alarup, in Pogradec Rreth. At the coal mine in Alarup, there are clay deposits which can be exploited easily - clay can be used in ceramics, shamot bricks, and sandstone plat. The kaolin of Kerthpul is combined with the clay of Alarup and used in manufacturing ceramic products.

Layers of kaolin have also been found in the regions of Dom and Rec in Shkoder; quartz and "Poloske" stone in Korce Rreth; talc in the Rreths of Korce and Pogradec; sand quartz in Yzberisht and Ndroq, in Tirana, and dolomite in Llogara. Raw materials used in the manufacture of of shamot bricks and of refractory materials in general have been found in Shkoder (magnesite mineral), in Bulqize (chromium ore), and in Brrar (bauxite). Silex stone was found in Gjirokaster and is being used in ceramics and milling stones. Gypsum of good quality, found in Vlore, is used in the manufacture of molds for ceramic products. Gypsum deposits existing in Vlore are clean - gypsum can be used in construction, and can also be exported.

The ceramic industry is not the only one which needs the raw materials mentioned above. Other industrial enterprises, such as the rubber industry in Durres, the "Profarma" /Pharmaceutical Products/ in Tirana, the TEC /Thermelectric/ Plant in Tirana, and oil refining industry plants need kaolin, talc, clay, quartz, and other materials. The Porcelain Factory must organize a "hozrashot" dealing exclusively with the

processing of raw materials needed by the ceramic industry and other industries. For better chinaware a cleaner kaolin and feldspar must be found by geologists. (Ekonomia Popullore, No 1, Jan-Feb 60, pp 31-32)

3) Dinnerware. During 1959, the Porcelain Factory manufactured over 100,000 articles of china dinnerware. In 1960, it is expected that the shape of the dinnerware will be improved. Electric ovens imported from Czechoslovakia will make it possible to use decalcomania on chinaware. Decalcomania paper was imported three years ago and is stocked at the "NIL" /not identified/ Production in Durres. This paper will be used as soon as the electric oven is in operation. The enterprise has a reserve for at least three years.

During 1960, chinaware will be coated with white enamel. The ZDW /not explained/ type of enamel imported three years ago has not yet been used. The first tests with this enamel proved it to be good for coating hydro-sanitary products.

Production costs at the porcelain plant were greatly reduced. The 1960 plan foresees a reduction in production costs of 33 percent (as compared with 1959). Chinaware will thus be sold at reduced prices and the demand for such articles will increase. It is believed that the Porcelain Factory could supply all the dinnerware needed in Albania without having recourse to imports. (Ekonomia Popullore, No 1, Jan-Feb 60, p 33)

4) Hydrosanitary Ceramic Implements. At present only fajerton is used in the manufacture of hydrosanitary ware, but it is believed that in the future faience will also be used. For the time being, iti is more urgent to expand the production of hydrosanitary implements and the tiles used on bathroom and kitchen walls.

Albania needs around 20,000 pieces of sanitary wares annually. The projected construction of a "tunnel" oven at the Porcelain Factory, will allow the manufacture of sanitary and dinner ware. The existing machinery could process all that is needed. Bathroom and kitchen tiles can be processed, together with hydro-sanitary implements. The press engine, which will be imported within six months from East Germany, will be able to do all the work, and it is believed that the cost of production will be reduced.

Production of sandstone tubes, floor tiles, and sidewalk

tiles can be performed easily by the Brick Industry State Enterprise in Tirana. The manufacture of such articles has already started. At present, though, the quality of sandstone produced at the enterprise is of poor quality. The Ministry of Industry should take better care of raw materials and also of medium and higher cadres. (Ekonomia Popullore, No 1, Jan-Feb 60, p 34)

5) Shamot Refractory Materials. It is possible to organize and develop the large-scale manufacture of refractory materials. In 1959, the Porcelain Factory manufactured medium-grade shamot bricks and plans to continue this production during 1960.

Shamot bricks are divided into three grades: lower-grade (1,900 degrees centigrade), medium-grade (up to 1,350 degrees centigrade), and higher-grade (1,500 degrees centigrade). Using raw materials existing in Albania, it is quite possible to manufacture shamot refractory materials on a large scale.

It is also possible to manufacture other types of bricks, such as magnesite and chromite bricks. At present, magnesite and chromite bricks are imported, thus burdening the national economy. The development of TEC's [thermoelectric plants], the continuous expansion of industry, exploitation of the possibilities of melting and refining ores in Albania - all will require refractory materials. Industry depends on these materials.

The Third Five-Year Plan is now being drafted. It is absolutely necessary for a better industrial development - that the problems mentioned above be studied - and that a solution be found. (Ekonomia Popullore, No 1; Jan-Feb 60, p 35)

C. Oxygen Production

Oxygen Plant. In 1960 the Oxygen Plant will produce 200,000 more liters of oxygen than in 1959. In January 1960, the plant produced 2,200 liters of oxygen over the plan, and 16,700 liters more than during the same period in 1959. A new annex is under construction at the plant. This will service and repair oxygen tanks which now are repaired in foreign countries. (Zeri i Popullit, 14 Feb 60, p 1)

III. CONSUMER GOODS AND FOOD INDUSTRIES

A. Cigarettes

The "Telat Noga" Cigarette Factory in Durres is being reconstructed and new machinery, imported from the Soviet Union and East Germany, is being installed under the supervision of Soviet engineer Nikollaj Nikolajevic GJOCJOKIN [sic] from the "Java" cigarette factory in Moscow. Machines and equipment are of the latest type. Nearly all production processes at the plant will be mechanized. Raw materials are transported by big suction-pump machines. Cigarettes are sent to the filling and packaging unit by automatic conveyors. The present cigarette production is expected to be doubled and tobacco shredding will triple. A machine for processing cardboard boxes is already in the plant and a crew of three workers will supervise the manufacture of boxes (35,000 boxes in 8 hours). To produce the same quantity of cigarette boxes with the machine now in use, 70 workers must be employed. It is foreseen that the reconstructed cigarette factory will start operations on 1 April 1960, and on 15 May 1960 the factory will be producing at full capacity. Cigarette production is expected to be doubled. (Zeri i Popullit, 17 Feb 60, p 1)

B. Food

1) Production. In 1959, the food industry showed a 20 percent production increase over 1958, corresponding in value to 200 billion leks.

As compared to 1958, the 1959 production plan was 24 percent higher for bread, 12 percent for flour, 2 percent for refined rice, 1 percent for macaroni, 8 percent for industrial fats, 4 percent for cigarettes, and 16 percent higher for ham and salami.

Ascompared to 1958, 1959 actual production was 34 percent higher for cheese, 38 percent for macaroni, 18 percent for sugar, 4 percent for beer, and 28 percent higher for cigarettes. (Puna, 1 Jan 60, p 3)

2) Salt. The State Industrial Enterprise for Salt Production in Vlore produced 13,755 tons of salt over the plan, equivalent to 5,500,000 leks [probably in 1959].

The 1960 Plan is 20 percent higher than that for 1959. Workers promised to produce 2,500 tons of salt over the plan and to save the enterprise 1,215,000 leks over the planned savings. They also promised to improve the quality of the salt.

A new type of salt will be produced. It will be a white salt with 20-30 percent less foreign materials than ordinary salt. The Bulgarian salt production technique will be introduced in 1960. Many workers have been trained in qualification and improvement courses. (Zeri i Popullit, 27 Jan 60, p 1)

3) Tirana Brewery. The Tirana Brewery is a compound of many units of from three to six floors each. Buildings now under construction will shelter the beer processing unit and the alchoholic beverages and soft drink factory. A metal chimney, 39 meters high, will be built at the factory. Other building will shelter the compressor unit, boilers, the electric power unit, refrigeration unit, the workshop, the warehouse, the packaging section, and administrative offices.

Boiling, filling, and bottle-cleaning machinery is now being installed in the main factory building. construction and installation work at the factory is directed by a Soviet team, headed by engineer Anatoli Vladimirovich TYEPLITSKIN and Albanian engineer M. DRAGOTI.

The brewery will have an annual productive capacity of 68,000 hectoliters and will produce five types of beer (white, black, etc.). The Tirana Brewery will produce two times more beer - of better quality - than the Korce Brewery. "Distic" barley will be processed to produce beer. The machinery installed is of the latest type. One hundred and twenty workers will be employed daily, divided in three shifts. Technical cadres are ready for work. Some of them were trained at the Korce Brewery and some in the Soviet Union. The Collective has promised to deliver the plant on 1 May 1960. (Puna, 16 Feb 60, p 4)

C. Refrigeration Plants

A Network of Refrigeration Plants to Cover Albania. Work on the construction of the new refrigeration plant in Tirana is underway. It is the second of its kind to be built. The first went into operation a year ago. The new refrigeration

plant will have a capacity of 2,000 tons. The first section (1,000-ton capacity) will be ready on 7 November 1960. It will cover three floors and will have a cooling capacity ranging down to 23 degrees below zero /centigrade/. It will be equipped with warning and control devices, and with two elevators for transportation of goods. The contractor for its construction is the Third Building Yard of the "21 December" Construction Enterprise. The building is almost finished and soon installation of machinery will start.

Two other refrigeration plant of 1,000 tons capacity each are being constructed in Korce and Delvine. A 350-ton refrigeration plant is being constructed at the Korce Brewery. According to the plan construction of two refrigeration plants will start in Vlore and Shkoder in 1960. The refrigeration plant in Durres will also be reconstructed , and its capacity increased sevenfold.

Soviet technicians and specialists are giving technical assistance in the construction of these units, and Soviet machinery and equipment is being unloaded. (Zeri i Popullit, 18 Feb 60, p1)

D. Ceramics and Hydrosanitary Implements

/See also "B. Refractory Material and Ceramics" in Part II, above./

The first "fajerton" /not explained/ washing sinks, using domestic raw materials ,were manufactured at the porcelain factory. This type of sink was the result of tests and research conducted for one year. Technical assistance was given by Czechoslovak and Bulgarian specialists, and equipment was imported from Czechoslovakia.

Raw materials used in sinks and hydrosanitary implements are : kaolin from Korthpule (Mirdite), porcelain clay from Alarup (Pogradec), dolomite from Llogara (Vlore), and talc and quartz from Korce. These raw material are ground and processed into a liquid mass which is moulded in gypsum forms. After a drying period the product is baked in an oven. After the first baking, the goods are enamelled and baked again at 100 degrees (Celsius). The sinks manufactured are snow-white and have good structural stability.

Gypsum is produced by the cement factories and porcelain clay comes from the new coal mine in Alarup. (Zeri i Popullit, 8Jan60, p

E. Footwear

Tirana Shoe Factory. At the Tirana Shoe Factory, 84 percent of the shoes manufactured were of first quality, instead of 45 percent as planned, 15 percent were of second quality, instead of 40 percent as planned, and only 1 percent of third quality, instead of 15 percent as planned.

As a result of this good work, the factory saved 545,000 leks. (Zeri i Popullit, 2 Feb 60, p 1)

IV. EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

A. Petroleum

Petroleum Production at the Oil Combine. The general volume of production at the oil combine during 1959 was 2.3 times larger than in 1955, drilling and prospecting of new zones was 2.4 percent higher, drilling and exploitation was 1.53 times higher, crude oil processing was 4 times higher and labor productivity was 2.5 times higher.

Turbine drilling has been expanded during the past two years. Last year [1959], turbine drilling was used in 80.9 percent of all drilling and prospecting work. (Zeri i Popullit, 14 Feb 60 p 1)

B. Mining

1) Production. During 1959, coal output reached 288,000 tons chromium ore 248,000 tons, and iron and nickel output 176,000 tons.

It is expected that in 1960 chromium ore output will be 47 times higher than in 1938, and iron and nickel ore output 47 percent over 1959.

Coal is used in Albanian industry and transportation. Chromium, copper, iron and nickel ores are exported and the money is used to buy foreign machinery and industrial equipment. (Puna, 19 Feb 60, p 1)

2) Labor Force. In 1959, 85 technicians and engineers were employed in the mines at Bulqize and Memaliaj. A total of 251 technicians and engineers were employed in all mines. (Puna, 19 Feb 60, p 1)

2) New Mining Exploitation Methods. The Albanian mining industry has been mechanized. As a result production is higher, better in quality, and production costs are lower. The change in extracting methods started in 1952 (in coal mines) and in 1956 (in chromium mines).

a) Coal Mines. Before 1952, the coal mines in Memaliaj and Krabe used the "narrow face" system in chimney form" /sistem me fronte te ngushte ne forme oxakesh/, while the mine in Mborje-Drenove used the "total output system" /sistem me marje te plote/. Work was done by constructing safety columns. Actually, both systems are outmoded and can be used only in unmechanized collieries. With these systems, the face is narrow, few men can work at the same time or in the same place, mechanization of processes is not possible - and, as a result, output is low and production costs are high.

An analysis of the coal-mine sections and output showed that the new wide-front system of exploitation should be introduced and mechanical equipment, such as cutting saws and conveyors, should be used. The "package system" /sistem me llava/ allows the exploitation of a large face by many workers who can use mechanical equipment. This system triples output and raises labor productivity. It was introduced in the mine at Memaliaj (in Sections No. 4 and No. 5) and in part of the mine in Mborje-Drenove. The colliery in Krabe still uses the old system.

As a result of the introduction of the new systems in the colleries of Memaliaj and Mborje-Drenove, production has increased around 300 percent and labor productivity 40-50 percent. This system must be introduced in all collieries and must be improved. The cyclic exploitation /sic/ of the face must be extended. Cyclic exploitation of mine sections is the best. It ensures work discipline, fulfillment of tasks and volume of work on time, , yields a large output, allows better specialization of workers, and uses electric power rationally, as well as compressed air and other equipment. The new system allows concentrated work in the sections and better work control. Cyclic work increases output, too, leads to fulfillment of norms, reduces electric power consumption,

and improves working conditions. (Zeri i Popullit, 19 Feb 60, p 2)

b) Chromium Mines. Before 1956, the system used in chromium ore mining was the "horizontal slicing system" /sistem me th e la horizontale/, an expensive method which did not ensure production according to the plan. This system required a large labor force to extract the ore from narrow faces. Workers had to dig and transport the ore.

The new gallery exploitation system, which is now in use, has trebled face production and increased labor productivity. Application of this system exploits latent internal reserves, increases ore section plans, uses mechanized means (such as telescopic hammers, scrapers), and allows the cyclic organization of mine work.

The system of "open-sky" /sic/ exploitation was used for the first time and secured a high output of ore. It is a deep-drilling technique utilizing excavators, and saves labor and wood. This system is now in use at the Chromium Mine in Kurbnesh and at the Iron and Nickel Ore Mines in Pishkash and Cervenake. The open-sky exploitation system is very economical, reduces production costs, and improves technical indices. However, it cannot be used everywhere, since it requires certain special conditions.

In spite of the good results obtained by using new mining exploitation systems, there still are internal reserves to be discovered. Production costs must be reduced, the package system must be introduced at the colleries of Krabe and Mborje-Drenove, the gallery system and multiple-floor system at the Chromium Ore Mine of Bulqize.

It is the duty of enterprise managers, engineers, and technicians to introduce new systems, in order to produce more ore of better quality and at lesser cost. (Zeri i Popullit, 19 Feb 60, p 2)

3) The Geological and Topographic Enterprise. The development of the mining industry is conditioned by the development of geological surveying and discoveries which secure the needed mining reserves.

The Geological and Topographic Enterprise, created in 1958, has performed a number of special assignments, such as geological surveys of regions rich in mineral resources (chromium

or copper); geological prospecting of phosphorite, iron, nickel, sand quartz, kaolin, talc, sulphur, magnesite, and construction material deposits, the discovery of coal at Memez (Tirana), bauxite, etc. New prospecting techniques, such as geophysical progressive methods in gravimetry, magnetometry, and electronics have been used.

The topogeodetic section of the enterprise performed a considerable volume of topographic, geodetic, and "marksheideric research work which has served as the basis for geological prospecting and discovery, maps, plans, charts, profiles, coordinates, quotas, etc. The cartographic section and laboratory of the enterprise were put to use on a large scale.

Qualified technicians able to undertake and perform geological, geophysical, and topographic surveys are scarce in Albania. Technical assistance in the field was given by Soviet specialists. There are now seven times more geological and topographical research technicians than in 1955, and ten times more qualified workers, such as mine workers and drillers. Crews and expedition groups are dispersed to the four corners of Albania.

The enterprise fulfilled the 1959 plans as follows: for geological and graphical surveys (in different scales) - 106.3 percent; topographical graphical survey - 131.6 percent; kreliu drilling - 100.1 percent; mineral discovery - 103.3 percent; geophysical survey work - 114.4 percent. The plan for productivity in volume was fulfilled 132.7 percent, productivity in value 107 percent. The costs of geological and topographical work were reduced by 8.54 percent.

The 1960 plan is 30 percent higher than the 1959 plan. (Zeri i Popullit, 17 Feb 60, p 2)

C. Electric Power

The Shkopet and Bistrice Hydroelectric Plants. The electric power output plan at the Hydroelectric Plant in Shkopet is 62 percent larger than in 1959. At the Hydroelectric Plant in Bistrice it is 73 percent larger. On the high power transmissi lines transmission will rise 15.8 percent in 1960.

The Shkopet Hydroelectric Plant will have a capacity of 24,000 kilowatts supplied by two units of 12,000 kilowatts each. The annual power output will be 110 million kilowatt hours.

Some 18,000 cubic meters of rock will be dug and removed, and 12,000 cubic meters of concrete will be poured for the foundation of the dam alone. The total volume of concrete poured for the whole dam will be 45,000 cubic meters. The Mat River will pass through the tunnel built in 1959. A A diverting tunnel, carrying water from the artificial lake to turbines, will be dug. Soviet engineer Hasrev Tigranovich BURYAN is in charge of the construction of the dam.

The Hydroelectric Plant in Bistrice will have a capacity of 22,500 kilowatts supplied by three units of 7,500 kilowatts and with a total annula power output of 96 million kilowatt-hours. Some 4,000 cubic meters of concrete will be poured for its construction. Construction work will be performed with machinery (excavators and bulldozers), and water will be evacuated by powerful pumps. A diverting tunnel 3,740 meters in length will be built. (Zeri i Popullit, 26 Feb 60, p 2)

Electrification of Rural Areas. The "NISH" (Ndermarje Industriale Shteterore; State Industrial Enterprise) for electric power in Korce has analyzed the projected Third Five-Year Plan. In 1960, electric power will rise from 15.6 million kilowatt-hours to 27.3 million. The Thermoelectric Plant in Maliq will be reconstructed, and two substations will be built, one in Korce and one in Maliq. Output of electric power at the Maliq plant will be increased. It is forecast that by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan, all rural areas in the Korce region will be supplied with electric power. (Zeri i Popullit, 9 Feb 60, p 1)

V. SERVICE INDUSTRIES

A. Construction and Construction Materials

1) Construction. It is forecast that 10 out of 11 state construction enterprises will fulfill - and exceed - the 1959 Construction Plan. The cost reduction plan was fulfilled 100 percent. Construction work now costs 21.5 percent less than in 1955. But there still are many shortcomings in this sector. The quality of construction work is poor, constructions are behind the schedule for completion, and the cost of construction materials is high because of waste. For instance, the Construction Enterprise in Durres uses mixing material which is

not suitable for concrete. (Zeri i Popullit, 12 Dec 59, p 1)

During 1959, the investment plan was fulfilled 91 percent and the construction plan 102 percent. The enterprises under the control of the Ministry of Construction fulfilled the plan 103 percent. The 1959 investment plan was 13 percent higher than the 1958 plan, and the 1959 construction plan was 17 percent higher. (Bashkimi, 25 Dec 60, p 1)

During the 1956-1959 period the volume of construction plan was fulfilled 129 percent as compared with the goals set forth by the Third Party Congress, and 104 percent as compared with the expanded plan set forth by the February 1958 Party CC Plenum. (Ekonomia Popullore, No 1, Jan-Feb 60, p 4)

The "Perlat Rexhepi" Construction Enterprise in Vlore. In 195 this enterprise which has a staff of 700 specialists, had a construction plan 75 percent higher than in 1958. Unfortunatel the enterprise does not fulfill its construction plans in quantity and quality. Walls or balconies tumble down in many projects. Only one percent of its workers are bricklayer specialists of the second category, 12 percent are of the third category, 52 percent of the fourth category, 20 percent of the fifth, 12 percent of the sixth, and 3 percent of the seventh. This means that 65 percent of its labor force consists of lower categories. (Zeri i Popullit, 10 Dec 59, p 1)

Construction in the Communal Sector. Construction expenses in the communal sector are expected to amount to 1,103 million leks. Over 50 percent of the investments for 1960 (9 percent more than in 1959) will be allocated to housing facilities.

In Tirana the plan calls for 1,400 apartments to be built during 1960. The Tirana Standing Committee will invest 245 million leks in various housing projects.

Thirty million leks will be spent for constructions at the beach in Durres. (Puna, 26 Feb 60, p 1)

2) Construction Materials

Cement. The 1959 cement production plan was exceeded by 7 percent. (Puna, 1 Jan 60, p 3)

In 1960, the Cement Factory in Shkoder will produce 5,000 quintals of cement over the plan - and the 1960 plan for the factory is 1,000 quintals higher than the 1959 plan. (Bashkimi, 22 Dec 59, p 2)

Bricks and Tiles. In 1959, production of bricks will be 45 million pieces more than 1958. Tile production will be 39 percent higher than in 1958. (Puna, 1 Jan 60, p e)

Lumber. In 1959, the value of lumber production was 530 million leks over the value in 1958. (Puna, 1, Jan 60, p 3)

B. TRANSPORTATION

1) Plan Fulfillment in Motor Vehicle Transportation

Motor transportation enterprises attained good results in 1959 in the fulfillment of their goods transportation and cost reduction plans.

The annual transportation of goods plan was fulfilled 113.9 percent in tons and 101.6 percent in ton-kilometers. Costs were reduced by about 85 million leks.

In general, state motor transportation enterprises improved their activity in comparison to years past, not only in exceeding the volume of goods transported, but also in labor productivity, better use of trailers, strong work discipline, and expansion of the movement to drive 100,000 kilometer without major repairs.

Nevertheless, there are still shortcomings and weaknesses in exploiting internal reserves.

The nine-month balance sheet of the motor vehicle sector shows that fulfillment of the goods transportation plan was influenced by the travel coefficient [koeficienti udhetimit] load coefficient [koeficienti i ngarkeses] and the average of kilometers covered, whereas the service coefficient [koeficienti i perdorimit] was not fulfilled.

Over-all fulfillment of these coefficients in motor vehicle enterprises during the nine-month period of 1959 was as follows:

Type of Motor-Vehicle	Travel Coefficient		Load Coefficient		Average Km Covered in one Day		Service Coefficient	
	Plan	Actual	Plan	Actual	Plan	Actual	Plan	Actual
Truck	62	64.78	97	98.55	149	151.3	64.2	62
Trailer	57	68.78	95	99.42	123	137.7	54.7	53.7

(Ekonomia Popullore, No 1, Jan-Feb 60, pp 24-25)

a) Travel Coefficient. The travel coefficient (Representing ratio between load-kilometers [as in Ton-miles] and total kilometers covered), was fulfilled because planned figures were low, not because of the efforts of the enterprises.

Fulfillment of the travel coefficient during the past years (with high planned travel coefficients) was as follows:

Type of Motor-Vehicle	1950	1953	1955	1956	1957	1958	Average Fulfillment during last 4 years	1959 Plan	Nine-Month Fulfillment
Truck	66.4	67.5	66.2	62.8	63.7	63.7	64	62	64.7
Trailer	-	-	61.4	60.5	61.9	63.6	62.8	57	68.7

The biggest increase of goods transported was in chromium and iron ores, bitumen fluxat [probably a substance used to promote fusion] types III and V, lumber, and sugar. Their load coefficient was 100 percent. Actual performance corresponded to the plan.

b) Load Coefficient. Fulfillment of load coefficient was as follows:

Type of Motor-Vehicle	1955	1956	1957	1958	Average Fulfillment during last 2 years	1959 Plan	Nine-Month Fulfillment
Truck	94.8	97.4	99.2	97.8	98.3	97	98.55
Trailer	96.7	90.5	94.9	96.1	95.8	95	99.42

Fulfillment of load coefficient is not conditioned by the efforts of the transportation enterprises but by the structure of commodities transported.

Despite good results attained in bettering the average number of kilometers covered in a day, there are still internal reserves to be exploited. In fact, a motor vehicle in movement is exploited only, on the average, 72 percent of the time. 34 percent of the time is spent in loading and unlo-

ading, instead of the average of 16 percent as prescribed by the norm.

c) Service Coefficient. The service coefficient indicates the ratio between actual days of work and planned days of work, figuring in the inventory of the enterprise. This coefficient was fulfilled 96.6 percent by trucks and 98.2 percent by trailers. The principal reason the service coefficient was not fulfilled was that motor vehicles were not always ready for work.

In five motor vehicle transportation enterprises, the service coefficient was as follows:

Number of Trucks Fulfilling Planned Service Coefficient 60-95 %	Number of Trucks Fulfilling Service Coefficient 95-110%	Number of Trucks Fulfilling Service Coefficient over 110 %
286	99	322

This indicates that about 40 percent of the trucks fulfilled the planned service coefficient 80 percent, while 45 percent exceeded the plan by over 110 percent.

At the Transportation Enterprise in Shkoder, "Skoda" trucks fulfilled the service coefficient (in kilometers covered) during the first six months of 1959 as follows:

Group of Motor Vehicles in Relation to Kilometers Covered	Number of Motor Vehicles	Actual Km. Covered by Each	Daus on Service per Truck	
			Plan	Actual
20,000 - 80,000	40	25,620	126	142
80,000 -150,000	22	17,500	118	111
150,000 -200,000	70	15,360	115	103
	A v e r a g e		119	116

From the above data it can be seen that motor vehicles which exceed 100,000 kilometers cover an average of about 60 percent of the kilometers driven, as compared to motor vehicles that are within the norms for major repairs. For instance, the volume of work performed by a truck that has covered not more than 80,000 kilometers is 70 percent lar-

ger than that of a truck that has covered 150,000 - 200,000 kilometers. This is true for days of service. In the plan, the difference between motor vehicles that have covered 20,000 - 80,000 kilometers as compared with those that have covered 150,000 - 200,000 kilometers is only 11 percent (from 126 to 115 days) - but in reality the difference is actually 38 percent (from 103 to 142 days).

The reasons for this situation are as follows:

1) Motor vehicle transportation enterprises are eager to fulfill the plan in volume and don't exploit motor vehicles that have covered over 80,000 kilometers.

2) Vehicle drivers were changed too often. At the enterprise of Shkoder, 50 percent of the motor vehicles that covered over 100,000 kilometers had four-six different drivers, 20 percent had three drivers, 24 percent had two and only 4 percent had the same driver.

3) Major repairs were of poor quality, because technical repair regulations were not respected and the spare parts needed were in short supply. This explains why 71 trucks came back to the workshop before performing their planned norm.

The time spent by motor vehicles in the shops for major and medium repairs has influenced the non-fulfillment of the coefficient of technical readiness and, consequently, of the coefficient of service. For example, at the central workshop of the Ministry of Communications, a major repair (for motor vehicles using heavy oil) is performed in 34 days, but at motor park workshops it takes 50-60 days. Besides, the 34 days spent by heavy oil motor vehicles and the 26 days spent by gasoline motor vehicles in repair workshops are too a long period and could be shortened if "aggregate" methods (as in the Soviet Union) are used. The State Enterprise for Repair of Transportation Motor Vehicles (ndermarja shleterore e riparimeve automobilistike te komunikacionit; NSHRAK) must have a minimum reserve of motors and spare parts. This practice will increase the coefficient of service and the repair capacity of the central workshop. As a result, park workshops will not have to handle major repairs but can quickly perform medium repairs and technical services.

5) Technical services are not carried out as planned. The repair shops of transportation enterprises (during a six-month period) performed 6,888 No 2 technical services (SHT 2; sherbime teknike No 2) instead of the 7,444 that should have

been performed according to the amount of kilometers covered and 18,120 no 1 technical services instead of the 20,414 set in the plan norms.

There are internal reserves for reducing the coefficient of service. Each park performs its tasks differently. Out of the eight existing transportation enterprises, only three have exceeded the coefficient of service for the January-September 1959 period - are the enterprises of Vlore, Ura-Vajgurore, and Sarande. These three enterprises exceeded the coefficient of service by 68 percent, but the other five fulfilled only 53-62 percent of the coefficient. The Ministry of Internal Affairs park fulfilled a coefficient of service 28 percent larger than the average coefficient fulfilled by the eight enterprises of the Ministry of Communications.

d) Trailers. Trailers, used in transportation of goods, exceeded the plan but there still are unexploited internal reserves. Trailers represent only 30 percent of all motor vehicles. Their loads could be increased by 60 percent if two trailers were used on smooth roads. Asphalting and reconstruction of the Elbasan - Pishkash, Ulze - Burrel - Klos, and Fier - Vlore roads (not counting those already asphalted) will create good conditions for the wide use of trailers. Cost reduction is conditioned by the use of trailers, because one ton-kilometer moved by trailer costs 40 percent less than one ton-kilometer moved by truck.

e) Tires. Motor vehicle transportation enterprises can exploit reserves existing in the use of tires. In relation to other transportation enterprises, enterprises of the Ministry of Communications use tires as follows:

	12.00x22 Tire		9.00x2 and 260x20 Tires	
	Approved Norm	Actual (km)	Approved Norm	Actual (km)
Ministry of Communications Enterprises	25,000	23,373	21,000	27,100
Construction Enterprises	25,000	31,300	17,000	29,400
Ministry of Internal Affairs Park	-	-	21,000	25,000

The lifetime of a tire used on the same motor vehicle,

from the same park, on the same roads, varies according to the driver.

The Motor Vehicle Park in Vlore reports the folloving data:

Tire size	Norm Set Forth by Enterprise in km	Tires Not Fulfilling Norm		Tires Exceeding Norm by over 120 percent	
		Number Tires	Average KM Covered	Number Tires	Average KM Covered
12.00x22	18,000	75	15,300	48	26,100
12.00x22	20,000	16	18,100	26	29,500
12.00x22	22,000	14	18,900	17	30,500
12.00x22	27,000	26	22,100	18	37,700

Under the same conditions; 45 percent of the tires covered 70 percent more kilometers.

Tires sent for repair to parks and workshops of the Ministry of Communications are left lying outside in the open too long.

In motor vehicle transportation, costs can be reduced by using big trucks. Under the same conditions, the costs per ton-kilometer with a seven-ton truck (using heavy oil as fuel) are about 30 percent lower than the costs with a four-ton truck (using gasoline). Besides, when the trailer is used by the two types of trucks, the cost per ton-kilometer with a seven-ton truck is 40 percent lower.

In conclusion, the tasks of motor vehicle transportation workers are as follows: to save tires and fuel, keep the motor vehicle in good condition, improve the quality of repairs, avoid useless repairs and save every lek they can for the further development of the people's economy.

(Ekonomia Popullore, No 1, Jan-Feb 60, pp 25-29)

The motor vehicle transportation sector fulfilled the tasks set forth for 1959 by the Third Party Congress and the February Party CC Plenum. It also has improved quality indices for exploitation of the means of transportation.

The 1959 Plan for the transportation of goods was fulfilled 101.46 percent. Motor vehicle exploitation was increased 1.28 percent and during the January - September 1959 period, costs were reduced 65.5 million leks more than the plan called for. The maintenance and repair of motor vehicles was also improved.

Every transportation enterprise has its own repair shop and technical service crew. The coefficient of exploitation / [service] / of trucks was fulfilled 95.66 percent.

Only the motor vehicle parks of Sarande, Ura-Vajgurore, and Vlore fulfilled the plan. All other parks were behind the plan because of weak repair service and poor maintenance work. The trend in repair shops is to fulfill the plan in quantity. (Zeri i Popullit, 30 Jan 60, p 2)

2) New Roads

A new 17-kilometer road for motor vehicles - connecting Libohove and Polican with Gjirokaster - has been completed. Another road, eight kilometers long, is under construction. It will connect Pogon with Zagori, running through Polican and Sheper. It is expected that this road will be opened on 1 March 1960. (Zeri i Popullit, 2 Feb 60, p 3)

3) New Ship

A new merchant ship, the "Teuta", built at the Apuania Naval Works, in Marino di Carrara (Italy), arrived on 12 February 1960 at the Durres docks. The ship is part of the reparations for war damages to be paid by Italy to Albania, as provided by the Peace Treaty. She will carry both goods and passengers, has a capacity of 1,700 DTW tons and can carry 1,600 tons of cargo. She is equipped with modern machinery. (Bashkimi, 13 Feb 60, p 1)

C. COMMUNICATIONS

Radio Communications. The Administrative Conference of Radio Communications and the Conference of Plenipotentiaries, which met in Geneva, have closed their sessions. On 19 December 1959, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Albania in France Dhimiter LAMANI, representing

Albania, signed the International Agreement for Telecommunications and the Radio Communications Agreement adopted at the Conferences. (Zeri i Popullit, 24 Dec 59, p 2)

Communications Agreement Signed: Discussions between Albanianand East Germar delegations concerning conclusion of an agreement on air communications between Tirana and Berlin ended in Tirana. The agreement was signed by a representative of Albtransport for Albania and a representative of Deutsche Lufthansa and Interflug GmbH for East Germany. (Zeri i Popullit, 4 Feb 60, p 1)

New Radio Broadcasting Station. In Shijak, construction work has begun on a radio broadcasting station which is a gift from the Soviet Union. It will be bigger and more powerful than the existing one. The station will have a section for machines, a repair shop, a warehouse, administrative offices, broadcasting towers, and studios. It will cover a tract of 60 hectares. Some antennas 130 meters high, are to be built of structural metal. Sixty million leks have been invested in this project, and a four-story building will also be built to house the families of the station's staff. (Zeri i Popullit, 19 Dec 59, p 2)

Blue prints of Radio Broadcasting Station. The Drafting Institue of the PTT / Poste, Telefon dhe Telegraf; Mail, Telephone, and Telegraph / of the Soviet Union completed the drafting of blueprints for the radio broadcasting station which will be built in Tirana. This station will serve as a broadcasting center for programs beamed from Albania to foreign countries. (Bashkimi, 26 Feb 60, p 1)

VI. TRADE

A. Socialist Trade Sector. Through the socialist trade system, the population during 1959 bought (as compared with 1958) 29.8 percent more bread, 18.5 percent more macaroni, 28.4 percent more fats, 12.2 percent more milk, 19.3 percent more sugar, 12 percent more beer, 4.8 percent more cotton textiles, 11.5 percent more woolen textiles, 20.7 percent more furniture, 17.6 percent more soap, etc. (Ekonomia Popullore, No 1, Jan-Feb 60, p 4)

VII. FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS

A. Foreign Trade

Trade Agreement with the Soviet Union. As a result of negotiations held on 25 January 1960 in Moscow, an agreement for the delivery and exchange of goods during 1960 was signed by Albanian and Soviet Union representatives.

Under its terms, turnover of goods in 1960 will be increased. The Soviet Union will supply Albania with drilling machinery and electric power equipment, motor vehicles, "black" metals /not explained/ tubes, chemical fertilizers, wheat, consumer goods, and other goods needed by Albanian economy.

Albania will supply the Soviet Union with crude oil, bitumen, copper, plywood, tobacco and cigarettes, olives, canned fruit, and other goods. The agreement was signed by Kico NGJELA, Minister of Trade, for Albania, and N.S. POTOLICEV, Foreign Trade Minister of the Soviet Union. (BASHKIMI, 26 Jan 60, p 1)

Imports. The Party's CC Plenum of December 1955 decided to strenghten the saving system by curtailing the importation of goods. Exports have increased every year parallel to imports. Machinery, equipment and raw materials not found in Albania were imported from Socialist countries.

Many applications for import, made by enterprises and Ministries and checked by the State Plan Commission, were not justifiable. The Enterprise of the Ministry of Agriculture, ordered and imported agricultural equipment which still is at the warehouse.

On the Durres pier there are 12,000 tons of goods ordered since 1957 (such as gypsum, metallic slabs, kitchenware, thread), goods (such as buttons, razors, oil lamps) imported since 1958. Trade enterprises simply haven't picked them up. Many times such imports are ordered by various Ministries without being needed. And sometimes imported goods are unloaded with insufficient documentation or none at all, which makes distribution difficult.For this situation, ALBimport is responsible. (Zeri i Popullit, 28 Jan 60, p 2)

The Albanian ship "Skenderbeu" has arrived in Durres harbor with a load of various commodities and 1,445,000 grape-

vines shipped from Bulgaria. (Zeri i Popullit, 18 Feb 60,p 1)

Ships loaded with chemical fertilizers, grapevines, and spare parts for tractors have arrived at the Durres pier. The Bulgarian ship "Dobruvia" arrived from Bulgaria with a load of 522,000 grapevines of various types. The East German ship "Thaelman-Pioneer" is at the Durres pier with a shipment of fertilizers and insecticides. The Soviet ship "Argun" arrived with a load of 4,200 tons of chemical fertilizers.

During the first daus of January 1960, 4,500 tons of chemical fertilizers and insecticides; 1,136,775 grapevines; 33,176 olive plants; 38 plows and 542 boxes of tractor spare parts were unloaded in Albanian ports. (Zeri i Popullit, 12 Feb 60, p 1)

State Enterprise for the Distribution of Imported Machinery. "NSHSHMI" (Ndermarje shteterore e shperndarjes se maqinave te importit) has the task of supplying imported materials to construction enterprises, reclamation and irrigation projects, bitumen and oil production enterprises, road and housing construction enterprises, etc.

The "NSHSHMI" is working hard to handle the big volume of supplies to be distributed to various agencies. The enterprise has its warehouse close to the Durres Wharf for bulldozers, motor vehicles, agricultural combines, construction machinery, etc. Transportation of agricultural machinery has priority.

Unfortunately there are many implements that have been at the warehouse for months and even for years. Such is the case of three transportation machines, ordered by the State Mining Enterprise for Chromium in Bulgize ("NMSH"; Ndermarje Minerale Shteterore). They remained at the warehouse for a year. There still are two laboratory grinding mills, ordered by the Geological Enterprise of Tirana at the warehouse. They were imported in 1957. (Zeri i Popullit, 8 Dec 59, p 2)

B. CEMA

The CEMA Permanent Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation in the Oil and Gas Industry held its seventh meeting 21 - 26 January 1960. The Commission discussed ways

and means for the improvement of quality indices in the industry and set forth preliminary measures to be taken for the drafting of the 1975 plan. (Zeri i Popullit, 29 Jan 60, p 4)

VIII. GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

A. Collectivization of Agriculture

The Party's CC Plenum, held in December 1959, analyzed the fulfillment of the 1956-1959 budget plan and discussed the goals set forth for 1960. It also discussed the results attained in collectivizing rural areas and concluded that, in general, collectivization of agriculture has been almost achieved and that the tasks set forth by the Third Party Congress were fulfilled a year ahead of schedule.

Agricultural cooperatives now comprise 84 percent of the cultivated area in Albania. This constitutes an important achievement. The radical switch in agriculture liquidated first the exploiting class in rural zones, then opened the road to constructing Socialism.

Industrialization without collectivization of agriculture is not Socialism. Collectivization was not a spontaneous movement, and could not be an arbitrary one either. Preparatory work was necessary to develop agriculture, mechanize it, reclaim the swamps, fertilize the soil, improve seeds, and train adequate skilled cadres. All this work could not have been achieved without state assistance. Billions of leks were invested to attain the planned goals. Some 17,000 hectares of virgin land were reclaimed, 65,000 hectares improved, and 112,000 hectares irrigated. More than 3,800 tractors and 195 combines now assist the farmer in his work. More than 19,600 tons of chemical fertilizers were distributed to farmers in 1958, and 30,000 tons in 1959.

The gradual collectivization of agriculture progressed parallel to this state activity. The first collective farms in Albania were created in 1946 - seven cooperatives which opened the road to collectivization and set a pattern to be followed. At first, development was slow. The First Party Congress decided not to rush farmers into collective farms, but also not to stand still. Collectivization in that period

was not carried on, but existing collectives were strengthened. By 1955, industrial production had increased three times from what it was in 1950, and the country was thus prepared for better farm collectivization. Agricultural cadres were ready and collectives strong. The success in fulfilling the First Five-Year Plan opened the road for the collectivization drive for there was a technical basis for the change in agriculture.

At this stage collectivization was speeded up. The CC Plenum of December 1955, and later the Third Party Congress, decided that objective conditions existed for a rapid collectivization drive. The voluntary characteristic of membership in collective farms was kept all the way. The Third Party Congress had set forth that, by the end of 1960, 70 percent of all cultivated land should be organized in agricultural cooperatives of the artel type and 85 percent of the more simple type. Actually, collectivization in Albania was developed using the artel type, which now accounts for 84 percent of cultivated land. This means that the program is a year ahead of schedule. However the cooperative sector, today, does not include certain mountain regions where the problem of collectivization is not urgent.

Collectivization in Vlore Rreth comprises 96 percent of the cultivated area; in Lushnje Rreth, 96 percent; in Durres Rreth, 97 percent; in Berat Rreth, 90 percent; in Gjirokaster Rreth, 98 percent; in Gramsh Rreth, 90 percent; in Fier Rreth, 92 percent; in Korce Rreth, 86 percent; in Tepelene Rreth, 88 percent; in Erseke Rreth, 90 percent, etc.

The Socialist structure of agriculture made it possible to increase the area's specific weight and agricultural production in the socialist sector. On 31 December 1959, the Socialist sector in agriculture (comprising state sector and collective sector) included 86 percent of the over-all agricultural area, the private sector only 14 percent.

The December 1959 Plenum of the Party's CC set forth the goal of strengthening the organization of collective farms.

In 1959, general agricultural production was two times larger than in 1958, the area cultivated had increased from 221,000 hectares in 1938 to 405,000 hectares in 1959. Certain industrial plants, such as tobacco, cotton and sugarbeet, are raised on a large scale. (Petro DODE, Vice-President of the State Plan Commission, Zeri i Popullit, 19 Feb 60, pp 2-3)

Strengthening of Collective Farms. The Party's CC Plenum held 22 - 23 December 1959 stressed that Socialization of agriculture was completed during 1958 and 1959. This was an historical turn in agriculture. The task now consists of strengthening agricultural cooperatives. Collectives are new and do not know how to achieve effective Socialist organization and distribution of goods. Their agrotechnical level is low, and there are flaws within the cooperatives.

Strengthening collectives is not easy and cannot be achieved in a day or a month, with conferences and decrees. Party organs and organizations must strengthen the farmers Socialist [illegible] convictions in order to overcome the individual "contradictions" of cooperative members. Contradictions result in shortcomings in working conditions, low wages, and weak organization. The Ministry of Agriculture has the task of training and improving qualified cadres for agriculture. Medium and low cadres must be trained in state schools, at the expense of the cooperatives. Party organs are in charge of providing agricultural cooperatives with more qualified cadres. (Zeri i Popullit, 24 Dec 59, p 2)

Collectivization Achieved. By the end of October 1959, agricultural cooperatives were cultivating 82 percent of all arable land in Albania. Socialization of the land is now complete and the Socialization plan set forth by the Third Party Congress has been fulfilled one year ahead of schedule. (Ekonomia Popullore, No 1, Jan - Feb 60, p 3)

B. Agrarian Credit

The state assists agricultural cooperatives through grants of credit. In Korce Rreth, 13,625,000 leks were allocated for this purpose.

Another fund of 31,200,000 leks was approved by the state for long-term credits, to newly created collective farms, for the purchase of livestock and for construction expenses. A credit fund of 1,050,000 leks will be allocated for the purchase of sheep and heifers. Short-term credits totalling 85,900,000 leks will be granted to cooperatives for the mechanization of agricultural work and for seeds and chemical fertilizers. (Zeri i Popullit, 7 Feb 60, p 2)

C. State Committee for Collections

Since the annual collection plan has been fulfilled, the State Committee for Collections has decided that all surplus corn, corn flour, and corn by-products can be sold in the free market. (Zeri i Popullit, 17 Feb 60, p 1)

D. Welfare in 1960

Expenses for social security in 1960 (rest homes, camps, pensions, disability payments) will amount to 127,728,568 leks, whereas in 1959 they totalled 94,500,000 leks. (Zeri i Popullit, 10 Feb 60, p 3)

IX. LABOR FORCE

A. Training and Distribution

The development of production requires highly trained specialists and qualified workers: During 1956-1958 period, 21,000 young workers were trained and 35,480 improved their skills. By the end of 1958, the number of qualified workers had increased 58 percent (67 percent in mining and 75 percent in construction).

In the mining industry out every 100 workers, 75 are qualified (57 at the end of 1955). There is a shortage (24 percent) of workers in the upper categories (from the fourth category to the seventh), and an excess of workers in the lower categories. In mining, the need for seventh-category workers was fulfilled 61 percent; for the sixth, 66 percent; for the fifth, 76 percent. There are seven times more first-category workers than are actually needed.

In geology, the average qualification coefficient is 4 instead of 5.1 as planned. This discrepancy is a handicap to the increase in production. Shortcomings in industry, mines, communications and agriculture are caused by lack of qualified workers. (Zeri i Popullit, 12 Jan 60, p 1)

During 1959, 14,300 workers were trained and qualified, - that is, 22 percent more than in 1958 (3,000 workers in in-

dustry, 4,500 in agriculture, 2,400 in construction). Some 18,400 improved their professional skills, 13 percent more than in 1958. (Bashkini, 25 Dec 59, p 3)

B. Women

Today, 40,000 women are employed in various sectors of the economy, education, and culture, not counting the women employed in agriculture. In the city of Tirana, 81 percent of the workers in health institutions are women, 60,4 percent in education, 52 percent in trade, 60 percent in the handicraft industries, and 46,5 percent in industry. (Zeri i Popullit, 4 Feb 60, p 1)

In Korce Rreth there are 1,720 women working in industrial enterprises and handicraft cooperatives. Some 5,000 women are teachers. In trade, women account for 40 percent of the labor force and in health institutions for 62 percent. Women constitute 25 percent of the labor force in agricultural enterprises. There are 12,000 women members of agricultural cooperatives, and 300 women work in the dairy industry. (Puna, 19 Feb 60, p 1)

C. Labor Productivity, Production Costs, Turnover of Goods, Real Wages

Labor Productivity and Production Costs. The 1959 labor productivity plan was fulfilled 101 percent in industrial production, 95 percent in construction, and 113 percent in motor vehicle transportation.

During 1959, production costs as compared to 1958 were reduced 4 percent in industry, 6 percent in handicraft manufacturing, 8,8 percent in transportation, 6,5 percent in agricultural enterprises, 6,4 percent in state trade (turnover expenses), 2,8 percent in the Central Union of Consumers' Cooperatives, etc. Savings proceeding from production cost reduction amounted to 1,244 million leks.

Labor productivity in 1960 will be increased by 12 percent in industry and 19 percent in enterprises of the Ministry of Industry and Mines. Production costs in industry will be reduced 5 percent as compared to 1959, and the savings from production cost reduction will amount to 905 million leks.

In 1960, as a result of the production cost reduction, turnover expenses in trade will be reduced by 1,841 million leks. (Bashkimi, 25 Dec 59, p 3)

Turnover of goods. Turnover of goods during the four years of the Second Five-Year Plan was fulfilled 114 percent as compared with the goals set forth by the Third Party Congress and 100 percent as compared with the February 1958 Party CC Plenum.

The goals set forth by the Third Party Congress and the 1958 Party CC Plenum for better living conditions and a higher cultural level for the masses also were fulfilled. (Ekonomia Popullore, No 1, Jan-Feb 60, p 4)

Real Wages. At the end of 1959, real wages of workers and employees were 29 percent higher than in 1955, corresponding to the goal set forth by the February 1958 Party CC Plenum. (Ekonomia Popullore No 1, Jan-Feb 60, p 4)

X. OVERALL ECONOMIC SITUATION

A. Over-all Economic Plan Fulfillment and Production

On 30 January 1960, the Directory of Statistics of the State Plan Commission released a communique dealing with the fulfillment of the 1959 Plan.

1) Industry

In 1959, the general production plan was fulfilled 102.1 percent, exceeding the plan in value by 640 million leks.

The volume of general industrial production was increased 19.7 percent over 1958. Workers exceeded the planned level of production set forth for 1960 by the Third Party Congress by 2 percent.

The 1959 industrial production plan was fulfilled as follows: 100.3 percent in the Ministry of Industry;

97.1 percent in the Ministry of Mines and Geology; 100 percent in the State Collection Committee; 107.7 percent in the Central Union of Handicraft Cooperatives; 99.2 percent in the Central Union of Consumer Cooperatives.

In 1959, industrial production rose over 1958 as follows: 19 percent in the electric power industry; 11.5 percent in the petroleum industry, 11.1 percent in the coal industry; 32 percent in the bitumen industry; 23.9 percent in the chromium industry; 16.1 percent in the copper industry; 19.7 percent in the machine industry; 13.1 percent in the textile industry; 18 percent in the ready-made clothing industry; 15.2 percent in the leather and shoe industry, and 22.6 percent in the food industry.

The ratio of main industrial products (as compared with 1958) was as follows: electric power 118 percent; crude oil 118.9 percent; gasoline [benzine] 152.3 percent; refined gasoil 126.5 percent; bitumen 100.4 percent; coal 112.6 percent, chromium ore 123.1 percent; copper ore 120.4 percent; iron ore 199.8 percent; spare parts 117.8 percent; cement 95.6 percent; bricks 164 percent; tiles 125.1 percent; sawn lumber 107.1 percent; plywood 104 percent; furniture 127.5 percent; cotton cloth 107.3 percent; wool cloth 101.5 percent; wool blankets 146.8 percent; knitted goods 153.6 percent; stockings 136.1 percent; shoes and sandals 114 percent; industrial fats 103.5 percent; sugar 116.9 percent; macaroni 139.7 percent; beer 108.8 percent; fish preserves 93 percent; salami 155.3 percent, and cheese 131.6 percent.

In 1959, labor productivity rose over 1958 as follows: 17.8 percent in the petroleum industry; 15.4 percent in the bitumen industry; 9.3 percent in the copper industry; 27.3 percent in the chromium industry; 7.1 percent in the coal industry; 7.5 percent in the machine industry; 7 percent in the lumber industry; 11.2 percent in light industry.

The 1959 over-all plan in geological work was fulfilled 117 percent. As compared with 1958, 19.5 percent more krelius [not identified] drilling and 44.4 percent more "seismic" surveys were performed during 1959. (Ekonomia Popullore, No 1, Jan-Feb 60, pp 103-104)

2) Agriculture

Collectivization of agriculture continued to spread during 1959. Collectives accounted for 83.2 percent of the

cultivated farmland as against 76.2 percent at the end of 1958. The number of "rural economies" [agricultural cooperatives] reached 70.1 percent as against 63.2 percent at the end of 1958 [presumably in proportion to total farm units].

In 1959, 58 percent more new land was opened to cultivation than during 1958. The over-all harvested area was 104.9 percent as compared with 1958: 101.7 percent for bread grains, 118.7 percent for rice, 93.1 percent for cotton, 123.2 percent for tobacco, 107.6 percent for sugar beets, 110.6 percent for vegetables, and 117.7 percent for potatoes.

The preliminary data show that the yields of wheat, rye, corn, cotton, sugar beets, tobacco, vegetables, and potatoes were higher than in 1958.

Collections in 1959 were bigger than in 1958: 7.7 percent more bread grains were collected, 11.2 percent more cotton, 90.6 percent more sugar beets, 40.5 percent more tobacco, 9.8 percent more vegetables, 66.1 percent more potatoes, 8.3 percent more citrus fruit, 3.1 percent more meat, 35 percent more milk, and 13.7 percent more eggs.

State agricultural enterprises delivered more products to the state than in 1958: 78.3 percent more bread grains, 47.8 percent more cotton, 54 percent more sugar beets, 96.8 percent more potatoes, 3.1 percent more fruit, 172.7 percent more citrus fruits, 11.7 percent more meat, 23.5 percent more milk, and 5.8 percent more eggs.

In 1959, mechanization of agriculture continued to grow. There were 32.6 percent more 15-horsepower tractors than in 1958, 18.5 percent more combines and autocombines, 31.5 percent more tractor plows, 12.4 percent mor sowing machines. The volume of labor performed by the SMT's (in units) was 30.7 percent higher than in 1958. The SMT's and state agricultural enterprises performed 85.7 percent more spring plouring with mechanized implements than in 1958, 99.6 percent more deep plowing, 53.4 percent more autumn plowing, 59.5 percent more spring sowing, 11.5 percent more autumn sowing, 21.4 percent more hoeing, 30.6 percent more harvesting, and 86.3 percent more threshing of grain and rice.

The preliminary registration of livestock shows that the number of cows was 108.2 percent (as compared with 1958), sheep 100 percent, goats 105.9 percent, pigs 114.6 percent, bees 113 percent, and fowls 112.2 percent. (Ekonomia Popullore, No 1, Jan-Feb 60, pp 104-105)

3) Construction

In 1959, the General Investment Plan was fulfilled 91 percent, or 113.5 percent as compared with 1958. Amounts invested by the Ministry of Industry were 196 percent of those in 1958, the Ministry of Agriculture 118 percent, the Ministry of Communications 112 percent, the Ministry of Education and Culture 127 percent, the Ministry of Health 108 percent, and the communal economy 101.6 percent of 1958 amounts.

The over-all volume of the construction plan was fulfilled 102 percent, or 27 percent more than in 1958. The construction plan of the Ministry of Constructions was fulfilled 101.6 percent.

Work was performed on capital constructions of the Five-Year Plan, such as on hydroelectric plants in Shkopet and Bistrice; the Marinze-Memaliaj high-tension power line and substations; land amelioration in Myzeqe, Fier-Roskovec, Thumane, etc. In 1959 rerouting of Bistrice, Kala, and Gajdar brooks was completed. They now flow in a new common canal, through Cuke ravine, to the Ionian Sea. Reconstruction of the brick factories in Tirana, Durres, and Korce and of the hospitals in Lushnje and Gramsh was also completed. (Ekonomia Popullore, No 1, Jan-Feb 60, pp 105-106)

4) Transportation

The motor vehicle transportation plan was fulfilled 113.9 percent (in tons) and 101.6 percent (in ton-kilometers). The volume of transportation was 25.9 percent (in tons) and 26.1 percent (in ton-kilometers) bigger than in 1958.

The railway goods transportation plan wqs fulfilled 96.9 percent (in tons) and 93.8 percent (in ton-kilometers). The volume of transportation was 31.7 percent (in tons) and 34.1 percent (in ton-kilometers) larger than in 1958.

The maritime goods transportation plan was fulfilled 101 percent (in ton-miles). (Ekonomia Popullore, No 1, Jan-Feb 60, p 106)

5) Welfare

The material and cultural level of workers rose during 1959. According to preliminary data, the number of workers

and employees was 15 percent higher than in 1958, and their real wages were 8 percent higher.

Turnover of goods in Socialist trade rose 13.1 percent (foodstuffs 12.4 percent and industrial goods 14.5 percent). At the enterprises of the Ministry of Trade, turnover of goods rose 9.6 percent, in enterprises supplying workers 23.5 percent, and in the consumer cooperatives 17.9 percent.

One important measure for the improvement of the people's welfare was the April 1959 price reduction, corresponding to 1,515 million leks. Preliminary data show that the population was supplied with 29.8 percent more bread than in 1958, 18.5 percent more macaroni, 19.3 percent more sugar, 28.4 percent more fats, 8.6 percent more beans, 31.4 percent more rice, 12.2 percent more milk, 4.8 percent more cotton cloth, 11.5 percent more wool cloth, 5.7 percent more footwear, 24.4 percent more nails, 32.9 percent more window glass, 20.7 percent more furniture, etc.

State expenditures for housing were 17 percent higher than in 1958, 14.5 percent higher for social and cultural measures, and 27.1 percent higher for pensions.

Foreign trade increased during 1959. The general turnover of goods rose 11.8 percent over 1958, exports 16.5 percent, and imports 10.1 percent. (Ekonomia Popullore, No 1, Jan-Feb 60, pp 106-107)

B. Overall Economic Statistical Data

Statistical data which briefly indicate economic development during the 15 years of the people's rule are as follows:

General Information

	In:	1938	1958	1959 (Plan)	Percentages 1958 1938	Percentages 1959 1938
Annual Average Population	Thousand Inhabitants	1,040.3	1,506.6	-	145	-
Average Number Workers and Employees	Thousands	65 (1947)	119.5	190.5	277	293
National Income	Billion Leks	11.2	39.5		355	
General Industrial, Agricultural Production	Billion Leks	1.4	26.1	30.5	18.8 times	22 times
Production Means	Billion Leks	0.6	11.1	14.2	20 times	23.7 times
Consumer Goods	Billion Leks	0.8	14.9	16.3	17.8 times	20.4 times
General Agricultural Production	Billion Leks	12.8	20.7	32.3	162	252
Work Volume of the 3 Types of transportation	Thousand Tons	112.0	3,020.0 *	3,527.0 *	27 times	35 times
Capital Investments (at 1958 prices)	Million Leks	154.0	10,760.0	13,436.0	69.9 times	87 times
Goods Turnover (Retail) (respective year's prices)	Billion Leks	3.9	22.7	23.7	582	608

* 1958 and 1959 include only transportation means of the Ministry of Communications (Ekonomia Popullore, No 6, Nov-Dec 59, p 97)

Specific Weight of National Income, Production, and Circulation of Goods by Sectors

(in percentages)

	1938	1955	1958
I. National Income		100.0	100.0
1) Socialist Sector		51.7	82.2
State Sector		40.4	53.6
Cooperative Sect.		11.3	28.6
2) Private Sector		48.3	17.8
II. General Industrial Production	100.0	100.0	100.0
1) Socialist Sector		98.1	98.3
State Sector		75.4	75.8
Cooperative Sect.		22.7	22.5
2) Private Sector	100.0	1.9	1.7
III. General Agricultural Production	100.0	100.0	100.0
1) Socialist Sector		16.2	64.0
State Sector		6.6	7.7
Cooperative Sect.		9.6	56.3
2) Private Sector	100.0	83.8	36.0
IV. Retail Circulation of Goods	100.0	100.0	100.0
1) Socialist Sector		82.1	87.5
State Sector		47.0	56.4
Cooperative Sect.		35.1	31.1
2) Private and Rural Areas Sector	100.0	17.9	12.5

(Ekonomia Popullore, No 6, Nov-Dec 59, p 98)

Over-all Development of the People's Economy

(in percentages)

	1938	1950	1955	1958	1959 (Plan)
1) National Income	100.0	168.0	288.0	354.0	-
2) General Industrial Production	100.0	414.5	1,146.2	1,878.0	2,200.0
Production Means (Group A)	100.0	430.3	1,065.8	1,828.6	2,370.0
Consumer Goods (Group B)	100.0	402.2	1,208.8	1,916.4	2,040.0
3) General Agricultural Production	100.0	119.1	163.3	162.0	252.0
4) Total Transportation Volume	100.0	734.8	1,657.1	2,696.4	3,149.1
5) Total Circulation of Goods	100.0	187.0	357.7	582.2	867.0
6) Labor Productivity in Industrial Production		100.0	131.1	172.3	182.4

(Ekonomia Popullore, No 6, Nov-Dec 59, p 98)

General Industrial Production Increase Compared with Neighboring States

(in percentages)

Year	Albania	Greece	Yugoslavia	Italy	Turkey
1950	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1951	144.0	114.0	95.0	115.0	103.0
1952	197.0	114.0	95.0	116.0	116.0
1953	230.0	113.0	105.0	128.0	130.0
1954	247.0	160.0	120.0	139.0	141.0
1955	277.0	170.0	140.0	152.0	161.0
1956	300.0	176.0	154.0	163.0	166.0
1957	378.0	190.0	178.0	177.0	180.0
1958	-	-	-	-	-

(Ekonomia Popullore, No 6, Nov-Dec 59, p 99)

Production of Principal Industrial Products

		1938	1958	1959 (Plan)
1) Electric Power	Million Kwh	9.3	150	157
2) Crude Oil	Thousand Tons	108	403	550
3) Coal	" "	3.7	256	285
4) Chromium Ore	" "	7	201	252
5) Copper Ore	" "	8*	87	110
6) Iron Ore	" "	-	88.2	175
7) Spare Parts	Million Leks	-	100	105
8) Sawed Lumber	Thousand Cubic Meters	3	147	154
9) Bricks	Million Pieces	3.4	76	123
1o) Roof Tile	" "	o.7	18	36
11) Cotton Cloth	Million Linear Meters	0.36	22.26	23.3
12) Shoes and Sandals	Thousand Pairs	220	740	837
13) Macaroni	Tons	454	4,795	6,500
14) Sugar	"	610**	10,275	13,000
15) Beer	Thousand Hectoliters	4.5	51	53
16) Cigarettes and Tobacco	Tons	307	2,072	2,500
17) Cheese	"	723	2,819	4,255

* 1946
** 1950

(Ekonomia Popullore, No 6, Nov-Dec 59, - p 99)

Per Capita Production of Industrial Articles

		1938	1958	1959 (Plan)
1) Electric Power	Kwh	8,9	95.6	101.6
2) Crude Oil	Kg	10339	267.6	356.0
3) Coal	"	3.5	169.7	184.3
4) Chromium Ores	"	6.7	133.6	163.0
5) Copper Ores	"	-	58.1	71.1
6) Iron Ores	"	-	66.0	113.2
7) Sawed Lumber	Cubic Meters	3.0	97.5	99.6
8) Bricks	Pieces	3.3	50.4	79.6
9) Roof tile	"	0.6	12.2	23.3
10) Cotton Textiles	Linear Meters	0.3	14.8	15.1
11) Shoes and Sandals	Pairs	0.2	0.5	0.54
12) Macaroni	Kg	0.4	3.2	4.2
13) Sugar	"	-	6.8	8.4
14) Cigarettes and Tobacco	"	0.3	1.4	1.6
15) Beer	Liters	0.4	3.4	3.4

(Ekonomia Popullore, No 6, Nov-Dec 59, p 100)

Sown Surface and Agricultural Production

		1938	1958	1959 (Plan)
Total Sown Surface	Thousand Hectares	221.0	238.1	435.3
New Reclaimed Land	"	-	15.1	32.4
Bread Grains Production	Thousand Tons	185.4	273.0	453.3
Cotton Production	" "	0.1	17.3	22.7
Tobacco "	" "	2.0	8.0	12.0
Sugar Beet Production	" "	-	70.0	126.7
Potatoes Production	" "	3.6	16.0	58.9

(Ekonomia Popullore, No 6, Nov-Dec 59, p 100)

Livestock and Dairy Products

		1938	1958	1959 (Plan)
Horses and Donkeys	Thousand Head	109.4	118.4	
Cattle	" "	391.2	422.5	426.0
Cows	" "	113.2	129.4	138.4
Sheep	" "	1,573.9	1,661.9	1,888.8
Goats	" "	932.3	1,095.1	1,297.1
Pigs	" "	7.5	22.2	42.3
Milk Production	Thousand Tons	117.8	171.8	208.8
Meat Production (Liveweight)	" "	27.4	33.0	45.0

(Ekonomia Popullore, No 6, Nov-Dec 59, p 100)

Mechanization of Agriculture

		1938	1939	1959 (Plan)
Mechanized Work	Thousand Hectares	-	774.8	1,056.2
Tractors in Use (15 hp)	Units	30	2,904	3,800

(Ekonomia Popullore, No 6, Nov-Dec 59, p 100)

Increase of Agricultural Production Compared with Neighboring Countries

	1937 - 1938	1956 - 1957
Albania	100	176
Greece	100	147
Italy	100	134
Yugoslavia	100	101

(Ekonomia Popullore, No 6, Nov-Dec 59, p 101)

Volume of Construction and Tupes of Construction

(in million leks at 1958 prices)

	Over-all Construction Volume	Industrial	Land Reclamation and Irrigation	Cultural Constructions	Housing	New Constructions
1938	153.6	-	-	-	-	-
1945-1950 Period	9,132.4	865.8	484.4	321.9	260.7	1,932.8
1951-1955 Plan	14,815.4	5,291.5	1,511.5	1,386.3	2,259.1	4,367.0
1956	3,020.9	1,234.5	260.1	195.3	326.3	1,004.7
1957	3,732.4	1,333.7	352.6	273.8	520.9	1,251.4
1958	4,722.4	1,001.7	726.8	355.5	924.0	1,714.4
1959 Plan	5,904.0	-	-	-	-	-

(Ekonomia Popullore, No 6, Nov-Dec 59, p 101)

Investments

(in million leks at 1958 prices)

	Over-all Investments	Construction and Installation Volume	Machinery	Research and Projects	Various
1938	153.6	153.6	-	-	-
1945-1950 Period	9,132.4	4,434.3	3,067.0	-	1,631.1
1951-1955 Plan	25,302.0	14,815.4	7,394.4	813.6	2,278.6
1956	5,554.0	3,020.7	1,486.8	70.9	975.6
1957	7,176.0	3,732.4	2,129.4	75.7	1,238.5
1958	10,760.4	4,722.4	4,022.5	62.1	1,953.4
1959 (Expected Fulfillement)	12,210.0	6,000.0	3,750.0	-	2,460.0

(Ekonomia Popullore, No 6, Nov-Dec 59, p 101)

Welfare

(1938 = 100 percent)

	1950	1955	1958
Per Capita National Income	144.0	217.0	245.0
Workers and Employees' Real Wages	100.0	120.0	143.0
Peasants' Real Income (Per Capita)	100.0	125.0	139.0
Houses Constructed (1946 = 100 Percent)	837.7	3,063.6	4,837.9
Savings Deposit Increase (In Million Leks)	38.8	227.5	711.1
Increase in Number of Depositors (Thousand Persons)	37.4	93.0	198.0

(Ekonomia Popullore, No 6, Nov-Dec 59, p 102)

Distribution of Principal Goods Through Socialist Trade

		1950	1955	1958
1) Bread	Thousand Tons	59.2	74.2	91.6
2) Meat, Fish	" "	5.2	7.3	7.3
3) Fats	" "	1.7	3.6	4.1
4) Milk	Thousand Hecto-liters	25.7	51.0	88.9
5) Cheese, Cottage Cheese	Thousand Tons	0.6	1.3	2.4
6) Sugar	" "	3.9	7.1	9.1
7) Beans, Rice	" "	2.9	5.1	6.7
8) Vegetables	" "	5.9	14.1	16.9
9) Potatoes	" "	1.1	3.7	4.2
10) Cotton Goods	Million Linear Meters	6.1	11.9	17.9
11) Shoes, Sandals	Thousand Pairs	395	1,038	1,306

(Ekonomia Popullore, No 6, Nov-Dec 59, p 102)

XI. MILITARY INFORMATION

A. Personalities

On the occasion of the 42nd anniversary of the establishment of the Soviet Army and Navy, Col N.S. RURA (Kolonel), military attache at the Soviet Embassy in Tirana, gave a reception on 23 February 1960. It was attended by high-ranking Albanian officers. Col-Gen Beqir BALLUKU (Gjeneral-Kolonel) [Minister of People's Defense] was present and gave a speech praising the Soviet Army. (Zeri i Popullit, 24 Feb 60, p 1)

On the occasion of the 42nd anniversary of the establishment of the Soviet Army and Navy, Col-Gen Beqir BALLUKU (Gjeneral-Kolonel), Minister of the People's Defense, sent a message of congratulation to Marshal R.J. MALINOVSKIY, Minister of Defense of the Soviet Army. (Zeri i Popullit, 23 Feb 60, p 1)

A solemn meeting was organized in Tirana by the Ministry of the People's Defense and the Albania-Soviet Union Friendship Society, to celebrate the 42nd anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy. Generals and officers of the People's Army were present at the meeting, which was held at the State Estrade Theater. Col-Gen Beqir BALLUKU (Gjeneral-Kolonel), Minister of People's Defense, and Col. N.S. RURA, Soviet military attache in Tirana, were present. The meeting was opened by Lieut-Gen Sadik BEKTESHI (Gjeneral-Leitnant). Maj-Ge Dilaver POCI (Gjeneral-Major) gave a speech praising the Soviet Army. Col N.S. RURA thanked the participants in the name of the Soviet Army. Similar meetings were held all over the country. (Zeri i Popullit, 23, Feb 60, p 1)

On the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the foundation of the People's Army of [North] Korea, the [Albanian] Ministry of the People's Defense organized an evening reception at the Central House of the People's Army in Tirana. Generals and other officers of the Albanian Army participated. Maj-Gen Todi NACO (Gjeneral-Major) made a speech, stressing various episodes in the Korean War and praising the [North] Korean Army. (Zeri i Popullit, 7 Feb 60, p 1)

Maj-Gen Ndreko RINO (Gjeneral-Major) has written a book entitled Bloody Palm [literaly "Palm of the Hand and Blood"] (Pellembe dhe gjak). It includes ten short stories describing events of the Albanian National Liberation War, in which the author participated. (Zeri i Popullit, 7 Feb 60, p 3)

Col Gaqo KOLUMBI (Kolonel) wrote an article for Puna to mark the 24th anniversary on 21 February of the Bread Demonstration, which occurred in Korce. (Puna, 19 Feb 60, p 3)

B. Army Activities

The General Council of SHNUM and the SHN UM Council of the city of Tirana organized a meeting on the occasion of the 42nd anniversary of the foundation of the Soviet Army and Navy. Lieut-Col Sotir POLENKA (Kolonel-Leitnant), resident of the SHNUM for the city of Tirana, spoke at the meeting, praising the Soviet Army.

The Soviet military attache in Albania, Col N.S. RURA, who spoke after POLENA, thanked those who took part in the meeting. (Zeri i Popullit, 21 Feb 60, p 1)

The Union of Albanian Writers and Artists held a meeting in Tirana. Lieut-Col Vasil GJYLAMETI (Kolonel-Leitnant) made speech praising the Soviet Army and Navy.

Albanian People's Army members are sending their "brothers" in the Soviet Army letters of congratulations on the occasion of the celebration of the Soviet Army and Navy anniversary. (Bashkimi, 21 Feb 60, p 1)

ILLUSTRATIONS

1. View of Gogo NUSHI, member of the Politburo of the Party CC and president of the Council of Trade Unions, speaking at the conference of the United Central Council of Trade Unions in Tirana. (Zeri i Popullit, 2 Feb 60, p 1)

2. Panormaic view of buildings constructed for mine workers at Pishkash. (Zeri i Popullit, 4 Feb 60, p 2)

3. View of the new cargo ship "Teuta" at the Durres pier. (Zeri i Popullit, 13 Eeb 60, p 1)

4. View of a Soviet drilling supervisor and of an Albanian well foreman, working together. (Zeri i Popullit, 14 Feb 60, p 1)

5. Photographs of mine workers. (Puna, 19 Feb 60, p 1)

6. Panoramic view of the copper processing plant at Krbnesh. (Per Bujqusine Socialiste, No 2, Feb 60, inside cover)

7. Viewof machinery being installed at the copper processing plant at Krbnesh. (Per Bujqesine Socialiste, No 2 Feb 60, inside cover)

8. View of the new electric power substation at Rubik. (Per Bujqesine Socialiste, No 2, Feb 60, inside cover)

9. View of mine workers from the iron and nickel ore mine at Pishkash. (Zeri i Popullit, 21 Feb 60, p 1)

10. View of women from the Maliq-Goce agricultural cooperative diggin irrigation canals..(Bashkimi, 28 Feb 60, p 1)

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1029