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CONTENTS

PAGE

ALBANIA

Problem of Damaged Currency Discussed (Angjelin Lazri; BASHKIMI, 30 Jul 77)	1
--	---

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

'LISTY' on Release of Former Charter Spokesman Havel (LISTY, Jul 77)	3
---	---

An Attempt To Discredit V. Havel
 J. Hajek's Statement

HUNGARY

Army Chief of Staff Comments on Officer Training (Istvan Olah Interview; NEPSZABADSAG, 20 Aug 77)	6
--	---

Preparedness of Mechanized Infantry Unit Evaluated (Istvan Kozma Toth; NEPHADSEREG, 23 Jul 77)	11
---	----

POLAND

Editorial Protests NATO Bornholm Island Activity (Editorial, Stefan Zielicz; ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, 5 Aug 77)	17
--	----

ROMANIA

Law on Pensions for Individual Peasants (BULETINUL OFICIAL, 8 Jul 77)	19
--	----

Law on Pensions for Agricultural Cooperative Members (BULETINUL OFICIAL, 8 Jul 77)	26
---	----

YUGOSLAVIA

Shortcomings of History Textbooks Analyzed (Petar Ugnja; NEDELJNE INFORMATIVNE NOVINE, 29 May 77) .	40
--	----

PROBLEM OF DAMAGED CURRENCY DISCUSSED

Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 30 Jul 77 p 3

[Article by Angjelin Lazri, worker in the General Directorate of the State Bank: "Keeping Coins in Good Condition Is an Obligation for All Citizens"]

[Excerpts] The continual circulation of money in the form of paper money and coins results in the wearing out of some of this currency. In this regard, in order to lengthen the life of the money, it is important that concern be shown for handling it properly so that it does not become wrinkled, dirty, or torn. Therefore, it is necessary that every user have his own moneyholder (billfold) and certain workers, such as waiters, salespersons, bankers, and other are advised to have money cases or special drawers. This order is strictly followed by many salespersons in Gjirokaster and Korce districts. However, the lack of concern for preserving paper money on the part of salespersons in the dairy, meat, and fish sectors is especially evident. Because of the nature of their work, they handle currency with wet hands. Also, some workers in trade and service units do not handle currency properly. This has happened in Lushnje, Elbasan, Mat, Diber, and Tirana districts where money has been badly damaged because of lack of concern.

It is natural that some of the currency would be damaged as a result of the circulation process. The State Bank replaces this currency. But it is expensive to issue money and to take money out of circulation; this expense should be kept as low as possible. There have been many cases where money has been torn or burned when workers have kept it in their homes or in other unsafe places such as their pockets. Often, paper money has been written upon and crumpled and coins have been bent and twisted. The fact that money is permitted to fall into the hands of children contributes to this kind of damage.

In order to lengthen the life of the currency, it is important that proper attention be given to packaging and transporting the money from various points to the banks and vice versa, using special satchels and bags for this purpose. It is important that the place where the money is stored even

temporarily, be suitable and moisture free. Workers who receive money from the population have a special responsibility for the proper handling of the money. They must take out damaged currency and replace it with new money from the State Bank. Such a careful selection process will assure that we have the best currency in circulation and will prevent the premature removal of currency from circulation. In this direction the various organs concerned with receiving money, especially the trade and services organs, have not taken measures to supply units everywhere with the things necessary for the proper handling of money, such as billfolds, satchels, safes, money drawers, etc. Their interest is slight and the matter of the proper handling of money, as an important means for registering savings for the economy, is not always brought up.

CSO: 2100

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

'LISTY' ON RELEASE OF FORMER CHARTER SPOKESMAN HAVEL

An Attempt To Discredit V. Havel

Rome LISTY in Czech No 3-4, Jul 77 p 31

[Text] By two announcements which were, however, issued on the same day, 20 May 1977, the regime tried to spread chaos among the signatories and sympathizers of Charter 77 in Czechoslovakia and among the public opinion abroad: one was the announceemnt that the writer Vaclav Havel had been released and that he had resigned his function as a spokesman for Charter 77 on the basis of "self-criticism," and the other stated that the Czechoslovak authorities had granted a passport for emigration to one of the most active Charter 77 signatories and a member of the Dubcek leadership in 1968, Dr Zdenek Mlynar, and to his wife, Irena Dubska, a writer. Thus, the regime obviously intended to inform the nation and the world that the communists, as well as non-communists, intellectuals and politicians linked to the moment for human rights, did not see any other solution, except either to give up their political activity in Czechoslovakia or to emigrate. In a way this challenged all other signatories to get in line because they did not have any other alternative for the future.

It is not inconceivable that the news initially came as a surprise and perhaps caused some confusion in our country and abroad. It is true that most of the foreign journalists immediately noticed the paradox in the CTK announcement that Vaclav Havel had to spend 4 months in prison in order to realize that "the Czechoslovak laws offered him sufficient opportunities to express his opinion," as stated in the text of the CTK announcement. As for Zdenek Mlynar, they all were aware of the fact that he had been dismissed from his job at the National Museum, that he had lost his employment litigation and that he had no chance of finding any job in Prague. Some people can regret his departure, but others are convinced that he can continue his scientific and political activity abroad much more effectively than in Czechoslovakia. Only few people believe the threat of the "treacherous emigration" which collaborates either with the CIA, or with Mao's agents, or with the Trotskyites, or again with the "completely rotten" social democrats.

The friends of the Charter and those who knew Vaclav Havel never believed the information published by the CTK. Nevertheless, they were waiting with interest, and of course, with understanding of the special situation, for an opportunity when Havel will be able to make a statement about those matters. And Vaclav Havel let neither the authorities nor the public opinion wait for long. Already the next day, on 21 May, he made a statement to the CTK and to Western correspondents which we are publishing below:

"On January 14, 1977 I was taken into investigative custody, having been accused of subversion of the republic pursuant to paragraph 98 of the penal code. As it appeared from the investigation, the principal acts which this charge was based upon, are my open letter addressed to Dr G. Husak in 1975 and the suspicion that I am the main initiator and organizer of Charter 77.

"Later this charge was singled out for separate criminal prosecution and now I am being directly prosecuted for an attempt to damage the interests of the republic abroad (paragraph 112 of the penal code), which is based on another act.

"Under such circumstances and after due consideration of all objective facts, I decided to offer the general prosecutor of the CSSR guarantees in the sense that I shall no longer participate in the activity which might be characterized as criminal. These guarantees upon which I decided on my own will and behind which I firmly stand contain, among other things, also the obligation that in the given situation I shall avoid public political appearances. Of course, I have explicitly stressed in the records specifying these guarantees that I do not revoke--and never shall revoke--my signing of Charter 77, or my moral obligation resulting from my signing, namely, to support those persons who have become victims of injustice, and that I shall endeavor to use any means I deem effective, constructive and in agreement with the Czechoslovak legal system.

"This fact remains unchanged by the circumstance that in the given situation I resigned my function as a spokesman for Charter 77. In its declaration, Charter 77 emphasized that it does not represent an attempt to establish any political opposition, but that its objective is to promote observation of civil rights wherever, in the opinion of the signatories, they may be violated.

"It is my opinion that the attitude expressed in my letter to the prosecutor agrees with that original intent of the Charter. If I remove myself from anything, then it is only from the campaigns which are trying to attribute to Charter 77 the objectives of political opposition, whether such campaigns are being launched in the foreign or domestic press. I regret myself as a writer to whom the situation of a citizen in his country is not indifferent, and not as a politician.

"The announcement about my release from custody, which was published by the Czechoslovak news media, combined excerpts from my statements taken out of context, and formulations never made by me, thereby unfortunately, considerably distorting my attitude."

Vaclav Havel's release is undoubtedly a positive step, although a court action against him is under way, as it is against the playwright Grantisek Pavlicek who was released from detention in April. It has been, however, discredited by the witless attempts on the part of the security and propaganda to put in his mouth words he had never said and to use his release in an attempt to demoralize the Charter 77 movement. It would be much more effective if the regime had stopped any further criminal proceedings against Vaclav Havel and Frantisek Pavlicek and released without any further conditions and tricks the journalist Jiri Lederer, the stage director Ota Ornest, Vladimir Lastuvka, Ales Machacek and all those arrested in connection with the campaign against Charter 77.

J. Hajek's Statement

Rome LISTY in Czech No 3-4, Jul 77 p 31

[Text] After his release from investigative custody, Vaclav Havel, the writer, told a number of Charter 77 signatories that he transferred to them the function of the Charter 77 spokesman, in which capacity he voluntarily served since 1 January 1977. He gave as the primary reason the fact that under the given circumstances, when there are two criminal proceedings being conducted against him, he could not freely and without hindrance perform his function.

His opinions or his obligations resulting from his signing the Charter 77 have not changed. The signatories of the Charter who had the opportunity to talk to Vaclav Havel agree that this attitude is quite understandable. Its interpretation in the Czechoslovak communications media, however, can be viewed as an opportunistic attempt to soil the reputation of an honorable man.

Prof Dr Jiri Hajek
Spokesman for Charter 77

9004
CSO: 2400

HUNGARY

ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF COMMENTS ON OFFICER TRAINING

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 Aug 77 p 9

[Interview with Lieutenant General Istvan Olah, chief of staff of the people's army, by Laszlo Szabo]

[Text] New officers of our people's army graduated for the first time 30 years ago--still from an officer training course. Today officers beginning their careers are graduated, as graduates of an academy, on this day every year, on 20 August, in formal ceremonies. The occasion gives us an opportunity to talk with Lieutenant General Istvan Olah, chief of the General Staff of the Hungarian People's Army, about officer training, the social situation of officers, their preparation and work.

"Socialist officer training began 3 decades ago with the participation of hundreds of worker and peasant youth, amidst many difficulties but with very great enthusiasm and determination," Lt Gen Istvan Olah said by way of introduction. "I remember this period well for it was at that time that I started on this career within the walls of the Kossuth Academy. Most of us had answered the call of the party or the party assigned us to this career and this in itself indicated the beginning of a new era in the basic mission and class character of the army. Since then, in harmony with the gigantic changes which have taken place in the country, our officer training has progressed a long way also."

[Question] Who become military officers today, and how?

[Answer] Even though there have been great changes in officer training one fundamental thing has remained the same, even today the overwhelming majority of officers are the children of manual laborers, of physical workers. Earlier we trained future officers in one year or 18 month courses; today we train the professional officers of the people's army and the border guard in 4 year courses at military academies. We admit those secondary school graduates who meet the prescribed health requirements and have that unique desire and those individual qualifications necessary to prepare for a possible armed conflict--and if necessary to win it--amidst ever more complex human and technical conditions.

We regard it as a hopeful source for renewal that we can again admit to the military academies, after appropriate preparation, worker-peasant youth who do not have secondary school diplomas, whose interest in this profession

developed "at the work bench" and whose experiences of life as workers will pay off well in this career which is new to them. It is fortunate also that in recent years we have been able to select among the applicants. We expect a further improvement in the situation from the application of students from secondary school military colleges. In addition to the military college now operating in Eger, with 500 students, we plan to place several hundred students in two more similar colleges, primarily children of talented worker-peasant origin from large families who otherwise would find it difficult to continue their schooling at the secondary school level. Although it is not obligatory for students in these colleges to choose military careers it is our purpose to arouse and cultivate their interest.

All those who finish their studies at the military academies successfully are given the rank of lieutenant and those with outstanding achievements are commissioned as first lieutenants. Along with their military diplomas they can receive teaching, plant engineer or plant economist diplomas applicable to a broad sphere related to their specialities. Military physicians, military engineers, military attorneys and a few other special officers requiring advanced training are trained in domestic or foreign institutions of higher learning on the basis of scholarships. We send some applicants to the military academies to military institutes in the Soviet Union or other fraternal socialist countries for special training in a few areas. Training time in these is 5-6 years, counting the language preparation courses.

Our officer training system, in regard to goal, content and method, constitutes a well thoughtout, coherent system--from the military academies all the way to training in the general staff academy of the Soviet Army--a system which, understandably, we are constantly perfecting.

[Question] The scientific-technical revolution extends to our people's army also. Pedagogical requirements have increased also. How is this expressed in the training of the officers?

[Answer] The nature of military service has changed much in recent years throughout the world as a result of the so often mentioned technical revolution. There is widespread use of modern, frequently very complex, weapon systems which are many times more effective than earlier ones and which, for this very reason, require much greater understanding and responsibility from crews and commanders alike. Such tools can be found in large numbers in our people's army. Very swift, precise and coordinated action among individuals, various subunits, units, branches and services is more important than every before in armed conflict and in preparation therefor. At the same time, the youth being inducted into the army are more educated, better trained and even more demanding every year. All this has had and is having a definite effect on the training and further training of professional officers.

Naturally the mastering of military information in the narrower sense remains the basic requirement. But this must be combined with political preparation, broad culture, socialist human and comradely behavior, and the strict self-discipline and strong character required by special circumstances. An officer must understand consciously and in a consistent way that all the rules and norms defining military life and the internally motivated respect for rank and position must be inseparably linked to mutual respect, attentiveness and good will. Without these there is no socialist army.

It is our profound conviction that the indispensable virtues of the professional soldier include an unambiguous social-political commitment and the acceptance and cultivation of an allied loyalty and comradeship in arms toward the fraternal socialist countries and their armies, primarily those in the Warsaw Pact, for these virtues derive from a recognition of the fundamental and coinciding interests of the socialist homeland and the socialist community.

So it is a high standard which is placed before the professional soldiers of our people's army by life, by an age in which a constant readiness to defend the homeland is a historical necessity and an obligation accompanied by great sacrifices not only for the entire country but for individual men as well.

Military academy training has a crucial role in seeing that the future officers receive good foundation for coming up to this high standard. For this reason we turn especially great care to choosing the study materials, to personnel and material conditions for training and to a fundamental mastering of technology so that there will be a self-reliant mastering of professional operation, improvement and especially application of this technology. During their years of study the students in the military academies gradually become acquainted with the most typical conditions and tasks of duty with the troops, getting a taste of the difficulties and beauties of such duty. So we provide in the academies not only a "terrain" for mastering professional military knowledge, which naturally takes up most of the energy of teacher and student alike, but also for acquiring information connected with education. We start from the position that our officers must play a great role in forming the character of young men inducted into the army, in making them more human men during their two years of service. And since our troop officers are with these youth day and night, in good times and bad for 24 months they can and do have a great effect on the "little soldiers" of 18-24 years of age, on their view, thinking and behavior.

[Question] The beginning of every career is difficult. I think this is even more true of officers beginning their career. What conditions do they find after graduation?

[Answer] I do not say that their road is entirely smooth. Beginning difficulties can be found here also. But on the one hand their older officer comrades help them through these quickly and on the other hand the conditions of service with the troops have improved gratifyingly in recent years. We consider this essential because it is our firm conviction that solicitude, a more cultured condition and careful treatment are repaid well in every area of service, without regard to rank or position. This can be seen well in the outstanding behavior of the troops when carrying out tasks requiring greater than average effort, in joint exercises with allied armies, in the difficult conditions of natural catastrophes or in work in various areas of the people's economy.

[Question] Public opinion gives sincere recognition to the well known and to the lesser known manifestations of duty done. But there is still interest in the development of the immediate living conditions and social life of the officers.

[Answer] It is true that the living and working conditions of the officers are not the same as the known 8-hour day of civilian life but let me add that the care taken of them and the respect given them are not the same either. Although their average burdens are not nearly so great as, let us say, 15-20 years ago or even earlier in the "old days" of the army, still it follows from the unique nature of military life that some periods, for example during maneuvers, are accompanied by greater demands which involve many constraints unknown in civilian life.

Armies in the world today--we do not deny that this is true of our people's army also--are always in a certain state of readiness. This is especially true of some of our troops and branches and for much of the military leadership. Interdependent with this are the many types of maneuvers and exercises and the system of alert and duty service which is accompanied by great personal responsibility.

As a result of technical development the life of our army will not be more simple and so the officer's profession cannot be easier in the future either. For this reason we are striving deliberately for better planned and more organized work, a further rationalization of service activity and improving the conditions for rest, recreation and culture at every level.

Many years of experience show that this type of life places greater burdens on the human organism, burdens which begin earlier. Society recognized and respected this fact when it prescribed by law an earlier than average retirement, longer annual and special leaves, the right to service housing, medical treatment with full pay, etc.

As for social activity it pleases us to note that an officer of the people's army is a recognized social and political personality. The overwhelming majority of our officers are party members and many of them are active

party workers. Thousands of them have important offices in local councils and various social organs. Very many of them help home defense training--selflessly, with great understanding and sincere love--in the MHSZ [Hungarian Home Defense Federation], Youth Guard and Pioneer organizations and schools.

[Question] Development is very swift in all areas of life but this may be even more characteristic of military technology and the military sciences. What opportunities does our people's army provide for the further training of officers, for acquiring new knowledge, for advancement?

[Answer] I feel that it follows from the nature of things that our people's army offers rich possibilities for advancement to every commander, political worker, engineer, staff and specialist officer. Further study is a part of the comprehensive process of promotion and assignment to higher posts, a process in which there is good harmony in the strict sense between military interests and personal ambition. Basically further study and the continual acquisition of new knowledge take place here at home in various study courses or in the domestic military academy but it can also take place in the Soviet Union from which we get extraordinarily valuable aid for modernizing the materials and methods of officer training. The strong basis for this is that our world views are identical, our goals coincide, our military equipment is uniform and the readiness to give fraternal aid is mutual.

[Question] Thank you for the interview. Finally, in the name of the readers of our journal, I would like to wish much success and good health to the responsible and beautiful career of all beginning officers.

8984

CSO: 2500

HUNGARY

PREPAREDNESS OF MECHANIZED INFANTRY UNIT EVALUATED

Budapest NEPHADSEREG in Hungarian 23 Jul 77 pp 8-9

[Article by Istvan Kozma Toth: "An Inspiring Example"]

[Text] The evaluation of the recent inspection at one of the higher units of our army was held on Monday [18 July]. Along with committee heads of the inspection team, the commanders and leaders of other higher units and the commanders and party and political workers of the inspected units were on hand. Also present were the highest leaders of those units whose troops will be inspected in the future. J. A. Naumenko, colonel general, representative to Hungary of the Supreme Command of the Warsaw Pact United Armed Forces, participated in the evaluation.

In A Good Political Atmosphere

The final statement on the extensive inspection series, covering all units and all aspects of life and work of the higher unit, was given by Jozsef Pacsek, major general, deputy minister, and the chairman of the Inspection Committee. As an introduction, he spoke of the circumstances that shaped the last 5 years which had elapsed since the last ministry inspection. First, he analyzed the political situation and the state of morale-discipline. The committee found that the personnel live and work in a good political atmosphere. At the higher unit the majority of the troops had more uniform leadership, developed work style, and increased demands placed on them in the past years. The political knowledge and information of the soldiers significantly improved. The personnel, especially the professionals, know, understand, and adopt the goals of the 11th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and the tasks outlined at the Ninth Congress of the Young Communist League at the desired level.

The professionals and draftees absorbed the political education satisfactorily. In the course of the review 117 study groups of draftees were examined. Twenty groups were excellent, 93 good, and 4 were acceptable. The level of political education and its content, convincing power and educational impact increased. The guidance of daily education and organization improved and educational discipline strengthened. The educators' preparedness is better

than before, and participation in the activities is acceptable, although at times and places the number of absentees is high. The financial backing is better but the use of available technical tools has not yet reached the desired level.

Major General Pacsek said with praise that in the higher unit there is an organized and active political life. This is due to the leaders' giving clear, powerful goals to personnel, which assured uniform views and actions. In the period under review the officers' and noncoms' professional awareness increased. The draftees' relation to the service and their sacrifice continues to be high.

The deputy minister mentioned that the unit received a large number of young officers and noncoms recently. The young generation is characterized by self-assurance, professionalism and courageous outspokenness. The initiative, the sensitivity for new situations, diligence and discipline of the professionals is exemplary.

The units' personnel is organized and forms a strengthening military community based on the execution of tasks common to all. In the community life of the professionals, the values of socialist morality are more and more consistently observed. An important index of the communal life is the mutual respect and honor between the commanders and draftees. One of the results of this is the stronger emphasis on the punishment of those who violate the norms. The lower units hold unit meetings consistently. Improvement is still possible on goal identification, careful selection of problems that are aired before the community and suggestions from below.

On a High Level

The evaluation emphasizes that the discipline of the personnel is characterized by balance and positive tendencies. The biggest development was seen in the officers' morale-disciplining view and behavior. The rank relations are solid. The majority of the commanders exercise their service powers consistently and with awareness, are able to assert their will and commands the necessary service and personal respect to carry out commands,

Major General Pacsek followed the personnel and cadre situation with an analysis of combat-readiness plans; then he evaluated the combat practice that ended the inspection. He reminded the listeners that the preparations for the maneuvers and the assurance of the execution, based on central directives, was done well. The high-level planning, and documents necessary for the execution, contained the tasks (mobilization, counterthrust defense, flanking and air support coordination, surrounding, fording a wide obstacle) correctly, in the main.

The evaluation listed the strong and weak parts of the maneuvers. Among the positive points were the political preparation of the personnel, favorable

attitudes and disciplined work. On all levels the lower ranks' help in the preparation of the troops was good. The commander of the higher unit and the majority of the unit commanders carried out the design and organization of the attack activity on the desired level. The staffs gave the necessary data for command decisions on time, systematically and punctually. The following were satisfactory: supply of the holding areas, arming and munitioning, the organized advance of the troops for attack, the night battle, the forced river crossing and the steadiness of the staffs. The reconnaissance units whose untiring members detected 85 percent of the enemy's goals in time deserve special mention.

Negative aspects were: unequal-work distribution among the staffs, the occasionally lengthy [?time required for the] organization of cooperation and the lack on the part of the higher command to control and inform lower personnel systematically. Also in spite of efforts, camouflage, exploitation of the terrain, coordination of firepower and mobility and use of antitank units was done with several faults.

The shortcomings revealed during the complex battle plans are a lesson to learn. The evaluation doesn't spare recognition, however. The staff of the higher unit made exact calculations; the documents were well done and assured the timely execution of the lower units' tasks. The lower units carried out the combined schedules in an organized manner and stepped in the second phase of the battle excellently.

The inspection committee evaluated the maneuvers as "good" for the higher unit!

Excellent Armament

The evaluation extended to the leadership activities of the commanders and staffs and graded the work of service branches. The deputy minister spoke with appreciation on the technical condition of the arms and their readiness. They graded the latter as "excellent." He also mentioned that weapon preservation improved and maintenance and servicing of the weapons was better.

The good practices seen at the last inspection in combat and transport vehicle techniques are now solid. Supplies improved, and management is now planned and independent. Technical service can be improved. At several units, technical inspections are in arrears.

The chairman of the Inspection Committee said, on the total activity of the staff, that the planning for combat readiness improved, along with the graduated allocations, storing and protection of supplies and the technical readiness. The personnel are better supplied than before: A varied menu is assured; health and supply work is according to plan, and clothing service is improving. The organization and execution of shipping is carried out well. The evaluation regards it as an important index that the defense of public property is regulated!

It is one of the fundamental observations of the ministerial inspection that, at the higher unit and the majority of the lower units, the levels noted in the 1972 inspection were solidified in the major areas that define combat-readiness, and significant steps were taken forward in several branches. This is proven by the fact that the political states of the personnel, as well as their morale-discipline situation is well founded and the combat training is stabilized on a good level. Improvement is significant in caring for the personnel from every side: formation of human contacts, planning and organization, preparation of battle- and transport-vehicle drivers, increase in stamina through physical exercise, political education, and the commanders' feel for responsibility toward arms and combat techniques, assuring the material and technical conditions. The higher unit does not have an "unsatisfactory" mark in any area!

Future Tasks

Based on the review, Major General Jozsef Pacsek finally determined those tasks whose execution would help further improvement. He drew the attention of the leaders of the higher unit to the understanding of the connection between long-term and local tasks. To this end, they should do even more convincing work among all categories of personnel, so that uniform comprehension and action will be assured. They should pay increased attention to the maintenance of a harmonious atmosphere, the development of a guided community life, the improvement of welfare during military service and the demanding, differentiated educational work among officers and noncoms. They should be bolder in using and applying good experiences and in developing the working styles and methods of the young leaders under them. They should continue to pay great attention to keeping the regulations of higher combat readiness and supervising systematically the daily preparedness of those reporting to them.

In describing the duties, the assistant minister said that the higher unit's leadership should now improve the preparation of the commanders and staffs, using its expertise in battle practice. At commanders and staff meetings, they should pay even more attention to the commander's work as practiced on the battle field. In training, their chief task should be the solidification of the existing level and improve unit recognition, adherence to regulations on all levels, technical holds in physical exercise, driving expertise of the lower commanders and the reconnoitre training of mechanized infantry companies.

"Permit me," said Major General Pacsek in closing, "to express the thanks of the members of the Military Council of the Defense Ministry for the good results attained during the ministry inspection and convey their good wishes. I congratulate, on my own and on behalf of the Inspection Committee, your achievement and wish success, strength, and health to your further work."

The Recognition of the Best

Following the evaluation of the Inspection Committee, Lajos Morocz, major general and corps commander [seregtest parancsnok], reviewed the maneuvers in detail. After this the decoration, praise, and reward of those who have done the most outstanding work during the ministry inspection followed.

Lajos Czinege, colonel general and minister of defense gave the gold medal of "For the Service of the Country" order to eight officers. Others received silver and bronze medals of the same order. The minister of defense gave early promotion to several officers; other were praised and rewarded by the deputy defense minister of the Main Political Directorate of the Hungarian People's Army Chief of the General Staff of training, or the corps commander.

We talked with three of the rewarded, decorated and praised officers.

Laszlo Borsits, Lt colonel and unit commander received the gold medal mainly for the work connected with the maneuvers. The commander showed us the call issued by the Military Council of the corps and the Party Executive Committee to the participants:

"We express our devotion to the principles of the Great October Socialist Revolution by the high-level execution of the battle maneuvers," reads the call. "We should be inspired by the feeling that our performance adds to the combat readiness of our People's Army and the solidification of peace and security."

This call was issued to us all, says Comrade Borsits. "The soldiers took it with them in the pockets of their tunics and read it several times. The good preparation of the commanders would not have assured success on the inspection by itself. The entire personnel had to be brought to a level where the completion of widely differing, complex and often tiring jobs were felt by all as their personal affair."

This preparation started months ahead, at the time of combat readiness exercises. Lt Colonel Borsits was exemplary before his subordinates in patience and in gradually increasing the burden and the demands of performance levels. First he explained and instructed, and only then did he demand. I clearly remember an earlier practice when the fresh draftees had their first alarm. The commander told the officers:

"Don't take it bad, yet, if the soldiers are a little clumsy, work slower and miss the norm time. Teach everyone to carry out his task. Do not only demand--explain as well. There is time for that. Guide their activities so that the soldiers see and feel the sense of their work."

The thorough, detailed preparations had their results. The armored units carried out all the maneuvers with exemplary discipline and distinction.

With a Good Conscience

Arpad Muharai came to the meeting as a lieutenant and left as a first lieutenant. He deserved and received his second officer's star before time. He finished his studies at the military academy barely 2 years ago, and for more than a year now he has been the technical deputy for the commander of a mechanized infantry battalion. He is responsible for several dozen battle and transport vehicles.

"The most important demand in my work is, naturally, that all of our vehicles be operative at all times and on all occasions," the young officer states. "During the inspection, all of our vehicles traveled the whole distance of our maneuvers. There were only minor troubles, all of which could be corrected quickly, on the spot."

How does Lt Muharai work? It is widely known on the base that he spends a large part of his time there. This alone would not be enough. The companies do not have, e.g., technical deputies, although they are needed. Lt Muharai conceived the idea of "appointing" the best-trained and most-competent driver in each lower unit as a "technician." These draftees return the confidence placed in them by feeling responsible for the state of all the vehicles of their smaller community. They help the technical deputy on the inspection tours, in finding the troubles and organizing quick repairs.

"My 'technician' soldiers and my own conscience are clear only when all of the base vehicles are usable."

Major Imre Janzso was praised and rewarded by the chief of the general staff of the Hungarian People's Army for his above-average work and the achievements of his company. "We too, of course, knew that an inspection was coming," says the battalion commander, "but it is not enough to count on that during the time of the inspection we will 'pull ourselves together.' The inspection is comprehensive and touches the most important areas of life and work, and it is not enough to be 'careful' for just a few weeks."

Major Janzso consistently demands high achievement from his staff. In the current training period, at the beginning of the year, his company was told to give basic training to the draftees arriving at the base. The job--apart from the honor--was serious and responsible. Major Janzso put in a lot of "overtime" at the time and did not leave anything to chance. He did not choose easy solutions and did not pick the smartest, most capable youths for his company. Along with his officers he tried to acquaint the young soldiers with barracks life and the demands of military order and prepared them for the fulfillment of their jobs. At the end of training, the company handed over to the lower units young soldiers rich in theoretical and practical knowledge.

During the inspection Major Janzso, who had been in charge of the training of draftees, was told by another company commander: "We got capable, competent soldiers from you. Thank you, Imre."

POLAND

EDITORIAL PROTESTS NATO BORNHOLM ISLAND ACTIVITY

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 5 Aug 77 p 2

[Editorial by Stefan Zielicz: "Who Disturbs the Tranquility of Vacationers on Bornholm"]

[Text] Although the dog days are here, the period when the bourgeois press is looking for a subject to write about reminds us of the sea serpent of Loch Ness, the tourists spending their vacations on the beaches of a Baltic Island of Bornholm did not have any time to dwell on the mythical monster. Somebody took care to occupy the minds of bored vacationers with truly peculiar divertissements....

It is necessary to remind the readers that Bornholm, a Danish island in the Baltic Sea, constitutes in this region the easternmost position of NATO. The island is full of military radar installations and all kinds of electronic spying equipment. Patrol vessels ceaselessly circle Bornholm and the combat aircraft Draken, taking off from Danish airfields, criss cross the sky flying at very low altitudes and disturbing the vacationers. Again and again, day and night, military exercises take place during which innocent civilians are sometimes stopped and identified. A Danish daily EXTRABLADET stated that the purpose of those exercises is to arrest the "reds," i.e., those suspected of leftist political views, who in case of war would be detained in concentration camps specially prepared for such an occasion.... All this creates a psychosis of constant threat among the holidaymakers.

Threat from whom? The local bourgeois press does its best to pound into people's heads that the danger threatens from the Warsaw Pact states. Rumors are being spread about supposed presence of "unidentified objects" around Bornholm and the press suggests that the Warsaw Pact "commandos" are infiltrating the island at night. It got to the point that the population unnerved by all that, went into panic and took the practice-landing of Danish soldiers for Soviet invading troops.

Meanwhile, any unprejudiced observer can recognize easily that it is the military installations located on Bornholm which are aimed against the

Warsaw Pact states inasmuch as they conduct electronic intelligence against the coastline of Poland and the Democratic Republic of Germany. The ships cruising around Bornholm often dash to that coastline and, according to the daily LAND OG FOLK, take photographs of coastal towns and also of ships entering and leaving our ports. The intelligence information collected through various means is recorded on computers at the Bornholm spy center and then transmitted to NATO headquarters in Brussels.

As can be seen, the NATO organs while intensifying military activities of that aggressive pact in the Baltic region, activities which are no doubt directed against the Warsaw Pact states, try to spread the belief among the inhabitants of Bornholm and the vacationers taking their rest there that they are continuously threatened by the danger from...the very states of the Warsaw Pact. This "catch the thief" trick was well known during the inter-war years to the shady characters in the Warsaw Kiercelak market, as good old Wiech can testify. Nevertheless, the NATO activities at Bornholm are a regrettable example of inciting war hysteria and poisoning the atmosphere in the Baltic Eas region which can and should be a peaceful sea.

It should be stated, however, that these peculiar "divertissements" provided by the NATO militarists to the vacationers on Bornholm are not likely to be to anybody's taste because the atmosphere of fear, uncertainty and war hysteria induced many tourists to change their place of rest despite beautiful sandy beaches and all the comforts offered to the visitors by the Bornholm hotels. The above-cited LAND OG FOLK states with regrets that the income from tourism this year will be less than expected by several tens of millions of kroner which is truly a disaster for Bornholm.

Will the NATO authorities pay any attention to the feelings of tourists and the Bornholm hotel keepers? Those authorities need war hysteria in order to convince the parliamentarians in Copenhagen that supposedly there is a reason to increase the expenditure for armaments. They are fanning that hysteria everywhere, in every place where they can, using any means which they can. Also in Bornholm.

8801
CSO: 2600

LAW ON PENSIONS FOR INDIVIDUAL PEASANTS

Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 61, 8 Jul 77

[Law approved by the Grand National Assembly regarding pensions and other social security rights for peasants having private farms in non-cooperativized zones]

[Text] On the basis of Article 57 of the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Romania, we sign and designate for publication in the BULETINUL OFICIAL of the Socialist Republic of Romania Law No 5 of 30 June 1977 Regarding Pensions and Other Social Security Rights for Peasants Having Private Farms in Non-cooperativized Zones.

Nicolae Ceausescu, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Bucharest, 8 July 1977.

Law Regarding Pensions and Other Social Security Rights for Peasants Having Private Farms in Non-cooperativized Zones

In the Socialist Republic of Romania, the improvement of the pension and social security system and its spread to all categories of workers is being registered within the general program of the party and state to constantly raise the standard of living for the entire people.

Currently, through the development of agriculture and the entire national economy, it has become possible to institute with the help of the state and for the first time in the history of our country a pension and social security system for peasants having private farms in the non-cooperativized zones through which, also keeping in mind their contributions to the state's central produce reserves, guarantees can be provided for obtaining certain appropriate incomes for old age and disability.

To this end, the Grand National Assembly adopts this law.

Chapter I

General Dispositions

Article 1. - Peasants having private farms in non-cooperativized zones have the right to a pension and other social security rights under the conditions of this law.

Article 2. - Peasants having private farms in non-cooperativized zones have the following rights to a pension:

- a) a pension for reaching a certain age limit;
- b) a pension for the total loss or a loss to a great degree of the ability to work;
- c) a pension for surviving children.

The pension is established in accordance with the following elements:

- a) the period of contribution to the pension fund;
- b) the value of the products delivered annually to the state reserves;
- c) the disability category.

Peasants having private farms, likewise, have a right to medical assistance and medicines under the conditions outlined by law.

Article 3. - The funds necessary to pay for the pensions and the other social security rights that are accorded to peasants having private farms in non-cooperativized zones are from:

- a) personal contributions, of 40 lei monthly, from each member of the private farm who is 18 years old and works in agricultural activities; the contributions are made quarterly;
- b) contributions from the state, of two percent, based upon the value of the products delivered to the state reserves by peasants having private farms; the contributions are deposited monthly in the pension and social security fund by those units which receive agricultural products.

The sums of money deposited in the pension and social security fund by the peasants having private farms and the members of their families receive three percent interest.

Article 4. - Those persons who receive a pension from the state social security sector or from other sectors of activity having their own pension system will be able to receive the pension due them on the basis of this law for the period in which they contributed to the pension fund in accordance with the value of the products delivered to the state reserves.

The sum resulting from the pensions that are accumulated can not exceed the level of the social security pension that would be due to a person who had served their entire activity in a state unit. If, through accumulation, this level is exceeded, the pensions will be reduced proportionately.

Article 5. - The pensions paid to peasants having private farms are not taxable.

Valid requests to establish the right to a pension, submitted to any authority, are exempted from taxes.

The right to a pension is imprescriptible.

The pension cannot be surrendered, either totally or partially.

Chapter II

The Right to a Pension and Other Social Security Rights

Article 6. - The pension and social security system includes, in an obligatory manner, all peasants having private farms in non-cooperativized zones, as well as members of the family that are 18 years old and also carry out agricultural activities.

Article 7. - The integral pension for persons who have reached a certain age limit is given for the rest of their lives:

- a) men who have reached age 65 and have contributed to the pension fund for at least 30 years;
- b) women who have reached age 60 and have contributed to the pension fund for at least 25 years.

Article 8. - The pension for certain age limits is 160-400 lei monthly and is established in accordance with the period of contributions and the value of products delivered each year to the state reserves, as follows:

Period of Contribution -years-	Value of Annual Deliveries to State Reserves -lei-				
	Over 12000	10001-12000	8001-10000	5001-8000	5000
	Amount of Monthly Pension -lei-				
30	400	375	350	325	300
25	360	330	310	285	260
20	320	290	265	245	220
15	280	250	225	205	190
10	240	210	195	175	160

Article 9. - Peasants having private farms who have contributed to the pension and social security fund for a period greater than 30 years, for men, and 25 years, for women, will receive a pension increase of .5 percent for each additional year of contribution.

Article 10. - Members of private farms who annually deliver to the state reserves an amount of products less than 5,000 lei in value, but not less than 3,000 lei in value, will receive, according to their contributions and the period of the contributions, 70 percent of the pension set for delivering products worth 5,000 lei; those who yearly deliver less than 3,000 lei worth of products will receive a pension representing 50 percent of the pension set, in accordance with the period of contribution, for those who deliver products worth 5,000 lei.

Article 11. - The value of the products delivered annually to the state reserves is established on the farm and is taken into consideration, for establishing the pension, for each member of the family on the farm who made a personal contribution to receive a pension.

Article 12. - Peasants having a private farm who are part of pomnicultural, viticultural or zootechny associations will receive a pension that is increased by 15 percent.

Article 13. - The minimum period of contribution that gives one the right to a pension for certain age limits is 10 years.

Provisionally, peasants having private farms can receive a pension for certain age limits under the following conditions:

a) those persons who are or will be 70 years old, for men, and 65 years old, for women, on 31 December 1977 and have deposited contributions during the period 1 July 1977-31 December 1977, will receive a monthly pension of 100 lei;

b) those persons who will be 70 years old, for men, and 65 years old, for women, during the period 1 January 1978-31 December 1982 and who pay their dues from 1 July 1977 until the above ages will receive a pension of 100 lei monthly. This pension will be increased by 10 lei for each year dues are paid;

c) those persons who will be 65 years old, for men, and 60 years old, for women, on 31 December 1987 and have paid their dues for a period of at least five years will receive a pension of 140 lei monthly which will be increased by 10 lei for each two years in which the dues are paid beyond the five year minimum.

In order to receive a pension, those persons noted in letters b and c above are obligated, during the periods they make contributions, to deliver

products worth at least 5,000 lei to the state reserves. In the event the deliveries are less than 5,000 lei annually, the pension is appropriately reduced according to the provisions of Article 10.

Article 14. - Peasants having private farms have the right to a pension for total loss or loss to a great degree of the ability to work for the entire period of category I or II disability, if they have made contributions for at least 10 years.

The amount of the pension for the loss of the ability to work because of a category I disability is established in accordance with the length of the period of contribution as a percentage of the pension for reaching a certain age limit, as follows:

	Period of Contribution -years-				
- Percentage of the pension for reaching a certain age limit	10	15	20	25	30
	35	45	55	65	75

Within each period of contribution, the percentages are applied proportionately to the numbers of years of contribution to the pension and social security fund.

In the case of a category II disability, the pension is 85 percent of the appropriate pension for a category I disability.

After reaching age 65, for men, and age 60, for women, those persons receiving a pension for work disability can request that this pension be changed to a pension for reaching a certain age limit for which they qualify.

Article 15. - The pension for surviving children is accorded for each orphaned child of one or both of the parents until age 16 and, if they continue in school, until they graduate, but not beyond age 25.

The pension for surviving children is accorded on the condition that the deceased parent, or deceased parents, were pensioners or fulfilled the requirements for obtaining a pension.

The amount of the pension is 70 lei per month for each orphaned child of one of the parents and 100 lei per month for each child where both parents are deceased.

Article 16. - Peasants having private farms and the members of their families, including those who are pensioners, receive free medical care and medicines during hospital stays, as well as free medicines during out-patient care, according to the laws.

The funds necessary to support these activities come from the pension and social security fund of the peasants having private farms in the non-cooperativized zones.

Chapter III

The Establishment and Payment of Pensions

Article 17. - For the purpose of ensuring the strict respect for the provisions of the law regarding the completion of pension documents and of maintaining correct files on all data and other elements upon which are established a person's rights to a pension and other social security rights, commissions for pensions and social security rights of peasants having private farms in non-cooperativized zones are established alongside the communal people's councils, headed by a vice president of the executive bureau of the people's council and which will be made up of the secretary of the executive bureau and the doctor of the medical center, as well as five to seven deputies and peasants having private farms as designated by the citizens' assembly.

The membership of the commission is approved by the executive bureau of the communal people's council.

Article 18. - The Commission for pensions and social security completes and forwards the pension folder to the directorate for work and social welfare problems; the directorate proposes, according to law, to the county pension commission that a decision be issued regarding the pension or it submits the folder to the county commission on medical expertise and work disability recuperation.

Article 19. - The county pension commissions issue, according to law, the decisions on pensions and examine the appeals against the decisions of the commission for pensions and social security and the commissions on medical expertise and work disability recuperation.

Appeals against the decisions of the county pension commissions can be made within 30 days from the date of the decision to the Central Pension Commission which operates in the Ministry of Labor.

Article 20. - For the purpose of establishing a person's rights to a pension and other social security rights of the peasants having private farms in non-cooperativized zones, the "Pension and Social Security Card" is introduced in which will be entered the person's personal contributions, deliveries to the state reserves and other items that serve to establish these rights.

Article 21. - The operations regarding the establishment and administration of the funds necessary to pay for these pensions and other social security

rights for peasants having private farms in non-cooperativized zones are made by the Ministry of Labor through the directorates for work and social welfare problems and their offices.

Article 22. - The period of contribution of the peasants having private farms in non-cooperativized zones is taken into consideration only for the purpose of establishing the rights to a pension and other social security rights, according to the provisions of this law.

Article 23. - The pensions and other social security rights are accorded only upon the request of the entitled persons.

Chapter IV

Final and Provisional Dispositions

Article 24. - The provisions of this law correspondingly supplement the provisions of the law regarding state pensions and social security and social assistance referring to the payment and suspension of pensions, to the review of pension decisions, to the recovery of sums of money paid out without grounds for a pension or other afferent rights, to the appeals against decisions regarding placement in disability categories and to the medical review of disability pensions.

Article 25. - The provisions of this law are to be applied beginning on 1 January 1978, with the exception of those provisions regarding the state's contribution which will be applied on 1 June 1977.

This law was approved by the Grand National Assembly in the session of 30 June 1977.

Nicolae Giosan, President of the Grand National Assembly

Bucharest, 30 June 1977, No 5.

8724
CSO: 2700

ROMANIA

LAW ON PENSIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE MEMBERS

Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 61, 8 Jul 77

[Law approved by the Grand National Assembly regarding pensions and other social security rights for members of agricultural production cooperatives]

[Text] Laws of the Socialist Republic of Romania

On the basis of Article 57 of the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Romania, we sign and designate for publication in the BULETINUL OFICIAL of the Socialist Republic of Romania Law No 4 of 30 June 1977 Regarding Pensions and Other Social Security Rights of Members of Agricultural Production Cooperatives.

Nicolae Ceausescu, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Bucharest, 8 July 1977

Law Regarding Pensions and Other Social Security Rights of Members of Agricultural Production Cooperatives

In the Socialist Republic of Romania, the improvement of the social security system and the increasing of pensions for all categories of workers represent a permanent concern of the party and state within the framework of the general program of constantly raising the standard of living for all the people.

The development of the technical-material base and the continuing improvement of the relations of production in cooperatist agriculture ensure the necessary conditions for obtaining an even greater vegetal and animal production through the efficient use of the land and other means of production, the better use of all material resources and the work force and, on this basis, the increase of the income of the cooperatives and the cooperative members.

The continuous raising of the level of pay to cooperative workers as well as the increase of pensions and other social security rights are directly conditioned by the work of each cooperative worker and are achieved

according to the growth of agricultural production and the development of the public wealth of each cooperative unit.

To this end, the Grand National Assembly approves this law.

Chapter I

General Provisions

Article 1. - Members of agricultural production cooperatives have the right to a pension and other social security rights under the conditions of this law.

The right to a pension and other social security rights is granted in accordance with the work carried out by each cooperative worker, length of service, as well as by the results obtained by the agricultural production cooperative in fulfilling its production plan, by its incomes and by its expenditures.

Article 2. - Members of agricultural production cooperatives have the following pension rights:

- a) a pension for the amount of work done and for workers who reach a certain age limit;
- b) a pension for the total or partial loss of the ability to work;
- c) a pension for surviving children;
- d) a supplementary pension.

Article 3. - Pensions for members of agricultural production cooperatives are established in accordance with the following elements:

- a) length of service in the agricultural cooperative unit;
- b) income attained in the agricultural cooperative unit;
- c) sector in which the work was carried out and the position held;
- d) level of disability and the cause of the disability;
- e) period of personal contribution and the amount of this contribution for a supplementary pension.

Article 4. - Members of agricultural production cooperatives benefit, under the conditions set by law, from compensation for temporary work disability, paid maternity leave, compensation payments to children, as well as medical care and medicines.

Article 5. - All cooperative members who are able to work, including the members of the families of the leadership personnel who are not employed in other sectors of activity and the members of the families of persons under contract to work in the agricultural cooperative units, have an obligation to work at least 200 calendar days annually.

For the purpose of creating the necessary conditions so that all cooperative members can yearly work at least 200 days, the leadership councils of the agricultural production cooperatives are obliged to take steps to develop and diversify agricultural production, to develop activities of industrial production, construction, services and other productive activities.

In those agricultural cooperatives where there is an underemployed work force, the leadership councils are obligated to organize, with the assistance of the executive committees or bureaus of the people's councils, brigades and teams to work in other cooperative units or state units, at work sites, in the field of forestry and in other activities.

Article 6. - The funds necessary to pay for pensions and other social security rights of the members of the agricultural production cooperatives are acquired from:

- a) the contributions of the agricultural production cooperatives, at a rate of eight percent of the value of total production;
- b) the contributions of the inter-cooperative economic associations, at a rate of 3.5 percent of the value of total production;
- c) the personal contributions of the cooperative workers for supplementary pensions at a rate of 10, 15 or 20 lei per month;
- d) the contributions of the state, at a rate of two percent, based upon the value of the agricultural products delivered to the state reserves by the agricultural production units within the framework of the plan and, at a rate of 2.5 percent, upon the value of those products delivered in excess of the plan levels;
- e) the contributions of the state, at a rate of two percent, based upon the value of the products delivered by cooperative workers to the state reserves.

The contributions of the agricultural cooperative units and the personal contributions of the cooperative workers to the pension fund and the social security fund are made monthly.

The state's contributions are made by the state units to which agricultural products are delivered for each category of product on a monthly basis for deliveries within the plan and at the end of the production cycle or at the end of the year for deliveries in excess of the planned levels.

The sums deposited in the pension and social security funds by the agricultural cooperative units and the members of the cooperatives receive three percent interest.

Article 7. - The pensions and other social security rights are paid totally to the cooperative workers in the agricultural cooperative units who made their entire contributions to the pension and social security fund. At other units, payments are made proportionately in accordance with the contributions made to the fund, but not less than 80 percent of the amount due the cooperative worker.

Article 8. - Those persons who receive pensions from the state social security sector or from another sector of activity having its own pension system will also be able to receive the pension due under the provisions of this law for their length of service in agricultural cooperative units.

The sum resulting from the pensions accumulated will not be allowed to exceed the level of the social security pension that would be due to a person who had carried out his entire activity in a state unit. In the case in which, through accumulation, a pension exceeds this level, it will be reduced proportionately.

Article 9. - The pensions and social security compensations paid to members of the agricultural production cooperatives are not taxable.

Valid requests to draw a pension or social security compensation, that are submitted to any authority, are exempted from taxes.

Article 10. - The right to a pension and social security compensation is imprescriptible.

Chapter II

The Right to a Pension and Other Social Security Rights

A. The Pension for Amount of Work Done and for Workers Who Reach a Certain Age Limit

Article 11. - The integral pension for the amount of work done and for workers who reach a certain age limit is given to cooperative workers for their entire life, according to the following:

- a) to men who have reached age 65 and have a length of service in agricultural cooperative units of at least 30 years;
- b) to women who have reached age 60 and have a length of service in agricultural cooperative units of at least 25 years.

Article 12. - The average annual income that is used as the basis to calculate the pension is the average income for the work in agricultural cooperative units in five consecutive years in which the cooperative worker worked from among the last 10 years preceding his pensioning and his selection of this pension.

If during the last 10 years the cooperative workers did not work at least five consecutive years, the basis for calculating the pension is the average annual income during the last five years in which he worked in the agricultural cooperative unit.

Article 13. - The length of service, as understood in this law, represents the total number of years in which the cooperative worker worked at least 200 calendar days in an agricultural cooperative unit.

Article 14. - The number of years in which the cooperative worker worked at least 200 calendar days annually enters into the calculation of length of service only if this person fulfilled his established obligations and carried out the prescribed volume of work for achieving the tasks of the production plan and the income and expenditures plan for each year.

Also considered in the length of service are those periods in which the cooperative worker fulfilled his military obligations, took training, specialization and improvement courses as directed by the cooperative or was on maternity leave, if during the rest of the year he worked a number of calendar days proportionate to these periods or, in certain cases, he fulfilled the other obligations outlined in paragraph one.

Article 15. - The integral pension for the amount of work done and for workers who reach a certain age limit is paid, in accordance with the income achieved, by the sector in which the persons worked and the position they held, to the cooperative workers who have at least 30 years length of service for men and 25 years of service for women.

The amount of the pension is 350-1000 lei per month and is established as follows:

a) for cooperative workers who have permanently worked at least 10 years in zootechny and conservatories and for qualified cooperative workers who have permanently worked for at least 10 years in skilled fields, as electricians, mechanics, tractor drivers, machine operators, drivers and other similar skills:

Average Annual Income - lei -	Amount of Monthly Pension - lei -
Over 15,000	650
10,001-15,000	560

8,001-10,000	480
6,001-8,000	450
Up to 6,000	420

b) for cooperative workers who have permanently worked at least 10 years in viticulture, pomniculture and truck farming:

Average Annual Income - lei -	Amount of Monthly Pension - lei -
Over 15,000	550
10,001-15,000	500
7,001-10,000	450
5,001-7,000	400
Up to 5,000	380

c) for cooperative workers who work in other sectors of activity or who have not worked at least 10 years in the sectors outlined in letters a and b:

Average Annual Income - lei -	Amount of Monthly Pension - lei -
Over 15,000	500
10,001-15,000	460
7,001-10,000	420
5,001-7,000	385
Up to 5,000	350

d) for cooperative workers who have held the position of brigade chief for at least 10 years:

	Average Annual Income - lei -			
	Over 15,000	10,001- 15,000	7,001- 10,000	Up to 7,000
- Those in the zootechny and conservatory field	725	635	545	460
- Those in viticulture, pomniculture and truck farming	625	550	480	420
- Those in other sectors	575	500	440	390

e) for cooperative workers who have held the position of chief of farm or sector for at least 10 years, the pension is 10 percent greater than the one shown for brigade chief, corresponding to the sector in which he worked and his average annual income;

f) for cooperative workers who have held the position of president of the agricultural production cooperative for at least 10 years:

Average Annual Income - lei -	Amount of Monthly Pension - lei -
Over 36,000	1,000
28,001-36,000	900
20,001-28,000	750
Up to 20,000	600

g) for cooperative workers who have held the position of vice president (not in production) or chief account for at least 10 years, the pension amounts to 85 percent of the pension due the president, in the appropriate income group and length of service.

Article 16. - Cooperative workers who have a length of service over 30 years, for men, and 25 years, for women, will receive a monthly pension that is increased for each year, beyond the standards, by .5 percent of the average monthly income used as a basis to calculate the pension.

Article 17. - Those cooperative workers who do not fulfill the conditions of length of service in agricultural cooperative units in order to obtain an integral pension for the amount of work done and for having reached a certain age limit have a right to a pension at age 65, for men, and 60, for women, if they have at least 10 years of service in an agricultural cooperative unit. In this case, the amount of the pension is calculated on the basis of the number of years of service in the agricultural cooperative unit.

Article 18. - In addition to the pension due the cooperative workers who have served at least 10 years in positions of president, vice president (not in production), farm chief or brigade chief, there is added from the state fund a sum of money representing 50 percent of the average monthly payments received during the last five years these positions were held, according to the provisions of the Law of Payment According to the Quantity and Quality of Work.

This sum of money is paid on the condition that, in the case of the president and vice presidents, the unit has realized its delivery plan to the state reserves and, in the case of the farm or brigade chief, the production

subunit has fulfilled its own plan tasks during a period of at least five years of the last 10 years in which these people held these positions.

Article 19. - Those cooperative workers whose length of service, with respect for the conditions outlined in Article 14, also includes a number of years in which they worked fewer than 200 calendar days will receive a monthly pension that is reduced by two percent for each of these years, but no more than 20 percent of the amount of the pension due those workers.

Article 20. - The pension for work done and for having reached a certain age limit cannot be smaller than 400 lei for presidents and 220 lei for other cooperative workers.

B. The Pension for the Loss of the Ability to Work

Article 21. - Those cooperative workers, because of certain work accidents, who have totally or to a great degree lost their ability to work and are placed in disability categories I or II receive a pension for the entire time of their disability.

Similarly, under the conditions of this law, cooperative workers who have totally or to a great degree lost their ability to work because of an illness or accident outside of work also receive a pension if the disability is in category I or II.

Article 22. - The pension that is given to cooperative workers who have been totally incapacitated because of a work accident and are placed in disability category I is established in accordance with length of service, as follows:

	Length of Service (in years)				
	Up to 10 years	15	20	25	30
- Percentage of the pension due for the work done and for the age limit	50	60	70	80	90

In the case of the cooperative worker who has less than 10 years length of service, the 50 percent category will be applied to the pension for work done and for the age limit corresponding to a length of service of 10 years.

For each category of length of service between 10 and 30 years, the percentages will be applied proportionately to the number of years worked.

Article 23. - The pension for disabilities caused by illnesses or accidents outside work related processes is given to the cooperative workers who are totally disabled and placed in disability category I if they have at least 10 years of service in the agricultural cooperative unit.

The pension is determined by length of service in percentages of the pension for work done and age limits, as follows:

	Length of Service (in years)				
	10	15	20	25	30
- percentage of the pension for work done and age limits	35	45	55	65	75

Within each category for length of service, the percentages are applied proportionately to the number of years worked.

Article 24. - In the case of a category II disability, the amount of the pension is 85 percent of the category I disability, as established in Articles 22 and 23.

Article 25. - After age 65, for men, and age 60, for women, cooperative workers who are on disability pensions can request that their disability pension be changed to a pension for work done and for age limits for which they qualify.

Article 26. - The basic criteria and norms which define category I and II disabilities for the purpose of granting pensions are established by decree of the Council of State.

C. The Pension for Surviving Children

Article 27. - The pension for surviving children is given to the children of cooperative workers, orphans of one or both parents, until they reach age 16 or, if they continue in school, until they graduate, but not beyond age 25.

Pensions for surviving children are granted on the condition that the deceased parent, or in the event both parents, were on pension or had fulfilled the conditions for obtaining a pension.

The amount of the pension is 120 lei monthly for each orphaned child where one parent is deceased and 180 lei monthly for each child for both parents.

D. The Supplementary Pension

Article 28. - Supplementary pensions are given to pensioned cooperative workers who have contributed 10, 15 or 20 lei per month for at least five years during their time at agricultural cooperative units for the purpose of establishing a fund for which to pay this pension.

The amount of the supplementary pension is 10, 15 or 20 lei monthly for each period of five years of personal contribution by the cooperative worker, in accordance with the monthly contribution made.

To those cooperative workers who, prior to their pensioning, contributed for less than five years for a supplementary pension, the sum of money that they contributed will be returned on the date they are pensioned, plus three percent interest.

Article 29. - Cooperative workers who have reached their pension age or are disabled and, in both cases, do not meet the requirements outlined by this law for receiving a pension for the amount of work done and for having reached a certain age limit or a pension for total disability or who are disabled to a great degree have a right to receive a supplementary pension if they have contributed for at least five years.

E. Other Social Security Rights

Article 30. - Cooperative workers who work in agricultural cooperative units, pensioned cooperative workers, as well as the members of their families are entitled to free medical care and medicines during hospital stays.

During out-patient care, cooperative workers receive free medicines, according to the laws.

The funds necessary to support these activities come from the pension and social security funds of the members of the agricultural production cooperative.

Compensation for temporary work disabilities caused by work accidents in the agricultural cooperative units is granted regardless of length of service.

Article 32. - Female cooperative workers who work in agriculture cooperative units receive a paid maternity leave, covering 60 working days, according to the laws.

Article 33. - Families of cooperative workers, where either the husband or wife works in the agriculture cooperative unit, receive a monthly payment of 50 lei for each child under the age of 16 that is in their care.

The 50 lei payments for each child are increased by:

- 20 lei for the sixth child;
- 30 lei for the seventh child;
- 40 lei for the eighth child;
- 50 lei for the ninth child and for each child after that.

The payments are made only for the months in which one of the parents worked at least 15 days and achieved the production tasks in accordance with the established work norms. The payments will continue to be made during the period in which one of the parents receives payments for a temporary work disability.

Those families with children in which the parents are pensioners of agricultural production cooperatives are also entitled to these payments.

Payments are not made to families who have the right to receive allocations for children from other sectors of activity.

Article 34. - Pensioned cooperative workers may receive, in addition to the pensions outlined in this law, assistance in kind and money from the unit where they work, according to the statutes of the agricultural production cooperative.

Article 35. - Payments for temporary work disability and maternity leave are made on the basis of medical certification issued by health organizations in accordance with the provisions of law.

Chapter III

The Establishment and Payment of Pensions

Article 36. - For the purpose of ensuring the strict respect for the provisions of the laws regarding the completion of pension documents and of maintaining correct files on all the data and other elements upon which are established a person's right to a pension and other social security benefits, commissions for pensions and social security are established alongside the collective leadership organs of the agricultural cooperative units.

The commissions for pensions and social security are staffed by 3-7 members and are headed by a vice president of the cooperative or another member of the leadership council or, if need be, by a member of the worker's council.

The membership of the commission is established by the general assembly of the agricultural cooperative unit.

The manner of organization and operation and the attributes and responsibilities of the commissions for pensions and social security in the agricultural cooperative units are established through a regulation approved by a decree of the Council of State.

Article 37. - For the purpose of establishing a pension, the agricultural cooperative unit completes the pension folder which must contain the pension and social security card with the date of registration, as well as any other necessary documents. The pension folder is checked by the commission for pensions and social security which has the obligation to notify the leadership of the unit of any irregularities found. The agricultural cooperative unit carries the entire responsibility for the exactness of the data contained in the pension folder.

The agricultural cooperative unit is obligated to forward the pension folder, within the timeframe outlined by law, to the directorate for work and social welfare problems which will propose, in accordance with the laws, to the county pension commission that a decision on the pension be issued or will submit the folder to the county commission on medical expertise and work disability recuperation.

The county pension commissions issue, according to law, the decisions on pensions and examine the appeals against the decisions of the commissions for pensions and social security in the agricultural cooperative units and of the commissions on medical expertise and work disability recuperation. In these cases, the delegate of the county pension commission.

Appeals against the decisions of the county pension commissions can be made within 30 days from the date of the decision to the Central Pension Commission which operates in the Ministry of Labor.

Article 38. - For the purpose of establishing a person's rights to a pension and other social security benefits of the members of agricultural production cooperatives, the "Pension and Social Security Card" is introduced in which will be entered the length of service in the agricultural cooperative unit, the income made, the sector in which he carries out his activity, the position held, the period of personal contributions and other elements which serve to establish these rights.

Article 39. - The operations regarding the establishment and administration of the funds necessary to pay these pensions and the other benefits of social security for the members of the agricultural production cooperatives are made by the Ministry of Labor through the directorates for work and social welfare problems and their offices.

The Bank for Pensions and Social Security of the members of the agricultural production cooperatives ceases its activities.

Article 40. - Pensions and other rights to social security are accorded upon the request of the entitled person.

Article 41. - The length of service of the members of the agricultural production cooperatives is taken into consideration only to establish the right to a pension and other social security rights, according to the provisions of this law.

The period of time in which a person worked in the cooperative on the basis of a work contract is accumulated as length of service in the cooperative as a member for the purpose of establishing a pension according to this law if that person does not have a right to a pension within the framework of state social security.

Under the conditions of this law, the right to a pension is also extended to those persons who have at least five years length of service in an agricultural cooperative unit if they also worked in the state sector and the period worked in the two sectors is more than 10 years. In this case, the amount of the pension due for the work done in the agricultural cooperative unit is established in accordance with the length of service in that unit.

Chapter IV

Final and Provisional Dispositions

Article 42. - The establishment of the length of service of members of agricultural production cooperatives for the period prior to this law taking effect is done according to the provisions in existence at the time the work was carried out.

Article 43. - The provisions of this law supplement in an appropriate manner the dispositions of the laws regarding the pensions of state social security and social assistance referring to the payment and suspension of pensions, to the revision of pension decisions and the recovery of sums of money paid without grounds for a pension or other afferent rights, as well as to the appeals against decisions regarding placement in disability categories and medical review of disability pensions.

Article 44. - The provisions of this law are to be applied beginning on 1 January 1978, with the exception of the provisions regarding the state's contribution which will be applied on 1 June 1977, as well as those regarding the cooperative workers' personal contributions, which begins on 1 July 1977.

Article 45. - On the date that this law takes effect, Decree No 535 of 23 June 1966 regarding pension and other social rights of the members of the

agricultural production cooperatives, as well as any other contrary dispositions are abrogated.

This law was adopted by the Grand National Assembly in session on 30 June 1977.

Nicolae Giosan, President of the Grand National Assembly

Bucharest, 30 June 1977, No 4.

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SHORTCOMINGS OF HISTORY TEXTBOOKS ANALYZED

Belgrade NEDELJNE INFORMATIVNE NOVINE in Serbo-Croatian No 1377, 29 May
77 pp 12-13

[Article by Petar Ugnja]

[Text] History taught in the school treads the well beaten path of traditional programs which are still dominated by the bourgeois criteria for presentation of history harkening to the time of nationalistic romanticism. Accordingly, the textbooks are still not free from incorrect, superficial, and not at all infrequent nationalist interpretations of certain events and personalities.

Historian Dr Sima Cirkovic, professor of the Philosophy Faculty in Belgrade, recently wrote that it is inappropriate to present in schools an idealized picture of the past with respect to the harmony among peoples nor should only those moments that speak about solidarity, cooperation, and friendship be emphasized. Such an embellished presentation of past relationships between peoples gives rise to disbelief on the part of the students, thereby losing all its educational and instructional value.

"Only truthful and scientific explanations lead to correct understanding of conflicts, wars, and antagonisms between the nationalist movements. History in schools has been bypassing this kind of approach, treading the well beaten paths of the traditional programs," said Dr Cirkovic.

There are plenty examples of this. Examples that show that interpretation of the past is still dominated by the bourgeois criteria of presentation formed in the 19th century, in the era of nationalist romanticism. When this is borne in mind "it becomes understandable why there still exist remnants of the Vidovdan [St Vitus' day] myth and profiles of St Sava intellectuals in Serbia and in Croatia, the obsession with the medieval state, a thousand years of Western cultural tradition, Zrinjski, Frankopan, and Jelacic," writes Dr Stipe Suvar.

Times of the Past

School history and textbooks cannot be considered separate from the presentation of history and the generally accepted historical "truths." On the contrary, one could say that they are very much dependent on all this. Let us, therefore, begin with the criticism of the general situation so that we may conclude with specific examples.

Four years ago, Petar Stambolic, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia addressing young people in Zemun spoke about tradition and traditionalism. This was an interesting "lecture on history," of a kind that probably never had been given in any of our schools, judging from Stambolic's remarks.

"We are not and cannot be against tradition, but we are against traditionalism as an ideology of backward awareness," was one of his theses. Let us examine a few others.

"The myth of St Sava was created by Nikolaj Velimirovic before the war for the sinister purposes of Ljotic's fascist movement. Suitably adapted, the myth is still alive today. It has nothing to do with the merits of the first Serbian archbishop, but represents solely an attempt of the myth's proponents to represent themselves and their policies as heirs to his achievements.

The decade of the rule of King Peter I at the beginning of this century is even to this day regarded by many people as a decade of democracy, political liberties, and economic prosperity due to the nationalist policy of the ruling class. In fact, we are hearing a repetition of what was at the time being said by the representatives of the ruling class, namely, that Serbia was a "paradise for poor people." That this was a time of unbridled exploitation of the working class, economic destruction and displacement of the rural population, that the bourgeois parties manipulated with the rural masses and their election rights, that a dynasty, a party, and a group of officers were carrying on internecine struggle for power while all of them were incorporating the interests of the Serbian bourgeoisie into Serbia's politics, that workers were being killed in factories and on the railroads--this, however, is occasionally mentioned at anniversary commemorations--that some people were locked up in madhouses, is not discussed at all. All this is forgotten. This other and more truthful side of the picture is forgotten to make the past look "better and brighter."

Wars and Legends

Consider the attitude toward the wars between 1912 and 1913. The Balkan wars were wars against the feudal Turkey, for liberation of parts of Serbia from the Turkish yoke, for eradication of feudalism from the Balkan soil.

However, these were conflicts in which the Balkan monarchies, guided at the same time by their desires for conquest, agreed to partition Macedonia, overrun Albania, and eventually fell at each other's throats over the booty, bringing bloodshed to their peoples.

Or, consider the war between 1914 and 1918. It represented a heroic struggle of the Serbian rural population for their independence, defense from the Austro-Hungarian oppression and German imperialism. This is a tragedy of a people in which one-fourth of the population was lost, a Calvary of the army's and people's retreat from the country that is buried deeply in the soul of the Serbian people. This war is the destruction of Austria-Hungary, return of the survivors from the battlefield to their homes, liberation of Serbia. However, we do not mention--even today it takes courage to say what Dusan Popovic wrote at the time--that it was a bloody imperialist war, that one side, involving small nations such as Serbia and Belgium in the conflict of its own making, deceived its own working class and exploited the fate of these small nations when they were overrun by the other side, that Serbian soldiers, for the benefit of their allies, bore the brunt of the battle at the Solun front in accordance with the idea of the Serbian government, so that its position after the war could be better, that--after the defeat of the central forces--these same soldiers and their sons could pay at high interest rates for the weapons obtained from the allies in gratitude for their friendly allied assistance.

Or, consider the myth of the legend of Kosovo. This legend was created by the people enslaved by the Ottoman empire, it served for preservation of its national identity and spurred it to fight on. The people did not see in the popular ballads and creations primarily works of art and an expression of its soul. For the people of that time popular songs and ballads were both weapons and a call to arms. Today we look differently on this, we have different values and attitudes than people at the time of the Serbian uprisings. In these creations we nowadays see artistic beauty and a unique expression of the people's spirit.

Covert and Overt Nationalism

How does the national history appear in textbooks? How much can one learn about the nation from these texts?

The students are out of luck from the very start. The history text by Djordje Grubac for the 7th grade of the elementary school on page 171 gives the following definition of a nationality: "Nationality (people), a community of people who speak the same language, who have experienced the same political and cultural development, and who are imbued with the awareness of mutual belonging and integrity with respect to other nationalities." An explanation which in no case "corresponds to the truth." The first

mistake by Grubac is equating the nationality with the people, the second is omitting the basic element which is the necessary condition for the transition from the people's communities to national communities, namely, the social division of labor in the capitalist epoch; moreover, he neglected to emphasize that a nationality is a community joined by economic ties.

Actually the only effort the author has made in this connection must have been copying word for word the definition of nationality from Vujaklin's dictionary of foreign words and phrases. This is the result.

In the text for the 8th grade of the elementary school the same author wrote, on page 11, that the Serbian people fought for the liberation and unity in a common state of "Serbs, Croats, and Slovenians, our brothers who were not free." In this he fails to mention that the Serbian bourgeoisie later manipulated the struggle of this people to serve its hegemonistic ends, manifested in the monolithic Yugoslavdom of Pero Zivkovic.

On page 85 Grubac writes about the chetniks. According to his "description," it would appear that they were military and political opponents of the partisans with their own armed units and commander. Not a word about how they carried on their military operations and what crimes they perpetrated.

From One Extreme into Another

We cannot be too proud of the intermediate school texts, either. It has been established by professional analysis that they, too, contain "disastrous errors."

Although the above description may not apply to the history text for the 1st grade of intermediate trade schools it could be said that the authors, Dr Petar Miloslavljevic and Miodrag Dragutinovic, have fallen into another extreme. To the establishment of the medieval Serbian state, the struggle against the Turks, and the battle of Kosovo, this text devotes only one page. As an illustration we mention that St Sava, the first Serbian archbishop is only mentioned in a single sentence where he is referred to as monk Sava, while the battle of Kosovo is discussed in three sentences taking up only four lines.

Instead of historical truth and bringing the myths down to earth the authors have opted for the silent treatment. The consequences are twofold: the myths will remain implanted in the consciousness of the young while the "work" itself may serve as grist for the nationalists. To perpetrate a mythology about Kosovo is inappropriate, but neither is it amusing to make light of the matter saying that the Serbs were dying on the Kosovo battlefield to prevent the Turks from trampling their vineyards so that there would be no wine to drink.

Moslem is not spelled with a capital letter by these two authors. According to their explanation a moslem is a person who belongs to the islamic community or the Moslem faith. This is correct, but in this country also live--Moslems.

The text of modern history for the 4th grade of gymnasiums written quite some time ago by Dr Djordje Knezevic and Magister Bogdan Smiljevic. Newer editions of this text are simply reprints of the original. This is supposedly the "most attacked book in the world."

Pero Moraca, director of the Institute of Contemporary History in Belgrade feels that the only solution is to write a new text.

"This is simply a matter of a text which is written on a very low level replete with cliches, primitive romanticism, and senseless phrases. I think that the text has no educational value. I do not believe that it is read by the 18 year old," says Moraca.

"The smaller part of the bourgeoisie tried not to become involved," but when the 'National Liberation Struggle expanded' it nevertheless cooperated with the occupation forces. The majority of the bourgeoisie began to openly collaborate with the occupation forces... Assisted him (!)... They did not shrink from delivering the patriots (what language). Strange people, this bourgeoisie--they voluntarily accepted various 'forms of slavish subservience to the people's greatest enemy,'" writes Moraca adding:

"How can one discuss this bourgeoisie in the abstract! Can one learn and remember something from this?"

The Yugoslav Question

In discussing upon an occasion the above text, Professor Dr Dragoslav Jankovic mentioned as an example that the formation of the first Yugoslav state is presented very superficially, vaguely, and tediously to the students. This shows, he said, that in the past the Yugoslav question, or the formation of the first common state of the Yugoslav peoples, has not been given adequate attention in the intermediate school. The treatment of the Yugoslav idea, its source and extent is still approached from non-materialistic viewpoints, in a manner that is often idealistic and devoid of objectivity.

Our older, prewar historical literature which was obviously influenced by the 6th January and generally unitarian ideology of integral Yugoslavdom, frequently contained the assertion that the roots of the Yugoslav idea were very old, ancient and traceable in some instances as far back as the Middle Ages. Dr Jankovic points out, however, that the Yugoslav idea was neither

an ancient dream nor widespread. It first appeared only in the 19th century in Croatia on two occasions, namely, at the time of Strossmayer. This was concurrent with the the Croatian national idea and served as a complement to it. In other words, the Yugoslav idea did not appear as a dream but rather as a need, an urgent need, for protection and defense of the Croatian nationality against the Hungarian domination.

In other Yugoslav countries this idea, with few exceptions, did not appear until the 20th century. In Serbia, for instance, the Yugoslav idea was unknown until the end of the last century. All that was said and taught about the Yugoslav program of Prince Mihajlo was in essence distorted and inaccurate. The Yugoslav idea sporadically appeared only in the first decade of this century and eventually came to the fore only after World War I broke out.

"This is the situation with the Yugoslav idea in Serbia. I think that this is not something that should be glossed over but that it should be explained to the young," says Professor Jankovic.

"Similar idealism exists," he continued, "in the presentation of formation of the Yugoslav state. In the text the matters are shown more or less as one harmonious development with the union as the objective. Not a word is said, of course, about the different fractions and clashes between the Serbian Government and the Yugoslav National Committee."

In Lieu of Conclusion

The clash involved two bourgeoisies which, as is well known, had hegemonistic aspirations already in the first years of the war. The leaders of the Yugoslav National Committee Supilo and Trumbic had views which were not materially different from those of Pasic, only with respect to the Slovenians and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

"Accordingly, this was not a matter of opposing ideologies clashing over opposing positions, rather it is a matter of different interests represented by these bourgeoisies in the name of their nationalities seeking not only their expansion but a hegemony. Under different conditions with different possibilities. Here is the difference," says Dr Jankovic.

Leafing through the above textbook--it is not without significance that his book has also for years been used outside of Serbia--we came across a few things which it is worthwhile to note.

The authors list as primary reasons for the nationalist phenomena in the "current phase of the building of socialist" in this country "the nationalist unfulfillment of individual peoples and nationalities..." What does this mean and to what does it pertain?

Nothing else but the "individual peoples and nationalities" which have not yet lived out the full course of their national lives, whose national awareness is, accordingly, young. For the Serbs this, naturally, does not apply because they are an old nation since they have "lived their life." For the above authors the "vigorous development of democracy, self-management and decentralization," which the nationalists have "abused" (sic) is one of the reasons for nationalism.

It is true that history is a teacher of life but it should not be a bad teacher.

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