

JPRS 71635

7 August 1978

TRANSLATIONS ON EASTERN EUROPE  
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL, AND MILITARY AFFAIRS  
No. 1574

EAST

EUROPE

20000424 018

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

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BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA SHEET	1. Report No. JPRS 71635	2.	3. Recipient's Accession No.
4. Title and Subtitle TRANSLATIONS ON EASTERN EUROPE - POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL, AND MILITARY AFFAIRS, No. 1574		5. Report Date 7 August 1978	
7. Author(s)		8. Performing Organization Rept. No.	
9. Performing Organization Name and Address Joint Publications Research Service 1000 North Glebe Road Arlington, Virginia 22201		10. Project/Task/Work Unit No.	
12. Sponsoring Organization Name and Address As above		11. Contract/Grant No.	
		13. Type of Report & Period Covered	
		14.	
15. Supplementary Notes			
16. Abstracts  The serial report contains articles on official party and government pronouncements and writings on significant domestic political developments; information on general sociological problems and developments in such areas as demography, manpower, public health and welfare, education, and mass organizations; and articles on military and civil defense, organization, theory, budgets, and hardware.			
17. Key Words and Document Analysis. 17a. Descriptors			
<input type="checkbox"/> International Affairs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Albania <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bulgaria <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Czechoslovakia <input type="checkbox"/> East Germany <input type="checkbox"/> Hungary <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poland <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Romania <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yugoslavia		Propaganda Political Science Sociology Military Organizations	
17b. Identifiers/Open-Ended Terms			
17c. COSATI Field/Group 5D, 5K, 15			
18. Availability Statement Unlimited Availability Sold by NTIS Springfield, Virginia 22151		19. Security Class (This Report) UNCLASSIFIED	21. No. of Pages 167
		20. Security Class (This Page) UNCLASSIFIED	22. Price PC A04

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ALBANIA

FIGHT AGAINST 'THREE WORLDS THEORY' HAILED

[Editorial Report] Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian on 10 July 1978, page 4, publishes excerpts of letters received by Radio Tirana and the Albanian press from listeners and readers living in Costa Rica, Italy, the FRG, Great Britain, Sweden, Algeria, Indonesia, the US, and Peru. In his letter, Anders Fritzson, from Sweden, writes: "I have been following for a long time your determined struggle against revisionism of all hues. I especially appreciate the fact that the Albanian Workers Party began the struggle against the counterrevolutionary 'theory' of the 'three worlds'".

CSO: 2100

ALBANIA

WORKERS IN KUKES COPPER MINE STRUGGLE AGAINST BLOCKADE

[Editorial Report] Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian, 21 July 1978, pages 2 and 3, publishes an article by Llazar Vero entitled "In the Front Line of the Struggle Against the Blockade and the Encirclement" featuring an interview with Engineer Avdi Kovaci, deputy director of the copper mine in Kukes who recalls the difficulties created by the withdrawal of technical assistance in the past. He speaks about "the fierce years of blockades and blackmail", the taunting threats of "what will you do without us?", and the predictions that the mine will soon become "a disaster area, without life".

Kovaci stresses: "We did not give up. We had confidence in our own forces and in our own party". He says that in the past "the enemies took advantage of the fact that the workers were young and had come from the villages. The enemies thought and dreamed about our defeat". However, according to Kovaci, over the years, the workers have become more skilled and more confident in their own abilities to achieve mechanization of operations and other advances in the mine. "Each worker feels that he is in the front line of the struggle against the blockade and the encirclement."

CSO: 2100

## BASHKIMI' PRESENTS SERIES ON IMPORTANCE OF RETREADING TIRES

/Editorial Report/ The 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, and 14 July issues of the Tirana daily BASHKIMI in Albanian, pages 1 and 2 of each issue, prominently feature articles dealing with the retreading and general repairing of tires, which is termed "a matter of great political and economic importance in the struggle against the fierce imperialist-revisionist blockade". In BASHKIMI 6 July, Andrea Koci, director of the Durres rubber and plastics factory, cites the increased prices of tires on the foreign markets. In 1977, the factory produced 10,000 retread tires. A production of 20,000 retread tires is planned for 1978 and a production of 50,000 retread tires is planned for "future years". Special work groups have been set up in the factory to increase the production of and improve the quality of retread tires.

In the 7 July issue of BASHKIMI, some workers from the Sarande automobile pool respond to the previous day's article, give some advice on how to prolong the life of retread tires, report that some of the retread tires produced by the Durres factory are of poor quality, and offer suggestions to the factory for improving tire quality. The third installment of the series, in the 8 July BASHKIMI, takes the form of a comment from a collective of drivers, workers, and technicians from Tirana urging wider use of retread tires and criticizing shortcomings in retreading tires and in the use of retreads.

In BASHKIMI of 9 July, the use of retread tires on agricultural machinery is discussed by a tire specialist and two mechanical engineers in the machine tractor station in Lezhe. They urge that units be set up for the retreading of tires for the machine tractor stations and the agricultural enterprises, units which would be established in cooperation with the rubber and plastics factory.

Some tire specialists and drivers in Shkoder, writing in BASHKIMI of 13 July, stress that defective tire rims must be repaired at the same time that the tires are retreaded or the tires cannot be used successfully. In BASHKIMI of 14 July, there is a letter from a group of workers from the goods transport pool in Lac discussing why tires have such a short life and stressing the need for retreading tires.

BULGARIA

NEED FOR HIGHER ARMY DISCIPLINE STRESSED AGAIN

Sofia ARMEYSKI KOMUNIST in Bulgarian No 5, 1978 pp 22-27

[Article by Lt. General Tsotso Tsotsov: "Obeying Orders, Essential Trait of the Socialist Soldier"]

[Text] The main conquest in the buildup of the Bulgarian army, which to a certain extent determines all other achievements, is the creation of the new, socialist soldier. This is a natural result of building socialism in our country, of the constant struggle for the creation of the material-technical basis of the mature socialist society, of consolidation of the new production relations and of the establishment of a socialist life style.

By successfully solving the ever more intricate and responsible tasks in building developed socialist society, the Bulgarian Communist Party gives due consideration to the education of the people, to the enhancement of their consciousness and organizational spirit, to the consolidation of discipline and order in all spheres of state, economic, and social activities. This applies fully and naturally to the Bulgarian army as well.

Important factors for the successful solution of the party tasks are the solid military discipline, the firmly established order, organization, and solidarity in the collectives.

The personality of the soldier is formed in the army primarily under the influence of the statutory orders and the solid military discipline existing in the units and detachments. Law and order have the purpose of training trustworthy defenders of our socialist fatherland. Law abiding contributes to the moral-political and psychological training of the soldiers and officers for war.

The military-technical revolution and its social consequences bring numerous new elements in the personality of the socialist soldier. Our

army develops new weapons and technology and the man who operates them as well. This unity on both sides of the process is an important cause-effect relationship of the quality changes in the army.

Modern weapons and their use compelled the merging of people and technology into various systems and complexes. The elements of these systems are mutually and intricately dependent. The importance of each element (crew, computer system, soldier) grew considerably. Quite often the success of the entire system depends on one separate branch. The activity of each person is assessed in the final analysis by the total result of the entire collective.

The wide application of mechanization, automation, telecommunication, and electronic computer systems, changed the soldier's work and his role in it, created new professions, increased the number of military experts, strengthened organization, coordination and planning in man-machine interrelations.

The scientific-technical revolution brought numerous changes in the field of man's work. Science and technology caused new interrelations among people, created new ways of thinking and behavior, enhanced their curiosity and intellect, increased their knowledge and possibilities for new information.

Those quality changes are noticed by the soldiers as well. They happily share their feeling that they have acquired during the service new knowledge, new specialties, and new qualities--accuracy, exigence, diligence, responsibility, etc.

The further complexity of the personality brings about new needs, interests, and passions which strengthen the spirit of our soldier.

No doubt it is of great importance in present-day conditions that personnel training conform to the requirements of the statutes, instructions, directives, and law and order.

The rules and regulations concerning the behavior of servicemen are stated in the Statutes of the Internal Service and Disciplinary Statute of the Bulgarian People's Army. They emphasize that military discipline is based not on fear of punishment and force but on the high political consciousness and communist training of the servicemen, on thorough understanding of their patriotic duty and international obligations, on unselfish loyalty to the socialist fatherland, the communist party and government.

Lenin points out that with the beginning of the socialist revolution, discipline has to be built on completely new bases--on full mutual respect, conscious diligence, self-reliance, and initiative in the struggle. This is achieved by gradually instilled diligence. This process, however, does not always run smooth.

There are quite often instances of arbitrariness in spite of the systematic organizational and political-educational work with personnel. What are the reasons for it? Why do we still come across negative phenomena in the army which traumatize military life? Some people say the reason is that not all soldiers know their obligations. This is true but experience shows that there are servicemen who know well the statutes, instructions and rules and regulations and yet they violate them. There are soldiers who know all requirements and obligations but do not apply their knowledge in real life. We can list many such instances and draw the respective conclusions. I will mention two examples. A tank company had finished tactical training, and had to return to the unit. Due to lack of discipline and a poorly organized return march, the main mechanic of one of the tanks allows his commanding officer to drive the tank although the latter is not qualified.

Inquiring about the reasons for this incident, I asked the commanding officer: "Did you know that you had no right to operate a tank?" "Yes, I knew," answered the officer and even quoted some of the paragraphs of the regulation. "Why did you violate it?" "I thought nothing would happen."

It is obvious that this tank commanding officer is not convinced that one must strictly obey the orders and requirements of the statutes, which are the law in military service.

Another example. There is a tactical training exercise under difficult weather conditions--snow, fog, cold, and bad ground conditions. One of the battalions had to seize one of the mountain ridges. This task was assigned to officers Dimitrov and Mikhailov. They, however, did not show any skill and diligence or enough willpower and discipline. One had to send over officers Neshev and Atanasov who most accurately finished the job and in the set time period brought the battalion to the destination.

One can mention other instances in the military routine of obedience and disobedience. Hence, the question arises what should be done so that the serviceman not only knows his obligations but also strictly fulfills them, how to instill in him irreproachable diligence as a character feature, as an indelible quality.

There is not a single soldier or commanding officer who does not know that he has to be diligent. The trouble is that not every serviceman has the necessary feeling of responsibility, which is created by stubborn and constant drill, by strict and constant exigence.

Experience shows that diligence exists only in units where the commanding officers possess correct style and method of work, skill to organize, lead, request, and thus give the best training to their subordinates.

Diligence is the primary indicator of discipline. It requires a long, uninterrupted and diverse process which involves conscious subordination, accurate organization of the military service, firmly established order, exigence on the part of the superiors toward their subordinates, and, commanding officers combining skillfully the principles of conviction and constraint, etc. Since the first day of his service each soldier must be convinced that the command of the superior is a law, that it has to be obeyed implicitly, exactly, and on time, as the fighting capability of the subunit and unit depends on it.

The specific conditions and requirements in the service make the fulfillment of orders an indispensable obligation for the military personnel. It is impossible to imagine the solution of tasks without strict organization and order, without accurate, timely, and implicit adherence to the instructions of the superior staff.

Obedience implies first of all creativeness, initiative, realism, and strong feeling of responsibility. In our units and detachments one can list many commanding and staff officers who have just such a way of work. Such are the officers Saltirov, Tatarov, Petkov, Boev, Kalonkin, Dimitrov, Teodosiev and others. They are exact and accurate in their work; they do their job with skill and insight. The urgent and perfect fulfillment of the planned tasks is a law in their routine work. It is a pleasure to work with them. They have acquired the habit of fulfilling their tasks and reporting in due time and using the shortest and correct way in their solution. They skillfully pass their experience on to other officers.

Discipline in our army is based on the high consciousness of the soldiers, on their personal responsibility for the defense of our socialist fatherland. Therefore, the constant sharpening of this consciousness is one of the methods of instilling discipline. To create the conviction that strict adherence to discipline is a necessity means that servicemen should acquire a conscious feeling of obedience toward their superiors. This is an important moral quality. Servicemen must become diligent and disciplined not by force but by inner conviction. As Lenin writes: "Not through fear but consciousness obey all orders of the Red Army and keep discipline by all means."

High consciousness and diligence, however, cannot be acquired by knowledge only. I recently visited a class studying statutes. The trainees knew the material well but they did not wear uniforms, when questioned they got up sluggishly and their posture was unfit for soldiers. The instructor was not impressed. Why is there such a discrepancy between words and deeds? Because the instructor did not combine training with good behavior, because he offered formal knowledge to his subordinates and could not create strong conviction and military habits.

The indifferent attitude toward good training of soldiers, stereotyped work organization, and the pursuit of quantity instead of quality are totally unacceptable. The work of officers Radkov, Tsvetkov, Shishkov, Stoyanof, Ivanov, Vlahov, Boyadjiev and others can be given as an example for correct coordination between training and good behavior instruction.

They prepare and carry out each instruction on a high methodical level with heavy load and intensity, They are extremely demanding and their evaluation standard is very high. They influence their subordinates most successfully with their diligence and high discipline. With their personal example and positive experience they themselves are an example to follow.

Some commanding officers think that good behavior and diligence is a simple thing. They limit their work to generalities and in their instruction repeat quite often already known facts. Thus, there is no response to their effort and they cannot contribute to the training of servicemen.

The strictness of the commanding officer is one of the most forceful means for instilling in servicemen the feeling for accuracy, understanding, and responsibility with respect to order and discipline. High and just exigence, combined with flawless behavior and diligence, has a beneficial influence over subordinates and convinces them of the necessity of correctly meeting their obligations in time of peace or war.

Obedience depends to a certain extent on the correct organization of military life and everyday routine as well as on statutory order in the detachment and unit. Discipline, diligence and readiness for action can be achieved only by military service implicitly following statutes and instructions.

Some commanding and staff officers have harmful influence over servicemen by considering strictness in small offenses as an act of pettiness. As is known, each big and even irreparable offense starts from something small and insignificant.

Observance of military law and order trains the willpower of servicemen, teaches them strict organization in life and instills in them diligence without which it is unthinkable to be in the service. Military order is created not haphazardly but as a result of thoughtful organizational work on the part of the commanding officers and superiors.

Accurate organization in military and political training, exactness in task instruction, determination in their fulfillment and refusal to accept failure create respect for order and its stability. Nothing is more

detrimental to military diligence than poor organization in military life and lack of personal organization on the part of senior commanding officers.

Inadequate, hasty, and sometimes contradictory orders hinder obedience as they cannot be fulfilled due to short time-limit or material incertitude. Such instances refute the idea that each order of the superior is well planned and purposeful.

Whether to obey an order depends on its contents. The order has to be clear and exact, considering the strength and capability of the subordinates. The effort of the commanding officer to secure the fulfillment of his order is extremely important. It embraces the ways and means for its realization, the material provision, control and the help of subordinates and others.

Control should be exercised creatively. On the one hand it has to be constant and well timed so that fast measures could be taken to remove existing weakness, and, on the other hand, it should not be turned into tutorship that would prevent the subordinates from working independently. The specific organization of the control depends on the task and the assignee. Stereotypes must not be tolerated. It is just as important not to transform real control to reports and information gathering. Nothing can replace live communication.

Quality of control is the other important requirement. The purpose is not only to find weaknesses but also the reasons for them, even the smallest reasons, which are very important for the fulfillment of the task. Only by quality control can one take the right measures for eliminating weaknesses. Only this type of control can create strict and principled exigence. The experience of our advanced detachments and units shows that the most successful commanding officers are those whose control over task fulfillment has become a necessity and a constant work and life style.

Diligence becomes a character trait when it is felt as a necessity by the soldier and officer, and thus, under certain circumstances leads them without hesitation to accomplish what under other circumstances could need long pondering. These are positive qualities based on courage, heroism, boldness, and self-sacrifice in the name of the fatherland.

The diligent soldier accepts each command of his officer as an order of the people, as an inner need and mobilizes all his physical and spiritual strength for its accurate and timely fulfillment. By obeying orders the socialist soldier is able to subordinate his personal interests in the name of the interests of the common cause.

The party and Konsomol organizations are of great importance in molding personnel in the spirit of discipline and diligence. Mobilizing the forces of the communists and Konsomol members for timely and quality fulfillment of the tasks, they create an environment of intolerance toward violators and contribute to the needed training, correct behavior, and overall military life in strict compliance with statutes and orders. Their share in this respect is quite significant and should be the subject of another article.

CHINA'S STRATEGY IN AFRICA EXPOSED AS FAILURE

Sofia ARMEYSKI KOMUNIST in Bulgarian No 5, 1978 pp 92-96

[Article by Nikola Kofetarov: "China's Foreign Policy toward Africa"]

[Text] China's strategy toward the developing countries aims at complete subordination of the Third World countries based on a blunt anti-Soviet line and slander against the socialist countries. The vicious anti-Soviet and pronounced antisocialist line is the basis of China's overall policies. This was confirmed even stronger at the 11th Congress of the Chinese Communist Party in 1977. The new Peking leaders pointed out that they have no intention of giving up the "ideas of the great captain." The essence of these "ideas" was most clearly expressed in the Mao Tse-tung's "strategic plan," clarified in January 1956 in one of the conferences of the CC of the CCP. According to him China was supposed to become in several decades the "first power of the world...to become not only the political but also the military and technical center of the world."1)

Hua Kuo-feng's report and the numerous statements at the congress clearly state that if the Peking leaders intend any insignificant corrections in the Maoist doctrine in their domestic policy, they will continue in foreign policy the hegemonic trend, hostile to the interests of the socialist countries, of international labor and the national liberation movement. "We think that this is shortsighted policy," pointed out Leonid I. Brezhnev on 2 November 1977. "And what if their plans collapsed."2)

For fulfilling its great-state plan and hegemonic course, Peking gives special attention to strengthening foreign and economic policy influence in the Third World. The new Chinese leadership openly aims at making the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America its own sphere of influence, at using them for improving its weak economy. Furthermore,

1. NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 8 Jan 1975

2. PRAVDA, 3 Nov 1977

its policy toward the Third World countries is openly reactionary, hostile to the struggle for socialism, and advantageous primarily to the imperialist and neocolonialist circles.

The Chinese leaders, striving for world domination, look upon Africa as their own strategic, political, and economic source. The vast territory of Africa, relatively sparsely populated, particularly the tropics, according to the demographers, creates premises for resettling some of the surplus Chinese population and, thus, becomes a particularly important factor in the Maoists' plans. Not less important is the fact that Africa has abundant supplies of strategic raw materials. Iron ore reserves are estimated at \$3 billion; half of the world reserves of crude oil, natural gas, phosphates and manganese are located in Africa. The predominance of peasantry in the social structure of the African countries, the economic backwardness of these young countries of the "black continent," and the still uncertain trend of social development, are fertile soil for the sneaky aspirations of the Maoists in their schemes for rapprochement with Africa.

In the past years Peking has been quite generous with declarations of support for Africa. There is hardly another country which devotes so much in propaganda efforts in order to win the African leaders. For the Peking diplomacy, however, the "black continent" is hardly an object of Platonic love. With the establishment of the People's Republic of China in 1949, Liu Shao-chi (proclaimed later as two-faced and a sympathizer of capitalism) pointed out that the "various colonial and semicolonial countries should follow the road chosen by the Chinese people."

At that time an economic and political wall, created by the Western colonizers, separated Africa from China. Since the moment the colonies of the "black continent" emerged as independent countries, however, the interest of the Chinese government in Africa suddenly increased. During the period 1958-64 one-third of the Chinese agencies abroad were located in Africa.

The first "cooling off" in Chinese-African relations took place at the end of 1963 and the beginning of 1964 when a 50-member delegation, led by Chou En-lai visited 10 African countries. The then president of the State Council made some statements during his visit which seriously scared the African governments. He said, for example, that "revolutionary perspectives are excellent in all of Africa," which did not please everybody.

The Peking influence declined also due to changes of government in Mali and Ghana. Ghana's president Kwame Nkrumah was deposed while on an

official visit to the Chinese capital. The fact that in Nigeria's civil war Peking took the side of secessionist Biafra also had a negative result.

All those events coincided with the period of the "great proletarian cultural revolution" in China the worsening of Soviet-Chinese relations.

At the end of the sixties and later on (after the acceptance of the PRC in the United Nations in 1971), Chinese diplomacy in black Africa was again revived. Peking tried to play the role of "protector" of the Third World against the "superpowers" and promoted the idea of ending backwardness by "relying on your own strength." The Maoists tried to instigate Africa against the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community, to sell to African leading circles the absurd idea that the Soviet Union played the role of neocolonizer and exploited the African people by appropriating the wealth of Africa. Therefore, China, as a "real friend" of Africa was called to lead the fight of the people against the famous "superpower hegemonism," meaning primarily the "social-imperialist" policy of the USSR.

In their anti-Soviet activity the Maoists exploit the still existing suspicion in some African circles toward the white nations and, thus, try to shift the responsibility for the crimes of the colonizers to the countries of the socialist community. This, of course, is in complete contrast with the purpose of the liberation struggle of the African people, depending upon the world support of the USSR and of the other socialist countries.

The spread of Maoism in the African countries is accomplished in several directions. First is the political sphere. It is achieved by creating pro-Chinese groups in leading government circles, political parties, and public organizations by spreading active Maoist propaganda, organizing subversive activity against the governments, political parties and individual leaders unsuitable to Peking. The Maoists very skillfully use separatist groups, social-climbers, and tribe hostilities of the various African countries and political figures.

The Maoists spread their propaganda in the African countries by the NCNA press agency and by other publications. They publish articles most eagerly in the African press. African delegations and students arriving in Peking undergo strenuous ideological schooling.

During the past few years the Maoists have accelerated their propaganda work on African students studying abroad. For this purpose they use extremist youth movements and build up Maoists, anti-Soviet factions. The most characteristic in this respect is the pro-Chinese "black power" movement created in England.

While these methods for political influence in Africa involve mostly covert means, there is another activity showing to the greatest degree the hypocrisy, double game, treachery, and unscrupulousness of the Chinese leadership in the fulfillment of their African strategy. This is the open intervention in the internal affairs of several African countries, the participation in reactionary factions, the obvious support of puppet and racist regimes on the "black continent."

And most indicative is the fact that in these cases Peking joins the company of the imperialist countries and the representatives of the remnants of the colonial regimes.

It is hardly necessary to mention in detail the facts supporting this statement--they are well known. It is sufficient to mention the approval of Sudan's behavior toward the communists, the disgraceful agreement with the racist aggressors of the United Arab Emirates, the subversive activities against the People's Republic of Angola, etc. It is a fact that China does not recognize the People's Republic of Angola and, together with the United States, hinders its acceptance in the United Nations. At the end of 1977, Peking propaganda was constantly praising Sadat's policy while the entire Arab world denounced the rapprochement between Egypt and Israel as detrimental to the Arab cause.

As concerns racism, it is not a secret that during the last few years Peking has made a complete turn in its strategy. In spite of its noisy declarations condemning racist regimes it has not broken relations with them. Through Chinese immigrant organizations and planted agents in Asia and Africa they revived their trade, economic and military relations with those regimes. The leaders of the racist regimes in Rhodesia and the United Arab Emirates have on their part strengthened their relations with the Maoists during the Angolan events and look for possibilities to strike a political alliance with Peking. One of the most prominent magnates of the UAE, Jan Marais, stated: "I would vote with both hands for such relations with Red China. We, they, and the Western World have a common enemy--the Soviet Union."<sup>3</sup>)

Similar statements by the racist reactionary factions are suicidal for Maoism and its policies in Africa and underline the unscrupulous character of the Chinese political offensive toward the "black continent" and the USSR.

The second direction of Chinese expansionism in Africa is in the economic field. While in the sixties Maoism relied primarily on ideological

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3. KOMUNIST, No 14, 177, p 114

pressure and subversive activity, in the seventies it gave special attention to economic impact upon the African countries. This is achieved by offering long-term, interest-free credits and loans, agreements for construction of various industrial, agricultural and other enterprises, as well as sending over instructors and experts. By the end of 1970 Peking had already granted total credits to the African countries of \$2 billion and, according to the agreements for technical-economic cooperation, had committed itself to build in these countries about 300 agricultural, industrial, and other projects.

During the seventies Peking continued the already noticed trend of shifting its main flow of economic assistance from Asia to Africa. Africa receives at present 80 percent of the new Chinese loans for the developed countries, and holds first place in the number of projects being built by Peking in the Third World.

Not by accident and not unselfishly does Peking prefer Africa to any other part of the Third World. Most of the countries here are least developed, according to UN statistics, and Peking hopes to "buy" most easily their friendship. From the practical point of view Peking is least interested in the social orientation of the country receiving assistance. The main thing is the country to be less developed than China so that China may show its superiority. This is the basic principle which the Maoists follow in choosing African countries for their economic expansion.

For fulfilling its economic strategy in this continent Peking depends on the African countries where by force of various historical circumstances there are thousands of Chinese settlers and workers. They in fact are able to help, and do help, the Peking economic and trade strategists in their trade-economic policy in Africa. There are 30,000 Chinese in the small country of Mauritius, for example, who hold key positions of economic influence, own big commercial enterprises, shops, hotels, restaurants, etc. The Tanzanians became concerned as well when it came out that at the construction site of the Tanzania-Zambia (Tanzam) railroad line there were several thousands of Chinese "workers."

The Peking economic interests in Africa aim at creating markets for Chinese goods which are not marketable in the developed capitalist or Asian countries. Furthermore, Africa is a hopeful source of supply for Peking of some important raw materials, such as copper, nickel, chrome, tin, bauxite, iron ore, managanese, cotton, and others.

As a whole, the economic and technical assistance that China renders to the African countries is of substantial importance only to a small number of countries. Furthermore, there are numerous cases where Peking only

offers to help in order to commit the respective country and does not meet its obligations. By postponing the delivery of their assistance the Chinese leaders intentionally create a special "state of expectation."

One must also point out that Peking participates in the construction of mainly small projects, primarily of light and food industries or agriculture, which do not involve large expenditures but create propaganda effect upon vast strata of people.

It is true that China participates in the construction of some large projects--the port of Nouakchott in Mauritania, the dam in Mali, the 1,800 kilometer Tanzam railroad line, the highway in Somalia to connect Mogadishu with the distant northern districts, etc. But here too the Chinese leadership is pursuing primarily hegemonic goals. The Tanzam railway, for example, gives access to China to the mineral wealth of the Zambian copper belt, to the chrome ores of Rhodesia, to the uranium and other strategic raw material of southern Africa. Through the highway in Somalia, China has the possibility of watching a vast portion of the country, of expanding its influence in the "observation zone." Supporting this opinion is the fact that the Chinese agents did everything possible to install themselves in the strategic districts of Hargeisa and Berbera. This creates suspicions in the Somalians as to the goals of the Chinese in trying to consolidate their political and economic position in the country.

Although China condemns colonialism and racism in words, it actively trades with the racist regimes. It imports from Rhodesia, for example, great quantities of chrome for its defense industry. From the United Arab Emirates it buys copper. In its pursuit of strategic raw materials it tramples most rudely on the UN decisions to boycott countries with racist regimes.

The third direction in Chinese expansion in Africa is in the military field. Infiltrating the military forces of the African countries is important to the Peking leadership. The infiltration is done by supplying weapons and military technology, and equipping various military projects of those countries which are of greatest importance for the present and future expansion goals of the Chinese leaders. There are also many examples to support our thesis in this case.

During the past few years the volume of Chinese military assistance destined for Africa increased considerably. The number of recipients increased as well. Over 90 percent of the Chinese military experts working abroad are sent to Africa.

During the events in Angola the Maoists started an open rapprochement with the secessionist organizations of the Angolan national liberation movement--FNLA and UNITA. Hundreds of military experts and many weapons

shipments were supplied to the traitors of the Angolan people. As the American newspaper Christian Science Monitor mentioned, the main separatist organization which China supported (FNLA) "received a considerable part of its weapons from China."<sup>4</sup>)

"All my soldiers are trained by the Chinese," stated Holden Roberto, the FNLA leader in an interview with the journalists of the French newspaper LE MONDE. And as AFP pointed out in 1976, "The FNLA in Kinshasa has received from China a present of 450 tons of military materials."

During the Shaba (Zaire) events in 1977, Peking participated actively in the Stiffling of the uprising. The shipment of Chinese tanks, heavy artillery and other weapons in support of the Mobutu regime showed that Peking is not embarrassed to side with the most reactionary forces in Africa. The Maoist leaders did not hide their admiration of the "efficiency and synchronization" of the forces against the rebellious population. Moreover, the punitive action was declared by Peking propaganda as an "unprecedented case" against "agressive and extreme actions."

The Chinese expansionist policy, however, does not remain unnoticed by the African people and their leaders. The time has gone when Peking could claim to be almost the only friend and protector of the people struggling for national independence. More and more progressive state leaders are convinced that the African strategy of the Maoists is permeated with great-state motives. The joint action of China with the imperialist countries and racist regimes against the national liberation movement dispels the myth that China is the sincere, unselfish and permanent friend of the African people.

Quite indicative in this respect is the statement in the July 1976 issues of FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE: "During the past 15 years of Chinese African strategy, the Africans were convinced of Peking's being a mere paper tiger. The economic assistance did not create political clout. The Chinese African strategy was completely unsuccessful. In no place in Africa could Peking attract to its side even a single government." The English newspaper TIMES expressed the same ideas in January 1976: "China allows gross blunders in its African strategy."

In spite of their utmost efforts the Maoists were unable to win the confidence of the African countries and people. Their African policy was strongly criticized by the president of Guinea, Sekou Toure; the president of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of Somalia, Siad Barre; the president

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4. ASIA, AFRICA SEVODNYA, No 2, 1976, p 35 (in Russian)

of Tanzania, Julius Nyerere; the president of the People's Republic of Congo, Marien Ngouabi, and other leaders. At the same time the African states strongly accuse Peking of trying to incite them against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the real friends of the newly liberated countries. The realization of this simple truth proved in the final analysis to be stronger than any Maoist propaganda and strategy.

1010

CSO: 2200

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

EXILED CZECHS, SLOVAKS APPEAL TO WORLD PUBLIC OPINION

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 27 Jun 78 p 10

[Text] On the 10th anniversary of the publication of the Prague Manifesto "Two Thousand Words," 150 Czech and Slovaks living abroad signed an appeal to world opinion to call attention to the situation in the CSSR. Included among the undersigned were well-known Social Democrats such as Prof Jiri Horak, journalist Premysl Janyr and the historian Prof Radomir Luza, independent socialists and reform communists, such as the political scientist Prof Adolf Mueller, the journalist Jiri Pelikan and the former CC secretary Zdenek Mlynar and young socialist oppositionals, such as Milan Horacek and Ludvik Kavon.

We present in the following the text of the appeal, which was formulated with considerable assistance from the historian Ivan Pfaff.

Ten years ago, on June 27, 1968 the manifesto "Two Thousand Words" was published--one of the fundamental documents of the "Prague spring" and, from the standpoint of political democracy and civil rights the most radical document of the Czechoslovakian reform movement of 1968. The manifesto, which was originally signed by 70 scientists and artists, was signed in one week by more than 40,000 Czechs and Slovaks. After 10 years--in a situation in which millions of Czechs and Slovaks have not been able to express their free will ever since the military aggression of August 21, 1968--we, Czechs and Slovaks, adherents of democratic socialism--social democrats, independent socialists, former reformed communists--some of whom left the CSSR after the takeover by the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia on 25 February 1948 and the majority of whom left after the forceful occupation on 21 August 1968, feel it is our duty to remind the democratic public in the Federal Republic of Germany and the world at large of the following facts:

I

Between August 1969 and January 1978, about 6,000 citizens were arrested in Czechoslovakia for political reasons and the overwhelming majority of them were sentenced. Of these, at least 1,300 citizens were arrested between August 19 and 22, 1969 because they participated in the demonstrations on

the anniversary of the invasion; about 450 of them were tried. The remainder were kept in custody for several weeks or months without a trial, where they were forced to suffer abuses of a physical and mental nature.

In this connection, we would like to point out that, among these 6,000 arrestees or convicts--only a minority of whom are still in custody at present, because of the average lengths of the prison terms--there was and is a high percentage of democratic socialists.

The "felonies" of about 4,700 other persons who were arrested were, without exception, their participation in the nationwide movement to establish democratic socialism in 1968 and 1969, resistance against the military intervention in our country and against the reintroduction of a totalitarian system that liquidated all fundamental, civil and human rights and is forcing the Czechoslovak people into feigned approval of a regime and an ideology rejected by the majority of the population.

Although the average political sentence is only 3 years and 8 months, far more than 100 citizens were sentenced to over 5 years, including 13 persons sentenced to over 6 1/2 years. (Thus, 147 citizens whose degree of penalty could be determined individually, were sentenced to a total of 567 years in prison.) The amnesties granted in February 1973 and May 1975 only included a tiny proportion of the political prisoners with the lowest sentences. Not until Christmas of 1976 were the last victims of the wave of arrests released at the end of 1971 and the beginning of 1972. The number of arrests dropped in 1976 by comparison with the period from 1969 through 1975--to about 75 persons--but since the onset of the civil rights movement "Charta 77" in January of 1977--which does not consider itself political opposition, merely fostering the effective and complete enforcement of the civil and human rights guaranteed expressly in the constitution and laws of the CSSR but systematically and crassly violated--the political arrests have increased and are continuing this year too. The health of many of these prisoners, particularly intellectuals, is seriously threatened and some of them will suffer long-term injuries.

## II

From January 1, 1970 through December 31, 1973, i.e., over a period of four years, about 280,000 citizens were dismissed from their jobs--mostly white collar jobs--for political reasons. Even today, they may not work in their own profession or a related one and must frequently perform the most lowly jobs, such as unskilled labor or work as night watchmen. The wages they receive for this are barely above the official subsistence minimum. Many of them are intentionally exposed to human and social humiliation. Some are denied any work at all: cases have been reported in which the person in question was permitted to perform a nonprofessional physical job paying far below average even after applying for 45 jobs; in other cases, the victims of this discrimination were dismissed several times in succession after working only one month when their "political past" of 1968 was discovered. For economic reasons, even some members of the top leadership around Husak have been criticizing the extent and consequences of the purges.

A deprivation of livelihood carried out on such a comprehensive scale, which directly affects the family members as well and involves about 980,000 people, is hardest on the children of the persecuted, who even in the case of exceptional talent may not attend either a college preparatory high school or school of higher learning and, except for a few exceptions, are forced to terminate their education after their compulsory elementary education is completed.

A large percentage of those affected in this way are democratic socialists, who have thereby fallen victim not only to an inhuman socially anachronistic mode of behavior, but also to a vulgar antisocial-democratism and antisocialism.

### III

The reinstatement of the persons illegally arrested between October 24, 1948 and July 31, 1965 was also suspended. Due to the amendment of July 8, 1970, Law No 82/68 of 25 June 1968 concerning the judicial reinstatement of the roughly 150,000 citizens victimized by these notorious political trials these 17 years was repealed due to the personal interest of the initiators and perpetrators of the crimes of those years who were able to assume their former positions of power after the defeat of the reform movement. Many democratic socialists whose prior illegal sentencing could not be suspended because the reinstatement trial was interrupted and whose rights and civil and human honor are not restored even after a quarter of a century, regardless of the fact that they do not make good their claims in the social sphere, are hit particularly hard by this.

### IV

During the talks concerning a future cultural agreement between the Federal Republic of Germany and the CSSR, the then federal chancellor Willy Brandt indicated, during the signing of the German-Czechoslovakian agreement in Prague on December 11, 1973, his regret over the absence of those artists who, in the FRG, are the embodiment of the contribution and level of modern Czechoslovak culture. In the presence of politicians of the CSSR who are still in top leadership positions, Brandt was thereby pointing out the situation that Heinrich Böll referred to as "a perfect cultural cemetery," Arthur Miller branded "permanent McCarthyism" and Louis Aragon labeled the "Biafra of the spirit." This condition can also be qualified with numbers:

From 1970 to the end of 1977, 395 national authors were banned by the end of 1977 in Czechoslovakia and by the end of 1969, 949 book titles in the CSSR were also banned (in many cases, the first edition had appeared 25 years earlier). The complete works of 142 authors were banned. During the same time, the showing of 69 films made between 1960 and 1969, some of which had been awarded international prizes, was prohibited. This total takes in only works appearing as of 1969. Since 1970, at least 750 newly appearing manuscripts could not be published and 24 film producers and screen writers, who are simply silenced to death, could not produce about 60 films that were

ready for production. During the last 8 years, Czechoslovak culture was cheated out of about 1,700 literary works and 125 films. This is the heaviest loss for our culture throughout its entire development, including the period of Nazi occupation from 1939 to 1945.

Moreover, 32 out of the country's 38 cultural journals were suspended in the 3 years from 1969 to 1971 (in Bohemia and Moravia, for the first time since 1821, there was not a single literary journal during this time); 13 cultural associations were disbanded or deprived of their assignments by pressure to conform; 21 scientific institutes or university teaching jobs were phased out; of the schools of higher learning, more than 6,000 students and 900 professors and assistants were discharged; 23 stage directors and many actors and singers, frequently of international status, were fired; hundreds of journalists and other workers were dismissed from their jobs in the press, television and radio and a publishing ban was slapped on them; well over 500 artists, journalists and scientists are on the so-called "blacklist," including 173 writers, 87 journalists and 50 historians. De facto, entire disciplines were stripped of their scientific character, such as philosophy, political science, cybernetics and history. Indeed, due to politically "undesirable provocative reactions of the public" a series of classical plays has been banned (by authors such as Lope de Vega, Moliere, Shakespeare, Dürrenmatt).

Added to the personal discrimination and the publishing ban on 352 Czechoslovak writers--that includes 66 percent of the members of the Czechoslovak writers' union of June 1969--is the travel ban for authors, who, with few exceptions, are prevented from attending the premieres of their plays on western stages or working in western cultural institutions. There are also many writers, artists and scientists who have been forced, since the summer of 1974, to emigrate, (read: are exiled and displaced to Western countries.)

This "cultural policy" is banishing Czechoslovak cultural life to the periphery of European culture and destroying the established cultural links in Europe, for example, through "authorized" works of lesser quality, particularly in the field of literature. All contacts with Western, including West German, literature, art and science have fallen prey to this policy, which would be unthinkable in Poland or Hungary. Even those Western leftist-oriented authors whose works could be published without any difficulty in the CSSR before 1968 are now on the blacklist. In this connection, there arises an extremely current and important question formulated not by us but in our homeland: is the fact that the boundary has been opened to consumer commodities while intellectual commodities are treated like wartime contraband consistent with the spirit of Helsinki?

This is a question of great import to the shaping, function and application of the cultural agreement between the FRG and the CSSR that was concluded during the visit of President Gustav Husak in Bonn.

Due to the military aggression against Czechoslovakia and its occupation in August 1968, and because of the totalitarian system resulting from the foreign invasion, about 150,000 persons have left the country. Although every citizen of every state has the right to leave his country and return to it under the Charter of Human Rights and the UN agreement on civil and political rights of December 1, 1966, ratified by the CSSR on December 23, 1975, the Prague regime has been conducting criminal proceedings against countless refugees since 1970-71, which end in stiff penalties and the confiscation of their personal and family property.

Even if the sentences of all those living outside the East Bloc states cannot be carried out, they result nonetheless, under certain circumstances, in complications in the relationships between the FRG (or other states) and the CSSR, particularly since many of these sentenced political refugees have already obtained or will obtain German citizenship (or citizenship in other countries).

#### All Family Contacts Across the Border Are Unwelcome

Regardless of whether these Czechs and Slovaks have been sentenced or not, their next of kin in their homeland are subjected to systematic discrimination and constant harrassment. In particular, the right of a substantial proportion of them to visit their family members or relatives abroad is denied them, although this practice is in crass violation--at least since the summer of 1975--of the CSCE declaration signed even by Dr Husak. In a number of cases, this discrimination does not even stop at citizens over 75 and even 80 years of age. Only in the 286 cases known to us, the request of a father or mother over 65 years of age for a visit by an only daughter or son has been denied 15 to 24 times over a period of 8 years (from the end of 1969 through April 1978)! The applicants' references to "File 13" of the CSCE declaration are either ignored or ridiculed by the responsible authorities; and very often, letters, petitions and appeals sent directly to Dr Husak are forwarded to "be taken care of" by the very authorities who have already rejected the application for a trip abroad countless times, without ever coming to Dr Husak's attention.

It would be particularly relevant to clarify the problem of the earlier emigres who have meanwhile become German citizens and have been convicted in their former homeland of fleeing their republic. They too have no possibility of seeing family members or relatives in Czechoslovakia.

All these human tragedies are aggravated even more by the CSSR government's resolution of March 16, 1977 on the regulation of legal relationships between the CSSR and the Czechoslovak citizens living abroad without the approval of the authorities. According to this resolution, the Czechs and Slovaks living abroad must apply for emigration from the CSSR or, following such legalization, apply for release from Czechoslovak citizenship, but under specific conditions: Their plea for amnesty must be approved by the president of the CSSR, they must sign a loyalty declaration and pay the required fees (in the cases coming to our attention thus far, between 5,000 and

20,000 DM). If their application were not approved or they failed to make application for any of various reasons--be it because they could not pay the fee, or because they cannot yet give proof of the host country's consent to immigration as a prerequisite of the application, be it that they do not wish to jeopardize their claim to asylum in the host country or even must fear the loss of asylum, be it because they are not prepared to answer the concomitant detailed questions about their present life and existence abroad or because they do not wish to subscribe by virtue of the loyalty declaration to a system which they had fled--then the father, mother, sisters and brothers in the CSSR have not so much as a prayer. All family contacts across the border are undesirable and "not in the interest of the state." However, the Czechoslovak exiles who publicly express their critical opinion on the existing regime in Prague or give evidence of it must reckon with emigration and, as political enemies, forfeit all rights and claims in the CSSR.

The representative of the FRG at the following CSCE conference declared in the final session on March 9, 1978 in Belgrade that the FRG would always urge each participant state to uphold the solemn promise inherent in the human rights principle in its dealings with all other states. The cases listed here afford, in our opinion, a suitable opportunity.

#### VI

The policy of detente in general and the Ostpolitik of the social-liberal coalition government of the FRG in particular, reinforced by agreement with the CSSR on December 11, 1973, has thus far failed to result either in a revision of the still inimical attitude of the Prague regime toward the FRG or in a modification of its attitude toward the international social-democratic and socialist movement in general and towards the SPD\* in particular. Flagrantly inconsistent with repeated proclamations of the communist parties of East Europe, including the KPC, concerning the establishment of a more positive and realistic relationship with social democracy, the CSSR continues its campaign of persecution against the social-democratic and socialist parties, which is not even averse to resorting to Stalinist classifications of social democracy that have long been set aside.

#### VII

Worse yet: 10 years after the civil rights postulates of the manifesto "Two Thousand Words" and more than 9 years after the introduction of "normalization"--that is, reversion of Czechoslovak society in all its phases of life to before 1960, and in part, to before 1956--the current regime in the CSSR is presenting itself both to the world and to its own population as the most antidetente system of the East Bloc. Its population is virtually inundated with detente shibboleths, but in reality, it has categorically denied all forms of detente as a reality of life. The system of the CSSR, which has stagnated because of immobility and inadaptability, is unparalleled by any other Eastern European regime in its inability to comprehend that the issue of fundamental freedoms and human and civil rights has been playing

a role in the shaping of international politics for several years now. We, however, are firmly convinced that it is just those human rights trodden underfoot in our country that have become the major criterion of the internal quality of the participant states of the CSCE system: the more shamelessly and insidiously human rights are disregarded and denied in a state, the more such a system threatens not only detente but peace itself.

We believe it is appropriate to explicitly remind the democratic public in the FRG and throughout the world of this exactly ten years after the publication of "Two Thousand Words," just 10 years after the climax of the "Prague spring."

9179

CSO: 2300

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CONDITIONS IN SPECIAL POLITICAL PRISON DESCRIBED

Hamburg DIE ZEIT in German No 28, 7 Jul 78 p 6

[Article by Jaroslav Krejci: "Human Rights Violations in the CSSR: The Hell of Section I/1--Degrading Prison Conditions for Political Prisoners in Plzen-Bory"]

[Text] Several signatories of the Czechoslovak civil rights declaration Charter 77 have also been arrested or sentenced this year. Like other prisoners before them, they have been delivered into a special section of the Plzen-Bory prison. There they are jailed together with criminals, antisocial elements and psychotics. A former political prisoner, now an emigre in Austria, reports about the inhuman and humiliating conditions in Section I/1. While his information refers to 1977, there has reportedly been no improvement in the conditions since that time.

We wish to inform the Western public about the life of the inmates in this special unit, because of the contempt shown there for the demands for a humane prison order for political prisoners.

A cell for four prisoners in Section I/1 had a surface area of 7.3 to 7.9 square meters. Inside were four beds, a table, four stools, an iron nightstand. Prisoners could hardly move within this narrow space. They pushed each other while making their beds in the morning constantly causing conflicts. Since it was not permitted to sit or lie down on the beds during the day (violation of this prohibition was punishable by solitary confinement), a space of about 1.5 to 2 square meters remained for the four prisoners.

Three neighboring cells were connected by a passage through the wall, since in one of them were the toilet bowl and the washstand serving all the inmates. The prisoners in this cell had even less space than the others--and the worst air in addition.

The same space in the basement cells--where the prisoners worked--was occupied for example, by two milling machines and one or three coiling machines. The noise caused by these machines exceeded the standards permissible for human health. The basement cells were filled with trichloride, hydrochloric acid and lead fumes. Since the ventilation system was out of order, lack of oxygen led to breathing difficulties. Seventy to one hundred prisoners had to use one Turkish toilet, since a second one was always out of order.

The work quotas were extraordinarily high--especially at the coiling machines--and some of the prisoners could not fulfill them. In order to fulfill the quota, a prisoner could be allowed to work 12 hours a day, Saturdays and Sundays included. Ten days of nonfulfillment meant for a prisoner loss of his snack break and a punishment and after an additional 10 days solitary confinement.

Over 80 percent of the monthly wage was retained by the prison for "maintenance," which included expenses of guarding and feeding prisoners, washing their laundry etc. Nine percent of the wage could be paid to the prisoner, provided that he did not have to support his children. From the miniscule remainder expenses were paid to the courts, lawyers and jails. Nothing at all or an extremely small amount was paid into a so-called "deposit," to be paid to the prisoner upon his release. Exploitation of the prison labor was shocking. Thus the prisoner Otto Cerny from Prague--imprisoned for 5 years for "subverting the Republic"--still had not repayed the expenses of his 5-year term, although he had been working for 4 years, despite the fact that the expenditures calculated per prisoner were minimal.

Sophisticated forms of humiliation of prisoners were built up into a permanent system. Thus it was prohibited to listen to a radio; to own a book or notebook; to have more than one letter from one's family; more than the last issue of a newspaper or magazine; to lend papers or magazines to other prisoners who did not subscribe to them. A prisoner in possession of an English, German or French textbook was punished by solitary confinement. There were daily searches for textbooks of Western foreign languages possibly smuggled in against regulations. A prisoner was punished with solitary confinement for having written down more than 20 German words.

Prisoners in Section I/1 were not allowed--unlike other prisoners--a free choice of books from the prison library. They were not allowed to have an atlas, map of the CSSR, books on pharmacy and medicine, publications on psychology, sociology, education, theology, religion or philosophy. It was prohibited to make excerpts from books, newspapers or magazines. All copies found during the searches were confiscated.

Also prohibited were mustaches, sideburns as well as hair longer than 1.5 centimeter. One was not permitted to look out of the cell window, to sing or whistle in the cell, to play chess (by the end of 1975 only members of the chess circle were permitted to play in the cell).

It was prohibited to draw pictures in letters addressed to one's children, to quote or to write poems in letters, to quote great thinkers, to underline individual words, to write about anything but family affairs. The political prisoner Slavomir Bures from Most lost 50 percent of his "monthly pay" as punishment for having kept several letters from his wife.

To take a walk meant to take part in humiliating marches in the prison dust and in calisthenics. No one was allowed to take off his coat, shirt or cap, despite the fact that other prisoners were allowed to take even their shirts off in summer. The guard only rarely permitted deviations from that rule. Prisoners wore the same clothing both in freezing cold and in hot summer.

Contrary to prison regulations, prisoners suffering from terminal illness were not released. If a prisoner started a hunger strike, he was sent to a special cell. His water supply was turned off so that it would not even flow into the toilet bowl. A physician would inform him that human organs were severely threatened by the lack of food and water and would be biologically dead within a certain period of time. Artificial feeding was not applied. Left without water and positive that he would die, every prisoner soon gave up. He was subsequently punished with 20 days of solitary confinement for contemplated "self-mutilation." It was shocking to see prisoners returning from solitary confinement where they received only a minimum of cold food.

Informers were systematically encouraged. They attended trials as witnesses against their fellow prisoners who allegedly may have "slandered the Republic" in their cells. The stage set designer Vladimir Mensik--serving 5 years for espionage-- had been repeatedly tried in this manner for "having insulted a public figure." An extension of more than one year of imprisonment was given the prisoner Skanta from Domazlice for his political utterances during the time he was serving his sentence. The need constantly to hide one's opinions has a destructive influence on a man's psychological condition.

The behavior of the guards--officially known as "educators"--was in sharp disagreement with a humane prison order. Prisoners were beaten mostly by Lieutenant Hlouz, an extraordinarily malicious and feared man. Captain Neuhampl, chief educator at Section I/1, once attacked and injured by the prisoners hated them from the very depth of his soul. Sublieutenant Sopek enjoyed humiliating particularly prisoners who were intellectuals.

This supervisor understood reeducation of prisoners as absolute obedience of his senseless and humiliating orders. He ordered, for instance, the washing of a corridor, some 8 meters long, five times in a row. The prisoners had to pour many buckets of water and a detergent over the floor. Then they had to run with buckets all morning long, in spite of the fact that they had to work an afternoon shift.

The unit chiefs gave short political speeches for the prisoners, usually about imperialist capitalism and imperialist China. It happened that they pronounced "Maotzuk" instead of Mao Tse-tung or referred to the "Federal Socialist Republic of Germany." Whoever laughed was punished with solitary confinement. For every day in solitary confinement the prisoner had to pay Kcs 30, because he was not working. In the corridor was a TV set. Prisoners had to watch political news there. Anyone laughing aloud during Husak's speech was punished with 20 days of solitary confinement, likewise at the daily rate of Kcs 30, despite the merely quarter ration during solitary. If marching prisoners did not obey the "attention" order in a strictly military fashion, they were forced to march one hour longer.

The application of brute force, calculated accumulation of fatigue up to full physical and psychological exhaustion, the idiotic forced labor among noisy machines in the cells are not conducive to "the prisoner's improvement and social rehabilitation," but to the destruction of his personality.

CSO: 2300

POLAND

SIGNIFICANCE, PROCEDURES OF SEJM DISCUSSED

Warsaw SZTANDAR MŁODYCH in Polish 29-30 Apr 78 p 5

[Interview with Adam Lopatka, by Wojciech Koczanowicz and Witold Strzemien:  
"The Image of the Sejm"]

[Text] Adam Lopatka is deputy to the Sejm in its seventh term for the 51st district in Poznan, chairman of the Legislative Commission as well as member of the Commission for Internal Affairs and Administration of Justice. Adam Lopatka, a prominent scholar and lawyer, holds the title of a full professor in jurisprudence and is director of the Institute of State and Law in the Polish Academy of Sciences. In 1978, he represented Poland at the meeting of the UN Commission on Human Rights in Geneva and was elected as one of three vice-chairmen for that meeting.

[Question] Why do the deputies so seldom vote against?

[Answer] Apparently the drafts of legislative acts are prepared so well that they can be passed by the Sejm unanimously.

[Question] Still, drafts of these very same acts, unanimously approved by the Sejm, happen to be the subject of an animated public discussion and in press columns. The Parliament represents the entire nation and these differences in opinion should, therefore, become evident in the course of voting or, at least, during the plenary debates. Meanwhile, this is not the case.

[Answer] You speak of differences in opinion forgetting that these polemics do not refer to the same issue that is finally put to the vote. Before a bill is finalized, it is (in more important cases) judged by public opinion. However, in each instance its draft is debated by appropriate Sejm commissions. These commissions are composed of deputies--outstanding theoreticians and practitioners; in addition, experts from outside the Parliament are invited to cooperate with them. Taken into consideration is also the experience of other countries, especially

socialist ones. For example, lately, in connection with the proposed revision of the Administrative Procedure Code the Sejm sent missions for research to Bulgaria, Romania, Yugoslavia and Hungary. Besides, the drafts of some bills are discussed at deputies party clubs' sessions. Thus, an immense amount of work is accomplished in respect to substance and law before it is voted upon. A unanimous vote in this situation, because anything that has not been given thorough thought, or that remains doubtful and cannot be accepted by the deputies, would be either deleted earlier from the wording of the draft bill, or properly supplemented.

[Question] Who, for the most part, initiates new bills?

[Answer] The government plays a very important role in this regard. However, the Council of State, the deputies clubs, the Sejm commissions and, sometimes, a group of deputies (15 at least) can also initiate them.

[Question] Are there instances when the Sejm commissions disclaim a bill entirely, not parts of its words only?

[Answer] Occasionally the government withdraws a draft that had met with negative appraisal in the Sejm. Such decisions are preceded by animated discussions that take place not only at commission or subcommittee meetings but also in the lobby. That was the case in 1977 with two draft bills regarding the take over of farms by the State.

[Question] This, however, occurs outside of the plenary session room, at Wiejska Street, within the commissions, clubs, and in the lobby. Would it not add to the Sejm's public credibility if the controversy among deputies was brought out into the open?

[Answer] In my opinion, the Parliament is not a theater. The parties and groups are united in a common front, whose leading political force--in accordance with the Constitution--is the Polish United Workers' Party. After many years of class and national divisions and political quarrels as well, we were able to achieve a state of national accord in the People's Poland. It would be senseless to create an impression that we lack unity, only because of dissent on some specific matters. The differences of opinion on this or that particular case has nothing in common with the old, deep-rooted, persistent division of society. In my personal opinion, the press may present the differences in views, such as they actually are, without detriment to the national unity.

[Question] But might one not conclude from this that the significance of the Parliament's functioning is decreasing in a socialist state?

[Answer] The Sejm is an institution that reflects the unity of the nation and, from this point of view, it is indispensable. Contrary to the recurrently emerging theme, the Sejm's role increases along with the progress of socialist building in Poland. With the Parliament's functioning is linked the entire, continually improved, system of democracy. I would say, by the way, that you convey a false image of the voting Sejm: if it does not vote "against," that means that it is useless.

[Question] Not all of the doubts introduced here must be our own, i.e., correspondents' doubts. Are you, Professor, content with the image of the Sejm that is presently functioning in society?

[Answer] I could avoid answering the question maintaining that you, representing public opinion, ought to know it better than I. Yet, I will not do so, because the subject-matter is too important. I preside at the Sejm Legislative Commission's work. One of its tasks is the propagation of socialist legal consciousness in our society. In order to propagate something one has to know from what level to start. We have made appropriate studies and, unfortunately, the result was very unsatisfactory. I do not intend to shock you with examples, I simply want to say that there is a great deal of work to be done in this field. Saying so, I think of high-schools, universities, the press, literature and film. There is little knowledge of what we actually do in the Sejm. Anyway, this is one of the reasons why I agreed to engage in this conversation.

[Question] Do you think that we have said everything that could be said on the matter of voting?

[Answer] Voting is not an automatic procedure. As an example I will recall the bill about the permissibility of abortion. For some Catholic deputies the enactment of that bill was inconsistent with their convictions-- they were against it until the very end of the debate, also at the plenary session of the Sejm. Yet, there was no drama or spectacle at that time. Other examples: the nobility parliament was very "spectacular": the divergence of opinion was so dominant that the Sejm could hardly arrive at any sensible decision. Let us continue: the conflict between Parliament and the executive authority in bourgeois countries, boasting of their democracy, very often leads to political inertia. For example, President Carter's economic proposals are effectively blocked by the parochialism of the majority of congressmen. In matters concerning foreign policy the American Congress is often much more reactionary than the Administration: reminiscent of the obstruction of the USA-USRR trade development or the longstanding difficulties with ratification of the Panama Canal treaties. I think there is no point in pursuing the subject any further. It is my viewpoint that a parliament's work should be judged by its efficiency rather than by the number of disclosed differences of opinion among the deputies.

[Question] By what means do you propose to measure this efficiency?

[Answer] By the importance of decisions arrived at, by the number and relevancy of legislative acts and by the effectiveness of control over the government's actions.

[Comment] Such an evaluation requires considerable political knowledge.

[Answer] I do not deny this. I see here the important role of the mass media. This would involve breaking many habits. Generally, the press limits its reports to the plenary sessions of the Sejm, whereas the work of clubs, commissions and deputies in the regions deserves much attention. It is well worth, as I believe, to make this effort.

[Question] Our conversation looks rather like volleying in a game, however, we feel compelled to ask whether the deputies themselves are satisfied with all particulars of the present procedure of work in the Sejm?

[Answer] There is no institution, the functioning of which could not be improved. The commission which I represent was instituted in the previous, sixth term, of the Sejm in order to perfect the legislative procedure. We are trying to induce the interested deputies to express their opinions on the subject of any bill presented (i.e., by the government) before the final wording of the document has been completed. This preliminary evaluation would consist in an analysis, substantive and legal, of the provisions of the draft document. It is a way of increasing the impact of the Sejm on the content of the draft bills or resolutions.

[Question] That could create a conflict of interest between the Sejm and the administration....

[Answer] One of the Constitutional duties of a deputy is to control the government and administrative activities. I do not see any conflict here, but simply a division of authority. No one minister does ever seek out an antagonist neither in a deputy criticizing him in the commission forum, nor in those who ask him so-called difficult questions; also not in those who bring forth an interpellation. The head of a ministry knows that he has to prepare for these debates carefully, and that is all. This is useful to all of us. Commissions have the right to call a minister to additional explanations. The deputies often make use of their privileges; however, nobody likes to justify oneself. In addition, I would like to say that controlling the implementation of laws already in force is as much an important part of our work. The Sejm commissions check whether the government issued the appropriate implementing acts and whether the laws are actually carried out. We also study their usability in particular instances and, if necessary, we suggest amendments to obsolete regulations.

[Question] To what extent is your activity continuous, and how often does it deal with pressing matters?

[Answer] We control the implementation of a dozen or more of the Sejm's bills, decrees or resolutions. As a rule, each commission takes care of at least one of these subjects per year. The Legislative Commission plays an inspirational and coordinating role here. However, that is not the end of it. We also suggest certain topics for control to the commissions on substantive matters. Our Commission studies whether the drafted

regulations are in compliance with the Constitution and with the citizens' rights; we pay attention to the legal correctness of the draft bills and watch whether the power of local authorities is not violated.

[Question] Could you point out any bills which have been changed radically as a result of deputies' control?

[Answer] Certainly. For example, during the sixth term, the family and guardian code was amended as a result of our verification. Currently, because of the Sejm's control, work is in progress on draft amendments to the Administrative Procedure Code; this is taking place in an atmosphere of lively discussion. There are more cases like these, and that is normal for our Parliament.

[Question] What was the course of the work on the annuity and pension bill for the farmers?

[Answer] That act has two principal objectives: to assure the farmers and their families a carefree retirement and to contribute to agricultural output. At first, an increase in agricultural production was intended to be achieved by issuing a bill on the take over of farms by the State. As I said before, the government withdrew two bills in regard to this subject after they met with a critical appraisal in the Sejm. Finally, the deputies passed the bill on annuities and pensions after adding to the content of the draft a few changes favorable to women as farmers. They also hastened its application to cover certain categories of persons.

[Question] Thus you take the view that discussion is a normal procedure in the life of our Parliament?

[Answer] We discuss and we learn to discuss. In that respect--this is my judgment--the Sejm makes a good school.

[Question] We know that your political activity is not limited to the Sejm only, and that you also represent our country in international organizations. Could we end our conversation with a few words about that part of your activity?

[Answer] This is a separate topic. I would only like to say that representing Poland in the UN organizations and my activity in the Sejm do not conflict with each other. My experience as a deputy is useful in every field of activity, scientific too.

9141  
CSO: 2600

CEAUSESCU SPEAKS AT ACCREDITATION OF NEW AMBASSADORS

Jordanian Envoy

Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 Jul 78 p 5 AU

[Report on speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the 18 July accreditation of Jordanian Ambassador to Bucharest Marwan Dudin]

[Text] Receiving the letters of accreditation, President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks for the warm message of friendship conveyed to him, and in turn he conveyed warm greetings and wishes for personal health and happiness to the Jordanian head of state and for prosperity to the people of friendly Jordan.

In his speech the Romanian head of state recalled his meetings in Bucharest and Amman with King Husayn of Jordan. "Our talks," the speaker said, "and the agreements we concluded marked important moments in the continuously ascending evolution of Romanian-Jordanian relations and paved the way for fruitful political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation, as well as cooperation in cadre training and other areas, in the interests of our two friendly peoples and of the cause of peace and cooperation in the Middle East and throughout the world. I also want to note with satisfaction that Romanian-Jordanian cooperation is being intensified in the area of international relations. I am firmly convinced that all conditions exist for expanding and diversifying Romanian-Jordanian cooperation, and, as far as we are concerned, we will do everything necessary for that."

After stressing the principles governing our country's foreign policy, the Romanian head of state said: "Romania is profoundly interested in a policy of cooperation and peace among all states, regardless of their social system. We proceed from the fact that the old policy of domination and diktat, which has brought so much misfortune to mankind, must be replaced by a new policy of full equality and respect among the states. In the spirit of this policy we have always advocated and continue to resolutely advocate a political settlement of the Middle East conflict, which should bring about Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, a solution

to the Palestinian problem based on the Palestinian people's right to self-determination--including their right to have their own independent state--and, at the same time, a just and lasting peace which should insure the territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty of all states in that area and relations of good-neighborliness among them."

The speaker then said: "Romania is determined to continue making every effort to actively contribute to solving the current major international problems--to peacefully settle conflicts and dispel tension, to achieve disarmament, to eliminate underdevelopment and to establish the new world economic order--and to actively militate for a better and more just world."

In conclusion, the speaker expressed his trust that the ambassador's activities will contribute to intensifying Romanian-Jordanian cooperation. The Romanian head of state wished the Jordanian ambassador success and assured him of the full support of the Romanian State Council and government and of his own support.

#### New Zealand Envoy

Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Jul 78 p 5 AU

[Report on speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the 22 July accreditation of New Zealand Ambassador to Bucharest Francis Anthony Small]

[Text] Receiving the letters of accreditation, President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks for the greetings received and in turn conveyed to Queen Elizabeth II and to the governor general of New Zealand warm greetings and best wishes.

In his reply the Romanian head of state recalled landmarks in the development of relations between our peoples and countries. "Although there is a great geographical distance between Romania and New Zealand," he said, "our bilateral commercial exchanges have developed to a certain extent; however, they far from reflect the great possibilities offered by the two countries' economies. I therefore think that we should make joint efforts and find ways and means of increasingly expanding cooperation between Romania and New Zealand in various areas."

The speaker also highlighted the fruitful cooperation between Romanian and New Zealand delegations in the international arena, especially on issues such as disarmament and increasing the role of the United Nations.

After emphasizing the principles governing our country's foreign policy, the Romanian head of state said: "As a European country, Romania consistently militates for and contributes to establishing a sound climate of security and cooperation on the continent. We are making resolute efforts in behalf of disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. The UN special session on disarmament opened up new prospects for and emphasized the people's desire to achieve urgent measures conducive to progress toward disarmament. We are also endeavoring to settle conflicts through peaceful negotiations."

The speaker then said: "Actively participating in international life, our country is working to eliminate underdevelopment and the great economic gaps between developing and advanced states and to establish a new world economic order. We advocate the democratization of interstate relations and participation by all states in solving the complex contemporary problems and in building a better and more just world."

The Romanian head of state wished the New Zealand ambassador success in his mission and assured him of the support of the Romanian State Council and government and of his own support.

CSO: 2700

ROMANIA

IMPLEMENTATION OF PARTY CADRE POLICY FOR YOUTH STRESSED

Bucharest MUNCA DE PARTID in Romanian Jun 78 pp 45-51

[Article by Nicu Ceausescu, secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth: "Implementation of the Party Cadre Policy Among Youth -- The Fundamental Obligation of all UTC and ASC Organs and Organizations"]

[Text] The great prospects offered our nation by the historic documents of the Eleventh Congress and the National Conference of the Romanian Communist Party and the new and qualitatively superior objectives and goals implied by successful realization of the provisions of the Five-Year Plan of the Technical-Scientific Revolution significantly configure the place and decisive role being gained by revolutionary, communist training and the thorough political and professional training of cadre in all fields of activity, and especially those who work among the youth, who are called on to mobilize the broad masses of workers even more actively in exemplary fulfillment of the domestic and foreign policies of our party and state.

The program of the Romanian Communist Party emphasizes that "In the future also, the activity of the revolutionary cadre, the militants and the political leaders will have an important role in the activity of the party in fulfillment of its historic mission in society. Even more intensive activity will have to be developed for promotion of party and state work in different sectors and for promotion of economic and social activities, as well as for promotion of the best militants who demonstrate through practical activity and through efforts to improve their work style and methods continuously the potential for responding to the increasing requirements generated by the forward progress of our society." In this context, the party's cadre policy, which is aimed at raising all leadership activities to the highest possible level, has a unitary character which consequently is also inherent in the work of training and providing a revolutionary, communist education of young cadre. Proceeding from this reality and from the fact that according to the Statute of the PCR, "The Union of Communist Youth is the principal reserve of the party," a central obligation of all UTC and ASC [Communist Student Associations] organs and organizations is to increase their contributions, under the leadership of the party organs and organizations, to the complex and vast process of training and educating the cadre and aiding these cadre in direct and effective participation in the task of building a multilaterally developed

socialist society and moving the fatherland toward communism.

We know that the program of the PCR quite rightly defines the younger generation as a powerful social force, the very future of our nation, invested with significant responsibility in the great task of building the new, socialist system on the soil of Romania. Additionally, because the Union of Communist Youth can exercise, under the best conditions, the especially important role of uniting the efforts of all the youth in realization of the program of the PCR, it is necessary to have a systematic effort for training of the cadre capable of fulfilling this essential goal -- the goal of assuring the presence of the younger generation, together with communists, in the first ranks of economic-social development activities for the progress and multilateral flowering of our nation.

#### Selection and Promotion of the Most Capable and Competent UTC Members

As pointed out by the secretary general of our party, "We will have to give full attention to the problem of cadre promotion, work with the cadre and the party active, and the growth and education of these cadre. The education will take place at work in the process of fulfilling objectives. We need people with a high revolutionary consciousness -- and consciousness can only be acquired in struggle, in work, on the basis of mastery of the revolutionary Marxist-Leninist, dialectical-materialist concept." Responding to these complex goals, the Union of Communist Youth, the UTC organs and organizations, and the ASC organs and organizations have focused their efforts on responsible fulfillment of their fundamental obligation of firmly and clearly implementing the party's cadre policy among the youth. Under the direct guidance of the party leadership, the Union of Communist Youth is giving special attention and is constantly concerned with promotion, at all levels, of the most capable and competent UTC members educated in the spirit of high social and political responsibility, with a wide horizon of thought and action, and dedicated to the cause of the party and the people.

In recent years, the Union of Communist Youth acted energetically for improvement of the organization and management of work involved with training and educating the cadre and for increasing the contribution of the county, municipal, city and communal committees and the UTC and ASC organs and organizations in selection, promotion and training of UTC members holding responsible positions in the youth organization. With the support of the party organs and organizations, a better understanding and application was achieved at all levels of the decisions concerning cadre work. UTC members in the leadership organs of the UTC and ASC participated more intensively in the activity of the organizations in the industrial enterprises, construction sites, mines, agricultural units, schools and departments. Increased attention was given to shifting the center of gravity of all activities of our cadre to the basic levels and to direct and effective participation in the lives and work of the youth, thus assuring a better understanding of their concerns and an ever increasing involvement of more UTC members in the management and organization of all work, political-educational, cultural and sport programs. Moreover, a

permanent concern of the UTC and ASC organs and organizations has been direct understanding of youth in the work process and in the educational process, the places where the political and professional competence and capacity of the youth and their moral characteristics, their responsibility relative to fulfillment of goals assigned, are developed and most faithfully verified. It is highly significant that at the report and election assemblies and conferences at the end of last year, more than 500,000 cadre from the ranks of UTC members were elected in the management organs of the UTC and ASC. In accordance with the statute of the UTC, these cadre had a thorough political and professional training, are examples of behavior on the job, in their families and in society, enjoy esteem and appreciation among the youth, participate actively in organizational life, and show enthusiasm, initiative, combativeness, revolutionary intransigence and firmness in implementation of the policy of the Romanian Communist Party.

In accordance with the requirements resulting from the dynamism of the economic-social development of the nation and in accordance with the profoundly scientific policy of the party for training and educating the cadre, the Central Committee of the UTC and the UTC and ASC organs and organizations are taking steps to establish and utilize a real cadre reserve. This will make it possible in continuing to promote the future elements required by the specific nature of the activities of youth organizations, as well as to establish a greater stability of cadre in the respective positions. It is highly suggestive, for instance, that more than 45 percent of the secretaries of the bureaus and committees of UTC organizations, including those in communes, were reelected at the assemblies and conferences at the end of last year.

In close collaboration with the local party organs, the Central Committee of the UTC has made a sustained effort to assure a proper membership mix according to political affiliation, profession, nationality, sex and age in the newly elected organs. Quite naturally, steps were taken to achieve a greater involvement of party members in the elected organs of the UTC. At the present time, more than 31 percent of the cadre at the unit level are members of the PRC; in the county, municipal, city and communal committees the proportion of party members is 53.2 percent; and in the bureaus of these organs the proportion of party members is 86 percent.

In complete accord with the structure and the character of the revolutionary youth organization, with the objectives of educating and training the younger generation in a communist, workers spirit, and with the proportion and principal role assigned to young workers, there has been a substantial increase in the Union of Communist Youth in the number of cadre who come from the ranks of this category of youth. They now represent 46.8 percent in the elected organs and 81 percent in the UTC apparatus. Recently, as a result of the measures established by the leadership of the party, more decisive steps have also been taken to increase the number of women in the elected organs; at the present time, the percentage of women in elected organs is 45 percent. In respect to leadership positions, at the present time 239 women are first secretaries and secretaries of county, municipal and city committees of the UTC and more than 31,000 women hold positions as secretaries of committees and

and bureaus of UTC and ASC organizations.

The wisdom of our party's policy of establishing a revolutionary resolution of the nationality problem, for assuring full equality under the law for all workers, without regard to nationality -- an axiom of the realities in our society -- is also reflected directly in the promotion of the most valuable cadre from among Hungarian, German and other nationality youth groups in the leadership organs of the UTC and ASC. In the elected organs and the apparatus of the UTC, complete respect is given to the national composition existing in our society, a composition which is also reflected in the Union of Communist Youth. In Covasna and Harghita counties, where the Hungarian population is more numerous, more than 70 percent of the UTC members making up the UTC organs are of Hungarian nationality, and in Sibiu and Timis counties more than 11 percent are of German nationality.

Taking into consideration the specific nature of the youth organization and the necessity for the presence of young cadre in the elected organs and apparatus of the UTC and identifying with their concerns, but also with the need to act in a competent manner under all circumstances in full awareness of the cause, steps have been taken to assure a harmonious combination of the enthusiasm and dynamism of the youngest cadre with the experience of those with longer work experience. The fact that in the elected organs the proportion of those under 26 is 90 percent and in the apparatus the average age is below 28 creates optimum conditions for broad affirmation of initiative and an innovative spirit, the desire for constant improvement of all activities, and the continuity necessary for development of the work of the elected organs of the UTC and ASC.

While overall the structure of the cadre properly reflects the composition of the Union of Communist Youth, it must be admitted that in some counties the existing effort in this direction is not at the level of current requirements. This has led to the adoption of measures designed to lead to an improvement in the activities of selecting and promoting cadre, particularly in regard to increasing the proportion of women and those from the ranks of working youth. For this purpose, the members of the Bureau of the Central Committee were broken down into groups to support the work of the local UTC organs and to participate directly in UTC organizations in getting acquainted with and selecting cadre with good political-ideological and professional training who enjoyed prestige and respect in the collectives where they worked.

#### Increased Requirements in the Training, Instruction and Education of Cadre

Concrete efforts on a day to day basis prove that an important component of our activities with respect to cadre -- activities which are in the full process of development -- is the continued improvement of their political-ideological and professional training, thorough knowledge of party documents, methodical and systematic instruction, and development of their capability to work with the masses of youth and to mobilize them in all the activities of the youth organizations. Through the effort of the party leadership, the UTC and ASC benefit from a unitary and strict system of schooling, instruction

and training in the political-ideological field, and this has led to a substantial improvement in the work of our organs and organizations. There has been an increase in the number of cadre in elected organs who have graduated from or attended party schools and the one-year, three-month and two-month UTC courses within the Stefan Gheorghiu Academy and inter-county party schools. Better organization and increased efficiency in the circles for political-ideological training of cadre in the economic units, educational units, the communes, the evening political schools, and ideological education with the members of the bureaus of the county, municipal and city UTC committees and of the bureaus of the UASCR [Union of Communist Student Associations in Romania] in the university centers have helped to develop the revolutionary consciousness of the cadre, to raise the level of social-political and ideological knowledge, and to expand their general cultural horizons. Increased attention has been given to periodic instruction of the elected organs and apparatus of the UTC. Methodological discussions and seminars have been frequently organized in the Central Committee, the UASCR Council, the county UTC committees, as well as the UTC and UASCR camps, in which, for example, about 90,000 UTC members from among the working and village youth and pupils and students were included last year.

In spite of this, a careful analysis shows that some deficiencies still persist in respect to the content of discussions and the systematic and active participation of all cadre in the forms of political training. There is just as clearly a need for increasing the responsibility of the bureaus of the county UTC committees in thorough analysis of the problems involved with cadre training so as to eliminate the formalism which is sometimes shown in organizing the circles for political-ideological training and in the establishment and realization of the subjects for these circles. All bureaus of county, municipal and city UTC committees must give greater attention to methodological, systematic and detailed instruction of the elected organs, especially those in the villages, in construction sites, and in the service sphere. Keeping in mind the fact that our organization works with young cadre, we need to make greater utilization of man-to-man work, exchanges of experience, methodological discussions, and to respect more strictly the instruction periods established by party decisions. We also need to develop training programs suited for all cadre categories of the UTC and ASC.

Under the leadership of the Central Committee of the PCR and the party organs and organizations, in recent years the UTC Central Committee and county committees have carried on sustained activity for educating and training cadre who were capable and competent, with a high spirit of social and political responsibility, devoted to the cause of the party and the people, and resolved to continue on a new plane the glorious tradition of struggle and work of communists, the working class and the Romanian people. The extent of this effort is also shown by the increase of their contribution toward mobilizing all youth -- Romanians, Hungarians, Germans and other nationalities -- in realization of the party's economic policies, the objectives of the present Five-Year Plan of the Technical-Scientific Revolution, and the maximum importance goals established by the National Conference of the party for achieving new quality in all fields of economic-social and political life.

Without affecting the feature which is characteristic of the overwhelming majority of our cadre -- the advanced moral profile and responsibility in work -- there have nevertheless been some instances of unsatisfactory fulfillment of goals, of violations of the principles and standards of socialist ethics and justice. This is why it is necessary for each county UTC committee and the UTC organs and organizations to act with much greater firmness in seeing that all elected cadre and the cadre in the apparatus show a critical and self-critical spirit, give evidence of modesty and correctness in work, in family life and in society, and learn how to apply the principles and standards of socialist ethics and justice under all circumstances. It is obvious that only in this way and benefitting from the support and guidance of the party organs and organizations the UTC and ASC cadre will be able to understand and resolve all of the problems of the youth organizations and thus succeed in affirming themselves as truly mobilizing factors with the power of example for all youth collectives.

It is a well known reality that all the UTC and ASC cadre and indeed all of our young people are educated under the leadership of the party organs and organizations in the spirit of international solidarity with the revolutionary, progressive and democratic youth organizations everywhere so as to strengthen the unity of action of the younger generation in the struggle waged, together with the peoples of the world, for freedom and independence, for establishment of a new world economic and political order, and for peace and social progress. As an expression of the multitude of forms and concrete means by which our revolutionary organization manifests active solidarity with the progressive forces of youth throughout the world, the Central Committee of the UTC shares its experience in the field of youth work with a significant number of cadre from youth and student organizations from the developing countries who participate in UTC courses at the Stefan Gheorghiu Academy.

#### All UTC and ASC Cadre -- Directly and Permanently Present Among the Ranks of the Youth

The Central Committee of the UTC and the UASCR Council understand their present tasks in the context of the decisions adopted by the plenary of the Central Committee of the PCR on 22-23 March of this year and the increased responsibilities facing the younger generation in leading, organizing and carrying on economic-social activities. These responsibilities were made clear by the establishment of a position as deputy chairman of the Council of Workers for the representative of the youth organizations in the enterprises and the presence of pupils and students in the professoral councils and university senates. All this has led to a broadening of our effort in the direction of improving the level of knowledge of UTC and ASC cadre of the concrete problems of production and schools, as well as party decisions and legislative acts, so as to assure competent participation by these cadre in the collective organisms for leadership and increasingly more active mobilization of UTC members in exemplary fulfillment of the tasks which face each economic-social unit. Our cadre at all levels must act more decisively so that in the

enterprises, construction sites, mines, agricultural units, schools and departments, and social-cultural institutions the UTC and ASC organizations can work actively as authentic collectives for educating youth through and for work, for achieving a continued increase in their political and professional training, and for stimulating their participation in technical-scientific creation and in resolution of the work and living problems of the younger generation. Fully conscious of their obligations, the revolutionary youth organization and its cadre will intensify efforts for improvement of activities among the youth and will orient concerns more firmly toward the problems of work and toward development of responsibility on the part of all young people in implementation of the complete policy of our party and state.

Keeping in mind the especially complex and highly responsible tasks which the Union of Communist Youth has in the present stage in respect to training and educating the cadre, the recent plenary of the Central Committee of the UTC, which took place in May of this year, adopted a Decision concerning the activity of the Union of Communist Youth, the Union of Communist Student Associations in Romania, and the Organization of Pioneers in the field of cadre work. This document provided a unitary and broad perspective definition of all problems of youth and pioneer cadre work. In full accordance with the tasks established by the Central Committee of the PCR concerning cadre work, this decision calls for, among other things, the selection and promotion of the best UTC members and pioneers who have achieved outstanding results in production and education, in political-ideological and professional training, and in civic activity; an increase in the proportion of working youth and women; assurance of proper representation according to nationality both in the elected organs and in the apparatus of the UTC, the UASCR and the Organization of Pioneers. Special emphasis will be placed at all levels on establishing and using the cadre reserve. Stressing above all the professional and moral-political qualities of the UTC members, the Decision also more clearly states the political, professional and moral criteria, the conditions for selection and promotion, the system for organization and development of the political-ideological circles and the evening political schools, and the ideological education of the members of the bureaus of the county, municipal and city UTC committees, as well as the system for instruction and continued improvement of the training of all cadre in the UTC, the ASC and the Organization of Pioneers.

In the period which follows, it is essential for all county, municipal, city and communal UTC committees and the UTC and ASC organs and organizations to act with firmness in seeing that our organs and organizations learn and constantly apply this important Decision. On the basis of this Decision, special attention must be given to the work of each UTC member in the elected organs and apparatus of the UTC and to the orientation of all our cadre toward living their lives -- if this can be said in this way -- directly among the youth, together with them, both in their work, professional and political-educational activities and in their cultural-entertainment and sport activities. An important lever in increasing the capacity of our cadre to unite the efforts of the youth collectives in fulfillment of tasks is the experience accumulated as a result of the fact that more than 68 percent of the secretaries of the

Central Committee and the county, municipal and city committees of the UTC are working both in the leadership organs to which they were elected and in their basic jobs in the production units, educational units and research units. This has resulted in these cadres having a better understanding of the concrete problems of the UTC organizations and the youth and at the same time assuring continued growth in their professional skills.

In the spirit of the cadre policy of the party, the Union of Communist Youth, under the leadership of the Central Committee of the PCR and the party organs and organizations, will in the future carry on an intensive activity in educating, training and promoting UTC and ASC cadres capable of fulfilling in an exemplary manner the high obligation given them to act and contribute with energy and revolutionary passion in achieving increasingly more active mobilization of the younger generation in implementation of the program of the Romanian Communist Party for establishment of a multilaterally developed socialist society and the advancement of Romania toward communism.

6010

CSO: 2700

ROMANIA

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON VISIT OF CONGO PRIME MINISTER GOMA

Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 24 Jul 78 AU

[Text] The joint communique issued on the friendship visit paid to the Socialist Republic of Romania by Col Louis Sylvain Goma, prime minister of the People's Republic of the Congo, at the invitation of Romanian Prime Minister Manea Manescu states that Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received the prime minister of the People's Republic of the Congo during his stay and had a cordial talk with him. The Congolese prime minister conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu warm, friendly greetings from the chairman of the Military Committee of the Congolese Workers Party and president of the People's Republic of the Congo, Gen Joachim Yhombi-Opango, and wishes for new successes and prosperity to the friendly Romanian people.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks for the message and asked the guest to convey to the Congolese head of state wishes for personal health and happiness and to the friendly Congolese people wishes for new success along the path of independent development and socioeconomic progress.

The joint communique states that the talks between the two prime ministers took place in an atmosphere of cooperation, esteem and full understanding, trust and mutual respect. The sides expressed satisfaction with the continuous development of political relations and with the diversification of economic, scientific and technical cooperation, and they stressed the existence of great possibilities for intensifying economic and technical cooperation in the areas of industry, agriculture, forestry and mining and of mutually advantageous commercial exchanges.

A protocol on developing economic and technical cooperation and bilateral commercial exchanges and an agreement on civilian air transport were signed at the end of the visit. The communique also stressed with satisfaction the continuous development of cooperation between the RCP and the Congolese Workers Party. A protocol was also signed on cooperation between the two parties during 1978-79. The communique notes that, in discussing certain international issues, the two prime ministers found that their viewpoints on those issues are identical or very similar.

The two sides stressed the need for greater efforts by all governments and peoples to extinguish the international hotbeds of tension and to solve conflicts through peaceful negotiations among the states concerned on the basis of respect for each nation's independence and sovereignty. Examining the situation in Africa, the two prime ministers expressed profound concern about the tension and conflicts that have emerged among the various African states. They spoke out resolutely against the use of force and for settling these situations, and they emphasized that they should be solved by the African states themselves and within the framework of the OAU, insuring respect for their independence and territorial integrity. The two prime ministers also strongly advocated eliminating the remnants of colonialism and racism and apartheid practices in Africa, with the aim of eliminating all policies of oppression and exploitation of other peoples once and for all.

The two prime ministers examined other major international issues as well, such as the problem of disarmament, the establishment of a new world economic order, the problem of enhancing the role and efficiency of the United Nations, and the problem of security and cooperation in Europe. In conclusion, the communique states that the Congolese prime minister expressed deep thanks for the special hospitality, esteem and appreciation that he enjoyed throughout his visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania. Comrade Manea Manescu was invited to pay an official friendship visit to the People's Republic of the Congo. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date will be established through diplomatic channels.

CSO: 2700

ROMANIA

SUDDEN DEATH OF BORDER GUARD WORKER REPORTED

Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 1 Jul 78 p 4

[Editorial Report] Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian on 1 July 1978, page 4, reports the sudden death of Colonel Ricu Popescu, a worker in the Border Guard Troops Command, and the brother of Gheorghe Popescu, vice chairman of the State Committee for Prices.

CSO: 2700

DECREE ON HANDLING OF FUND FOR REMUNERATION OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 47, 14 Jun 78 pp 1-4

Decree of the State Council of the Romanian Socialist Republic on the Calculation, Release and Control of the Utilization of the Fund for Payment for Labor in Industry

Text Among the measures for perfecting the management and planning of the economy and improving the system of economic and financial indicators, the value of net production in industry, which constitutes the newly created value in productive activity, is being introduced as a basic indicator.

This necessitates the strengthening of the responsibility of the enterprises, centrals and ministries for fulfilling the plan for the value of net production, which represents the contribution of the economic enterprises to the creation of national wealth and to the development and strengthening of the national economy.

Accordingly, the pay fund for all worker personnel in the industrial enterprises will be calculated and released by the banks in relation to the fulfillment of the plan for the value of net production.

In order to establish the obligations and responsibilities that devolve upon the ministries, the other central and local bodies, the industrial centrals and enterprises and the banks in this field of activity, the State Council of the Romanian Socialist Republic decrees:

Chapter I  
General Provisions

Article 1. The collective leadership bodies of the enterprises, centrals, ministries and other central and local bodies are obligated to take suitable technical and organizational steps to fulfill the plan for the value of net production, to fulfill the plan for physical production in a steady manner and in the assortment structure established on the basis of the economic contracts concluded, to reduce material expenditures, to increase labor productivity, and to rationally utilize the work force and the planned pay fund.

Article 2. The banks have the obligation to analyze and to act for the application by the enterprises of the measures necessary to fulfill the indicator of the value of net production, in strict accordance with the provisions of the plan and with the economic contracts concluded.

Article 3. The calculation and release by the banks of the pay fund for all worker personnel in the state industrial enterprises is done in relation to the fulfillment of the plan for the value of net production and to the compliance with the conditions established by law with regard to the granting of pay rights.

## Chapter II Calculation and Release of the Pay Fund

Article 4. (1) The value of net production represents the newly created value in productive activity. The value of net production includes, as main elements: the deduction for society of a part of the newly created value; the direct wages of the worker personnel and other rights of theirs; the expenses for research and for the introduction of new technology; the overhead expenses, including the material expenditures; the tax on the pay fund; the contribution for social security; and the profit. The calculation of the value of net production is done by subtracting the related material expenditures from the value of gross output.

(2) In calculating the pay fund that is released by the banks the following will not be taken into account:

a) The value of net production relating to the finished products and semi-products that were made without having sale ensured by means of contracts in the country or through exportation, or in stock, in violation of the provisions of the law. The exceptions are the products resulting from the processing of perishable agricultural raw materials, in compliance with the legal provisions.

The producing enterprises are obligated to take steps to ensure the sale of the products made and utilize the products in stock. The value of these products will be taken into calculation in releasing the pay fund in proportion to the ensuring of their sale;

b) The value of net production relating to the finished products and semi-products rejected as qualitatively unsuitable, until their manufacturing defects are remedied and their sale is ensured.

Article 5. (1) At the state industrial enterprises, the pay fund for all worker personnel is released by the banks on the basis of the planned monthly pay fund accumulated since the start of the year, calculated in relation to the fulfillment of the plan for the value of net production for the same period.

(2) The individual rights of the worker personnel are calculated and are paid by the enterprises in conformity with the provisions of the Law on Payment According to the Quantity and Quality of Labor.

(3) The enterprises, centrals, ministries and other central and local bodies will take steps to improve the organization of the record of production costs, so as to ensure that the data necessary to determine the value of net production are obtained at the proper time. Depending on the concrete situation in each unit, the determination of the net production for the last month of the period of accumulation is done on the basis of the planned material expenditures corresponding to the production achieved, with mandatory regularization in the next month.

Article 6. (1) The state industrial enterprises with seasonal activity at which production tasks are not planned during certain periods (sugarworks, oil factories and canneries) because repair work is done will take steps to use in other activities the personnel who are not necessary in the period planned for the making of repairs, in order to fully utilize their capacity for work. At these enterprises the pay fund for all worker personnel is calculated and released as follows:

a) For the period with production activity, in relation to the fulfillment of the plan for the value of net production, under the conditions of Article 5 of the present decree;

b) For the period in which repairs are made, within the limit of the planned pay fund and of the number of personnel necessary to perform the volume of repairs and the other activities planned for the respective period.

(2) For the activity of pisciculture and fishing in prepared basins, in the periods of preparation for piscicultural production--the production of fry and the populating of the facilities--the pay fund for the personnel established on a basis of the regulations, corresponding to this activity, is released within the limit of the planned monthly pay fund accumulated since the start of the year.

(3) At the ocean fishing enterprise, in the period of the fishing cycle, the pay fund for all worker personnel is released within the limit of the planned monthly pay fund accumulated since the start of the period, on the condition of compliance with the number of personnel established in accordance with the regulations in force, confirmed by the higher ranking body. For the last month of each cycle, the pay fund is released in relation to the fulfillment of the plan for the value of net production for the entire fishing cycle.

(4) The enterprises which produce flour, bread and meal and which satisfy the demands of the customers but do not achieve the value of the planned net production have the obligation to take steps to use the work force in other productive activities.

To this end, activities or sections for cakes, pies, culinary preparations and semipreparations and the like will be organized within the respective units. At these enterprises the pay fund is released within the limit of the planned monthly fund accumulated since the start of the year, on the condition of presentation of the confirmation from the country commercial directorates and that of the municipality of Bucharest that they satisfied the demands of the customers.

Article 7. At the units that produce, transport and distribute electric and thermal power and at the enterprises that extract and distribute methane gas, the pay fund for all worker personnel is released within the limit of the planned monthly pay fund accumulated since the start of the year.

Article 8. At the state industrial enterprises provided with subsidies, the release of the pay fund for all worker personnel is done on the basis of the planned monthly fund accumulated since the start of the year, calculated in relation to the fulfillment of the plan for the value of net production amended in proportion to the subsidy owed.

Article 9. (1) The pay fund resulting from the summation of the legal individual pay rights that exceeds the fund calculated in accordance with articles 5-8 represents an improper excess and is not released by the banks. In such cases, the enterprises' collective leadership bodies and the banks will analyze the causes that led to this situation and will establish measures for recovering the deficits and for completely fulfilling the plan for the value of net production.

(2) In connection with the improper excesses registered, the enterprises will inform the higher ranking bodies, which, in the cases when they consider the established measures substantiated, can approve the release by the banks of the sumes representing improper excesses, as follows:

a) The executive bureau of the industrial central, within the limit of 1 percent of the total planned quarterly pay fund of the respective unit and at most twice per year for the same unit;

b) The executive bureau of the central bodies or the executive committees of the county people's councils or that of the municipality of Bucharest, as the case may be, within the limit of 2 percent of the total planned quarterly pay fund of the respective and at most twice per year for the same unit.

(3) For the cases that exceed the limits specified in letter b, at the proposal of the ministers, the heads of the other central bodies, and the chairmen of the executive committees of the county people's councils or that of the municipality of Bucharest, the approval of the sums representing improper excesses is given by the Executive Bureau of the Council of Ministers.

Article 10. The improper excesses over the pay fund that are not recovered by the end of the year by the enterprises at which they occurred will be

covered by the higher ranking bodies, including the ministries and the other central or local bodies, from their total planned pay fund.

Article 11. (1) The state industrial enterprises are obligated to fulfill the plan for the value of net production within the framework of the number of workers specified in the plan.

(2) In the case in which the existing production capacities permit the achievement, under the conditions of the law, of an extra physical production, with sale ensured in the country or through exportation, the enterprises can use workers beyond the number specified in the plan on the condition of achieving cumulatively since the start of the year the labor productivity at least at the level established by means of the plan on the basis of the value of net production.

(3) The pay fund relating to the number of workers existing beyond the plan as a result of nonfulfillment of the planned labor productivity, under the conditions of fulfilling or overfulfilling the value of net production, constitutes an improper excess and is handled in accordance with the provisions of Article 9 of the present decree.

Article 12. In releasing the pay fund for the technical, economic, otherwise specialized, and administrative personnel in the state industrial enterprises, the banks will also verify the compliance with the number established by means of the plan for this category of personnel on the basis of the approved percentage of the total worker personnel, of the approved tables of organization, and of the fulfillment of the plan indicators for the personnel for which, according to law, wages are paid in relation to the fulfillment of these indicators.

Article 13. For the personnel in the industrial centrals' own apparatus, the pay fund is released within the limit of the planned monthly fund, in compliance with the conditions specified in Article 12 of the present decree.

Article 14. The unconsumed sums in the pay fund relating to the technical, economic, otherwise specialized, and administrative personnel in the industrial enterprises and centrals at which the pay fund is calculated in accordance with the provisions of the present decree remain at their disposal.

### Chapter III Control of the Utilization of the Pay Fund

Article 15. (1) The enterprises are obligated to provide to the bank the documentation referring to the fulfillment of the conditions specified in the present decree for releasing the requested pay fund.

(2) For some pay rights such as raises, increases in basic wages, overtime, bonuses and the like, the documentation must include data regarding the manner of fulfillment of, as the case may be, the indicators and the conditions established by the regulations in force.

Article 16. (1) In releasing the pay fund the banks will verify the compliance with the provisions of the present decree, refusing to pay the undue sums.

(2) In addition, the banks have the obligation to perform later, under the conditions provided by law and at the times established in their own work standards, the inspection regarding the utilization of the pay fund, verifying the data presented to the bank with regard to the manner of fulfillment of the indicator of the value of net production and the indicators that condition the complete payment of wages.

Article 17. (1) The directors of the enterprises, the heads of the labor and labor-payment departments, and the technical and economic personnel in the departments where documents for the payment of wages are prepared are responsible for the accuracy and legality of the calculation of the pay rights and for the correct reporting of the fulfillment of the tasks and indicators that condition the complete payment of wages.

(2) The bodies with preventive financial control tasks in the enterprises have the obligation to verify, in accordance with the standards in force, the legality of the payment of wages and the method of calculating the planned pay fund in relation to the fulfillment of the plan for the value of net production.

Article 18. The internal financial control bodies in ministries, the other central bodies, and county people's councils and that of the municipality of Bucharest and those in the industrial centrals will verify, while performing the basic inspection, the manner of utilization of the pay fund, the legality of the payments, and the correct reporting of the fulfillment of the plan for the value of net production and of the tasks and indicators that condition the complete payment of wages.

Article 19. On the basis of the inspections that they make in accordance with the legal provisions, the bodies of the Central Directorate of Statistics have the obligation to communicate to the banking units the differences found with regard to the data relating to the indicator of the value of net production and to the indicators that condition the complete payment of wages.

#### Chapter IV Transitional and Final Provisions

Article 20. At the enterprises of light industry with production tasks for exportation, the calculation and release of the pay fund in 1978 will be done in relation to the fulfillment of the plan for the value of net production determined after subtracting the tax on commodity circulation from the value of production meant for sale in the country.

Article 21. (1) At the state industrial enterprises at which the calculation and release of the pay fund are done in relation to the fulfillment of the

plan for the value of net production, the accumulation of the indicators for 1978 is done from 1 July 1978.

(2) The calculation of the value of net production is made on the basis of the technical rules for calculation drawn up by the State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Finance and the Central Directorate of Statistics.

Article 22. The provisions of the present decree also apply to the release of the pay fund for the worker personnel in the units with industrial activities within the enterprises belonging to other branches of the national economy at which the indicator of the value of net production is planned and is followed monthly.

Article 23. The Central Union of Artisan Cooperatives and the Central Union of Consumer Cooperatives will establish the manner of releasing the labor-payment fund and of controlling its utilization in the subordinate units with industrial activity, in accordance with provisions of the present decree, with the agreement of the State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Finance and the National Bank of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

Article 24. (1) The violation of the provisions of the present decree entails disciplinary, administrative, material, civil or penal accountability, as the case may be, for the losses caused through noncompliance with the legal provisions referring to the calculation, release and payment of the sums concerning wages, raises, increases and bonuses and for the presentation of inaccurate data that led to the release of undue pay funds.

(2) The banks and the other control bodies will take steps to recover, under the conditions of the law, the sums found to have been paid in violation of the legal provisions.

Article 25. The provisions of the present decree go into effect on the date of 1 July 1978. Any contrary provisions are repealed on the same date.

Nicolae Ceausescu,  
Chairman  
of the Romanian Socialist Republic

Bucharest, 12 June 1978.  
No 199.

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ROMANIA

STATISTICS ON OBESITY IN BUCHAREST, PROVINCES REVEALED

Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 Jul 78 p 2

[Interview with Prof Dr Iulian Mincu, head of the Clinic for Nutrition and Metabolic Diseases in Bucharest by Elena Mantu]

[Excerpts] In Romania deaths caused by cardiovascular diseases (90 percent of which result from arteriosclerosis) have increased 4 to 5 times during the past 30 years and, at present, this is the number one cause of death. Studies made on a large number of persons in the Clinic for Nutrition and Metabolic Diseases in Bucharest have shown that in the population of Bucharest the incidence of obesity is 28 to 34 percent and the incidence of diabetes is 3.7 to 4.5 percent while the incidence of diabetes in the country is 3.1 percent. Studies made in different regions of the country have shown that in some countries where, because of unhealthy habits, excess food, especially fats and sweets are consumed, the frequency of obesity has increased. Thus during the period from 1963 to 1977, the frequency of obesity has increased from 23.6 percent to 32 percent in Timisoara; on an average, it is 25.7 percent in Transylvania; in Oltenia it was 12.1 percent (in 1965); in 1977 it was 21 percent in Craiova Municipality, 35 percent in Bihor County, and 28.8 percent in Maramures.

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## ROMANIA

### BRIEFS

**JURISTS ASSOCIATION ELECTIONS**--The national conference of the Association of Jurists of the Socialist Republic of Romania was held in Bucharest on 13 July. Comrade Constantin Flitan, ambassador, director in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was elected chairman of the association. The following comrades were elected vice-chairmen: Maria Costache, chairman of the Arges County Tribunal; Tudor Draganu, chairman of the Constitutional and Juridical Commission of the Grand National Assembly; Francisc Deac, university professor--Bucharest; and Gheorghe Vlasceanu, chairman of the judgement commission in the Vulcan Enterprise in Bucharest. Comrade Oprea Romul [sic], director of the Ministry of Justice, was elected secretary. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 14 Jul 78 p 5]

**NEW DEPUTY CHAIRMAN**--Inasmuch as one of the positions of deputy chairman of the executive committee of the people's council of Gorj County has become vacant, on the basis of Article 72 of Law No 57/1968 on the organization and operation of the peoples councils, the President of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees that Comrade Pavel Muraru is delegated to fill the position of deputy chairman of the executive committee of the people's council of Gorj County. [Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 50, 29 Jun 78 p 4]

**ACCREDITATION OF AMBASSADORS**--The President of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees that Comrade Aurel Ardeleanu is accredited as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania in the Kingdom of Lesotho, with residence in Lusaka. Comrade Corneliu Bogdan is recalled from his position as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania in the Republic of Panama. Comrade Dumitru Moianu is accredited as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania, with residence in Bogota. [Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 49, 21 Jun 78 p 4]

**DEATH OF TRADE UNION OFFICIAL**--The Committee of the Union of Trade Unions in Education, Science, and Culture announces the death, on 8 July, of Comrade Silvia Ilie, member of the executive committee of the Central

Council of Women, and chairman of the Committee of the Union of Trade Unions in Education, Science, and Culture. [Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 10 Jul 78 p 4]

DEATH OF COMPOSER--Zoltan Aladar, composer, secretary of the Union of Composers in the Socialist Republic of Romania, director of the Tg. Mures State Philharmonic Orchestra, died suddenly on 8 July. Director of the song and dance ensemble of Tg. Mures, untiring fighter for the popularization and utilization of the beauties of folk music and for support for the mass musical movement, author of numerous articles, studies, and lectures, Zoltan Aladar directed, to the last day of his life, the Tg. Mures branch of the Union of Composers and the Tg. Mures State Philharmonic Orchestra. [Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 11 Jul 78 p 5]

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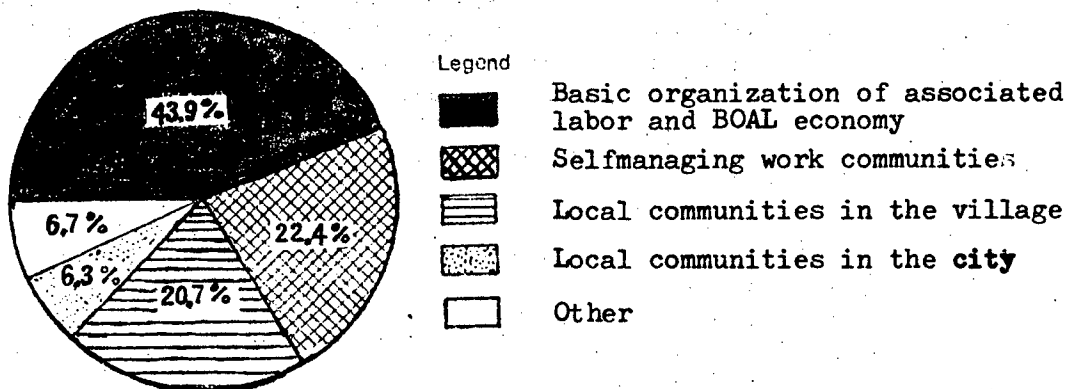
INCREASE IN NUMBER OF BASIC IC ORGANIZATIONS

Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Jun 78 p 2

[Text] Concurrently with a significant increase of IC membership of those employed in economic activities, particularly of workers employed in production, there has been a parallel growth of basic IC [League of Communists] organizations.

Formation of basic IC organizations within the basic organizations of associated labor has been most significant in the domain of economic activities. This is corroborated by the growth of organizations in economic activities in 1974 and 1975. In 1977 the basic organizations increased by 92 percent with respect to 1973, but over 60 percent of this increase occurred prior to 1975 when the transformation of associated labor initiated by the constitution and the Law on Associated Labor was by and large accomplished.

Growth of the basic IC organizations in economic activities has led to a significant increase of their representation in the overall structure of basic IC organizations in 1977, viz., 43.9 percent. At present out of a total 47,210 basic organizations in basic organizations of associated labor and working organizations in production, 20,726 are found in working communities, 10,586 in local communities, 9,754 in villages and 2,974 in cities, 914 at the faculties and institutions of higher learning, and so on.



Of a total 47,210 basic LC organizations, 38,827 or 82.2 percent have less than 50 members, 6,664 or 14.1 percent have between 50 and 100 members while 1,719 or 3.7 percent have more than 100 members.

There are increasingly fewer basic LC organizations with more than 100 members. This trend exerts a positive influence on the basic LC organizations' activist and political operations and permits more direct participation of membership in decision making. This also has created greater opportunities for more effective observation and evaluation of each LC member's activities, more successful ideological and political activity, and better organizational procedures in accepting new members. However, despite all this prolific growth of basic organizations there are still working communities and many villages where no basic organizations or other forms of LC organized activities have been constituted.

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## YUGOSLAVIA

### DATA ON LCY MEMBERS IN REPUBLICS, PROVINCES

Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Jun 78 p 2

[Article by C.B.]

[Text] What are the LCY [League of Communists of Yugoslavia] membership trends? What are the changes in its social structure, its essence, representation of LC membership in the total work force and in individual occupations, what are the changes in the organized development of LC, and the members' age distribution between the two congresses?

Interesting data on these questions can be found in the book: "Statistical Data on the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Between the 10th and 11th LCY Congresses," prepared by the Division for the Development of the League of Communists of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee.

The review shows, as is pointed out in the introductory part, "that in carrying out the resolutions of the 10th congress, the League of Communists in the interim increased its esteem and influence among the working class and working people, particularly among the young people. Their confidence in the revolutionary course and policy of the LCY has increased as well as their readiness to become actively involved in carrying out its policies, which also is reflected in the increase of LCY membership. This contributed to the strengthening of the LCY and consolidation of its unity and dynamics in ideopolitical action so that it is able, as an ideopolitical action organization, to successfully discharge its role of leadership under the new conditions of development of the political system of a socialist self-managing democracy." This important advance has further enhanced its capability as a creative prime mover to direct the cohesive forces of our socialist self-managing society.

#### What is Shown by Data

The growth of LC membership and strengthening of its social class basis that began after the 21st session of the LCY Presidency are continuing with increased intensity following the 10th congress. Today LC members constitute 10.9 percent of the Yugoslav population above the age of 16 while its percentage on the active population is 18.3 percent.

The overall LCY membership growth--from 1,076,711 in 1973 to 1,623,612 in 1977, an increase of 546,901 members--has been achieved with exceptional dynamism in accepting new members and a practically complete arrest of member dropout from the League of Communists. In 1977 the latter amounted to not more than 0.8 percent of the total membership or a 6.7 percent of all members admitted to the LC in the same year.

In the time between the two congresses (1973-1977) a total of 681,679 new members were admitted. Such rapid increase of the number of LC members is a result of consistent implementation of the revolutionary course of policy as well as resolutions and decisions of the 21st session of the presidency and the 10th Congress of the LCY, its intensified and consistent struggle for the development of self-management and new socio-economic relations in associated labor, increased production and productivity and increasingly greater and more decisive role of the working class. This mass diffusion of the party also is attributed to better organized and more systematic work of the basic organizations and LC leadership on admission and strengthening of the social class structure.

#### One-Fourth of All Employed

Changes in the social class basis of the LCY also are revealed by data on representation of workers and technological experts in LCY membership. At the end of 1977 the LCY had a total 473,834 workers, constituting 29.2 percent of total membership, and 108,746 or 6.7 percent of professional engineers and technicians. Comparisons of 1974 and 1977 show that in 1977 the representation of workers by trade increased by 0.9 percent, while that of technological experts increased by 0.7 percent.

At the end of 1977 the League of Communists of Yugoslavia had 1,212,116 employed members, which is 25 percent of all persons employed in the social sector, that is, every fourth person.

According to records every fifth person employed in the social sector of the economy is a member of the League of Communists. A similar ratio also exists in some branches of activities such as industry, mining, commerce, tourism, transportation, and communications. In the agriculture and forestry of the social sector one-fourth of all employees are members of the LC. The smallest number of LC members are from the ranks of artisans with only every tenth a member, which probably can be attributed to the disjointed nature of this branch of the economy, and from the construction industry where only every seventh is a member, which can probably be attributed to the high percentage of unskilled workers.

In noneconomic activities one naturally finds a high concentration of LC members in sociopolitical communities and organizations, viz., 66.5 percent, as well as a relatively high percentage of LC members in education and culture where every third person is a LC member. In contrast with this only every sixth employee in health and social care is a member of the LC.

The LC membership includes considerably less unskilled and semiskilled as well as highly skilled workers with respect to skilled workers and these ratios have in the main remained unchanged with only minor fluctuations. Similar is the situation with LC members with higher or university education while the percentage of those with intermediate or lower professional education is considerably higher.

These numbers do not tell everything but they by themselves eloquently reveal significant changes that have occurred in the League of Communists, long term membership trends, and desirable changes in its social structure.

	Number of LC Members		Index 77/73
	1973	1977	
SFRY	1,076,711	1,623,612	150.8
SR Bosna and Hercegovina	148,061	256,250	173.7
SR Montenegro	41,134	58,674	142.6
SR Croatia	210,339	282,515	134.3
SR Macedonia	70,626	105,700	149.6
SR Slovenia	67,069	101,962	152.0
SR Serbia	460,823	713,593	154.8
Exclusive of Regions	296,689	462,150	155.7
SAR Kosovo	47,791	72,313	151.3
SAR Vojvodina	116,343	179,130	153.9
Yugoslav People's Army Federation	70,695	92,900	131.4
	7,964	12,018	150.9

12070

CSO: 2800

YUGOSLAVIA

PRC JOURNALISTS VISIT MACEDONIA, MEET OFFICIALS

Meeting With Blagoja Popov, Others

Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian 21 Jul 78 p 3

[Text] Yesterday, Blagoja Popov, President of the Macedonian Executive Council, received a delegation of Chinese journalists headed by Hu Chi-wei, chief editor of the PEOPLE'S DAILY. During the 2-hour conversation, Popov acquainted the Chinese journalists with sociopolitical and economic developments in Macedonia.

The Chinese journalist delegation was also received by Dr Djordji Popovski, member of the Macedonian Executive Council and Republic Secretary for Culture, and by Stojan Dimovski, General Director of Skopje Radio-Television. In addition, the Chinese delegation had talks with representatives of the "11 Oktomvri" Bus Factory, and were interested in self-management in practical application at this Skopje work organization.

Meeting With Metodi Antov, Tomislav Smilevski

Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian 22 Jul 78 p 2

[Text] Metodi Antov, President of the Assembly of the City of Skopje, received the delegation of Chinese journalists headed by Hu Chi-wei, chief editor of the PEOPLE'S DAILY. President Antov familiarized the Chinese journalists with the functioning of the delegate system in the city and with the renewal and buildup of Skopje after the 1963 earthquake.

The Chinese journalists were also received by Tomislav Smilevski, member of the Macedonian Executive Council and Republic Secretary for International Relations and for Cooperation of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia with Foreign Countries.

The Chinese journalists are visiting Ohrid.