

JPRS 70087

3 November 1977

TRANSLATIONS ON EASTERN EUROPE  
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL, AND MILITARY AFFAIRS  
No. 1468

**DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A**  
Approved for Public Release  
Distribution Unlimited

Reproduced From  
Best Available Copy

U. S. JOINT PUBLICATIONS RESEARCH SERVICE

20000317 128

EAST

EUROPE

#### NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

#### PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22151. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available through Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio, 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA SHEET	1. Report No. JPRS 70087	2.	3. Recipient's Accession No.
4. Title and Subtitle TRANSLATIONS ON EASTERN EUROPE - POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL, AND MILITARY AFFAIRS, No. 1468		5. Report Date 3 November 1977	6.
7. Author(s)		8. Performing Organization Rept. No.	10. Project/Task/Work Unit No.
9. Performing Organization Name and Address Joint Publications Research Service 1000 North Glebe Road Arlington, Virginia 22201		11. Contract/Grant No.	
12. Sponsoring Organization Name and Address  As above		13. Type of Report & Period Covered	14.
15. Supplementary Notes			
16. Abstracts  The serial report contains articles on official party and government pronouncements and writings on significant domestic political developments; information on general sociological problems and developments in such areas as demography, manpower, public health and welfare, education, and mass organizations; and articles on military and civil defense, organization, theory, budgets, and hardware.			
17. Key Words and Document Analysis. 17a. Descriptors <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> International Affairs                      Propaganda <input type="checkbox"/> Albania    Political Science <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bulgaria    Sociology <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Czechoslovakia    Military Organizations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> East Germany <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hungary <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poland <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Romania <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yugoslavia  17b. Identifiers: Open-Ended Terms          17c. COSATI Field/Group 5D, 5K, 15			
18. Availability Statement Unlimited Availability Sold by NTIS Springfield, Virginia 22151		19. Security Class (This Report) UNCLASSIFIED	21. No. of Pages 67
		20. Security Class (This Page) UNCLASSIFIED	22. Price PCA04

TRANSLATIONS ON EASTERN EUROPE  
 POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL, AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1468

CONTENTS

PAGE

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Honecker's Toast To Husak at 4 October Berlin Dinner  
 (Erich Honecker; NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 5 Oct 77) ..... 1

BULGARIA

Civil Defense Magazine Dwells on Radiation Contamination  
 (Kostadin Stoychev; GRAZHDANSKA OTBRANA, 1977) ..... 4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Slovak Party Secretary Stresses Need To Influence Youth  
 (L. Pezlar Interview; SMENA, 20 Oct 77) ..... 9

Athens Government's Attitude Toward Greek Emigres Criticized  
 (Jan Hrobar; RUDE PRAVO, 14 Oct 77) ..... 11

CPCZ's Fojtik Speaks at October Exhibition in Prague  
 (Jan Fojtik; RUDE PRAVO, 21 Oct 77) ..... 12

Briefs

Cypriot Official's Visit 15  
 Agreement With Costa Rica 15  
 New Canadian Ambassador 15  
 New Nepalese Ambassador 15

EAST GERMANY

Coexistence, Detente Cannot Abolish Class Struggle  
 (Max Schmidt; East Berlin Domestic Service, 10 Oct 77)... 16

CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
GDR Greetings To PDRY on Revolution Anniversary (NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 14 Oct 77) .....	19
Briefs	
GDR-Algerian Friendship .....	20
 HUNGARY	
Berecz Makes Obeisance To October Revolution (J. Berecz; PARTELET, 1977) .....	21
Attack on Ambulance Service Draws Mixed Responses (MAGYAR HIRLAP, 21, 22 Sep 77) .....	29
Head of Service Refutes 'Fuel Saving Premium', Bela Bencze Interview Unfitness of Vehicles Admitted, Ministry to Investigate	
Hungarian-Soviet Cooperation in Health Affairs To Increase (MAGYAR HIRLAP, 25 Oct 77) .....	35
 POLAND	
Military Detente, Neutron Bomb, MBFR Discussed (Janusz Reiter; ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 15 Sep 77) .....	36
Psychological Effect Caused by Mass Destruction Weapons (Boleslaw Palewski; GRAZHDANSKA OTBRANA, 1977) .....	40
 ROMANIA	
Amended Decree on Composition of Peoples Councils Organs (BULETINUL OFICIAL, 8 Oct 77) .....	42
Decree Changes Number of Electoral Districts (BULETINUL OFICIAL, 8 Oct 77) .....	44
Actor's Drunkenness Causes Cancellation of Play (E. Comarnescu; INFORMATIA BUCURESTIULUI, 4 Oct 77) .....	45
Briefs	
Orthodox Church Official .....	46
Award for Ana Aslan .....	46

CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

YUGOSLAVIA

University Students' Summer Military Training Appraised (Various sources, various dates) .....	47
Early Risers at Derventa, by Z. Antic	
Hair Styles at Pazaric	
On Range at Obrenovac	
Inspection Visits	
Bosnian Commission Issues Statement on Islamic Faculty Plaque (Belgrade Domestic Service, 18 Oct 77) .....	56
Impact of Western Fashion Fads on Young People Discussed (Teodor Andjelic; NEDELJNE INFORMATIVNE NOVINE, 11 Sep 77) .....	57

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

HONECKER'S TOAST TO HUSAK AT 4 OCTOBER BERLIN DINNER

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Oct 77 p 2 AU

[Toast by Erich Honecker at a dinner in honor of the CSSR delegation led by CSSR President and CPCZ Central Committee Central Secretary Gustav Husak, at the Berlin State Council building on 4 October]

[Text] Dear Comrade Gustav Husak! Dear Comrade Lubomir Strougal! Dear Czechoslovak Comrades and Friends!

Permit me, Dear Czechoslovak Comrades, to express once more our great joy at your visit to our country. We are most deeply satisfied with its results. The friendship and cooperation between our two countries have been given a new impetus.

We have concluded a new treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. We have had a valuable exchange of opinions about a wide range of questions, and our views are in complete agreement. The next goals and tasks of our cooperation have been mapped out. One can well continue to build on such foundations. The days of your stay in the GDR were enriched by the cordial meetings with the working people in Berlin and Magdeburg. We have fulfilled the working people's expectations. Being close fellow combatants and loyal allies, we are inseparably united by common goals on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and of Proletarian internationalism.

New Dimensions for Cooperation

Through the latest friendship treaty the basic lines have been charted for developing our fraternal relations into the 21st century. Its content is in line with our people's very own interests and strengthens the entire community of socialist states. It opens up new dimensions for cooperation between the two fraternal parties, states and peoples. It is gratifying that we have signed this important treaty in the year of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. It initiated those changes in the world which include the victory of socialism in our two countries.

The new constitution of the Soviet country is impressive evidence of the world historic role of the CPSU and the USSR. This document, drafted under the guidance of our friend and comrade, Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, is rightly called a manifesto of the epoch of communist construction. Discussed by the people, emerged from the will of the people, the constitution reflects the tremendous achievements of the Red October. It shows with profound clarity that only in socialism and communism can democracy, freedom and human dignity be concretely guaranteed and can they richly develop in life.

Dear Comrades! In our talks we were able to proceed with satisfaction from a successful balance sheet of the development of our relations. We have created a durable alliance based on the community of class interests and class aims. Particularly during the past few years our cooperation in the political economic and scientific sphere has acquired broader dimensions. Out state agreements, and last but not least, the meeting with Comrade Gustav Husak in Lany, have borne rich fruit.

Firm links are developing between collectives of the enterprises, installations and social institutions. In our opinion, the friendship and partnership relations between the Bezirk leaderships of our parties are also useful. Yesterday at the Palace of the Republic we witnessed the cultural program that was performed jointly by CSSR and GDR artists. It was an extract from the many different aspects of our two fraternally linked peoples' life together.

Let me single out once more from our talks and the new treaty a goal for which we work with all our energy and which moves all people. That is the safeguarding of peace, that is the necessary efforts for detente and disarmament. As you know, the resistance of the opponents of detente has not declined but on the contrary has substantially increased. All the more emphatically do we pursue our constructive course of socialist foreign policy, fighting at the side of the Soviet Union, which is the strongest bulwark of world peace, and of the other fraternal countries for the implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence as general norm of the relations between states with different social systems.

Today the meeting of the CSCE participating states opened in Belgrade. We, too, will do all we can to insure that this meeting makes its contribution to the further implementation of the Helsinki final act. It can and should give a new impetus to the process of detente and to the development of international cooperation.

We are attentively following the events in other parts of the world where imperialism is trying to preserve or rest its dwindling influence through political, economic and military pressure, through interference in the internal affairs of other countries. Our answer to this is to strengthen the solidarity with the countries struggling for their national and social liberation, and to support the peoples in their struggle for their just goals.

Gratification By Great Successes in the CSSR

Dear Czechoslovak Comrades! We are gratified by the great successes that our socialist neighbor country is achieving in all sectors of life in implementing the 15th CPCZ Congress decisions. We wish the fraternal Czechoslovak people great new victories on the further road of building the developed socialist society.

Let us drink

--To the further flourishing of our socialist neighbor country, the CSSR,

--To the unbreakable friendship and universal cooperation between the SED and the CPCZ, between the GDR and the CSSR peoples,

--To the 60th anniversary of the Great October,

--To the Central Committee of the CPCZ and its general secretary, the outstanding statesman and time-tested Marxist-Leninist, our friend and comrade, Bustav Husak,

--To your health, dear Comrade Lubomir Strougal, dear Czechoslovak Comrades.

CSO: 2300

## BULGARIA

### CIVIL DEFENSE MAGAZINE DWELLS ON RADIATION CONTAMINATION

Sofia GRAZHDANSKA OTBRANA in Bulgarian No 8, 1977 pp 30-31

[Article by Kostadin Stoychev: "Establishing Radioactive Contamination"]

[Text] A large quantity of radioactive substances is released in a nuclear explosion, capable of contaminating the air, the area, the people, the armaments, equipment, and all other items outside the shelters.

The fission particles of substances constituting the nuclear charge are the main source of radioactive contamination. Most of the them are beta or beta-gamma active. Each of the fission particles experiences an average of three to four beta decays accompanied by the release of one or two gamma quanta. The composition of the fission products at any given moment following the nuclear explosion depends on the length of time following the explosion. One minute after the explosion, the overall beta activeness of the fission particles is approximately 2.5 times higher than the gamma activeness. Roughly, in this case the beta activeness of A could be determined with the help of the following correlation:

$$A = 10^8 q \text{ (curies)}$$

Where q is the trotyl equivalent of the nuclear blast in tons.

The main sources of beta radiation in the first five hours following the explosion are the following: iodine--134; lanthanum--142; praseodymium--145, and others; of gamma radiation: cesium--135; iodine--134; lanthanum--141; tellurium--133 and strontium--92, along with other isotopes whose half decay (Half-decay time) ranges from 2 minutes to 1.5 hours.

Radioactive contamination is characterized by the extent of the radiation (power of the dose) R and the extent of contamination (contamination intensity) Q.

The radiation level is measured with the unit R/h (roentgens per hour) or MR/h (milliroentgens per hour); the contamination level is measured in

terms of decay/minutes per square centimeter or, based on gamma radiation (the gamma method) with the MR/h unit.

It has been established that the radiation level is proportional to the level of contamination and depends on the size of the contaminated area and the height above the surface of the sector where the measurement is taken.

With a radiation extent of  $R = 1$  R/h measured at a height of one meter over the surface of the contaminated sector (with a minimal dimension of 8 x 8 meters) the level of contamination of the area would be  $Q = 2.22 \times 10^7$  decay/minutes per square centimeter or  $Q = 1 \times 10^{-2}$  curies/square centimeter = 0.1 curies/square meter (bearing in mind that one curie =  $3.7 \times 10^{10}$  decay/seconds.)

This enables us to determine with adequate accuracy the level of contamination of the area, knowing the radiation level, as follows:

$$Q = 2.22 \times 10^7 \times R \text{ decay/min per cm}^2$$

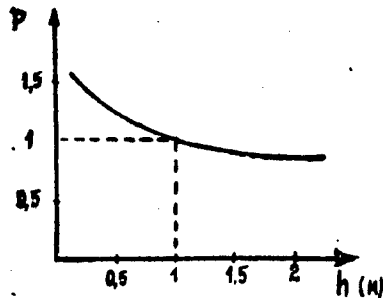
$$R = 2.22 \times 10^7 \times \text{minutes per square centimeter/x/grams.}$$

In which R is the radiation level in R/h.

Field dosimetric measurements are among the basic measures implemented to protect the people in the immediate vicinity of the area contaminated with radioactive substances or outside the area should they be in contact with contaminated objects (such as combat and other equipment, fittings, and so on, removed from the contaminated area). Men and animals could become contaminated in two ways: through external or internal radiation created by the radioactive substances which have penetrated the body through the air, water, or food. The following measurements are made for these two methods of contamination of humans and animals:

- a. Roentgenometric, enabling us to determine the ionizing action of radioactive radiation affecting the body from the outside;
- b. Radiometric, enabling us to determine the quantity (concentration) of radioactive substances in food products, water, fodder, and others, which penetrating the body, radiated from the inside.

The radiation level over the contaminated area is measured by a roentgenometer. An important prerequisite in roentgenometric measurements is for the instrument or its sounding device (if it has one) to be located 1 meter above the surface of the contaminated area and for its screen to be closed, i.e., kept in the "L" position. Should such requirement be violated the results would be misleading, for at a different height the values of the radiation level change. The change in the radiation level based on the height of measurement is shown in the following figure:



In this case we accept that at a 1 meter height the radiation level will be equal to one. Obviously, at a height of 0.1 meters the radiation level will be 1.5 times greater than at the 1 meter level. Such a curve is valid with an average gamma radiation energy  $E = 0.7$  Mev.

With daily control of the radiation level, should there be no radioactive contamination, the instrument will record nothing but the radioactive background which is almost constant at any given spot. Any change in the background level confirms the existence of a radioactive source, whether radioactive contamination of the area or a radioactive cloud, either approaching or drifting away. In order to determine specifically whether or not radioactive matter has been deposited at the place of the measurement two additional measurements are taken. The height at which the instrument (or sound) is placed, in this case, is not 1 meter but 1-2 centimeters above the surface. The first measurement is with a closed instrument (or sound) window; the second is taken with an open window. A difference of the results would indicate contamination. Coincidence of results would mean absence of contamination.

The radiometers are used to determine the amount of radioactive substances accumulated on the surface of the equipment, fittings, other objects, food products, fodder, and water. The essential aspect of radiometric measurements is that they are made outside the contaminated area in a place where the radioactive background is normal or nearly normal, while the instrument or the sound are used with a closed window (the screen is in the L position) at a height of 1-1.5 centimeters above the surface of the contaminated object.

The radioactive contamination of the air in the ground level of the water and equipment may be determined approximately in curie/square centimeters or decay/minutes per square centimeter, or in curie/liter, and so on, by measuring the radiation level.

This, an approximate evaluation of the concentration (C) of the radioactive dust in the air, at the traces of the radioactive clouds at the time of precipitation, could be obtained on the basis of the following relation:

$$C = 5 \times 10^{-10} \times R \text{ curie/liters}$$

In which R is the radiation level in MR/h.

In addition to the contamination caused by the precipitation of the radioactive dust from the cloud, the air on the surface stratum could be contaminated also as transportation and other machines move within the contaminated area, in dry weather. The maximum concentration of radioactive dust in the air raised by the machines and equipment equals approximately one five-hundredth of the radiation level measured along the route of the movement at the time of determination of the concentration of radioactive substances in the air, i.e.,

$$C = R/500 \text{ microcuries/liter}$$

In which R is the radiation level in R/h.

In radioactive cloud precipitation, the average contamination density (Qt) of standing equipment in the precipitation area is determined according to the dependence:

$$Q_t = 2 \times 10^6 \times R \text{ decay/cm}^2$$

In which R is the radiation level of the area in R/h.

Comparing this dependence with dependence (I) we see that the average equipment contamination density is approximately 10% of the initial area contamination.

The moment the equipment is moved its level of contamination is lowered as a result of the vibrations and the blowing off of the dust. In this case the surface contamination will be 60-40% of the initial one for clean surfaces, and up to 100% for greased surfaces.

In a contamination of the surface of the human body (the skin) the measured radiation level (providing that it has been measured outside the contaminated area and that the measurement was made 1-1.5 centimeters above the surface of the body) could be converted into contamination density Q with the following dependence:

$$Q = 70 \times 10^6 \times R \text{ decay/min per cm}^2$$

In which R is the radiation level (measured 1-1.5 centimeters above the surface of the human body) in R/h.

Or else, should we wish to convert the established radiation level under the above mentioned circumstances into microcuries per square centimeter we would use the dependence:

$$Q = 30 \times R \text{ microcuries/cm}^2$$

The following dependence is used for an approximate assessment of the radioactive contamination of the water (should it become necessary to determine the concentration of radioactive substances C in it):

$$Cs = K \times 10^{-6} \times R \text{ curies/liters}$$

In which R is the radiation level measured above the water surface in MR/h (with an even contamination of the water volume); K is the multiplier which depends on the height at which the radiation level has been measured and on the gamma radiation energy.

With gamma radiation energy  $E = 0.7$  Mev, and a measurement taken 1 meter over the water surface  $K = 1.40$ . Should the measurement take place by dipping the instrument's sound in the water the value of the multiplier K will be 0.65.

All such cases in determining radioactive contamination provide no more than orientational assessment of the contamination of various sites.

The precise determination of the radioactive contamination of the site with the help of samples is done by the Civil Defense radiometric laboratories.

5003  
CSO: 2200

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SLOVAK PARTY SECRETARY STRESSES NEED TO INFLUENCE YOUTH

Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 20 Oct 77 p 3 AU

[Interview with L. Pezlar, member of the Slovak Communist Party Presidium and Central Committee secretary; by E. Herzogova: "On Education, Training and Closely Related Problems; at the Birth of the Future"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted on need for comprehensive communist education at all school levels]

Question: We turn to the effective barriers we are building to hamper the influence of bourgeois propaganda which is trying to confuse the minds of our girls and boys; there is enough to do in this field.

Answer: In the current class-divided world in which a hard struggle is taking place between the forces of progress headed by the international socialist system on the one hand and the anachronistic social systems headed by the imperialist countries on the other, there are no impenetrable barriers. This battle includes the ideological struggle which, in the view of certain authors, has grown into a total war of ideas. The human mind is being constantly bombarded from all the sides with various theories, views and concepts. Ideological subversion has become a popular arm of our class and ideological adversaries--that is, they throw doubt on and upset those values in the minds of our people and particularly the young which are linked with the socialist social system, with Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

Under these conditions the most effective barrier is a determined ideological struggle, an intense educational process in which knowledge becomes ideological values in the mind, a profound personal conviction of the correctness of the socialist social system, its historical advantages and the prospects it offers, particularly to youth. The young have not lived through the hard class struggles of the preceding generations of revolutionaries, and therefore they take a different approach to the values of socialist society: for them these values are no longer the goal of the struggle but a natural thing. Only a purposeful, intense educational process can compensate for this lack of personal experience.

The most effective barrier is the all-out activity of the young. It was not fortuitous that V. I. Lenin stressed that the young generation "...must choose all the tasks of their education in such a way that in any village or town the young daily carry out in practice one or another task of common work be it ever so small or simple."

Question: However, the way of thinking of the young who do not have experience from life often obstinately opposes the views of the older ones. You, too, have had such experience as a teacher, politician and father, haven't you?

Answer: Naturally, I also have had such experience both as a teacher and as a father. Each generation contributes something new to the social movement. It takes a different approach to the social values and it must solve different tasks. However, no generation can successfully develop its activity through dismantling the permanent values created by its predecessors; on the contrary, it must improve these values. From the viewpoint of the historical movement and progressive development it is senseless to pit the individual generations against each other. In the period of the crisis certain people pitted against each other the generation which built socialism in hard revolutionary struggles and the present young generation. They did so for a political purpose, trying to destroy the socialist social system, trying to politically confuse the young. I agree that the one and only way out which safeguards the continuity of the generations is creative activity and, with regard to the youth, intense ideological-educational activity.

If sometimes the young people do not understand us, it is not always their fault; obviously we have not managed to correctly explain things to them and win them over. I think that with the present young generation the emotional bond with the values of socialism is weaker than that of the preceding generation, since the present generation got them laid into the cradle and they consider them self-evident things. Therefore, we must use far more profound arguments in our current work with the young. By this I do not want to underrate the influencing of the young people's feelings but I am thinking of a higher quality of the argumentation pursued in working with the young. Persuasion and winning them over must not be replaced by a system of prohibitions and commands, or by reproaches and preachings.

Question: Sometimes I think that we are too meticulous as far as a possible wrong view or a faulty step of a young man is concerned. After all, everyone learns through experience.

Answer: We all have the task to create the conditions in which the young will learn to discern a correct view from a wrong one, a false value from a true and permanent one, so that the young people should gradually acquire the inevitable experience also through recognizing their own mistakes and errors. To put it into other words: we will save no one from mistakes and errors by not giving him sufficient room for independent activity, thinking and decisionmaking in accord with his age and possibilities.

My son, too, often disagrees with me; he frequently belittles my experience and what I have lived through, and the only thing he accepts are arguments.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

ATHENS GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE TOWARD GREEK EMIGRES CRITICIZED

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Oct 77 p 6 AU

[Report by Jan Hrobar: "Greece Still Waiting for a Revival of Democracy, Freedom and Human Rights: The Rope in the Hanged Man's Home"]

[Excerpts] There are now some 7,000 members of the Greek political emigration living in Poland, and among the great many applications for permission to return to Greece only about 150 are being granted annually. The situation is similar or even worse with respect to other countries. For example, possibly not a single application of a member of the Greek emigration from Bulgaria has been granted. And what is involved is not just permitting them to return but also granting the returnees full civil and democratic rights. This remains an unsolved problem.

Friends in Athens also have shown me some of the things that the local press has written or is still writing about Czechoslovakia, how some freckle in our life which somebody does not like is being blown up to incredible proportions. This does not involve neofascist press products; their solicitude for Czechoslovakia need not worry us at all. It is unbelievable how the governmental and official communications media at one time leaned over backwards in their solicitude for human rights in Czechoslovakia, and they are not letting their pens drop this seasonal topic today, either. Any stupidity is good enough for them to dip their pens again and again into the inkpot of human rights; it is only about their own humanitarian affairs, problems that are downright outrageous and involve broad strata of Greek people, that the bourgeois press and, naturally, also the official communications media in Athens are tiptoeing around. And we can notice the same, admirably solidaristic approach throughout the entire Western bourgeois propaganda, which within the premeditated human rights campaign does not waste one single word about the discriminatory approach of Greek authorities to the members of the Greek emigration. What a wide scope of activities would this offer precisely those U.S. senators who are searching for violations of human rights, for cases in which contacts among members of one nation and the unification of separated families are being made impossible everywhere but in those places where such problems exist and require an urgent solution.

The Greek and the entire Western bourgeois propaganda are acting with respect to violations of the most fundamental human rights by the authorities of their own countries precisely in keeping with the proverb, also well known in Greece, that in the hanged man's house nobody mentions the rope.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CPCZ'S FOJTÍK SPEAKS AT OCTOBER EXHIBITION IN PRAGUE

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Oct 77 pp 1, 2 AU

[Speech by Jan Fojtík, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, at the festive opening of the exhibition "Lenin--October--the Present" on 20 October in the V. I. Lenin Museum in Prague, which was also attended by CPCZ Central Committee department heads Antonín Vávra and Vasil Bejda: "The Topical and Binding Nature of Lenin's Legacy"]

[Excerpts] Today the CSSR is a firm and active part of the large family of countries of the world socialist community. In keeping with the exacting, magnificent program adopted at our party's 15th congress last year, the CSSR is successfully developing into an advanced socialist society.

It is known that this is happening precisely because the CPCZ is loyal to Leninism and all its principles: because it sees the purpose of all its activities in infinite devotion to the cause of the workers class; because it is the party of the most self-sacrificing patriots and incorruptible internationalists.

The process of building the new society, and particularly that of forming the new man, is most complicated; it cannot avoid searching and mistakes. The principled attitude must always be bound up with patience and a sensitive appraisal, which of course has nothing in common with tolerance of hostility. Nothing can be worse than treason, than apostasy. Our movement always had to pay for apostasy with retreats, chaos, useless losses and even defeats. We saw this toward the end of the 1960's. And we have drawn the only possible conclusion: if we want to proceed toward further advancing socialism, toward our country's prosperity and the consolidation and guarantees of the achieved freedoms and all revolutionary achievements, as well as toward insuring the Czechoslovak people's sovereignty in the way its foundations were laid 3 decades ago by our socialist revolution--then we must not tolerate any attempts at or any deformations of our principles; we must not tolerate any form of opportunism or revisionism; we must firmly and unwaveringly hold up the banner of Lenin's doctrine, the banner of October, the banner of proletarian internationalism.

May it act ever so aggressively, anticommunism today is on the defensive all over the world. Since the October Revolution imperialism has suffered a series of defeats and it has finally lost the historical initiative. We must not be confused by the fact that from the very moment the world socialist community was formed, the endeavors of anticommunism have increased; it has been perfecting its subversive activity against our movement, and particularly against the Soviet Union and all countries of real socialism, and it is searching for each and every way to stop the progressive course of history.

One of these ways is the unleashing of a psychological war, the organizing of ideological subversions, which is indivisibly bound up with the efforts to destabilize the social situation in the socialist countries and to foist on them the obsolete capitalist way of life. For this dirty work the anti-communist centers are hiring various renegades and "dissidents," all those Peolikans, Mlynars and Kohouts; and, as is becoming apparent, they are sparing no expense in this respect. They are also not choosy about what means they use: they orient themselves toward anyone who, for this reason or that, harbors a grudge against socialism, against his socialist fatherland; toward anyone who has become estranged from his people. Anyone is good enough for them. They even present the criminal and antisocial elements as political heroes and when their subversive activity is prosecuted by our state according to the law, they turn these people into martyrs, into victims of the "fight for human rights." It seems to be one of the main topics of the Western communications media.

Is it a farce, a comedy? It would be, were it not for the fact that mankind on all continents is suffering under the mass crimes of imperialism which remain unpunished and are even protected by the state repressive apparatuses of imperialism and its mercenary ideological advocates; were it not for the fact that the mass suppression of fundamental human rights in civilized and cultured countries of advanced capitalism--and we leave aside the terrors casually occurring on the periphery of the world capitalist system--is being pursued behind the screen of so-called democracy, which democracy makes it possible to watch either helplessly--or else brazenly and hypocritically, under the pretext of protecting individual and other freedoms--the aggressiveness and expansion of the reactionary forces of imperialism which today or tomorrow, at any time in the near future, can cast mankind into a catastrophe. [sentence as published]

Today some quarters are attacking our party precisely because we have learnt from the mistakes and defeats of the past, because we are consistently taking the Leninist road, building a firm socialist state and developing our own, socialist democracy--and because there can be not the least doubt about this development in any respect. Some are calling this Leninist course of ours a "harsh" and "dogmatic" course. This criticism will not confuse us; we know it from experience. We will consistently and creatively implement Marxism-Leninism and simultaneously consolidate our alliance and all-round

cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community. Therein we see our foremost task, our most honorable duty. We are committed to this by the documents of the 14th and 15th congresses, by the policy pursued in continuation of the Gottwald traditions, the traditions of Bolshevism, since April 1969.

We are filled with pride at being able to state on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Great October that particularly the international and fraternal ties between the peoples of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union are today firmer than ever before and that they are constantly developing and deepening in every way. Friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union is the decisive guarantee of the firmness and security of our state.

This conclusion is firmly anchored in our peoples' minds on the basis of historical experience.

On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Great October we again realize the enormous value of real socialism as the most significant achievement of the international workers class. All that is truly modern, viable, new, that has a future, that points forward and to which the future belongs--all this is bound to the development of real socialism. Let us keep in mind the basic command of our times: let us consolidate the unity of the countries of the socialist community, let us proceed so as to contribute toward its advance, its strength! Only socialism, with its truly popular political organization of the society, makes it possible to solve man's gravest and most pressing problems. A socialist state's policy is basically creative: it is aimed at systematically developing the initiative and activity of the working people and at establishing the conditions for an all-round development of the human personality. That is why it is achieving such striking results, even though its base was originally undeveloped. As Lenin used to say, the freed energy of the masses can work miracles. And let us also recall another Lenin statement: "Only that revolution is worth anything which knows how to defend itself."

We are living in very complicated times, in which a confrontation of two worlds is taking place and in which it is imperative to wage a victorious struggle for the peaceful coexistence of the states of two opposed social systems. It is becoming obvious that capitalism is incapable of mastering the forces it cultivated. Only socialism is capable of solving the all-human questions of our times.

As stated in the CPSU Central Committee's resolution on the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the hopes of the working people of all countries are bound to socialism. Therein lies the force of the example set by the Great October and of the successes of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community. We must work with great responsibility, we must contribute toward enabling the attractiveness of this example to grow. This must also determine the orientation of our ideological work.

Long live the spiritual legacy of the Great October, long live Leninism, long live proletarian internationalism!

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA

### BRIEFS

CYPRIOI OFFICIAL'S VISIT--Kolakides Fotia, the mayor of Limassol, today ended his 1-week visit to our homeland. During his visit he met with Jaroslav Jakubec, deputy minister of foreign trade, and with officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Cyprus representative visited our country at the invitation of Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs. [Text] [Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 9 Oct 77 LD]

AGREEMENT WITH COSTA RICA--Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, who is on a visit to the Republic of Costa Rica, had talks yesterday with its representatives on topical issues concerning mutual relations and on current international problems. Both delegations put forward a whole number of specific proposals for expanding cooperation in various fields, which are to be discussed by the mixed Czechoslovak-Costa Rican commission at the beginning of next year. Bohuslav Chnoupek and Gonzalo Facio, ministers of foreign affairs, signed an agreement on cultural cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Republic of Costa Rica. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0430 GMT 11 Oct 77 LD]

NEW CANADIAN AMBASSADOR--Gustav Husak, president of the republic, today received in Prague Castle credentials from Peter Arthur Edward Johnson, new Canadian ambassador to Czechoslovakia. In the course of a conversation, the mutual interest of Canada and Czechoslovakia in the further deepening of mutual relations was expressed. Both countries agree about the need for the furthering of detente in the world, for the strengthening of peace, and the development of international cooperation among states with different social systems. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 13 Oct 77 LD]

NEW NEPALESE AMBASSADOR--Gustav Husak, president of the republic, today received credentials from Cyanendra Bahadur Karki, new ambassador of the Nepalese Kingdom. In the course of a conversation, it was noted that the successful results of mutual cooperation between the two countries in various spheres so far amount to a good basis for its further deepening and broadening in the interest of the peoples of both states. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 13 Oct 77 LD]

CSO: 2400

COEXISTENCE, DETENTE CANNOT ABOLISH CLASS STRUGGLE

East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1900 GMT 10 Oct 77 DW

[Lecture by Prof Max Schmidt, director of the GDR Institute for International Politics and Economics]

[Text] As much as peaceful coexistence and social progress influence each other, they are fundamentally different levels and spheres of political processes, relations and concepts. Detente and peaceful coexistence are part of the sphere of interstate relations, the sphere of the relationship between states of different social systems. What they stand for, above all, is that quarrels and conflicts between the states are not settled by war, use of force, or threat with force. Peaceful coexistence is a specific form of the class struggle between socialism and imperialism which dialectically combines struggle and cooperation to mutual advantage and suggests that the inevitable debate be waged in a peaceful form.

The sociopolitical development, revolutionary changes, in contrast, are the result of the internal social developments in the individual countries. Naturally, a close interrelation exists between these. It is based on the relation of peace and revolution under the present conditions. The Marxists/Leninists are no advocates of preparing revolution through war, they are no advocates of the export of revolution--this is what Lenin justified and immediately applied in the policy of the young Soviet state, whereupon it has been socialist practice for the past 60 years. This position proceeds from the clear finding that any revolution is an objective process which is attributable to internal causes and to social contradictions and their solution. This process can neither be created nor forcibly imposed from outside, it can only mature in the course of the class struggle in the country involved.

Proceeding from the inalienable right of every nation to determine its own destiny the communists, therefore, come out against the export of revolution as they naturally also do against the export of counterrevolution. This cannot be changed in any way by the distorting propaganda which time and again seeks to justify the struggle of the working people in the capitalist countries against exploitation and for social rights with the old legend of Moscow's guiding hand. Nor can this propaganda do it in its modern form which proceeds from the premise that the normalization of the international relations in the spirit of peaceful coexistence is identical with a freeing of the social conditions, with a sociopolitical status quo.

Ideas of this kind are widely spread. In practice they reflect the efforts toward misusing detente as a tool in the struggle against the revolutionary and national liberation movement. Reference to detente serves as an argument in the attempts at impeding the solidarity of the revolutionary international forces. Whoever seeks to falsify detente today into a sort of guarantee of the sociopolitical status quo in the world basically repeats the demand for the recognition of exclusive interests of imperialism and its rights to domination in the entire nonsocialist part of the planet.

The aggravation of the inner contradictions in each individual country, the aggravation of the social antagonism in any exploiter society, contradictions between the imperialist powers emanating from their dissimilar development, the contradictions existing between the capitalist states and the developing countries and/or the national liberation movements--these are the causes and the determining factors for the movement of social progress in these regions.

Peaceful coexistence and detente cannot abolish the objectivity of the internal class struggle. It goes without saying that the external situation and the international situation exert influence on the internal development processes of the countries of our globe. They may push them ahead or delay them, depending on the external conditions, and their effect is different, commensurate with the respective socioeconomic system.

Lenin proceeded from the premise [several words indistinct] are connected with international conditions which facilitate or aggravate the victory of the revolution and the disruption of the chain of imperialism at constantly more links. In our era, under the conditions of the constantly changing power ratio to the advantage of socialism and the anti-imperialist forces especially favorable conditions have emerged for the struggle of the peoples of the different countries for their social and national liberation. The existence of such conditions, however, does not yet mean automatic success of the revolutionary struggle.

If we view the policy of peaceful coexistence from this angle, then it becomes evident that it serves social progress in the double sense of the word. On the one hand it replaces the relations of war and tensions between capitalist and socialist states determined by the aggressive character of imperialism with the relations of peace and normal interstate relations determined by the character of socialism. On the other hand, it creates the most favorable external prerequisites for social progress in the individual countries under the conditions of the existence of imperialism.

Keeping in mind the historical facts of the past decade the socialist and workers parties of Europe declared at their meeting in Berlin that they consider the struggle for detente an important contribution toward creating such international conditions which abet social progress. They advocate the view that the constantly more comprehensive implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence creates favorable preconditions for the full independence and independent development of the countries and promotes the struggle of the peoples for economic and social progress. It creates more favorable fighting conditions for the movements for democratic and social

transformation in the capitalist countries. It creates more favorable conditions for the implementation of the program of the economic, social and political development of the socialist countries and the constantly more complete realization of the possibilities of socialism..

At the same time, it is necessary to state that any success of social progress of a country naturally has a peace-promoting content. The development of socialism most strongly enhances the material bases of peace. It is just as clear that changes or even transformations of the social conditions within a capitalist country to the advantage of the workers and their allies creates new positions for peace.

Thus it turns out that there is no congruency between the sphere of inter-staterelations and the sphere of social development in each individual country. Yet there are between them very specific, objective interconnections. It is not only theoretically wrong, however, to combine them in an impermissible way. It is even highly dangerous to the continuation of detente and the safeguarding of peace.

CSO: 2300

EAST GERMANY

GDR GREETINGS TO PDRY ON REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Oct 77 p 2 AU

[Text] To Comrade 'Abd Al-Fattah Isma'il, general secretary of the Central Committee of the United Political Organization National Front [UPONF] of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY]; to Comrade Salim Rubay'i 'Ali, chairman of the Presidential Council of the PDRY; Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the PDRY Council of Ministers; Aden.

Esteemed comrades: On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, Council of Ministers, and the people of the GDR we convey to you, the UPONF Central Committee, the government and the friendly people of the PDRY cordial greetings and congratulations on the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the revolution.

Within a historically brief period the people of the PDRY under the leadership of its political vanguard, the UPONF, have scored great successes in all fields of social development, in the revolutionary transformation of the country and in the defense of its achievements. At the same time they represent an encouraging example for the people's movement.

The GDR highly appreciated the active contribution of the PDRY in the struggle for peace, detente and social progress, against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism. We are convinced that the relations of close friendship and trustful cooperation between the GDR and the PDRY will be comprehensively further developed and deepened. Accept, esteemed comrades, the best wishes for health, creative energy and success in your responsible work for the benefit of the PDRY people.

[Signed] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council; Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

CSO: 2300

EAST GERMANY

BRIEFS

GDR-ALGERIAN FRIENDSHIP--On Monday a delegation of the Central Executive of the Central Executive of the GDR Committee of Antifascist Resistance Fighters, led by its chairman Otto Funke, ended a 6-day visit to Algiers and left for home. During its friendship visit it was received by Minister of Veterans Affairs Mohamed Said Mazouzi, at whose invitation the visit took place. The delegation visited many industrial and agricultural enterprises run by the ministry and conducted a number of political talks. In the view of both sides, the friendly contact which has existed for years between GDR Antifascist Resistance Fighters and the former Liberation Fighters of Algeria was further strengthened and consolidated. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2016 GMT 10 Oct 77 LD]

CSO: 2300

## HUNGARY

### BERECZ MAKES OBEISANCE TO OCTOBER REVOLUTION

Budapest PARTELET in Hungarian No 10, 1977 pp 3-9

[Article by Dr J. Berecz: "The October Revolution Overture to a New Era in World History"]

[Text] Sixty years ago, hundreds of thousands of Hungarian workers, peasants, and progressive intellectuals received with approval and enthusiasm the news of the Soviet Revolution, the Great October Socialist Revolution. In its proclamation of 11 November 1917, the Hungarian Social Democratic Party supported the peace appeal of the Soviet government, asserting that "it recognized the peace program of revolutionary democracy as its own" and emphasized that the "Russian Revolution was the common affair of democracy and socialism in the whole world." Within 2 weeks, more than a hundred thousand Budapest workers demonstrated "cheering the peace, their Russian comrades, and the Russian Revolution" — the NEPSZAVA wrote. Before a half year passed, the Hungarian proletarian revolution was victorious, and the Hungarian Soviet Republic was formed. In its first document, the Governing Council of the Soviet Republic proclaimed "full ideological and psychological community with the Soviet government," called on workers of other countries to ally themselves with Moscow, set up a Soviet Republic, and with arms in hand oppose the conquering imperialists."

This reception to the October Revolution was not peculiarly Hungarian, but a general international phenomenon. In response to the creation of a Soviet Russia, revolutions broke out in Finland, Germany, Slovakia, and there were revolutionary movements and uprisings in Bulgaria, Austria and many other countries. Throughout Europe, millions of workers demonstrated with the slogan "Hands off Soviet Russia!" The antiwar European intelligentsia agreed with the 1919 call of Anatole France, world-famous French writer, to the Parisian voters that they should "condemn the bourgeois governments which wanted to choke the Russian Revolution in blood at the cost of gold and human lives."

National liberation movements flared up in the colonial countries oppressed by the imperial powers. In China, large masses supported the "May Fourth movement"; uprisings erupted in India and Korea, and peasant rebellions occurred in the Arab countries. The peoples of Afghanistan and Mongolia, with the help of Soviet Russia, succeeded in winning their national independence.

On basis of experiences, Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, the leader of the Turkish national liberation revolution, announced in 1921: "Turkey and Russia are friends because before everyone else Russia recognized our national rights and showed us respect."

The fame and spirit of the October Revolution moved large masses throughout the world, aroused the militant spirit of the exploited workers and the oppressed nations, and increased their chances for victory. In general, great historical events have a strong mass attraction. In revolutions, people are capable of miracles and history-forming, heroic sacrifices. This is true even if the bulk of the participants does not recognize the character of the events, but instinctively there mature within them the need for change and the will to act. But the effect of the Leninist revolution in world history up to the time was to evoke the most conscious activism among the workers of the world. The reason was latent in the situation at the time, the deep bitterness brought on by the First World War, the righteous anger of the peoples, and in the nature of the Soviet revolution.

On the fourth anniversary of the October Revolution, Lenin condemned succinctly and with scientific basis the international essence of the revolution, and its two aspects. He announced: "We shall begin the building up of the Soviet state, and with that we will begin a new era in world history, the era of rule by that new class which is oppressed in every capitalist country but which strives everywhere for a new life, the overcoming of the bourgeoisie, the establishment of a proletarian dictatorship, and the liberation of humanity from the yoke of capitalist and imperialist wars." The October Revolution represented an epoch-making reply to the two most important problems of humanity: a victorious program of social and national liberation, and the hope of mankind for freedom from world wars. The latter made up the second side of the epoch-making statement. Lenin made it crystal clear: "The problem of imperialist wars...is a problem of life and death for the tens of millions of people...Our October Revolution started a new era of world history also in this matter."

The workers of the world, the oppressed and exploited pariahs, the millions of people tormented by the war felt and recognized that the October socialist revolution was bringing a new turn in their fate. The new turn unfolded more and more strikingly and it meant that the October Revolution opened a new era in the history of mankind, the main meaning of which is the transition from capitalism to socialism, and brings with it the collapse of the system of colonial oppression, the winning of national freedom and independence and will gradually make it possible fully to eliminate imperialist wars from the life of the peoples and nations. "The essential thing is," Lenin said, "that the ice has been broken, the way is open, and the course is marked out." This recognition mobilized the revolutionaries to bold action in support of the Great October Socialist Revolution and to self-sacrificing solidarity throughout the world.

The international upswing in revolutionary movements was not followed by a victory of the world revolution. And still, the turn occurred because with the

help of the workers of the world the Soviet revolution defended itself, Russia united all the people and created the first socialist republic of free peoples, the Soviet Union. The chain of imperialism which held the whole world was broken; capitalism was eliminated in one country, and one-sixth of the world set itself to the building of socialism. But the victorious proletarian revolution had to struggle with great imperialist pressure. After the first days of the October revolution, the bourgeois politicians made disdainful announcements about its fate. They thought that the attempt of the proletarians would maintain itself at the most for some weeks or perhaps months because it was an "unnatural system which paralyzes human endeavor and exhausts the sources of enterprise and well-being" as Winston Churchill put it in 1920. But this disdain of the international bourgeoisie was increasingly accompanied by hatred and rage. "As a consequence of the advance of our cause and its success, the mad opposition and mad hatred of the imperialists in all countries was strengthened," stated Lenin on the second anniversary of the revolution. The growing hatred and the increase in imperialist military intervention took place because "they saw that this was no curiosity, no socialist experiment, but that it had become the powder magazine of world revolution, a true and actual powder magazine."

The victory of the Great October Socialist revolution historically verified that the Marxist theory of socialist revolution was not an illusion, or a summary of proletarian wish dreams, but a science which builds on an understanding of objective laws and can be successfully realized in practice. This experience created a new qualitative situation. Up to then, the bourgeoisie was confident enough in its conviction that with arms and demagoguery, oppression and divisive rewards it could always deal with the exploited working class although the best among them were armed with Marxist ideas. The October Revolution opened the way to the practical realization of the Marxist theory of revolution, and the era of the collapse of bourgeois power. This is why the big imperialist powers wanted to sweep it away, eradicate it through armed intervention, incitement to and support for counter-revolutionary uprisings. This sharpened class struggle was forced on the Soviet power by the imperialist bourgeoisie; the Soviet Union did not choose it. This, too, verified the Leninist teaching that the essence of the proletarian revolution is the work of building, the conscious creation of the conditions of a new society and that it employs force only to the extent it is constrained to do so by the counter-revolution, the resistance of the vanishing class.

At the cost of great sacrifices, the workers of Soviet Russia defended the achievements of the revolution in self-sacrificing struggles. The international importance of the revolution was stressed by the fact that the workers of many other nations stood by the Russian people — hundreds of thousands of Hungarian, Polish, Finnish, Czech, Slovak, Austrian, German and other intellectuals. After the defeat of the intervention, which inflicted serious damages, the peoples of the Soviet Union, despite the economic blockade of the capitalist powers, successfully saw to the building of socialism and the realization of the Leninist plans. It was a great achievement to build socialism in a country that stood alone and had extensive backward areas and was under constant imperialist pressure, maneuverings and damage. This could be achieved, above

all, because the peoples of the Soviet Union were imbued with a revolutionary spirit, a conviction sown in the justice of their cause and internationalist readiness to sacrifice. Also, strength was given to the great work of the Soviet Union and the establishment of socialism by the fact that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union led the Soviet people on basis of a Marxist-Leninist society building program.

The history-forming successes achieved in the building of a new society in the Soviet Union confirmed on one hand the teachings of scientific socialism and on the other hand developed the theory further with lessons from the rich practical experiences that could be generalized by laws. The main yardstick for Marxist-Leninist truth is revolutionary practice, and at the same time its experiences represent the source for creatively developing the theory. For this very reason, the rich, inexhaustible storehouse of socialist experiences is in possession of the Soviet Union, which has trodden the socialist path the longest, and its communist party. This is an objective reality, and only its use depends on the subjective factors of other revolutionary forces, but the road that was first travelled can no longer be influenced and denied the Soviet people.

The help of the workers of the world, primarily the revolutionary workers' movement, had great importance in the creation and defense of the Soviet Union. This was the greatest internationalist deed of the workers' movement, a living and revolutionary example of proletarian internationalism. Likewise, every action of the Russian Bolsheviks and of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was imbued with a sense of internationalist responsibility toward the workers of the world. The October Revolution became the source for the birth of the international communist movement and increasingly its firm base. The victory of the Soviet revolution encouraged the revolutionary elements of the international workers' movement to break with reformism, with opportunistic workers' leaders who compromised with capitalist exploitation and to establish communist parties throughout the world. Under Lenin's leadership, the center of the Communist Internationale, the organized strength of the revolutionary workers' movement, was established in Moscow, and from there it mobilized the various communist parties operating in a national framework. Moscow became the model of proletarian international strength, its basis and source. It has helped those fighting against oppression, defended the oppressed, rescued the leaders of defeated revolutions, and gave refuge to the persecuted. Every achievement in the development and building of the socialist Soviet Union lent strength and a material basis for the communists conducting a class war against a powerful, rich and ruthless imperialism.

History, too, can be ruthless at times. It gave a relatively brief period, scarcely 2 decades, for the peaceful building work of the Soviet people, and then they were attacked by the most wild enemy of humanity, fascist aggression. Fascism is the last phase of capitalism, the product of imperialism which turned against all progress, all values of human civilization. After coming into power, this terrorist power of monopoly capitalism started a gigantic world war in which it wanted to destroy the socialist Soviet Union with a major blow. The leaders of fascist Germany and their propagandists deluded

themselves and their followers into believing the Soviet Union, while big, was weak because its people did not support socialism. They speculated that the various nations and nationalities of the Soviet Union would quickly attack one another, and Soviet power would collapse under the aggressive blows of the fascist states. The historical memory of the peoples of the world will always guard the memory of the fact that the Soviet peoples with their united and heroic resistance brought the greatest sacrifices in the defense of their homeland and the complete crushing of the fascist beast. Twenty million Soviet citizens died a heroic death. The Soviet Union had to sacrifice an important part of its material goods in the struggle, during which many people, including the Hungarians, came to know the soldiers of the Soviet Army as liberators.

The victory of the Soviet Union and of every true antifascist democratic force became the starting point for historical changes. In various countries of Europe and Asia, the liberating struggle of national democracy grew into a workers' revolution, and a socialist world system came into being. After World War II, in response to the socialist revolutions, the national liberation movements flared up in the oppressed colonies of the imperialist states, and they dealt a final blow to the ruthlessly oppressive and exploitative system of capitalism. The national liberation movements received not only moral encouragement but also political and diplomatic help and a material basis from the Soviet Union for the victorious carrying out of their just war. This is also a historical fact of our era about which we can remain silent and try to forget, but it can never be wiped out of the memory of peoples.

The Soviet Union has always faithfully carried out the mission recognized and marked out by Lenin: it not only opened the transitional era from capitalism to socialism in the history of mankind but it also followed this path successfully and consistently despite every trial, and presented an example and afforded help to other peoples in winning national independence and in the victorious conduct of the socialist revolution. Meanwhile, with their building work the Soviet people made their country mighty in every respect, established the material and scientific-technological basis for the invincibility of socialism, and the military strength it needed. As a consequence of all this, the international power relations were altered: imperialism was no longer all-powerful. It was due to the strength of the Soviet Union and the effect of the socialist world system that the Leninist teachings on the winning of the socialist revolutions became a practical program and not only a theoretical possibility. The communists always strove — and this is their goal today, too — for socialist revolutions to be carried through with the fewest ordeals, while imperialism always seeks to cause more harm and suffering for people. The people of the October Revolution had to sacrifice a great deal to make the democratic, relatively peaceful course of socialism a reality. It will require a fight and a firm political struggle to carry it further because imperialism and political reaction will not collapse of itself.

The other mission of the October Revolution was related to the peace which is indispensable for mankind, and for the attainment of which it worked twice. The revolution was opposed not only to the might of the capitalists and the landlords but also to the first imperialist world war.

After the legalization of the revolutionary victory, the Soviet Congress, at Lenin's suggestion, turned to the peoples and the governments with a peace appeal. The appeal called for a just and democratic peace "for which the majority of war-exhausted and anguished workers and other working classes in all warring countries yearn." In a speech before the Soviet of Workers and Soldier Delegates of the Second Pan-Russian Congress, Lenin emphasized: "Our appeal must be sent both to government and peoples. We cannot omit the government because the signing of the peace treaty may be prolonged, although a popular government cannot do this, but at the same time we do not have the right to fail to turn to the peoples. Everywhere there is a split between government and peoples, and therefore we must help the people to intervene in questions of war and peace."

These are the two cardinal points of the Soviet Union's Leninist peace policy. On one hand it is constantly taking initiatives and conducting diplomatic activity for cooperation among governments in the solution of international problems and the establishment and consolidation of secure international relations. On the other hand, the Soviet government conducts an open peace policy. It keeps world opinion informed of all world political problems important to mankind so that the workers in the various countries will clearly see the situation, understand the dangers of war, and take an active part in the establishment of peace. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the mass organizations of the Soviet workers directly cooperate with similar organizations in other countries so that peace, the greatest good for mankind will be solid and lasting.

The October Revolution undid the unity front of the World War and altered the international power relations. The most rapacious, too were constrained to conclude the war because the poison of nationalist incitement was effective no more, and the armed workers turned against the war. But the system of peace established by the bourgeoisie was neither just nor democratic. Competition and rivalry continued. Under such circumstances, the young Soviet Union conducted a well-founded and consistent activity to make peace durable, reduce the possibility of imperialist war, and prevent war.

Naturally, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union did not deny that a class war was being waged in the international arena between the Soviet Union and the capitalist states, and the situation of the only socialist country in a chain of imperialist powers was not an easy one. The scientific deduction that the nature of imperialism aggressive and also warlike was still valid. But as behooved its nature, the Soviet Union opposed every sort of imperialist war and put at the basis of its foreign policy the fight for peace. On what basis of principle did the Soviet power, under such circumstances, begin a struggle for guarding international peace and avoiding imperialist war? This policy was based on Lenin's historically optimistic peace philosophy.

Even prior to the October Revolution, Lenin conceived the theory of peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems, according to which it is possible for socialist and capitalist states to exist lastingly side by

side without the conflicts of war. After the victory over the imperialist intervention, Lenin championed the possibility of and need for peaceful coexistence in the broadest circles and with great strength of conviction. It was put as follows at the Ninth Pan-Russian Soviet Congress: "Is it inconceivable that a socialist republic can be maintained in a capitalist environment? This appeared inconceivable...And that it is possible in the political and military area has been proved, it is already fact." From here on, he expressed at every available opportunity that this is also possible and necessary in the economic area, all the more so because in this area it is the easiest to find and realize mutual interests. Lenin's thesis was at the same time imbued with a deep conviction that cooperation, peaceful competition and ideological debate among states with differing social systems would create favorable circumstances for the viability of socialism and its superiority over capitalism should be demonstrated in building work and not in war.

The imperialist powers found it difficult to accept the inevitability of a policy of peaceful coexistence. They made attempts at fascist aggression, local wars, cold-war power politics, but all ended in bankruptcy and defeat. The socialist world system was strengthened, and the colonial system finally collapsed, the will for peace among the masses became increasingly more effective, and therefore the policy of peaceful coexistence advanced, and still is being realized. In the 60th year of the Great October Socialist Revolution, we can proudly state that Lenin's scientific wisdom has proved to be a world-shaping factor in this areas as well. The Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence is the international political doctrine which has spread most widely in the world and is supported by the broadest circles. Peaceful coexistence among countries with differing social systems is the foreign policy principle of the socialist community, it is supported by the communist and workers' parties, noncommitted countries and the large democratic mass organizations; it is approved by the socialist and social democratic parties, and its necessity is acknowledged in realistic circles of bourgeois politicians. All this is a model of the triumph of Leninist ideas and the indisputable proof of its truth.

The Soviet Union continued to pursue its peace policy without interruption. Leonid Brezhnev stated at the 24th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union: "The foreign policy of the Soviet Union is enjoying throughout the world the respect of the many millions of the masses, and their support. And we shall continue to conduct this policy with doubled strength to restrain war and the forces of aggression, solidify universal peace and realize the rights of peoples to freedom, independence and social progress." For this purpose, the Congress strengthened and developed the peace program worked out at the 24th Congress, which summarized the most important tasks for peace in our age: the further development of detente; the prevention of competition in armaments; the securing of disarmament; renunciation of the use of force in international relations; the full realization of the Final Document of the European Security Conference; common efforts toward the peaceful solution of crises; complete elimination of colonial and racial oppression; securing of equality in economic cooperation.

---

Hence, the Soviet Union has been progressing for 60 years in the vanguard of the world revolutionary process, and it is the main protector of world peace, and a consistent fighter for it. On this basis, Janos Kadar said at the 25th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union: "The Soviet Union's past is a great historical lesson, its present an example to be followed, and its future a shining promise for the peoples of the world." The starting point for all this was the Great October Socialist Revolution, the anniversary of which is celebrated with respect by every progressive man and progressive social power.

6691

CSO : 2500

ATTACK ON AMBULANCE SERVICE DRAWS MIXED RESPONSES

Head of Service Refutes 'Fuel Saving Premium'

Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 21 Sep 77 p 5

[Interview with Dr Bela Bencze, general director of the National Ambulance Service, by Aniko Antal: "Two Deciliters of Gasoline?"--Interview on '04']

[Text] A report was published at the end of last week on the last page of ELET ES IRODALOM, entitled "Two Deciliters of Gasoline." The article treats an issue which affects every Hungarian citizen as a matter of life and death, in the strictest sense of the word: if we get into trouble, will the ambulance's help arrive in time?

The author writes: no, because at the National Ambulance Service, fuel consumption "regulated" by bonuses urges the ambulance drivers hurrying to help to hold back on the speed.

The report is a journalistic product, judging it is not our job. But last year, the domestic ambulance service transported 1,660,000 patients; today or tomorrow we may also be forced to dial 04 for our mother, child, love, friend. Empowered by the right of interested parties, we therefore visited the National Ambulance Service: do we have reason to worry about the fears awakened by the report?

General Director Dr Bela Bencze answered the MAGYAR HIRLAP's questions.

[Question] There are regulations in effect nationwide, which set fuel consumption standards for the individual types of cars, independently of who operates them. This includes the Nysa used by the ambulance service...

[Answer] Such regulations really exist, but for ambulance, the goal of these is only to observe reasonable mechanical requirements, for example, that fuel should not be wasted by unjustified overrevving or idling unnecessarily. No one has ever enjoyed moral or financial advantages or suffered disadvantages at the ambulance service because of the amount of gasoline used. The term "fuel bonus" is not used at the National Ambulance Service either as a concept or in practice.

[Question] But it is conceivable, that at some of the 159 ambulance stations--out of overzealousness or misunderstanding--fuel consumption would still be "observed" directly or indirectly, let's say, in judging bonuses...

[Answer] If such occasion were brought to our attention, we would take the strictest measures against it. The bonuses for the drivers are judged solely on the basis of their human, camaraderie virtues, treatment of the patients, behavior toward society.

[Question] And in what form are those professional virtues honored, which among others manifest themselves in frugal fuel consumption?

[Answer] We differentiate between drivers only in the base rate. In the centrally regulated "to-from" category, besides time spent in service and being prepared, without a doubt we also take into consideration careful treatment of the vehicle. Our drivers receive the litter-carrying, maintenance, dangerous service and night bonuses, the overtime pay as part of their wages, by uniform standards.

There is only one "bonus-earning" job at the ambulance service: that of the technical manager, to whom we give his bonus on the basis of the tires' "service life," the goal being that he should use the casings for the optimal amount of time. He can achieve this by several undercarriage checks per week, but he receives the bonus not for overused, "worn out" tires--quite the contrary. If we find just one overused tire during the checks, he doesn't receive one penny, for any of the cars under his supervision.

[Question] Good cars are necessary for successful ambulance work, but the ambulance drivers say that the Nysa is not the most suitable one for this purpose.

[Answer] The ambulance service drives 42-43 million kilometers annually, for this we need 350-400 new cars per year. We cannot obtain so many with assured delivery from other firms; we've tried. Our constant concern is that even from Nysa the deliveries are late; often we are forced to put into service cars which are still usable, but awaiting retirement.

Our fast cars are made by Mercedes, and there really are types better than Nysa. There are also foreign currency limitations. If we were to equip the ambulance service with Western cars, just the annual "rejuvenation" alone would cost 1.5 million dollars--and the spare parts inventory needed for repairs is not included in this figure.

Last year we transported 1,660,000 patients, of these, 503,000 with immediate urgency. This was accomplished with comforting speed even in international comparison: the ratio of late starts is only 4.7 percent; the ambulance must leave the station within 1 minute on an emergency call

during the day, within 2 minutes at night. Within 1 hour, 70 percent of the patients arrived at the hospitals, another 26 percent within 2 hours.

[Question] For average lateness, the 4.7 percent is really comfortingly low--but a specific lateness may cost the specific and only life of a specific person...

[Answer] Last year the ambulance started for over half million urgent calls with a total delay of 189 hours and 1 minute. We examine each minute separately to determine fault. We know, which delays happened because of the organizational fault of the shift leader; which were results of accident while under way, or as a result of mechanical breakdown; which ones because of lack of cars...

[Question] Lack of cars?!

[Answer] No country is able to keep as many cars as are necessary for all cases sometimes. Granted, in a number of countries, the car park is better than here, but performance is not better in any of them! We can be thankful for our good organization for this fact.

[Question] However, successful rendering of aid is also part of performance. And disturbing stories are circulating about the preparedness of our ambulance attendants...

[Answer] In Budapest, for example, 130 ambulances should be in service, but because of lack of manpower, there are actually only 112-115. We have too few professionally trained attendants, and this ratio is getting worse. Of the 2,500, only 500 have professional qualification.

[Question] This means, that someone who was selling vegetables just a few days ago climbs into the ambulance, and he is entrusted with the accident victim, the woman giving birth, the care of someone suffering a heart attack until he arrives at the hospital?

[Answer] Not quite; he studies fundamental theoretical and practical instructions for 2 weeks. After the examination, during the third week, he is dispatched independently, beside an experienced driver. There follows studying on the job, examination, 2-year school, 10 months of supplemental training--then someone becomes a professional attendant.

[Question] And in the meanwhile, 2,000 of the 2,500?

[Answer] They work according to their consciences, the experience they gained in the meanwhile, and according to the compulsory advanced training repeated annually, and terminating in an examination.

Observations, without comment: The price of an ambulance is 122,000 forints; an ambulance's equipment (instruments, furnishings, equipment)

are 110,000 forints. In 1976, turnover among ambulance attendants was 37 percent. When wages for health care workers were set, the job of ambulance attendant was classified as bedside service; the average 20 percent wage increases apply to them also, as of 1 October. The ambulance driver receives 30 percent night-shift bonus, the attendant sitting beside him, 50 percent. In Budapest, at the Marko Street headquarters, there are 1.9 square meters of space per person, and the hallways, the restroom, the elevator shaft are included in this figure. During the four five-year plans, the National Ambulance Service received 87 million forints for new investments, building improvements. This was used exclusively in the districts; in Budapest only inventory preservation took place. Last year, the ambulance service distributed 58,000 public opinion research blanks; of the 28,000 returned, 78 contained complaints. According to the WHO's evaluation, the Hungarian ambulance service is the third best organized, most successfully operating body in the world.

#### Unfitness of Vehicles Admitted, Ministry To Investigate

Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 22 Sep 77 p 4

[Article: "Not Just 2 Deciliters of Gasoline... The District Ambulance Stations Are Reporting"]

[Text] The Ministry of Health Begins an Investigation

In our paper's yesterday issue, we published an interview entitled "Two Deciliters of Gasoline?," made with Dr Bela Bencze, general director of the National Ambulance Service. The general director spoke on issues defined on the basis of ELET ES IRODALOM's report last week, primarily about: whether the ambulance is often late because the drivers are forced to conserve fuel, and because the cars' mechanical condition is poor.

For the sake of the picture's completeness, we also asked our correspondents for reports.

Bekescsaba [city]

Laszlo Miko, megye service manager: "Unfortunately, the mechanical condition of the cars is poor, 40 percent of the 51 ambulances running in the megye should be replaced now. There are no spare parts, thus often some ambulances are standing still for months. As far as fuel consumption is concerned: I know of no specific competition, but the megyes were rank-listed. Bekes [megye] was always among the last ones."

Pal Belenka, mechanic: "Consumption of the new Nysas is 16.5 liters [per 100 kilometers]. The standard here is 14.5 liters."

Janos Martincsek, has been a driver for 21 years, szb-[trade union committee] secretary: "The fact is that the cars we are driving are not suitable for ambulance use; I hardly dare to drive them over 80 kilometers per hour."

Dr Jozsef Bumberla, head physician of OMSZ's [National Ambulance Service] ambulance organization in Bekes megye: "There are no bonuses through fuel savings, but we do give bonuses always on the basis of work and human behavior."

#### Miskolc

Dr Laszlo Kubasi, chief head physician of the ambulance station: "We did not tie fuel consumption to bonuses. At our ambulance station, 100 Nysa-type ambulances and just 1 Mercedes speed car are in service. The spare parts problems, as nationally, are grave here, too. Therefore often 15-20 cars are forced to wait."

#### Szeged

Dr Judit Benedek, head physician of the Csongrad megye ambulance service: "In case of urgent transportation of a patient, we have never found that even one single driver would have hesitated to travel as fast as possible. But the ambulances are often standing still due to lack of manpower. Thus the attendants have significantly more to do, in addition the 182 hours monthly base time often amounts to another 100 hours here in Szeged."

#### Szekszard

Janos Takasc, driver: "No one asks for an accounting of how much fuel the car uses. We get no bonus for less fuel burned--or for anything else. Bonuses are distributed among the workers three times yearly at the station, on major holidays."

Jeno Toth, professional attendant: "It cannot happen that the professional attendant--who is in charge of the ambulance--would direct the driver in vain to drive faster."

Dr Daniel Perczel, head physician: "In each case, when the car does not leave the station within the prescribed time limit--1 minute during the day, 2 at night--after the call, a separate investigation takes place. I can state: It has never happened that the doctors could not help someone because of our fault."

#### Eger

Andras Laboda, head attendant: "In Heves megye's 6 ambulance stations, 85 attendants are working, 40 percent of them professionally trained. At the present time, there is a shortage of 10 attendants. We have no

fast car, but even the most modern life saving equipment is worth something only when there is a professional to operate it."

Laszlo Husi, technical manager: "There are only four front-and-rear-wheel drive all-terrain vehicles; in the mountainous area many more would be needed. At bonus time, we do not worry about gasoline, but if average consumption at a station is over 16 liters, I have to justify it in my report."

Dr Istvan Kovalkovits, head of accident surgery department at the megye hospital in Eger: "At some accidents a few minutes may mean a life. Professional care for the victims at the scene is just as important. The springs in the cars are bad, uncomfortable, it would be nice to exchange them for new ones."

The picture which is developing now on the basis of the facts, is not all one color, but very complicated. There is more to talk about here than saving that 2 deciliters of gasoline: about problems also, such as employing people who can hardly be called professionally trained attendants, with those needing professional care entrusted to them.

In the final analysis, the answer can be provided by the official investigation which the Ministry of Health is conducting in the matter--as they informed our paper. We will inform our readers of the results of the investigation.

8584

CSO: 2500

HUNGARY

HUNGARIAN-SOVIET COOPERATION IN HEALTH AFFAIRS TO INCREASE

Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 25 Oct 77 p 5

[Excerpts] At the invitation of Dr Emil Schultheisz, minister of health, a Soviet delegation was invited to visit Hungary where numerous medical societies, hygienic institutions and scientific centers are preparing to honor the 60th anniversary of the October Revolution with jubilee sessions. The Soviet delegation was under the leadership of Serge Burenkov, first deputy minister of health. In an interview before his departure, Burenkov said that in the future Hungarian-Soviet cooperation will be concentrated even more on social health, organization of public health, cardiology, oncology and environmental protection.

The financial-technical basis of public hygiene will be developed; the work of clinics, hospitals, lying-in hospitals as well as industrial health facilities will be improved; the health care of the farming population will be upgraded. Special attention is to be paid to cardiac and vascular disorders and to overcoming tumorous diseases.

CSO: 2500

## MILITARY DETENTE, NEUTRON BOMB, MBFR DISCUSSED

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 15 Sep 77 p 4

[Article by Janusz Reiter: "The Stake Is The Future of Detente"]

[Text] Gustav Heineman, the late president of the Federal Republic of Germany once said that the Bundeswehr must accept the possibility that in the name of peace its existence may be questioned. That statement caused some misunderstandings: it seemed to the uneasy West German generals that the president is for disbanding the army. The fears were unfounded. Gustav Heineman merely reiterated an apparently obvious truth: the army function is to serve, it should serve to preserve the peace. If a different, better way is found to preserve the peace, it would be worthwhile to give up the army.

President Heineman deduced that truth from the constitution which directs the state to defend the peace. Of course, the decision regarding the selection of proper means belongs to the politicians. It is their task to evaluate the political situation in the world and to draw the proper conclusions regarding security of the country. They decide whether under given circumstances it is necessary to have an army and what kind of an army. We know the outcome of these decisions in the FRG. The existence of the Bundeswehr is certainly assured. The recently enacted Bundeswehr budget amounts to 32.8 billion marks, that is one billion more than a year ago. If the other expenses hidden in other budget positions were added, the resulting total would be considerably larger. One way or another, among the NATO states, only the United States spends more on armaments and maintenance of armed forces. This corresponds to the Bundeswehr position within that pact of the second largest conventional army of the West. This, in turn, predetermines the FRG political influence in NATO.

The detente which now reigns in Europe forces a new look at the security problem. The political stabilization and the cooperation which continues to encompass ever new fields of international relations created a possibility to overcome the old atmosphere of suspicion and confrontation. The political dialogue initiated by the Soviet Union and the whole socialist community proved to be the only possible formula for coexistence of states

having different social systems. In Europe, these new principles were codified in the Final Resolution of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation. The Federal Republic found itself in a peculiar position at that turning point because of its not normalized relations with the socialist countries. The social-liberal coalition took advantage of this opportunity, which constituted an obligation, and concluded a whole series of agreements with the countries of Eastern Europe.

The political detente must naturally result in a military detente. In fact there exists a balance of power between the West and the East which assures both sides of equal security but it is a very delicate structure supported by enormous, although approximately equal, weapon arsenals. At the same time, from time to time, there comes to the surface in some political circles in the West a dangerous tendency to tip the balance in their favor which leads unavoidably to a renewal of armament race.

As president Heineman said, to keep and to preserve the peace, forsaking at the same time the means of destruction, is the meaning of actions undertaken by the Soviet Union and the socialist countries; actions which aim at the disarmament or, at least, at limiting the armaments. The strategic dialogue, the so-called SALT II, is taking place between the Soviet Union and the United States but this does not mean that other countries are relieved from the responsibility for its course. Europe cannot be indifferent to the success of these talks if, for no other reason, that they have a direct or indirect impact on the European detente. After all, it is Europe which reacts most acutely to any disturbance in international relations.

The news of American plans to produce the neutron bomb was that kind of disturbance. In Western Europe, the reaction of Federal Republic of Germany was the most spirited one. Egon Bahr, the general secretary of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, called this new super-weapon the manifestation of "perversion of human thinking." These severe words of a West German politician contained more than just a moral judgement. Bahr considered also the political consequences of the neutron bomb in the FRG, the country most "stuffed" with all kinds of weapons.

Of course, there was no lack of enthusiastic voices welcoming the neutron bomb as the guarantee of the FRG security, or as a strong trump card in talks with the East. The circle of "clean bomb" partisans expanded significantly since its existence was revealed. A few days ago in the Bundestag, the partisans imposed the tone in the discussion on the bomb. About the same time, the information was received that in the Federal Republic work is in progress on a new type of conventional weapon whose power of destruction approaches that of an atomic bomb. Also, the case of West German rocket center in Zaire gained publicity and caused obvious uneasiness in Europe. Anyway, the purpose of disarmament is to eliminate certain kinds of weapons and not the transfer of their production abroad or underground.

Many Christian-Democratic politicians of the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union were found among partisans of the bomb. The Union party position regarding the international security problems has not undergone any serious changes since the sixties. Christian-Democrats do not oppose the very idea of disarmament and military detente (no one in Europe can afford such frivolities anymore) but on the condition that they bring to the West, and consequently to the FRG, unilateral advantages. Hence, the Christian-Democrats' constant appeals for unyielding position in the talks with the socialist countries.

The resistance put up by the Christian-Democrats limits to a certain extent the government's and the government parties' freedom of action for disarmament. Especially so because the Bundestag is not the only place where the argument about the principles and the details of disarmament policies is conducted. The press also participates, forming the readers' opinions and sometimes exerting pressure on the politicians.

One could find out how hot a subject this is when, a few months ago, Willy Brandt spoke on the subject of the Vienna negotiations for troop reductions in Central Europe. The chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany took a position in favor of two steps: a reduction, perhaps just a symbolic one, of the Soviet and American armed forces and, in conjunction with this, a symbolic reduction of national armed forces (this would apply to the Democratic Republic of Germany, Czechoslovakia and Poland on the one side and the Federal Republic of Germany and the Benelux countries on the other). Basically, it was a rather modest proposal, it did not contain any new, unexpected element. Certainly, it did not deserve the publicity given to it by the Christian-Democrats who accused Brandt of culpable concessions or outright treason of Western interests.

Willy Brandt did not promise any concessions to the socialist countries, he merely supported those who wanted to give an initial impulse to the Vienna negotiations so that after three years they would move off the dead center. During these three years the Western countries stubbornly demanded asymmetric reductions (in the ratio of 1:3 in the West's favor) and the setting up for both sides of the so-called collective rather than national reduction quotas. Especially the Christian-Democrats pressed aggressively the second demand for the simple reason that, if the collective quotas are accepted, the Bundeswehr could remain intact and perhaps its numbers could even be increased in the future. In Vienna, says Rainer Barzel, an international pact limiting the size and numerical strength of the Bundeswehr could be concluded and "this would be awful."

Over three years have elapsed since the beginning of the negotiations in Vienna and this is a long enough period to get convinced that the West's demands so far are unrealistic and unacceptable. To prolong this state of affairs would not only threaten a fiasco for the negotiations but also could

have detrimental consequences for European detente. Alfons Pawelczyk, the disarmament expert of the Social-Democratic Party of Germany, observed that for the Federal Republic this would mean a weakening of the whole concept of foreign policy and also a deterioration of its external security. Pawelczyk claims, scandalizing the opposition, that the balance of power between NATO and the Warsaw Pact is so stable that "any loose talk about increasing threat" is harmful to the FRG itself. In the interest of the Federal Republic is an immediate limitation of armaments based on multilateral agreements and pacts.

The proposals submitted by Pawelczyk, similarly to Brandt's pronouncements, certainly did not constitute a breakthrough in the Vienna negotiations. Their value consisted primarily of the fact that they were based on rational premises (the evaluation of the European situation and the intentions of other side) thus permitting the Western countries to assume a more flexible position.

The government of chancellor Schmidt and the politicians of the coalition parties realize the importance of the FRG participation in the process of disarmament and troop reduction for the FRG foreign policy and its international prestige. The hard line demanded by the Christian-Democratic right will not gain support for the FRG even among her allies. And the most important point, it would weaken the credibility of the policy of detente and cooperation which was chosen by the social-liberal government. The military detente is not an isolated process taking place on the sidelines of international relations. On its progress depends the continuing cooperation to which European states committed themselves at the conference in Helsinki.

8801  
CSO: 2600

POLAND

PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECT CAUSED BY MASS DESTRUCTION WEAPONS

Sofia GRAZHDANSKA OTBRANA in Bulgarian No 3, 1977 p 35

[Article by Col-Eng Boleslaw Palewski, Poland: "Psychological Effect of Mass Destruction Weapons on the Population"]

[Text] The effect of mass destruction weapons has two aspects: physical and mental. The physical damages are already quite well known and have been described in detail in military and civilian publications. That is why this article will deal with the second aspect, i.e., the mental damages.

The destructive factors of these weapons have a tremendous impact on the people and disturb their mental balance. This includes all changes in the human central nervous system triggered by visual, auidial and emotional effects.

The visual effect is the result of the brilliant light which appears in the course of the nuclear explosion. It is intensified at night and in clear days when the visibility of the fire ball is quite lengthy (11-12 minutes from the time of explosion to the end of the glare). The rising velocity of the ball exceeds 160 km/h. The realization that the appeared mushroom is, in fact, a radioactive cloud which could precipitate any moment creates an effect as well. The mind may react to an attack with incendiary weapons as well. The greatest impression is created by a napalm precipitation, or so-called "fire storm."

The audio effect is caused by the tremendous roar caused by the nuclear explosion. It is several times louder than the loudest thunder of an atmospheric storm. Furthermore, the destructive effect of the collision between the wave of the blast and buildings, structures, trees or a forest causes a very unpleasant sound effect. An unpleasant sound effect covering a broad area also develops during a "fire storm" caused by a napalm attack.

The emotional effect develops in people who have surrendered to the psychosis created by the visual and auidial effects. The terrible picture of a nuclear blast or as a result of the use of chemical, biological, or incendiary

weapons, and the sight of the dead, wounded, and burned, and of the destructions, fires, and ruins have a stupefying effect. Later on as well those affected feel helpless. They are afraid of new attacks and of death. They underestimate the war and the rescuing operations and tend toward total solitude. This feeling is usually accompanied by other symptoms of mental damages. It could develop into total apathy and frequently results in suicide.

All the three effects which create damages to the mind may also create panic, shock, loss of orientation in time and space, anxiety, loss of memory or thinking disturbances, difficulty in distinguishing good from evil, hysteria, and motor coordination disturbance.

Fear of open spaces, and food and water consumption are characteristic symptoms of mental disturbances. We know from available data on the Hiroshima and Nagasaki nuclear explosions that seven percent of the Japanese population developed a feeling of the purposelessness of the further waging of the war.

The changes in the human mentality depend on age, intellectual level, condition of the nervous system, extent of the surprise (suddenness of the attack), distance from the epicenter, and so on. In a nuclear explosion of average power ( 20 kilotons) the change develops as follows: very strong symptoms of mental changes at a distance of 0.8 to 2 kilometers from the epicenter; strong from 2 to 5 kilometers; and weak and simulated symptoms from 10 to 25 kilometers.

Nuclear weapons are not the only ones capable of causing certain changes in the human mind. The mass use of toxic substances, of psychochemical substances in particular (LSD-25, psilocibin, mescaline, harmin, and others), could create disturbances in thinking, perception, and observation, visual and audial hallucinations, and others.

The mental balance is restored with measures aimed at eliminating the results of psychological damages. The measures planned in advance must include the organization of groups in charge of eliminating psychological damages. Such groups must include members of the party organization, two or three youth organization officials, one or two cultural-educational workers, a member of the civil defense, an official of the local administration, and others. The group must be equipped with the following instruments and materials: tranquilizing and energizing drugs, dressing materials, tape recorders and tapes with entertaining (youth) music, interesting slogans and appeals, readyloudspeakers, two ambulances, etc.

Obviously, the membership of such groups may vary. The main purpose is to restore the disturbed mental balance of the population with the help of all possible means: psychological, medicinal, and preventive. We must also remember that sometimes an ordinary and sincere conversation with the victims may rapidly restore their mental balance, making them combat ready and able.

5003  
CSO: 2200

ROMANIA

AMENDED DECREE ON COMPOSITION OF PEOPLES COUNCILS ORGANS

Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 107, 8 Oct 77 pp 2-3

[Republication\* of Council of State Decree No 21/1975 on the Composition of the Executive Committees and Bureaus of the Peoples Councils]

[Text] The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees; Article 1--The composition of the executive committees of the peoples councils of the counties, of Bucharest Municipality and its sectors, and of the [other] municipalities, as well as of the executive bureaus of the city and commune peoples councils is stipulated in the annex which is an integral part of the present decree.

Article 2--The provisions of the present decree are applied beginning with the date of the election of the executive committees and, when applicable, of the executive bureaus of the peoples councils during the organizational sessions of the peoples councils elected on 9 March 1975.

Article 3--On the date that the present decree goes into effect, Council of Ministers Decision No 1557/1972 on the composition of the executive committees of the peoples councils is abrogated.

ANNEX

1. The executive committees of the peoples councils of Covasna, Harghita, Ialomita, Satu Mare, Salaj, Tulcea, and Vrancea counties are composed of 15 members each while the executive committees of the peoples councils of the other counties are composed of 17 members each, including:

- 1 chairman;
- 1 first vice chairman;
- 4 vice chairmen, 3 of whom are secretaries of the county party committee.

2. The executive committee of the people's council of Bucharest Municipality is composed of 19 members, including:

--1 chairman;  
--1 first vice chairman;  
--6 vice chairmen, 3 of whom are secretaries of the municipality party committee.

3. The executive committees of the peoples councils of the [other] municipalities and of the sectors of Bucharest Municipality are composed of from 11 to 15 members, including:

--1 chairman;  
--1 first vice chairman;  
--2 vice chairmen, both secretaries of the party committee of the municipality or sector.

The executive committees of the peoples councils of municipalities with more than 120,000 residents will have 3 vice chairmen, 2 of whom are secretaries of the municipality party committee.

4. The executive bureaus of the peoples councils of the cities are composed of from 7 to 11 members, including:

a) in cities with up to 10,000 residents:

--1 chairman;  
--1 vice chairman;

b) in cities with a population of from 10,001 to 30,000 residents;

--1 chairman;  
--2 vice chairmen (including one with a basic function in the people's council);

c) in cities with more than 30,000 residents as well as in the city of Curtea de Arges:

--1 chairman;  
--3 vice chairmen, 2 of whom are secretaries of the city party committee.

5. The executive bureaus of the peoples councils in the communes are composed of from 5 to 9 members, including:

--1 chairman;  
--1 vice chairman.

---

\*Republication on the basis of Article II of Council of State Decree No 351 of 5 October 1977 published in this issue [of BULETINUL OFICIAL]. The annex of the republished decree is reproduced as amended by Council of State decrees No 298/1977 and No 351/1977.

ROMANIA

DECREE CHANGES NUMBER OF ELECTORAL DISTRICTS

Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 107, 8 Oct 77 p 1

[Council of State Decree Amending Some Provisions of Election Law No 67/1974 of the Socialist Republic of Romania]

[Text] The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees:

Sole article--the provisions of Article 10 of Election Law No 67/1974 of the Socialist Republic of Romania referring to the formation of electoral districts in the cities and communes is amended and will have the following content:

"In cities:

- a) in cities with a population of up to 10,000 residents, 19-23 districts;
- b) in cities with a population of 10,001 to 20,000 residents, 23-27 districts;
- c) in cities with a population of 20,001 to 30,000 residents, 27-31 districts;
- d) in cities with a population of more than 30,000 residents, 31-35 districts.

In communes:

- a) in communes with a population of up to 2,000 residents, 15-17 districts;
- b) in communes with a population of 2,001 to 5,000 residents, 17-19 districts;
- c) in communes with a population of 5,001 to 10,000 residents, 19-21 districts;
- d) in communes with a population of more than 10,000 residents, 21-25 districts."

NICOLAE CEAUSESCU

President of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Bucharest, 5 October 1977

No 350

CSO: 2700

ACTOR'S DRUNKENNESS CAUSES CANCELLATION OF PLAY

Bucharest INFORMATIA BUCURESTIULUI in Romanian 4 Oct 77 p 2

[Article by E. Comarnescu: "Nothing Can Excuse the Renunciation of the Ethical Norms of our Society"]

[Excerpts] Today the actor is no longer simply a performer but a builder involved in a great collective work. This responsibility cannot be replaced by talent. Anyone who violates it denies himself and challenges the laws of socialist ethics and equity and cancels out his right to plead, on the stage, in the name of these truths.

The regrettable attitude towards the ethical obligations of his profession which was demonstrated by Dumitru Furdui has received the determined response of the collective of the Little Theater: removal from its ranks. The actor showed up for a performance, therefore, for work, in a state of euphoria, under the definite influence of Bacchus. The director of the Little Theater, the writer Dinu Sararu, stressed "the solidarity of the whole theater, actors, technicians, and workers, in reaffirming the feeling of civic responsibility in regard to the artistic act, and toward the public which should feel that they will be greeted with respect in the Little Theater."

Such a manifestation of grave lack of discipline on the part of the actor Dumitru Furdui--which resulted in the show not going on and people prepared to spend the evening in emotion and deep thought being forced to go home disappointed--must be severely condemned because no member of society, no matter what his work might be, can be excused when he departs from the norms of our socialist ethics and equity. The firmness of the moral law of duty and of right is one and the same for all.

CSO: 2700

ROMANIA

BRIEFS

ORTHODOX CHURCH OFFICIAL--The President of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees that Metropolitan Teoctist Arapas is recognized in the post of archbishop of Iasi and metropolitan of Moldavia and Suceava, to which he was elected by the Electoral College of the Romanian Orthodox Church on 25 September 1977. [Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 107, 8 Oct 77 p 5]

AWARD FOR ANA ASLAN--For especially worthwhile work in the field of scientific research, for her contribution to the development of Romanian medical science, and for her long activity placed in the service of the health of workers, on the occasion of her 80th birthday, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania confers the title of Merited Scientist on comrade Ana M. Aslan, director general of the National Institute of Gerontology and Geriatrics. [Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 107, 8 Oct 77 p 5]

CSO: 2700

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' SUMMER MILITARY TRAINING APPRAISED

Early Risers at Derventa

Belgrade FRONT in Serbo-Croatian 5 Aug 77 pp 30-31

[Article by Z. Antic: "Tiny Callouses on Tender Feet"]

[Text] Students from eight opstinas and many universities all over Yugoslavia have assembled in Derventa for a 16-day practical training session and have in this way been preparing to take their examination in defense of the homeland.

All the university students who successfully completed their examinations in June like the heat of July except the first-year men students who have gone from dormitories to barracks and from student restaurants to the mess hall, where the food is better. These lads have come from Srbac, Prnjavor, Gradacac, Bosanski Samac, Odzaci, Bosanski Brod, Modrica and Derventa to demonstrate in Rade Josovic's unit how ready they are to come to defense of the homeland if necessary. That is why it is not hard for Borivoje Stefanovic, a student at the law school in Sarajevo, to take cover for the umpteenth time, to race across the swept space, and to disassemble the bazooka which is his responsibility.... The hardest thing for him, he said, is when he must trim his mustaches, since neither the Chinese nor Japanese style is permitted in the military. However, he quickly realized that the officers were right; even without their admonition he would have trimmed them because of the heat in July.

This is confirmed by Milos Milosevic of Milosevac near Modrica, a student in the mechanical engineering school at Sarajevo University who had two haircuts--once at home and again in the barracks. At home his sister had a more delicate hand and was more careful of his thick wavy hair.

Let us just recall the purpose of training, which is known to everyone: preparation for combat before doing required military service. "This goal is fully achieved," Rade Josovic says, "by carrying out the plan and program in the 16-day training session." At Derventa this will be the only training

session this year. Though the program is complex and strenuous, it has been effectively carried out, since the officers were well prepared in advance.

We learned that regular soldiers and reservists are also undergoing training with the students in Rade Josovic's unit. That is, the unit is going through summer field training, and the barracks have been left to the students. That is why the living and working conditions of these students are considerably better than those living in camp, especially with respect to accommodations and medical care. They have the use of the facilities here, soldiers' recreation centers, movie theaters, and athletic fields without interfering with the training of regular soldiers.

At this center they work 6 hours before noon and 2 after noon. The interest in the training, we learned from Capt Ivan Djurin, commanding officer of the center, is beyond all expectations. How could it be otherwise when 40 percent of these young men are members of the League of Communists. Activists of the League of Communists, councils for internal order and discipline and for security and self-protection, as well as committees for culture and entertainment and for athletics were established immediately upon arrival. They function in a synchronized way, and the officers particularly emphasize the council for order and discipline.

Though the training is strenuous, no one here mentions the effort. They usually talk about those little military details which really do bother young men accustomed to the free student's life. Such as going to town only once a week, daily formation even to go swimming, and morning calisthenics. What is the point of all that?--they wonder. However, it all becomes comprehensible before the training is over.

Jozo Sokcevic, a student of economics in Brcko, will not ask Cpl Muhamed Dvoran if he can take a sunbath a little while after morning calisthenics, since he will quickly see that the 16-day training session has been planned to the tiniest detail from morning to evening.

We asked if they were content and how they liked the center.

"Excellent," they answered in chorus. "We have new uniforms and officer's boots," they said in jest, "and we even have officer's callouses, not those big soldier's callouses."

There were difficulties and troubles at first even about making beds, but that obstacle was also successfully overcome. "It was just a question of getting up a little earlier," said Dzevad Ramukovic of Gradacac, "to have time to get to morning calisthenics. Many were angry at first that we were getting up before reveille was blown. It's too bad there are not enough badges to go around, I think that we have all earned them." Reference was to the badge awarded for excellence in youth training. Some, the best ones, of course, will get it. The others will be content to receive the emblem of the youth training units.

During the training an effort was made to encourage competition. Every day the best individuals, the best squad and the best platoon were picked. Every day the loudspeakers broadcast the names of the leaders, and they were also posted on the bulletin board. They could be seen in town more frequently than the others.

The corporals were satisfied with the effort made by the students. They said that they did not have to go into long explanations to make them understand things; however, at first they were not in condition, and it was difficult for them to carry out the procedures.

We also heard that many of them would continue to work as they had learned here when training was over. They said that they would not change the pattern that was already established. Many of them, like Sime Djulic, an economics student in Subotica, Ivo Josipovic from the school of education in Banja Luka, and Dragomir Stankic of Gradacac, have examinations ahead of them in September, and their training in Derventa will be the link between the June examination period and the upcoming examination period.

#### Hair Styles at Pazarić

Belgrade MLADOST in Serbo-Croatian 5 Aug 77 p 5

[Text] The first groups of students have completed their 15-day military training at the dozen or so training centers all over Bosnia and Hercegovina and have already gone home. The results indicate that the students discharged their obligations and performed their tasks effectively and beyond expectations. This was the case at the Youth Training Center in Pazarić as well. Several hundred young men from Sarajevo and environs were in the first group to go through training at this place, which is some 40 km from Sarajevo.

We visited the students on what they said was their ninth day as soldiers. That was the day when they were tested on everything they had learned up to that point. We must immediately say that they had learned quite a bit in that short time.

This could also be seen and concluded on the exercise grounds where they did their training. All at once one heard a muffled rumble and a tank suddenly appeared on the exercise ground. Immediately thereafter one heard shooting and the loud explosion of an antitank mine. The steel monster stopped. The enemy had been discovered. The defenders immediately left from their trenches and undertook a counteroffensive.

This is just one glimpse of everything to be seen in the exercises that day. As the young men successfully performed the tasks assigned them, they were attentively followed and examined by the eyes of senior officers from the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, headed by Lt Col Gen Veljko Kadijevec, chief of training administration. Prorectors of Yugoslav universities, representatives of the Conference of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth

Alliance, and Gen Col Rahmija Kadinic, commander of the Sarajevo Military District, were also present.

They all came to see for themselves at the training center how the training was going and how the students were coping with and carrying out the assignments given them. One could conclude from their faces that they were quite satisfied with what they saw and heard.

Credit for this fine achievement should go first to the officers, but it should also go to the students. Immediately upon their arrival in Pazaric they set up activists of the League of Communists and the Socialist Youth League. They held daily meetings. This helped them to be more vigorous and united and to solve all the problems themselves, though there were not many of them.

"The young men with us here are serious and it is not really difficult to work with them," said Maj Dragutin Andric, director of the Youth Training Center at Pazaric. "I would particularly single out the work done by the activists of the League of Communists and the Socialist Youth League. They nip the problems in the bud. They are a great help to us officers. But I also have something to say about haircuts," Andric continued. "This issue has still not been resolved. Most of the students come with neat haircuts, but there are also those who do not want to cut their hair short. Some of those with long hair go to have it cut under pressure from their comrades, but hair is troublesome for those who do not want to do that. In future I think that this should be settled before they arrive at the center so that we who work with the students would not have to have unnecessary problems. After all, the soldier's cap was made for short hair."

But except for these minor criticisms concerning long hair, there are virtually no others. On the other hand, there was also a great deal of praise of the students. For instance, after the first trip to town all the students returned to the center on time. No one was late. It should also be said that those young men who did not feel good physically never had to leave the center and interrupt their training at any moment. "It's simple, if we are to withstand the difficult efforts to be made in wartime, then we can do it here," they said.

Even after completing their exercises, though they were tired, the students immediately started a discussion. They talked with the officers about everything important to their training and also to nationwide defense and social self-protection in general. Many asked questions. We noted down one of them. "Why are the students being trained with only one type of weapon?" Zdravko Pajic asked. "That is the same weapon you would be operating in case of war," Gen Maj Milan Bjelogriic answered, and he continued, "that is the essence of our conception of defense. Training is precisely adapted to combat actions which would be required by the nature of the defensive warfare we would wage."

On Range at Obrenovac

Belgrade MLADOST in Serbo-Croatian 5 Aug 77 p 5

[Text] Milomir Cirovic, an experienced officer who is commander of the youth battalion at Obrenovac, virtually lost his voice a few days ago from shouting almost without interruption "Very good.... Very good." Those who responded that morning "We are serving the people.... We are serving the people," as required by military regulations, also became hoarse. These were first-year students from university schools, academies and junior colleges from the Stari Grad Opstina, a district of Belgrade, who were in the second group undergoing training to learn military skills and discipline at the Moma Markovic Garrison in Obrenovac.

It was, of course, not in vain that this customary military salutation resounded over the firing range. That day the firing was done with live ammunition from real weapons. Though this was only the third or fourth day of training, and for most of them this was the first "baptism by fire," every single one of them riddled the targets as if there was nothing to it.

They did not allow any bullets to stray. The students sent them precisely where they were supposed to go. Thus the results were beyond all expectations. The average grade awarded to those several hundred at the end of target practice was brief and clear: very good. And that is no shaky B-, said commander Cirovic. On the contrary. They missed the grade "excellent" by only one hundredth of a point.

These "student soldiers" are really amazing. The students from Stari Grad made up their minds that they would do far better than the sound results of this year's first group, and they said that no one alive would prevent them. How could anyone, when they swallow every word of their corporals and officers and remember it almost the first time.

However, it has not been easy for them. The weather has seemed to turn against them. One day it is unbearably hot, and the next day there is a miserable rain. But no one here is complaining about the ins and outs of the weather.

"Perhaps it is better that we haven't had good weather," said a group of "freshmen" in unison after they had just run an infantry obstacle course. They know very well that they must become accustomed to all conditions.

Yet students would not be students if they did not speak frankly about everything, without mincing words. "This second training session comes at just the worst time," said Zoran Davidovic, a student at the electrical engineering school in Belgrade, without beating about the bush. As he sees it, "serious consideration should be given to the possibility of organizing just one session."

There are several reasons for this, at least as he sees it. When the training session is held in the latter part of July and beginning of August, not much time is left to study for examinations in September. There is no need to mention what September means to many students, since a year at the university may depend on it.

Nor do these students hesitate to speak openly about themselves as well. Most of them sincerely admit that they were not in good physical condition when they came. They therefore sweated a little more, and then everything was all right. It all would have been different, said Zoran Dragovic, who is studying to be a mechanical engineer, if they had learned what was expected of them in the garrison in good time, while they were still at the university. This way they had to find out on the spot how much of what they had heard was true and how much was untrue.

Fortunately, as Zoran put it, they felt themselves fully a part of military life as soon as they had slept one night in the garrison. Nor do they mind getting up early nor tactical training in the rain.

These are the lads from Stari Grad Opstina. No wonder, then, that the well-known and cherished slogan "We Are Tito's Young Army" resounded over the plains of Obrenovac.

#### Inspection Visits

Belgrade FRONT in Serbo-Croatian 12 Aug 77 pp 6-7

[Text] When the mercury in the barometer [sic] goes as high as 30° [86° F], when even the reapers in the field are not working hard, the first-year students from universities and junior colleges, having successfully completed their June examinations, go off to youth training centers to supplement their theory with practice. They learn to handle infantry weapons and to wage close-range antiarmor combat and anti-air defense, to conduct attacks and set up defense and ambush, to operate in captured territory and ... who knows what all else.

When the sweat was pouring down and soaking their gray-olive uniforms, the young men in the karst at Bileca, at Pazaric, at Ilirska Bistrica and at Velike Bloke were recently visited by rectors and prorectors of all Yugoslav university centers, members of the Secretariat of the Presidium of the Conference of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth League, accompanied by high military figures and headed by Lt Col Gen Veljko Kadijevic, chief of the training administration of the General Staff of the YPA.

The guests wanted to see for themselves how the students were living and working, to exchange experiences in these past 2 years, and to reach agreement in their attitudes toward organizing next year's professional military training of freshmen in youth training units.

This is only the second year that first-year students have gone through training in youth training units, and we do not yet have much experience. However, everyone agrees that this year has been much more fruitful than last year. After all, last year's results have been checked over that period of time, and the shortcomings evident in the first year have been corrected. Quite a bit has been done to organize reception of the students, and the process of instruction has been improved considerably.

Talking with the students, one hears the opinion that at certain faculties not enough attention is paid to the physical preparation of the students so that they are as ready as possible when they go for training in the centers. Another shortcoming was manifested during the reception of the students. It first appeared from the records the center had that almost 800 young men had failed to appear. This was alarming, since this was such a large number. However, a subsequent check revealed that the records in the opstinas were not up-to-date, and those young men who had done their required military service and even third-year and fourth-year students at certain universities had been included among the first-year students.

The officers in all the training centers were satisfied with the efforts the students made and with their incentive for this type of training. They had come to understand that this training was urgently necessary. One student from Bileca said: "I felt myself to be incompetent before coming to the center. After all, in case of an invasion, where would I go?! Now I know how to take cover and to run across a fireswept area and to fight against a tank."

Others said that it was only here at the training centers that they understood that a day had 24 hours and that a great deal could be done in just one day. We will hold on to these work habits, they said, even when we return to the university.

"It was like going off on a youth work project," said Ivan Peric of Capljina. "My older comrades told me that I would be going to Bileca where there is no vegetation in the karst, no luxuries, boots, and strict, over-strict officers. However, they have been like fathers to us. Instead of an absence of luxuries and the karst, we have all the comforts."

Nevertheless, they all say--without complaining--that they have little free time left for rest and recreation and for social life. They even say that haircuts are no longer a problem. They feel only a sense of competition and effort and enthusiasm, and they want to learn as much as possible in this short time. This is understandable since all the students are members of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Alliance, and a great number are also members of the League of Communists (over 25 percent at Pazeric).

The fact that the students were received in the shortest possible time indicates the advance made in organization of work in the YPA in receiving the students as compared to last year; for example, this process took only 1 hour at Velike Bloke. While we are discussing organization, one question

was left without a full answer: Are the students to be organized on a geographic basis, or will several opstinas be "mixed" for reasons of socialization? If the geographic principle is applied, there is a gain in speed, the students are knitted together into a group more quickly because they know one another better. However, since the time scheduled for training is short, and the students are attending various universities all over Yugoslavia, the process of socialization goes very quickly, and they quickly form solid groups, since they have learned this in the dormitories. Lt Col Gen Veljko Kadijevic, chief of the training administration of the YPA General Staff, told us that in future the units would not be made up by opstinas, but would be made up from entire regions.

One thing that has been discovered is that training is proceeding according to schedule at all centers, in accordance with the goals and tasks, and that the political preparations and preparations in terms of personnel and physical facilities were exceptionally good. The best officers in the YPA are working with the students at almost all centers, and the mottoes "Do It the Way I Do It" and "After Me, Not in Front of Me" apply fully.

Quote From Lt Col Gen Veljko Kadijevic, Chief of the Training Administration of the YPA General Staff

"By comparison with last year, which we can also say was successful, this year has been considerably better at all centers. We are now richer by one more experience which was the fruit of very thorough preparations both in the armed forces and also at the universities. The organization of living and working conditions at the training centers was particularly outstanding. Everyone was better organized and more committed than last year, when there was quite a bit of hasty improvisation.

"The conditions for carrying on instruction are better this year, and therefore the results have also been better in professional military training and in all domains of their community life. As a consequence, it appears that motivation has been more pronounced, though it was satisfactory even last year. The students were convincing in the reasons they gave in saying that they understood the need for this training. It seems to me that no one could explain it better than the students themselves.

"The officers have shown the greatest responsibility and have offered the maximum of those things that were expected of them."

Quote From Danilo Tomic, Prorector and Student of Novi Sad University

"I have been visiting training centers in Vojvodina, since that is where most of our students are. However, there are also some in Bosnia-Herzegovina. To me the purpose of the training is clear, but never until now have I had occasion to see in such detail the life and work of the youth training units in various regions. I am impressed by the high level of consciousness. They look with seriousness and responsibility on their task and their role. I am particularly encouraged at seeing that they understand

the advantage of organized life and work and, say, that the day lasts 24 hours and that quite a bit can be done in that time. This will certainly be useful to them in organizing their time and their activities, and it will also have a favorable effect on their studies. However, when I go back, I will work for more extensive and inclusive preparations at the universities themselves from the first day when the students arrive. We have seen that the YPA shows concern about every individual; why should not this also be the case at the universities? We will prepare the students so that from the very outset it will be clear what is expected of them both during their studies and also at the end of the first year. In short, they should be mentally prepared for both their studies and for military training. There is no question that university national defense departments and the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Alliance will make greater efforts in this area."

Quote From Vlado Barosic, Member of the Secretariat of the Presidium of the Conference of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Alliance

"What we have seen during our visit of youth training centers has been only another confirmation of our previous observations and judgments to the effect that the overall organization of this year's training has been considerably more thorough and comprehensive both during the preparations and also during the training itself. The problems noted last year, that they were not fully informed or well enough prepared, have now been corrected thanks to the greatly improved work being done not only by organizations of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Alliance at higher educational institutions, but also by the society in general, especially the YPA.

"This form of professional military training of young people is only a part of the unified process of training and education, and it is therefore the task of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Alliance to look upon this as a permanent action, especially at higher educational institutions, which will be felt throughout the entire first year of study."

7045  
CSO: 2800

YUGOSLAVIA

BOSNIAN COMMISSION ISSUES STATEMENT ON ISLAMIC FACULTY PLAQUE

Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 18 Oct 77 AU

[Text] In connection with a plaque with the names of some of the benefactors in the hall of the Islamic Theological Faculty in Sarajevo, PREPOROD, the organ of the association of Moslem priests, has published a statement by the supreme Islamic authority in Yugoslavia. Because of this statement, the Commission of the Executive Council of Bosnia-Hercegovina for Relations with Religious Communities has decided to inform the public about the actual state of affairs.

The representatives of the Islamic authority have agreed that the appearance of the names of some people's enemies on the plaque in the faculty hall would be a political act incompatible with the interests and convictions of the members of the Moslem people. However, the statement carried in PREPOROD manifests an endeavor to diminish the harm caused by the attempts of individuals to display the names of people's enemies in public.

The Commission for Relations with Religious Communities of the Executive Council of Bosnia-Hercegovina notes that the plaque had not been removed from the faculty hall after several warnings, but only after an energetic public protest of the working people and citizens of Sarajevo.

CSO: 2800

## IMPACT OF WESTERN FASHION FADS ON YOUNG PEOPLE DISCUSSED

Belgrade NEDELJNE INFORMATIVNE NOVINE in Serbo-Croatian No 1392, 11 Sep 77  
pp 13-14

[Article by Teodor Andjelic: "Wearing Another's Clothes"]

[Text] "Bertolucijevke," the plain undershirts of Italian peasants portrayed in the film "Twentieth Century," are arriving in waves a bit after the fad has already passed elsewhere. Stylized as T-shirts, they are the late-season hit of the summer of 77. They probably make our grandmothers think of their honeymoons: it was in such shirts that their husbands once slept in.

With a slightly longer lag--a quarter of century after the Korean War and the craze of young veterans for war surplus which the generations of rebels against their parents' world used for stylish informality--the Split firm Jugoplastika has produced a series of "Serpico bags," stylized soldier's gas mask carriers imprinted with the face of Ivo Lola Ribar.

## Where Did the Foreign Models Come From

Our T-shirts from Trieste have been proclaiming the glory of the sunken British empire the whole summer with a lag of half a century. The tireless army of underground peddlers from Belgrade's popular flea markets has been offering them in almost industrial-size lots. If a small flag of proud Albion is not fluttering on the T-shirt, if large football numbers have not been screen printed on the jersey, or a newspaper statement about Vietnam, or at least "Ohio University," if there is not at least one tiny pocket for cigarettes on the short tight sleeves--then that attire, bearing no stylish fillip or message, will not do at all to embellish the Unisex uniform of blue jeans.

Although our taste in fashions frequently runs along simple lines, we customarily tack on the furbelows by buying licenses. The "BEKO-jeans" campaign [BEKO stands for a clothing firm--translator's note] is at its height, and the young architect Radomir Vukovic, a clothing designer who has virtually an entire program and system of politically committed designs based on

clear Yugoslav symbols, came back empty-handed from negotiations with DECIJE NOVINE (Gornji Milanovac), though he was offered a valuable gift: a kind of iron (produced under Italian license) which strikes off the legendary Sandocan after a few strokes on a jersey.

The national, the international and the propagandistic are every day becoming more and more strangely interwoven, are penetrating one another, and are canceling one another out in the field of clothing designed for young people. Although these fashion revolutions are sometimes short-lived (young girls wore shorts for only one summer!)--the ravenous market is swallowing up unlimited amounts of ideas and tricks reflecting the designer's politics.

The Jugoplastika firm we have already mentioned, which last fall caused a brief fad by reviving the hula hoop, this year designed bathing trunks patterned after the American flag. The Velebit firm of Karlovac illustrated its children's jerseys in a similar spirit, and there have been cases, especially when goods are produced for export, when the five-pointed star was left out of the designer's sketch of our tricolor. (When a public warning is issued--then, as happened last week, the OBSERVER of London immediately "responds" to admonitions about "wearing another's clothes" with an improbable text signed by some Cold War reptile whose last name ends in "ić"!)

#### Limbering Up Rigid Attitudes

Andreja Milanovic, vice chairman of the Federal Committee of the League of Associations of Veterans of the National Liberation War of Yugoslavia, feels that as a society we have not always done enough to bring our traditions up to date: "Sometimes we confuse some of our young people. They are not wearing the symbols, say, of the United States because they support that country's positions. We do not help matters when we take black-and-white attitudes toward such phenomena. At the same time, we have an extremely rich history--one which did not begin with our generation--and also a very rich revolution--one that is still going on even today, but when the time comes to fashion this into our own symbols, we are at a loss."

We had a long talk with Andreja Milanovic about the labels on mineral water, the types of emblems representing our cities, and then about our hotels--the Esplanade and Excelsior, and about the royal-yellow and altogether incomprehensible emblems which clothing firms put on our shirts.

Andreja Milanovic likes to talk about clothing and makes the observation that on the street, on television, at symposiums, and at the meetings of political forums we frequently are too conventional and are the slaves of bourgeois manners. "It would not bother me at all if the delegates in the Parliament were dressed in their work clothes, since that is also a place of work and not just a ceremonial function. We need to limber up our rigid attitudes a little bit."

The sheepskin vests and woven over-the-shoulder bags native to the Balkans began to take over Skardalija only when we received them from the hippy

movement. When some Yugoslav businessman makes a trip to France without knowing French, people generally nudge each other and gossip about "his provincialism and lack of culture." But when our businessman goes on a business trip to Sweden without knowing Swedish, no critical comment is made.

The large countries with a strong economy and culture have always been privileged. When France was in fashion, it was stylish to drink wine, now people are drinking whiskey and vodka.

What is the difference between the long-past dictatorship of the Viennese waltz and today's expansion of the style used in dancing to rock music and shouting "yay-yay." The newspapers, films, posters, comic strips, phonograph records and television--the mass media in general--have transformed the world into one large village. Things have been compressed, cultural influence and the internationalization of culture no longer run through a single region (of, say, Vienna) or continent, but flood the entire world.

#### Faded Symbol

Fashion is first to automatically elevate the popular and equate it with the worthy. A price is paid for this fadishness every day: here today--gone tomorrow, even scorned. Imagine a dandy in the garb of the sixties strutting today in his light rustling raincoat, pointed shoes and pants so tight it's still a mystery how he put them on.

Nevertheless, the comings and goings of fashion are only a froth over the depths in which real changes of taste are taking place as in a ferment. The oldies may think that the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer lion still symbolizes strength and calls up the mystery and exotic flavor of the jungle. For young people, who among other things have grown up with comic strips and other examples of mass, poster and newsstand culture, that lion brings first to mind the childishness of Disneyland. His former symbolic value has faded.

Vukovic speaks about modernization, about giving shape to that new taste and sense for the pictorial. "The symbols full of flowers and bathos and bright circus colors; all of that is beginning to look like a collection of pressed flowers and reminds one first of Easter eggs."

Mica Miloradovic, a young clothes designer, cartoonist and propagandist who has illustrated many books and posters in cooperation with youth organizations, explains the essence of his troubles with this anecdote: "Last year when I designed the emblem for a youth work brigade from Kragujevac, they wanted me to cram 14 other symbols in that one emblem. I was supposed to compose a flag symbolizing self-management, the Lepenica River, Milos Obrenovic's house, the fifth-grade class killed by the Germans in Kragujevac, nonalignment...."

How much influence do these fads actually have on young people?

Surveys of young people, and today one might even say that they have experienced inflation, indicate that young people are highly critical ("They measure three times and cut once").

The director of one of the largest surveys conducted on a Yugoslav sample of young people--Dr Firdus Dzinic, once gave us this strategic diagnosis immediately upon completion of that survey: "When we say that we are an open society, we must understand what that means. Trips, cultural contacts, all of this has made it possible for us to get a view, particularly of the West, which does not consist merely of films from Hollywood in which makeup is put on reality. Today's young people are able to see it even beneath its seductive cosmetics."

#### Without Imitation

Young people simply want to be young people, and this has never been possible without fashionable, fadish, and even, be it said, snobbish parading. However, one should see the way the shirts of Belgrade work project members were "borrowed" this summer. Its design appeared for the first time last February as the title page of the Belgrade paper STUDENT and then as a poster. It was first printed on clothing in Canada, from where Radomir Vukovic, who made the design, receives designers' albums from a relative. The relative strikes off two T-shirts and sends one to Radomir. The latter showed this one to the university committee of the Socialist Youth League at Belgrade University. This summer the committee put out the money to print up 500 shirts. Since the reception was exceptionally good, the committee wanted to make a similar T-shirt which would also give the year, which again was Radomir Vukovic's idea. But, they have told us, "there are ideas, but not much money."

The sporadic and sometimes even guerrilla warfare (sometimes only an individual!) against "foreign fadish influences" cannot replace an organized campaign against flea markets and other similar underground operations. (Though even guerrilla actions on a small scale should not be underestimated, since "nothing is in vain, Sisyphus was getting into condition.")

The conclusion is as simple as it is full of demands for an effort to be made: whenever possible and as much as possible we should have our own things. Is there at all a need for emphasis that where socialism is in power, which is our case, there has been an authentic revolution, and its images are readily accepted. (Along with Che Gevara, why not Lola, Sava, Veljko Vlahovic, self-management, which still lacks its authentic symbol, nonalignment, Tito....)

Campaigns like "A Partisan Jacket Looks Smart," which seems to have done badly marketwise--mainly because of its elitist concept and reliance on the star system (singers and fashion leaders)--must neither aim at vulgarization nor at mere imitation. The sensitive taste of the young generation accepts only what conforms to that taste.