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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL, AND MILITARY AFFAIRS
No. 1488

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ALBANIAN NATIONAL DAY HAILED

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 28 Nov 77 p 6 AU

[Editorial article: "On Albanian National Day"]

[Text] On this day we recollect our common traditions of the struggle against the Hitlerite occupier and for national and social liberation. The date, 29 November, which is Albania's National Day, commemorates the date the last Hitlerite bastion fell in that country. At the end of 1944, under the conditions created by the Soviet offensive and by the partisan actions in the Balkans, the Albanian national liberation forces achieved their ultimate success. Their heroic struggle under the leadership of the Communist Party brought forth freedom and opened the road to revolutionary social changes.

This historic breakthrough made it possible to radically rebuild the country. Before the war Albania was a symbol of backwardness. The absence of industry, primitive agriculture, semi-feudal social relations--all this paralyzed every possibility of development.

The post-liberation period produced profound changes. In 1946 the People's Republic was proclaimed. Decisions on the agrarian reform and on the nationalization of industry and the implementation of long-term economic plans mapped out the road of the structural changes of the economy.

Albania has rapidly achieved visible successes in making good its backwardness, often centuries-long. We have observed these achievements with joy contributing to them by economic cooperation and assistance. Precisely thanks to the fraternal assistance and support of the socialist countries, including especially the USSR, Albania has been able to undertake tasks of historic dimensions.

Common traditions of struggle and reconstruction are the basis of our sincerely friendly feelings for the Albanian people. It is precisely these feelings that add to our genuine satisfaction with which we are

observing Albanian achievements in the economy, the raising of living standards, the development of education--in whatever is progressive. We are pleased if [JESLI] Polish-Albanian economic cooperation scores favorable results. At the end of last year we signed another long-term agreement on the exchanges of goods with Albania for 1976-80.

These friendly feelings of ours prompt our unceasing desire for normalizing our relations with Albania. Such normalization would certainly be advantageous both for our two countries and for the cause of world socialism.

On their National Day--on the 33d anniversary of independence--we offer to the working people of Albania our cordial wishes for new successes in all areas of life.

CSO: 2600

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GIEREK SPEAKS AT DINNER IN ITALY

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Nov 77 p 2 AU

[Speech by Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, at dinner given on 28 November in Rome by Italian Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti: "Polish-Italian Relations Serve Well Our People and Consolidation of Peace"]

[Text] Thank you, Mr Premier, for the kind words addressed to Poland and the Polish people. They are for us one more confirmation of the traditionally friendly sentiments of the Italian people toward the Polish people. I would like to assure you that our people fully reciprocate these feelings.

I am visiting your beautiful country and eternal Rome with which are connected whole chapters of European history and culture, and with which are connected also many pages of the history of my people, and with true feelings. I would like at the same time to warmly thank you on behalf of my wife, for myself, and in the name of the persons accompanying us for the hospitable reception which we received here.

Shaped by the cultural, economic and political ties that reach deep into the past, the friendship between Poles and Italians is a lasting, always living and valuable quality. Its most outstanding traditions are linked with the love for common ideals and with the names of great Poles.

It is at Italian universities that Mikolaj Kopernik, Andrzej Frycz Modzrewski, Jan Kochanowski and many others whose works have become integral component parts of Polish and European culture received their education. Great Italian scientists and artists coming to Poland found there their second motherland.

We are linked also by the similarity of national destinies and common battles for independence--those more remote battles when our national hymn was written on Italian soil and Poles were fighting during the

Risorgimento "for your freedom and ours," and when Francesco Nullo fought in Poland together with the insurrectionists; and by what is contemporary with our generation, whose symbol is the Monte Cassino.

These beautiful traditions are a rich soil from which grow the present Polish-Italian relations which we are cultivating on the principles of peaceful coexistence.

Both our nations know well the price and value of peace. In its fight against Hitler's Reich for its existence Poland paid more than 6 million human lives, nearly 40 percent of its national wealth. With a super-human effort the Polish nation raised its motherland from the ruins, rebuilt its cities and villages, factories and universities. For more than 30 years our country has been on the path of a dynamic socioeconomic development, implementing the principles of justice in social and human relations, developing socialist democracy which assures for every citizen broad rights, access to the treasures of science and culture and the possibility of fulfilling his aspirations. The present years have brought for our nation a considerable progress in all these fields.

In remembering then our nation's tragic experience, multiplying the great achievements of the years of peaceful labor, and opening up prospects for further development, we are resolutely and actively participating in the consolidation of peace in Europe and the world.

Together with its socialist friends and allies, Poland is striving to consolidate detente. We advocate a full implementation of the Final Act of the historic Helsinki Conference, all its principles, decisions and recommendations. In this spirit Poland is participating in the current meeting in Belgrade, and toward this goal are aimed the initiatives proposed by Poland, whose aim is especially to intensify mutual trust and closer unity of the nations of Europe. My country is guided by these premises in expanding bilateral cooperation with all the countries with different systems.

I believe that consolidation of political detente with a military detente --and above all by stopping the arms race which continues to cast a dark shadow and a heavy economic burden on the life of the peoples of Europe and the world--is a matter of vital importance; hence, our deep satisfaction with the emerging progress of the Soviet-American talks on limiting strategic armaments and on other problems which are of such basic importance for peace; hence, our warm support for the momentous USSR initiatives proposed on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the October Revolution.

Poland has attached and continues to attach a special importance to preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons. We stand for the full implementation and universalization of the existing treaty on

nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, for intensifying control over the exchange of nuclear technology. Still valid are the proposals made by the socialist states for the signatory states of the Final Act to conclude an agreement undertaking not to be the first to use nuclear weapons against each other, for the members of the Warsaw Pact and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to conclude an agreement undertaking not to expand these alliances, or an agreement stopping the spread of a further division of Europe.

We are actively participating in the preparations for next year's special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament problems and for the convening of a world disarmament conference. We are taking a constructive part in the Vienna talks on reducing the armed forces and armaments in central Europe. We hope these talks bring us as soon as possible to a conclusion of an appropriate agreement which adheres to the principle of not diminishing the security of any of the parties.

We are pleased with the spread of the conviction that there is no sensible alternative to detente. It is necessary for this process to develop and become filled with concrete content. We support its expansion to other areas of the world, including the Mediterranean Sea area, which is of such great importance for peace in the world. We are for mutually advantageous cooperation and a continuing dialog between states with different political, economic and social systems, varied traditions and experiences; and for deepening mutual trust and for cooperation in solving the problems of the modern world. This is the only way toward a lasting peace in Europe and the world, the only way toward a successful future.

Socialist Poland today is a country that is highly developed and moving forward fast. During the last 33 years we have created and have been strengthening solid economic foundations to assure for our nation a better and fuller life. Close cooperation with the socialist countries serves well the implementation of our ambitious aims. We are linked also with other countries of the world by active cooperation relations.

Polish-Italian cooperation also is developing comprehensively and in the mutual interests. We noted during our talks today that we can be satisfied with what we have achieved to date. We value highly the contribution made by Italy in developing East-West relations, and particularly in economic cooperation which promotes to such an essential degree the improvement of relations on our continent. Italy belongs to the group of initiators of this cooperation among the Western states. We are convinced that Italians, with their considerable potential, their inherent dynamism and inventiveness, will continue to promote on an increasing scale a successful development of Europe.

In our talks we pointed out great possibilities which stem from the already existing links and from the economic and cultural potentials of our countries. We should expand our cooperation and program it in an even better way to give it a new impetus.

Polish-Italian relations serve well the interests of both nations. They are important also because of their international aspects. They are a substantial contribution to the cause of consolidating peace and security. For this reason, therefore, while cultivating the beautiful traditions we should also constantly look into the future and to act in such a way that our nations come to know each other better and our cooperation becomes increasingly more fruitful. I am deeply convinced that this would please both the Poles and the Italians, both our friendly nations, and also sympathetically inclined nations.

CSO: 2600

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CZCZ DAILY ANALYSES WORKING INITIATIVE IN POLAND

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Nov 77 p 6 AU

[Jan Lipavsky, Warsaw dispatch: "On the Aspects of Polish Initiative; Different and Yet the Same"]

[Summary] Recently Halina Szypulska of INTERPRESS recalled the article of an American journalist who, visiting Warsaw in 1946, stated that nowhere had he seen such determination to survive as here. I heard others say that then, 30 years ago, things were different; then there was more enthusiasm and readiness for sacrifice among the people. Yet others say that working enthusiasm now possibly lacks the ostentatiousness of those days but otherwise is still the same.

It is true, that now as in the past, the Poles do voluntary unpaid brigade work, this was clearly shown in September, the traditional month of common efforts, when millions of Poles of all age groups helped to build new communications and plants, to improve the appearance of towns or worked weekend shifts to produce goods for the domestic or foreign market.

"Nevertheless certain people keep remembering the glorious era of the shock-workers' movement, pioneers of socialist competition like miner Wincenty Pstrowski of the Jadwiga pit who produced three times the volume of coal stipulated by the norm in one shift. Then his challenge--'who will do more?' carried along hundreds of thousands who emulated him. And now? Some people think that the time of individual bold achievements is long past and will not return; others show that, with the growth of the economy, the concentration of industry and the transition to ever more complicated techniques, the individual performance is becoming increasingly subject to collective skill and work; quite apart from the fact that often technology itself does not allow one to overfulfill his norm whereas another is able to do so. The work of one person depends more and more on the work of another and so on. At the same time, however, there is nothing to restrict individual initiative. In Poland, too, this is primarily evidenced by the socialist labor brigades or the so-called rationalization teams in which technicians, scientific experts and workers cooperate."

There is another substantial fact in the changing development of working initiative and that is that the fundamental motivation of the party's program and its policy has remained the same.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

PEACE MOVEMENT CONSULTATIONS--The 2-day consultative meeting of representatives of the peace movements of the socialist countries closed in Prague today. The participants in the meeting--who included Romesh Chandra, chairman of the World Peace Council--held a comradely discussion, during which they exchanged experiences of the work of peace movements of the socialist countries and assessed questions connected with the participation of these movements in the activity of the world peace council. They paid particular attention to the further development of a broad international protest campaign against American plans for the production of the neutron bomb and for its deployment in Europe. The meeting also stressed the significance of the new initiatives of the USSR which are aiming at real progress in the endeavor for disarmament and its deepening in the political and military sphere. The representatives of the peace committees of the socialist countries expressed at their Prague Conference their determination further to continue in all ways to contribute to the implementation of the goals of the world peace movement. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 22 Nov 77 LD]

CSO: 2400

ALBANIA

'ZERI I POPULLIT' EDITORIAL DISCUSSES EUROCOMMUNISM

Tirana ATA in English 0945 GMT 4 Dec 77 LD

[Text] Tirana, 4 Dec, ATA--Today the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT publishes the editorial entitled: "'Eurocommunism' or Undisguised Revisionism." The text of the editorial follows:

One of the variants of present-day revisionism is that which is called "Eurocommunism." Its most established representatives are the Spanish, French and Italian revisionist parties. According to the meaning which its authors give it, "Eurocommunism" means communism of the developed capitalist countries of Western Europe. In reality this so-called communism has nothing in common with genuine communism.

In a well-known and always factual article entitled "Marxism and Revisionism," written in 1908, Lenin, explaining what revisionist policy is, wrote among other things:

"To define its stand from time to time, to adapt itself to the events of the day, to the turning points caused by small political events, to forget the vital interests of the proletariat and the fundamental features of the entire capitalist order, of the entire capitalist evolution, to sacrifice these vital interests for the sake of real or supposed benefits of the moment--this is the revisionist policy." And Lenin went on to add that, "Every more or less 'new' problem and every more or less unexpected turn in events--even if this turn changes the fundamental line of development by even the slightest degree, and for a very short time--will most certainly always be the cause of the birth of this or that variant of revisionism."

In short, "Eurocommunism" is nothing else but the birth of a new variant of revisionism envisaged some seventy years ago by Lenin. Thus, after the notorious Khrushchevite and Titoite variants, we are now witnessing the West European variant of revisionism. We must add that there are other variants of revisionism today too, but in this article we will deal with "Eurocommunism" and the "Eurocommunists."

Like all the other revisionists, the Eurocommunists, too, proceed from Khrushchev's notorious thesis on the peaceful transition to socialism. Not long ago, on the 13th of October, this year, one of the principal representatives of "Eurocommunism," the general secretary of the French revisionist party, George Marchais, states: "What did we decide at our last congress? (the 22nd congress) We decided to make simultaneously (bourgeois) democracy, freedom, in all its aspects, an instrument of our struggle for the transformation of society and the fundamental dimensions of the socialism we want for France. In short, the arch French revisionist wants to assure the bourgeoisie that his party has renounced the key issues of Marxism-Leninism--the proletarian revolution, the class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat."

This is what Berlinguer is doing in Italy and Carrillo in Spain for the bourgeoisie of their countries. But by giving assurances that they have renounced the class struggle, the revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat, they also give assurances, some in a disguised way and others openly, that they have renounced and rejected the entire doctrine of scientific socialism and have rejected not only Stalin but Lenin, Marx and Engels as well. Recently the Italian revisionists officially stated that they will remove all reference to Marxism-Leninism as the ideology of the party or as the basis of its policy, from all their party documents. In disguised terms this is also revealed by Marchais in the above mentioned statement when he says that: "We have reflected a great deal about our experience, about the reality and demands of a country like France. There is no question that we seek to replace the present-day privileged people with other privileged people, bureaucracy with another bureaucracy, one ruling party with another ruling party, providential men with other providential men." In these few phrases of Marchais one can find all the theses of the present-day revisionist merged into one, beginning from Djilas, Tito, Khrushchev and others. Here too, is not a very camouflaged frontal attack against Lenin and Stalin, because this is who he refers to when he says "other providential men," going so far as to place the great leaders of the world proletariat on a par with the so-called "providential men" whom the bourgeoisie of France and other Western countries invent according to the occasion and circumstances. Usually, the revisionists do not express their ideas so openly. They try to conceal the treachery toward the working class of the respective countries through empty words on the change of the situation, on democracy, freedom, etc. But, the Eurocommunists act somewhat differently. Thus, one of the three main "Eurocommunist" parties, that of Spain, came out openly with its theses, which are the real theses of this variant of revisionism. It did this through its general secretary, Santiago Carrillo, who in a book of his entitled "Eurocommunism and the State," and in a series of statements in the press, on the radio and television of the Western countries, posing as a theoretician, has tried to codify the theory and practice of Eurocommunism.

He reveals that the Eurocommunists are supporters and admirers of the bourgeois state, which they want to preserve intact, that they are supporters of that supranational state the capitalist countries of Western Europe are trying to create, the basis of which will be the Common Market.

In regard to Carrillo, and in the final account, in regard to Marchais and Berlinguer as well, just as with every revisionist, it is not a question of having to do with a theoretician but with a charlatan, who acts as a small time provincial advocate ready to take up the most base issues and defend them without hesitating before any falsifications. In his articles and statements he uses quotations from the texts of the great teachers of Marxism, events taken from international life, or administrative acts of different governments according to the requirements of the defence of his theses, interpreting them in the most arbitrary way.

Carrillo and his party are among the first of the European revisionists, or Eurocommunists, who publicly renounced the notion of the dictatorship of the proletariat, followed by Marchais and the French revisionist party.

"The capitalist state," says Carrillo, "is a reality. What are its actual characteristics? How must it be transformed? This is the problem of every revolution including the one we propose to realize through the democratic road, of many parliamentary parties." These few lines summarize the essence of all the preoccupation of the "theoretician." But feeling all the falsity of his position, understanding that this is an open, unscrupulous revision of Marxism-Leninism, the Spanish dwarf, defying all evidence, tries to convince the others that allegedly even the great classics of Marxism have constantly "revised" their doctrine and one another as well. And in connection with this, without turning a hair that they are out of place and out of context, Carrillo mentions here a quotation from Marx, in other places mentions Lenin haphazardly and, even Stalin, whom, though he calls a criminal, he also tries to make him his forerunner of the achievement of the transformation of the state through the parliamentary road. As proof of this the "Eurocommunist" falsifier reproduces a letter that the great man of the Soviet state had sent to the head of the Spanish government of the people's front, the socialist Largo Kabalero, at the time of the Spanish Civil War, in 1936. This frenzied anti-Stalinist does not understand that instead of proving his theses this letter reveals the great correctness of Stalin in relations with the other states, smashes to smithereens that mountain of calumnies of the Khrushchevites, Titoites, Eurocommunists, Trotskyites and many others on the alleged interferences, even plots of Stalin in the other countries.

To substantiate his assessment on the alleged changes in the structure and functions of the capitalist state and the "growing socialization of the capitalist economy," this theoretician of the Paris cafes and this great admirer of the bourgeois state utilises ludicrous arguments, such as for example, the gesture of the French Government to "provide" billions of francs compensation for the farmers and stockraisers affected by the 1975 draught, which, according to him, could never have occurred in the past. Here Carrillo means: You see how the state has changed? It is no longer the state of the capitalist bourgeoisie alone seeing that it helps the peasants in misfortune. In the past, too, for political or electoral needs of the moment, the French Government or other Western governments have distributed alms in the case of misfortunes, but it has never occurred to anyone to see in such acts a change in the nature of the bourgeois states. This is seen only by the renegades of the Carrillo, Marchais and Berlinguer type.

The present-day revisionists, from Tito to Khrushchev and others, based their attack against Marxism, against Leninism, on the attacks against Stalin, attacks which, as our party had long since warned, were nothing else but attacks against Leninism and would lead to the complete abandonment of his doctrine and that of Marx; whereas Carrillo openly attacks all and everything of Marxism-Leninism. This unscrupulous conspirer does not hesitate to immediately reject all the Marxist-Leninist theory on the classes and the class struggle, on the proletarian revolution and on the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat, as dogmas which are inapplicable in our time.

Gathering and repeating all the dreams and fantasies of the bourgeois politicians, theoreticians and publicists, the Eurocommunists claim--and Carrillo openly says--that the present-day proletariat is no longer that of the time of Marx, but has changed. The other classes of society have changed as well. They are no longer the classes Marx and Lenin have spoken about.

According to this renegade who represents the theses of the lumpen bourgeois intellectuals, it is not the proletariat itself which is the most progressive class of society, which fights and leads the struggle for socialism, but all the intelligentsia, which he puts on a par with the proletariat. And here Carrillo does nothing else but copies and repeats the well-known ultraopportunist thesis of French Revisionist philosopher, Garaudy.

Although 30 percent of the Spanish population works and lives in the countryside, the peasantry, who made such a great contribution in men in the Spanish Civil War, is not only considered as an ally of the proletariat, but this so-called theoretician completely ignores its existence. According to Carrillo all the classes are interested in society changing, and in order to achieve this the old society must be reformed and not overthrown.

After laying the fantastic premises that the state is no longer that of the time of Marx and Lenin and that the classes are no longer those of their time, Carrillo, together with the other Eurocommunists, arrives at the conclusion that now there is another way for the proletariat to seize power and build socialism.

Marx said that the class struggle inevitably leads to the dictatorship of the proletariat, and Lenin considered the dictatorship of the proletariat as the essential thing in the Marxist theory. The renegade Carrillo rejects this. He rejects the theory of the revolution, of the class struggle, of the seizure of power through violence. He rejects the role of the party of the proletariat and the leading role of the proletariat in the revolution. He turns back completely to the positions of social democracy of the twenties when the soundest and most revolutionary element broke away from it and created the communist parties and adhered to the Third International. Carrillo goes even further. He preaches changing society through the development of culture, turning the ideological apparatus of this state (the church, the university etc) in favour of the people.

The general secretary of the Spanish revisionist party commences the road to his Eurocommunist state from the alleys of the Catholic Church. According

to him, the church, the Vatican and the pope of Rome himself have changed, have evolved towards a more progressive society. And this is allegedly proved by the Second Vatican Council. The clerical hierarchy has allegedly commenced to doubt the possibilities of capitalism. Carrillo, this priest dignitary of Eurocommunism, as the French newspaper LE MONDE describes him in one of its latest issues, who unsparingly employs church terminology, shakes the hands of the clergymen who have "changed their dogmas." And after firmly shaking hands with them, he calls on the Eurocommunists to reject the dogmas (that is, Marxism-Leninism) so that they become more progressive than the church and the Vatican.

It is now a universally known fact and proved in inquiries published broadly by the Western press, that more and more believers are abandoning the churches of Western Europe, even in those areas which have been bastions of the church. In France, for example, since liberation to date, religious practice has declined to ten percent of the population. The situation is the same in Belgium and other countries. The church finds it difficult to recruit priests and has been forced to employ roving priests.

In the face of such a situation, the church plays all kinds of roles and does not stop for anything. It plays with the demagogy of the "worker priests," with the demagogy of the tiermindist current (the third world) of the church, but also with the conservative priests, as was the recent case with Bishop Lefevre, about whom a great fuss is being made. And precisely at such a difficult time for the Catholic Church, this bastion of capitalist reaction and of medieval obscurantism, it is being lent a helping hand by allies which it had never hoped for, the Carrillos, Berlinguers, Garaudys and the other Eurocommunists. One of the teachers of the theory of Santiago Carrillo, the French revisionist Garaudy, availing himself of a document of the bishops of France, enthusiastically pronounced himself in July this year for a "reciprocal fecundation between Christianity and Marxism." According to him, there is no irreconcilability between Christianity and Marxism, because the "communist movement now had lesser and lesser Stalinists and more and more Santiago Carrillos." After quoting the examples of the Spanish revisionist party in which Christians and even priests are accepted at all levels of the party leadership, Garaudy cries with exaltation: "Here is the future thought of for a long time; a great historic change to which the Christians as well as the Marxists will in an equal manner bring about new dimensions." Things cannot be said any clearer. The merging of Marxism with the Catholic religion, this is the aim of the Garaudys, this is what Berlinguer is implementing in Italy as he showed in the letter sent to the Bishop of Ovre. And this is what Santiago Carrillo and all the other Eurocommunists are trying to implement. The Catholic Church can and will have the right to one day make these people its saints.

When for the Eurocommunists, the church and the Vatican despite their 20th-century-long obscurantist and reactionary experience have changed as if by magic, the other ideological apparatus of capitalism has also long since changed for them. Education, for instance, says the Spanish renegade, has assumed a mass character and has brought about a true revolution in society.

According to him, this education has a popular and not aristocratic character as before. The class content of the school does not even exist for Carrillo. Here he sees nothing but the number of students. But here too, by merely taking into consideration the quantitative aspect of the question, he does not mention, although he cannot fail to know, that in the universities of all countries of Western Europe the number of the sons and daughters of worker origin does not exceed even 2 percent.

The schools and especially universities have been centers from where progressive and revolutionary ideas have always been spread, where progressive ideas have always clashed fiercely with the reactionary ones. Therefore, to confuse and paralyze the student youth, to lead it away from the working class, the bourgeoisie operates with its entire ideological apparatus, as well as with its servants, the Trotskyites, anarchists and especially the revisionist parties and their huge apparatus in Italy, France and Spain. Carrillo tries to elevate to a theory and justify theoretically this role of a servant of the revisionists.

Carrillo considers the family as another aspect of the ideological apparatus of the capitalist state, which according to him has changed and within which a struggle is being waged between children and parents. Rejecting the class struggle as a dogma, Carrillo embraces the ideas of the bourgeois sociologists and the American pseudothoretician Marcuse on the "conflict of generations." But the Spanish servant of the bourgeoisie goes even further. Claiming that the youth oppose the ideas of their parents and their dogmas, he means that the youth of today, the sons and daughters of the workers and the revolutionaries, the sons of those who fought and shed blood against fascism in Spain, they reject as a "dogma" the ideas and ideals of scientific communism.

Thus, according to Carrillo, by winning over the ideological apparatus of the bourgeoisie, we will move towards an even greater democracy and towards a state which will belong to all. But what will be done with the repressive apparatuses of the bourgeois state? Even this is not difficult for the "theoretician" of acrobatics. The police? In Italy it votes for the party of Berlinguer, he says. Why shouldn't it then vote in France for Marchais and in Spain for Carrillo and for Dolores Ibarurri? The Eurocommunists should accept without destroying the state apparatus, also the army, set up and armed by the bourgeoisie. The Eurocommunists should work for a democratic transformation of military mentality. But can this be achieved with the military castes created and educated over the centuries as the armed flank of the bourgeois state? Carrillo says, yes, and as an example of this he quotes the French Army, which according to him has been "democratized" following the war in Algeria, as is seen... in its regulations book from which he quotes at random.

Even the most conservative French newspaper, or a paid agent of the Deuxieme Bureau, would not dare to praise the French Army in such a manner.

The misfortune of the pseudotheories of the renegades of the working class is that the events give the lie to them before the ink has dried on the paper.

Thus at a time when Carrillo lauded to the sky the democratic transformation of the French Army, the French Government decided that the military regions and garrisons, contrary to the past, be extended over all the territory of metropolitan France. This extension of garrisons has to do with the concern of the French ruling circles to change the situation not only inside France, but also that which is called the south of Europe. To please the bourgeoisie and prove loyalty to it, the Italian and French Eurocommunists have gone so far as to justify NATO and the presence of the U.S. troops and bases in Western Europe.

With a road like this to go to socialism, Carrillo and all the other revisionists reject the role of the party, deny democratic centralism. As far as the party is concerned they have adopted the concept of the party of all the people from the Khrushchevite revisionists and have turned it into the concept of the pluralism of parties. For the economy, they have adopted the Titoite method of self-administration. And from the other revisionists, they have adopted the pluralism of cultures, the race of philosophical currents, religious currents, etc.

Within the framework of an article it is impossible to follow the "opinions" and "arguments" of Eurocommunists step by step which in all aspects expose and shed light on the whole treachery of the modern revisionists. But it is necessary to mention here the international environment of the state of the Eurocommunists and how Carrillo sees this environment. This environment is nothing else but an Atlantic environment. Carrillo and his party are in favor of the Common Market, NATO and Spain's membership in them. They are for the unification of Europe of the monopolies and trusts, presenting this, like the partisans of the "Theory of the Three Worlds" and the Social Democrats as "Europe of the peoples." All of them are for the so-called third international force, which is allegedly opposed to the two superpowers, but which in reality is only against the European proletariat and the peoples that it exploits, that is, for the big bourgeoisie and the big European capitalist monopolies. In this "strategy" the Eurocommunists and the advocates of the "Theory of the Three Worlds" have lined up on the same front and are fighting the same barricade. The Eurocommunists and other revisionists who may have different views on one or another question, come together on the essential point, they unite with the bourgeoisie and imperialism in struggle against the revolution and Marxism-Leninism.

"A United States of Europe in the conditions of capitalism," said Lenin, "is either impossible or reactionary. Of course," he said, "temporary agreements are possible between capitalists and between states. In this sense a United States of Europe, is possible as an agreement between the European capitalists.... But to what end? Only for the purpose of jointly suppressing socialism in Europe." The Marxist-Leninists do not and have never doubted that this is the aim of all the revisionists and all the renegades of Marxism-Leninism.

All these "opinions" publicly advertised by Carrillo with the shamelessness typical of all renegades, are not only his opinions, but also those of

Dolores Ibarurri and of the Spanish revisionists party. They are a mosaic of (?theories) of all those who have tried to revise the great and always triumphant doctrine of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. In Carrillo we see Bernstein, Kautsky, Browder, Tito, Khrushchev, Togliatti, his teachers in revisionism, Berlinguer and Marchaid, his comrades on the Eurocommunist road. In Carrillo we also see the influence of a series of so-called theories, such as those of Sartre, Marcuse, the present day European trotskyites and anarchists, mixed with the theories of the chiefs of Western social democracy, and especially with those of Leon Blum. In a book which has almost been forgotten "A l'Echelle Humaine" indicated 10 years before Khrushchev and 30 years before Carrillo the peaceful road to socialism, a road which even passed from the White House in Washington and the Vatican. The opinions of the Spanish renegade are nothing else but rubbish collected from the troughs of capitalism and revisionism and thrown into the book called "Eurocommunism and the State."

Eurocommunism emerged as a doctrine and was codified by Carrillo at a time when the Spanish bourgeoisie, that of the nine European community countries and the U.S. bourgeoisie together with the NATO and Common Market headquarters were in need of calming themselves for the transition which would take place in Francoist Spain. Terrified by the working class and the revolution, and haunted by the spectre of the Paris Commune even after more than 100 years the reactionaries are used to see the red colour everywhere, Carrillo is calming those down. Therefore, the representatives of the bourgeoisie have not spared their eulogies lavished on the Spanish "theoretician," who went even to the USA, so that the American capitalists could see and convince themselves that the Eurocommunists are very useful "gentlemen" and "businessmen," you can come to terms with.

But the representatives of world capitalism and imperialism are rejoicing a little early in expecting much more from him. It is true that Carrillo is one of the meanest agents of world capitalism, and as such he is the most worthless. His "theories" will not bring much profit to capitalism, because he exposes the pseudomarxism of the modern revisionists, tears the mask off them, reveals their real aims to the proletariat and the peoples who are fighting for social and national liberation.

This is precisely [word indistinct] in why the other revisionists, first and foremost the Soviet ones, are worried over Carrillo's sermons. This scum of the revisionist scum, not caring a farthing and unhesitatingly, dared to develop further and carry through to the end the theses of the Khrushchevite revisionists and in the first place the fundamental thesis of modern revisionism, namely, that of the peaceful transition to socialism, with which other theses are linked, such as that of the change of the nature of imperialism, of the world without arms and wars, of the party of the entire people and the state of the entire people.

From the very start the party of labour of Albania and Comrade Enver Hoxha showed that these theses of Khrushchev's were a great betrayal of Marxism-

Leninism, the cause of socialism and communism. Life has proved and is always proving our party right. It is proving that the revisionists are getting bogged down more and more deeply in the morass of opportunism and bourgeois degeneration.

The Khrushchev clique and following that of Brezhnev have tried to manoeuvre and avoid exposing all the cards of betrayal. And here now is Carrillo, their collaborator, exposing their aims, and openly showing which the new theses of the 20th congress are. This is not only a slap but a heavy blow at them as well, because, in order to hide their betrayal, the Khrushchevite revisionists stand in need of posing as Marxist-Leninists and still clinging to allegedly Leninist formulae. Shortly after the 20th congress the Italian arch-revisionist, Palmiro Togliatti, was the first to demand that the Soviet revisionists should advance at a fast pace on the road of their congress. But, under the new conditions, Carrillo is going even further than the spiritual father of the Eurocommunists. He analyses their theses one by one, the logic of these theses, and demands that they should be carried out to the letter. Carrillo tells the Soviet revisionists that the theses they put forward necessitate open rejection not only of Stalin, but also of Marx, Engels and Lenin and not only on one question, but on all of them as well. He says that the road of the October Revolution and together with it the dictatorship of the proletariat, the role of the party, the hegemonic role of the proletariat, must be rejected. He says that the entire Marxist-Leninist theory and treasure must be revised in every field, ideology, politics, economics. Carrillo says that peaceful coexistence and the peaceful road to socialism need the status quo not only in the field of international relations, not only the preservation of military pacts, alliances, economic groupings, but also the preservation of the status quo within every country, the preservation of the bourgeois state, its representative apparatuses and ideological apparatuses. He demands of the Soviet revisionists, the Titoites and others to grant full freedom to the "dissidents," to act so as to allow the pluralism of parties, cultures, philosophical trends, etc. He proceeds even further. He openly tells the Soviets that since they have rehabilitated so many traitors sentenced at the Moscow trials, they must not stop half way.

Since they have taken one step they must take the other: they must rehabilitate Trotsky. He is also bluntly telling the Soviets and the other revisionists that in as much as they receive huge credits from the U.S. imperialists, why then, the Spanish Eurocommunist state should not receive such credits? He also says many other things as well, which expose the Soviet revisionists badly. All this is too serious a thing for them, which scorches them like an iron. Therefore they began to reproach Carrillo, limiting their target of attack only on his book, and on one aspect of this book. Far from going into the essence of the matter, or dealing with what Carrillo demands of them and the other revisionists, the Soviet revisionists express only their regret that, in his book, Carrillo attacks Marx, Engels and Lenin. The Soviet revisionists are thus trying to avail themselves of the opportunity offered them by the publication of the book to pose as champions of the theory of Marx and Lenin, which they were the first to discard.

But the Soviet revisionists are worried over another question as well. Having abandoned Marxism-Leninism and betrayed the interests of the working class, having transformed the first state of workers and peasants into a social-imperialist bourgeois state, unwillingly and against their interests the Soviet revisionists opened the road to nationalist and centrifugal tendencies in all the revisionist parties and tendencies to rapprochement, groupings and meetings between various open or hidden revisionists. Hence, the "Euro-communist" parties, servants of the bourgeoisie of their respective countries, express and defend the interests of these bourgeoisie, which run contrary to the interests of the Soviet bourgeoisie. The Soviet revisionists thus suffered the same fate as the magician who let the devils out of the jar and could not call them together.

In his report to the 7th congress Comrade Enver Hoxha said: "The party of labour of Albania long ago said that modern revisionism, like the earlier revisionism of Bernstein and Kautsky, can never build that cohesion, that steel-like unity which only Marxism-Leninism, the scientific ideology of the working class, is in a position to do. Revisionism is synonymous with splits, lack of unity, chauvinism and anarchy. Our party was convinced that despite their slogans that they were 'independent,' 'sovereign' and 'capable' of applying the Marxist-Leninist theory in the conditions of their own countries, the revisionist parties would not only break away from the Soviet Union and the so-called 'socialist family,' but would become involved, as they have done, in irreconcilable conflicts with one another."

Carrillo's writings, stands and statements are worrying his comrades in Eurocommunism--Marchais, Berlinguer and their parties as well. While in August this year the Western press extensively published statements of the Spanish renegade in defence of Eurocommunism, Santiago Carrillo was attending a symposium on "Eurocommunism" in Crete, in which the chieftains of European social democracy, together with the revisionist Garaudy, who has been expelled from the French revisionist party, were taking part. With this participation in the symposium in Crete, Carrillo showed that there is no dividing line between Eurocommunism and Eurosocialism. This is unsavory for Marchais, because it denounces him in the eyes of the French working class which possesses a long and bitter experience of the treacherous role of the Socialist Party. It is well aware of Leon Blume's slogan that "the socialists are sincere administrators of the capitalist society," put into practice by the Socialist Party. It has also known the police dogs and the bullets of Jules Moch, the socialist home affairs minister in the postwar government in France.

As far as Berlinguer and the Italian revisionist party are concerned they have put into practice what Carrillo claims to have raised to theory and are continuing "the road to socialism" passing through the "historic compromise" with Christian democracy and the Vatican. The Italian revisionist party has concluded a joint agreement with the Christian Democrats and the other bourgeois parties, on which the program of the present government is based. At the same time, together with the other parties, it is striving to vest the police and the gendarmerie with emergency powers to control and spy on the citizens in the name of "defence of law and order."

They are integrating revisionism into capitalism, but it is not in their interest to act with clamour, to be reminded of the police of Rome is voting for them, which logically means that the Italian revisionist party collaborates with the police. Berlinguer and company have learned the method of "combination" from the bourgeoisie of their country and the church. Thus, they are for "combinations" and not for shouts that accompany the bullfighters in the Spanish arenas.

Carrillo's theorizing in the rag called "Eurocommunism and the State" and in his many statements shows up the scum and complete decay of modern revisionism, its great betrayal and complete passing into the lap of the bourgeoisie, imperialism and reaction, Carrillo, Marchais, Berlinguer and company, the revisionists of all [word indistinct] are insidious traitors and loyal lackeys of the bourgeoisie, who want to rescue it from its inevitable end. But present-day bourgeois and revisionist society is pregnant with revolution, which no force in the world can stop. This revolution is guided and will always be guided today and in the future, until its complete triumph throughout the world, by the immortal ideas of Marxism-Leninism alone. All the opposing ideas which try to revise our great, unerring and ever young theory, will end up like all the other theories on the garbage heap of history, together with those of the Eurocommunists which will end up here faster than all the others. They will remain only as filthy stains, which together with capitalism, imperialism and social-imperialism will be wiped off the face of the earth by the iron hand of the proletariat of the world which leads the revolution and is inspired by the triumphant doctrine of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin.

CSO: 2020

ALBANIA

NORWEGIAN MARXIST-LENINISTS SEND GREETINGS ON LIBERATION DAY

Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 6 Dec 77 AU

[Text] To the government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the AWP, Comrade Enver Hoxha: 29 November was the 33d anniversary of the liberation of Albania. This day is celebrated by all the oppressed people throughout the world because the liberation of Albania shows them the road to liberation.

The Albanian people were organized and led by the Communist Party, now the AWP, and they fought and won in the struggle against the two imperialist powers. As summarized in the history of the AWP, the struggle, the tactics and the strategy applied by the Albanian communists in that period contain important lessons for Marxist-Leninists throughout the whole world. The party created a united antifascist national front with all the patriotic forces led by the working class. At the same time, the party never neglected the struggle against the class enemy and reactionary forces in Albania.

When Albania was liberated from Italian and German fascism, the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha remained vigilant and rejected the efforts by the British and American imperialists to take away the fruits of the struggle by the Albanian people. Thus the Albanian Communist Party was in a position to achieve liberation from imperialism and fascism, thereby establishing the People's Republic of Albania and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Since 1944 the party and the Albanian people, tempered in unbreakable unity, have achieved one victory after another in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and in building socialism.

On this (?occasion), we congratulate you on behalf of the Marxist-Leninist Workers Communist Party of Norway and all the progressive and revolutionary people of our country.

We state that we will always defend the principles of Marxism-Leninism
(?in the revolutionary struggle) and that we will learn from the mag-
nificent victories achieved by the Albanian people and their party.

Long live the People's Socialist Republic of Albania!

Long live the AWP led by Comrade Enver Hoxha!

Long live Marxism-Leninism!

[Signed] The Politburo of the Central Committee of the Marxist-Leninist
Workers Communist Party of Norway

CSO: 2100

ALBANIA

FORMER CLERGY IMPEDES PROGRESS IN DIBER DISTRICT

Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 21 Oct 77 p 3

[Article by Hajdar Canameti: "It Must Never Be Thought We Have Nothing More to Do"]

[Text] The education of the new man with a sound Marxist-Leninist world outlook and with a high degree of socialist consciousness, freed from old norms and customs and from the mystic-religious dogmas that dazed and benumbed the energies, is undoubtedly the greatest work of the party. But this does not mean that the fight against backward customs and the remnants of religious ideology has come to an end and that "there is nothing to fight anymore," as some mistakenly think now and then. The party and Comrade Enver teach us that the eradication of the remnants of religious ideology from the consciences of men is a difficult and delicate job. They cannot be made to disappear immediately, by decrees and orders: it is a job requiring patience, alertness, tact and a high degree of revolutionary vigilance. Otherwise those remnants will raise their heads again. We have to do with an important aspect of the class struggle. A short time ago, in the Diber district, the mistaken opinion was created in some Front organizations that "the remnants of religious ideology are, after all, only remnants and we do not need to fight them anymore." But while they lulled themselves to sleep in this fashion, it came to pass that a child in one of the wards of the city of Peshkopi was heard to cry in the late hours of the evening: "The little stars have come out, the little stars have come out!", which was supposed to mean: "You who have fasted all day, it is time for you to eat bread, for the stars have come out in the sky." And there were many citizens who, in view of this fact, later shrugged their shoulders, saying: "How is it possible that we have in our ward people who fast, who keep Ramadan?" (!)

If you put problems "to sleep" this way, and do not fight or recognize the situation, you will necessarily shrug your shoulders when "something" happens to waken you from your sleep. Going around with the notion that "in my ward" or "in my village there are no open or masked manifestations of religious ideology," when there are in fact, means, above all, that you have lost your vigilance and are leaving the ground free for those

remnants to develop and become dangerous both for their bearers and for society. The child that we mentioned naturally does not know what religion is, what Ramadan and so forth are, but a bad weed has been planted in his conscience by some people who surround him, which, if not combated, will develop like the ivy that grows slowly until it occupies the whole tree and deprives it of sunlight. Let us not forget that this happened in the center of the city. It may be said that this is just one case and that, as happened in a good many cases, it can be classed among the "minor things," a "childish matter." Of course, this is a wholly mistaken "judgment." But where might this case have its roots? Hence, the evil must be headed off in time, and we should not wait until it happens and then say: "oh fellows, come, let us gather together and pass judgment on what has happened," as is occasionally done by some Front organizations and the presidency of those organizations.

Of course, the Front organizations in that district, as in many other fields and aspects, have done a great job in the fight against religious remnants too, and have achieved successes. This is still more evident if we bear in mind that religion in the past in the Diber district has been a great regressive force. There are whole years when the cases of manifestation of remnants of religious ideology are rare in many Front organizations, such as those of the Rec, Dardhe, Stebleve and other areas. The Front organizations in those areas are convinced by their own experience that when the fire is kept lit, those remnants are headed for extinction and when, on the contrary, the work flags, they raise their heads and become a base of support for the aims and activity of the class enemy. The party teaches us that the most dangerous enemy is the one that is forgotten. It is precisely because they thought this way and lowered their vigilance in some villages and areas of that district, as in Kalane e Dodes, and in the villages of Erebare and Vrenje, that there was a recent repetition of what had happened in the Selishte area some years ago, when some boys were circumcised and one died of tetanus, and his parent tried to conceal the truth in order to escape public opinion and punishment. In another village somebody slaughtered a ram on the foundations of the house which he was going to build "so that the house would always be lucky." This, then, is how far things go when vigilance is relaxed, when one lapses into self-complacency and does not work with people as one should to make also those who still harbor in their minds remnants of religious ideology aware of the futility and great damage that they cause.

The class enemy stimulates these remnants. The ex-hoja [Moslem teacher] of Krashnapoje village, Tahir Salkurti, had sworn, heavens knows how many times, that he was no longer what he had been, that he had given up preaching religious ideology once and for all, but he did so out of pure demagoguery to remove the attention of others from himself so that he would have his hands free to act. This recalls the people's proverbial expression that "the wolf changes his hair, but does not forget his vice." It is not the first time that such clergymen "without a turban," who behave as gently

as lambs, work on the sly to sustain belief in the god in the minds of unmolded persons, and who encourage the remnants of religious ideology in various forms. This means that, apart from the educational persuasive work with them, we should not leave them out of our sight, or exempt from our laws anyone who fails to mend his ways; our public opinion must strike hard just as it did at the ex-clergyman of Rrashnapoje. In any case, the above examples indicate poor work on the part of the Front organizations in which these manifestations occurred, the cadres and communists who are members of those organizations which have not always been knowledgeable about everything, have not worked as they should and, as they say, have waited for "smoke to come out" and then ask: "Where were we?", as those in the villages of Vrenj, Erebare and Kala e Dodes did. These matters must be looked at thoroughly and always in a party spirit. Those who are not prepared, who walk around in their sleep are taken by surprise. The revolution requires that we be exemplary, vigilant soldiers, at all times and in every respect. We must recognize the alien concepts and remnants that exist, the cultural level of people, especially their exponents, so that we can build a correct method of work and struggle to cleanse their consciences of those poisonous weeds. Work by leaps catches one and lets the other go. The underestimation of things, and, still more, the forgetting of them, as has been noted in those Front organizations, have serious consequences. The Front organizations in that district must also draw lessons from these cases and deepen their educational work with the masses so as to put a stop to such remnants and manifestations, which are alien meat and a source of incitement for many other evils.

10,002

CSO: 2100

SURVIVAL OF OLD MARRIAGE CUSTOMS DENOUNCED

Tirana PUNA in Albanian 14 Oct 77 p 3

[Article by Ndoc Logu: "Let Us Combat Backward Concepts on Weddings"]

[Text] Marriage is an important event not only in the life of the new couple, but also in that of the relatives of the boy and girl. It creates a new family whose well-being is in the interest of all of society. Therefore, since it is a solemn event, marriage is accompanied by beautiful ceremonies.

Our youth, enlightened by the teachings of the party and Comrade Enver, are more and more getting rid of all old norms of bourgeois and patriarchal morality, backward customs and concepts which are harmful for marriage and the family, while our youth are affirming the new norms of communist proletarian morality. Our young people become acquainted and fall in love while working. They get married on this sound basis. And today the marriage ceremony is different from that in the past. The new socialist wedding has preserved the best traditions of the past and enriched them with new elements in conformity with our socialist ideology.

Before Liberation, marriage by a matchmaker was slavery for the girl, while her parents ruined their house and entered into debt for their whole lives to provide the girl with a dowry and to make the wedding as extravagant as possible so that others would say: "So-and-so is a fine fellow. He really went all out in the wedding of a son or daughter!" Such harmful concepts, not rare at the time, have had consequences which were sometimes tragic.

In general our people, educated with the ideology of the party, have discarded these harmful, patriarchal and Anatolian concepts and actions. Nevertheless, we still notice weddings which recall the old ones, which have nothing in common with our norms and morals.

Someone said: "One gets married only once so let's have a wedding." This is true, let us have a wedding, let us sing, dance and make merry. But the beauty of the wedding is not found in the number of days of the wedding, in

the immeasurable expenses for liquor, meat, baklava, and so on. It is true that our material wellbeing has improved greatly, the family economic status has been strengthened and is different as night and day from that of the past; but is it necessary for us to incur all these excessive expenses, to spend all our income and savings on grapes and plums in one night? Eat salt with a meal but salt in moderation, as the folk saying goes.

But sometimes different things happen: one September day this year in the city of Lac a wedding was held which became renowned some time in advance because of the invitations and great preparations. This was also felt by the orchestra, which came specifically from Peshkopia some days earlier to begin the wedding. Every day, singing and dancing resounded in the house and the city echoed from the orchestra. And when the bride came it really began! The wedding guests assembled in front of the cultural palace; There were so many of them that a passerby might think that some artistic endeavor was being held there. A worker from the superphosphate factory said quite rightly: "The wedding of an individual and the disturbance of the whole city."

This wedding, which lasted almost a week (from Tuesday until Friday), makes one imagine that, judging by what it cost, it put the new couple and their parents in difficult straits.

"The mania to splurge," the petit-bourgeois concept of a large wedding to be talked about by everyone as an extraordinary wedding pushes these individuals into this. Besides the damage to the family, this wedding was also the cause of harm both to the wedding guests and to the enterprises where they work because for whole days afterwards they were absent from work, thus affecting the accomplishment of the plan or the tasks where they work. In addition, religious faith also reared its head in this wedding, according to which "The marriage of Moslems must take place without fail on Thursday." Do not these things show the shortcoming of the educational work of the trade unions and other mass organizations where this wedding took place?

In this sort of wedding the problem of gifts also arises. There is even a sort of competition as to who can give the most, something which is mistaken, harmful, and anachronistic for our time.

One day in October of this year two of my fellow passengers in a train (both teachers) carried on this conversation: "I expected you Sunday, why didn't you come?" "I was in a wedding." "Who got married?" "One of the guys" "You must have had fun." "You call it fun! I call it 500 new leks!" "Really? Why didn't you take a simple, symbolic gift? Respect is not measured by money." "Ah, you can say that, but what would the parents and bridegroom say! If the gift doesn't suit them, they hate you their whole life long." "That's very bad!"

The party has constantly demanded that we daily strengthen the struggle ever more against backward customs and vain religious beliefs, no matter how rarely we find them. If we allow them to rear their head, they grow and do us serious harm. We must work persistently against these bad things, by explaining simply and clearly to the workers the origin of these harmful concepts, the consequences which they bring, and the course of the fight against them. We will prove this great work with the successes which have been achieved in the understanding and implementing of the norms of communist proletarian morality in our social life.

CS0: 2100

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HONORS PREWAR PATRIOT

Remains of Patriot Returned

Tirana Domestic Services in Albanian 1900 GMT 3 Dec 77 AU

["Decision of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania on the Return to Albania of the Remains of Patriot Hasan Prishtina"]

[Text] Acting on the instructions of the AWP Central Committee regarding the appreciation of distinguished patriotic personalities, and taking into consideration the activity and contribution made by Hasan Prishtina to the national liberation and unity, and to the progress and democratization, of independent Albania, the Council of Ministers has decided:

1. To bring back to Albania the remains of distinguished patriot Hasan Prishtina.
2. To inter Hasan Prishtina's remains in the cemetery of martyrs of the period prior to the national liberation struggle in Kukes City.
3. To form a government commission to organize the official ceremonies in the cities of Tirana and Kukes under the chairmanship of Tefta Cami and the following members: Xhorxhi Robo, Anastas Kondo, Ndreko Rino, Omer Haxhia, Stefanaq Pollo, Bujar Hoxha, Ajet Haxhia, Abdurrahim Buza, Avni Zajmi and Miti Tona.

[Signed] Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers

Announcement of Prishtina's Interment

Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 3 Dec 77 AU

["Announcement of the Government Commission of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Appointed To Organize the Ceremony of Interment for Patriot Hasan Prishtina"]

[Text] On 6 December 1977, the coffin with the remains of distinguished patriot Hasan Prishtina will be placed in the hall of the Tirana District People's Council Executive Committee. The people of Tirana District will pay their respects on 6 December 1977 from 0830-1030 hours.

At 1100 hours on 6 December 1977, a memorial rally will be held in Scanderbeg Square and the coffin holding the remains of patriot Hasan Prishtina will then leave for Kukes City, where the interment is to take place.

On 7 December 1977, the coffin with Hasan Prishtina's remains will be placed in the hall of the Kukes District People's Council Executive Committee. The people of Kukes District will pay their respects on 7 December 1977 from 1000-1200 hours.

At 1230 hours on 7 December 1977 a memorial rally will be held.

The remains of distinguished patriot Hasan Prishtina will be interred in the martyrs' cemetery in Kukes City.

[Signed] Government Commission, 3 December 1977

CSO: 2100

BULGARIA

BULGARIAN-ETHIOPIAN COMMUNIQUE ON TODOROV VISIT

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Dec 77 pp 1, 5 AU

[Apparent text of joint communique on the visit of Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to the Socialist Republic of Ethiopia, signed on 2 December in Addis Ababa]

[Text] At the invitation of Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia, Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, paid a friendly visit to socialist Ethiopia from 30 November through 2 December 1977.

A talk was held between Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam and Comrade Stanko Todorov in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

The following officials participated in the talks on the Bulgarian side: Stamen Stamenov, minister of metallurgy and mineral resources; Nikolay Minchev, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Marko Markov, head of the chairman of the Council of Ministers' cabinet; Yordan Kirov, deputy head of the "Foreign Policy and International Relations" Department of the BCP Central Committee; Yordan Zvetanov, deputy minister of machine building; Dimitur Tekhov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to Ethiopia; Serafim Serafimov, ambassador and head of department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The following officials participated in the talks on the Ethiopian side: Fikre Selassie Wodgeress, member of the permanent committee and general secretary of the Provisional Military Administrative Council; Maj (Berhanu Bas), member of the permanent committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and chief of foreign relations; (Hailu Yemenu), deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, minister of foreign affairs; Izzedin Ali, minister of mines, energy and water resources; Zegeye Asfaw, minister of agriculture and forestry development; and Capt Haile Wolde Mariam, chief secretary of the Ministry of Defense.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria reported on our country's achievements in building a developed socialist society. It was pointed out that the rapid progress in the sectors of industry, agriculture, education and culture is due to the heroic efforts of all the Bulgarian people, under the leadership of the BCP, to the fraternal cooperation with the socialist countries and to the all-round assistance of the Soviet Union.

For his part, the chairman of the Provisional Administrative Military Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Socialist Ethiopia reported on the development of revolutionary changes in socialist Ethiopia, on the successes achieved and on the problems which are being resolved at the present stage of development. He dwelt in more detail on the situation existing in the country and upon the efforts of the Provisional Military Administrative Council to mobilize the nation's efforts to defeat the counterrevolution and to preserve the unity and territorial integrity of the country. Mengistu Haile Mariam expressed his high appreciation of the assistance given by the socialist countries at this moment which is of decisive importance for the revolution.

During the talks unanimity or similarity of views [between the two sides] was established in connection with a number of international problems. The importance of the progress of detente was stressed. The two sides expressed their readiness to support this process and to work for the transformation of this process into a durable, irreversible process. They think that contributions must be made to a wide implementation of the final Helsinki document and note the beneficial effect this document has on the consolidation of mutual trust, security and understanding among the European countries. The two sides appeal that the example of Helsinki should be followed also in other regions of the world.

The two sides stressed the necessity of effective disarmament measures in the purpose of achieving a universal and complete disarmament under efficient, international control. The two sides expressed themselves in support of the UN resolution on holding a UN session on the disarmament question and on convening a world disarmament conference.

The two sides noted the great importance of the struggles waged by the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America against imperialism, neo-colonialism and racism, for true national independence and they expressed their support and solidarity with these countries.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria supports the Ethiopian people's struggle against any attempt to interfere in the domestic affairs of Ethiopia. The People's Republic of Bulgaria condemns the aggression against the Ethiopian revolution as well as against the territorial integrity and unity of Ethiopia, from whatever side it may come. Bulgaria also denounces the conspiracy of the imperialists and Arab reactionaries against socialist Ethiopia and against the revolutionary changes in that country.

The two sides congratulate the Republic of Djibouti on the achievement of its independence and declare their readiness to contribute to the consolidation of its sovereignty and to the development of this republic along the path of democracy.

The two sides note with concern the development of the situation in southern Africa and expressed their support for the Namibian people's struggle for independence, according to the UN decisions, on the basis of full respect for the will of these people, whose recognized and legitimate representative is the South West African People's Liberation Organization (SWAPO).

The two sides stand in solidarity with the Zimbabwe people's just demand for immediate independence and they support all forms of struggle, including armed struggle, necessary to achieve this independence.

The two sides resolutely insist upon the liquidation of racial discrimination, oppression and terror, which are being forced upon the native population by the Republic of South Africa, and they declare themselves against the policy of Bantustanization as an attempt to perpetuate the apartheid system.

The positive role played by the OAU in the struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism and racism and for the consolidation of the independence of the African states was emphasized and support for this organization's efforts to strengthen peace and understanding among the peoples of Africa was expressed.

During the talk the state of bilateral relations was examined and satisfaction was expressed at the development of these relations. It was pointed out that the visit of Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, to Bulgaria in May 1977 and the talk he had with Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, gave a new impetus to the expansion and intensification of these relations.

Agreement was reached to hold the first session of the Bulgarian-Ethiopian Joint Committee on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation during the first quarter of 1978 in Sofia, at which specific agreements will be discussed and the respective, competent organs will be entrusted to sign these specific agreements for the implementation of jointly outlined projects in the sectors of industry and agriculture.

Confidence was expressed that the present visit will contribute to the further development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and those accompanying him expressed their pleasure at the warm and cordial reception accorded to the delegation by the people and by the leadership of socialist Ethiopia.

On behalf of Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Comrade Stanko Todorov renewed the invitation to Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, to pay an official and friendly visit to Bulgaria, at his convenience. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date of the visit will be set through diplomatic channels.

CSO: 2200

BULGARIA

TAKOV GREETES MPLA CONGRESS ON BEHALF OF BCP

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Dec 77 p 7 AU

[Report on BCP Central Committee's greetings message to the First MPLA Congress, read by Peko Takov, candidate member of BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of State Council, on 8 December in Luanda]

[Text] Luanda, 8 December 1977 (BTA): Comrade Peko Takov, candidate member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the State Council, today read the BCP Central Committee's greetings message to the First MPLA Congress. The message was greeted and accompanied by prolonged applause by the delegates.

The leader of the Bulgarian delegation stated as follows:

It is with particular joy that I fulfill the pleasant assignment of the BCP Central Committee and of Comrade Todo Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to greet you, the delegates to the First MPLA Congress, most cordially and personally. Through you, dear Comrade Agostinho Neto, the indomitable and respected leader of the Angolan revolution, I greet all members of the militant vanguard of the fraternal people of Angola, the vanguard tested in the struggle, as well as all working people of this free African land from Kabinda to Cunene.

The first high-ranking forum of the MPLA has rallied the enthusiasm of the selfless fighters for Angola, as well as the firm resolve of the working people in the People's Republic of Angola, to strengthen their people's government, so that they may increasingly direct the revolutionary upsurge of the Angolan people toward the building of a humanitarian society, a society in which social justice and progress prevail. This is the path promoted by the Great October Socialist Revolution, the glorious 60th anniversary which was celebrated by progressive mankind with deep gratitude and enthusiastic respect, as progressive mankind's own most glorious and greatest holiday.

The victory of the Great October Revolution marked the beginning of a powerful progress of the peoples against colonial slavery and imperialism, a progress which in many countries, including the countries of the African Continent, has developed into a struggle for a social system free of exploiters and exploited, a system where there are no oppressors and no oppressed people.

The revolutionary flame lit by the MPLA illuminated the victory of the Angolan patriots in the long years of hard and selfless struggle against five centuries of colonial slavery and the attempts of the forces of imperialism and racism against the people of Angola. Born in the ranks of the working masses, the people's movement indissolubly linked its indefatigable work in the struggle for the social liberation of the workers and peasants in the People's Republic of Angola to the struggle for the comprehensive social reorganization of their motherland. Imperialism and racism, as well as those who noisily advertise irreconcilability to colonialism in word, but in deed join the darkest forces of reaction in the struggle against the true patriots and fighters for social progress, tried to suppress the newly created, independent republic. The people of Angola, however, were victorious, the People's Republic of Angola took its worthy place in the ranks of the progressive African states and throughout the world.

Communists and all working people in the People's Republic of Bulgaria greet the revolutionary achievements of the people of Angola, which is a bright, new confirmation of the power represented by the invincible alliance of the three basic forces of justice existing on our planet: the worldwide socialist system, the international proletariat and the peoples' national liberation movement.

We are once more among you, in order to express once more the Bulgarian communists' profound respect for the contribution made by the MPLA and by the People's Republic of Angola, headed by comrade Agostinho Neto, the loyal son of the Angolan people, the outstanding leader of the African national liberation movement, the founder of the new democratic state, to the struggle against imperialist oppression, to the consolidation of the cohesion and unity of action of the progressive and revolutionary-democratic forces in Africa, to the liquidation of the last traces of colonialism, racism and apartheid, from the tortured African land once and for all, to peace and the social progress of the long-suffering African peoples.

In the joint struggle against colonialism and imperialism, relations of fraternal friendship and international solidarity were created between the BCP and the MPLA. These relations have become a solid basis for the constant expansion of cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Angola. As regards the consolidation of friendship between our two parties and countries, the comrades Agostinho Neto and Todor Zhivkov, our first party and state leaders, are making a particularly great contribution. We would like to assure you, dear Angolan comrades and

friends, that in their struggle for the consolidation of their national independence and revolutionary transformation, the Angolan people can continue to rely upon the BCP and socialist Bulgaria in the future.

The greetings message further points out our people's achievements under BCP leadership in 33 years of socialist construction.

We are convinced, the greetings message further states, that despite all imperialism's efforts to strengthen the last strongholds of colonialism and racism, the peoples in southern Africa will achieve their legitimate right to independence and self-determination. The Bulgarian communists and all working people in our country wholeheartedly declare themselves for an unconditional and full transfer of complete power to the people of Zimbabwe and for an immediate halt to the unlawful occupation of Namibia by the South African racists, for the liquidation of racist regimes, which are the disgrace of our times, and which represent a permanent threat to the independence of the African states, as well as to peace and security on this continent.

The tasks of the new stage are outlined in the MPLA Central Committee's profoundly significant report, based on a thorough Marxist-Leninist analysis, on the Angolan people's development along the path of the struggle for freedom, which was read by Comrade Agostinho Neto and which we listened to with great attention and interest. This will be the stage of creative work devoted to the establishment of conditions for the transition of the People's Republic of Angola to socialism--the greatest asset of the peoples on our planet. Owing to the vast scope of its decisions, the goals it has set and the importance of the documents it will adopt, the First MPLA Congress, the congress of the Angolan people's victorious national liberation revolution, will open a new page in the history of your country's heroic struggles.

We ardently greet the unanimous decision of your highest forum to create a vanguard party of the workers class in alliance with the working peasants and with the progressive intelligentsia in the People's Republic of Angola, a party which adopts as its banner the great ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the ideas tested in the struggles and in socialist construction. Together with you, we profoundly believe, that, equipped with the all-victorious, revolutionary theory of Marx, Engels and Lenin, your party will successfully lead the People's Republic of Angola toward a great goal--the construction of socialism on Angolan soil. We rejoice at the fact that your congress, the First MPLA Congress, the first congress of free Angola, has become a splendid and magnificent manifestation of proletarian internationalism and has set an example for many other peoples.

Having delivered the greetings address and accompanied by the applause of the delegates, Comrade Peko Takov presented to Agostinho Neto, chairman of the MPLA, the BCP Central Committee's gift to the congress--a red banner carrying the image of Georgi Dimitrov, the Great Bulgarian and outstanding internationalist.

BULGARIA

STANKO TODOROV TOASTS ZAMBIAN PREMIER AT OFFICIAL DINNER

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Nov 77 p 6 AU

[Apparent text of toast offered by Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, at an official dinner given by Mathias Chona, Zambian premier, on 27 November in Lusaka]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Chona, dear Zambian comrades, I thank you cordially for your invitation to visit Zambia, and for the warm hospitality of your beautiful and prospering country. This is yet another proof that distance is no obstacle to mutual respect and good friendship between people and nations.

Nature has blessed Zambia with a bounty and wealth which facilitate the natural striving of man to live in freedom and happiness. History, however, has not been so generous to you. Colonial domination and cruel exploitation for long years prevented the development of your country and offended the dignity and proud spirit of its sons.

Now your talented people, under the leadership of the United Party of National Independence, led by Kenneth Kaunda, your highly respected president and noted fighter for freedom, independence and progress in Africa, are with inspiration mobilizing their full energy for accelerating the process of economic and cultural development. We note that you have achieved gratifying successes, and wish you even greater successes.

Your young republic did not inherit security and peace on its borders. However, the qualities of a people appear and consolidate in the face of trials. Zambia accepted freely the historic mission of a front country, and turned into a frontal post of the freedom struggle in southern Africa. The effective assistance rendered by you to the apartheid victims, as well as your remarkable contribution to liberating the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, brought you the respect and gratitude of the friends of freedom throughout the world.

Solidarity with the national liberation movement has been a steady theme in the foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Our relations with the African peoples date from a time when their oppressed nations were looking for understanding and were in need of urgent moral and material support. That was an expression of our active internationalism. The inspirer of that policy was Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council, and a true friend of the struggling peoples of Africa. Now, when the greater part of the African continent has achieved its independence, this internationalist course of ours finds its natural continuation in establishing and developing active and beneficial relations with Africa's young states.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is now solving complex problems in building a developed socialist society. We are striving to combine harmoniously a developing socialism with a dynamic and material progress, as well as combine social justice with spiritual development. This is a transition toward the future, illuminated by the flame of the Great October Socialist Revolution. We march together with the Soviet Union, the first socialist state in the world. Thanks to the will and industriousness of our people, as well as our cooperation with the other countries of the socialist community, Bulgaria, which was one of the poorest and most retarded countries in Europe, has turned into a developed country following the victory of the 1944 socialist revolution.

Dear Zambian friends, we are living in a time when the most imperative task of humanity is the strengthening of world peace. The People's Republic of Bulgaria actively participates in efforts for developing security and cooperation in Europe and the world. We are making a concrete contribution to stabilizing the situation in the Balkans, a region which has been the hotbed of more than one war. Together with you, we are convinced that the process of detente must consolidate and turn into an irrevocable process. Therefore our two countries are greeting the efforts for stopping the fatal race for creating new means of mass destruction, and are supporting the initiative for convening a world conference on disarmament. Our views on one of the most dangerous conflicts--the Middle Eastern conflict--are also similar. Its solution must put an end to the tragedy of the Palestinian people and guarantee the security of all states in the area.

We regret the bloodshed in the Horn of Africa and demand its immediate stop. This can be achieved on the basis of OAU Charter provisions for preserving the territorial integrity of the member countries. A good will for solving all disputes by political means is necessary.

We both consider that the irrevocable right of Zimbabwe and Namibia to freedom and independence is unnegotiable. As for the choosing the means of struggle, this in our opinion depends on the concrete situation and the manner of their utilization. They must serve most effectively the cause of justice and the interest of the fighting peoples.

Comrade Chona, our two countries established diplomatic relations immediately after Zambia's independence was proclaimed in 1964. Our striving toward understanding and cooperation turned into a constant practice for our representatives in international organizations. Several agreements were signed and efforts for developing our mutual relations are continuing.

While far from underestimating what has been achieved, I nonetheless think that you will share my opinion that our mutual relations still do not correspond with the friendship of our peoples. We came to discuss and identify new forms of cooperation in the areas of economics, science, culture, communications and information. Allow me to express my conviction that our talks which started in such a promising way will cause the necessary impetus, and that our good feelings will be translated from friendship into action.

Allow me to propose a toast.

-To the health and happiness of President Kenneth Kaunda, the renowned figure of the African liberation movement,

-To the development and flourishing of cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Zambia,

-To the final victory over colonialism, neocolonialism and racism, to the full liberation of the African continent,

-To your health, comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers.

-To the health and happiness of all those attending.

CSO: 2200

BULGARIA

ZHIVKOV CONGRATULATES FINLAND'S KEKKONEN

Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 5 Dec 77 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, has sent a telegram to Urho Kekkonen, president of Finland, on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of Finland's independence. He conveys the most sincere greetings and best wishes to the friendly people of Finland. The telegram states:

"The prestige of your republic has grown along with the realistic foreign policy outlined by (name indistinct), the great son of the Finnish people, complemented, developed and perfected by you, a policy which has won the respect and trust of worldwide public opinion.

"Finland's contribution to the implementation of the CSCE is the most essential example of this realistic policy."

Comrade Todor Zhivkov further states as follows in his telegram: "History wished to link together the destinies of our two peoples by the participation of worthy sons of the Finnish people in the liberation of the Bulgarian people. Our people, who are currently celebrating the anniversary of their liberation from Ottoman oppression cherish as sacred the memory of the Finnish soldiers who perished 100 years ago.

"Now that our efforts are aimed at strengthening peace in Europe and throughout the world we are facing the obligation and responsibility of continuing to expand and intensify the traditional friendly relations between the Bulgarian and Finnish peoples," Comrade Todor Zhivkov stated.

"I am convinced that we have all necessary prerequisites for implementing this goal."

On the same occasion Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers has sent a telegram of greetings to Kalevi Sorsa, premier of the Republic of Finland.

CSO: 2200

BULGARIA

KARADZHOV CONVEYS GREETINGS TO AUSTRIAN CP CONGRESS

Sofia BTA Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1535 GMT 10 Dec 77 AU

[Report on BCP Central Committee greetings message to the 23d Austrian Communist Party [KPOE] Congress read by Stoyan Karadzhev, chairman of the BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission, in Vienna on 10 December]

[Text] Please allow me to convey to you, the delegates to the 23d KPOE Congress, to all of its members and sympathizers, fraternal and militant greetings from the BCP, its Central Committee, and first secretary of the BCP Central Committee Comrade Todor Zhivkov personally.

The communists of Georgi Dimitrov's motherland, along with all Bulgarian working people, are following very attentively the development of the KPOE-- a front-ranking detachment of the workers class and selfless defender of the [word indistinct] interests of the Austrian working people.

We heard with attention the KPOE accountability report read by the eminent figure of the communist and workers movement, Comrade Franz Muhri. We also enjoy the successes which your country has achieved in ideologically and organizationally consolidating its ranks and in expanding its influence on the workers class and the other strata of the population.

During the past few years the KPOE has accumulated great experience in political struggle. It energetically defends the vital interests of the working people and their social and democratic rights and privileges. It also voices its support for implementing a consistent policy of neutrality by the republic of Austria and for strengthening security and peace in Europe and throughout the world. The KPOE reveals the true causes for the crisis which has engulfed the capitalist society with a new vigor, points out the only true outcome of this crisis and struggles against transferring the burden of the crisis to the shoulders of the working people.

Experience shows--as was stated in the accountability report of your Central Committee--that the struggle of a communist party to achieve its goals can be successful only when it carries out a class policy based on the behests

of Marx, Engels and Lenin and of proletarian internationalism, and when the specific peculiarities are correctly coordinated with the general laws, national interests, and international duty.

A manifestation of true international brotherhood and guarantee for any future successes are the KPOE fraternal relations with the CPSU, the BCP and the other communist parties of the socialist communist countries, as well as constant solidarity with the workers class of the capitalist world and with its vanguard--the communist parties--in waging constant class struggle against the offensive of the monopolies and the policy of the big bourgeoisie. A guarantee for your future successes also is the solidarity with the peoples struggling for national independence and social progress as well as the active struggle to consolidate the process of detente and disarmament and to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the international communist and workers movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The greetings message further emphasizes the Bulgarian successes in fulfilling the 11th BCP Congress decisions on building a developed socialist society. It is without a doubt, the greetings message continues, that our successes realistically contribute to proving more convincingly the superiority of the socialist social system over capitalism, to making socialism become a vital meaning and magnificent historical aspiration for the millions of working people in the capitalist and developing countries.

Some positive changes have occurred in the international situation during the past few years. The main and determining trend in international relations now is the process of detente and the consolidation of the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems. The influence of the communist parties in the capitalist countries is becoming more and more consolidated. The forces of peace, democracy and socialism are gaining further ground. The greatest contribution to this positive change in international relations was made by the socialist community states, and primarily by the Soviet Union, which are following a consistent and active peaceful foreign policy.

The international problems can and must be solved only on the basis of detente, peace, security and cooperation among the peoples. The process of detente is decisively contributing to strengthening the solidarity and unity of action of the three revolutionary forces of our times--real socialism, the international communist and workers movement and the national liberation movement.

Being a loyal detachment of the international communist and workers movement, following the behests of Georgi Dimitrov and firmly and consistently struggling to strengthen the unity of this movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, we decisively condemn all attempts to break the unity of our movement, for the purpose of which also serves

the hostile anticommunist and anti-Soviet propaganda kindled by the most reactionary circles in certain capitalist countries. In its activity to further strengthen the international unity of the communists, our party adheres to the principles and ideas laid down in the final document of the Berlin Conference of the European Communist and Workers Parties.

We are pleased that the Bulgarian and Austrian communists have been rallied by ties of militant and proletarian solidarity. This communist friendship, tested with time, and the constantly strengthening relations between our parties, has been inspired by the great ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin. The force of these ideas is a guarantee for the permanence of the relations of fraternal cooperation between the BCP and the KPOE.

CSO: 2200

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

UN DELEGATE VEJVODA INTERVIEWED ON DISARMAMENT DEBATES

Prague CTK in English 0936 GMT 25 Nov 77 LD

[Text] New York, Nov 25, CETEKA correspondent--The 32nd UN General Assembly has confirmed again that the effort for detente is linked up with the solution of the disarmament problem, Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Milos Vojvoda told CETEKA last night.

Milos Vojvoda, head of the Czechoslovak delegation to the 32nd UN General Assembly, granted the interview at the end of a session of the Political and Security Committee on Disarmament.

The General Assembly has shown once more that the socialist countries are the motive power of the disarmament effort. The new Soviet proposals, included in Leonid Brezhnev's speech at the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, also testified to this fact, and were reflected in deliberations on a nuclear weapons test ban. The influence of these proposals was apparent from the fact that after many years, a joint resolution was adopted at the tripartite Soviet-U.S.-British talks now held in Geneva.

It need be stressed that the General Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution calling for a world conference on disarmament, which could be of key significance for further progress in disarmament, Milos Vojvoda said.

Czechoslovakia was the co-author of several resolutions, and its constructive approach to disarmament at the General Assembly had positive response and contributed to a number of positive results in the solution of this issue, Milos Vojvoda continued.

The adoption of as many disarmament agreements as possible requires political decisions from all governments, conducive to the application of positive results in practice. The capitalist states are still marking time in many respects, while the socialist countries come forward with proposals which do not always have adequate response.

This is an ineffective and dangerous approach and the Czechoslovak delegation has drawn attention to this fact in its speeches, the disarmament deliberations are also harmed by the negative attitude of the Chinese People's Republic to all proposals tabled on the issue. China, as a Security Council member, should know that it will not shrink from responsibility by being absent from voting on resolutions, or voting against them, Milos Vejvoda said.

CSO: 2020

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

DISSIDENT ART BIENNALE IN VENICE DRAWS CRITICISM

Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 17 Nov 77 p 5 AU

[Unsigned article: "Venice: Primitively Fabricated Provocation"]

[Text] This year's "Art Biennale" that opened on 15 November in Venice has evoked sharp protests both in Italy and abroad. In fact it has nothing in common with the original idea of this annual forum, which should be a fruitful international review of the contemporary trends in the film, scenic and graphic arts.

Quite in the spirit of the escalated anticommunist campaign in the West, the trend-setting organizers of the biennale pushed through "the cultural creations of dissidents from East Europe" as this year's theme and invited a number of compromised refugees from the socialist countries to Venice.

They disregarded the criticism coming from many countries, as well as the resistance of the realistically-minded members of the biennale's preparatory committee itself. Professor F. Bratto, member of the preparatory committee, unambiguously declared that this entire dubious undertaking is a front for a gross and primitively fabricated political provocation; he emphatically rebuked the chairman of the biennale for deciding quite arbitrarily on the content of this year's biennale without consulting the other biennale bodies. Another member of the preparatory committee, Adriano Seroni, spoke in a similar vein in his talk with journalists.

The extraordinary reservations of the Italian and other Western press were evoked particularly by the criteria followed by this year's biennale organizers when selecting the work to be exhibited. Even those Italian papers that definitely do not sympathize with the left wing have stated that many of these creations have nothing in common with art.

The mayor of Rome, G. Argan, a recognized art historian, the Italian painter R. Gutusso and others also criticized the dubious quality of the exhibited "artistic masterpieces." They stated unanimously that this year's biennale was miles from its traditional mission.

It is sufficient to recall that in 1974 the motto of the Venice Biennale was "for democratic and antifascist art" in order to realize how far away the organizers of this year's version are from the original mission of this forum. Undoubtedly their aim is not to acquaint the public with artistic creations from the socialist countries, but to actively contribute to the slanderous campaign against these countries.

The provocative anticommunist character of this year's Venice biennale was also pointed out by the declaration of 13 well-known Soviet film directors and other film artists, including S. Bondarchuk, A. Mikhalkov-Konchalovskiy, G. Panfilov and G. Chukhrai. The declaration stresses: Up to now Soviet cinematography has always taken part in the Venetian film art reviews, since it considered them important for the cooperation of creative workers from all over the world. However, the themes of the 1977 biennale absolutely contradict the spirit of detente and cooperation; the organizers' aim is to change this significant artistic forum into an undignified political farce, aimed against the socialist countries.

CSO: 2400

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SLOVAK DAILY REPORTS ROUNDTABLE ON NEUTRON BOMB

Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Nov 77 p 6 AU

[Roundtable discussion with Frantisek Hatala, assistant professor, doctor of philosophy and pedagog; Peter Bartak, doctor of philosophy and philosopher; Lt Col Milan Vaigl, engineer; and Frantisek Spurny, party worker, conducted by V. Daubner: "We Have Asked the Experts: Why Are We Fighting the Neutron Bomb?"--place, date of discussion not given]

[Excerpt] F. Hatala: I would like to stress that Z. Brzezinski, theoretician, professor at Columbia University and director of the Institute on Communist Affairs, has now become a full-fledged politician with extensive powers. His concepts are now being implemented in all-out politics. In the past we unmasked him and criticized his theoretical stands and philosophical platforms, and the class roots of his opinions. We conducted an ideological battle against him. But now we must also unmask the practical danger, in terms of power, which follows from his opinions.

M. Vaigl: The imperialist, reactionary, militarist and revanchist circles are striving to stop the present positive development in international relations and to revert it back to general tension. For instance the extensive campaign for the introduction of the neutron bomb into the arsenals is a classic example of the way they want to "create conditions" for negotiations with the socialist states from the positions of strength.

M. Vaigl: The economic, technical and scientific potential of the socialist countries, and the Soviet Union in particular, makes it possible to produce in a short time not only all and any weapon of this kind, but effective means against it. But the essence of socialism is the longing and practical activity for peace, for peaceful construction. Our armies are not preparing for an aggressive attack, but for the defense of everything won by the workers class under the leadership of communist and workers parties. And also, were we to start producing such weapons...that would be surely a further enhancing of the arms race.

F. Hatala: We have stated that it is no extraordinary problem for the scientific institutes and production enterprises of the Soviet Union and the

socialist countries to produce a neutron bomb. This, however, is not the road we follow. When we speak of peace, we are in earnest and we proceed accordingly.

And when we speak of defense, we understand it in its whole breadth. The defense of the socialist community--and this we stress--lies in its economic strength, in stability, in the citizens' satisfaction, and then in the moral and political unity of the socialist camp. And finally, of course in the strength, training level, preparedness and moral state of the armed forces. And here the significant role is played by the Warsaw Pact, which is the defense community of the socialist countries.

P. Bartak: The fight against the neutron bomb, against its introduction into production is becoming a fight not only against this specific weapon, but simultaneously a fight against feverish armament. Should the reactionary forces nevertheless push through the production of the neutron weapon, this would have very negative consequences. The endeavors of the NATO command to equip its armies with this weapon would probably be materialized. Like the cruise missiles, the neutron weapon is also not considered to be a strategic weapon by the United States and thus the existing or new agreements on the limitation of strategic arms would not apply to these weapons. Even many internal American restrictions would not apply.

P. Bartak: This claim of the American President and of certain other experts [that the neutron bomb is a tactical weapon] is based on certain technical features of the neutron bomb. If we add to this the possibilities of miniaturizing the neutron charges, for instance for artillery grenades and so forth, then a nonexpert can really see that it is a kind of "improved" tactical weapon.

As for our answer, it could be: "Let them but try, they will get an apt response!" Such an answer from us is possible; but it is not the best and safest solution. Because the reactionary, militarist circles in the West are just waiting for such an answer, in order to be able to start new arms races, a new feverish armament, and thus to increase their profits.

There is yet another solution--and in my opinion the only sensible one: to prevent the production of these destructive weapons, and thus to exclude the possibility of yet another level of the increase of war expenditures, the development of new kinds of mass lethal weapons. That is exactly why we are waging such an extensive campaign against the neutron bomb, that is why the progressive forces of the world are rousing the public opinion against the plans of the Pentagon and the NATO command; that is exactly why they are supporting the peace policy and the proposals of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries.

CSO: 2400

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SLOVAK DAILY CRITICIZES SADAT'S JOURNEY TO ISRAEL

Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 22 Nov 77 p 5 AU

[Commentary by Dr Dusan Harustiak: "A. Sadat at Variance With the Will of the Arab People; Capitulationist Step"]

[Text] The past few days have again provided clear evidence of the class substance of the Middle East conflict. At the same time they revealed the need for firm unity among all democratic and revolutionary forces in the Arab world, fighting against the imperialist and Zionist aggression.

The visit of Anwar al-Sadat in Zionist Israel on 19-21 November comes as no surprise to an interested observer of Middle East events. Al-Sadat, who has found himself with his whole anti-imperialist policy in isolation in the context of the Arab world and of the progressive movement on the whole, took this step not, as he said in the Egyptian Parliament, because he wanted to exhaust every last opportunity, even "personal contact with the Israel leaders," but because he is an obedient executor of the will of imperialism. Thus he betrayed not only his own people but the objectives of the Arab revolution and Arab unity, as the democratic Arab press and the progressive press of the other countries, on the whole, point out.

Al-Sadat mentioned not one single word in the Israeli parliament about the PLO as the sole fully authorized representative of the Arab Palestinian nation, whose status is recognized not only by all Arab states, as is anchored in the documents of the Rabat conference of the heads of Arab states--members of the Arab League, but also by the United Nations on the basis of the well-known resolution of the UN General Assembly of 22 November 1974. Al-Sadat's speech in the Israeli Knesset was at the same time evidence that the present Egyptian president has also abandoned other principles adopted at Arab summits, and acted at variance with the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and of the Security Council on the settlement of the conflict in this part of the world. The naivete with which he appeared before the Knesset, and the frightened presentation of the demand that Israel withdraw its troops from the occupied territories and grant the Arab people of Palestine the right to their country, are right in character for him. Replying to his speech, Menachem Begin

repeated--as could have undoubtedly been expected--the hard position of Zionism and of the Tel Aviv government as regards the occupation and the annexation of the Arab territories, as well as the disagreement with the creation of a Palestinian state. Literally with derisiveness and his typical impudence and arrogance [Begin] claimed that Israel has a "historical right" to these territories, and that what is involved here are not occupied, but liberated, territories. Al-Sadat certainly must have been aware of this position in advance. Zionism will not relinquish these territories voluntarily, just as imperialism will not surrender its positions.

However, the Egyptian leader was interested rather in coming to an agreement with the Tel Aviv Government on new accords, and with this separate action also in postponing the possibility of holding the Geneva conference on the Middle East.

The proponents of the Israeli official policy, which hopes that the al-Sadat visit will smash Arab unity completely and lead to a separate Egyptian-Israeli settlement, certainly welcomed A. al-Sadat with enthusiasm. Contrary to this, it is clear from the statement of the eighth plenary session of the Israeli Communist Party Central Committee that the al-Sadat journey to Jerusalem in no way contributes, but on the contrary harms, the efforts for a just settlement of the Middle East conflict. Israeli communists and other progressive forces are warning against illusions which would be created by the ostentatious "performance" in Jerusalem. It serves only the plans of the reaction.

The Palestinian National Liberation Movement and the progressive circles in all Arab states have been correctly reminding us that the al-Sadat visit was made in full coordination with imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist states have assumed a very clear, uncompromising position in this matter; Israel must withdraw from the occupied territories and the Arab Palestinian nations must have an opportunity to create their own state in Palestine. The smoothest path to this is the Geneva Peace Conference. The Middle East conflict cannot be resolved by any separate negotiations, and especially not without PLO participation.

CSO: 2400

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

KORCAK ADDRESSES CZECH PRODUCTION COOPERATIVES CONGRESS

Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 25 Nov 77 LD

[Excerpt] The third congress of the Czech Union of Production Cooperatives continues at the Municipal House in Prague today with a debate. The head of the delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the government and the Czech National Front, Josef Korcak, member of the party Central Committee Presidium and Czech premier, highly valued the significance of the production cooperative movement, its irreplaceable role and the wide scope of its activities in implementing the conclusions of the 15th party congress. He stressed that the significance of the cooperatives' work cannot be measured simply by economic indicators. The manufacture of minor items so necessary for everyday life, and also repairs, play an important role in satisfying the needs of the population and insuring a contented life for our people which is a primary political matter for our Communist Party and socialist state.

Comrade Korcak recalled that the application and fulfillment of the conclusions of the seventh session of the party Central Committee placed challenging tasks before everyone, starting with ministers right down to work teams and workers in cooperative establishments. These will have to be tackled, and it is up to every responsible worker to contribute his utmost toward their implementation.

This applies in particular to satisfying people's needs in the required variety and quality. The decisive task is to make sure that goods reach, not just stores and shelves but homes as well and that they then contribute toward making people satisfied. This is why maximum attention must be given to services, and this is precisely a sphere in which a great deal can be done rapidly and often without exceptional expenditure. The important thing is to make sure that the growing number of automobiles, electrical appliances and household items really serve people and are not put out of service owing to the inadequate capacity or bad quality and inflexibility of repair shops. Comrade Korcak stressed the importance of the human factor in raising the quality of services and pointed out that the development of socialist competition is a good way of increasing their standards.

CSO: 2400

CZECH DAILY: ABSOLUTELY NO NEED TO HOARD SPICES

Prague PRACE in Czech 19 Nov 77 p 4 AU

[Article by M. Rubesova: "Priceless Spices"]

[Summary] In a few days we will enter the last month of the year and begin thinking about buying Christmas presents.

But shops were already full of customers at the end October, although the "presents" they were buying would certainly not delight their children. "Pepper, salt, paprika, majoram, tea and even sugar and coffee, rice and yeast...without ivy and ribbons, but to make up for it 10, 20 packets!

"How did it all start? No one will ever find out. And why? To this we can all give the same answer: to cause malicious joy to the 'well-informed' ones who are still obviously unhappy over the fact that the economy of our socialist country, albeit in more complex circumstances, has been developing and creating the necessary prerequisites for raising the standard of living."

Sure we have problems--but they are mainly in the lack of manpower. [Retail] trade has been trying to solve them and fight them. Moreover, and unfortunately, it sometimes has to fight the stupidity of some people as well.

Since hardly anyone has an airconditioned storeroom at home, those products "guaranteed in short supply" will be mostly stored in a handy place--that is, in a warm, humid and steamy place--and as a consequence salt will get wet and go as hard as stone, and the same will happen to the spices, which, moreover, will lose their aroma. As far as the other kinds of products are concerned, I do not think I have to add much there, either. A considerable part of these purchases will be thrown out, and retail trade will get the blame. All this represents a loss to the trade and to us as well. The trade does not plan on such buying sprees, and has no reason to do so; after all, there are enough goods in the packaging plants.

And here are a few figures: in one single day--16 November--a total of 47 tons of spices were delivered to shops in the Czech lands, although the usual

daily sales are about 4 tons. In one single week, in a city of 360,000 inhabitants, we sold 21 railroad cars of salt when 10 a month are usually enough.

It is understandable that one cannot cope with this rush, particularly in these days when the employees of the packaging plants are busy packaging nuts, raisins, almonds, dates, figs, coconuts, peanuts and other delicacies which arrived from abroad in quantities larger than in the past years.

J. Pospisil, general director of the Food Trade Center, said at a press conference recently that there will be more turkeys, fresh water fish, cocoa and rum on the market in the Czech lands than last year.

The dish with the Christmas sweets will be on the table as usual--after all there are enough spices; the stocks are adequate for almost all of next year. There is only one thing, the most priceless one, that the trade does not have in stock: understanding and consideration.

CSO: 2400

SLOVAK DAILY INVESTIGATES REASONS FOR HOARDING

Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 22 Nov 77 pp 1, 7 AU

[Article by Gabriela Belanova: "Spices and Salt More Priceless Than Gold?"]

[Text] The asphalted city streets have filled with hurrying people. It is 1600 hours, the end of working time, the busiest time in the shops. The "Teta" food supermarket in Bratislava seems to be caught in a tarantella, the Italian dance that is full of temperament, full of the lively movement of feet.

I queued up according to the unwritten rule among those waiting for shopping baskets. Step by step, meter by meter we moved slowly forward. In one hand I had my shopping basket, in the other a pad of paper and a pen. Inquisitiveness? Rather an effort to comprehend the doings of others, to make a diagnosis and to come to the root of the matter. Symptoms? Empty shelves [which formerly held] spices, majoram, salt, paprika!!

I hear the customers just behind me, confiding their troubles to one another really loudly.

"Even salt is no longer available. Well, will you ever understand people's behavior? Recently they bought out sugar and now they do not even look at it."

I took courage and joined the discussion. What do they think is the reason for the brainless and unnecessary panic which has infected the people?

Anna Gazikova, an elderly lady who lives in Dostojevskeho Rad street in Beet Slava: "I cannot understand people who have succumbed to the panic to buy large quantities of spices, majoram, salt...nor can I understand those who have been spreading rumors about the prices of these products being increased. In my opinion those who do this are people who want to weaken the faith of others. It is a great pity that many let themselves be carried away; they are causing harm to themselves as well as to others."

A pleasant young man put his purchase in front of the cashier. Beside the other foodstuffs--10 packets of hot paprika. Someone from the queue shouted: "Why do you need so much paprika?" Surprised, he turned around, but did not answer. Without revealing his name, so that the others would not hear, he whispered to me: "My wife has said that there are supposed to be no spices, so, at least paprika...."

I stared at the empty shelves with surprise. The talk had become reality. There were no spices or marjoram. "Do you have any salt?" I asked a sales-girl. A curt: "No."

I tried other shops. Do you have any? The answers in the shops in Francisci Street, in the Street of the Czechoslovak Army, in Dunajska, Fucikova and other streets was the same: "No, we don't."

In the asphalt streets around me people are in a hurry. It is 1800 hours. In some households they are already sitting down to dinner. Without salt, without taste...? Where they have not stocked up recently, yes. Just as in the fairy tale, "salt more priceless than gold." Also here the evil sorcerers are known...there is no reason to name them. But because of them, the goods we seek are really not available. Wait a while, perhaps in a few days a neighbor or acquaintance will offer to sell you salt or spices which he has bought unnecessarily, and is now trying to stop from going bad.

CSO: 2400

ETHIOPIAN REVOLUTION ADVANCING--Bratislava, 1 Dec CETEKA--Establishment of a party of the working class and strengthening of all Marxist-Leninist groups in the struggle against reactionaries at home and abroad are the most important tasks in present-day revolutionary process in Ethiopia, Slovak PRAVDA points out today. The formation of a Marxist-Leninist party will represent "A new landmark of the Ethiopian revolution...which will thus be led by a party with a clear political program and the ability to solve all tactical and strategic tasks on a scientific basis." "Ethiopia, which as Organization of African Unity headquarters became a crossroads of African diplomacy, is discarding the ideological sediment of bourgeois propaganda, solving on a class basis its existential problems, and in the interests of the country's unity repulsing the enemy both inside and on its northern and eastern border...in the conditions of a siege it is laying the foundations of its future progressive political system. The revolution, that imperialism attempts to stifle, is making advances," PRAVDA writes. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 0800 GMT 1 Dec 77 LD]

KORCAK ADDRESSES PARTY MEETING--The participants in the discussion held at today's plenary session of the Prague CPCZ City Committee expressed in their contributions the conviction that Prague production organizations will fulfill production tasks laid down for this year and that they will exceed them in some directions. The participants in the discussion pointed out a number of reservations and also spoke about the low standards of management, which is often confined by the boundaries of enterprises and does not take into account all-social interests. Josef Korcak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Czech premier, dealt in his address with the main problems of our capital city, where 11 percent of industrial production is concentrated. He stressed that the process of investment development, above all in the sphere of modernization of the means of production and enterprises, has not yet been fully mastered in Prague. Comrade Josef Korcak also said that the forthcoming annual party meetings should contain as one of the main points specific problems of production and of the fulfillment of tasks in 1978 in the light of the conclusions of the ninth session of the CPCZ Central Committee. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 5 Dec 77 LD]

CSO: 2400

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BRIEFS

CSSR-AUSTRIAN MUTUAL RELATIONS--The session of the Czechoslovak-Austrian Mixed Commission on the Development of Mutual Relations continued on Thursday in Vienna, three subcommissions were set up to deal with the proposals submitted by both sides on the improvement of contacts, on humanitarian problems and on the two countries' cultural and economic cooperation. The CSSR delegation is headed by Mecislav Jablonsky, CSSR deputy foreign minister; the Austrian delegation by Ambassador Ludwig Steiner. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Nov 77 p 7 AU]

CULTURAL DELEGATION TO ASIA--A CSSR governmental cultural delegation, led by Federal Deputy Premier M. Lucan, left for an official visit to Vietnam, Laos and India on 20 November. The visit's aim is to deepen cooperation and relations with these countries in culture, education, science, health, film, television and radio. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Nov 77 p 1 AU]

DEPUTY HEALTH MINISTER DIES--The first Czech deputy health minister, Dr Bohumil Stipal, died suddenly at the age of 58 in Prague on 19 November. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Nov 77 p 2 AU]

HEALTH MINISTER TO NAIROBI--Czech Health Minister Jaroslav Prokopec left for Nairobi on 17 November. As member of the WHO's executive committee he will acquaint himself there with the possibility of the further expansion of the activity of the center for immunological research and the training of immunologists. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Nov 77 p 2 AU]

TANZANIAN DELEGATION IN PRAGUE--A delegation of the Tanzanian parliament, led by its chairman Sapi Mkawo made a short stop-over in Prague on 18 November on its way to the GDR. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Nov 77 p 2 AU]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO PERU--President of the Republic Gustav Husak has appointed Stanislav Novotny to be the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Peru. At the same time he released Vaclav Malosik from this post and entrusted him with other duties. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0400 GMT 3 Dec 77 LD]

PROBLEMS OF EDUCATION SYSTEM NOTED

Shortage Of Student Candidates

Bonn IWE-TAGESDIENST in German No 222, 21 Nov 77 p 1

[Text] The number of applicants for college or technical school studies in the GDR is altogether inadequate. As the East Berlin minister of university and technical school affairs, Prof Hans-Joachim Boehme has said on GDR television, there are "actually too few applications, at least for some study slots." Particularly hard hit are the technical fields of study, teacher training (especially in the fields of mathematics, physics, and polytechnic studies), the training of vocational school teachers, as well as some artistic disciplines (for example, music and performing arts). According to the GDR minister, the admission quotas in these disciplines can only be partially filled. As Prof Boehme further stated, in view of the employment of graduates in conformity with training, "the trend indicates that in coming years there will more likely be a shortage of graduates." In 1976, a total of about 290,000 persons were studying at the 287 colleges and technical schools of the GDR. Of those, 130,000 students were enrolled at the 54 colleges. In comparison to 1972, the number of college students has declined by 30,000.

Critique of Teaching Methods

Bonn IWE-TAGESDIENST in German No 222, 21 Nov 77 p 2

[Text] The president of the East Berlin Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, Prof Gerhart Neuner, has struck a predominantly critical balance on the status of pedagogical research and the practice of teaching in GDR schools. In this connection, he warns of trends that could prove to be an obstacle to the effective, educationally efficient organization of instruction. Thus at present, from different quarters, certain instructional methods and didactic principles, such as goal orientation, organization of learning processes, and discussions of problems, are being set up as absolute and thereby the quality of teaching on the whole is being adversely affected. In some scholarly publications, the teacher's problems are made worse instead of helping him to solve them. The teacher is reportedly

told about all manner of things yet to be done, but the aspect of the proportionality of methods has been lost sight of. Prof Neuner maintains that in the instructional aids for teachers published by the East Berlin Ministry for Public Education, material is frequently distributed formally and without variation among the various lessons. Thus there is no time for consolidation and evaluation of acquired knowledge. For this reason, a critical evaluation of these materials is therefore in order.

Neuner particularly criticizes the methods of obtaining officially required ideological evaluations in specialized instruction. Ideological and political findings and conclusions are not educational elements, interspersed in professional material, which one must seek out as in a paper chase. Whoever believes that ideological education in teaching is something special which takes the place of normal, good teaching is replacing solid communication of knowledge with agitation and normal specialized instruction with a misrepresentation of civics.

CSO: 2300

MOBILE CHEMICAL LAB DESCRIBED

East Berlin AR ARMEERUNDSCHAU in German No 11, Nov 77 signed to press 30 Aug 77
pp 46-49

[Article by K. E.: "Field Laboratory"]

[Text] A grey-green LO [truck] rolls toward the near edge of the forest. Its driver carefully guides it over roots, bumps and sandbogs. The van sways slightly when the going gets a little rougher. The destination is a small clearing in which the vehicle is literally stashed. The engine is barely shut off when the crew jumps off and eagerly sets to work. They spread out a spotted camouflage net. A power supply is put "into position." Cable is played out. A light goes on inside the van. All this takes only minutes. "Deployment" is the military term for this activity. What is being deployed here is a radiological chemical field laboratory. The three involved in the deployment are members of the Chemical Service. Not one of them has ever suspected that as a soldier he would have to cram chemical formulae and deal with retorts, reagent bottles, powders and compounds. Not one of them could have believed that he would have to work so often dressed in protective gear. And, wearing a white laboratory smock on duty had not occurred to anyone either.

Least of all to PFC Neidhard Kramm. From school, he had gone to the German Railways. Locomotives and rails had him under their spell. He knew scarcely more about chemistry than: Chemistry is when it stinks and blows up. That may be exaggerated, but it is true. He was happy when offered the opportunity to become a military driver. Indeed, to do something solid appealed to him. However, he wound up with the Chemical Service and became a laboratory technician and driver. In civilian life, laboratory chief Sgt Klaus Westphal had devoted himself to metalworking. He was learning to be a maker of thin-gauge metal plate. Could that have been the reason for his assignment to the NCO technical school upon conscription? Maybe so, but in that case his studies should have had something to do with meals. At any rate, that is what he thought. The Army figured otherwise. Thus Klaus was trained as a laboratory chief. That called for diligently hitting the technical books and cramming his head full of new and strange things. Theory can give one a hard time; that he readily admits, but so can the actual handling of the instruments. They include a great many fragile things. But this is not the worst of it.

Laboratory work requires dexterity and intuitiveness. Responsibility rests on the shoulders of the laboratory chief. Errors in analysis can have grave consequences. He must also have military know-how because the mobile laboratories, in order to do their job on behalf of the troops, operate in the combat area.

The third man was no newcomer to the field of chemistry. Lt Ralph Bernhardt came into contact with this profession as an apprentice specialist with a graduation diploma from secondary school. And the prospective chemical fiber specialists learned quite a bit at vocational school. As a college-trained industrial processes engineer, Ralph Bernhardt became a soldier and subsequently a Chemical Service student at the officers' staff college. Today he is chief of his laboratory technicians, responsible for personnel, technology and everything that happens in his domain.

Three field laboratory technicians--if we may use this general designation--form a combat collective. Their combat mission is to make quantitative measurements of known and unknown waste products of nuclear weapon detonations as well as qualitative and quantitative examinations of toxic agent samples of all types. That is a job demanding complete commitment, politically and professionally.

The knowledge that the class enemy is ever ready to make use of modern means of mass destruction; that his chemical industry produces enormous quantities of chemical warfare agents; that he has carried out practical experiments not only in the barbaric war against the Vietnamese people, but that even in his own country he has secretly tested the efficacy of his poisons on civilians and soldiers--this knowledge prompts us not to slacken in our dedication of due vigilance to defense against weapons of mass destruction.

Nor are the laboratory technicians in uniform un-aware of the fact that for over 20 years specialists of the Bundeswehr have been making periodic trips to the U.S. to participate in presentations, training courses and tests geared toward chemical warfare. As early as 1962, officers of the Bundeswehr were in Vietnam. They studied the effects of chemical warfare agents used by the Americans. Lt Bernhardt explains these facts and others to his comrades. He spurs them on to strive for the best possible results in daily training. "If there is a need, all efforts are worth it," he claims. How true. One cannot do too much to be forearmed!

For the laboratory crew, however, to be forearmed means to continually learn more, to analyze precisely, to bring in and examine carefully every sample, whether from the ground, out of the water, out of the air, from foodstuffs or from equipment. And there is so much to prove. Qualitative evidence of chemical warfare agents in the enemy's equipment must be produced. Poisons used for sabotage purposes are to be analyzed. That takes knowledge which must be worked for daily as well as practical training. The requisite equipment, chemicals and reagents are available to the laboratory technicians. These requisites are stored in the field laboratory safe from breakage.

One would get bogged down in too many technical details if one wished to discuss all possible working methods. Our three field laboratory technicians demonstrate that they are able to use their specialized equipment for the benefit of the troops. Lt Bernhardt's collective responsibly contributes, as a link in the Chemical Service, toward the defense against a possible surprise attack of the imperialist class enemy; whether in combat uniform, in personal protective gear or in a laboratory smock.

CSO: 2300

POLAND

COMMENTATOR SAYS AL-SADAT INITIATIVE HAS CHANCE

Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 27 Nov 77 LD

[Station commentator Jacek Kalabinski responds to questions previously phoned in from a listener and from the station announcer--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Kalabinski] Iraq had planned to take part in the anti-al-Sadat summit in Tripoli and was attacking al-Sadat quite strongly, but on the other hand, Iraq's relations with Syria are not all that good. Since Iraq, now, is not to take part in the anti-al-Sadat summit, this means that the anti-al-Sadat front is starting to disintegrate or at least is eroding.

It should be noted that whereas the reactions immediately after al-Sadat's visit to Israel were very sharply against it, they have become more and more moderate.

Now, will the invited countries take part in Cairo meeting? Let me recall a historical precedent. When President al-Sadat signed the so-called Sinai agreement with Israel a few years ago ceding to Egypt the Abu-Rudays oil fields and access to the Sinai passes, the Arabs protested saying that it was a separate agreement with Israel and that it was precisely what Israel wanted. But after a few weeks the storm calmed, and everybody agreed that it was after all an Egyptian success since it was not Israel which gained something but the Egyptians who got oil and the area.

I have a feeling that something similar could happen now, although probably not immediately.

[Announcer] Well, but everybody is speaking about a capitulation.

[Kalabinski] Capitulation? There was talk about capitulation before President al-Sadat's speech in the Knesset, but since he reiterated in this speech all, rather harsh, Arab peace conditions, such as setting up a Palestinian state, participation of Palestinians in a Geneva

meeting, withdrawal from all Arab countries including Jerusalem, the talk about capitulation has continued by its own momentum and only among the most resolute enemies of President al-Sadat.

Let us bear in mind that al-Sadat has here another chance. [passage indistinct] If I may venture an opinion, the initiative of President al-Sadat stands a chance of success.

CSO: 2600

ROMANIA

UNION WITH TRANSYLVANIA CALLED LEGITIMATE, NATURAL

Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Dec 77 pp 1, 3 AU

[Article by Stefan Pascu devoted to the 59th anniversary of Transylvania's union with Romania, titled: "Legitimate, Natural and Necessary, the Great Union Was the Work of All the Romanian People"]

[Excerpts] The union was a legitimate act required by the fact that the vast majority of the inhabitants on both sides of the Carpathians belonged to the same people, had the same Latin origin, spoke the same Romance language and were united by thousands of political, economic and cultural bonds, aspirations and interests.

On 18 November [1918] the Romanian National Council adopted a proclamation "To All the Peoples of the World," in which they were told of the commitment of the Romanian nation, "the embodiment of the most perfect democracy," to not oppress other peoples, to guarantee their full national freedom and to organize a free and independent state on democratic foundations.

History has proved the role of the broad masses as creators of history and this truth was fully demonstrated in the autumn of 1918, when the masses imposed their will to unconditionally unite all Transylvanian Romanian territories with Romania. The words spoken by RCP secretary general and president of the republic Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu contain all this truth: "The union of Transylvania with Romania was not the act of several isolated persons or groups but the work of all the people and all the nation. Nobody outside the people can claim to have achieved the union."

CSO: 2700

RCP PUBLICATION ON THE 1918 UNIFICATION

Bucharest ERA SOCIALISTA in Romanian No 22, Nov 77 pp 22-25 AU

[Article by Dr Mircea Musat: "The Great Unification of 1918--an Expression of Historical Development Requirements and of the Romanian People's Assertion"]

[Text] December 1 of the memorable year 1918, the day which marked completion of the process of establishing the Romanian united national state, is a fundamental event of exceptional significance in the tormented history of our people.

Transylvania's unification with Romania--the acme of the Romanian people's consistent and tireless struggle for freedom, unity and independence--was the fulfillment of centuries-long aspirations, the expression of a law-governed and objective process. Deeply rooted in the earlier historic development of the Romanian people, the unification of 1918 provided at the same time a new and strong stimulus for our nation's aspirations and strivings for a better life, for being free and master in its own country.

The history of the Romanians is the history of a people who have always lived in one and the same land, in which they have followed their own way of doing things, and have developed their material and intellectual culture, in which they have created original and lasting works which have been incorporated in the world heritage of civilization and culture. Formed as one people on a wide expanse in the southeast of Europe, and strongly asserting their individuality in that part of the continent, the Romanian people have in the course of time preserved unbroken their material and spiritual continuity, their ethnic-linguistic and cultural-spiritual community, thus adding a new brilliance to their fatherland and to the traditions inherited from their ancestors, who had populated this land from ancient times.

Numerous archeological finds and ancient written testimonies speak of the Geto-Dacians, who belonged to the great Thracian family populating the Carpathian-Danubian-Pontic [from Pontus Euxinus, ancient name of the Black Sea] basin. The era of the blossoming Dacian state, centralized and independent, under the rule of King Burebista, described as "the first and

and greatest of all the kings that ever ruled over Thracia," left a deep imprint, 2050 years will have soon elapsed since the creation of that state. The force and prestige of the Dacians were again enhanced under the reign of Decebal, who firmly led their struggle for the fatherland's freedom and dignity.

After emerging through the blending of the Dacian and Roman civilizations, the Romanian people had to fight long and fierce battles to preserve their existence, their ancestral language and land to insure their continuity in the land in which they were born and developed.

Adverse historic circumstances, as well as certain features of the feudal system--characterized as a rule by political division--prevented the process of establishing the centralized Romanian state from immediately embracing the entire new territory inhabited by Romanians, so that Wallachia, Transylvania and Moldavia were formed in the beginning as independent feudal states. However, this division did not affect in substance the unity of the Romanian people, a unity expressed in their language and culture, and in the similar economic, social and cultural structure prevailing on the entire territory inhabited by the Romanians. Close ties were continuously maintained between the Romanian states: the internal organization, government, high offices, judicial system, army and other feudal institutions of the states were identical.

Such realities, based on the common ethnic and linguistic foundation of all the territories inhabited by the Romanian people, enhanced a strong and stable awareness of common descent, an awareness which found its manifestation in the steadfast, centuries-long struggle for unity and independence of the country, against any foreign aggression, and for defending the fatherland.

It was Michael the Brave who had the historical merit of effecting the first political unification of the Romanian states, and of incorporating under his authority--unfortunately for only a very short time--almost the entire territory of old Dacia. In 1600 in Iasi, Michael the Brave assumed the title "Ruler of the Romanian state, Ardeal and all of the Moldavian state." Hailing this remarkable moment in the history of the Romanian people, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that the unification accomplished under the leadership of the great voivode "has been eternally recorded in golden letters in the chronicles of the country; this act has become a brilliant and inspiring symbol for all the generations which aspired to a national united state."

When, in the process of the development of capitalist relations, the dynamic stimulus of economic progress was added to the factors of material and spiritual unity, linguistic and cultural community, ethnic unity and common aspirations and ideals, the need to expand and secure a united market and the awareness of common descent grew into a national awareness, while the desire for unity became a political goal--the goal of uniting all Romanian forces into a united national state.

A large number of renowned Moldavian and Wallachian chroniclers, as well as the leaders of the Ardeal school, contributed to developing the awareness of the Romanian people's unity, awareness of the common origin of the Romanians in all the territories, by emphasizing the centuries-long struggles waged by our people against invaders, and the brilliant moments in their history. The word "Dacia" became a manifesto in the literary and historical publications of the time.

A significant event in the series of struggles for social and national freedom the Romanian people waged at that time was the 1784 revolt of the Transylvanian peasants led by Horia, Closca and Crisan. As Marx correctly wrote, Horia's plan was to free his people, and he thus became the "symbol of Dacia's rebirth."

The yearning for freedom, the thirst for independence, the sense of national dignity were brilliantly embodied in Tudor Vladimirescu and in the 1848 generation of revolutionaries, who took up arms to achieve "liberation from outside and from inside," the Romanian people's right to unity and independence.

The '48 revolutionaries' dream of restoring the old Dacia, the fatherland of a great people who, as Alecu Russo wrote, should have "the sea as its outpost and the Danube as its girdle....," was thwarted for the time being by the frenzied opposition of the reactionary social forces which enjoyed the absolute support of the great neighboring empires, profoundly hostile to the Romanian people's aspirations for emancipation, hostile to the national and social liberation of the Romanian people and to the unification of them in one state.

Despite the big powers' overt opposition, our people's will for unity triumphed in 1859. The double election of Alexandru Ioan Cuza as ruler of Moldavia and of the Romanian state in January 1859--which showed a profound understanding of the ways of fulfilling one of the people's vital aspirations, given the unfavorable international circumstances--was supported by the broad masses with patriotic enthusiasm. The unification of the principalities, "the golden day of the century," achieved by what Mihail Kogalniceanu described as "an energetic act by the nation," was the culmination of an objective historical process.

The unification of Moldavia and Wallachia and the creation of the modern state--Romania--were the point of departure and the pivot of all the efforts made to complete national and state unity, the nucleus for all the Romanian provinces which were still under foreign occupation. "When Cuza was elected ruler," wrote the Transylvanian scholar Alexandru Papiu Ilarian, "the enthusiasm among the Transylvanian Romanians was perhaps even greater than in the principalities." The unification of the principalities, the achievement of the structural reforms required by modernization of the Romanian society, and the dignified policy promoted by Cuza in relations with the other European powers, enhanced our country's prestige and paved the way for complete unity and independence.

The country's advancement along the path of social progress could only be achieved in conditions of complete state independence, by eliminating the Turkish suzerainty and the protectorate of the European powers. The Romanian people's leaders of the time made efforts at many levels to achieve this fundamental goal, which was realized through the historic act of 9 May 1877. On that day, voicing the will and aspirations of the entire Romanian people, the parliament proclaimed our country's independence by unanimous vote. The proclamation of complete independence, sealed by the armed struggle against the Ottoman armies, elicited a wide response among all Romanians in the territories under foreign occupation at the time.

The unification of 1859 and the achievement of state independence in 1877 opened up a new era for the national movement of the Romanians, for the country's economic, social and cultural life. The idea of national freedom conquered the minds and wills of broad social strata and guided the actions of the progressive political forces.

The development of the national awareness was further enhanced by the assertion of the workers class in the arena of history. At a time when a good part of the national territory was still under foreign domination, and when the broad masses were steeped in the ideal of national unity and independence, the Romanian workers and social movement clearly spoke out in support of the people's centuries-long aspiration. At their very first public appearances the Romanian socialists took up a resolute stand on the question of completing national and state unity. "We want Dacia as it used to be," wrote the future Dacia publication in one of its 1883 issues, "because history and the law, the past and the present give us the right to aspire to a Romanian Dacia. This soil, drenched with the blood and sweat of our ancestors, enriched by their centuries-old ashes, is ours," and the publication added: "The domination of one nation over another must cease, the Romanians must all be free and establish one state, and not groan under cruel foreign sovereigns."

The creation in 1893 of the political party of the Romanian worker class gave impetus to the worker class' struggle for state unification. Even at their constituting congress the delegates stressed the fact that "in Transylvania 3 million Romanians are de facto deprived of every political right," and that they "are continually harassed by an unscrupulous administration."

The permanent contacts maintained by the Romanian socialists from all the Romanian provinces, their joint actions in the struggle to complete state unity, were given new scope in the first decades of our century. Thus, C. Dobrogeanu-Gherea wrote in 1911: "A country, like a social body, must develop as a whole body within its ethnic boundaries," while M. Gh. Buuor emphasized in 1915 that for the socialists, "homelands are natural and historic frames of development of the peoples," and that they "protect the division of existing countries, the tearing apart of peoples and the suppression of the national life of peoples."

At the beginning of the 20th century, socioeconomic and political developments on both sides of the Carpathians made it inexorably necessary for the Romanian nation to complete its state independence.

The defeat of tsarism and the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution came as an ardent encouragement to fight to fulfill the aspirations of freedom and self-determination of all peoples in the world. Intensified national liberation struggles and the military defeats suffered by the Central Powers were important factors that hastened the disintegration of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, verifying the prophecy which F. Engels made to Romanian socialist Ioan Nadeude in January 1888: "Were the Petersburg tyranny to fall tomorrow, the day after tomorrow there would not be any Austro-Hungary left in Europe." In 1916 Lenin described the Austro-Hungarian monarchy as "the tottering union of a few cliques of social parasites," stressing that "in terms of history the elimination of Austro-Hungary is nothing but a continuation of the disintegration of Turkey, being, like it, a necessity of the historical process of development."

In 1918 the people of central and southeast Europe established national sovereign and independent states on the ruins of the odious Hapsburg Empire, the Czechoslovak Republic, the Austrian Republic, the Hungarian Republic, and so forth.

The Romanian people's struggle was also part of this popular movement for national self-determination and for removing foreign domination. It was a broad, democratic and progressive struggle, which carried the workers class, the peasantry, the intelligentsia and the other social and political forces.

As part of the historical fulfillment of the people's aspirations for freedom and self-determination, Bessarabia became a part of Romania on 27 March 1918.

In the Romanian provinces of Austro-Hungary the news of the victory of the Russian Revolution awakened hopes and stimulated the struggle for national liberation. The large rallies and demonstrations organized throughout the year 1918 in Transylvania and Bukovina, and the massive participation in the actions organized by the Romanian cultural associations and societies in those territories tellingly demonstrated the desire for freedom of those members of the Romanian people who had long been under Austro-Hungarian domination. The proclamation adopted in Iasi on 6 October 1918, on the occasion of the return from Russia of the first detachments of Transylvanian Romanians, justly stated: "We demand to be freed from the yoke of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, and we are determined to struggle with every means and in every way for all Romanian people to live in one national and free state." (note 1), ("The Great Unification of 1 December 1918," Bucharest 1934, p 28)

Toward the end of 1918 the struggle for a national Romanian state entered its final stage. The disintegration of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy accelerated the struggle for uniting Bukovina with Romania. On 15 November the Congress of People's Representatives of Bukovina decided, by unanimous decision of the participants, on the "unconditional and eternal unification of Bukovina within its old borders." (note 2), ("Voice of Bukovina." year 1, No 13, 20 November 1918)

Similar events took place in Transylvania. The Central Romanian National Council was established on 18 October 1918 "as the only forum representing the will of the Romanian people," formed of six social-democrats--Tiron Albani, Ion Fluieras, Enea Grapini, Iosif Jumanca, Iosif Renoiu, and Basiliu Surdu--and six representatives of the National Romanian Party--Vasile Goldis, Aurel Lazar, Teodor Mihal, Stefan Ciceao-Pop, Al. Vaida-Voievod, and Aurel Vlad. National regional and local councils and national guards were formed throughout Transylvania, and bodies of the bourgeois-democratic movement, led by the National Romanian Council. The manifesto issued on 7/20 November 1918 stated that "the irresistible progress of human civilization has also pulled our Romanian people out of the darkness of slavery into the light of self-awareness... we want to live in freedom and independence among the other nations of the world. (note 3), ("The Romanian," year VII, No 11, 8/21 November 1918)

At the same time, on the initiative of the Central Romanian National Council, a large popular rally was being prepared, at which the Romanian Transylvanians were to state clearly before the whole world their desire for unification. Alba Iulia--the site of the rally--was exactly suitable for holding the great national assembly. An old center of ancestral Dacia, it was at the same time the center of the first Romanian political unification under Michael the Brave, the site of the martyrdom of Horia, Closca and Crisan, and the town where Avram Iancu had been imprisoned.

The 10 days of preparations for the Alba Iulia rally were among the most enthusiastic, exciting and moving in the history of the Transylvanian Romanian, of the entire Romanian people, who were waiting for the final act of the completion of their state-national unity. The meetings at which deputies to the Great Assembly were elected, and which were attended by workers, tradesmen, intellectuals, peasants, men and women, old and young, confirmed the Romanians' solidarity as regards one of the greatest problems in the people's history. Thousand and thousands of Romanians started out for Alba Iulia from all corners of Transylvania. Those living in more distant areas took the road almost immediately upon learning the date and place of the meeting, enthusiastically singing "Arise Romania," and carrying tricolor flags. "We do not need to say it to each other," Ilie Cristea wrote in those days in the VOICE OF ARDEAL newspaper. "it is enough to look into each other's eyes to find confirmation that indeed the hour has come. The word, treasured until now in the darkest chambers of the soul, will be unanimously spoken, great and immovable. Our unification will be indisputable." (note 4), (Tiron Albani, "Twenty Years Since the Unification," Vol 1, Oradea 1938, pp 225-228)

On 1 December 1918 more than 100,000 workers, peasants, intellectuals and craftsmen rallied in Alba Iulia, in Horia's field, to sanction the lawful, objective and progressive act on conclusion of the process of creating the Romanian united national state. The meeting was attended by 1,228 delegates, elected by vote of the electoral circles or by the political organizations and the Romanian institutions in Transylvania, which included politicians

and frontrankers of the national movement. The meeting was also attended by 15 delegates of the Romanian Social-Democrats, both Romanian, Hungarians, Germans and other nationalities. (note 5), (Tiron Albani, "Twenty Years Since the Unification," Vol 1, Oradea 1938, pp 225-228)

The 1 December 1918 meeting adopted the historic "Declaration of Alba Iulia," whereby the Great National Assembly solemnly proclaimed "the unification of Transylvania and Banat with Romania for all centuries to come."

In January 1919 the German nationality of Transylvania rallied in Medias unanimously decided to recognize the unification of Transylvania with Romania. A manifesto made known the determination of the Saxons to be united with Romania; they extended "to the Romanian people fraternal greetings together with cordial wishes for achieving their national ideals." The same attitude was adopted by the Swabians of Banat who, at a meeting in the Congress of Timisoara in August 1919, expressed their desire to be united with Romania, in the belief that the Alba Iulia decision was the guarantee of their ethnic and cultural development. In January 1919 the Jewish population of Transylvania also endorsed the decision to unite Transylvania with Romania.

The formation of the Romanian united national state was the work of all the Romanian people. The Great People's Assembly of Alba Iulia, which proclaimed the unification of Transylvania with Romania, the extensive manifestations organized by the people's masses in all Romanian provinces, sanctioned the entire nation's desire for unification. The unification was the victorious crowning of the centuries-old struggle waged by the most progressive forces of the Romanian people, by learned people and the great thinkers of the nation, by all Romanian people.

In February 1919, referring to the just act of completing unification of the national state, the declaration of the Provisional Executive Committee of the Socialist Party and of the Provisional General Commission of Romanian Trade Unions stated: "The Romanian provinces subjugated by other nations could not remain untouched by these changes. Populated mainly by Romanians who for centuries were oppressed by foreign domination, thus being hampered in their economic, political and cultural development, these provinces became emancipated from this domination and became free. Through the right to self-determination a principle recognized by the entire international socialism, the Romanians from the subjugated territories showed--through their decisions at their national meetings--their desire to be united with Romania on the basis of the endorsed resolutions. As internationalist Romanian socialists we hail with joy the national liberation of the Romanian people in the provinces subjugated up to then and we respect the unification conventions agreed upon.... New Romania of today must become socialist Romania of tomorrow." (note 6), ("Documents from the Workers Movement in Romania 1916-1921," Political Publishing House 1966, p 166)

Seen in the perspective of history, the Romanian people's great achievements in 1918 and the confirmation of them by the decisions of the Paris Peace Conference stress the fact that Romania was not among those who gained from a

peace achieved through the good will of the victors [phrase as published], nor was it among those who gained from the chance of the victory in war. History illustrates that the formation of the united national state was not the result of circumstance but the fervent and dynamic expression of the Romanian nation's will, of the centuries-old aspirations of a people determined to live united, free and independently in the old ancestral land. Stressing the historical circumstances of completing this process, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that the creation of the united national Romanian state is not a gift, not the result of international settlements, but "the result of the untiring struggle waged by the most progressive forces of society, by the broad people's masses for unity, it is the lawful outcome of the historical, social and national development of the Romanian people." (note 7), (Nicolae Ceausescu, "Report on the Ideological-Political and Educational-Cultural Activity of Shaping the New Man, the Conscious and Devoted Builder of the Comprehensively Developed Socialist Society and of Communism in Romania," Political Publishing House 1976, p 18)

The achievement of the unity of the Romanian state has the socioeconomic and national framework for the development of modern Romania. It exerted a positive influence on the country's entire economic, political and social evolution, so that it can assert itself in the international arena as a free and sovereign state.

In the years that followed, the working people of Romania, under RCP leadership, waged a determined struggle against capitalist exploitation and the system of oppression established by the dominating classes, rose firmly against the danger of fascism and war, mobilized all their forces to defend the fatherland's independence and integrity. In carrying out the anti-imperialist, anti-fascist armed national insurrection, our people, headed by the communists--the successors of the brightest patriotic traditions of former generations--opened up a new epoch in their history, the epoch of eliminating the exploiting classes and social and national oppression, the epoch of the all-round flourishing of the country.

Socialism has given a new and unprecedented impetus to Romania's upward development, unfettering the people's creative energy and opening for them broad prospects of all-round progress. The deep sociopolitical and economic changes brought about by the working people under RCP leadership have brought about basic changes in our society. Today Romania presents itself to the world as a socialist country with a dynamic economy, as a country in which everything that is being achieved is designed for man's well-being and happiness, as a country with a flourishing culture that serves the great communist ideals and with a fervent political life characterized by the citizens' ever more active participation in the state's leadership and in resolving all civic problems, as a country with great international prestige and which makes an important contribution to the struggle for peace and progress and for democratizing international relations.

The indestructible unity of all working people, regardless of nationality, and of all our people around the Communist Party is tellingly reflected in

the sustained efforts made by all people to implement the 11th congress program on building the comprehensively developed socialist party and Romania's advance toward communism. The united work for the flourishing of our common fatherland, equal socioeconomic, political and cultural conditions, the identity of goals and interests and the knowledge that each citizen's destiny is indissolubly linked with the present and future progress of socialist Romania, contributes to the continuous drawing together and brotherhood of the working people of different nationalities, to the strengthening of the unity of the Romanian people and the cohabiting nationalities and to the ever more forceful assertion of the community of goals of all our people.

Implementing the Communist Party's policy, rallying their ranks around its leadership, the Romanian people are firmly determined to record new successes in the all-round flourishing of the fatherland, in its rapid development along the road of progress, and in raising Romania onto new levels of socialist and communist civilization.

CSO: 2700

ROMANIA

CEAUSESCU, MANESCU CONGRATULATE LAOTIAN COUNTERPARTS

Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Dec 77 p 6 AU

[Text] To Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Laotian People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] and prime minister of the government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and Comrade Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Vientiane:

On the occasion of the second anniversary of the proclamation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic we address warm greetings of solidarity and most heartfelt congratulations to you, the LPRP, the government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and all the fraternal Laotian people, on behalf of the RCP, the State Council and government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian people and ourselves personally.

The Romanian people have been on the side of the Laotian people in their heroic and long struggle for freedom and independence, and against the imperialist forces and international reaction, and hailed with great satisfaction the proclamation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic 2 years ago.

Our country's working people follow with affection the efforts made by the hardworking Lao people to insure the comprehensive development of their fatherland, and sincerely rejoice in the successes attained by the Laotian people, under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party, in building the new social system on the soil of independent Laos.

We express the firm conviction that relations of friendship, militant solidarity and cooperation existing between our parties and countries will fruitfully develop in the future, too, in the spirit of the joint Romanian-Laotian Declaration, to the benefit of the Romanian and Laotian people and in the interest of the unity of all democratic, progressive and anti-imperialist forces and of the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

On your national day we send you, dear comrades, wishes for good health as well as wishes for the friendly Laotian people's ever greater successes in fulfilling their national and social ideals.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Manea Manescu, premier of the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

ROMANIA

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES UNITED ARAB EMIRATES PRESIDENT

Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romania 2 Dec 77 p 6 AU

[Text] To His Highness Shaykh Zayid Ibn Sultan al Nuhayyan, president of the United Arab Emirates, Abu Dhabi:

On the occasion of the national day of the United Arab Emirates I have the pleasure of conveying cordial congratulations and best wishes for personal health and happiness to you as well as wishes for progress and prosperity to your country's people.

I express the conviction that mutually advantageous relations of cooperation will develop between our states, to the benefit of the two peoples and in the interest of international peace and cooperation.

[signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

CSO: 2700

ROMANIAN DELEGATE PRESENTS RCP MESSAGE TO MPLA CONGRESS

Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 7 Dec 77 AU

[Text] The RCP's message of greetings to the first plenum of the MPLA Congress in Luanda was received with great interest. RCP representative Comrade Ion Stanescu, secretary of the party Central Committee and deputy premier of the government conveyed warm and friendly greeting to the congress participants and to the friendly Angolan people, on behalf of the RCP and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and wished the Angolan people full success in their struggle to defend and consolidate national independence and insure the triumph of the cause of peace and international understanding.

The message also stressed our party-state concern with developing and diversifying cooperation between Romania and Angola on the political, economic, technical, cultural and international planes, and pointed out the decisive importance of meetings and talks between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Agostinho Neto for the ascending evolution of Romanian-Angolan relations. The documents and understandings concluded on these occasions have opened new horizons for expanding and diversifying relations between the two countries and peoples.

After presenting our people's efforts to build the comprehensively developed socialist society and the active and constructive participation of our state and party in solving the great problems of the international life, the message concluded by expressing Romania's desire to act to broadly develop Romanian-Angolan friendly relations, to the benefit of the two peoples and in the interest of the struggle for the victory of the cause of peace, national independence, freedom and social progress.

CSO: 2700

DISSIDENT WRITER INTERVIEWED IN WEST GERMAN PRESS

Bonn DIE WELT in German 24 Nov 77 p 19 DW

[Interview with Romanian writer Ion Negoitescu, who is scheduled to return to Bucharest in late fall this year, by Anneli Ute Gabanyi]

[Text] DIE WELT: Mr Negoitescu, is your letter to Goma to be valued primarily as a political gesture?

Negoitescu: Actually the objective which I pursued with my letter to Goma was not a clearly political one. What primarily mattered to me was to call attention to certain negative phenomena from the sphere of literature and literary activities.

DIE WELT: An unusually large temporal gap exists between your first book publication in 1941 and the publication of your second book in 1966. Your refusal to submit to the dogmatic prescriptions of socialist realism not only netted you 25 years of publication ban but also several years of imprisonment.

Negoitescu: I have learned a lot from all this. During the period when socialist realism represented the sole officially accepted literary ideology and method I tried to compensate for my absence from public awareness with intensive work, this all the more since I never gave up hope that I would return to the literary scene some day. This was my "second university," as it were. The years I spent in prison whetted my awareness; I not only learned to suffer there, I also discovered hope.

DIE WELT: The literary career which you were allowed to begin anew after your release in 1964 also was not characterized by a particularly unproblematic consensus with the authorities. Time and again you caused literary "scandals." Is the cause of conflict inherent in your basic attitude toward questions concerning literature and toward methods of literary research?

Negoitescu: Quite. This basic attitude on my part--which means no more and no less than the cult of what is true and beautiful--proved to be

problematic in practice. Whenever "scandals," as you call them, occurred, then it was because contradiction existed between my basic position and dogmatic, correspondingly sterile, positions tending toward official opinion.

DIE WELT: Our interview today is possible because the Romanian authorities have issued you a passport. Do you believe that they allowed you to travel to Western Europe secretly hoping that you would not return to Romania?

Negoitescu: I do not know what intention is behind this measure, and in the last analysis it is unimportant, too. What is important is that literary work alone will come into question for me in Romania and that I will return to Bucharest after my extensive journey.

DIE WELT: Do you believe that you will be allowed to work freely there after all that has happened?

Negoitescu: I do not visualize freedom as the result of external circumstances but as the reflection of an internal attitude and an inner decision. So far I have never published anything that is going against my professional ethics, and I have always served literature. If it is true that the Romanian literature must continue to exist, then it is also true that I must testify to its existence, writing.

CSO: 2300

DISSIDENT WRITER GOMA GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE IN PARIS

Interview With Goma

Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 24 Nov 77 LD

[Text] The Romanian dissident writer Paul Goma, who has just obtained a year's tourist visa in France, gave a press conference in Paris this morning. He gave precise, tough answers to the journalists' questions, answers which sometimes made it difficult to appreciate the humor from which he at no time departed, an obstinate, black humor which as it happened roused his audience.

Paul Goma does not want to leave his country for good: he will return there after an attempt here to make himself heard and to make Romania's difficulties understood. He described the situation there to Isabelle (Mourousi):

[Goma, in French] There is a total lack of rights; there is absolute arbitrariness of power: it is the mad and paranoid tyranny of one man. There is material and spiritual poverty and desperation. The people have started to stir, to demand the rights laid down in the constitution--which is communist, is it not--and in international documents like the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference. What is needed is to expand their rights and to make known their suffering and desperation.

[Mourousi] [Word indistinct] that the present situation in Romania is due to the government or to the men in office?

[Goma] To the government, obviously, and in addition he is a man who makes life unlivable in Romania. Because even in Hungary it is livable even with the Russians, [words indistinct]. Ours is an absolute tyrant.

[Mourousi] A few minutes ago, during the press conference, you accused by name Ceausescu's wife. What is the basis for your reproach?

[Goma] Because she interferes in matters which do not concern her, in matters with which she has no connection, and especially in public affairs, where she does nothing but blunder and [word indistinct]. She changes ministers, important people, according to their wives' appearance, for example; she is jealous. But this is a secondary matter because [words indistinct] the ministers are sacked, but because she intervened she provoked the [word indistinct] of the committee for the restoration of historical monuments. But at home in Romania, historical monuments are mainly churches, and she does not like the church in general and she is against mysticism.

Report on Goma's News Conference

Paris LE MONDE in French 26 Nov 77 p 6 LD

[Report by correspondent "Am. B." on Romanian dissident Paul Goma 24 November Paris press conference: "Romanian Writer Paul Goma Is in Paris 'To Amplify the Cries of Revolt and Despair' of His Fellow Citizens"]

[Text] Romanian writer Paul Goma, who has come to France for 1 year with his wife and son at the invitation of the French Pen-Club, held his first press conference on Thursday, 24 November, 4 days after his arrival in Paris. Straightaway he explained: "Just before my departure the police told me that the arm of the revolution is very long and can find me anywhere. And that if I did not keep quiet I would know what awaits me because a sign would be given to me upon my arrival in Paris." This "sign" was the "attack committed by the Romanian police" on Ms Monica Lovinescu, a journalist of Romanian origin (LE MONDE of 22 November).

"But I am here and I will talk about the victims of repression in my country," he said, stating that "labor camps have been reopened on the Danube Canal," "psychiatric methods of internment have been revived," thousands of people have been displaced, including 4,000 miners and their families who have been forced to return to their native villages "where they are at the mercy of local and police authorities," not to mention loss of jobs and other forms of administrative persecution. He mentioned a few names at random and promised to draw up an exhaustive list and then to try to discover the precise fate of each one.

He intends to return to his country one day, "in 6 months or perhaps 1 year's time," but "he believes that he is more useful to his fellow citizens" abroad at present and he is there "to amplify their cries of revolt and despair."

"Balkan Subtleties"

Mr Goma spent 2 hours explaining the peculiarities of the Romanian situation compared with the other East European countries. "The Romanian

people are only too accustomed to having only one master," and repression is carried out there with more imagination than in the USSR or Czechoslovakia since "the Russians and the Czechs lack Balkan subtleties." Thus, in his case he was first beaten by a deputy minister of the interior, Mr Plesita, who heaped insults on him; but on the eve of his departure the same man tapped him on the shoulder, calling him "Paulica" (diminutive of Paul) and wishing him "a good trip."

"Living conditions are very bad in Romania," he said, "the famous comprehensively developed socialist society is often lacking. It is an unjust regime. Ceausescu's statements about independence deceived many people, including myself. It is nothing but a smokescreen behind which he does what he wants, or rather what Brezhnev allows him to do. Immediately following the miners' strike he went to seek orders and advice from Brezhnev.... Life has become impossible since we have had a president who can write poetry and the words of the national anthem have been changed by weekly decrees.... What is more, the president has a wife, a real curse for us because she meddles in everything.... Thus, she modified the regulations of the Academy of Sciences, abolished the Institute of Mathematical Research, had an old Bucharest church demolished which had been restored 1 year earlier...; she had all the books, albums and postcards of churches and monasteries withdrawn from libraries because when she visited the Agapia Monastery in Moldavia the mass was not interrupted on her arrival."

He also referred to the fate of national minorities. The problem of the German minority is in the process of being settled "by mass emigration," he said; that of the "Hungarians is more serious and more delicate" (recalling that following a visit by Mr Ceausescu the Hungarian section of the University of Cluj was closed). Finally he emphasized a problem "which no one is interested in, that of the Gypsies," who in the USSR at least have a theater.

"A Sweet But Sad Utopia"

His opinion on the Prague Spring was that "seen in the perspective of the current year, it was a sweet utopia, but a sad one." He evaded humorously questions about the different variations of socialism and its intrinsic value. What about Eurocommunism? "It interested the Romanians at first: they hoped for a breach in the Kremlin's hegemony. But, in general, the Romanians are not interested in different socialist theories. They live under a regime which claims to be socialist; yet their lives are hard; and they are not sure that elsewhere, in France or Italy for example, communism would not assume the same guise as in Romania."

CSO: 3100

ROMANIA

BRIEFS

SWEDISH CP CONGRATULATES RCP--To the RCP National Conference. Dear comrades, we extend our fraternal greetings on the occasion of your important national conference. Expressing the conviction that the conference will establish firm foundations for Romania's continuous and prosperous development, we send you best wishes for the future. [Signed] Lars Werner, chairman of the Swedish Left Wing Communist Party. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Dec 77 p 5 AU]

CSO: 2700

YUGOSLAVIA

CROATIAN SAWP SECRETARY BOSKOVIC DEFENDS DELEGATE SYSTEM

Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Oct 77 p 11

[Text] Our delegate system has already shown its advantages over all [other] systems of representation and earlier versions of the organization of our political system, but it has only now begun to show its entire far reaching worth--class, ideological and self-managing. Its true and full worth can be demonstrated only insofar as our delegate system shows itself useful for real and direct governing and self-management of all the working people, on all levels of social organization. This was pointed out during yesterday's meeting in Zagreb by the Secretary of the Republic Conference of Croatian SAWP [Socialist Alliance of Working People] Mirko Boskovic.

The delegate system has been accepted in society as a system of deeply democratic, self-managing socialist contents and characteristics. It has been universally accepted not only in the people's consciousness but also as a relatively new practice of delegate type democratic communication, self-managing interdependence and human solidarity.

Weaknesses Caused by Practice and Not by System

Many projects dealing with decisions of capital importance have been considered within the delegate organism--the conditions for production, labor and realization of income, problems of common and general consumption, exchange of labor, employment, education, insurance, standard [or living], etc. Regardless of the fact that the self-managing communes and delegations have come to grips with these problems differently, the broad delegate organism has been put into action, stimulated to take the initiative, and it participated in the final decision making.

Finally, the delegate system has shown itself to be a useful form of self-managing organizing of the working class and all the citizens to take part in assuming the functions of power and all other types of social business. To date, all the evaluations confirm the fact that the causes for the present weaknesses in the delegate-parliamentary system are first and foremost in political practice and only insignificantly in the system.

All the analyses confirm the fact that the delegations and conferences of delegations are kept extremely busy with requests from the parliaments and their executive organs. The consequences of such a state of affairs are visible. It has been noticed, among other things, that the delegations are more directed toward business coming from the parliaments than toward the initiative and influence from their self-managing environment. The problem of being too busy is particularly pronounced in the parliamentary councils and, because of it, neither the parliamentary councils nor the delegations are capable of considering many phenomena of society and are not followed by decisions or laws which are of particular importance, especially for ideological and political orientation during decision making. Still and all, this is not a deformation, but rather one of the pronounced elements of the traditional parliamentary independence and, consequently, it characterizes in a certain way our delegates and parliaments to date.

In practice, it must not happen that the delegate system should be degraded to a simple relationship of summits of closed institutional forms. Therefore, it is necessary to break up all the aspects of a casual relationship with isolated communications between summits of institutions. Such a system of communication may even reach the apex of technical perfection, without the broad segment of the population exerting even the slightest influence upon it.

It is estimated that there still is in society a considerable amount of undemocratic and anti self-managing practices, which try to instill democratic formalism in decision making into the delegate-parliamentary mechanism, and to leave the real centers of decision making outside the delegate-parliamentary system. Therefore, it is necessary for the League of Communists, as a leading ideological and political force in society, the unions, all political organizations and the Socialist Alliance in its entirety, to realize their political role more consistently in the delegate system and not outside of it--something that has been pointed out very much by Comrade Kardelj in his study.

Political organizations, as integral parts of the political system, are by that fact alone functionally tied to the delegate-parliamentary system. However, in the everyday political reality they are to a large extent to be found in parallel, that is, separate activity from the delegate-parliamentary organism--even though it is the parliamentary system that is the key part of the political system. We can notice these manifestations in the pronouncedly external relationship toward parliaments as toward a far away remnant of external [political] party influences on the governments of bourgeois democracies.

In the pre-election period all the organized political forces in society must base their election activity on the strategic ideological and political platform. Today, as far as we are concerned, this comprises, in addition to the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor, Comrade Edvard Kardelj's study, adopted at the 30th session of the Presidium of

LCY as the basis for the activity of the League of Communists during the preparations for the 11th Congress of LCY, as the Congressional theme basis for the Congress of the League Communists which is before us, as well as the capital social tasks and processes in which our society finds itself.

The almost 4 year long experience in the realizing of the delegate system indicates that the interdependence of the delegate system and elections is so pronounced that, in reality, the entire electoral system as well as the election politics of action must completely adapt themselves and contribute to the further development of the delegate system. Our present and future elections must, and can only have, before anything, a self-managing and practical-active characteristic.

The self-managing, socialist time in which we live demands such a bearer of social functions who will discharge them in a consistently responsible, thorough and successful manner, with a feeling of respect toward the people it comes in contact with, with a sense for the development of solidarity between people in their interpersonal relationships, with an appreciation for and ability to adopt other views if they are more acceptable, with a readiness to offer resistance to technocratic actions and persons tending toward formalism, with an ability to impress upon the people's consciousness that social discipline among all is necessary in the performance of work and the accomplishing of tasks.

In the forthcoming elections it is necessary to emphasize that all the functions in society are within the reach of all persons, regardless of the social group they belong to, the only condition being that they should possess the qualifications, the ability and the moral characteristics necessary for the discharging of the specific duties and functions.

Furthermore, the structure of the political system must include a cadre of persons who are capable of noticing and unmasking destructive and inimical activities, and who are ready to fight against them at any time and with all available political means. Specifically, it is to be expected that certain nationalists will attempt, in certain environments, to impose their criteria during the process of selecting the candidates, something that is well known to us from the time of nationalist escalation.

The Success of Election Depends on Consistency in Application of Rotation and Re-Election

Regardless of the fact that these individuals by themselves do not represent any sort of political power, their influence in certain environments can be all the more poisonous, and their antisocial activity all the more bothersome, should they sense in these environments a greater relaxation or even tolerance of such activity on the part of certain cadre members of the League of Communists, in the Socialist Alliance or the Union Alliance and particularly in the specific institutions where they themselves are.

It is evident that certain nationalists, through their contacts with the less well known co-thinkers, are attempting to, and occasionally succeed in isolated elections and competitive examinations, to place individuals of their own persuasion [in positions of authority]; or, at least, only ideologically, politically and morally weak individuals, who can be shifted to anti-socialist positions by any kind of strong influence. That such attempts will be possible in the forthcoming election phase is confirmed by the present activities of certain nationalists who appear to have withdrawn, but who have retained significant positions in certain institutions or else are fighting for new positions.

They seem to wish to affirm their existence and their nationalist separation with their public nationalist tricks, their linguistic "originalities" and they tend to disturb everything that our nations have in common. Among other things, they wish to make it known that the enemy circles abroad as well can count on them as inimical opposition.

It is necessary to offer a decisive resistance as well to the so-called privatism of cadre politics which avoids the regular, public democratic procedures in seeking office. It is possible to hear opinions that the many privatisms that we can notice at all levels are sometimes based on well meaning attempts to place the right man in the right spot. It can occasionally be heard that in such instances the tendencies to privatism are brought about because of a lack of confidence in the electoral bodies and their lack of preparation which make it impossible for a candidate's true worth to be demonstrated in a public place. However, the motives behind privatism are usually of a different nature--for example, the promotion of persons of special trust and loyalty, someone from whom unreserved support can always be expected, etc.

The consequences of all privatisms are equally negative and they must be condemned without exception, rejected and incapacitated, regardless of what motivates them and the forms in which they manifest themselves. The negative tendencies manifest themselves especially when privatisms are brought about by those who perform responsible functions. On the other hand, the others are not really capable of realizing their privatist tendencies in cadre politics.

The strongest tool against the various privatisms in cadre politics is the participation of a broad circle of people in pointing out and proposing candidates of universal trust, who have demonstrated and still demonstrate the most valuable characteristics corresponding to the position. However, let all the initiatives be brought before the public, let all proposals pass through all the stages for the candidates and all the democratic procedures.

In any event, the task of making the sphere of cadre politics as self-managing and as socialized as possible is before political organizations. However, it is well known that in the working class in particular and the society in general there are many possible candidates for all the

social functions--among the workers, the intelligentsia, science, culture, agricultural workers, the youth, women, fighters in the People's War of Liberation, military personnel, the professions, the retirees, many in the mass organizations and other areas.

The success of the elections also depends on the consistent application of the principle and the purpose of the self-managing concept of rotation and re-election.

The consistent application of the principle that the political and self-managing functions are to be accomplished according to the rules in the mandate can have enormous significance, particularly because of the influx of capable cadres from associated labor.

9110

CSO: 2800

YUGOSLAVIA

POLITICAL SCHOOL FOR YUGOSLAV COMMUNISTS TO OPEN IN MOSCOW

Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Dec 77 p 2 AU

[Report by POLITIKA's permanent correspondent R. B.]

[Text] Moscow, 7 Dec--At the initiative of the Yugoslav communist citizens who are temporarily working in the Soviet Union, a political school attached to the LCY board [poverenistvo] will open in Moscow on 9 December. Workers, students and our citizens temporarily working in the USSR who have been admitted to the League of Communists since the 10th LCY congress and those who are preparing themselves to become members of the LCY will have compulsory lectures in this school: lectures will be held twice a month.

This school will be opened in the jubilee [line or lines dropped] will represent part of the activity by the LCY organizations in Moscow in the preparations for the 11th congress of the League of Communists. The planned topics of lectures include the key moments in the LCY's history and revolutionary struggle in the 40-year period since Comrade Tito assumed the party's leadership, the development of the political and economic system of socialist self-management, topical tasks in Yugoslavia's internal development and Yugoslavia's international activity, the situation and relations in the international workers movement, and so forth.

Lecturers at this political school have been found in the ranks of our citizens temporarily working in the USSR. In addition to lectures, consultations will also be held with those attending lectures and at the conclusion of a 6-months lecture cycle those attending will be given diplomas depending on the success achieved.

CSO: 2800

YUGOSLAVIA

SFRY: CIVIL DEFENSE COUNCIL OUTLINES GOALS, TASKS

Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2045 GMT 9 Dec 77 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Civil defense plans must be simpler and more easily applicable, and must be based on a precise appraisal of the degree of threat to which the area concerned is exposed. This was stressed by Col Gen Ivan Dolnicar, assistant federal secretary for national defense, at today's session of the Council of Civil Defense, which was held in Belgrade under the chairmanship of Adm Bogdan Pecotic, reitred, chairman of the council.

It is natural that civil defense plans should be based on uniform methodological principles and instructions, which means in practice that they should not differ fundamentally between neighboring municipalities, regions, towns and so forth. However, with regard to the countryside as opposed to towns, and with regard to border areas as opposed to the interior, it is both understandable and indispensable that these plans reflect the differing specific conditions, the session stated.

Visible progress has been achieved in recent years in the organizing of civil defense, but the results of the preparations could have been better, it was noted during the discussion. In the next period activity should be focused on zoning and town planning and on organizing territories from the point of view of defense. Work should also continue in training of populace and civil defense units and in preparing civil defense measures, especially the evacuation of the populace, protection against atomic, bacteriological and chemical weapons, and protection against fire.

Particular attention should be devoted, it was noted during the discussion, to strengthening the cadre of the civil defense headquarters and to promoting scientific research work geared to civil defense needs.

The conference so far held on the theme of civil defense have shown that we face numerous important tasks in this field of our preparations for defense of the country. The conference has also shown that it is necessary to reexamine the assessments so far made of the degree of threat to which towns are exposed and that more attention should be paid to preparations in local communities and organizations of associated labor. For example,

at the conference recently held in Bled, the need was pointed out for determining uniform limits for the manpower and material formation of civil defense units and headquarters and for establishing an agreed terminology for the specific civil defense equipment and methods. The need was also noted for steps to be taken to insure uniformity and standardization of specific civil defense equipment and methods along with an appropriate terminology.

The council for civil defense in the future should assume the role of a social council, the session stated. Today's session also dealt with steps to reaching an agreement on the date for the day of civil defense and on the introduction of the civil defense medallion and badge.

CSO: 2800

END