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TRANSLATIONS ON EASTERN EUROPE
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS
No. 1593

EAST

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

CSSR MINISTER LEAVES FOR POLAND--Minister Frantisek Ondrich, chairman of the CSSR People's Control Committee, departed on 14 September for Warsaw at the invitation of Mieczyslaw Moczar, chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control of the Polish People's Republic, to acquaint himself with the activity of the Polish Control bodies following the changes in their organization. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Sep 78 p 2 AU]

HUNGARY-CZECHOSLOVAK TRADE PROTOCOL--A protocol on the exchange of goods for the next year was signed in Bratislava on Thursday [14 September] by CSSR and Hungarian domestic trade representatives. According to the protocol, the exchange of goods between the trade ministries of the Czech Socialist Republic, the Slovak Socialist Republic and the Hungarian People's Republic will increase twofold in 1979--above all the exchange of food products, footwear, fancy textile goods and household appliances. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Sep 78 p 2 AU]

CSSR-HUNGARIAN TALKS--The official negotiations between the delegations of the CSSR National Front, led by Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the National Front Central Committee, and that of the All-State Council of the Hungarian PPF, led by Istvan Sarlos, MSZMP Central Committee Politbureau member and general secretary of the All-State Council, were opened on 11 September. The delegations will discuss the further development of mutual cooperation between the CSSR National Front and the Hungarian PPF. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Sep 78 p 1 AU]

CPCZ DELEGATION TO KIEV--A CPCZ Central Committee study delegation, led by Jan Janik, Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary of the Slovak Communist Party, departed this Monday [11 September] for Kiev. During its 4-day stay there it will acquaint itself with the most up-to-date forms of work in plant and animal production in certain Ukrainian kolkhozes and sov-khozes. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Sep 78 p 2 AU]

CPSU OFFICIAL'S VISIT IN CSSR--Ivan Pronin, head of the cadre training section of the CPSU Central Committee Department of Party-organization Work, stayed in the CSSR on 4-11 September for a working visit at the invitation

of the CPCZ Central Committee. During his visit he was received by Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and First Secretary of the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee, and by Mikulas Beno, CPCZ Central Committee Secretary. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Sep 78 p 2 AU]

USSR EDITORS IN CSSR--Gejza Slapka, leading secretary of the Bratislava CPCZ city committee, has received Andrey Shamshin, chief NOVOSTI editor in Bratislava in connection with the termination of the latter's tour of duty in Slovakia. At the same time he received Stanislav Shtukaturov, the new chief NOVOSTI editor in Bratislava. [Bratislava VECERNIK in Slovak 14 Sep 78 p 1 AU]

CSSR-MOSCOW EXCHANGE WORKERS--Since 1 September 1978 10 workers from the Moscow ZIL plant have been working in the Prague Avia plant as part of the exchange program between the two enterprises. It is the third exchange of workers between Prague's and Moscow's largest factories. [Prague VECERNI PRAHA in Czech 14 Sep 78 p 1 AU]

CSSR-CEMA POWERLINE--A 56-kilometer-long 400-kilovolt power transmission line, which will connect the CSSR power system with the CEMA grid is being built between Biskupice (Slovakia) and Gyor (Hungary). The line will be connected to the 750-kilovolt line under construction between the Western Ukraine and Albertirsa in Hungary. [Prague PRACE in Czech 23 Aug 78 p 2 AU]

U.S.-CSSR TALKS--Jindrich Zahradnik, CSSR Deputy Premier, received this Tuesday [12 September] Jean Paul Lyet, head of the U.S. delegation to the Third Plenary Session of the Czechoslovak-American Economic Council now being held in Prague. J. Zahradnik and the executive president of the Sperry Rand Corporations, Lyet discussed the course and results of the U.S.-CSSR negotiations, particularly the possibilities and prerequisites for developing economic contacts between the two countries in industry and the prospects of deepening scientific-technical cooperation. The meeting was attended by Jaroslav Pinkava, chairman of the CSSR section of the CSSR-U.S. Economic Council and director general of the PZO CENTROTEx enterprise. The same day J. P. Lyet was also received in the Cernin palace by CSSR Foreign Minister B. Chnoupek: Their talks were held in a constructive atmosphere and was attended by Thomas Ryan Byrne, U.S. Ambassador to the CSSR. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Sep 78 p 2 AU]

CSO: 2400

BULGARIA

GREETINGS RECEIVED FOR NATIONAL HOLIDAY

Tito to Zhivkov

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Sep 78 p 5 AU

[Greetings message from Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY, to Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and Bulgarian State Council chairman, on the occasion of Bulgaria's national holiday]

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, has received the following message from Josip Broz Tito, SFRY president:

On the occasion of the national holiday of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on behalf of the Yugoslav peoples, the LCY Presidium and the SFRY Presidency, and on my personal behalf, I take pleasure in sending to you, the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Bulgarian people greetings and best wishes for new successes in constructing socialism in your country, as well as my wishes for your personal happiness.

I am convinced that the good-neighbor relations between our two socialist countries will develop in our mutual interest and for the cause of understanding, cooperation and progress in Europe and the world.

Laotian Message

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Sep 78 p 5 AU

[Greetings message from Kaysone Phomvihane, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and premier of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Chairman of the Supreme People's Council, to Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council; Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the National Assembly, on the occasion of Bulgaria's national holiday]

[Text] On the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on behalf of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the Supreme People's Council, the government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Lao people and on our own behalf, we send you and through you the BCP, the National Assembly, the government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and the fraternal Bulgarian people our fraternal greetings, combat solidarity and warmest wishes.

Developing the brilliant revolutionary traditions and following the cause of Georgi Dimitrov, the great leader and glorious international revolutionary, the heroic Bulgarian people, under the leadership of the BCP headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, contributed all their strength and spirit to the construction of the socialist motherland at a quick and decisive pace. Thus, Bulgaria has turned into a socialist state with a modern industry, agriculture, science and culture, a state having a powerful potential for its national defense and in which the people's standard of living is constantly improving. The prestige and role of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the international arena is also constantly improving.

These great achievements of the Bulgarian people are contributing not only to strengthening the socialist system and safeguarding peace and security in Europe and the world, but also to stimulating the fighting spirit of the movements for national independence, peace, democracy and socialism. We send you our warmest wishes and express our deep satisfaction with these achievements, which we consider as our own.

In the past the BCP, the Bulgarian Government and the fraternal Bulgarian People constantly rendered the Lao people assistance and support in their just struggle against the aggression of the U.S. imperialists and their servants. Today we are receiving the same assistance and support for our social transformations and construction. At this festive moment we once again send our deep gratitude to the BCP, the government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the fraternal Bulgarian people on behalf of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Lao people.

We wish you good health. We wish the fraternal Bulgarian people great successes in implementing the Seventh Five-Year Plan outlined by the 11th BCP Congress, as well as in constructing developed socialism in Bulgaria.

Let the fraternal friendship and combat solidarity between our parties, governments and peoples, based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, constantly strengthen!

Hua to Todorov

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Sep 78 p 5 AU

[Greetings message from Hua Kuo-feng, premier of the PRC State Council, to Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, on the occasion of Bulgaria's national holiday]

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received the following message from Hua Kuo-feng, premier of the PRC State Council:

On the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the establishment of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on behalf of the Chinese Government and the Chinese people I send you, and through you to the Bulgarian people and government, warmest and festive greetings. My wish is that the People's Republic of Bulgaria will prosper and develop its power as well as its people's happiness. Let the state relations between Bulgaria and China further develop. Let the traditional friendship between our countries' peoples constantly strengthen.

Albanian Message

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Sep 78 p 5 AU

[Greetings Message from the Albanian People's Assembly to the Bulgarian State Council on the occasion of Bulgaria's national holiday]

[Text] The following message from the Presidium of the Albanian People's Assembly has been received by the State Council:

On the occasion of your national holiday--the 34th anniversary of Bulgaria's liberation--we express our best wishes to the Bulgarian people.

CSO: 2200

BULGARIA

COMMUNIQUE ON VISIT OF BENIN PARTY-STATE DELEGATION

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Sep 78 pp 1, 2 AU

[Apparent text of communique on the 4-9 September visit of a Benin party-state delegation led by Simon Doguma (name as transliterated), member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Benin People's Revolution Party, to Bulgaria]

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee and the government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria a delegation of the Benin People's Revolution Party and the government of the People's Republic of Benin led by Simon Doguma, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Benin People's Revolution Party, paid Bulgaria an official and friendly visit between 4 and 9 September.

During its visit to Bulgaria the delegation laid a wreath at the mausoleum of Georgi Dimitrov, the great leader and teacher of the Bulgarian people and a noted figure of the international communist and workers movement, and paid its respects. The delegation visited historic and cultural sites in Sofia as well as industrial and agrarian enterprises, and took part in the celebrations of the 34th anniversary of the Socialist Revolution in Bulgaria.

Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, received the delegation and had a friendly talk with its members.

The delegation handed Comrade Todor Zhivkov a message from Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the Central Committee of the Benin People's Revolution Party and president of the People's Republic of Benin.

The delegation had a number of fruitful working meetings with the BCP and Bulgarian Government's delegation led by Comrade Ognyan Doynov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and BCP Central Committee secretary.

The delegation of the People's Republic of Benin also met with Comrade Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, and with Comrade Dimitur Stanishev,

BCP Central Committee secretary. The talks pertained to questions of mutual interest and took place in an atmosphere of sincere friendship and cordiality.

The two delegations briefed each other on the situation in their countries, reviewed the development of the bilateral relations and exchanged opinions on some topical questions of the international situation. It was noted that the opinions on all questions which were discussed were either identical or close.

The two delegations expressed satisfaction with the development of the relations between the BCP and the Benin People's Revolution Party and with the cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Benin in all areas on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism and in the interest of the two peoples and the common struggle for national independence, sovereignty, democracy, peace and socialism. They expressed their conviction that it is possible to intensify these relations while safeguarding the principles of equality and mutual benefit.

The great importance of establishing close relations between the BCP and the Benin People's Revolution Party for expanding and strengthening the comprehensive cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Benin was stressed. For this purpose a protocol of cooperation between the BCP and the Benin People's Revolution Party was signed.

In order to expand the economic cooperation between the two countries, an agreement on scientific and technical cooperation was signed. A trade agreement and an agreement on cultural cooperation and the abolition of visas were also signed by the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Benin. A joint intergovernmental commission on economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation was established. The delegation of the People's Republic of Benin highly evaluated the successes achieved by the BCP and the government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in implementing the 11th BCP Congress decisions for constructing the developed socialist society, as well as the consistent peaceful and constructive foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria for strengthening the bilateral good neighborly relations among the Balkan states in the spirit of mutual respect, good will, noninterference in internal affairs, and for peace security and cooperation in Europe and the world.

The delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria highly evaluated the successes achieved by the Benin people in implementing the program of the Benin People's Revolution Party for developing the country along the road of independence, sovereignty and socialism. The delegation highly evaluated the anti-imperialist foreign policy of the People's Republic of Benin and its contribution to the African national liberation struggle, to the peoples' struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism

and apartheid, and for strengthening the peace and understanding among the world peoples.

The two delegations positively evaluated the results of the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament. They stressed that the principle of non-use of force should be applied in the international relations in the interest of the peoples, peace and security in the world.

The two countries expressed their high evaluation of and satisfaction with the efforts of the socialist countries and all progressive and democratic countries in the world for preserving international peace, security and cooperation.

The two delegations greeted the positive results of the recent conference of the nonaligned countries' foreign ministers, aimed at strengthening the anti-imperialist and anticolonial purpose of this movement. They stressed the necessity of mutual efforts for actively preparing the full success of the next conference, which will take place in Havana next year.

The two delegations are convinced that it is impossible to really solve the Middle East problems along the route of separate agreements. The just and lasting solution of the conflict can be achieved only by the complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, and the implementation of the legal rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including its right to form its own independent state, and by respecting the rights of all states in the region to exist independently.

The two countries sharply condemned the policy of aggression and armed intervention by the imperialist forces against the African states as well as their attempt to create the so-called "inter-African armed forces" for destabilizing the African states and suppressing the liberation struggle on the African continent.

They stressed the necessity of establishing lasting security and well-being for the African peoples on the basis of respecting and safeguarding their national independence and sovereignty, as well as their territorial integrity and honor. This is in the interest of world peace. They expressed their full support for strengthening the solidarity and understanding among the African states in their common struggle against imperialism, on the basis of mutual respect and good neighborly relations, and according to the spirit of the UN Charter and the charter of the OAU.

The two delegations again expressed their countries full support for the just struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa for national independence and independent democratic development, as well as for the struggle of all peoples in the world for liquidating apartheid and racism.

The two delegations expressed their satisfaction with the results of the talks which have been conducted, as well as their conviction that they will

contribute to further strengthening, developing and enriching the relations of friendship and solidarity between the BCP and the Benin People's Revolution Party, and between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Benin.

The delegation of the Benin People's Revolution Party and the government of the People's Republic of Benin expressed its great and sincere gratitude to the BCP, the government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Bulgarian people for the warm hospitality rendered during its stay in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

CSO: 2200

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CPCZ'S HUSAK GREETES ADDIS ABABA CONFERENCE

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Sep 78 p 1 AU

[CTK report: "Comrade G. Husak's Greeting Message: To the Delegates of the International Conference in Addis Ababa"]

[Text] Prague, CTK--CSSR President Gustav Husak sent the delegates of the international conference of solidarity with the struggle of African and Arab peoples against imperialism, which opened this Thursday in Addis Ababa, a greeting message which states:

In the name of the CSSR Government, of all Czechoslovak people and in my own name I send you, delegates of this significant international conference, friendly greetings and wishes for the full success of your negotiations.

Your conference is an important contribution in the battle of the progressive forces of the world for peace, against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism and world reaction. It is a great encouragement in the battle of the oppressed peoples for complete independence, freedom and economic and social progress. The fact that the conference is being held in the capital of Ethiopia, a country that has chosen the socialist orientation, a country, the courageous people of which are successfully warding off the attacks of internal reaction and also of foreign imperialist neocolonial forces, this fact we regard as a significant support and appraisal of the successes of the Ethiopian revolution.

The Czechoslovak people who, under the CPCZ's leadership, are successfully marching on the path of building the developed socialist society, are in full solidarity with the battle of African and Arab peoples. They fully back their [the African and Arab peoples] demands for liquidating all manifestations of diktat, racism, discrimination and unequal rights, and they are prepared to continue granting their support to the countries that have taken the path of independent autonomous development.

We are firmly convinced that the basis for further successes in the battle against world imperialism and reaction lies in the unity and common stand of all progressive, democratic and revolutionary forces of the world, an

inseparable part of which is made up of the people of our country, who will continue actively contributing towards this unity and these joint efforts.

Long live the unity and solidarity of all progressive anti-imperialist forces of the world.

Long live peace and friendship among the peoples.

CSO: 2400

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BRIEFS

SALGOVIC ATTENDS MILITIA EXERCISE--Viliam Salgovic, CPSL Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the Slovak National Council, attended a People's Militia tactical exercise in the East Slovak region on 3 September. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Sep 78 p 2 AU]

SVAZARM MEMBERSHIP FIGURE--The paramilitary organization Svazarm has at present 768,000 members. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Sep 78 p 2 AU]

YEMENI JOURNALISTS AGREEMENT--Prague, Sept 19, CETEKA--Yemeni and Czechoslovak journalist delegations have agreed on closer cooperation, according to a communique signed here today. The communique was signed by General Director of the Television of the Yemeni People's Democratic Republic Farid Muhammad Barakat and Chief Secretary of the Czechoslovak Union of Journalists Marcel Nolo. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1915 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD]

PARLIAMENTARIANS BACK FROM FRG--The CSSR delegation to the 65th Conference of the Interparliamentary Union, which took place in Bonn on 5-13 September, returned to Prague on 14 September. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Sep 78 p 2 AU]

U.S. DELEGATION VISITS FAIR--The U.S. delegation to the third session of the CSSR-U.S. Economic Council concluded its 2-day visit to the 20th International Engineering Fair in Brno on 14 September. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Sep 78 p 2 AU]

SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY DELEGATION RETURNS--Frantisek Valenta, chairman of the Central Council of the Czechoslovak Scientific-Technical Society, and Josef Filo, leading secretary of the society's central council, returned on 14 September from Libya where they attended a symposium about the education of engineers and a session of the education commission of the world federation of engineering organizations. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Sep 78 p 2 AU]

NEW TUNISIAN ENVOY--Ridha Klibi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Tunisia to the CSSR, and his wife arrived on 16 September in Czechoslovakia and were welcomed at the airport by Emil Franek, deputy head of diplomatic protocol of the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Sep 78 p 2 AU]

PHILIPPINE TRADE MINISTER DEPARTS--Philippine Minister of Trade Troadio Quiazon, accompanied by his retinue, departed from the CSSR on 3 September. During his stay Quiazon was received by CSSR Foreign Trade Minister A. Barcak, visited the 20th International Engineering Fair in Brno, and had talks with representatives of CSSR Trade and industrial organizations on the possibility of expanding Philippino-CSSR economic relations. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Sep 78 p 2 AU]

MALTA HEALTH MINISTER RECEIVED--Jaroslav Prokopec, minister of health of the Czech Socialist Republic, received in Prague on 14 September Bincen Moran, minister of health and environment of the Republic of Malta, and discussed with him questions of further medical cooperation. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Sep 78 p 2 AU]

ITALIAN PARLIAMENTARIAN RECEIVED--Jaroslav SRB, deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly and chairman of the Czechoslovak-Italian parliamentary group, received in Prague on 14 September Deputy Quido Bernardi, state under-secretary at the Italian Ministry of Foreign Trade and deputy chairman of the christian democratic parliamentary group. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Sep 78 p 2 AU]

YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR ENDS MISSION--Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received in Bratislava on 12 September SFRY's ambassador to the CSSR Milan Venisnik in connection with the end of the latter's diplomatic mission in Czechoslovakia. Venisnik also paid a farewell visit to P. Colotka, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Slovak premier, V. Salgovic, CPSL Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the Slovak National Council, and other Slovak representatives. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Sep 78 p 1 AU]

CYPRITOT TRANSPORTATION MINISTER DEPARTS--The Cypriot minister of communications and public works, M. Iliadhis, concluded his visit to the CSSR on 11 September. [Prague PRACE in Czech 12 Sep 78 p 3 AU]

PALESTINIAN FARMERS DEPART--The delegation of the General Union of Palestinian Farmers, led by the union's secretary general, Abu al Haiya, [name as published] departed from Prague by air this Tuesday [12 September]. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Sep 78 p 2 AU]

VISITING PHILIPPINES MINISTER--Troadio Quiazon, minister of trade of the Republic of Philippines, and his entourage arrived in the CSSR this Monday [11 September] at the invitation of CSSR Foreign Trade Minister Barcak to discuss the further development of trade and economic relations between the two countries and to visit the Brno engineering fair. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Sep 78 p 2 AU]

ARTIST HONORED--To mark the 70th birthday of Eugen Suchon, national artist, a festive concert of his own works was given in Bratislava tonight. It was attended by Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak Prime Minister, Viliam Salgovic, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak National Council, and other representatives. Jan Solovic, meritorious artist and chairman of the committee of the Slovak National Council for Education and Culture, spoke in appreciation of the enormous pioneering work of Eugen Suchon, national artist, which has for almost a quarter of a century formed one of the supporting pillars of Slovak culture. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2250 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD]

CZECH EDUCATION MINISTER RETURNS--The CSSR delegation of school workers led by Milan Vondruska, Minister of Education of the Czech Socialist Republic, returned on 15 September from Mongolia where it participated in the Seventh Conference of the Ministers of Education of the socialist countries. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Sep 78 p 2 AU]

MONGOLIAN DELEGATION DEPARTS--The delegation of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, led by Namsrayn Lubsanrabdan, member of the party's Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the party control committee, departed this Monday by air for Mongolia; it was seen off at the Ruzyne Airport by Miroslav Capka, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission, and by the Mongolian Ambassador. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Sep 78 p 1 AU]

CSSR-MONGOLIAN COMMISSION--The inter-governmental Czechoslovak-Mongolian Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation met at Kolodeja Castle near Prague today. The main task of the session is to elaborate the conclusions of this year's meeting between the highest party and state representatives of the two countries, Comrades Gustav Husak and Yumjagiyn Tsendenbal. The commission reviewed the past successful development of economic relations in both directions and pointed to vast possibilities for a further intensification of cooperation between the Czechoslovak and Mongolian economies and in science and technology. In the forthcoming period main emphasis in cooperation will be on the leather and consumer goods industries as well as on the building materials industry and in the extraction and processing of mineral in Mongolia. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD]

CAMBODIA'S FOREIGN, DOMESTIC POLICY ATTACKED

Religious Repression

East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 24 Aug 78 p 5

[Article by "hw": "Gloom in the Land of the Khmer; Repression Also Directed Against Believers"]

[Text] As much as Cambodia has provided infamous headlines in the past weeks and months through its barbarous raids on Vietnamese territory, nevertheless the reports have been very meager which supply information about the scarcely less savage events taking place in this country itself. To be sure, that which reaches the public in the way of news fits together into a mosaic picture of repressive violence: Within a few days, around 4 million Cambodians--more than half of the population--were driven out of their home towns and settled, for their "reeducation," in agricultural cooperatives, or in other words: forced labor camps. In the space of only 1 year, around 800,000 people in this country died a violent death...

Dehumanization of Living Conditions

Hand in hand with the radical battle against everything "traditional," a dehumanization of peoples' working and living conditions is taking place. Corresponding to this drastic "coordination and uniformity policy," ruthless action is also being taken against everyone who for various different reasons is suspect to the new rulers. This is true equally of ethnic minorities and of the religious communities existing in Cambodia. Most of the inhabitants of this country were, before the new regime embarked on its course of radicalization, deeply religious Buddhists. Over 70,000 monks were living in 3,000 pagodas, and Buddhist cloisters were sites of education and cultural life. Their occupants were held in high esteem. Many openly sympathized with the revolution.

Despite this fact and despite the religious freedom guaranteed by the constitution, the authorities of Cambodia have moved and are moving without any restraint against institutions and representatives of religious communities. This is testified to by an article which was published not long ago by the magazine VIETNAM COURIER, which is circulated in Hanoi. It quotes the former superior of the Puong Pan cloister, Som Senh. "The new regime," he stated, "has plundered all our Buddhist shrines. Monks have been reviled as parasites and have been driven out of the pagodas. Those who dared to protest have been whisked away and executed."

The fact that the repressive measures of the authorities are also being directed against members of other religious communities--above all against the 150,000 adherents of Islam and the approximately 55,000 Christians--is testified to by the statement made by a Moslem member of the ethnic group of Cham. "Our people," he reports, "are being subjected to immeasurable suffering. But the worst thing is that the authorities are doing everything they can to destroy our religion. They have turned our houses of worship into henhouses, pigpens, and warehouses. Under threats of beatings, they have forced us ourselves to eat pork--something which for us is forbidden.... Those who protested against such treatment have been transported off and have never been seen again."

Uprisings in Several Provinces

Meanwhile, according to statements made in Vietnam by captured Cambodians, the indignation of the people at the repressions of the regime has led to uprisings in several provinces. For the fact that these actions have so far not had any effects, the regime is indebted to only one circumstance: The strength of its military apparatus of suppression, which in turn is due to the broad support which Peking is giving to those in power in Phnom Penh. It was also China's help which encouraged the Cambodian rulers to engage in attacks on their neighboring country of Vietnam and which enables them today to carry on the fighting which they began for the purposes of diverting attention from the suppression of their own people and which they have been able to continue for such a long period of time--to the detriment of the cause for which the peoples of Southeast Asia have made so terribly many sacrifices.

Betrayal of Communist Ideals

East Berlin HORIZONT in German Vol 11 No 36, 1978 signed to press 28 Aug 78 p 17

[Article by HORIZONT writer Joerg Friedrich: "On the Current Domestic and Foreign Policy Course of the Cambodian Leadership"]

[Text] Recently our editorial board has received several letters from readers asking questions about

the situation in Cambodia. Our writer Joerg Friedrich presents below a comprehensive answer to these questions.

The Editor

The victory of the liberation forces of Cambodia over the Lon Nol clique supported by U. S. imperialism, which was crowned by the liberation of Phnom Penh on 17 April 1975, awakened the justified hope that the Cambodian people would embark upon a course of progressive social development alongside the victorious peoples of Vietnam and Laos, in order to overcome with the aid of and together with the socialist fraternal countries the burdensome legacy of colonialism and neo-colonialism. But it soon became clear that the Cambodian leaders had chosen a different course for the future of this country. Under the slogan of "a resolute turning towards autonomy" and of "relying on our own forces," they have forced Cambodia into a nearly total international isolation. Relations with the USSR and with the other socialist fraternal countries were practically discontinued.

The Practice of "Collective Socialism"

In the words of the leading representatives of Cambodia, "the revolutionary experiment of the Khmer" lies in realizing a "collective socialism" within this country. This "collective socialism" has nothing in common with the scientific socialism founded by Marx, Engels, and Lenin. It explicitly denies the experiences, magnificently vindicated in practice, of the Soviet Union and other socialist fraternal countries.

The generally accepted theoretical principles of the socialist revolution and of the socialist system are rejected by the leadership of Cambodia as "revisionist." According to their views, for example, the agricultural cooperatives ought to form the fundamental cells of the society. In practice, this means the following: Some 3 million people, who after the liberation of Phnom Penh were forcibly resettled from the cities into the countryside within a period of a few days, are at present still working in cooperatives in the rice fields and on the construction of irrigation plants. This work is militarily organized. For poor work performances, punishments are inflicted. The cities, nearly depopulated, are becoming areas of desolation. Still living today in Phnom Penh--during the war a city of a million people--are scarcely 20,000 residents. Surviving industrial enterprises are only sporadically operated. The maximal raising of rice production by the cooperatives is regarded as the chief aim of economic activity.

However, not only production but the entire life of the Cambodians is played out in the cooperatives according to the will of the leadership and finds itself regimented by this leadership. Money has been abolished as a medium of payment, and all trading activity has stopped. Postal

communications do not exist. Personal property has been done away with, in order to thus effect a "classless society." The people are bound to the cooperatives, because only there are they provided with food, clothing, and shelter.

The course taken by the Cambodian leadership toward the establishment of a society which is characterized by radical egalitarianism is meeting with the growing resistance of wide circles of the population. Even within the Communist Party, severe conflicts are taking place, and up to now six members of the Central Committee and numerous cadres from local party headquarters and basic organizations are said to have fallen victim to such conflicts.

The present leadership has shown itself unable to offer to the people of Cambodia a perspective on society which can mobilize their forces and rally them around the party. It is forcing them to accept a policy which is sharply contradictory to their desires and hopes for the liberation of the country. In his work "One Should Look Downwards, Not Upwards," Lenin states: "Our revolution is the great Russian revolution precisely because it has induced enormous numbers of people to take part in the historical creative act" (W. I. Lenin, "Works," Vol 10, Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1975, page 512).

The policy of the Cambodian leadership is characterized by deep mistrust of the masses. Out of an extraordinary apprehension, 3 million people who were formerly living in the cities of this country--that is, almost half of the population--are being persecuted and discriminated against. Their forcible evacuation to the countryside was, in the words of the Cambodian leaders, dictated by the aim of destroying the "stronghold of the counter-revolution." In the eyes of the "theoreticians of the Cambodian revolution," all urban classes and social strata, including the young Cambodian proletariat, are poisoned by reactionary ideas and must be reeducated in the cooperatives. According to their views, the new proletariat should develop from the children and young people of the countryside as well as from members of the army.

Political Weakness of Communist Party and Its Effects

A key to understanding the causes of the fantastic policy of the Cambodian leadership is furnished by the history of its party. The Communist Party of Cambodia [CPC] emerged out of the Communist Party of Indochina which was created in 1930 by Ho Chi Minh and to which the communists of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia belonged. At the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Indochina in 1951, the decision was made to found national Marxist-Leninist parties. In 1954, the CPC numbered about 2,500 members. During the rule of Sihanouk, it was struggling under the conditions of being an illegal party. Through persecution and terrorism, its number sank to 200 in 1960. The first

leader of the CPC, Sieu Heng, capitulated and betrayed the party. Touchsamout was chosen as his successor at the Second Congress of the CPC in 1960, but he was murdered in 1962.

The relative weakness of the party could not be overcome and its small political influence failed to be expanded even when Saloth Sar, who now calls himself Pol Pot, became the secretary of the CPC in 1963. Pol Pot, an intellectual who during his university days in France had belonged to the so-called Khmer group of the Communist Party of France, forced upon the CPC--above all from 1965 to 1969--the mistaken course of armed struggle against the government of Sihanouk, which at that time was following an anti-imperialist policy and was actively supporting the resistance of the Vietnam people against the aggression of U. S. imperialism. The underestimating of the political struggle, and the complete abandonment of such a struggle for a number of years, had the result that the influence of the CPC on the masses remained insignificant.

The coup d'etat of reactionary forces against Sihanouk in March 1970, which was inspired by U. S. imperialism, induced the leadership of the CPC to change its previous attitude. It entered upon an alliance with the middle-class nationalistic forces under Sihanouk, in order to wage the struggle against the Lon Nol regime and his imperialist mainstays on a broader basis, within the framework of the National Unity Front (FUNK) and the Royal Government of National Unity of Cambodia (GRUNK). After the liberation of Phnom Penh, the CPC was politically weak.

This political weakness of the CPC manifests itself also in the fact that 2 years after the victory over the Lon Nol regime, it still acted only under the anonymous designation of Angka (Organization) and that it did not emerge from its illegal status until September 1977. This is one of the reasons for the brutal terrorism which is being used in the struggle for power.

According to reports of Cambodian refugees, hundreds of thousands of people have been murdered. The followers of Sihanouk, who in June 1976 was overthrown and placed under house arrest, are also being exposed to cruel persecution. In Cambodia, surviving members of the Vietnamese and Chinese ethnic groups are being discriminated against, driven out of the country, or murdered. Thousands of Chinese have found refuge in Vietnam. Through continual purges in the army, in the ranks of the party, and among the population, every stirring of opposition is to be nipped in the bud and the course set by the leadership is to be enforced.

Phnom Penh's Anti-Vietnamese Thrust

Corresponding to this pseudo-revolutionary repressive line of the Cambodian leadership in internal policy is its isolationist foreign

policy course. The USSR and the other nations of the socialist society, which have supported politically and materially the anti-imperialist liberation war of the patriotic forces of Cambodia, offered their friendship and cooperation to Cambodia following the victory over the Lon Nol regime. However, with shabby excuses the Cambodian leadership has up to now refused to establish normal diplomatic relations. The activity of the few foreign missions in Phnom Penh is considerably hampered by the extensive restricting of freedom of movement of their employees, the lack of telephone communications, and so forth.

As a member of the movement of non-aligned nations, Cambodia is showing a readiness to commence a cautious opening-up with respect to representatives of this group of states. Nevertheless, as was shown by the foreign ministers' conference of the non-aligned nations which was held in Belgrade recently, the chief interest of the Cambodian leadership lies in abusing this forum for the defamation, indeed the international ostracism, of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV]. At the same time, it is acting along the lines of the political objectives of China to undermine the alliance of the non-aligned nations with the USSR and the other socialist fraternal countries.

The conflict with the SRV which was provoked by Cambodia is a graphic example of the effect of extremely nationalistic views on Cambodian foreign policy and of the close connection between the inner situation of the country and its foreign policy activity. There are between the two nations territorial disputes left over from the time of French colonialism, for whose peaceful solution the SRV has continued to unwaveringly and patiently plead.

However, the Cambodian leadership has rejected the repeated proposals for negotiations and has begun a bloody border war which is daily exacting a fresh heavy toll of casualties. It is stirring up nationalist hatred against the Vietnamese people with the propaganda lie that Vietnam wants to force Cambodia into an Indochinese confederation under its leadership and wants to take away from it its national identity.

The aim of this policy evidently lies in wrenching open an unbridgeable gulf between the two neighboring peoples. By means of the barrier of anti-Vietnamese chauvinism, any influence of the Vietnamese revolution on the internal development of Cambodia is to be prevented. Thus, whipped-up nationalistic sentiments are also to the interests of the Cambodian leadership, because they help it to eliminate all opposition forces which are not in agreement with its policy.

Agent of Peking

The marked anti-Vietnamese orientation of Phnom Penh as well as its policy of self-isolation vis-a-vis the socialist fraternal countries are to the advantage of the chauvinistic great-power objectives of China.

Peking's strategy consists in sowing division and discord among the nations of Indochina and in preventing Vietnam's growing in strength as a bulwark of socialism and as a firm alliance partner of the USSR and the other socialist fraternal countries in Southeast Asia, in order to achieve hegemony in this area. It is thereby consciously counting on the ultra-nationalistic views of Pol Pot and his followers.

With the Cambodian leadership finding itself in large measure isolated internationally, China has thus proceeded to become its great friend and protector, giving to it massive military and economic aid. The Cambodian army is supplied with weapons and assisted with military advisors by China, so that it can play its role as a tool of aggression against the SRV. By this means, Phnom Penh was able to increase the number of its divisions from 3 to 17 within a short space of time.

Politically as well, the Chinese leaders are extending support to their ally. Propaganda from Peking indulges in praises of the "feats of the Cambodian revolution" and of the victories in "warding off Vietnamese aggression." During the recent talks of Son Sen, deputy prime minister and defense minister of Democratic Cambodia, with the Chinese leaders the close cooperation between the two nations was underlined. With that, Peking leaves no room for any doubts about its intention to avail itself of the nationalism of the Cambodian leaders as a trump card for its great-power hegemony policy in Southeast Asia.

The present leaders of Cambodia have cheated the Cambodian people out of the fruits of their victory over the imperialistic interventionists and over the puppet regime supported by them. Instead of being able to work productively for a propitious future for the country, the citizens of Cambodia are being forced to accept a sort of parade-ground socialism. Instead of peacefully achieving together with their neighbors in Indochina their great reconstruction work, Phnom Penh has gotten the Cambodian people entangled in a bloody conflict with the Vietnamese people, their natural allies. The mistaken course embarked on by the leadership of the Communist Party of Cambodia in both the domestic and foreign policy areas is not only at variance with the interests of the people. It also damages the reputation of the world communist movement, because imperialist propaganda exploits this nationalistic and repressive policy in order to discredit the communist ideals.

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CHURCH OBJECTIONS TO MILITARY INSTRUCTION IN SCHOOLS DISCUSSED

Cologne DEUTSCHLAND ARCHIV in German Vol 11 No 8, Aug 78 signed to press
25 Jul 78 pp 800-805

[Commentary by Hans-Juergen Roeder: "Dubious Peace Policy--On the Introduction of Compulsory Military Instruction in the GDR"]

[Text] Whatever the SED may have expected when it decided, at the beginning of the new school year next month, to introduce compulsory military instruction at the general educational polytechnical secondary schools for the 9th grade and, from 1979, the 10th grade also--it cannot have had much confidence in the public's approval or the understanding of the students affected and their parents. Internal preparations have been going on for this introduction for the last 2 years, but the GDR mass media have failed to this day to mention them in so much as a single sentence.

Margot Honecker, minister for public education, intended to inform parents and students of the initially involved 8th grade no earlier than last June, that is at a time when the preparations had long taken precise shape: "The parents of 8th grade students are to be politico-ideologically prepared for military instruction in June 1978; they are to be acquainted with the precise intentions and practical measures of the schools concerning the introduction of military instruction," says the directive of the Ministry for Public Education dated 1 February 1978.¹ Only subsequent to this "discussion with the parents" were the students to be briefed about the plans.

Months before party secretaries and school principals had been notified and briefed for talks with the parents--probably on the assumption that the planned expansion of instruction would not be accepted without some resistance. However, it is unlikely that the SED anticipated such resistance to arise even before the official explanations began. Also undesirable must have been the fact that the public learned the first details of the plans by way of statements issued by the Churches and so got the first confirmation of rumors which had circulated in the GDR since early last March.

These rumors had aroused much concern and disquiet especially among Christian parents and students. Consequence the Conference of Protestant Church Leaders,

held in early May, decided to write to Hans Seigewasser, state secretary for religious affairs. The Church leadership's letter expressed reservations about the rumored plans and asked that they might be abandoned. On 1 June the conference delegates once more, this time orally, presented the Church's concern in a talk with Seigewasser. The state secretary, for his part, gave a detailed explanation of SED intentions and stated that the government had taken note of the Churches objections but had, nevertheless, considered the introduction of military instruction necessary and important.

A few days later, on 3 June at the Protestant Church Conference in Erfurt², Magdeburg Bishop Dr Werner Krusche used a question period (open to the public) to report about this talk and the explanations proffered by Seigewasser. Subsequently, on 14 June, the Conference of Protestant Church Leaders met for an extraordinary session in East Berlin in order to discuss further decisions. It agreed to summarize the information provided by Seigewasser as well as the official arguments for and the Church objections to the introduction of military instruction in an "orientation aid" and to send this, accompanied by a pastoral letter, to the eight member Churches of the Protestant Church Federation.³ In another letter to the GDR Government the conference once more stressed its objections and expressed regret that they had not been accepted.

On 25 June, as was to be expected, the pastoral letter was read from many pulpits. Its significance emerges clearly when we remember that the last comparable decision by the Conference--to address a pastoral letter to all congregations--was taken nearly 2 years ago: In September 1976, a few weeks after Pastor Bruesewitz' self-immolation in Zeitz.

Though neither the occasion nor the situation are comparable, the Conference decision does indicate the extent of the congregations disquiet about the government's intentions. Actually the fact that military instruction is to be introduced as a compulsory subject for 15 and 16 year old youngsters alongside practical training in paramilitary camps, though the immediate occasion for the disquiet, is not the basic cause. That is to be sought in the fact that the measure signals the pursuit of a trend which began in the 1950's but has been given much greater emphasis since the late 1960's: The militarization of all areas of social life in the GDR.

These efforts have increasingly concentrated on the schools, involving even nursery schools. The 1968 "Training and Educational Plan for the Nursery School" asked for the encouragement among the children of "qualities such as persistence, resolution and the readiness to deal with difficulties, as well as feelings of affection for the members of the armed forces."⁴ In 1968 also the Ministry for Public Education issued a "target" for the civic education of school children. This states, for example: "The socialist military instruction of students is a firm element in class education. It must be organized consonant with the various age groups of youths and children, while aiming at interesting, eventful and emotionally effective activities. It is a matter of arousing the students to readiness at all times to defend the GDR and socialism."⁵

In contrast to nursery school work, ordinary school instruction goes beyond "training in affection and confidence in the National People's Army and the Soviet Army." It also calls for education "in hatred toward the Bundeswehr, the U.S. Army and other imperialist armies."⁶ Moreover, these educational targets are not confined to civics instruction; they are to be observed by all teachers, with respect to all subjects. Added to the goal of arousing certain emotions and consolidating defense readiness in the intermediate and upper grades is the aim of strengthening combat skills: "The more realistic policy of some imperialist governments does not signify renunciation of the military aspects of the class war (...). It is therefore necessary to impress on all citizens the need for the ability and readiness to defend the socialist fatherland; that also includes the need politically, morally and physically to prepare school children for military service," says the 1974 "Handbuch fuer Klassenleiter, Lehrer und Erzieher Aelterer Schueler" [Manual⁷ for Classroom Teachers, Instructors and Educators of Older School Students].

In addition to these general efforts by the SED to integrate defense political, defense technical and military sports goals into public school education generally, specific types of military instruction have long been given at the schools, relative to the various age groups. Much involved here is the GST [Society for Sport and Technology], established in 1952. As early as 1964 it adopted the target of providing comprehensive paramilitary training for all young people in the GDR and preparing 16-18 year old youngsters quite specifically for military service. The Society maintains basic organizations at all public, vocational and technical schools up to university level. These cooperate closely with the state youth organizations FDJ and "Young Pioneers," the GDR German Red Cross, school managements and also the armed organs and other state agencies. They organize a plethora of military sport competitions, instruction courses and study groups.

Included are events organized at the schools for the lower grades, such as the "friendship maneuver" (up to 1973 called "snowflake maneuver") and the "Hans Beimler Competitions" organized by the FDJ with the help of the GST. The latter's program provides for field exercises, map and compass reading, obstacle courses, military sport competitions, an "endurance march" and meetings with members of the NVA [National People's Army] or the Soviet Army. Within the scope of the normal curriculum the outline program "military training" has been offered the study groups of the 9th and 10th grades since 1973, and an optional course on "basic problems of military policy" has been available for the 11th and 12th grades. Graduation classes are obligated to attend a 12-day premilitary or paramedical training course which is organized by the GST in the summer vacations following the 11th grade.

Furthermore, as early as the 6th and sometimes the 5th grade, special recruitment begins for the career of army officer. The classroom teachers in the 7th grades are directed to observe the students and suggest those they consider suitable for training as career soldiers.

The above offers no more than a brief outline of one aspect of militarization. The situation is no different in vocational or technical schools, colleges or

universities. As a consequence of this SED policy, militarization is reflected in a kind of changed consciousness in a fairly substantial part of the GDR population: Military formations and exercises are regarded more or less as a matter of course, not just a necessary evil; another indication surely is the fact that military museums enjoy increasing popularity and by now have more visitors than cultural or art museums. And this only 30 years after the era when falling-in for physical education was considered a military exercise and therefore rejected, or the ownership of military toys, starting with tin soldiers, was banned on pain of prison.

Given these circumstances, the objections raised by the GDR Churches against the planned introduction of military instruction must at first glance appear akin to the attempt to stop a train which has long left the station. In fact, though, these objections are by no means new nor do they relate only to the planned military instruction.

Church leadership bodies and study groups have for years called for education for peace and linked this demand with very precise tasks and goals. Let us remember, for example, the paper "Education for Peace" which the theological research department of the GDR Protestant Church Federation submitted 2 years ago to the congregations as a working paper. This pointed out that the "strong emphasis on military training in all areas of social life" dims understanding for the urgency of comprehensive disarmament, that the "unsophisticated reasoning in the friend-enemy juxtaposition and the accompanying education to hatred" psychologically undermines the potential opportunities for disarmament, and that finally technical and sports aspects of weapons mastery are uncritically accepted as most important for the younger generation and that this encourages positive feelings toward the military life. The Church Federation's paper therefore also questions that conception of security "which relies exclusively on the strength of arms, armies, and so on."⁸ When it published its "orientation aid" on military instruction, the Conference of Protestant Church Leaders in the GDR in fact merely summarized once more those concepts which, in past internal Church discussions, were formulated as the "conscious education to disarmament consciousness." These concepts are not unknown to the SED either, because the Churches have repeatedly brought up these matters in their talks with the government. It is surely no accident that, a few days before the pastoral letter from the Conference was read at the 25 June services, another such talk took place with GDR Premier Willy Stoph. The occasion for this conversation of 19 June was the desire of the Protestant Church Federation to hand and explain to the GDR Government the documents and decisions issuing from ecumenical consultations on matters of disarmament and education for peace.

In the course of this talk with Stoph, Dr Albert Schoenherr, East Berlin bishop and chairman of the Conference of Protestant Church Leaders, said: "The Churches as such have never professed pacifism as a matter of principle. In present conditions nobody denies the right of a government to the credible defense of the national security. There is agreement that service in the armed forces presumes great maturity: The soldier learns to handle his weapon

precisely so as not to have to use it. For that reason we understand the concern of many citizens about the planned introduction of a new compulsory subject, military instruction, at all schools, including the organization of camps. We have given the government the reasons for our concern in a very detailed letter. We are convinced--in agreement with the ecumenical efforts --that education for peace must retain visible priority."⁹

In fact the SED never contradicted this interpretation because it considers the military instruction offered to represent education for peace in socialism. Socialism, it is argued, has removed the social causes of war; it needs peace and creates peace. To champion and strengthen socialism, therefore, also implies making peace more secure. "No militaristic spirit, no preoccupation with conquest motivates socialist armies," says the discussion aid issued by the GDR-CDU regarding Church objections to military instruction: "Peace and nothing but peace is its goal, and defense the necessary tool to maintain peace vis-a-vis imperialist threats. In this meaning socialist armies are an indispensable element in the peace-keeping and organizing power of socialism."¹⁰ That is also why, in the opinion of the GDR-CDU, "the Christian desire for peace (...) fully coincides with our government's peace policy." Furthermore, "the acquisition of knowledge and skills in civil defense (is) an important resource for Christians, enabling them in emergencies to offer effective aid to others, save lives and protect social or personal property."

Such arguments are bound to strike us as disingenuous because they deliberately ignore Church objections (which the authors of the arguments understand very well). They do not arise from any oppositional attitude to the socialist government and the socialist society; instead the Church takes seriously the invitation--repeatedly stressed by the GDR-CDU also--to seek and practice cooperation between Christians and non-Christians across the ideological barriers whenever it is a matter of peace. As in the present world situation the greatest need is that for lowering tension and seeking peaceful cooperation despite all ideological conflicts, the GDR Churches have steadfastly opposed the official interpretation of "service to peace." That is the case also in the Church leaders "orientation aid" on the subject of military instruction. It emphasizes, for example: "Security concepts obsessed with fear and threats do not, in our opinion, represent a step toward more peace because they lead to actions which in turn cause fear on the other side and result in counter threats."¹¹

By this rejection of the deterrent strategy practiced equally in East and West, the GDR Churches take the results of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe more seriously than do the very politicians who obligated themselves in the final act to renounce the use and the threat of the use of force against another conference participant. At the same time the "orientation aid" points out that there is an indivisible link "between the global political efforts for an end to the arms race and education to well informed disarmament consciousness in society." To produce such an "informed disarmament consciousness" it is obviously quite unsuitable to have military

instruction "which presumes the possibility of an armed conflict between East and West as a matter of course and is directed to preparing for it."¹² In this meaning, says the "orientation aid," "we note the danger that compulsory military instruction of minors may accustom them to the use of military means for settling conflicts. In the long term this may well become an obstacle to genuine disarmament consciousness. For the sake of disarmament we need an education which enables people to use nonviolent methods to settle disputes." Appealing to the socialist party's own claims, the paper states in another section: "In our opinion the goal of a world without weapons--a goal which socialism has accepted--should be given far greater weight precisely in the area of school instruction and education."

At the same time the SED should find food for thought in more than the global political aspects presented by the Churches in their objections to military instruction. Closely linked with these objections are domestic political consequences which have worried state agencies for quite some time. There is no doubt that the systematic habituation of young people to the use of force in the settlement of conflicts is bound to affect the life of the community as such. Last year's violent clashes between juveniles and the People's Police on East Berlin's Alexanderplatz or in Wittenberge and Erfurt last spring should offer a sufficiently frightening example. It is all the more questionable that discipline should be listed in first place as the educational goal of military instruction, together with a sense of responsibility and physical fitness.

Precisely because this is a matter of questions and issues which involve more than merely the relation between Church and state in the GDR, it is easy to appreciate the GDR Churches indication that this is not a topic suitable for insertion in the East-West conflict.¹³ Any attempt to do so would produce further tensions liable to strain rather than improve the desired peaceful life side-by-side. No less understandable is the GDR Churches wish to be accepted as an independent partner in the discussions with the government about the planned military instruction. The talk between the executive of the Protestant Church Federation and GDR Council of State chairman Erich Honecker of 6 March last surely contributed to this acknowledgment of Church independence which had long been disputed by the SED.¹⁴ Doubtlessly, though, this independence was even more obviously demonstrated by the statements issued by the Church in recent months on the topic of education for peace in connection with the discussion on the military instruction plan; in particular because these thoughts are well worth consideration outside the GDR also.

FOOTNOTES

1. See FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU, 30 June 1978.
2. See Krusche's explanations in EPD DOKUMENTATION No 30a, 28 June 1978.
3. Text of the "Pastoral Letter" and the "Orientation Aid" in this issue, pp 890 ff.

4. "Bildungs- und Erziehungsplan fuer den Kindergarten" [Training and Education Plan for the Nursery School], Verlag Volk und Wissen, East Berlin 1968.
5. Quoted from DIE ZEIT, 30 June 1978.
6. "Handbuch fuer Klassenleiter, Lehrer und Erzieher Aelterer Schueler" [Manual for Classroom Teachers, Instructors and Educators of Older Students], East Berlin 1974, p 299.
7. Ibid.
8. "Education for Peace. Suggestions and Proposals for the Organization of Congregational Events on the Topic Education for Peace." Prepared by the Study Group on Peace Issues and the Special Study Group on Peace Issues of the Federation of Protestant Churches in the GDR. Appendix 2 (typewritten).
9. Direct information issued by the secretariat of the Federation of Protestant Churches in the GDR on 20 June 1978 (typewritten). See also EVANGELISCHER PRESSEDIENST/ZENTRALAUSGABE, 20 June 1978.
10. Text in this issue, pp 894 ff.
11. "Orientation Aid," as before (note 3).
12. Ibid.
13. In this connection the Conference of Protestant Church Leaders objected to "incorrect reports by Western telecommunication and press media" which had used the pastoral letter to "sow mistrust and throw doubt on the credibility of GDR policy." See FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, 12 July 1978, p 2.
14. See DEUTSCHLAND ARCHIV No 4/1978, pp 351 ff.

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POLAND

BRIEFS

LAW AND ORDER MEETING--On 18 Sep 1978 there was a meeting of the party-command aktiv of National Air Defense Forces (WOPK) units and staff with the Polish prosecutor general, Brig Gen Lucjan Czubinski, at WOPK Headquarters. Brig Gen Longin Lozowicki, the WOPK commander, and Col Wladyslaw Honkisz, WOPK deputy commander for political affairs also participated in the meeting. The prosecutor general acquainted the meeting's participants with the current state of public law and order in the country and the measures which will be undertaken in this area in the next few years. The speaker characterized the phenomena accompanying Poland's current stage of development and presented an analysis of selected problems of criminality during the last several years. Emphasizing the positive action of educational institutions, the Polish prosecutor general stressed the large role of the military in the youth indoctrination process. [Text] [Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 19 Sep 78 p 1]

CSO: 2600

ROMANIA

AMENDED DECREE ON OPERATION OF MINISTRIES BY COLLECTIVE LEADERSHIP

Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 79,30 Aug 78 pp 1-3

/Republication* of Decree No 76/1973 of the Council of State on the Leadership of Ministries and Other Central Organs of State Administration on the Basis of the Principle of Collective Leadership/

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

Article 1. The leadership of the ministries and other central organs of state administration is carried out on the basis of the principle of collective leadership.

Article 2. The organ of collective leadership of the ministry is the leadership council, which decides the general problems of the ministry's activity. The collective leadership of the ministry's actual activity and ensuring that the leadership council's decisions are carried out are achieved by its executive bureau.

The leadership council of the ministry and its executive bureau are deliberative organs.

Article 3. The organs of collective leadership ensure that party and state policy are applied in the branch or area of activity of the particular ministry and are responsible for fulfilling all the duties and tasks belonging to it in accordance with its law of organization and operation as well as other legal regulations.

* Republication on the basis of Article II of Council of State Decree 308/11 August 1978 published in BULETINUL OFICIAL Part I, No 75, 14 August 1978, giving the articles new numbering. Decree No 76/1973 was published in BULETINUL OFICIAL No 22, 4 March 1973.

Article 4. The leadership council of the ministry is comprised of the following:

- a) Minister, minister state secretary, or first deputy minister when these types of functions are provided, deputy ministers and state secretaries;
- b) Director generals of the industrial centrals and units belonging to them, leaders of central research institutes, leaders of other research and design institutes and of large and complex enterprises as well as of large institutes under the ministry;
- c) The leaders of certain labor departments in the ministry apparatus;
- d) Scientists, teaching cadres from higher or secondary specialized education and other specialists from the ministry or from outside it;
- e) Nine to 18 representatives of working people from units under and from the apparatus of the ministry, of which two-thirds are to be workers and foremen from the main centrals and enterprises under them for the economic ministries; for the other ministries two-thirds will be workers and foremen from the main industrial, construction and transport enterprises, while one-third are to be representatives of working people from the units under the ministry and from the ministry apparatus;
- f) The secretary of the ministry's party organization;
- g) The president of the branch union of trade unions or a delegate appointed by the Central Council of the General Union of Trade Unions of Romania;
- h) Representatives of certain organs of state administration or of other socialist units with which the ministry collaborates in fulfilling its tasks;
- i) Delegates of public organizations which carry out their activity in the branch or area of activity of the ministry.

Proposals for appointing members to the leadership council from outside the ministry are made with agreement of the leadership of the state organ or organization; for the persons provided in h), the proposals are to be made on the basis of the power for representation given by the leadership of the state organ or socialist unit.

Representatives of the working people from the units under the ministry are appointed by the working people's councils from

these units, while those from the ministry apparatus are appointed by the meeting of working people for the entire apparatus.

The centrals, enterprises and other socialist state units from which representatives of working people are appointed to the leadership councils of the ministries are established by them together with the county and Bucharest Municipality party committees, in whose administrative-territorial sphere the particular units carry out their activity.

The number of members in the leadership council of the ministry is a minimum of 30 and maximum of 60, of which 30 percent are representatives of working people from the subordinate units or other units and from the ministry apparatus.

The makeup of the leadership council of the ministry is approved by the Council of Ministers upon the minister's proposal.

The president of the leadership council of the ministry is the minister; in his absence, the duties of president are fulfilled by the minister state secretary, first deputy minister or one of the deputy ministers appointed by him, according to the case.

Article 5. Meetings of the leadership council take place once each quarter and are called by the minister in time; other council meetings may also be called to discuss problems of special importance which cannot be delayed upon the request of at least one-third of the members of the leadership council or upon the initiative of its president.

Article 6. The ministry's leadership council carries out its activity in the presence of at least two-thirds of its members and adopts decisions with the vote of at least a majority plus one of the total number of members making it up.

In case of difference between the president and the majority of the members of the leadership council, the problem on which agreement was not reached is put to the Executive Bureau of the Council of Ministers for solution.

Article 7. Delegates of certain state organs and public organizations who are interested in examining the problems for discussion as well as specialists from the ministry or outside it may be invited to meetings of the ministry's leadership council.

Article 8. The leadership council may establish work collectives comprised of specialists from the ministry or outside it to analyze certain very complex problems or those which concern the entire activity of the ministry; appointing specialists from outside the ministry is to be done with the agreement of the ministry's leadership or particular central organ.

Article 9. The ministry's leadership council as a whole and each member separately are responsible to the Council of Ministers for all the ministry's activity; each member is responsible to the leadership council and its president for fulfilling the tasks with which they are entrusted.

Article 10. The executive bureau is comprised of the minister, minister state secretary or first deputy minister where these types of functions are provided, deputy ministers, state secretaries, the secretary of the ministry's party organization and the president of the union of trade unions of the branch or a delegate appointed by the Central Council of the General Union of Trade Unions of Romania as well as other leadership cadres from the ministry or outside it, in accordance with the specific nature of the ministry's activity, on the basis of Council of Ministers approval.

The minister is the president of the executive bureau; in his absence, the president's duties, according to the case, are fulfilled by the minister state secretary, first deputy minister or one of the deputy ministers appointed by the minister.

Article 11. The meetings of the executive bureau take place at least twice a month and are called in time by the minister. The executive bureau is to be called at the request of at least one-third of its members, also.

Depending on the nature and importance of the problems being discussed, leadership cadres and specialists from within the ministry as well as other cadres from subordinate units may be invited to executive bureau meetings.

Article 12. The provisions of Article 6, paragraph 1, and Article 8 also apply appropriately to the executive bureau.

In case of a difference between the president of the executive bureau and the majority of members, the problem on which agreement was not reached is put to the ministry's leadership council for solution; in case of a difference in special problems which cannot be delayed, they are put to the Executive Bureau of the Council of Ministers for solution, with the leadership council to be informed by the minister of the decision made at its first meeting.

Article 13. The executive bureau in its entirety and each member separately are responsible to the ministry's leadership council for all bureau activity; each member of the executive bureau is responsible to the executive bureau and its president for fulfilling the tasks entrusted to him.

Article 14. Through its president the executive bureau informs the ministry's leadership council of the activity carried out between its meetings.

Article 15. The minister is responsible for application of party and state policy in the ministry's branch or area of activity, for which purpose he takes measures to fulfill the tasks belonging to the ministry from party decisions, state laws and from Council of Ministers decisions; he organizes the smooth operation of the leadership council and ministry's executive bureau, takes measures to fulfill their decisions and ensure daily leadership of the ministry's activity.

Article 16. The minister informs the leadership council and executive bureau of the main problems solved in the period between their meetings.

Article 17. In accordance with the law, the minister issues orders, instructions and other acts provided by law in executing the decisions of the leadership council and the executive bureau.

Article 18. The minister represents the ministry in relations with other state organs and other organizations in the country, as well as in international relations, and he involves the ministry in relations with legal and physical persons; for this purpose he also may give the power of representation to other members of the ministry's leadership.

Article 19. The minister state secretary or first deputy minister where these functions are provided, the deputy ministers and state secretaries bear total responsibility for applying party decisions, state laws and Council of Ministers decisions, for fulfilling the decisions of the leadership council and the executive bureau as well as the tasks established by the minister in the area of activity assigned to them. In accordance with the authority given by the minister or through the decisions of the leadership council and the executive bureau, they represent the ministry in relations with state organs and other organizations in Romania and abroad, being responsible for fulfillment of the tasks resulting from this authority.

Article 20. The departments in the ministry are headed by departmental councils which are responsible for fulfilling all the duties belonging to them from the laws which regulate their organization and operation and from other legal provisions as well as for fulfilling the tasks set by the leadership councils or the executive bureaus of the ministries of which they are part. The collective leadership of the actual activity of the departments is carried out by the executive bureaus of the departmental councils.

The departmental councils and executive bureaus of the departments are deliberative organs.

Article 21. The council of the department is comprised of:

- a) The head of the department and his deputies;
- b) Directors general of the industrial centrals and units belonging to them, leaders of research and design institutes and of certain large and complex enterprises under the department;
- c) The heads of certain sections in the department apparatus;
- d) Scientists, teaching cadres and specialists from the ministry or outside it;
- e) Six up to 15 representatives of working people, of whom two-thirds are to be workers and foremen who work directly in production in the subordinate units;
- f) The secretary of the party organization in the department;
- g) A delegate of the trade unions appointed by the Central Council of the General Union of Trade Unions of Romania.

The number of members in the department's council is a minimum of 20 and a maximum of 50, of whom 30 percent are representatives of working people.

The president of the department's council is department head; in his absence, the president's duties are filled by one of the deputies he has named.

Article 22. The provisions of Articles 5, 6--paragraph 1, 7 and 8 also apply appropriately to the department's council.

In case of a difference between the department head and the majority of the members of the department's council, the problem on which agreement was not reached is put to the leadership council of the ministry for solution; in case of a difference on special problems which cannot be delayed, they will be put to the executive bureau of the ministry's leadership council for solution, with the department's council to be informed of the decision made at its first meeting by the president.

Article 23. The executive bureau of the department's council is comprised of the department head, his deputies, the secretary of the party organization of the department, a delegate appointed by the Central Council of the General Union of Trade Unions

of Romania, as well as other leadership cadres from the department and other units, in accordance with the specific nature of the department's activity on the basis of approval of the ministry's leadership council.

The president of the executive bureau is the department head; in his absence the president's duties are filled by one of the deputies he has named.

Article 24. The activity of the executive bureau takes place in accordance with the provisions of Articles 11-14.

Article 25. The structure of the department's council and the executive bureau as well as the regulations for their operation are approved by the ministry's leadership council on the proposal of the department head; the approval of the leadership of the particular state organ or organization is required to appoint members from other units which are not under the ministry to the department's council.

Article 26. The department head fulfills the duties provided in Articles 15 and 16.

Article 27. The department's council in its entirety and each member separately are responsible to the leadership council of the ministry for all the activity of the department's council; each member of the department's council is responsible to the department's council and its president for fulfilling the tasks entrusted to him.

The department's council through its president informs the leadership council of the ministry of the activity which has taken place between its meetings.

Article 28. The provisions of Articles 2-27 of this decree also apply appropriately to the other central organs of state administration other than the ministries.

Article 29. Along with the provisions of this decree on collective leadership the specific provisions connected with collective leadership from the laws of the organization and operation also apply to the central organs of state administration which are organized and which operate as party and state organs.

Provisions for the Ministry of National Defense and the Ministry of Interior apply from their laws of organization and operation according to collective leadership.

For the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the National Council of

Romanian Radio-Television the responsibility of the organ of collective leadership and solution of differences between the president of the organ of collective leadership and the majority of its members are solved in accordance with their laws of organization and operation.

For the central financial-banking organs, the organs of collective leadership will be named in accordance with the provisions of their laws of organization and operation.

Article 30. Law No 20/1969 on the Leadership of Ministries and Other Central Organs of State Administration on the Basis of the Principles of Collective Leadership, provisions of laws on the organization and operation of ministries and other central organs of state administration regarding the collective leadership of them which are contrary to the provisions of this decree, as well as any other contrary provisions, are annulled.

8071

CSO: 2700

ROMANIA

EXCHANGE OF TELEGRAMS BETWEEN JEWISH, CATHOLIC LEADERS

Rabbi Rosen's Telegram to Pope John Paul I

Bucharest REVISTA CULTULUI MOZAIC in Romanian 1 Sep 78 p 1

[Text] To His Holiness Pope John Paul I

Vatican City

Rome

In the name of the Federation of Jewish Communities in Romania and on my own behalf, I convey to Your Holiness our respectful congratulations on your election as Pope of the Catholic Church and Sovereign Pontiff of the Vatican State.

We pray that Our Heavenly Father will give you His blessing in the noble mission in the service of God, of inter-faith brotherhood and ecumenism, and of justice and peace among all the peoples of the world.

Chief Rabbi and president of the Federation of Jewish Communities in Romania

Dr Moses Rosen

Rabbi Rosen's Telegram on Death of Pope Paul VI

Bucharest REVISTA CULTULUI MOZAIC in Romanian 1 Sep 78 p 5

[Text] To His Excellency Bishop Aron Martin

Roman Catholic Diocese of Alba Iulia

Deeply saddened by the passing into the world of the just of his holiness Pope Paul VI, I convey to you sincere condolences on my own behalf and on behalf of the Federation of Jewish Communities of the Socialist Republic of Romania and of the ministers and believers of the Jewish faith. Pope Paul VI dedicated his life to the noble principles of the defense of the poor and the lowly, the elimination of racial discrimination of every type, ecumenical brotherhood among the different religions and the cause of peace among peoples.

The efforts of Pope Paul VI bring about closer ties of brotherhood among our faiths making him fully deserving of the title of "Just Man of the People."

May his memory be blessed.

Chief Rabbi of the Jewish Faith and
President of the Federation of Jewish
Communities in the Socialist Republic
of Romania

Dr Moses Rosen

Bishop Marton's Telegram to Rabbi Rosen

Bucharest REVISTA CULTULUI MOZAIC in Romanian 1 Sep 78 p 5

[Text] To His Eminence Dr Moses Rusen

Chief Rabbi of the Jewish Faith

I received with gratitude the telegram sent in the name of Your Eminence and of the Federation of Jewish Communities in the Socialist Republic of Romania on the occasion of the death of Pope Paul VI as an expression of fraternal condolences. We all consider as our common task the good fraternal accord and the efforts exerted for peace which were the goals of the great Pope. Let us pray and work together so as to bring this task to its full realization. I ask you, Eminence, to accept the sincere expression of my esteem and respect.

A. Marton, Bishop of Alba Iulia

CSO: 2700

ROMANIA

BRIEFS

DEATH OF VITICULTURE SPECIALIST--Professor I. C. Teodorescu, outstanding personality of Romanian viticulture died at the age of 92 years. He was director of the viticulture section in the Agronomic Research Institute and in the Ministry of Agriculture and professor in the Agronomic Institute in Bucharest. He was an illustrious scientist and teacher, the founder of modern viticulture and the creator of the Romanian school of viticulture. [Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 23 Aug 78 p 5]

OBITUARY OF GEOGRAPHER--The Society of Geographic Sciences of the Socialist Republic of Romania announces the death, on 20 August 1978, of Univ Prof Dr Ion Radulescu, member of the management council of the Society and the editorial board of its publications from 1949 to the present, vice president of the Society, president of the section for physical geography and editor-in-chief of the review TERRA (formerly NATURA) during the period from 1949 to 1968. [Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 22 Aug 78 p 4]

CSO: 2700

YUGOSLAVIA

BRIEFS

NATIONWIDE DEFENSE SCHOOL--The former Department for Nationwide Defense of the Faculty of Natural Science and Mathematics of Belgrade University has now been transformed into the Faculty of Nationwide Defense. At its first session on 18 September the council of the new faculty elected Prof Dr Col Dragica Kolarevic dean of the new faculty. Rajko Jecmenica, member of the Serbian presidency, was elected president of the faculty's council. The faculty is currently attended by 950 regular, 1,000 external and about 50 postgraduate students. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Sep 78 p 8 AU]

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