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BABIUCH NOTES OCTOBER'S IMPORTANCE FOR POLAND

Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 45, 4 Nov 77 pp 18-19 LD

[Article by Edward Babiuch, member of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee: "History Inseparably Linked Our Fates"]

[Text] History has settled once and for all the argument over the significance of the Great October Socialist Revolution: October initiated new profound processes in the world by ushering in the age of the transition from capitalism to socialism and communism.

The October victory in Russia was also a turning point in the development of Poland, and created the chief preconditions for fundamental changes in our national and social destiny. The path traveled by people's Poland confirms that the ideas of the October Revolution were the life-giving source of the Polish people's historic achievements. What we have achieved and secured on the path of realizing our national aspirations, and on the path of socialist development, and what we are proud of today was conditioned by the victory of the world's first socialist revolution.

History has confirmed Vladimir Ilich Lenin's words that Poland's freedom is impossible without Russia's freedom. The Soviet power's memorable decree repealing the tsarist treaties on the partitions of Poland paved the way for our people toward an independent state existence. The international bonds which had long linked the Polish and Russian workers movement were tempered in the fire of the revolution. Tens of thousands of Poles fought in Russia on the barricades of the revolution and on the civil war fronts. They included such outstanding figures as Feliks Dzerzhinskiy, Julian Marchlewski, Feliks Kon, Konstantin Rokossovskiy, and Karol Swierczewski. Polish military formations participated in the defense of the revolution. They included the Warsaw Revolutionary Red Regiment and the Podlasie and Lublin infantry regiments. The Polish proletariat was solid with the struggle launched by Europe's workers under the slogan "Hands off the land of the Soviets!"

The traditions of the joint struggle of the Russian and Polish proletariat lay at the basis of the unbreakable Polish-Soviet alliance. This alliance

was tested at the time of the gravest trial for both our peoples--the war against the Hitlerite aggressors. The Soviet state made the decisive contribution to the defeat of fascism. The Soviet Army and the Polish Army, which was fighting shoulder to shoulder with the former and was armed and equipped by Soviet brothers, liberated our country.

The Polish people will never forget the 600,000 Soviet soldiers who fell for Poland's freedom.

The contribution of the Soviet Union and its armed forces to our country's liberation, the moral and political support for the aspirations of Polish communists and the people's patriotic forces, and the fraternal economic assistance in the first difficult period of the country's restoration, reflected the new content of Polish-Soviet relations, and created preconditions for strengthening friendship and fraternity between the two states and peoples. At the ceremonial session of the Polish Sejm to mark the 30th anniversary of our country's liberation, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, that great friend of socialist Poland, said: "The CPSU and the Soviet state have always sincerely wished Poland to be a strong, independent, democratic state.... The Soviet people are proud of friendship with the Polish people."

We are united by unity of interests and aims, and by the desire constantly to strengthen the socialist community, of which Poland is a strong and mighty link.

The Polish United Workers Party [PZPR]--the leading force of the state and the people--derives knowledge to resolve the urgent problems of the present day from the ideas of Great October and from the unique experience of the CPSU and the land of the Soviets. The entire practice of our party, as well as of other revolutionary Marxist parties, confirms the Leninist thesis on the need to combine what is common and international in the revolutionary workers movement, and in the struggle for socialism with what is national and specific. When this unity is observed, it is easier to move forward and the successes achieved acquire a stable nature.

The development of the Soviet state and of other socialist countries is evidence of this. This is proved by the practice of building socialism, and by the successful implementation in the seventies of the decisions of the Sixth and Seventh PZPR Congresses which defined the strategy of building a developed socialist society on Polish soil.

In terms of the economic potential (gross industrial product) created over the years of people's power, Poland occupies 10th place in the world. In many sectors of production, we have emerged in front-rank positions. This is the result of the creative activity of the working people, and of the moral-political unity of the people who have become the actual masters of the country.

Friendship with the Soviet Union has been, and is, of special significance for the development of people's Poland, and for the strengthening of its

international positions. For 32 years since the moment when the friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance treaty was concluded, more than 300 industrial enterprises have been built and modernized in Poland, thanks to deliveries of equipment and thanks to scientific and technical assistance from the Soviet Union. These enterprises turn out more than 30 percent of the gross industrial product. Soviet deliveries of complete industrial installations have become the basis of new sectors of Polish industry: machine-tool building, automotive, chemical, and aviation.

With the Soviet Union's assistance, we have reached that level of technical and industrial maturity which makes it possible to develop mutually advantageous cooperation. Poland has become an important supplier of industrial equipment and machines, and also of seagoing ships to the USSR. Every fifth ship that sails under the Soviet flag has been built by Polish shipbuilders. We have supplied machines and equipment for almost 200 industrial enterprises in the USSR. About 4 percent of our machinery exports, and also a large quantity of consumer goods, go to the Soviet market.

The Katowice metallurgical combine--a symbol of close cooperation between Polish and Soviet workers, engineers, technicians, scientific workers, and economic managers, a symbol of the fraternal bonds which link our peoples and parties--can serve as an example of the new and higher stage of the fraternal countries' economic cooperation.

We are paying great attention to the establishment of strong economic links which promote the integration of our countries' national economies. This is an exceptionally important process not only for Poland's development, but also for the formation of new economic relations within the framework of the socialist community.

As E. Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, said, "We will continue consistently to pursue a policy of internationalism and cooperation with the Soviet Union and all countries of the socialist community. For this is a condition of the strength and well-being of our motherland, and it serves our vital interests and the strengthening of peace."

L. I. Brezhnev's visits to Poland during the celebration of the 30th anniversary of people's Poland, and during the work of the Seventh PZPR Congress, and also the November 1976 visit to the Soviet Union by a Polish Party and state delegation headed by E. Gierek were of historic significance in terms of deepening these international ties. These visits turned into a demonstration of the fraternal relations which unite our peoples, parties, and countries today. The meetings in Moscow and Warsaw offered new opportunities for broadening cooperation.

Polish-Soviet relations strikingly reflec- the true fact that the successful development of socialist Poland accords with the vital interests of the Soviet Union, and the successful development of the USSR accords with our country's vital interests. The alliance with the USSR has given our country the chance to play an appreciable role in the strengthening of international

security, and has enhanced the authority of our motherland. This alliance serves not only the development of Poland and the USSR; it is an important element in cooperation among the socialist states, and an example of interstate relations based on new just principles.

The course of events confirms that socialism is capable of solving the main problems of the present day in accordance with the vital interests of the peoples struggling for freedom, peace, and social progress. In this struggle, the leading role is played by the international communist and workers movement, for which the experience of actually existing socialism, including Polish socialism, is of more than historical value. Unity of actions between the PZPR and the CPSU aimed at the implementation of the decisions of the Berlin European Communist and Workers Parties Conference (1976) has become an important factor in the implementation of the principles of internationalism and unification of the forces of the international working class in the joint struggle along with the other socialist countries for common goals.

The creation of lasting foundations of peace is closely linked to the problem of European security and the development of cooperation among all states regardless of their social systems. Our position is one of consistent implementation of the provisions of the final act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe which was a victory for realism and sense of responsibility over the desire to aggravate international relations, intensify the arms race, and deepen mistrust among states belonging to opposing social systems. Along with the Soviet Union and the entire community of socialist states, Poland will consistently follow the road of detente and of strengthening international security and cooperation. We will resolutely oppose forces which are retarding this process and accelerating the arms race.

Aware of the influence of Great October on Poland's destiny, our people are celebrating the 60th anniversary of the October Revolution as their own festival. The PZPR Central Committee Politburo's resolution adopted in February expresses confidence "that during the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the October Revolution all our people will express their attitude toward this historic event by demonstrating feelings of warm friendship toward the great Soviet people."

The Polish working class and all working people are greeting the glorious October anniversary with new labor achievements. Widespread socialist competitions have been established at enterprises, their collectives have adopted pledges on extra production, and new socialist labor teams are being created. Throughout the country there are lectures and reports and scientific sessions devoted to the significant date, and exhibitions, literary and artistic competitions, and meetings with participants in the revolution and veterans of the workers movements are being organized.

An important aspect of the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of Great October is the measures devoted to the 65th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's arrival in Poland, from where he led the growing revolutionary movement in Russia.

There was widespread reaction in our country to the nationwide discussion of the draft constitution in the Soviet Union which lasted several months. It can be said that the adoption of the new USSR Constitution was an important event for our public too.

The Polish people are proceeding along the path laid down by the October Revolution 60 years ago. History has inextricably linked our destiny to Great October. By implementing its ideas, Polish communists are serving their motherland and their people and the cause of socialism.

CSO: 1800

KRUCZEK HAILS SIGNIFICANCE OF OCTOBER FOR POLAND

Moscow TRUD in Russian 12 Nov 77 p 3 LD

[Unattributed interview under general headline: "Inspiring Example"]

[Text] Wladyslaw Kruczek, member of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of Poland's Central Council of Trade Unions:

"The report by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the joint ceremonial session of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet and RSFSB Supreme Soviet devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution has made an indelible impression on us all. The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium not only gave a profound and comprehensive analysis in his report of the historic path traveled by the Soviet people in the last 60 years, but also revealed the prospects of the USSR's further progress toward communism, and set forth long-term plans for the struggle to strengthen peace on our planet.

"Great October ushered in a new era of mankind's history--the era of the transition from capitalism to socialism. We in Poland are well aware that our country would not have gained national independence without the October Revolution. In 1945, the Soviet Army brought us liberation from the German fascist invaders.

"We are glad that we have been able to attend the October celebrations in Moscow which have taken the form of a moving demonstration of the inviolable unity of the Party and the people, and have shown Soviet people's loyalty to the banner of October.

"It can be said with confidence that we cannot imagine existence without relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation with the great Soviet people. For us, the anniversary of the 60th anniversary of October is the dearest, the most joyful holiday, which Poland's working people are celebrating with labor achievements."

CSO: 1800

IMPERIALIST-REVISIONIST ENCIRCLEMENT MUST BE FOUGHT

Tirana RRUGA E PARTISE in Albanian No 8, Aug 77 pp 24-29

[Article by Sofakli Lazri: "The Imperialist-Revisionist encirclement and the struggle against it"]

[Text] In his report at the seventh party congress Comrade Enver Hoxha again with great clearness and deepness outlined the political and ideological meaning of the imperialist-revisionist encirclement of our country, what this encirclement represents today, as well as the present and future dangers that it presents. But, what Comrade Enver Hoxha strongly emphasizes and expresses in a very argumentative manner is the unshakable conviction that, despite the situation of encirclement, independent of the enemies' plans and the storms that time might bring, our fatherland's freedom can be fully guaranteed, our economy can be continually developed and the cause of socialism can always march forward.

The successful defense of the victories of the revolution and uninterrupted building of socialism in our country constitute a new experience which, under new conditions and situations, confirms the Leninist thesis that it is possible to build socialism in one country alone and enriches and much expands its theoretical and practical framework.

The merit of the Albanian Workers Party and Comrade Enver Hoxha in this field, as well as their contribution to it, lie in the fact that they have perfected the revolutionary theory and practice not only to live and work in a twofold and threefold encirclement, but also to break it.

From the beginning and constantly our Party told the people that just as we were born in encirclement, it is in encirclement that we will grow, live, work and build socialism. Therefore, our Party fought and fights so that we can all have a clear conception about encirclement and so that we can always be mobilized in a struggle to break it.

At the Seventh Albanian Workers Party Congress Comrade Enver Hoxha explained that the imperialist-revisionist encirclement is not at all passive and merely geographical, but a threatening and active one fighting against us

in all the fields and directions. He directed attention against any shallow and simplistic understanding of this encirclement and warned about the harm which can arise from underestimating the danger of military aggression, the difficulties caused by the hostile economic blockade and hostile ideological subversion. He advised us to guard ourselves from any display of megalomania or euphoria which might be expressed in this field, as well as from intoxication over successes.

Profound knowledge of the reality in which we live and in which we are forced to build socialism, the complex understanding of the situation, is of fundamental importance, we may say decisive importance, for implementing our national and international tasks. We struggle and march forward on the path of socialist development, and continually strengthen Albania's international positions and prestige in the world. Our class enemies, both at home and abroad, also continually operate against us. Therefore, preparation for defense and struggle for facing and breaking encirclement do not represent some isolated actions and only in some directions: on the contrary, they represent the majority and synthesis of the political, economic, military instructive, cultural, educational, propaganda and other measures, because all these taken together really make our breastplate impenetrable. The struggle for facing and breaking encirclement is the main battle of our class struggle.

The imperialist-revisionist encirclement of our country is not a passive and immobile situation, as someone may wrongly think, but a many-sided threat and pressure towards our country--an active and continual struggle--carried out by our enemies in peace time (in the absence of their direct armed aggression) aimed at relaxing our vigilance, wearing down our nerves, harrassing us and then attacking us. "The aim of foreign enemies," comrade Enver Hoxha points out, "is to harrass our internal front, incite and encourage the anti-socialist and counterrevolutionary elements inside the country. Therefore, we must face the united front of the enemies by strengthening our internal front in all directions, that is, in the fields of defense, economy, politics and ideology, always consistently developing the class struggles. We must struggle determinedly against any spirit of euphoria and of overestimating the value of our forces, as well as against lack of seriousness and lack of total mobilization in the struggle against the imperialist-revisionist encirclement". (Enver Hoxha, report at Seventh Albanian Workers Party Congress, p 133).

Explaining the fact that our socialist fatherland has been and is continually threatened by the military aggression of imperialism and social imperialism, comrade Enver Hoxha also noted the reasons why this threat is real and continues. He explained that this threat stems from the global policy and strategy of the superpowers, whose aim is to destroy socialism, suffocate the revolution, enslave the people, and strike at and nullify those forces that unmask and oppose their expansionist and hegemonist course. Therefore, the Party has educated the people so as to consider the defense of the fatherland as the task above all others.

Our party and the people's power have adopted a number of very important political, economic, organizational and military measures to guarantee our fatherland's freedom and independence at all events and in all circumstances, to meet and destroy any enemy who would attack our country. The party has perfected our People's military art which, assimilated by the masses and cadres, is being transformed into a powerful weapon for preparation and organization so as to wage an invincible people's war in all circumstances until complete victory over any enemy.

And when a people such as ours bases its defense on the intensive military preparation of the entire soldier people, on a profound recognition and exploitation of the terrain, on their unity around their Marxist-Leninist Party, on the socialist economy that relies on its own forces, on high patriotism, on an unextinguished freedom-loving spirit and on national pride, any enemy would think one hundred times before attacking, because he knows that he can enter, but he does not know if he will come out alive.

The party has taught us to see the matter of the defense of the fatherland on a broad plane, especially closely connected with the economic and social strengthening of the country which not only helps, but also forms the powerful base for strengthening our defense force. This is the reason why our Party recommended us that, in order to face and break the fierce blockades and encirclement, our people must fight to fulfill the state plan with strong proletarian discipline and high socialist conscience. The Party stressed that to understand the situation of encirclement and to fight for breaking it would mean that everyone should draw his own tasks, that everyone and all together should fight to produce the entire food grains needed for the fatherland, to produce spare parts and fuel in the country, save steel and electric energy, reduce costs and increase output, improve machine maintenance and reduce material consumption norms.

Our enemies who have never become reconciled and will never become reconciled to the existence of socialist Albania and to its system and ideology, will always have it as their target. Seeking to hamper the normal development of our economy, undermine its independence, and, in general, the building of socialism, besides their pressure through military threat, our enemies will also try to operate in the field of the economy through the means of blockades and discrimination in the field of foreign trade, just as they have done so far.

In this direction the old hostile pressure has been increased by the economic crisis that has now embraced the capitalist and revisionist world and has made the imperialists more aggressive; they no longer are selective in regard to the methods of discrimination, and they strengthen their blockade even more. Therefore, the appeal made by the Party to understand and to implement its economic line to the end, fulfill the plans fully, save every gram of material and not to spend even one cent more than necessary, increase exports even more and decrease imports--is directly connected with the facing and breaking the economic blockade and, in general, the imperialist-revisionist encirclement.

In many Party documents, as well as in those of its seventh Congress, it is emphasized that the imperialist-revisionist enemies, alongside their military pressure and economic blockade, are also waging a broad and many-sided ideological aggression against us.

A long time ago imperialism created a whole strategy for this aggression, as well as powerful and modern weapons to implement it, which are no less deadly than ordinary weapons. Imperialism has perfected shrewd tactics in order to execute them in every concrete situation. The history of former socialist countries, such as the Soviet Union and others, and their revisionist degeneration, teach us a great deal in this direction.

Now the imperialists and revisionists are broadly using ideological aggression, such as a form of "special warfare", against the revolution and socialism; through this, they aim at suppressing the revolution everywhere and at restoring capitalism where proletarian dictatorship has been established and socialism is being built. Through their ideological aggression, which they are developing against us, they try to liberalize our proletarian dictatorship, distort and hinder development of our socialist economy, and shake the confidence of our working masses in their forces and opportunities for driving the revolution forward uninterruptedly and building socialism, as well as to lull our revolutionary vigilance, undermine our healthy morale- political conditions and to strike at our international prestige--in short, to prepare the terrain for later military intervention or for an internal counterrevolution. They develop this aggression by most varied means and roads, through political, economic, cultural and ideological means. Staffs and armies of all kinds of people, specialized in ideological subversion, participate in it.

Whole theories have been created in connection with these new methods and forms of war waged by imperialism and revisionism. In the United States of America, for example, they persist in saying that the "psychological warfare"--as they call general ideological subversion--is as severe and cruel as ordinary war with arms. It is, according to them, the last word in the perfection of the art of war waged with psychological technique instead of guns and baynnets.

The measures taken in our country for an uninterrupted revolutionarization of the entire life of the country have also been a powerful blow for foreign imperialist-revisionist enemies and for their illusions and aspirations towards our country. These measures have narrowed the terrain where the enemy could operate or influence. Therefore, the enemy tries through ideological pressure and other forms to weaken our revolutionary thought and action as much as possible, to create where possible a small space for penetrating its ideology, and to conserve the old hotbeds of bourgeois ideology and create new ones.

The party teaches us that it is not enough not to accept foreign ideology; it should be fought daily and decisively. This becomes even more inevitable if we consider that enemy propaganda purposely plans and operates so

as to create a definite feeling about specific issues from which one could move quickly into concepts and finally even into hostile operations. Therefore, we must always correctly develop the class struggle, making it as severe as possible against foreign and internal enemies, against imperialism and revisionism and their ideology and against the petit bourgeois remnants.

Against the united front of the enemy we must raise our steel-like united front capable of reducing to dust and powder every effort of the enemy to violate our life even as little as a thread. This is valid for today and for always. When the enemies' intention is to weaken our united internal front, our task is the opposite, that is, to strengthen it continually, making it unbreakable. When the enemies' pressure is real and concrete, then our struggles, too, must become real, concrete and practical in all fronts, that is, in the defense, economic, political, ideological and cultural fronts.

Long ago our Party launched the motto "let us work, live and struggle as in encirclement". This is a mobilizing motto and opens optimistic perspectives. It has a clear revolutionary aim at its foundation: it demands that we all work tirelessly to advance the building of socialism and break the encirclement, always holding high the banner of Marxism-Leninism. Its implementation in all fields constitutes an essential condition and is an encouragement for freeing the creative energies of the masses. It gives the masses the opportunity, and inspires them in their efforts, to demonstrate all their vitality, ability and talents in all fields. The implementation of this motto further strengthens confidence in the possibility of building socialism and communism, in defending the Fatherland in all conditions and circumstances, and successfully overcoming every obstacle and difficulty by relying on one's own forces. It reinforces optimism for the present and unshakable confidence in the future.

Stressing that we "work as in encirclement" does not mean as the bourgeois and revisionist propaganda likes to insinuate, that is, that Albania "seeks to withdraw into itself", that it "seeks to be isolated from the world". In the light of reality, the correct principled policy of our party and state, and the authority and prestige enjoyed by our country in the world, these lies do not stand up at all. "Socialist Albania," Comrade Enver Hoxha said, "is known throughout the world; it is visited by innumerable people, friends from all countries.... The open and faithful policy of the Albanian People's Republic with friends and well-wishers is respected, just as the art and culture of our people are respected, just as the many-sided progress in our country is correctly and positively evaluated." (Enver Hoxha, our policy is an open one, it is the policy of proletarian principles, pp 40-41).

The correct line of our Party, its struggle for the defense of Marxism-Leninism, the victories achieved by our people in the socialist transformation of the country, and their successes in the domain of culture and in the social field are also attentively followed by the outside world.

Albania's example, its increased international prestige and authority, and the growing approval and respect of the revolutionaries, Marxist-Leninists and people in the world for our Party and people--all help in our struggle for breaking the imperialist-revisionist encirclement.

However, on the other hand, the struggle waged by our Party and people for breaking the encirclement is also a contribution which we make to the world revolution. The existence of new Albania, the existence of a true Marxist-Leninist party like our Party, which leads the country on the correct socialist path is a great victory achieved not only by the Albanian people, but also by the world proletariat.

The imperialists, revisionists, and other reactionaries do not want the banner of Marxism-Leninism to continue to wave in Europe, nor do they want socialism to continue to live and progress here without hindrance. They want to impose and implant in the mind of the people the idea that the coming of revisionism and restoration of capitalism, as happened in the Soviet Union and other countries, is, so to speak, an inevitability, an irresistible historic process of the socialist countries, a kind of inevitable historic cycle.

This is a totally wrong judgment on this matter. The People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the uninterrupted development of the revolution and successful building of socialism in Albania, and the policy and attitude followed by the Albanian Workers Party confirm that revisionism and the restoration of capitalism are not inevitable, and that socialism and Marxism-Leninism live and triumph. Therefore, our example, our struggle, and our existence as an independent socialist state that decisively defends this line and implements it in a concrete and creative way--all constitute an important factor for the present world revolutionary and liberation movement. The successes we have achieved in the socialist revolution and the economic, political and ideological stimulation, the victories achieved in the long struggle against imperialism and social imperialism, the policy and clear revolutionary attitudes towards all key and important international matters and our high proletarian internationalism--all have made of Albania a distinguished example of inspiration and of encouragement for all those who oppose imperialism and revisionism, and for all those who fight for freedom, national independence, democracy and social progress. Our struggle strengthens their conviction in the victory of their just cause, as well as their confidence in socialism which is invincible, and it shows them that Marxism-Leninism, the proletarian ideology, is guidance and guaranty for victory.

At the same time we greatly value and deeply appreciate the internationalist support of the Marxist-Leninist and the revolutionary forces, and the solidarity of the working masses and the people with our country. The high evaluation of our Party and its policy by the sister Marxist-Leninist parties in the other countries, the interest shown by the revolutionaries and patriots of the other countries in our struggle and in the paths we

have followed to achieve victories, and the propaganda and protection which Albania gets from its revolutionary friends outside--all are a great encouragement for us in the struggle we wage for breaking the imperialist-revisionist encirclement and for building socialism according to the principle of relying on one's own forces.

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The assimilation of the party's teachings to face and break encirclement is of great importance both for the present and for the future. They should become the way of thinking and of acting for all of us, because they are an infallible guide making us capable of breaking all military and political pressures, repelling ideological aggression, conserving national and socialist tradition, breaking blockades, and surely and always advancing the cause of the revolution and the building of socialism.

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CSO: 2100

COMMENTARY ON SADAT'S VISIT TO ISRAEL

Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 23 Nov 77 p 4 AU

[Article by Cap Lyubomir Mikhaylov: "What Is Hidden Behind the Smiles?"]

[Text] Protests, demonstrations, strikes, attacks against Egyptian embassies in many countries. Ovbious disapproval on the part of most leading circles in the Arab world. Libya's declaration breaking of diplomatic relations. National mourning in Syria. Declarations by the PLO and the Algerian Government categorically condemning Sadat's step. And finally, silent resistance on the internal front.

These were the circumstances surrounding the surprising visit by the Egyptian President Sadat to Israel.

A well directed show took place in the appropriately decorated and brightly lighted Ben Gurion Airport. Moved to tears, the Egyptian President shook and kissed the hands of the Israeli leaders, stained with Arab blood. The journalists did not forget to mention that the armored limousine which Sadat entered was provided by the United States, where also the script of the farce which took place in Israel was prepared. One must admit that Sadat skillfully performed his role--to cause a psychological breakthrough in the Arab world attitude toward Tel Aviv and Zionism, to liquidate the already delicate Arab unity, and to discourage the determination and resistance of the PLO.

Behind the smiling faces of guests and hosts, it was not difficult to read their joint striving toward a common goal--to remove the USSR, co-chairman of the Geneva Conference, from the solution of the Middle East conflict, to hinder the beginning of negotiations in Switzerland, and to obtain small concessions and privileges at the expense of other Arab peoples and primarily the PLO.

Thus the widely advertised line of "open doors" in economic areas found its natural continuation in the area of politics. Egypt's doors, hospitably opened by President Sadat now await the Israeli hawk Menahem Begin.

While saying his prayers in Jerusalem Sadat forgot those who continue to be tortured in Israeli prisons and concentration camps, those in southern Lebanon who are subjected to the fire of the Israeli artillery and air force, and the tens of militarized settlements, brutally constructed by the aggressor on territories which belong to the Arabs. His speech in the Knesset did not even mention the PLO--the only legal representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

But Sadat also forgot something else. Those who most of all are admiring his unprecedented step, and first of all, his patrons across the ocean, were until yesterday the most noted enemies of the Arab cause and peace in the Middle East. They continue to be also now the closest friends and supporters of Israel. The old truth is well known: When your enemy is praising you, you must stop and see where have you gone wrong. At least for now, Sadat does not think about it, and in love with himself, he continues to stand proudly on the pedestal of reassurance and self-satisfaction. However, history, this neutral judge, will sooner or later reveal to the world by its pitiless logic the justice of those who are condemning the treacherous mission by the Egyptian head of state. All progressive and peace-loving forces who are sincerely concerned about peace in the Middle East and the just solution of the Middle East conflict are on their side.

Sadat is now smiling. The cameras are rolling and the tape recorders are running. Tears of compassion and pride in his well performed role are rolling down his cheeks. However, these are the tears of a statesman who has forgotten the interests of the other Arab peoples.

CSO: 2200

CORRESPONDENT DESCRIBES ARAB INDIGNATION ABOUT SADAT VISIT

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Nov 77 p 6 AU

[Report by BTA Cairo correspondent, L. Mikhaylov: "General Dissatisfaction--On the Occasion of Egypt President Anwar al-Sadat's Visit to Israel"]

[Text] The noisily advertised visit of Egypt's President Anwar al-Sadat to Israel has ended, but the wave of protests against it has not. The state leaders, politicians and the general public opinion in the Arab world condemn this political step as an act of treason against the Arab liberation cause. Such indignation is not being expressed only in the Arab world.

The separatist Israeli-Egyptian negotiatons, which were started in Jerusalem behind the backs of the other countries involved in the Middle East Conflict, such as Syria, Jordan and the PLO, are to the detriment of the Arab peoples. They are in the interests of Zionism and imperialism. All this represents a heavy blow to Arab solidarity and to the unity of action of the Arab countries.

Cairo, 21 November 1977 (Correspondent L. Mikhaylov)--The official, 2-day visit of Egypt's president, Anwar al-Sadat, to Israel ended today. Only 1 week ago, ignoring the violent protests and indignation of the Arab world, Anwar al-Sadat accepted the invitation of Menachem Begin, premier of Israel, to go to Jerusalem. Leaving for Israel, Anwar al-Sadat declared that his goal was to facilitate the resumption of the Geneva Conference on the Middle East, and to insist that Israel withdraw from the occupied Arab territories and recognize the Palestinians' right to their own, independent state. No serious political observer in the Middle East would now dare to assert that this goal has been achieved. On the contrary, all commentaries unanimously stress the fact that in his speech to the Israeli Knesset Menachem Begin reiterated Israel's well-known stand. And that this speech does not contain any new initiatives likely to facilitate the process leading toward peace.

('Abd Rabbuh), head of the PLO Executive Committee Information Department, declared last night that Anwar al-Sadat's speech was a demagogic one, an attempt to conceal his complete capitulation before Israel. This statement is complemented by evaluations coming from various Arab capitals to the effect that Anwar al-Sadat's policy is disastrous for Arab solidarity and represents treason against the Arab cause. Summed up, such opinions from the main conclusion on the visit of Egypt's President to Jerusalem, assess that his visit represents the climax of Anwar al-Sadat's activities, which in recent years have gradually separated the policy of Egypt from the interests of the Arab cause.

As Menachem Begin stated at a press conference in Jerusalem today, he and Anwar al-Sadat had agreed to continue their direct dialog, but he does not clarify where and when this will happen. The other Arab countries consider this dialog the beginning of separatist, Egyptian-Israeli negotiations and a sequel to the separatist Sinai Agreement between Egypt and Israel, which had serious consequences for Arab unity. The present blow to Arab solidarity is by no means less serious. In starting his dialog with Israel, Egypt's President, Anwar al-Sadat, has assumed a heavy responsibility, not only as regards the other Arab countries and the Palestinians, but also as regards the people of Egypt. For, without a unanimous Arab position, along the path of separatism, it is impossible to achieve a just and lasting solution of the Middle East problem, as well as of its individual aspects, including those concretely affecting Egypt.

CSO: 2200

BULGARIAN PREMIER TODOROV'S TOAST AT DAR-ES-SALAAM DINNER

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Nov 77 p 6 AU

[Toast proposed by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, at dinner given in his honor by Edward Sokoine, prime minister of Tanzania in Dar-es-Salaam, on 22 November]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Sokoine, dear Tanzanian friends, for me and my comrades this first acquaintance with your beautiful country is exciting and full of joy. We are moved by the kindness and warmth with which you have welcomed us and I thank you most sincerely.

We have a saying in our country: "The dawn says how the day will be." Let us hope that our entire stay will be fruitful. I believe that our meetings and talks will give a new impetus to our relations and that they will strengthen the friendship and solidarity between our two peoples.

Your country is situated on the burning borderline of militant tropical Africa and the colonialist regime of the south. At the very beginning of its development, Tanzania assumed its responsibility and its mission as a borderline state. The Bulgarian people, together with the other freedom-loving peoples, highly appreciate your assistance for the liberation of the former Portuguese colonies and the support you are giving to the struggle against the disgraceful racist regimes. With this policy of yours, you have won the friendship and the sympathy of the progressive forces in the world.

Your people, however, have not limited themselves to such actions alone. Early on, Tanzania became aware that the tutelage of imperialism cannot be liquidated by political independence alone. Tanzania was one of the first newly liberated countries on the African continent to adopt the socialist path of development. This path became possible in precisely our epoch, and epoch whose beginning was marked by the Great Socialist October Revolution. The predominant position of the public sector in your economy, as well as the building of self-supporting villages, are creating favorable conditions for the implementation of the bold plans of the Tanzanian Revolutionary Party. With all our hearts we wish you even

more remarkable, new successes, under the leadership of President Julius Nyerere, the outstanding and highly respected statesman.

The people of Bulgaria, under the leadership of the BCP, have accomplished radical changes in their lives and development. Socialism was completely victorious in Bulgaria and represents the basis of our economic and cultural upsurge and of the constant improvement of the working people's material and cultural prosperity. We are now building a developed, socialist society. We are guided by a long-term program. Comrade Todor Zhivkov, our party's first secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, has earned the greatest credit for the elaboration of this program.

In our development we rely upon cooperation with the countries that belong to the socialist community and, above all, with the great Soviet Union. As a result of these relations of fraternal, mutual assistance and cooperation, and as a result of our people's noble, revolutionary spirit and great industriousness, Bulgaria was transformed within 30 years from a formerly backward agrarian country into a developed industrial-agrarian state.

Our country is contributing to the consolidation of security and cooperation in Europe, to the intensification of the process of detente and understanding in the world. We pay particular attention to the development of good neighborly relations among the peoples inhabiting the Balkan Peninsula. For a long time this Balkan Peninsula was a "frontline" of imperialist rivalry, a hotbed of merciless wars, but today we are making efforts to make this peninsula a fortress of peace in Europe.

Comrade Sokoine, on our way to Dar-es-Salaam we flew over the Middle East, where, for 30 years there has been war. Is there a human being whose conscience can remain indifferent to the tragedy of millions of people who have been driven away from their homes? Is there a politician who can remain blind to the danger of a great, new conflagration? Who else can remain indifferent to this except the imperialists and their local lackeys who are trying to make profits from the misfortune of entire nations.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria supports the immediate convening of the Geneva Conference. It insists on Israel's complete withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and insists upon the guarantee of the irrevocable rights of the suffering Palestinian people, including their right to have their own state. It insists that the independence and security of all Middle East states be respected.

Tragic events are happening in this vicinity, in the Horn of Africa. It is a regrettable fact that in the government of Somalia chauvinistic trends have prevailed over common sense, and this country is, in fact, waging a war against its neighbor Ethiopia. Like the other socialist countries, Bulgaria does not support and will not support Somalia's territorial claims against Ethiopia and considers that Somalia must withdraw its troops from Ethiopian territory. We are in favor of a peaceful settlement of the

Somali-Ethiopian conflict, on condition that the territorial integrity and the national independence of the African countries are preserved. We have a high regard for the revolutionary regime in Ethiopia, and we give it our full support.

In our opinion territorial controversies should not be resolved by military force. If such methods are adopted, the African continent would be transformed into a scene of endless, fratricidal wars. This is also the justified stand expressed by the Organization of African Unity.

Our position of principle as regards the problems of southern Africa are well known. The People's Republic of Bulgaria does not conceal its active solidarity with the oppressed peoples of all this area. Today, when the fates of Zimbabwe and Namibia are being decided, we are on the side of the patriotic forces. We firmly support all efforts and all forms of struggle which lead to a prompt and complete liberation. Only the total and real liberation of the peoples in southern Africa can give them the opportunity of proceeding along the path of democracy and social progress selected by them.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the chairman of our State Council, are enthusiastic supporters of friendship and cooperation with the African countries that are proceeding along the path of progressive, noncapitalist development.

Comrade Sokoine, in your greeting tonight, you devoted a lot of attention to the bilateral relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the United Republic of Tanzania. Allow me to join in your statement and to express my personal satisfaction with the ascending development of our mutual relations. The constructive efforts of our two governments, their projects of cooperation in the economic cultural and educational sector, as well as in the field of social progress, will be supported by both the Bulgarian and the Tanzanian peoples, and I am deeply convinced of this fact. The progress that will undoubtedly be achieved in our negotiations reflects the feelings of friendship between the Bulgarian and Tanzanian peoples. This progress is leading us along the vast and fruitful path of friendship and cooperation.

I propose a toast:

--To the new successes of the United Republic of Tanzania along the path of economic and social upsurge!

--To the further development and prosperity of Bulgarian-Tanzanian friendship and cooperation!

--To the final liberation of the peoples of Africa from colonialism and racism!

--To the health and happiness of Julius Nyerere, the great fighter for Africa's liberation, the esteemed president!

--To your health, dear Comrade Sokoine!

--To the health of those present!

CSO: 2200

DEPUTY MINISTER ON EMIGRATION OF BULGARIAN TURKS

Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 22 Nov 77 pp 1, 2 AU

[Interview with Nikolay Minchev, deputy minister of foreign affairs, on recent talks held in Ankara with representatives of the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 10-14 November: "In a Spirit of Understanding and Good Neighborliness"]

[Text] A delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, headed by Nikolay Minchev, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and a delegation of the Republic of Turkey, headed by (Vahap Ashiroolu), deputy secretary general of the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, held talks in Ankara very recently.

Representatives of the daily, OTECHESTVEN FRONT, and of the Turkish daily, YENI (USHUK)--NEW LIGHT [OTECHESTVEN FRONT translation], asked Nikolay Minchev, leader of our delegation, to explain the basic problems discussed and agreed upon between the two delegations.

[Answer] The negotiations between the delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the delegation of the Republic of Turkey, which was headed by (Vahap Ashiroolu), deputy secretary general of the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, took place during the period 10-14 November 1977. In an atmosphere of sincerity and friendship, they discussed questions of a bilateral character, the most important of them being: the implementation of the agreement on resettlement [Izselvane] signed on 22 March 1977, the question of the visas, the situation of Bulgarian property in Istanbul, the situation of drivers of Bulgarian freight transport vehicles on Turkish territory, and the question of measures to prevent the pollution of Black Sea waters, and others.

The discussion on the mutually assumed commitments in connection with the resettlement agreement ended with the signing of a joint protocol. We agreed to continue our talks on the solution of the other questions submitted for discussion.

[Question] What are the results of the review of the implementation of the 1968 resettlement agreement, which questions were discussed in this connection, and is there anything new in the application of this agreement?

[Answer] As is known, the 1968 agreement provides for the resettlement of Bulgarian Turks from the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the Republic of Turkey who are willing to be resettled and who have close relatives who emigrated to Turkey before 1952. The Bulgarian side assumed the obligation to issue emigration passports to such persons within a given period, while the Turkish side assumed the obligation to issue entry visas for such people within a given period.

The Bulgarian side fulfilled all its obligations in connection with the agreement: 81,299 people who wished to be resettled were provided in good time with passports and those who had obtained Turkish entry visas were included in the resettlement groups.

Owing to the fact that Turkish entry visas had not been issued on time, the immigration was delayed after 1973 and on 1 March 1976, after negotiations with the Turkish side, a joint protocol directed at accelerating the implementation of the agreement was signed. The Turkish authorities assumed the obligation to issue entry visas by 31 December 1976 to people who have been provided with Bulgarian emigration passports, but have not yet obtained the Turkish entry visas. Groups of 300 people per week were established. The date of 30 November 1978 was set as deadline for resettlement on the basis of the existing agreement.

As you know, at the Turkish side's request, the deadline for the issue of Turkish entry visas has been extended twice.

What is the situation of the process of resettlement at the present moment? Some 52,392 of the 81,299 people mentioned above, who had been provided with Bulgarian emigration passports, had left Bulgaria by 1 September 1977. Some 14,250 of the remaining persons envisaged for resettlement have not yet obtained Turkish entry visas.

During our negotiations in Ankara we insisted upon the implementation of mutually assumed commitments and upon the acceleration of resettlement. Our delegation was guided by the consideration that divided families should be given the opportunity of being reunited as soon as possible.

For the same reasons it was decided that it would be justifiable to give the opportunity of resettlement to a certain number of people who have not observed the formalities and deadlines but whose cases, according to data provided by the Turkish side, fall within the agreement conditions.

[Question] Would you be so kind as to describe the most important principles of the protocol signed on 14 November 1977?

[Answer] Both sides once again confirmed that resettlement on the basis of the agreement signed must be concluded no later than by 30 November 1978. In order to insure this, the mutual commitment was assumed that groups of 1,300 people should be resettled weekly as of 1 January 1978.

Three groups of individuals, amounting to a total of about 60,000 people, who remain to be resettled were clearly established. These groups are:

--Those who have been provided with Bulgarian emigration passports and with Turkish entry visas;

--Those who have been provided with Bulgarian emigration passports, but who have not yet obtained Turkish entry visas;

--Those who do not possess Bulgarian emigration passports, but about whom the Turkish side has decided that their cases fall within the requirements of the 1968 agreement and about whom the Turkish side has informed the Bulgarian side that they will be granted Turkish entry visas.

The Turkish side has assumed the commitment to admit all those in the second group, those to whom Turkey has issued entry visas, no later than 31 January 1978. We have committed ourselves, in the spirit of the 1968 agreement, to issue emigration passports to those in the third group no later than 30 April 1978.

CSO: 2200

BULGARIAN CORRESPONDENT DENOUNCES VENICE "BIENNALE"

Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 19 Nov 77 p 2 AU

[Article by BTA correspondent Georgi Todorov specially written for OTECHESTVEN FRONT: "Provocation Against Culture--the Venice Biennale '77--a Rally of Dissidents--the Progressive Cultural Figures Are Protesting"]

[Text] Venice--This is music and poetry, this is a unique monument of human creative genius, it is a meeting place of arts and of noble human ideas. Venice is a source of inspiration, it is the land and the sea of the explorers. Venice--this is a symbol of the arts.

The name of Venice is universal, because mankind is grateful to this city just for its very existence. Its offspring--the famous "Biennale"--is one of the most celebrated institutions devoted to the peoples' culture and arts. Created 80 years ago, the "Biennale" has always been a forum of creative artists from all over the world, the meetingplace of talks, discussions, and creative exchanges of opinions on the problems of universal culture. The goals of the Venice "Biennale" are laid down in its "magna carta." It proclaims the free expression of ideas and of means of expression; it asserts the achievements of art; it promotes the spirit of innovation, of experiment and of research; it defends the freedom of objective criticism. According to this "magna carta" the "Biennale" is an international tribune of the peoples' skill and creative spirit, of antifascism, of the defense of progress and democracy, a center of expanding cooperation among the peoples.

In order most fully to reflect these general requirements of the "charter," the "Biennale" was organized after the 1974 reform into nine sections and a few permanent exhibitions dealing with figurative arts, painting, sculpture, the mass information media and book publishing, cinema, music, theater, ballet, history, literature and scientific research. Creative artists from 50 states have already participated in these exhibitions, with hundreds of works of art, on a very regular basis.

Thus, we are already in the middle of the discussion on this demonstration. I say "demonstration" deliberately, because this work most appropriately characterizes the "Biennale '77."

The reason for this lies in the fact that "Biennale" director Carlo Ripa di Meana grossly violated the principles of the "magna carta" and, under the pressure of national and international circles and organizations, which are well known to us, proclaimed that the subject of this year's "Biennale" will be: "The Arts and Culture of East European Dissidents."

Italian progressive public opinion and the cultural representatives of other countries were surprised and shocked at this announcement. It was made in March 1977 and it was received as an overt provocation against the socialist countries and as a rather dangerous step, which is in contradiction to the spirit of the final Helsinki document. Soberly thinking and far-sighted representatives of political circles in Italy expressed their disapproval of Ripa di Meana's "initiative" and evaluated it as poorly concealed interference into the domestic affairs of sovereign countries.

What did the proposal submitted by Ripa di Meana actually represent?

Was it an attempt to give an opportunity to so-called "freely thinking artists and creative artists" from the socialist countries to participate in a world-wide arts meeting?

Or, was it an attempt to transform this high-ranking international forum into a point of departure for a new attack of the mercenaries belonging to the defeated, but not fully destroyed, army of ideological and political diversion against the countries of the world of socialism? This actual purpose of the "Biennale" was unmasked by outstanding representatives of worldwide and Italian cultural circles. Giulio Carlo Argan, a world-renowned scholar, expert in art history, and presently the chairman of the Roman Municipal Council, stated in an interview with the periodical ESPRESSO that the decision taken by Ripa di Meana is of a dubious character and that the "authors" and participants selected by him neither have the moral right nor the artistic qualifications to have an entire exhibition to be devoted to them.

Thus, Ripa di Meana and his friends transformed this once-authoriatative artistic forum of acquaintance, with the achievements of universal culture and arts, into a place of self-advertisement and publicity for a handful of splitters from the socialist countries; the well-known world festival became a disgraceful rally of "dissidents." The bourgeois press supported one "Biennale '77" by starting a violent, anticommunist, antisocialist, and anti-Soviet campaign. It took advantage of it in order to erect a new barrier along the path of the process of detente and of expanding comprehensive cooperation among the peoples.

The list of the main "participants" in the "Biennale" fully confirms this view. Behind their names are people who have nothing in common with the national culture of their states, people who have long since defected to the camp of the enemies of the worldwide democratic movement and who (directly or indirectly) are serving the implementation of ideological diversion against the socialist world, such as the renegades Pelikan, Hajek and Kriegel, Mandelstam, Zinovyev and Sakharov, Turchin, Plyuschc and Biermann.

As a result of this we can justifiably stress that "Biennale '77" is an overt anti-Soviet and anti-socialist provocation, a weapon directed against understanding and mutual acquaintance of the peoples, against the unity of democratic forces throughout the world.

These goals pursued by Ripa de Meana were most categorically condemned by the representatives of socialist culture, who refused to participate in the grossly concocted script of this "vaudeville" of anticulture conceived in bad taste. The manipulations were unmasked by decent intellectuals in the Western countries who were included without their knowledge and without their consent in the program of the festival. They declared with indignation--and this was the case of Giacomo Manzu, the sculptor and winner of the international Lenin prize for the consolidation of peace among peoples, as well as the case of Yuriy Lyubimov, Soviet stage director and manager of the famous Moscow "Taganka" theater--that Carlo Ripa di Meana and "company" had arbitrarily included their names in the program without being aware of their opinions on this year's "variety" of the "Biennale." Similar declarations and statements were made by dozens of other creative artists, who unexpectedly learned from the press that they or their work have "fallen into the trap of the dissidents."

Thus, 1977 will remain a year marked with black letters in the history of the famous cultural exhibition, it will be remembered as one of the most unfortunate and disgraceful moments in the existence of the "Biennale," while its director will be quoted as "an unprecedented example" of political shortsightedness, as the example of a contemporary anti-socialist and promoter of imperialist, ideological diversion.

CSO: 2200

BULGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S TOAST IN COPENHAGEN

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Nov 77 pp 1, 5 AU

[Report on toast proposed by Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, at dinner given in his honor by Knud Borge Andersen, Danish minister of foreign affairs, in Copenhagen, 23 November]

[Text] In his reply Petur Mladenov pointed out that Bulgaria and Denmark belong to two different social systems but that this fact does not prevent political relations between them from developing normally. Economic relations, too, are developing favorably. Petur Mladenov added that it is, however, necessary to seek new forms of a harmonious development in the exchange of goods, for expanding economic, scientific and technical cooperation and production-sharing in the industrial sector, and that it necessary more fully to utilize the opportunities existing in both countries.

Petur Mladenov pointed out the necessity for each state to contribute to detente, disarmament and peaceful cooperation. No one should spare his efforts in these noble aspirations.

The minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria assured his Danish colleague that the Bulgarian people have the most cordial, friendly feelings for the industrious Danish people and they sincerely rejoice in the Danish people's achievements in the peaceful development of their country. Petur Mladenov expressed his conviction that by developing their bilateral relations, both Bulgaria and Denmark are contributing to peace, security and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

CSO: 2200

BULGARIAN WRITER DWELLS ON INTERVIEW IN 'LES NOUVELLES LITTERAIRES'

Sofia BTA in English 1841 GMT 25 Nov 77 LD

[Interview with Bulgarian writer Mrs Blaga Dimitrova, regarding her 17 November interview in a French weekly magazine, by BTA correspondent--date and place not given]

[Text] Sofia, 25 November, (BTA)--An interview by the Bulgarian poet and writer, Mrs Blaga Dimitrova, is published in No 2611 of the French LES NOUVELLES LITTERAIRES weekly. In connection with this the writer, replying to some questions, told a BTA correspondent:

Question: An interview taken from you appeared in the French LES NOUVELLES LITTERAIRES weekly of 17 November. In what circumstances was this interview taken?

Reply: It has always been humiliating and painful to me whenever I come up against the lack of information of foreigners about Bulgaria and Bulgarian culture. This lack of information makes them form the opinion that there is no cultural life in this country and that if there is such it is fully uniform and does not deserve their attention. This has prompted me on many occasions to abandon my work, which is all to me, and to rush off to show foreign guests around cultural monuments, places of historic interest, exhibitions, theaters, to try to impart to them the orginality of some of our poets and prose writers. In my endeavors to break their deep-rooted notion of the Bulgarian intellectuals I have demonstrated that I am not afraid to speak before them what I think. I knew how, from different angles, my trust could be abused, but my desire to smash the prejudices about my country was stronger than the protective reflex. Perhaps my voluntary service as a "guide" comes up to about one month annually. I have not been sorry for the time wasted, hoping that by this I contribute a little to the name of Bulgaria, to which some Europeans come with bored grimaces as if in a "country of drabness, fear and silence."

Such was the case with the journalist from the French LES NOUVELLES LITTERAIRES weekly who paid a brief visit to this country. I tore myself from the desk at a moment when I had gained sufficient height for writing. She came straight to my home, without warning me. I gladly took her to Plovdiv to breathe the aroma of the old town. Artist Dimiter Kirov opened his studio, showing her his new pictures, which delighted her, like everything in the southern town

that sunny autumn day. I introduced her to friends of mine--creative artists of the theater and of the H.G. Danov Publishing House. I handed over a play written by me to the Plovdiv Theater for which they had asked me long ago. We spoke with her frankly on different subjects. We did not want to make ourselves look better than we are, but we did not in any way lack the self-confidence of free creative artists.

Question: Do you think that the interview correctly conveys your thoughts?

Reply: In the general context my words and my stand have been distorted by nuances, additions, omissions and accents. My particular respect to the memory of Tsvetan Stoyanov (mentioned in the interview) makes me dwell in greater detail on a passage as an example of a "processed" text. A phrase has been admitted there without its continuation: "The wall is more to the right of me--this book reads." My hair stood on end. It follows that the author is such an obscurantist! In point of fact this was the well-known phrase of the reactionary Pobedonostsev to whom Dostoevskiy was compelled to stand up, striking himself against the wall and shaking it to its foundations. As this has been revealed in a dramatic way in Tsvetan Stoyanov's magnificent work "The Genius and His Mentor," published in this country in 1971.

Question: Is the cultural situation in Bulgaria correctly presented?

Reply: One could not expect any full and true picture of the cultural situation in this country, seen through the eyes of a foreigner who come for the first time to this country and only for a week, without knowing the language and the characteristic features of this country--traditions, struggles and the spiritual make-up of our people. The selection of the impressions and statements is, however, one-sided and deliberate. Something faultfinding has been introduced in them while important parts of our talks have been passed over in silence, for instance about the unsatisfactory state of the French theater and of actors in the West, observations with which the French journalist herself warmly agreed. Thus in her report a half-truth has been [word indistinct] and, as is known, a half-truth turns into a lie.

Question: Do you think that the names of Bulgarian writers you mention are names of dissidents?

Reply: In the interview at the very beginning I have stated that such a phenomenon does not exist in this country. Even the word "dissident" is a loan [borrowed] word which sounds unpleasant. I have emphasized, however, that there are different views in this country. The authors about whom I spoke in much greater detail (than is reflected in the text) have been published in this country and abroad, awarded (?prizes) and are widely known. They have been mentioned by me simply as creative artists, good [word indistinct] whom I appreciate.

Question: "What do you personally appreciate in your contemporary literature? Do you personally regard yourself as a dissident?

Reply: Of course not. I try to have my own opinion and to defend it in my works. One of my plays is now for the seventh season running on the stage in Sofia. My novel "Avalanche" is now being brought [words indistinct] second edition of 30,000 copies (55,000 in all) and has been translated into several languages. I consider it immodest to repeat what I have already said in the interview about my other books and in what has been dropped from it. The film [title indistinct] was awarded an international prize and has for many years been shown in this and in many foreign countries. I (?hope) that my new novel will also be published.

Question: There is talk about "subversive" public opinion in the interview.

Reply: I pointed out that in this country there is a public opinion on which creative artists and I personally rely. I gave two instances of expressed and not of subversive public opinion: the TV serial film about Levski and the recent still more striking case with the film "Return from Rome." The second example, one wonders why, has been dropped from the interview, but it is essential since the maker of the film was the son of a prominent party leader. By the way, the very fact that I have enumerated so many names of satirists whose books are being read and sold immediately and for [words indistinct] is impossible to find [?A] ticket, speaks for itself.

CSO: 2020

HONECKER ADDRESSES FDJ ON GDR ANNIVERSARY TASKS

East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1840 GMT 21 Nov 77 DW

[Excerpts from speech delivered by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council at reception given on 21 November 1977 in the building of the SED Central Committee in Berlin marking the "FDJ Mission GDR 30"--recorded]

[Text] In the FDJ drive "Ninth Party Congress" and in the Pioneer messenger relay, "Red October" youth, in conformity with the program of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, has shown that it is working with all its might for the goals decided upon by the Ninth Party Congress. This is true of the intensification of political mass work of our youth, as well as of the economic strengthening of socialism, of the reliable protection of the German Democratic Republic, of learning and of purposeful leisure-time activities. An impressive picture of the results of the Free German Youth's activities and of the "Ernst Thaelmann" Pioneer Organization was conveyed to the citizens of our republic by the celebration of Red October which has been an important social event in the life of our people. And for this successful work of the Free German Youth and of the "Ernst Thaelmann" Pioneer Organization, I thank you most cordially on behalf of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. [strong applause]

Dear friends, as of now a new stage is beginning in the implementation of the decisions of the Ninth Party Congress. We are preparing for the 30th anniversary of the German Democratic Republic. This doubtlessly will be a memorable jubilee. The appeal made by our Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the National Council of the GDR National Front convincingly characterizes the historical performance of our people and of our party. The young generation of our republic rightly takes pride in its socialist fatherland--the German Democratic Republic. As is generally known, it has literally risen from the ruins. In 1945 we could hardly have dreamt of today's reality of our German Democratic Republic. Nevertheless the party, during the first years of the rebuilding, focused its utmost attention on the development and the future of the young generation. The spiritual and material ruins left by Hitlerite fascism did not prevent us from mapping out the basic rights of the young generation and presenting them in 1945 before the first parliament of

our Free German Youth in Brandenburg. This [applause] testifies to the audacious (?foresight) of our party. [lasting applause]

By its initiatives in the political, ideological, economic and cultural fields, and not lastly by its contribution to the military protection of our country, the Free German Youth has helped to write the history of the German Democratic Republic. And this will continue to be so. We are sure that youth will actively cooperate in successfully implementing--as stipulated in the program--the tasks decided upon by our Ninth Party Congress. Then it some day can take pride in looking back to the work of revolutionary transformation which is being performed today with all its energy. After all, the Free German Youth is holding a prominent place in the social life of our republic. You, dear friends and comrades, are represented in the enterprises of industry and agriculture, in the schools and universities, in art and culture, in the people's representations, in the National People's Army, in the organs for state security and of the German People's Police. Future members and functionaries of our party will emerge from your ranks. Great and beautiful tasks arise from this which, at the same time, underscore the high degree of responsibility of the Free German Youth for its socialist German Democratic Republic. [long lasting applause]

Dear friends and comrades, it is absolutely in this spirit if you, from your Central Council meeting, appeal for the "FDJ Mission GDR 30." It will--of this we are firmly convinced--everywhere give rise to new initiatives by youth for the all-round strengthening and protection of our socialist homeland. Comrade Egon Krenz proposed that the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany grants to the basic organizations of the Free German Youth that are excelling by great accomplishments, party banners of honor with the portraits of Ernst Thaelmann and Wilhelm Pieck. Well, we approve of it, and we will do so with great pleasure. [strong applause, cheers]

What matters is that youth is using all the opportunities of our society for meaningful living and preparing itself for the communist future. This, dear friends and comrades, requires good ideas, great impetus and a clear program. And we are sure that in this our comrades will stand at the side of the FDJ basic organizations with advice and assistance.

Dear friends and comrades: Your decision to hold a national GDR youth festival at Whitsun 1979 in Berlin, the capital of the GDR, has the full support of the SED Central Committee. [applause] It will no doubt meet with a strong response among youth and stimulate FDJ work everywhere in our country. Every young generation wants and needs its own experiences, which leave deep marks in its consciousness and decisively influence its development. In our country, the great meetings and encounters of the Free German Youth traditionally belong to these experiences. Of course, they come up to their aims best when their militant spirit has effective repercussions on the everyday life in the youth federation.

I am sure that every bezirk wants to present itself with good results regarding the fulfillment of national economic plans and special achievements in all other social fields at the national GDR youth festival. You have taken up great tasks with your "FDJ Mission 30." We consider this being in line with the objective resolved by the Ninth Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany: "Take into account the experiences of the past working period and incorporate all aspects of youth work." And--something particularly important--it is based on the interests of youth, and we, dear friends and comrades, wish you a lot of success in the "FDJ Mission GDR 30," all the best in your personal life--go ahead, Free German Youth! [rhythmic applause, cheers]

CSO: 2300

GDR FOREIGN POLICY, FRG NEONAZISM ASSESSED

East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1812 GMT 28 Nov 77 DW

[Guenter Leuschner weekly foreign political review: "The World Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow"]

[Excerpts] Good evening, dear listeners, the year 1977 can already now be termed a success regarding the GDR's foreign policy. This phrase from the Politburo report to the recent Central Committee meeting in fact is no exaggeration. When a party and state delegation led by Erich Honecker will visit Vietnam and the Korean People's Democratic Republic in a few days, this balance at the end of this year will show that summit talks will have been held with 12 fraternal countries. Added to this are state visits from capitalist countries and a large number of ministerial meetings. Naturally the number of visits is not the most important thing but it does mean something.

Both the growing intensity of cooperation of socialist countries and the rate of international development in general, including complicated and often contradictory stages, have made regular meetings of leading comrades at ever briefer intervals necessary and useful. The Helsinki Final Act terms personal contacts of statesmen and the development of relations between states they entail, one of the most important forms of practiced detente policy. And in addition, there exists growing interest in getting to know the GDR on the part of those governments which not very long ago decided to fully normalize their relations to the GDR. It probably is the sum of these factors which has made this year 1977 such an intensive period of our international relations. The forthcoming visits to Vietnam and the KPDR doubtless will be culminating points.

The Politburo report as usual also contains, in its international part, the stance of the GDR on specific foreign political issues. Allowing for the significance of the problem, the Middle East also is dealt with in detail.

Let us revert once again to the Politburo report and to the passage in the international part dealing with the situation in the FRG, specifically with the growing neonazi tendencies there. This passage is relatively comprehensive and doubtless mirrors concern prevalent almost everywhere in Europe

and also in our country over a development that we consider dangerous, because this is not a negligible marginal phenomenon in the political scenery of the FRG. On the contrary, the report says, these are symptoms of a development affecting all European peoples and states, for they are directed against the security interests of the FRG's neighbors.

What is happening in the FRG is not just a Hitler nostalgia, as some people say in an effort to belittle the problem. They are not merely a couple of inveterate old Nazis. On the contrary, all this is a neonazism aimed at infecting, above all, the young generation with the bacillus of fascism and preventing them from finding a real way out of youth unemployment and an uncertain future.

In my view what matters, above all, is understanding these implications. People sometimes say that, properly speaking, it does not make sense to back neonazi tendencies, since the bourgeoisie in the Federal Republic is able anyway, without using this extreme means, to exercise its rule. Those who think so obviously underrate the uncertainty, the often aimless unrest which have been triggered in part of the populace as a result of unemployment, inflation and other shortcomings of capitalism. They underrate concerns of the bourgeoisie over the future, a bourgeoisie which no longer is sure of itself. Perhaps they also underrate the susceptibility of certain groups to the phrases of right radicalism which not only result from the crisis but also from anticommunism.

With reference to the infamous statements of Strauss and Dregger during their trips to Chile and South Africa, the papers in the FRG wrote that these tirades also were prompted by domestic considerations. Both Strauss and Dregger wanted to present themselves as possible new CDU chancellor candidates, and this with regard to the next elections. This motive makes us ask the question how come anyone can honestly believe that he can present himself as chancellor candidate by backing Pinochet and Vorster's racism.

With this the question has been raised about the internal state of the Federal Republic, and not only regarding the spiritual and political state of the aforementioned politicians. The first part of the question is even more important, since it is not only the Strausses and Dreggers but rather the thought, feelings and susceptibilities of the people in this country by which we are affected. Seen this way, the recent statements seem to me to be a confirmation of the warning expressed in the Politburo report that right radicalism and neonazism by no means are negligible marginal phenomena but symptoms of a development which cannot leave us indifferent, even if the situation in Europe today is totally different from that in 1932.

CSO: 2300

SED DELEGATION ARRIVAL IN GUINEA-BISSAU

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Nov 77 p 2 AU

[Unattributed dispatch from Bissau: "SED Central Committee Delegation Arrived in Guinea-Bissau: Konrad Naumann Leads Delegation to Third PAIGC Congress"]

[Text] An SED Central Committee delegation arrived in Bissau on Monday to attend the Third Congress of the African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands (PAIGC). The delegation led by Konrad Naumann, member of the Central Committee Politburo, was cordially welcomed at the airport by Carlos Correia, member of the PAIGC Executive Committee.

In a statement Konrad Naumann assessed the participation of the delegation in the party congress which opens on Tuesday as another expression of "the close solidaristic relations existing between our parties since the onset of the liberation struggle." He stressed: "Jointly with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community the GDR will further consolidate and develop the cooperation born in the anti-imperialist struggle."

The delegation was conveying the militant greetings of the SED Central Committee, of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, of all SED members and of the entire GDR population to the PAIGC as well as to the people of Guinea-Bisssau, he said. Konrad Naumann continued: "The legacy of your great son Amilcar Cabral was fulfilled with the historic victory of your people. Under his leadership the PAIGC made a decisive contribution to the liberation of the African peoples from the colonial yoke and has thus earned the respect and recognition of all progressive forces in the world."

CSO: 2300

PLANNED IMPROVEMENT OF ACADEMIC RESEARCH CAPABILITIES DETAILED

East Berlin DAS HOCHSCHULWESEN in German Vol 25 No 9, Sep 77 signed to press 1 Aug 77 pp 218-236

[Report by Prof Hans-Joachim Boehme, minister for university and technical school affairs, at conference of rectors and social council chairmen of GDR universities and colleges, Cottbus, 4 July 1977: "On Continued Implementation of the GDR's Socialist University and Technical School Policy During the 1977/78 Academic Year"]

[Excerpts] I. Status and results of the implementation of the ninth party congress resolutions and the most important tasks for their ongoing fulfillment at universities and advanced schools in the 1977/1978 academic year

A year ago the Ninth SED Congress decided to continue organizing the developed socialist society in the German Democratic Republic, thereby providing the basic prerequisites for the gradual transition to communism.

The new stage of social development initiated with this target is characterized by profound political, economic, social and intellectual-cultural changes which include the tasks as well as the working, living and academic conditions of members of the universities.

It was emphasized at the ninth party congress that, in the further organization of the developed socialist society, science and education will and must emerge even more specifically as basic elements of the intensification of the national economy and the organization of the socialist lifestyle. The realization of this target was the object of special attention at the subsequent Central Committee Plenums, especially the second, fourth, fifth and sixth p lenums, and pursued resolutely with respect to certain fields and industries, for example at the fifth congress of the construction industry and the sixth congress on electrical engineering and electronics.

The more advanced challenges and expectations of our party and all working people in our republic vis-a-vis science and university and technical school education were summarized in the five keypoints of management in this field, known to all of you and spelled out in the report to the ninth party congress

by Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee. Both the five-year plan and the plan of operations for the further development of universities, advanced and technical schools in the period 1976-1980 are directed to their realization. The plan of operations includes the university and technical school policies essential for the implementation of the tasks decided on by the ninth party congress. The plan of operations and the five-year plan provide us in the university and technical school system with management bases for the development of efficient operation, oriented well into the future.

The success achieved by members of the universities and advanced schools with a view to raising the standard and efficiency of education, training and research, their initiative and creativity in tackling the outstanding problems--all these confirm that the science and university policy of the party, decided upon at the eighth party congress and pursued at the ninth party congress at a higher level of social development, has proven itself in daily life and been demonstrated correct and successful.

It continues to be the chief task of the university and technical college system to educate and train scientific, scientific-technological and artistic cadres, and to make available to the national economy and other social sectors people who "have sound professional and advanced political knowledge, are intimately relating to the working class and its party, ready and able to apply their academic learning on the job and accept responsibility."[1]

In the 1976/1977 academic year 21,340 graduates of universities and advanced schools started in responsible jobs in various sectors of society. The sure job, the meaningful and creative work for the general welfare of all represent the fundamental principle of true humanity, the realized constitutional right of social and personal freedom for our university graduates as well as every worker in our republic.

In the academic year now coming to a close 25,921 full-time students and 2,910 students of correspondence courses and evening schools have begun their training at the most advanced scientific colleges of our country. Although the plan was overfulfilled for several disciplines, the admission quotas for engineering and pedagogical basic studies could not be filled.

III. On Some Problems and Tasks for the Further Improvement of the Standards of Training and Further Education at Universities and Advanced Schools

The training documents prepared since the eighth party congress and consistently and creatively applied in academic teaching provide an excellent basis for the efforts of college teachers and students to realize theoretically challenging and relevant instruction and learning. Their creative implementation permeates all aspects and elements of work at the universities; it includes lectures, seminars and exercises just as much as the evolution of practical skills and abilities in laboratory exercises and operational training in the enterprise, the gradual involvement of students in research,

the production of challenging and effective diploma work as well as the introduction of work probation.

Syllabuses have already demonstrated their value as leadership tools, and once they are fully implemented the sound foundation of university education will be further strengthened, enabling us gradually to deal with progressive and specific problems. I am thinking here of the individual encouragement of special talents (a matter which is increasingly important), the study of marginal and new fields, certain specialties, the complementation of training by the full or partial study of a minor, and so on.

The advance and speed-up of scientific-technological progress is a social target, a challenge to scientific education in all disciplines. It poses new technical-natural science and economic problems as well as philosophical-ideological and artistic-esthetic questions for the training of university cadres in general as well as of specialists in these fields; problems of life which increasingly confront the graduate everywhere, and for which he is not as yet adequately prepared.

At the present time scientific work tends too narrowly to consider scientific-technological progress in general a matter for the natural sciences, technology or economics. All disciplines must shed these blinkers in the matter of education and training.

University teachers at the mathematical, natural science, technical and agricultural departments as well as at medical schools in the university system are now more urgently then ever faced with the task more emphatically to reflect in their subjects those scientific findings and practical experiences which are of fundamental importance for the speed-up of scientific-technological progress and will ultimately decide how the future graduate can lastingly and comprehensively advance the progress made in science, technology and production. Relative to the education of the future natural scientists this means, for example, that the teaching of physics, chemistry, biology, geology and geophysics must proceed at a high theoretical level consonant with the newest knowledge acquired by progressive research, while at the same time we must insist more on teaching the application of theory to the solution of technical-technological problems.

In the organization of the scientifically most advanced training of our young natural scientists we must at all times start from the premise that everything which is qualitatively new in engineering, technology and production normally originates in the discovery of new inevitabilities and scientific knowledge.

In the engineering disciplines it is a matter of understanding the factors and subjects crucial to scientific-technological progress as integral elements of the overall studies, and to include them with the necessary depth and breadth in all relevant courses.

This applies to questions of the intensification of production at all stages of the production process, the increased development and utilization of domestic raw material sources, the utilization of secondary raw materials and secondary energy, the comprehensive use of waste products and material substitution, that is problems of material management in general--and includes the economic use of energy, the assurance of quality and reliability, problems of standardization, scientific labor organization, environmental control and quality as well as many others.

Instruction so organized better enables the future diploma engineer to develop, design and produce functional, material saving, easily operational and reliable use values. This facilitates the production of top quality products fit to compete on the world market, and to do so by way of advanced technologies and procedures; it helps more speedily to develop the material-technological base of the GDR. We will devote particular attention to the training of technologists, a matter which was repeatedly noted and attentively considered at the last Plenum.

The training of agricultural engineers, land improvement engineers, veterinarians, food technologists and agricultural engineers must be so developed as to enable future graduates better than hitherto to make creative contributions to the realization of scientific-technological advances, the further development of the productive forces and production conditions on the land and in the food industry. That is why we attribute the same importance to the full orientation of instruction to the matters involved in industrialized crop and animal production, the full utilization of intensification factors in the realization of the challenging land improvement program, the increasing chemicalization of farm production or the deployment and maintenance of farm machinery organized at a higher level as we do the matter of the gradual adjustment between town and country, the removal of all significant distinctions between physical and mental labor in farm production.

Great attention must be devoted to the further introduction of the medical syllabus, where new and decisive sections of training must be realized for the first time. That applies especially to internships with the concluding colloquium in the 6th year of study. The internship is an essential element in the transformation of the study of medicine and has a special function in helping the emergence of self-reliance among our young physicians.

It is a task for all medical departments intensively to prepare the students from the politico-ideological, textual and organizational aspects for the time of internship at university facilities and regional health systems.

We propose that, after completion of the first stage of internship--late December 1977/early January 1978--a weekend conference be called for 6th year students at the university. Here first experiences of the internship program may be appraised and conclusions drawn for future operations.

The agenda of the interdisciplinary colloquium has been largely illuminated by the work of the scientific advisory council on medicine in cooperation

with medical departments and academies. It is not a matter of repeating earlier final examinations but of an appraisal of the general medical knowledge, especially medical skills, deepened and broadened in the course of the internship. To ensure standardized procedures in the conduct of these concluding colloquiums we have commissioned the scientific advisory council on medicine to devise recommendations regarding the agenda and conduct of the interdisciplinary colloquium in the second half of 1977, so that they may be available in good time to the medical departments of universities and the medical academies.

In the academic year 1977/1978 the social science departments will be assigned the task further to advance the ideological special and methodological quality of social science instruction as per the criteria provided by the ninth party congress.

An essential aspect of the improvement in the quality of social scientific education and training is that of giving a creative response to the basic problems of our era such as peace, socialism, democracy and human rights, humanism, freedom, the pursuit of happiness, the meaning of life, and so on and so forth.

An analysis of politico-ideological problems in instruction, education and research at the cultural and art departments of the universities demonstrated that the students are gripped by quite specific problems, and that they need the help of university teachers to deal with them.

This means primarily the valuation of real socialism in its dialectic of ideal and reality, of the achieved and that which remains to be achieved.

That in turn involves such problems, in particular, as the dialectic relationship between the individual and society, duty and inclination, vocation and avocation, individual freedom and total societal responsibility in developed socialism.

It will be necessary to make available more thorough knowledge of the history of the class war, party history and the historical forms of the ideological disputes. This must be the concern of education and training in the social science departments generally and should not be left exclusively to Marxist-Leninist basic studies.

For some social science disciplines we do have available analyses of the standard achieved in selected fields; in economics, for example, of the special seminars on the works of the Marxist-Leninist classics, the history of political economics and the discipline "socialist business management for engineers." They illuminate the standard achieved in the realization of the teaching syllabuses and tasks to be accomplished with a view to the further improvement of the standard of instruction.

Concerning the classics seminars the following was found:

-- By virtue of these seminars progress was made in the study of the works of the classics, in particular of "Das Kapital" and Lenin's works. In future it will be important further to deepen the study of "Das Kapital" and, especially, to enable the students to comprehend the complex interrelations of political economics.

-- The classics seminars must serve in particular to deepen the contribution of political economics as the theoretical basis of the study of economics.

-- The work of the classics seminars must more emphatically focus on enabling the students to conduct the dispute with bourgeois ideology.

Similar experiences have been recorded in the other social science disciplines. Ths students welcome the opportunity offered by such seminars for creative work.

The introduction of new courses merits a great deal of attention at universities and advanced schools. In the next academic year this will apply to such subjects as the history of natural sciences and the history of medicine, which various departments will teach for the first time.

We expect that the teaching of the history of science will help the further evolution of the socialist consciousness of our students, that the indivisible connection between social and scientific development in the historical process will be more profoundly studied and comprehended, thereby arousing greater consciousness of the fundamental novelty of the status of science and the social responsibility of the scientist in socialism. That is why the textual preparation and conduct of such courses of instruction requires special care and assistance.

We welcome the circumstance that the scientific advisory council on physics is preparing a central exchange of experiences for the end of this year on the teaching of the history of natural sciences/physics. We recommend to university and advanced school managements to give the appropriate consideration to this event, especially at the advanced schools where such courses are being taught for the first time.

In all teacher training courses it will be necessary to realize the orientation of the directives by consistently pursuing the steps initiated by universities and advanced schools to improve efficiency in practice by textual coordination between pedagogics, psychology and methodology. By doing so we will provide even better prerequisites for the further evolution of the pedagogical and methodological skills of the students. The coordination and exchange of teaching conceptions for the various fields of instruction must be linked to illuminating discussions of all outstanding problems, reciprocal guest lectureships at the various departments for teacher training emphasized. In this respect the Ernst-Moritz-Arndt University in Greifswald has done intensive and outstanding work.

The advanced schools of art must complete the draft of the more precisely defined or new training documents so that their introduction at the beginning of the 1978/1979 academic year may be prepared.

All advanced engineering schools will be equipped to provide education leading up to the diploma. They must make the appropriate preparations in order so to organize the work of students relative to their theses, that this work will yield effective contributions to research and, in coordination with the enterprises and combines, provide substantive contributions to the fulfillment of the plans science and technology.

In the coming academic year, therefore, all disciplines will be oriented to the realization at a high standard of the educational conceptions in all courses of instruction. Linked to this is the further work on the leadership bases, the conclusion of the drafting of syllabuses in 1978 and the further improvement of the supply of textbooks and teaching materials as well as the introduction of work probation.

We have repeatedly stressed the crucial importance of textbooks in the total of teaching and learning material. At the exhibition of university text books from the USSR and the GDR, jointly organized in October 1976, as well as at the 1977 Leipzig Spring Fair both the progress made and the weak links in the supply of textbooks were quite obvious. The common efforts of universities and technical schools, publishers and the book trade, for example, succeeded in perfecting the textbook series "Mathematik fuer Ingenieure, Naturwissenschaftler, Oekonomen und Landwirte" [Mathematics for Engineers, Natural Scientists, Economists and Agronomists] and the chemistry textbook was completed. At the same time the body of texts with the general title "Verfahrungstechnik" [Industrial Process Engineering] was extended, the series of textbooks for medical and dental students enlarged by important new publications, new titles were issued for economics and jurisprudence, and the "Geschichte der UdSSR" [USSR History] was the first volume published in a new textbook program on general history. Despite these advances we must keep in mind that considerable arrears remain to be made up in other disciplines. The most important tasks of our further work are stated in the 1977/1978 operational plan on the planning, development and availability of university and technical school literature.

In the matter of the development and availability of audio-visual teaching aids the Institute for Film,Picture and Sound--the central agency for work in this field--will concentrate through 1980 on the issue of audio-visual teaching and learning aids for education in the basic study of Marxism-Leninism, the Russian language and selected subjects of the basic disciplines of mechanical engineering, chemistry, physics, medicine, dentistry and economics. The expansion (already begun) of the necessary development and production capacities will be pursued as planned.

The advanced schools will have to give even greater support to the work of the Institute for Film Picture and Sound by more consistently observing the

existing obligation to notify the institute of locally developed audio-visual teaching and learning aids. We get an inkling of the dimensions of reserves thereby to be developed if we take a look at the following figures: So far the Institute for Film, Picture and Sound has issued 113 titles of audio-visual teaching and learning aids, developed at universities and technical schools, thus making them available to all interested universities and technical schools; another 22 are provided for in the 1977 plan.

The scientific-methodological conferences on civil engineering and jurisprudence are to lead to new heights of the exchange of experiences. The introduction of the work probation period for physicians, dentists, economists, agricultural engineers, engineers and vocational school teachers is going to increase in importance.

Starting with the 1976/1977 academic year approximately 1,300 applicants began a year of work probation. They were mostly future students of medicine, civil engineering, various branches of agriculture and commerce.

From the 1977/1978 academic year on some 1,900 applicants will begin a year's work probation. Financial administration and the export trade will be added to the subjects mentioned above.

Studies on the work of the probationers carried out last spring by the People's Chamber committee on education confirmed the great value of these measures, the positive attitude of the probationers and the efforts of the enterprises.

For the universities we see the following tasks:

-- By purposeful studies to help the implementation of the textual targets in cooperation with the most important enterprises. Universities and medical academies must quite especially provide an example of work with the probationers employed by them.

-- To work with the applicants admitted to academic institutions and work probation and help them in the choice of a suitable enterprise, especially if none is available in their home district.

-- To gear themselves to a new quality of freshmen students so that the experiences, knowledge and skills obtained may consciously be utilized for their training.

In the 1977/1978 academic year the following tasks must be emphasized in the further textual and organizational arrangement of further education:

1. Especially to be promoted and encouraged are those further educational measures which steer the specialists in fields determining scientific-technological progress to the most up-to-date knowledge and results of science and technology. As key subjects our directive has indicated electrical

engineering/electronics, energy supply and material management. At the same time, however, serious efforts must be made to devise the appropriate courses of instruction and begin their implementation in those subjects where hitherto little of any long-range specialist further education has been provided at universities and technical colleges.

2. Postgraduate studies which have proved effective and are meeting with greater interest will be gradually expanded. In connection with the drafting of the syllabuses (which must be completed by 1978), the aims, content and method of these studies are to be further improved. Their development is to be balanced within the planning of the scientific potential.

3. The planned further education of scientific staffs at universities and advanced schools is to be organized on a more comprehensive basis. We are concerned here, for example, with the further education of young scientists in various fields such as micro-electronics, material management, material substitution and waste product recycling, the economic use of energy and the utilization of secondary energy, computer assisted design and planning, and so on.

The steadily rising educational level of our people and the increasing influence of science and technology on our social development increasingly contribute to the citizens need to familiarize themselves with the new knowledge obtained by social science, natural science, technique and technology, and medicine. This need presents the universities and advanced schools with the challenge more emphatically to tackle the popularization of science. Let us remember that many outstanding savants used to be actively engaged in this field, and that this did much to make them popular among broad strata of the public. This popular interest is confirmed by the large attendance at courses of lectures currently presented by Humboldt University among others.

We should, in particular, invite the leading scientists at our universities and advanced schools to take a greater interest in the popularization of their scientific findings by way of lectures and popular-scientific writings. On the model of the Soviet fraternal organization Znaniye, far more leading scientists should appear at the events of Urania, our Society for the Dissemination of Scientific Knowledge, and young cadres consider it a forum for displaying their capabilities.

Upon realization of the admission target to direct and correspondence studies in the planned dimension the universities and advanced schools will have substantially helped the further organization of our society.

In his address to the first kreis secretaries Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of our party, reiterated emphatically that "the education of the young socialist intelligentsia and, especially, the assured supply of future scientists and technologists from the working class is a task of the highest political priority." In April last, starting from this premise, the GDR Council of Ministers discussed the fulfillment of the admission plan at

universities and technical schools within the scope of the technical sciences and required all preparations to be made so that the plan of admissions may be fulfilled in the coming years and the arrears which occurred in 1976 and 1977 made up by the purposeful overfulfillment in disciplines of importance for the economy. This is to ensure that the task set for the five-year plan through 1980 will be accomplished overall.

This will need primarily:

1. The proportion of apprentices applying for admission to technical schools from enterprise vocational schools offering high school certificate courses should be increased to the point that admissions to advanced engineering schools, in particular, are guaranteed.

2. The admission status of male applicants for engineering disciplines it to be maintained and that of female applicants for the same disciplines increased to about 25 percent.

3. Special efforts should be made to ensure the fulfillment of the quotas with respect to the delegation of suitable young skilled workers to special instruction courses at the advanced engineering schools.

4. Admissions to correspondence courses in technical subjects must be fulfilled and overfulfilled. Technological subjects require special attention.

What consequences arise therefrom for the directorates of universities and advanced schools?

I start from the assumption that the expanded secondary schools and enterprise vocational schools by way of the pilot advanced schools have for years enjoyed close links with the universities and advanced schools, so that these educational facilities are quite familiar with the targets. Building on the experiences of recent years it will be imperative for the universities and advanced schools to influence the direction of studies at an earlier stage, prior to the applications.

Within the social activities of scientists and students from the departments of the engineering faculties greater efforts should be made also to get involved with polytechnical secondary schools and the youth organizations, and to help the younger people decide for studies in these fields so crucial to the economy. The better results achieved this year in the matter of admissions to teacher training colleges should not tempt us to relax our efforts to recruit young people for the teaching profession.

The 1977 economic plan provided for the employment of 22,201 university and advanced school graduates in the various sectors of the economy and society. We may claim that, management-wise, the preparation of the employment of graduates is making consistent progress.

In general the procedure of the preparation for the employment of university and technical school graduates has stabilized and its basic principles have been proven correct. With few exceptions assured employment is available for graduates entering the job market in September 1977 and March 1978 respectively. Where labor contracts still remain to be signed, it is usually just a matter of settling social problems such as the provision of housing and the joint employment of married graduate couples. Most of the 1978 graduates have been allocated jobs, and more than 90 percent of students for whose employment the Ministry for University and Technical School Affairs holds direct responsibility, have received their job decisions. This provides favorable prerequisites for the large majority of these students to conclude labor contracts with combines and enterprises by 30 October.

In past months the party leadership and the Council of Ministers have adopted important decisions providing for priority assignment of graduates to Berlin, the GDR capital, and to the spheres of the Ministry for Electrical Engineering and Electronics and the Ministry for the Chemical Industry. All advanced schools must be politically aware that the planned employment of graduates in Berlin has absolute priority. The competent managers should supervise the necessary measures and also make sure that these matters are settled before any others.

Industry will lack suitable graduates as a result of the past underfulfillment of admissions to the engineering disciplines. This makes it imperative to insist on the consistent observance of the plan for the employment of graduates.

At the same time the struggle to fulfill the plan implies the need to ensure that as many students as possible successfully complete their education.

Yet the entry of university and technical school cadres in the economy is only one aspect. The efficacy of their employment is increasingly important and, consequently, their effectiveness in the further realization of scientific-technological advances. Special analyses have therefore been commissioned, starting with the next academic year, to deal initially with mathematics, physics and technology. They will have to privde answers to important problems concerning the planning of enterprise employment and the conception for scientific-technological progress. The collection of more information about these matters will be an important field of collective work in the social councils also.

FOOTNOTES

1. See "Bericht des Zentralkomitees der Sozialistischen Einheitspartei Deutschlands an den IX. Parteitag der SED, Berichterstatter: Genosse Erich Honecker" [SED Central Committee Report to the Ninth SED Congress, Reporter: Comrade Erich Honecker], Dietz Publishing House, Berlin 1976, p 95.

2. See DAS HOCHSCHULWESEN, No 7/1977, pp 162 f.

3. See K. Hager: "Aufgaben von Wissenschaft und Bildung Nach dem IX. Parteitag der SED" [Tasks for Science and Education Following the Ninth SED Congress], Dietz Publishing House, Berlin 1976, p 30.

4. See M. I. Kalinin: "On Communist Education," Moscow 1950, p 95.

5. See NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 24 June 1977, p 3.

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CSO: 2300

SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE PROTESTS ISRAELI RAIDS IN LEBANON

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Nov 77 p 2 AU

["Declaration of the GDR Solidarity Committee on the Most Recent Aggressive Acts of Israeli Armed Forces Against Lebanese Villages and Palestinian Refugee Camps; Vigorous Protest Against Israel's Barbarous Terror"]

[Text] On behalf of millions of citizens of our country, the GDR Solidarity Committee voices its deep concern over the dangerous exacerbation of the situation on the Lebanese-Israeli border. We are lodging the strongest protest against the continuous military attacks of Israeli armed forces on the territory of sovereign Lebanon which on 9 November climaxed with an extensively planned aggression of all branches of the Israeli Army.

The barbarous bombing raids on Lebanese villages during which hundreds of civilians were killed or injured, belie the readiness for peace, hypocritically affirmed by the Israeli Government.

It is significant that Israel is pushing its aggressive acts against the Arab states precisely at a moment when another important constructive step was taken on the road toward a political settlement of the Middle East conflict with the joint Soviet-U.S. statement. It also is significant that the bombs were dropped on the Palestinian refugee camps of Raschidiya and Bassa at a moment when Israel is being more and more urgently confronted with the demand for recognition of the PLO as a negotiating partner.

The demand that the hotbed of tension in the Middle East threatening world peace be eliminated, that a just and durable peace be established in that region on the basis of the pertinent UN resolutions, is arising more powerfully than ever. Once more the response of the Zionist rulers in Israel is terror.

The GDR Solidarity Committee expresses its profound indignation at the massacres committed in southern Lebanon and vigorously protests against the escalation of the attacks in that area.

Our militant solidarity goes to the Lebanese population, tried by afflictions and bemoaning many dead and injured.

We reassure the Palestinian people and their legitimate representative, the PLO, of our unreserved solidaristic support in the struggle for the safeguarding of their legitimate rights.

CSO: 2300

DETAILS OF EAST BERLIN JUVENILE RIOTS DISCLOSED

Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German No 47, 14 Nov 77 pp 65-66 DW

[Text] Details about the serious tumults on Alexander Square on 7 October have leaked out in East Berlin only now.

When Mark Brayne, GDR correspondent of the British news agency REUTER, wanted to pick up his press card at the party congress of the East-CDU in Dresden on 13 October he was in for an unpleasant surprise. The journalist was told politely by the press aides of the East German Christian Party that he is urgently expected at the Foreign Ministry in Berlin.

A few hours later Wolfgang Meyer, head of the main department for press affairs in the GDR Foreign Ministry on East Berlin's Marx-Engels Square, told him that he had violated "the letter and spirit of Helsinki" and that he was given an official warning for that. Brayne's report on the riots on 7 October, the national holiday of the Eastern republic, during the public festival on Alexander Square, he said, contains information which has been "fabricated and invented from A to Z." The GDR urgently expects "you to deny this report."

Meyer would not say, however, what was wrong in Brayne's report. Asked whether it is not true, as reported by REUTERS, that two policemen had been killed on Alexander Square, the press chief did not answer.

For good reason: for the number of people killed was greater, the brutality of the incidents more terrible, than assumed by Brayne at the time.

And yet, a day later the SED central organ NEUES DEUTSCHLAND dutifully voiced outrage over the journalist "well poisoners" from the West. ND [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND] conceded, to be sure, that "careless" young people had been injured on the national holiday in the center of East Berlin. It is also true that subsequently some brawls occurred "by some hooligans and/or such youths who did not know what they were doing under the influence of the hot rhythms."

The cause for the REUTERS reprimand and the outraged chiding by the press: On 12 October Brayne had dispatched via the English and German REUTERS Service the report--reprinted by most West German newspapers with or without a question mark--that the nightly brawl between young people and the People's Police at the East Berlin television tower had tolled three dead--a girl lost her life when she fell down an airshaft, a People's Policeman had been stabbed to death, and another had been beaten to death with a full case of beer.

As early as on 8 October, besides, East Berlin correspondent of the ARD [Association of German Radio and Television Service] FritzPleitgen had complained over West German television that his assistant Lutz Lehmann had been forcibly prevented from filming the remnants of the riots on Alexander Square in the late evening of 7 October.

The vehement reaction of the SED to the revelations suppressed by its own media is only too understandable. For the Western reports, returning to East German living rooms uncensored via radio and television, tended to scar within and without the official cliche of the cozy socialist society, of the unity between the party and the people. Said an eye-witness to the Alex riots: "After all, they cannot admit that after nearly 30 years of GDR that hate for all that wears uniforms is as strong as in the Stalin era among the youth, of all groups."

The warning to the REUTERS correspondent, however, failed to show effect. The British agency, accredited in East Berlin since 1959, saw no reason for a denial.

For in the meantime, there is too much circumstantial evidence that the "confrontation between the police and some squallers" (ND) on Alex was by far harsher than the SED has been willing to admit to date.

Since the authorities continue to refuse to provide any information as before, neither the number of those involved in the riots nor that of the persons injured and arrested can be exactly ascertained to this day. According to estimates by eye-witnesses, however, 1,000 to 2,000 young people had been involved in the tumults, and unofficially police officers admit slightly more than 200 arrests.

Moreover, neither eye-witnesses nor policemen leave any doubt about the brutality of the battle. Thus, many spectators reported to DER SPIEGEL independently that the police had in vain called on the crown over loudspeakers to let ambulances through to an airshaft into which young people had fallen during a rock concert of the "Express Berlin" band. When the People's Policemen thereupon released dogs, many young people hit the animals and the approaching policemen with beer bottles.

"Boys and girls alike," a man from East Berlin described the scene, "are beaten up--panicky fear--people are pushing garbage containers toward the cop lines, they thrash around with bottles, those who can break out try to hide in apartments, occupants are afraid and pour hot water on young people."

A married West Berlin student couple reports: "When we arrived, we saw a burning uniform cap and jacket flying through the air behind a metal wall in the corner of the pavilion on the television tower--to the shrill acclamation of the bystanders. A young man beside us said: "A cop is being taken care of there."

Jean-Marcel Bouguereau, reporter of the French daily LIBERATION, confirms the scene: "When I arrived the young people were juggling with two burning caps. One of them assured me that they had undressed a policeman and burned his uniform."

The clash fully turned into a barricade battle when uniformed men stormed the gallery of the pavilion, and several spectators fell over the railing during the subsequent scuffle: young people tore tiles from the pavement, broke them up into handy pieces for throwing them at the policemen, and smashed several windowpanes.

Bouguereau: "The most diversified projectiles rained down on the police: stones, bottles, chairs. Some injured policemen are carried off, others withdraw under the cries of joy of the whole square."

Constantly more civilians appeared in the crowd, obviously members of the State Security Service, and collared demonstrators. "While the crowd retreats," to quote eye-witness Bouguereau again, "the civilian policemen swoop down on two young men pushing their way, through the crowd directly beside me, and brutally handcuff them. Protests of the bystanders who call the policemen Nazis."

During the night the news is spreading in East Berlin that two People's Policemen had been killed in the riots.

Under the shock of their experience policemen had disclosed that before the party could order an official version.

The incidents on Alexander Square did not, however, hit the East German authorities like lightning from a clear blue sky. Rebellious young people, from whom the socialist education doled out to them since childhood obviously rebounded without leaving any traces, have caused the GDR leaders concern for a long time.

During the blossom festival in Werder near Potsdam last spring, for example, intoxicated rockers beat up a high-ranking SED official. GDR newspapers regularly report about juvenile hooligans who--for instance after a soccer game--damage trains or take streetcars apart. Secret policemen masquerading as railroad workers have lately been patrolling the East Berlin interurban railroad stations to curb hooliganism. And during the national Alex festival, too, the state protectors had discreetly stationed about 20 personnel trucks in the sidestreets in the afternoon.

The SED demonstrated intensified alert readiness on Alex during the final festival of the Free German Youth (FDJ) marking the anniversary of the Soviet October Revolution--14 days after the riots.

Protectively the authorities had emergency hospitals set up on the occasion of the "Festival of Red October." To avoid heating up the atmosphere the customary pop bands this time were absent all around Alexander Square. Besides, innumerable state security officials and People's Policemen kept a watchful eye on any possible banding. Wherever spectators gathered around a guitar or a spontaneous singer, they were soon surrounded by gentlemen wearing plastic coats or leather jackets. Long-haired young men and Western journalists were photographed by the State Security Service.

Under the pressure of the rumors about 7 October, which proliferated time and again, the SED leadership finally decided on a limited correction of its official riot version: In an "internal party information" which was strictly confidential and disseminated only orally, it passed the word to its cadres that a total of 68 policemen had been injured and two killed during the riots, and that another two had meanwhile succumbed to their injuries.

The Foreign Ministry, however, wanted to make corrections so far only allusively. A week after main department head Meyer had formally warned the REUTERS man, Meyer's section chief Siegfried Hoeldtke told the baffled correspondent in a friendly manner that his superiors had acknowledged with satisfaction the denial of REUTERS--which was never made.

CSO: 2300

BRIEFS

USSR THANKS FOR GDR GREETINGS--The Soviet party and state leadership has again committed itself to the comprehensive development and deepening of friendship and comradely reciprocal aid with the GDR and the other socialist countries. A message of thanks, released today, for the good wishes received on the 60th anniversary of the October Revolution, and signed by Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksey Kosygin, wishes the GDR working people success in realizing the great ideas of Marxism-Leninism and strengthening peace and security. The message is addressed to Erich Honecker, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, and Willi Stoph, the chairman of the Council of Ministers, and expresses the high esteem in which Soviet communists and the Soviet people hold their fraternal alliance with the people of the GDR. [Text] [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 28 Nov 77 LD]

HONECKER GREETINGS TO TITO--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, cabled good wishes today to President Josip Broz Tito, chairman of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, on the SFRY's National Day. The message pays tribute to the signal success of the Yugoslav peoples in building socialism under LCY leadership after their victory over fascism. The results of the friendly meeting of both politicians at the beginning of this year, the message says, gave a new and important impetus to the all-round cooperation of both parties and states. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 28 Nov 77 LD]

HONECKER GREETINGS TO SYRIA'S BAKDASH--To the secretary general of the Syrian Communist Party Comrade Khalid Bakdash, Damascus: Dear Comrade Bakdash. On behalf of the SED, I extend most cordial congratulations to you on your 65th birthday. Our party appreciates your activity for the national and social liberation of the Syrian people. Your loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and the many years of your activity at the head of the Syrian Communist Party for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism have earned you great authority as a patriot and internationalist. In fraternal affinity we wish you, dear Comrade Bakdash, health, creative vigor and success in your activity as secretary general of the Syrian Communist Party. With communist greetings: the SED Central Committee, E. Honecker, general secretary. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Nov 77 p 1 AU]

CSO: 2300

HISTORY OF THE HUNGARIAN CROWN EXPOUNDED

Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 6 Nov 77 p 5

[Article by Istvan Kemeny]

[Text] The vicissitudinous fate of our King Stephen's crown mirrors not only the great shockwaves of world history--and it is, of course, our own--but it illustrates also the intricate internal and external power struggles, the conflicts of interests and in a peculiar way, the mixing of reality and legend.

Even the origin of the crown has spawned most disparate explanations. It is known that the Hungarian ruler for the sake of his own and his people's independence turned to the Pope to have his authority recognized. According to the traditions of the time this was expressed with the bestowal of a crown. Stephen I's delegate, Astrik, the Archbishop of Kalocsa achieved this. The first unclear point already makes its appearance here. There are several indications which suggest that originally this crown was intended for the Poles. The Hungarian archbishop, it seems, however, had better connections in the highest church circles. According to the legend, the Pope received a "divine message" suggesting that he bestow the already prepared crown to Astrik. This was a band shaped crown decorated with 13 enameled figures. There was no cross on it yet; this was placed on it only later. This, by the way, was the upper part of the later known royal crown. The subsequently attached bottom part was given as a gift to Geza I by Michael Dukasz at a later date.

Here we can immediately refute another legend. At the start of this century our historical writers still thought that Stephen was empowered with ecclesiastical duties by the papal bull accompanying the crown. Oddly, only a copy of this alleged papal document was found, and this only centuries later in Trau, today's Trogir in Yugoslavia. Today the situation is clear: the bull is a masterful counterfeit. Moreover, it is the work of Janos Tomko, the Bosnian Archbishop. Certain circles attempted to prove in this way that the Hungarian ruler could manage ecclesiastical affairs only with papal permission. Hence, it was discovered that Stephen I could exercise this on the basis of his own right as ruler, thereby he maintained his total independence in this sphere also.

Thus began the vicissitudes of the Hungarian crown. At first it was kept in Szekesfehervar; then it got to Vienna. It went in turn to Spalat, Prague, Esztergom, Komarom, then again to Vienna, Szekesfehervar and Pozony [Bratislava]. In 1608 the national assembly passed a law according to which the crown had to be kept permanently in Pozony. The iron chest prepared for it was secured by the seals of three pontiffs, three secular nobles and a permanent guard. The arrangements had to be supervised by two crown guards. They were promptly chosen in the persons of two lord bailiffs. The fortunes of war, however, changed further. After many years of wandering, the crown got back to the new coronation city of Pozony. It did not remain long this time either. But at this time we will not speak of its subsequent adventures. It still had to survive Joseph II's 1784 order that the place of the relic would be in the royal exchequer of the Vienna court beside the "other crowns of the empire." It survived Napoleonic times, even its burial in a secret place after the 1848 struggles.

This, however, is actually of peripheral interest. The main thing is that the crown became the sign and symbol of royal legitimacy and later state legitimacy, in fact that of the nation. Werboczi, the compiler of Hungarian feudal law, who in his book, "Tripartitium," first drew up the "Doctrine of the Hungarian Holy Crown," played an important role in this. In this the "body" of the crown was incorporated, i.e., the nation, namely its members, the estates.* Others were not affected according to the law of the three [estates], which by the way, again established the serf's bondage to the soil.

Werboczi's extremely feudal theory changed somewhat in form after the 1867 Compromise and was revived and used to justify the suppression of the non-Hungarian speaking population. It is self-evident that the counterrevolutionary order progressed further on this road. The Horthy era's mystic concept of the "holy crown" by accenting Hungarian cultural superiority, advanced the need for resurrecting Stephen's reign. It did not want to acknowledge how times had changed since then.

I would like to illustrate with only two examples the understanding of political law of the counterrevolutionary rightist scholars. According to the political historian Akos Timon, rector of Budapest's Peter Pazmany University, the personality of the crown, or that which means the same, its mysticism, is the cornerstone upon which the (1920) constitution is based. Another constitutional jurist, Stephen Egyed even in 1943, near the end of the great world conflagration, when only the blind did not use the portending epoch of changes, wrote: "The interpretation of the holy crown according to the more recent understanding of constitutional law, has changed only in that the privileges of the nobility have been expanded to include all Hungarian citizens as members of the holy crown. Moreover, with respect to the doctrine of the holy crown, it is alive today and is the basis of our total public life."

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* The three estates of feudal society: the clergy, nobility, bourgeoise.

But more factual voices also spoke up during this time. Gyula Szekfu in 1938, for example, expressed that King Stephen developed a constitution shaped to the body and personality of the Hungarian people, certain parts of which, when further developed provided the constitutional structure of later centuries. One of his conclusions is interesting: according to this "in contrast with the assumption of the Holy See that it gave the crown to St Stephen, thereby acquiring the right to fill the throne, the view comes about almost as a defense, that the crown was a direct angelic gift so that it should be of the very highest and unassailable origin." Finally, he pointed out that according to King Stephen, "various useful customs, trades, new ways of handling weapons of the country's other nationalities can be adopted for the benefit of the whole country. The rulers must respect these non-Hungarians in addition to the Hungarian people.

It is also noteworthy that Guyla Szekfu wrote about these questions in his article published in the 31 March 1941 issue of MAGYAR NEMZET entitled "The Concept of the Holy Crown." He challenges embellished atheistic theories based on Werboczi which, he writes, historians do not see as substantiated and thus cannot accept. "Reality is not only truer, but is more beautiful and inspiring than even the most beautiful theory. The historian does not believe in political theories and political formulations, that is, [he does not believe in] very secular mysticism and generally does not like vagueness, not even when it is propagated for noble purposes. Neither can he reconcile with his science and its methods the ideas that a 1,000-year-old nation's constitutional and political thought should not change but remain at the original level. King Stephen's crown, as we know, was finally kept for decades in the Budavar Palace's vault. During the Horthy era, it was twice removed from its iron chest: first, on the occasion of the international archeological congress in 1928, and then in 1933 when two new crown guards were elected who had to be convinced that the crown was in its place.

Then in 1944 it was taken to the West. According to the album which appeared in 1971 entitled "St Stephen's Memorial," "from this time on it is kept in an unknown place." In reality the crown was in the United States. According to the official announcement today the crown will shortly return to its only rightful owner, the Hungarian people.

CSO: 2500

CEAUSESCU SPEAKS AT PRESENTATION CEREMONY OF DUTCH AMBASSADOR

Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 Nov 77 p 3 AU

[Report on speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu on receiving the credentials of the new dutch ambassador to Bucharest, Louis Jean Marie Bauwens]

[Text] In his response, the head of the Romanian state stressed with satisfaction the upward trend of relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries by continuously intensifying and diversifying economic, scientific-technical and cultural exchanges and cooperation with a view to resolving certain major international problems.

The speaker then said: "The visit I paid to the Netherlands and the visit Queen Juliana paid to Romania have marked particular moments and have shown that favorable conditions exist for further developing Romanian-Dutch relations to benefit both our peoples and the cause of peace and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world."

"Romania," the speaker continued, "pays particular attention to promoting broad relations of friendship and cooperation with all the countries of the world, in the spirit of the principles of equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, and the renunciation of the use or threat of force. It participates actively in the world exchange of material and cultural values and in multilateral cooperation at an international level.

Our country pays great attention to problems of Euoepean security and wants the Belgrade meeting now taking place to give a new impetus to implementing the documents signed in Helsinki, to economic, scientific-technical, cultural and other cooperation and, at the same time, to open up the path to achieving military disengagement, an essential condition for cooperation and security in Europe and throughout the world."

The head of the Romanian state wished the new ambassador complete success in the mission entrusted to him and assured him of the entire support of the State Council, the government and of his own support.

CSO: 2700

CEAUSESCU SPEAKS AT PRESENTATION CEREMONY OF MEXICAN ENVOY

Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 Nov 77 p 3 AU

[Report on speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu on receiving the credentials of the new Mexican ambassador to Bucharest, Juan Manuel Berlanga Garcia]

[Text] In his response, the head of the Romanian state expressed satisfaction with the relations of friendship and cooperation established between Romania and Mexico throughout the years. "The development of Romanian-Mexican relations at various levels," the speaker continued, "on the basis of agreements and the other documents concluded during the visit I was happy to pay to your beautiful country, is forcefully stimulated by the affinities of origin, language and culture and by the similarities in the history of unrest of the two countries. At the same time, the expansion of sound Romanian-Mexican relations has been given a forceful impetus by the fact that our countries' peoples are keenly interested in cooperating to insure their economic and social progress and their well-being and happiness, and are interested in their free and independent development in a climate of peace and international security."

The speaker then stressed: "Consistent with its foreign policy principles, Romania resolutely acts with strict respect for interstate relations of national independence and sovereignty, fully in the spirit of equal rights and nonrecourse to the use or threat of force. It pays special attention to developing its relations with all world states, to strengthening the unity and solidarity of the developing countries and to democratizing interstate relations. We believe that the United Nations, which offers the most appropriate framework for the peoples' participation in resolving contemporary problems, must play a more active role in international life and must contribute in a sustained manner to developing interstate cooperation and to defending peace and security in the world."

The head of the Romanian state then wished the Mexican ambassador success in the mission entrusted to him and assured him of the complete support of the State Council, the government and of his own support.

CSO: 2700

STATE COUNCIL DECREE ON REVISING NATIONAL ANTHEM

Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 17 Nov 77 AU

[Text] To begin with, we want to present the decree on the supplementing of Law No 33 of 1977 on approving the national anthem of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

So that the national anthem of the Socialist Republic of Romania will also reflect the idea of defending the fatherland and the foreign policy of peace and friendship of the Romanian people, the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania Decrees:

Article 1: The text of the national anthem of the Socialist Republic of Romania approved by Law No 33 of 1977 is supplemented by the following stanza to be inserted before the last stanza:

To defend the fatherland's honor
We crush over enemies in struggles,
Let us live a dignified life in peace
With other nations under the sun.

Article 2: To achieve a better harmony between the words and music, the third verse of the first stanza of the national anthem will read as follows:

They're brave, and of ancient fame.

Article 3: Law No 33 of 1977 on approving the national anthem of the Socialist Republic of Romania, with the modifications made on the basis of the present decree, will be republished.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

CSO: 2700

'AGERPRES' REPORTS 'LUMEA' ARTICLE ON ROMANIAN-SYRIAN TIES

Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0942 GMT 17 Nov 77 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 17/11/1977--Under this heading, the Romanian Foreign affairs weekly LUMEA (the world) publishes in its November 17 issue an article evoking two important political events of the year in the Syrian Arab republic: In spring, the 30th anniversary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, and the summer parliamentary elections, eloquent proof of the unity of the progressive forces of the people involved in a great process of multilateral development of Syria.

After highlighting the particular role played by the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in its thirty years of existence in the fight of the people's mass for national and social liberation, for the country's emancipation, for consolidating the state independence and sovereignty, the author of the article stresses that of great importance for the political life of the country was the recovery movement of November 16, 1970 when President Hafiz al-Asad became the leader of the state and party. In this respect, giving a series of statistical data, the Romanian publication extensively comments on the important successes recorded by the Syrian people in all domains in this period which created the solid basis of a broad economic development.

Emphasizing that the Romanian people follows with particular sympathy the important achievements in friendly Syria, that the Romanian-Syrian relations have long-standing traditions and are steadily developing on multiple planes, the LUMEA review writes: The friendship and broad collaboration between Romania and Syria have been raised onto a superior stage following the request [words unintelligible] communist Party and Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, between the public organizations in the two countries have become ever closer.

Assessing that the Romanian-Syrian relations of economic collaboration are expanding with good results in all domains, the article highlights that, making its contribution to the efforts of economic development of the friendly country, Romania also expresses its active solidarity with Syria's preoccupations for building a lasting and just peace in the Middle East. As emphasized during the last visit of president Hafiz al-Asad to Bucharest last

February--"Lumea" writes--Romania considers that to this end Israel must withdraw from the Arab territories occupied after the 1967 war and the settlement of the Palestinian people's issue. The setting up of an independent Palestinian state included, and the securing of the independence and sovereignty of all the states in the region must be reached.

The fruitful cooperation and the lasting friendship between Romania and Syria--the publication writes--is an example of a favourable evolution of the relations between the two countries and peoples, highlighting fresh possibilities of development to the mutual interest and in consensus with the demands of international peace and collaboration.

CSO: 2020

RCP PUBLICATION ON DEMOCRATIZATION OF INTERSTATE RELATIONS

Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0934 GMT 23 Nov 77 AU

[Democratization of International Relations--Objective. Necessary Process of the Contemporary World"--AGREPRES heading]

[Text] Bucharest, AGREPRES, 23/11/1977--Progress has been made in the democratization of international life likely to entail important changes in international policy, an article published in the latest number of the Romanian ERA SOCIALISTA review emphasizes:

The essence of the changes marking the beginning of democratization in international life resides in a crisis of the policy of strength and dictate, of the policy of military blocs, in the diminishing significance and even dismantling of some of these blocs, in the ever stronger affirmation and socio-political publication of the CO of the RCP writes. A positive expression of the crisis of the policy of strength and dictate is the substantial progress made by the method of multilateral negotiations in a constantly broader framework for settling the world contemporary issues. The conference on security and cooperation in Europe was a remarkable success of the struggle for the democratization of international life.

However, the process is advancing at an unsteady, slow pace, the ERA SOCIALISTA notes. Disarmament questions and other major issues confronting mankind are still being discussed in a narrow undemocratic framework. Even in the UN system there are undemocratic statutory provisions and practices. The imperialist policy of strength and dictate, of domination and interference in the domestic affairs of other states are still manifest.

But, the article points out, by the disappearance of those conditions that have generated the policy of strength--the inequality among peoples in the first place--the very roots of that policy will also disappear, opening a broad vista to a world where the law of force should be replaced by the force of law. Therefore, the economic development of all states, eradication of underdevelopment, is the material basis for the democratization of

international life. It is for the same purpose that general disarmament--nuclear disarmament above all--is imperatively required, with the immediate cessation of the ongoing arms race steadily enhancing the policy of strength and inequality among states as a first step. Consequently, the development problems should be organically correlated to those of disarmament. The successful progress along the path of development and disarmament, and in solving other global questions of humanity require adequate democratic instruments for use in multilateral negotiations. Seen that way the UN is today the most representative inter-governmental forum, the ERA SOCIALISTA shows, stressing the need for improvement in the activity and role of the organization in settling all basic questions in international life.

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REVIEW OF CONTENTS OF 'ERA SOCIALISTA' NO 22, 1977

Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 22 Nov 77 p 4 AU

[Table of Contents of ERA SOCIALISTA No 22/1977]

[Text] The magazine includes: "The Close Unity Between the Party and People": Ioan Florea: "The Better Utilization of the productive Potential": Alexandru Olteanu: "The Investment Policy--the basis of the Rapid Development of the National Economy": Ion Stanciu: "The Economical Nature of Intensive Agriculture": Gh. Sebestyen: "Planning and Diversity in Housing Construction": Mircea Musat: "The Great Unification of 1918-an Expression of the Historical Requirement for the Romanian People's Development and Assertion": Tudor Martinescu: "An Event of the Greatest Importance in the Romanian People's History": Constantin Stroe: "Ethics and Shaping the Human Personality": Victor Parhon: "Social Responsibility of Theatrical Debut": Mircea Deac: "Art As an Expression of Social and Moral Values": "Current and Future Targets in the Struggle Waged by Japanese Communists": Corneliu Bogdan: "Democratizing International Relations, an Objective and Necessary Process of the Present-day World": Pamfil Nichitelea: "Ideology and History in Structuralism": "Words and Meanings": "Reviews of Magazines", "Readers' Suggestions."

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UN DELEGATE ON EARTHQUAKE AID

Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0925 GMT 18 Nov 77 AU

["Address of Romanian Representative in UN Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee"--AGERPRES heading]

[Text] United Nations AGERPRES 18/11/977--Aid in case of catastrophies is one of the important elements of the U.N. activity in the economic and social domain and also an expression of international responsibility and solidarity--stressed Romania's representative in his address on the general report concerning the activity of the U.N. Coordinating Bureau for Aid in Case of Catastrophies. Although reduced as regards volume and substance. It is a catalyst of international aid for countries afflicted by catastrophies, an element which, particularly in the case of the developing countires, has always proved most efficient. It can also be assessed that the bureau has paid increased attention to and succeeded in promptly meeting the appeals received from the afflicted countries. We consider, however, necessary that concrete modalities be further and more closely examined of making available to the bureau the necessary resources for mobilizing with utmost efficiency its efforts in an extremely short period, required by the state of emergency.

This year, the speaker went on, Romania was afflicted by one of the strongest earthquakes in its history. The aid given to the Romanian people in this difficult situation by the states of the world, by the international organizations, by the U.N. Bureau for Aid in Case of Catastrophies, though limited compared with the respective losses, had a special moral effect, being for our country a concrete expression of international solidarity. The Romanian delegation once again expresses its gratitude to the member countries, to the international organizations, to all those who were with the Romanian people in those moments.

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DECREE SETS CRITERIA FOR DISABLED MILITARY

Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 85, 7 Aug 77 pp 1-2

/Decree of the State Council on the Criteria and Standards for Assignment of Career Military Personnel to Degrees of Disability/

/Text/ The State Council of the Romanian Socialist Republic decrees:

Article 1. Career military personnel who have lost their capacity for work are assigned to degree I, II or III of disability on the basis of the criteria and standards established by the present decree.

Article 2. The assignment of career military personnel to degrees of disability is done by taking into account the following basic criteria:

a) The nature, seriousness, characteristics and evolution of the illness, and its influence on the capacity for work;

b) The possibilities of recovering the capacity for work, in relation to the nature of the work performed;

c) The elements that can lead to aggravation of the illness, in the case of the continuation of activity.

Article 3. The career military man who has totally lost his capacity to perform an activity in the armed forces because of an illness or accident that seriously affected his state of health and who requires permanent care and supervision by another person is assigned to degree I of disability.

Article 4. To degree II of disability is assigned the career military man who:

a) Has totally lost his capacity for work, retaining however the possibility of personal care without need of permanent help from another person;

b) Has lost most of his capacity for work and whose state of health does not permit him to perform an activity in the armed forces under the conditions of a normal or reduced work program.

Article 5. The career military man who has lost at least half of his capacity for work and who, after going into the reserves or directly into retirement, can perform another activity with reduced demands for half of the normal duration of the work program is assigned to degree III of disability.

Article 6. (1) The medical criteria for clinical and functional diagnosis for illnesses of career military personnel are those established, in accordance with the legal provisions, for worker personnel.

(2) The evaluation of the capacity for work of career military personnel, for the fulfillment of military obligations, is done in accordance with the criteria drawn up by the Council of the Medical Directorate in the Ministry of National Defense and by the Health Service in the Ministry of the Interior and approved by the Management Council of the Ministry of National Defense and of the Ministry of the Interior, respectively, taking into account as well the criteria established for worker personnel.

(3) The criteria specified in the preceding paragraph must include mandatorily the concrete characteristic elements, regardless of the nature of the illness, on the basis of which the loss of all, most or half of the capacity for work is established.

Article 7. (1) The proposal regarding the fitness to fulfill military obligations and for assignment to a degree of disability is made by the specialized section in the military hospital that provides medical assistance for the military man in question.

(2) The medical documentation containing the proposal for assignment to a degree of disability is sent to the military medical evaluation commission within the military hospital. In the case in which, according to the tests made, the commission finds that the proposal for assignment to a degree of disability is well founded, it adopts it, after which it forwards it to the Central Military Medical Evaluation Commission for advisement.

Article 8. (1) The Central Military Medical Evaluation Commission of the Ministry of National Defense and of the Ministry of the Interior, respectively, gives advice on the clinical and functional diagnosis and the conclusions regarding the capacity for work for the fulfillment of military obligations.

(2) In the case in which it is considered necessary, the Central Military Medical Evaluation Commission can order the performance of additional medical examinations, with outpatient status or by means of hospitalization.

(3) In relation to the tests made, the Central Military Medical Evaluation Commission can order, as the case may be, the confirmation or changing of the assignment to a degree of disability or the rejection of the proposal.

(4) The conclusions regarding the capacity for work for the fulfillment of military obligations, advised by the Central Military Medical Evaluation

Commission, are sent to the military unit to which the military man in question belongs, for preparation of the proposals to change the position of activity and for compilation of the pension file, respectively.

Article 9. The medical personnel and the military medical evaluation commissions that have duties in the field of medical evaluation and of assignment to degrees of disability bear the entire responsibility for strict compliance with the criteria and standards specified in the present decree and for establishment of the capacity for work and assignment to degrees of disability.

Nicolae Ceausescu,
Chairman
of the Romanian Socialist Republic

Bucharest, 28 July 1977.
No 248.

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REGULATION OF MILITARY PENSION COMMISSIONS

Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 85, 7 Aug 77 pp 2-5

/Decree of the State Council for Approving the Regulation for Organizing and Operating the Pension Commissions and the Military Medical Evaluation Commissions/

/Text/ On the basis of Article 50 of Decree No 214/1977 of the State Council on state military pensions, the State Council of the Romanian Socialist Republic decrees:

Article 1. The Regulation for Organizing and Operating the Pension Commissions and the Military Medical Evaluation Commissions, specified in the appendix to the present decree, is approved.

Article 2. The Minister of National Defense and the Ministry of the Interior will take steps to establish within 15 days the commissions specified in the regulation approved by means of the present decree.

Nicolae Ceausescu,
Chairman
of the Romanian Socialist Republic

Bucharest, 28 July 1977.
No 249.

Appendix

Regulation
for Organizing and Operating the Pension Commissions and the Military Medical Evaluation Commissions

Chapter I
General Provisions

Article 1. In order to strictly comply with the legal provisions referring to the putting in the reserves, the pensioning and the medical evaluation of career military personnel, the following commissions operate, in accordance with the Decree on State Military Pensions:

a) The pension commissions within the army, branch and similar commands;

b) The Central Pension Commission of the Ministry of National Defense and of the Ministry of the Interior, respectively;

c) The military medical evaluation commissions within the military hospitals;

d) The Central Military Medical Evaluation Commission of the Ministry of National Defense and of the Ministry of the Interior, respectively.

Article 2. In performing their duties, the members of the pension commissions and of the military medical evaluation commissions are responsible for strictly complying with the legal provisions on the pensioning of military personnel and with those referring to the establishment of and assignment to degrees of disability.

Article 3. The military units have the obligation to provide, for career military personnel, the keeping of a correct record of time in service, salary and the other elements needed in establishing the pension.

Chapter II
The Pension Commissions Within the Army, Branch and Similar Commands

Article 4. (1) The pension commissions are organized and operate within the army, branch and similar commands established by means of a decision of the Management Council of the Ministry of National Defense and of the Ministry of the Interior, respectively.

(2) The pension commissions consist of seven members and have the following composition:

Chairman: a deputy commander;
Members: a senior officer on the Political Council;
a senior staff officer;
the head of the personnel body;
a financial officer;
a lawyer;
a physician.

(3) The nominal composition of the pension commissions is established by means of a decision of the Management Council of the Ministry of National Defense and of the Ministry of the Interior, respectively.

Article 5. (1) The pension commissions within the army, branch and similar commands have the following duties:

a) They analyze the state of the capacity for work of the career military personnel proposed to be put into the reserves or directly into retirement, with a right to a service pension;

b) They analyze the proposals with regard to putting into the reserves or directly into retirement, on the basis of the conclusions of the military medical evaluation commissions, the career military personnel who have lost their capacity for work;

c) They analyze the statements of the career military personnel who ark to be kept on active duty after reaching the age of 60 years for men and 55 years for women;

d) They supervise and help in the preparation of pension files within the proper time in the case of military personnel put into the reserves with a right to a service or disability pension or the granting of the offspring pension.

(2) The conclusions of the commissions specified in Paragraph 1, together with the advice of the army, branch and similar commanders, are presented, through the Personnel and Education Directorate, to the minister of national defense and the minister of the interior, respectively, or to the other competent authorities, in order to order the putting of career military personnel into the reserves or directly into retirement with a right to a pension or the retention among active personnel of those who ask to continue activity after reaching the pension age.

Article 6. (1) On the basis of the order for putting into the reserves or directly into retirement the career military personnel with a right to a pension and on the basis of the pension files, the pension commission within the Ministry of National Defense and the Ministry of the Interior, respectively, issues decisions on the service pension for the activity performed, the disability pension or the offspring pension.

(2) The pension commission specified in Paragraph 1 has the following composition:

Chairman: a deputy (chief) commander;
Members: a senior officer on the Political Council;
a senior staff officer;
a personnel officer;
a financial officer;
a lawyer;
a physician.

(3) The nominal composition of the pension commission specified in Paragraph 1 is established by means of a decision of the Management Council of the Ministry of National Defense and of the Ministry of the Interior, respectively.

Article 7. (1) The pension decisions are communicated to the pension body and the persons in question within at most 15 days.

(2) Within 30 days after communication an appeal against the pension decisions can be made to the Central Pension Commission.

Chapter III
The Central Pension Commission

Article 8. The Central Pension Commission operates at the Ministry of National Defense and at the Ministry of the Interior, respectively, and has the following composition:

Chairman: a deputy minister;
Members: a deputy chief of joint chiefs of staff;
a deputy secretary of the Higher Political Council;
the heads of the Personnel and Education Directorate, the Financial Directorate and the Medical Directorate;
the head of the Legal Office.

Article 9. (1) The Central Pension Commission is an appeal and control body. In this capacity, the commission judges and decides on the requests for review of the decisions made by the pension commissions and pursues the correct application of pension legislation.

(2) In performing its tasks, the Central Pension Commission has the following duties:

a) It examines and resolves the appeals for review of the pension decisions;

b) It guides and controls the pension commissions within the army, branch and similar commands, pursuing compliance by them with the law in their fields of activity;

c) It pursues the correct application of pension legislation by the military units, the pension body and the pension commissions.

(3) In fulfilling its duties of guidance and control, the Central Pension Commission uses specialized personnel of the Ministry of National Defense and of the Ministry of the Interior, respectively.

Article 10. (1) The record and secretariat work of the Central Pension Commission is provided by the Financial Directorate of the ministry.

(2) The decisions of the commission are communicated to the persons in question and to the pension body of the Ministry of National Defense and of the Ministry of the Interior, respectively, within 30 days.

Chapter IV
The Military Medical Evaluation Commissions Within the Military Hospitals

Article 11. The military medical evaluation commissions operate within the military hospitals and are composed of five to seven members.

Article 12. (1) To the military medical evaluation commissions belong:

The commander of the military hospital;
One to three officers of the military units on the military post;
A section chief physician;
Two specialized physicians within the military hospital.

(2) The nominal composition of the military medical evaluation commissions within the military hospitals is established by means of an order of the head of the Medical Directorate in the Ministry of National Defense and of the head of the Health Service in the Ministry of the Interior, respectively.

Article 13. The military medical evaluation commissions have the following duties:

a) They verify the soundness and legality of the proposals made by the sections of the military hospital with regard to fitness for the fulfillment of military obligations. In order to substantiate the diagnosis and establish the medical conclusions the commissions order the appearance of the person in question at the commission or the supplementation of the medical documentation;

b) They establish the cause of the disability, the degree of disability and the period of medical examination, in accordance with the Decree on State Military Pensions;

c) They perform the medical examination.

Chapter V
The Central Military Medical Evaluation Commission

Article 14. The Central Military Medical Evaluation Commission operates within the Ministry of National Defense and the Ministry of the Interior, respectively, and is composed of five to seven members.

Article 15. (1) To the Central Military Medical Evaluation Commission belong:

An officer on the Higher Political Council;
An officer in the Personnel and Education Directorate;
An officer in the Legal Office;
A medical officer in the Medical Directorate who works along the line of military medical evaluation;
One to three specialized chief or senior physicians.

(2) The nominal composition of the Central Military Medical Evaluation Commission is established by means of an order of the minister of national defense and of the minister of the interior, respectively.

Article 16. The Central Military Medical Evaluation Commission has the following duties:

a) It gives advice on the proposals for assignment to degrees of disability made by the military medical evaluation commissions within the military hospitals;

b) It controls and guides the activity of the military medical evaluation commissions;

c) It resolves the objections made against the medical decisions by the persons in question or by the Medical Directorate.

Chapter VI
The General Working Procedure of the Commissions

Article 17. (1) The pension file for career military personnel and for their offspring is prepared by:

a) The military unit to which the military man belongs on the date of separation from active personnel, if he meets the conditions for pensioning on the date of going into the reserves or directly into retirement;

b) The military center in whose range they live, in the case of the military personnel who meet the conditions for pensioning after separation from active personnel. For the personnel that belong to the Ministry of the Interior, in such cases the provisions of Paragraph 1, subparagraph a, are applied.

(2) The pension file must include the pension form and other official documents specified by the Decree on State Military Pensions, from which result the age, the date of going into the reserves or directly into retirement, the time in service, the salaries held and the other elements for calculating the pension rights. The disability pension file must also contain mandatorily the conclusions of the military medical evaluation commission.

(3) The military unit and the military center bear the entire responsibility for the accuracy of the data that the pension form contains.

Article 18. (1) The complete files are forwarded by the military units or military centers to the pension body in the Ministry of National Defense and in the Ministry of the Interior, respectively, within 30 days after the date of the filing of the pension request.

(2) The pension body is obligated to verify within 40 days if the pension file contains all the data needed for establishing the pension and to propose to the commission specified in Article 6 the issuance of the pension decision or the return of the file to the military unit or military center, if the legal conditions are not met.

Article 19. For the military personnel who meet the conditions for pensioning after separation from active personnel and for whom, pursuant to Article 17, Paragraph 1, subparagraph b, the pension files are prepared by the military centers, they will be sent directly to the pension body.

Article 20. The pension decision is issued in two copies, one copy of which is sent to the person in question and one remains in the pension file that is sent to the pension body.

Chapter VII
Joint and Final Provisions

Article 21. (1) For military personnel on active duty, for military students of the military and civilian educational institutions, for called-up or mobilized reservists who have contracted disabilities during the fulfillment of military obligations, and for their offspring, the pension files are prepared by the military centers, on the basis of the documents for going into the reserves and of the decisions of the military medical evaluation commissions from which result the diagnosis and the causal connection of the illness or accident with the fulfillment of military obligations, which are sent by the military units to which those in question belonged.

(2) Within at most 30 days after receipt of the documents for going into the reserves, the pension files are turned in to the territorial pension bodies, with a view to the establishment of the degree of disability, by means of the specialized medical bodies, and the issuance of the pension decision on the basis of Law No 3 of 30 June 1977 on social assistance and state social security pensions.

Article 22. The conclusions, proposals and decisions, as the case may be, of the commissions specified in the present regulation are valid if they meet the approval of at least two-thirds of the number of members that compose them.

Article 23. The decisions of the pension commissions that are not contested within the time allowed and those of the Central Pension Commission are final.

Article 24. The provisions of the present regulation are supplemented with the other legal provisions on this subject that are contained in the legislation on state military pensions.

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