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27 July 1978

TRANSLATIONS ON EASTERN EUROPE
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL, AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1570

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

FIRM UNITY IN CSSR BETWEEN NATIONS, NATIONALITIES

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 May 78 p 4

[Article by Ivan Bajcura: "Unity of our Nations and Nationalities-- Expression of Party's Consistent Internationalist Policy"]

[Text] The 15th CPCZ Congress rated highly the results which our society has achieved in solving the nationalities problem. The degree of unity and international brotherhood attained among Czechs and Slovaks and the nationalities living in our territory is among the most important historic achievements of our revolutionary workers movement and the struggle of our party and people.

The results achieved in the socialist organization of relations between nationalities are not the work of historic chance or some sort of passing interplay of favorable internal and external circumstances but rather the result of a purposeful and important policy of the CPCZ which from the very beginning was directed toward resolving and securing the vital interests of our nations and nationalities. The chief conditions for the socialist solution of the nationalities problem arose through the establishment of power of our working class, the elimination of private ownership and the establishment of the leading role of the party in all areas of social life. Only under these conditions was it possible to eliminate nationalist oppression and inequality, guarantee the free development of both nations and the nationalities and create a new kind of relationship among them.

The experiences of Czechoslovakia confirm that the nationalities problem represents, even under conditions of building socialist, a relatively complicated system of relationships which must be managed purposefully and consistently. The scientific direction of relations between nationalities calls for a high degree of knowledge of the objective natural laws of their movement and a multilateral approach to their resolution. And the champion of such an approach can only be the Communist Party equipped with Marxist-Leninist theories and itself consistently built on the principles of internationalism.

The socialist solution of the nationalities problem formed an organic constituent part of the general line of building socialism approved at the ninth CPCZ Congress. In formulating the program for building socialism the party proceeded on the basis that solution of the nationalities problem was not a single-action proposition but rather a long-term process which in certain aspects goes beyond the limits of a transitory period. At the same time the party did not consider the solution of the nationalities problem as some kind of independent or isolated process but as a constituent part of the overall revolutionary changes directed toward building socialism.

Consistent With Marxist-Leninist Theory

Fully consistent with Marxist-Leninist theory and the extensive experiences of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, our party decided that the main thrust of its policy on nationalities would be the socialist industrialization of Slovakia and overcoming its economic and cultural backwardness. Today, almost three decades later, we can state categorically that the line prescribed by the ninth congress produced outstanding results. In a historically short period Slovakia, thanks to the CPCZ policy, overcame its long-standing economic and cultural stagnation and became a highly developed industrial-agrarian land. The process of bringing Slovakia socially and economically up to the level of the Czech lands has reached a high degree and entered its final phase. In the interests of consummating this equalizing effort the resolutions of 15th CPCZ Congress envision the continuing accelerated development of Slovakia.

Slovakia was able to achieve all these successes only under the conditions of socialism and with the unselfish assistance of the more developed Czech working class. Without the fraternal assistance of the Czech nation, the Czech working class, Czech engineers and technicians, without distribution of the national revenues in favor of Slovakia and without the help of the more advanced industrial base of the Czech lands, Slovakia would not have managed to overcome its outdated economic structure in such a historically short period and transform itself into a developed industrial-agrarian country. These facts also attest to the deep-seated internationalism of the CPCZ policy on nationalities.

During the period of building socialism, particularly in the 50s and 60s, the CPCZ policy on nationalities had certain serious weaknesses. These appeared in the lack of a comprehensive approach to the solution of the nationalities problem as well as in a significant underestimation of their political and states rights aspects. The party corrected its errors to the fullest extent and overcame them. The reorganization of the Czechoslovak state on federative principles eliminated the existing weaknesses in the political and states rights area and raised Czech-Slovak relations to a higher level and created the most optimal conditions for the development of our nations in the present stage. The confederation, as experience

up to now conclusively proves, did not weaken but rather strengthened the internal unity of the state and reinforced mutual confidence between the Czech and Slovak nations.

In its policy on nationalities our party has created and will create a sufficient area for our nationalities as well to develop freely on the soil of socialism. Our socialist society has done a great deal to overcome the social-economic backwardness of the Hungarian and Ukrainian nationalities. This problem did not affect the Polish and German nationalities in the same way, because they are associated with highly developed industrial populations (Ostrava and the North Bohemian and West Bohemian krajs), which offered all the opportunities of a high living standard. Constitutional Law on the Position of Nationalities No 144/1968 of SBIRKA reflects the position of nationalities in our society and comprehensively formulates their rights.

Relations between nationalities are based on an organic unity of material and spiritual factors. Socialist man should basically be in accord with socialist consciousness and therefore in the striving for a socialist solution to the nationalities problem an important role devolves on the education of all workers in the spirit of internationalism and socialist ownership. Basic compliance with the line and program of the 14th and 15th CPCZ congresses also gave prominence to the problem of forming an international and patriotic consciousness in our society.

The formation of the new leadership headed by Comrade Gustav Husak at the helm of the party in April 1969 signified a basic turn in the development of the party and society. Also raised to a new, higher level was the policy on nationalities which expresses the interests of our nations and nationalities, gives scope to their dynamic development and links them organically with the requirements of building a developed socialist society.

Chief Results

The chief results that our society achieved under the leadership of the CPCZ in the socialist organization of relations between nationalities may be briefly summarized under the following points:

--In the course of building socialism, nationalist oppression and the inequality of nations and nationalities were forever done away with, the economic, political and cultural backwardness of Slovakia was overcome, both nations and the nationalities experienced rampant social-economic and cultural development in all take part jointly in the management and direction of society.

--On the basis of profound revolutionary, socioeconomic, political, ideological and cultural changes which accompanied the building socialism in Czechoslovakia the process of forming socialist nations and nationalities was also realized hand in hand with them. The socioeconomic status of the nations and nationalities and their internal social organization and ideological cultural profile changed in terms of quality and quantity. In the life of both nations and the nationalities the working class plays a leading role as the chief advocate of national interests and consistently links their safeguarding with socialism and proletarian internationalism.

--In the process of building and developing the new socialist society in Czechoslovakia there was a qualitative change not only in the character of the nations and nationalities, their social class structure and spiritual profile, but the nature of relations among them also changed fundamentally. The former antagonism, mutual distrust and malice which were the product of the exploiters were overcome. In relations between our nations and nationalities ties established on the principles of socialist internationalism were widely developed and consolidated, as were relations of equality, relations of mutual assistance, relations of close fraternal cooperation and relations of friendship and international unity. These relationships, established on the principles of internationalism, form the source of the strength and stability of the Czechoslovak socialist state. The Czechoslovak confederation for coexistence of the Czechs and Slovaks. Socialist Czechoslovakia has become the happy homeland and native country also for the nationalities living in the CSSR.

--The building of socialism in the CSSR, the emergence of new socialist nations and nationalities as well as the relations among them resulted also in qualitative changes in their position in Europe and in the world. The Czech and Slovak nations forever ceased to be playthings in the hands of international imperialism determining their fates. Our nations and nationalities resolutely found their places in the world army of progress and peace, forming a solid link in the world socialist system. Together with the countries of the world socialist system, headed by the Soviet Union, we are united by the bonds of indestructible friendship, class brotherhood and fellowship. The guarantee of our continued free and socialist development lies in unity with the socialist lands and chiefly with our greatest and most faithful friend and ally, the Soviet Union.

The Source of Strength

The main author of the new historic destiny of our nations and nationalities was and continues to be the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. The example of socialist Czechoslovakia is documented by the enormous strength of internationalism and the socialist solution of the nationalities problem and in this direction also bears the most rigorous criteria for its evaluation and appraisal.

The historical significance of these facts will emerge even more when they are compared with bourgeois Czechoslovakia whose 60th anniversary we are noting this year. During the entire 20 years of its domination, the Czech bourgeoisie, as the governing power in the state, exercised a policy of nationalist oppression and exploitation in its relations with the Slovak nation and the national minorities. They did not even recognize the Slovaks as an independent and distinct nation. The experiences of bourgeois Czechoslovakia clearly testified that the bourgeoisie, as an exploiter class, by its very nature is not capable of solving the nationalities problem justly and in the spirit of equal rights. Nationalist oppression inevitably gave rise to disputes which represented an important source of tension for the existing political system and were among the reasons for the internal weakness of the republic and its disintegration in the years 1938-39. As was demonstrated by Munich, even the external elements on which the Czechoslovak bourgeoisie had built the security of the Czechoslovak state failed completely.

The position of socialist Czechoslovakia has been different since its foundation. Its strength lies in the firm unity of its nations and nationalities and in its indestructible alliance with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community and in the forces of peace and progress in the whole world.

8491

CSO: 2400

EAST GERMANY

DELEGATE TO MBFR TALKS INTERVIEWED

East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 13 Jul 78 p 7 AU

[Unattributed interview with Dr Ingo Oeser, head of the GDR delegation of the Vienna negotiations: "The Actual Situation Is the Starting Point"-- place and date not given]

[Text] The current 15th round of the Vienna disarmament talks is marked by a new proposal of the socialist states which could enable progress in this complicated problem. BERLINER ZEITUNG discussed the current state of negotiations with Ambassador Dr Ingo Oeser, head of the GDR delegation.

Question: In the 15th round of the negotiations on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in Central Europe the socialist countries have brought forward another significant initiative. It takes into consideration the ideas of the Western negotiating partners on numerous points. What points are involved here?

Significant Initiative of the Socialist Countries

Answer: The socialist countries have limited their proposals and have extensively envisaged such reductions for which the Western participating states have declared their readiness in one form or another in the course of the negotiations. The proposals proceed from the actual situation in Central Europe and from the state of the negotiations. Thus they are, as Erich Honecker put it recently, "a reasonable compromise and are aimed at finally achieving a mutually acceptable agreement."

To explain this I would like to recall that according to the official data the socialist states are maintaining 987,300 men (including 805,000 men in the ground forces) in Central Europe, whereas the Western participating states are maintaining 981,000 men (including 791,000 men in the ground forces). Thus far the socialist states had proposed that all states should reduce their ground and air forces in Central Europe with the main types of arms by some 17 percent and should thus decrease the effectives of the armed forces of the two military groupings to an ample 800,000 men each.

Obligingness on Important Points

Since the Western participating states reject such comprehensive reductions, the socialist states now have made concessions to them on the following points:

--Agreement on a collective level for the ground and air forces of 900,000 men each;

--A reduction of only the ground forces of the participants, that is, by some 12-13 percent to the collective level of 700,000 men each, so that the socialist states will reduce by 105,000 men and the Western participants by 91,000 men;

--Reductions of selected arms only, that is, not of all the main types of arms, and not in mutually corresponding categories even though this is the most just and effective reduction method. The United States is to effect in the first stage a reduction of 1,000 nuclear warheads and of some nuclear weapon [Einsatzmittel] delivery means which it has offered to reduce, whereas the Soviet Union declares its readiness to withdraw 1,000 combat tanks and 250 infantry combat vehicles from the reduction area;

--Reductions in the ground forces of the USSR and the United States in the first reduction stage, that is, ahead of all others, in a relationship of two to one under the condition that the other participating states, including the West European states which provide three quarters of NATO's armed forces in Central Europe, in the second stage reduce their ground forces in proportion to their share [for forces]--in Central Europe and that thus as a result of both stages the existing approximate balance of forces is preserved at a lower level.

Wide Public Response

Question: What has been the reaction of the Western side to the initiative to date?

Answer: As you know, an official reply still is lacking. But the proposals of the socialist states have elicited a broad response among the public in the Western states, and thus the great concessions and their significance for the progress of the negotiations were reaffirmed. Even the NATO council termed them "an important step." The Western representatives also have acknowledged here in Vienna in official statements in plenary session and before the press that the socialist states' initiative is important for progress in the negotiations and that it accommodates them on numerous points.

The Edifice of Lies of the Enemies of Detente

The volume of the past Western statements is also remarkable if one considers that they are being made in a situation in which influential imperialist quarters are fanning the arms race and to justify it are slandering the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries for alleged threats. But this edifice of lies cannot hold good in the face of the documented aspirations of the socialist countries to practical step for disarmament. The proposals of the socialist states at the United Nations and in Vienna prove to be a bridge of understanding for all forces interested in detente.

In contrast to this, part of the Western mass media more and more aggressively opposes progress at the Vienna negotiations. Springer's DIE WELT particularly excels in this effort. It objects to "national quotas," that is, an exact stipulation for the FRG's contribution to the reductions, and it refers to "pitfalls and strategems" in the socialist states' proposals. The political quarters which are behind this effort obviously, in the interests of the NATO armament program, want to undermine a reconciliation of positions and the drafting of mutually acceptable agreements in Vienna.

We Can Demand a Positive Reply

Question: What must now happen to achieve progress toward an agreement in Vienna?

Answer: Our compromise offer is on the negotiating table. It constitutes a suitable basis to embark on the drafting of an agreement without delay. It is with good reason that we can demand a positive answer from the Western participating states which is based on the actual situation and recognizes the existing approximate military balance of forces in Central Europe. In view of the great concessions by the socialist states it is now time for all the Western participating states, including the FRG, finally to state their readiness to reduce their ground forces in proportion to their share [of forces] in Central Europe and to discontinue the further development of their armed forces. This would agree with the principles of mutuality in reductions and of safeguarding the undiminished security of all parties concerned agreed upon by all the participants in the negotiations.

We appeal to the forces in the Western participating countries interested in detente and peace to push actively for a constructive reply by the Western participating states and thus to make possible the breakthrough in the Vienna negotiations for which the socialist states have laid the groundwork. We have covered more than one half of our way. The Western side's reply should not be needlessly delayed.

CSO: 2300

EAST GERMANY

WEST GERMAN ACCOUNT OF GDR PREMILITARY TRAINING FOR CHILDREN, YOUTH

Hamburg DIE ZEIT in German No 27, 30 Jun 78 pp 9-10

[Article by Joachim Nawrocki: "Honecker Calls GDR Youth To Arms--For the East Berlin Educational Policymaker, Detente Means Intensified 'Training for Hatred'"]

[Text] On a hot summer's day recently SED General Secretary Erich Honecker visited an army training ground northwest of Berlin and was shown motorized riflemen, tanks, artillery, anti-aircraft defense, reconnaissance and communication sections in action. According to NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, the men did not rehearse defensive operations against an aggressor (as should have been expected as per the official military doctrine). Instead they attacked "an enemy defending himself and in his turn attempting to prevent his defenses from being breached." Rockets hissed through the air, shells thudded, helicopters whirred, tank chains clattered, machine gun fire stuttered, grenade throwers, canons and howitzers thundered.

When the noise of the battle had died down, the SED chief met with enlisted men and officers and said the following: "In contrast to the aggressive forces of NATO nobody here rattles a sabre. We strengthen our National People's Army solely in the interest of the defense of peace, socialism and social progress." As people are needed also in the fight against the "dangerous and treacherous plans of imperialism," it is one of the most important tasks for all commanders and officials to mold "military personalities." There is no sector of social life, Honecker, said, "which is not permeated by the needs of national defense."

However, national defense is to permeate society to an even greater extent. Two days before the exercises Army Minister Heinz Hoffmann told a conference at the Karl Marx Party College that the party considers "socialist military education, especially of our youth, a fundamental concern of the first rank within the fulfillment of the military class assignment which was allocated to us by the Ninth SED Congress." Hoffmann and Honecker thereby gave an official answer to the two Churches which had expressed their concern about the planned introduction of military instruction at GDR schools: From 1 September 1978 "military instruction" will be given in the ninth and tenth grades of all schools. The SED dismissed the Church objection that military

instruction is to be introduced precisely at a point in time when disarmament and detente are the order of the day everywhere.

In late May, at the Protestant Church Conference in Leipzig, Bishop Hempel explained his concern about these plans to some journalists. In the meantime the Church leadership addressed two letters to the GDR Government, pointing out the disquiet felt in the parishes. Both Churches desire education in tolerance and respect for different ideologies. One of the aims of military and premilitary training in the GDR, however, is the "education for hatred" of the class foe. Catholic Bishop Aufderbeck, for his part, maintains that the Church could, on the basis of the Gospel, "never agree to an education for hatred." In all Protestant churches of the GDR the sermons last Sunday reminded parents and parish workers once more of their responsibility for education for peace.

The public objections by the Church are 10 years too late. The introduction of the subject "military learning" represents merely the formalization of a situation which has long existed. Premilitary lessons have been given at the schools since the 1950's. Practical premilitary training was carried on by the Society for Sport and Technology (with about half a million members) which maintains basic organizations at every school.

In 1968 the Ministry for Public Education announced an "assignment" for the civic education of school children. This included the following: "Socialist military education of the students is a firm component of class education. Observing the need for interesting, relevant and emotionally stimulating activities it must be shaped in conformity with the differing requirements of the various age groups. It is vitally necessary to awaken the students willingness at all times to defend the GDR and socialism." The "Handreichung zur Sozialistischen Wehrerziehung" [Assistance with Socialist Military Education], published in 1974, states: "Education for hatred, therefore, does not contradict the noble aims of socialism. Hatred is the necessary consequence arising from the struggle for liberation of the workers movement and from the fact that the achievements of the socialist community of nations are still actively threatened by imperialism."

Socialist military education and education for hatred have therefore long entered the schools of the GDR. Admittedly, up to now it was no separate subject of study, but it was integrated into virtually all other subjects, from nursery schools to vocational schools. Military consciousness is raised in sociological, military technology dealt with in science classes. Sports instruction teaches the students military fitness exercises, and language instruction presents parts of military education, for example the friend-enemy image and socialist internationalism, by way of foreign language texts. Finally music instruction teaches "antifascist and anti-imperialist mass songs" which, according to the afore mentioned "Assistance," are to help "strengthen the will to fighting cooperation." The following is a quote from a mathematical lesson on calculating the circle: "On level ground a 200 kg napalm bomb changes an approximately circular area of some 2,000

square meters into a contiguous sea of flames (explanation: Napalm is gasoline thickened by the addition of fatty acids. In the Korean and Vietnam wars the U.S. imperialists used napalm against the civilian population);"

As far back as 1969 and 1970 several orders and directives provided mandatory regulations for socialist military education and premilitary training at expanded secondary and special schools, in apprentice training and universities, colleges and technical schools. Organizations such as the Society for Sport and Technology, the youth organization FDJ and the German Red Cross of the GDR were also involved in the system of military education. At the same time it was made quite clear that military education has a psychological as well as a physiological aspect. Military education aims, it was stated, at "the development of the readiness as well as the ability of every GDR citizen successfully to defend the socialist fatherland by the use of arms." Defense readiness: That is ideological orientation to the SED's military-political goals. Defense ability: That is the development of physical fitness and technical knowledge.

The change in GDR military education bears the unmistakable features of Honecker's writing. In Walter Ulbricht's times none of this was taken quite seriously, and premilitary training tended rather to resemble large-scale field games. Since Honecker assumed power the system of military education has been steadily expanded and perfected. He has emphasized ideological education, that is the development of defense readiness, though instruction in physical skills and military knowledge also proceeds quite systematically.

Even the youngest GDR citizens are to be involved in ideological military education. One GDR educational paper, for example, states: "Anyone neglecting socialist military education or depriving certain groups of children of it obstructs the molding of the personalities of young socialists and injures the socialist society. Socialist military education, therefore, must be made a firm element of socialist education at preschool level and at all stages of the general education polytechnical secondary school, expanded secondary school, special and vocational school. Girls also wish to prove their affection for the socialist fatherland and their profession of proletarian internationalism by their readiness to defend socialism."

The inclusion of girls in premilitary education has another reason also. It has been noted that girls often oppose longer enlistments by their boy friends and "sometimes actually obstruct" the boys readiness to serve in the armed forces. That is why the girls must be persuaded of the necessity to be combat ready, because this "also helps deepen the socialist defense motivation of the future members of our NVA [National People's Army]."

An interesting feature of these arguments is the fact that the military training of even young children is not merely defended vis-a-vis those who have some doubts about such manipulation. Instead the proponents of such training turn around and accuse those educators and parents who are averse to having their children drilled for combat and the use of weapons: They are said to hinder the development of the young peoples personalities. Significant

is the reply to a reader's letter published by the women's magazine FUER DICH [For You] in 1976. A mother wanted to know whether she should take away from her 4-year old a toy revolver given the child by relatives; after all, the child could not yet understand that weapons may serve the defense of the country as well as be subject to misuse by criminals and aggressors.

It Starts in Kindergarden

A certified educator replied that children quite naturally wish to copy their environment. They know policemen and soldiers and also realize that these defend the home. A child could therefore be placed in conflict situations if prevented "by prohibitions or derogatory remarks" from imitating the military life in play. This could produce negative attitudes toward premilitary education and "honorable service in the NVA." Therefore, said FUER DICH, children must already be presented with a friend-enemy image appropriate to their ages, and it is also very important for boys and girls to handle military toys. Loyal to the slogan that people in the GDR should, from childhood on, be educated as "fighting personalities with a firm class standpoint and clear image of the enemy, military studies and premilitary training are a firm element of all curriculums from kindergarden to university. The kindergarden curriculum stipulates that the toddlers must be made aware that "soldiers are workers too, they defend people and their work, and they make sure that we can play happily." The skeleton curriculum for the first grade says: "Field exercises and games enable the children to acquire simple tourist and military knowledge and skills." The plan of instruction in knowledge of the geography and culture of the homeland for the second grade includes the following: "The students will remember the NVA members murdered at the state borders."

That is how it goes on through all grades: Love for the NVA and the Soviet Army, hatred for the Bundeswehr and other "imperialist" armies; Marxist-Leninist teaching of war, definition of the socialist defense motive, premilitary basic training, shooting practice, first aid, military discipline and order, military sport, competition, field exercises--this and similar topics are encountered in all curriculums of GDR schools.

One or two weeks of basic military training are compulsory for first year apprentices. Details were given by Willy Rogens and Egon Schnurmann, teachers at the enterprise school of the Weisswasser Lausitz Glass Combine VEB, in the magazine BERUFSBILDUNG [Professional Education]. Constant premilitary training of apprentices is considered "the most important prerequisite for planned and programmed education." The article says verbatim:

"Apprentices who have completed a course of practical instruction in their home plant in Olbernhau, Dresden or Berlin, for example, arrive on Sunday, participate on Monday in premilitary training and on Tuesday continue with theoretical instruction. We thus realize the principle of conducting premilitary training throughout the entire apprenticeship, on the basis of the training program. On the 'day of defense readiness' the male first year apprentices receive basic premilitary training and the second year apprentices

premilitary training for careers as motorized NVA riflemen. For the latter the monthly day of training has proved very valuable. More than half the apprentices at our enterprise schools are girls. For their benefit the monthly 'day of defense readiness' features first aid or civil defense training."

Similarly premilitary training and first aid training is obligatory for eleventh grade students at the expanded secondary schools. During the summer vacations students (male and female) are drilled for 12 days in camps organized by the Society for Sport and Technology (GST) and civil defense. Before this the schools organize "days of readiness," attendance at which is also compulsory.

For ninth and tenth grade students premilitary training--except for the integrated military education in the mandatory subjects--is nominally voluntary. Study groups are set up on the topic military training, and boys and girls are separated into "training units." The program includes basic concerns of defense, field training, target practice, defense training and first aid training. In the ninth grade 60 hours are assigned to this purpose, in the tenth grade 40 hours. Instructors are usually members of the People's Army and reservists.

Premilitary training of children and youths is organized not only by the schools; they are assisted by the National People's Army, civil defense, the Society for Sport and Technology, the Free German Youth and the "Ernst Thaelmann" Pioneer organization. FDJ membership amounts to about two thirds of all youths from 14 to 25 years (1.9 million members). This organization, for example, arranges the "Hans Beimler Annual Military Sports Competition." This includes "combat meets," military events, military-political discussions, power sports and an "endurance march." The best performers are rewarded with medals and pennants. These competitions are designed to provide a "smooth transition to premilitary training by the Society for Sport and Technology." Younger school children are involved in the Pioneer organization. The Thaelmann Pioneers have nearly 2 million members; in other words: Almost all students of the first through seventh grades are members of that organization. Pioneer and vacation camps organize field games, and hundreds of thousands of children regularly attend the large-scale Pioneer exercises.

The party and government leadership's intention from 1 September 1978 to introduce military instruction in the ninth and tenth grades also demonstrates that it intends in future purposefully further to expand militarist education. As obviously many youngsters in these grades have known how to escape the more or less voluntary study groups for "military training," they are now to be made to attend. Complementing the earlier curriculum--which already included several military elements in all subjects--are four 2-hour periods per annum, in which theoretical instruction will be given on ideological defense matters, military policy and military history.

To Camp at Fourteen

Furthermore, a study by the East German CDU explains, 2-week courses of instruction are planned for the end of each school year, following a transition period made necessary by the lack of appropriate camps and instructors. From 1983 it is "to be the rule for girls to attend the civil defense course at the schools, the boys the premilitary camp." Allegedly only the civil defense course is to be compulsory. Attendance at the military camp is to remain nominally voluntary. The camps will offer target practice in addition to military drill.

The militarization of every aspect of life in the GDR--from kindergarden to retirement pensioner life, from field exercises to workers target shoots--has obvious ideological origins, unless, of course, one wants to assume that the GDR is systematically preparing for war. At each stage of his life the GDR citizen is to be made fully aware that a treacherous and dangerous enemy lurks in the West. This is intended to counteract the consequences of detente which involve more frequent encounters with Germans from the Federal Republic and their political opinions. The conclusion is that the defense and military preparedness of youth must be reinforced: Detente compels increased defense efforts.

This concept also explains why, this spring, the SED elevated the "study group defense education" at the Central Committee to the rank of a Central Committee department. At any rate the SED magazine EINHEIT reported that the head of the study group, Col Dr Werner Huebner, was promoted to departmental head at the Central Committee. This also underlines the importance attributed by the SED to the premilitary education of children and youths.

The party and government leadership of the GDR is therefore unlikely to have much understanding for the Churches objections to the compulsory school subject military instruction. According to Magdeburg Bishop Krusche the talks with the government, asked for by the Church, took place on 1 June 1978. The government was represented by Hans Seigewasser, state secretary for ecclesiastical affairs. At that talk the Church acknowledged the nation's right to insist on the defense readiness of its citizens. Education for peace, though, had to have priority. Lowering the age of premilitary education to 14 years aroused serious concern in the Church. Seigewasser countered this expression of concern by saying that the government measures had to be considered within the framework of the peace policy pursued by the GDR and the socialist countries. In view of the increasing threat from political forces hostile to peace, the need was for education in vigilance. The Churches concern was noted, but the introduction of the compulsory subject military instruction was necessary as planned, Seigewasser said.

The state is persevering in its armed course. SED efforts for a better relation with the Church have not increased the party's readiness to compromise. Militarism in the GDR is being further perfected, despite the bishops objection.

HUNGARY

CRISIS IN ARTS, SEARCH FOR ROLE IN SOCIETY EXAMINED

Budapest PARTELET in Hungarian No 6, Jun 78 pp 36-41

[Article by Ferenc Ratkai, deputy chief of a department of the MSZMP Central Committee: "Timely Questions of Our Arts Policy"]

[Text] The political Committee debated and accepted the report of the Central Committee's Scientific, Public Education and Cultural Division regarding timely questions about our artistic life, and, in its resolution, designated the most important arts policy tasks. This is a comprehensive resolution which, in its execution, has to involve not only the arts policy administration but the wide circle of the party, social and state organizations, and ultimately the whole party membership.

As is well known, the cultural policy conception of the MSZMP is founded on the cultural policy resolution of the Central Committee issued in 1958. The basic principles formulated in the 1958 document have been further enriched by the resolutions of the since-held party congresses and of its leading bodies, and by the positions taken by advisory organs (e.g. the Cultural Policy Collective). The different branches of cultural affairs (pedagogy, science, public education, art) have applied these basic principles in different ways. In this work process, among other things, the 1969 science policy of the Central Committee, its 1972 public education policy and its 1974 public education resolution, as well as many positions taken (on socialist realism, on the social role of art, on art criticism) by the Culture Policy Collective came into being. Through the documents in question the current arts policy resolution of the Political Committee is adjusting itself especially to the recognition of new influences on our arts, or rather, to the designation of the arts policy task demands deriving from these.

In harmony with the earlier resolutions of the leading party bodies, the Political Committee took as its starting point that the development of our arts during the course of the last two decades, determined from the success of the building socialism, and likewise having a favorable effect back on it, has been in the proper direction. In our home land Hungarian and

foreign progressive socialist works of art are in very wide circulation. The socialist character of our arts has become stronger. The circle of artists who are in one mind with the party's political direction and are actively supporting it has significantly broadened. Socialist national unity has solidified in artistic life. Rich varieties of artistic methods and styles have come into being under a favorable creative atmosphere. With the widening of international relations our arts have come into productive reciprocal interaction with the arts of other peoples, primarily with the progressive arts of the socialist peoples of the world. The best creations of Hungarian arts have also become more widely known abroad. The development of our arts, at the same time, validates the correctness and success of our arts policy. Thus the resolution of the Political Committee declares that the directive principles of the arts policy composed by the Central Committee in 1958 have been calidated, and that the basic principles and chief methods have been proven to the correct by the arts policy practices of the last two decades.

The emphasis on the fundamental success of our arts policy up to now does not indicate, however, uncritical approval of its practice. The resolution also calls attention to the necessity of improvement in this area, because it was not free from occasional inconsistencies and discrepancies. Thus, for example, inconsistencies in the activities directed toward the arousal of demand for substantial, high-level artistic creations and the development of artistic taste can be explained even today by the predictable popularity, among a relatively wide audience, of cultural products which satisfy a petty bourgeois taste and world view. The creating plants, (publishers, periodical editors, studios, etc.) which generally have successfully fulfilled their arts policy roles, occasionally have made conceptual and taste standard concessions. At times they even committed political errors. Speaking of arts-policy inconsistencies, the resolution provides the task that "according to the resolutions of the 11th Congress and on the basis of our arts policy's long-range principles we must, in everyday practice, more consistently assert the proven principles and methods of our cultural policy."

The emphasis on continuity does not, and cannot mean that we do not desire any changes. Clinging to old habits and a display of insensitivity toward new circumstances would also endanger the continuity of our arts policy. Surely its success, conceptual validity, as well as its coherence are especially inherent in its attempt to keep pace with changing reality, to correspond to requirements of the prevailing "concrete situation." The assertion of the continuity of the proven basic principles and the affirmation of responsible innovation demanded by social change represent the two factors in the dialectical unity of the Political Committee's resolution when it formulates the present and future tasks with basic demands: "The timely and continuous task of our arts policy is the discovery of new specters of development, the fostering of the evolution of positive tendencies, and the continuous elimination of unfavorable characteristics."

New Specters and Tendencies in Our Arts

In sketching the new specters of today's Hungarian artistic life we must not lose sight of the well-known fact that art, whether dealing with the most current, historical or the most subjective themes, always brings to the surface and seeks a valid answer to each period's truth material, to human problems. This is a necessary if not also sufficient condition of up-to-dateness. It would be a mistake, however, to conceive of this determination of art by reality as a mechanical, simple manifestation of a cause-effect relationship. Complicated mutual effects are in operation here in which, and because of which, art itself affects the realities which nurture it. It affects the realities all the more because it always perceives reality in human terms. In addition, art's anthropocentrism also means that new specters and tendencies of the artistic process must not be mechanically tied to occasional short-lived phases of social development. Time here produces innovations on a long-range basis. A larger perspective is necessary for its discernment and comprehension. What new tendency we are noticing, for example, in artistic life, in the world of artistic creation, in the relationship between art and audience and in the operation of cultural institutions are novelties only because the development of the preceding years strengthened them, made them noticable, but they have been preparing to surface for a considerable period of time.

Only through such a conception can we correctly assess the specters of the solidification of socialist national unity through federative politics, the concurrence in basic political questions, as well as the more open surfacing in our artistic life, in recent times, of non-marxist views on the basis of fulfillment of socialist democracy. These, as signs of ideological complexity of our transitional society, have heretofore existed. It is hardly necessary to prove that here we are dealing with the internal contradiction of a fundamentally well-directioned, positive process. The natural desires of men who are in one mind with the chief line and chief goals of politics is to give themselves completely and without hypocrisy in public life. Those writers and artists who are so committed to socialist society, so confident toward the party's politics that in their world view have not yet completely assimilated themselves with the ideals of socialism, in their works desire to reveal themselves openly in public manifestations.

Especially because we are faced here with specters emanating from concrete processes of social development, we should not consider it our task to prevent the revelation of such an inconsistency. On the contrary, our task is to solve it through debates. Our arts policy, therefore, continues to regard as its important task the aiding and occasionally the organizing of purifying ideological discussions in artistic life. These discussions are conducted with the never-secret goal of persuading in world view and drawing nearer to Marxism-Leninism those artists whose views are politically allied but represent not solely socialist ideology.

In our contemporary arts, in the literary works, films and plays coming into being today, a reality in many respects more complicated than before is reflected. New contents and formal characteristics, new emphases in artistic messages characterize the works. Above all, these indicate that society and the individuals' mutual relationships have become more complicated, more indirect. Interests reach expression through more intermediaries, and life's possibilities have broadened for the individual. There are more cultural and entertainment opportunities, and thus circumstances have increased the responsibility for personal choice and the significance of good or bad personality (character, cultural, ethical capacities, faculties). From this it follows that our arts today are focusing greater attention on the development of personal human fate and the events of individual life. Our society has reached the stage of development in which it is mostly evolving further on its own socialist bases, while the effects of historical inheritance (e.g. poverty and backwardness inherited from the old order) are fading away. Our art expresses this by indicating through its own experience generating methods, the significance of reform, "daily details" toward furthering the socialist revolution. They give evidence of greater sensitivity toward the new types of internal contradictions of our society and collectives. Today we can more directly experience the relationships (as a result of economic, cultural relations, the development of tourist traffic, and the mostly unrestricted information flow) between our own societal development and the world situation. Thus, naturally, the shaping of the world situation, of human fate and the peace issue are also more intensely occupying the attention of our arts. Our arts are expressing a demand for the deepening of social consciousness even when they often drawn from themes of our historical past and the socialist recent past. Also generally characteristic features of our arts are our artists' search for the most appropriate new forms to express the changing, more complicated matter of reality, and to find modern expression methods demanded by the modern content. In a word, our contemporary arts are all in a kind of artistic outlook-changing, direction-searching phase.

How can we evaluate this artistic change in attitude? As regression, as a turning point, a turning away from public affairs, as interest in petty themes? Because such views are voiced in public opinion these questions must be faced openly. Well, if we accept the principle of social determination of the arts, then we must admit that, not detailing the differences between certain arts branches, reality itself is that which brings out different artistic statements than before, and, in all probability, unusual and more convoluted methods of expression.

The artist's subject, the world view of the artist and his relation to reality have, naturally, exceptionally important roles in ultimately how reality speaks in art. A progressive world view is an indispensable condition of true modernness. It is not accidental that in faithful representation of the new truth contents, precisely the socialist trend and realistic tendencies of our arts have achieved the greatest results. Debatable perspectives, or rather incorrect artistic answers to new questions, are

appearing in our contemporary arts, in addition to, and as consequences of, the complexity of our society's ideological status. If the social and political contents can often be found precisely in the world of the commonplace and in life-style conflict, then this can serve as a pretext for peripheral-theme selection. Approaches to ethical questions can lead to moralizing and psychologizing. The growth in the role of personality can present opportunity for bourgeois individualist interpretations. The increase in significance of historical consciousness could present "grounds" for escaping into the past, to a distorted representation of the past. And if the new contents demand new form, these can offer the possibility of self-centered formal novelization.

In this situation arts criticism and arts history have exceptionally grave responsibilities. The correct orientation of our arts or rather our public, depends in a significant measure on how criticism and art theory explain and interpret new specters of our arts, those new, more convoluted connections which today characterize the relationships between art and reality. Thus the expansion of the operation of Marxist art criticism, the raising of its level, the improvement of its effectiveness, the nurturing of its sensibility toward new specters, and the strengthening of its necessary debate capability against nonsocialist endeavors are extremely important tasks. And, not the least, art criticism besides orienting the public should, by arousing new and higher demands, aid in acceptance of the best new social and esthetic values of our arts.

Arts and the Public

We must focus attention on the relation between arts and the public, because with the favorable evolution of social conditions we must also count on new specters in this area. The general observation is that interest in artistic creations has increased. During recent years the number of book readers, the number of those attending the theater, museums and concerts, the number of television viewers and radio listeners and the number of those reading the cultural and artistic presses has significantly increased. The opportunities for encounters with the arts have multiplied.

Within this well-directed and appreciable tendency, a result of Leninist cultural revolution, certain modifications of the public's interest are observable. Generally visual culture is present in social life, and it influences the daily life of the masses in a heretofore never-seen degree. Other types of culture also affect the daily life of the masses, for example: music, with the spread of record players, pocket radios and tape recorders; environmental culture products through the development of dwelling construction and urban planning; the esthetically formed and mass-produced objects through industry; and photography, through the press, television and advertising. The entertainment demand, whose satisfaction is the task partly of the arts, partly of the arts branches "used" for this purpose, and partly of the particular entertainment forms, is growing unceasingly. Hundreds of thousands of youths are enthusiastic about ensembles and performers.

They seek and create, either spontaneously or as a movement, the forms and forums of group entertainment. This group phenomenon, formed in the last 11/2 decades, is totally the result of progress, but it is commonly known to be burdened with features unreconcilable without socialist general taste, public morals and ideology.

What tasks follow from the here-indicated changes in relationship between the arts and the public? For criticism of arts the primary task is to aid in the deepening of this interest. Criticism should arouse loftier demands and should itself become an instrument of education appropriate for modern socialist taste. To this end it must turn significantly greater attention, among other things, to popular cultural products (e.g. to "best sellers," to popular serials, entertainment programs, to objects of environmental culture and industrial design, and to the complete cultural activities of television). In the directive work, in addition to the more deliberate and planned dissemination of cultural, artistic creations, greater care must be turned to the objective, material, operational conditions of cultural and artistic institutions.

The situation outlined on the basis of the new problems indicates a test for arts-policy direction, primarily on the national scale. State direction, both ministry and council, has developed quite considerably, both on the basis of general and regional decentralization of our artistic life. The occasional distortion in practice of the correct arts-policy principles, however, is intimately connected not only with the lack of proportional growth of the ideological-political responsibility, along with shop self-determination, but that the effectiveness and level of the direction could not, in all respects, keep step with the decentralization process. State direction is administering the artistic institution not successfully, but not sufficiently according to plan, and in a somewhat backward manner in regard to new requirements.

Speaking of the immediate tasks of directive work, the resolution of the Political Committee emphasizes that in institutions of national influence the task is to enrich the content of conceptually oriented activity; in local state and council direction, the task is to raise the ideological work level. In the creative shops, in book publishing, editing and in artistic institutions the personal political responsibility of the leaders must be developed at the same time as their self-reliance takes effect. State discipline must consistently be enforced.

On the Tasks of Party Organizations

The increased social importance of culture and the arts, to which the resolution of the 11th Congress, our party's new program declaration calls special attention, creates new tasks and new demands not only for the communists working in the arts field but for the whole party and for all society. The 1974 public education resolution of the Central Committee un-

equivocally lays down the responsibility: "In all lower party organizations greater care must be turned to familiarization with the party's cultural policy, with the regularity of orientation and orienting, and with the raising of its level."

An insignificant portion of our party organizations are working in artistic institutions. In these lower party organizations cultural policy and artistic questions regularly appear on the daily agenda. In the large majority of the lower party organizations, however, this is not the case. Although since the general education resolution the megye, jaras, city and district party committees are occupied more often with cultural problems, in the lower party organizations, however, educational and artistic questions are continuing to be rarely mentioned.

What can party organizations which are not working in cultural areas do? How can they be occupied with arts questions?

In their membership circle, in their areas of operation, they should aid through political action to strengthen and disseminate the recognition that from the viewpoint of our social development, among increasingly important factors, culture and the arts are becoming ever more significant. They must spread the awareness that in addition to science and education, public and artistic culture must come into closer, more direct and more comprehensive relationship with production, social and political practice, and with collective and individual activity.

The party organizations should also set up against the kind of sporadic opinions which belittle the significance of the arts, and which view the arts as unnecessary decoration on the structure of socialism. They must create the opportunities for the pursuit of arts-related questions, for which a foundation may be provided by perhaps an occasional larger interest-arousing film, a television program with great cultural impact or, on a narrower basis, a new and at first perhaps unusually-appearing public art creation. In such ways they must strengthen the cultural demands in the people.

In all of the lower party organizations, acquaintance with the chief aims of our cultural policy and their uniform interpretation must be promoted. Above all, the awareness that the cultural, and within it the arts policy, is an organic party of the party's general policy, must be promoted and utilized for the peculiarities of the arts area. Thus, for example, it follows from confederacy policy that such politically committed artists whose world view is not based entirely, or not on all the questions Marxism-Leninism may be present in artistic life, may create and can signify value to us. The debates of political life indicate the democratic forums of ideological nearing of political confederates. One of the chief assignments of our policy is the practice and dissemination of socialist democracy. It also follows from this that the primary method of artistic life direction and influencing is ideological orientation, the support of socialist endeavors

or rather persuasion, the debate. An important principle in directive work is decentralization, from which follows the self-determination and responsibility of the artistic shops. Together with our foreign policy we endeavor to promote propagation of the policies of peaceful coexistence. In line with this endeavor, while we hold most important the cultural collaboration with the Soviet Union and friendly socialist nations, we are urging, as a basic principle, the development of cultural relations with nonsocialist countries.

In addition to acquaintance with our cultural policy and its uniform interpretation, our party membership must represent these in action. Because of historical reasons and the faultiness of our work today, the cultural and artistic knowledge level of a significant portion of party membership lags behind their political preparedness, their general and trade education. It is not rare even in the circle of leaders that by claiming incompetence they feel themselves excused from taking a position in cultural-policy questions. The representation of our party's cultural policy and the work performed toward its assertion, however, is not "specialized assignment."

The party organizations have never been indifferent toward the life styles of their members. They consider themselves responsible, in the full sense of the word, for the moral conduct of party members and for their world view standpoints. The task of the coming years is to gradually expand this mutual responsibility to education and to the whole culture as personality formation, as an important instrument of substantial life direction.

9093

CSO: 2500

POLL REVEALS STUDENT CRITICISM OF SZSP ACTIVITY

Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish No 23, 10 Jun 78 p 2

[Article by Witold Pawlowski: "What Students Say About Their Organization -- Concrete Issues"]

[Text] The Youth Publishing Agency [Młodzieżowa Agencja Wydawnicza] published Ryszard Kalbarczyk's compilation of results of research entitled "Students and Their Social Activity," investigations conducted at the beginning of last year. The questionnaires were answered by 1,500 students in various types of institutions of higher education all over the country, and the students were selected in a way which would make it possible to draw conclusions concerning the entire academic community.

Of the students queried, 54 percent stated that they are engaged in social projects, 29 percent that they were not so engaged but intended to become involved, and 18 percent that they were not so engaged and had no intention of doing so. The reason 25 percent of the students gave for not entering into social projects was that past experience had discouraged them in this regard, while 24 percent did not believe in the results of this activity, 24 percent stated that nobody had encouraged them to take part, 24 percent did not see ideals which they wished to accomplish in this work, 21 percent did not have faith in the people directing the social work in their group, 21 percent stated they were shy, 16 percent stated that the program of organization in their group did not suit them, and another 16 percent each said that their studies were the most important thing, or that they were individualists by nature and did not like organized forms of action.

Twenty-two percent of all the students completely accept the present SZSP program, 32 percent accept it but not in all matters, 8 percent do not accept it, and 36 percent say that it is difficult for them to respond to such a question.

As for reservations concerning the organization's program, 36 percent feel that the students themselves play too small a role in the organization (great dependence on college officials, various other sorts of restrictions), 24 percent say SZSP is not sufficiently interested in the affairs of the

student community and does not take student demands into account, 19 percent do not consider this program to be ambitious enough (orientation to slogans, schematism in action), 15 percent point out inadequate activists, 14 percent consider the program to be good but have reservations concerning its implementation, 10 percent say that the organization places too much emphasis on political training, and 18 percent state that they are not familiar with the program.

Of those queried, 80 percent stated they belonged to SZSP.

Seventy-two percent of those questioned feel that the decisive factor in the failure to carry out SZSP tasks in full in the student environment is the low level of activity of the students themselves, 32 percent ascribe it to the shortage of money for activity, 32 percent to the excessive centralization of activity in the organization, 28 percent to the lack of a suitable place, 26 percent to not having the right sort of activist group, 22 percent to lack of support on the part of the academic institution, and 17 percent to lack of interest on the part of local officials.

Despite the reservations presented above, 46 percent of all the students feel that in their departments the SZSP takes into account the demands and instances of initiative launched by the students, 13 percent say the same but not in relation to all the problems discussed, 2 percent do not consider that it takes them into account at all, and 10 percent say that students' demands have not been presented, while [figure illegible in original -- probably 32] percent say they do not know.

In answer to the question as to whether SZSP activists enjoy moral authority in the student environment, 31 percent of those queried replied in the affirmative, 43 percent said: "Yes, but not all of them," 20 percent said that basically only a few of them did, and 4 percent said they did not.

The students queried had the following reservations concerning student activists: Not all of them are properly disposed (24 percent), They are not disinterested (14 percent), They have no contact with the student environment (13 percent), They undermine their authority by improper behavior (3 percent), They do not carry out their duties and responsibilities (7 percent), and 4 percent of the students say that the student group has little influence over the choice of the activists.

Asked whether department officials count on the SZSP and treat it as a partner in solving student problems, 56 percent of those queried feel that they do, 16 percent feel that they do but not always, 5 percent feel that they do not, and 22 percent find it difficult to answer the question.

The reasons listed for why department officials do not pay attention to the SZSP in solving student problems were as follows: department officials only care about their own interest (30 percent), lack of interest in the organization (19 percent), energetic student group is not convenient for

the institution's officials (13 percent), the organization's inability and lack of solidity (10 percent), conflict of interest (10 percent), SZSP is too submissive in controversial issues (9 percent), and not everything can be handled (6 percent).

The following were considered negative phenomena occurring in the student environment: 41 percent of those queried listed alcoholism, 28 percent listed lack of ability to live together in society, 23 percent said disregard for study, 17 percent said moral freedom, 16 percent listed cunning and egoism, 9 percent stated students' passive attitude, and 6 percent said lack of competence in SZSP leadership.

The main postulates addressed to the organization were the following: improve its functioning (32 percent), make the student community more active (23 percent), bring the activist group closer to the students (13 percent), devote more attention to issues of science and study, and to issues of culture and recreation (4 percent each), carry out the demands presented (4 percent), and solve social and existential problems (3 percent). Ten percent of those queried answered as follows: "I do not know; I am not interested."

10790

CSO: 2600

AUTHOR CALLS FOR MORAL, NOT ONLY FORMAL, RESPONSIBILITY

Szczecin KURIER SZCZECINSKI in Polish 15 Jun 78 pp 4, 5

[Article by Andrzej Wielunski: "I Am Responsible for Everything"]

[Text] Half a century ago the scale of decisions and their consequences was relatively small, just as the scope of human activity in the sphere of social and technical changes was small. Development of technology and exact sciences increased the scale of man's interference into nature to such a degree that today we often ponder about limits which should not be overstepped if the biological and psychological survival of man is to remain unthreatened. Under these circumstances, all that becomes an object of human action becomes particularly important, mainly because of the result which this action may bring about in a macroscale or microscale.

Mere formulation of a postulate of general responsibility does not solve the problem. In principle, for an average man it does not make any difference what takes place in the laboratories of a genetic scientist, at least as long as the results of this research do not become directly dangerous to him. When such a danger becomes real he will then blame the scientists for lack of responsibility for the destiny of the world and for causing changes in the genetic code, the results of which nobody can foresee today.

This also applies to some factory director who makes the decision to dump toxic industrial waste into a river or lake. It is a less obvious example of lack of responsibility for actions based on erroneous premises and in conformity with the equally erroneous maxim of the individual view of the world surrounding us.

Coming closer to that microscale, namely, to the action of each of us, the question of responsibility assumes sharper and sharper forms. What set of factors causes waste of products and raw materials in housing construction, in production of industrial articles for the domestic market--one-third of which do not meet quality standards--systematic destruction of natural environment in the cities, defective functioning of offices and institutions and inefficient functioning of communications?

The human factor is the first which logically comes to mind in this chain of causes and effects. We say: People should bear responsibility. It is true. But people function within specified conditions and social systems. They are subject to laws and regulations, and these conditions to a large extent decide the character of decisions taken and the scope of responsibility to be borne.

Our social life to a greater and greater extent is subordinated, for example, to organizations and institutionalism. This is true for the entire world. Like mushrooms after the rain various types of institutions and organizations--the singular function of which is to relieve man not only in the sphere of practical activities but also in his thinking--begin to multiply. If you have difficulties in bringing up your children we shall relieve you of this task because we have at our disposal a set of perfect formulas which will do away with all your troubles, and unruly children will be transformed into angels in behavior. If you have difficulty in finding your life companion we will place at your disposal the matrimonial bureau. If you are searching for an outlook on life, an ideal or value, these troubles will also be solved for you by organizations, churches, programs, etc. Your task will only be to fill out the appropriate application. If you demolish your car, don't worry, the insurance system will relieve you of your responsibility--of course for an appropriate fee!

This is not funny! In performing specified work, one has the possibility of passing the decisionmaking on up to his supervisor and therefore passing along the responsibility for the decision. Why should he decide when the supervisor is willing to do so? The supervisor must because he functions within the system at a higher level, and the higher the level of the decision the less measurable is the responsibility for the decision. Thus, everybody is responsible for everything and in practice nobody is responsible. The highest level of authority will frequently decide on the most minute matters and from that level of decision the view of small matters is somewhat different from that which, according to competence and authority, should make such a decision.

At this point, however, the level begins to become complicated. Responsibility cannot be regulated by the system of regulations trying to find legal justification for each particular situation. In our circumstances, the excess of legal instruments (acts)--often contradictory to one another--does not leave much space for our own individual initiative and at the same time it relieves us from taking responsibility because a formal base is required, but not, for example, common sense. The legal base as insurance for responsibility prefers regulation before authentic social interest. Under such an arrangement of things and the fact that life develops faster than the amendments of various regulations, only conflict ensues between the social interest and the formalized regulation which ceased to correspond to reality from the very moment of its publication. And regulations binding citizens can be issued by anybody, even the chief of the local commune or the manager of a store.

Responsibility legally executed constitutes only part of the problem. I am interested first of all in the kind of responsibility which may be required for a definite system of values and is realized in life by the moral code, because frequently we talk about individual or social morality as some abstract category not translated into the language of everyday practice, which, to be sure, should find in life some specific place, but the which and what, the scope of moral codes is also not well known. Morality cannot be bound in regulations. It is impossible to treat morality as an obligation; without morality however, no social system can survive. For this thought, therefore, the real answer to the question will be who will gain in the realization of the moral requirement and who will lose, including the requirement of responsibility of everyone for everything. And finally, what really is gain and what is loss.

5238 .
CSO: 2600

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES AWARD CEREMONY 6 JULY

Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Jul 78 pp 1, 2 AU

[Text of speech made by President Nicolae Ceausescu at award ceremony in Bucharest 6 July 1978]

[Text] Dear comrades: On behalf of the party Central Committee, the Council of State and government and on my own behalf, I want to extend warmest congratulations to the party organizations, the people's councils, the enterprises, agricultural cooperatives, the research and design institutes and to all those who have been awarded high orders and distinctions of the Socialist Republic of Romania today. (lively applause)

These awards are an expression of the high appreciation shown to the party organizations, the collectives of working people in various sectors of activity who have recorded remarkable results in 1977, the second year of the five-year plan, thus being in the frontranks of socialist competition in implementing the 11th congress decisions. (loud applause)

In extending warmest congratulations to all working people in the counties, enterprises, cooperatives and institutes which were frontrankers last year, I believe that you will agree with me to convey also congratulations to the working people in all counties and to all those who have worked and have successfully fulfilled the plan of the country's socioeconomic development. After all, the fulfillment and important overfulfillment of the 1977 plan is due to the activity carried out by the working people, irrespective of nationality, and due to the activity carried out by all our people and by all party organizations. It is the result of the work performed by those who, even if they are not among the frontrankers, have made sustained efforts and thus contributed to the progress of our socialist fatherland. (lively applause)

I understand very well the pride felt by those who have won first, second and third places, by the frontrankers. Competition is open to all, as I have stressed more than once. Certainly, those occupy first place or frontranking places who know how to better organize their work and how to unite the efforts of the people's masses and of the working people to

fulfill the plan tasks. All have possibilities and equal conditions and it depends on them, on all working people, on the party organizations and the county committees to hold the first place. (loud applause)

I can well understand comrade first secretary of Bucharest Municipality when he expresses dissatisfaction with sixth place. Honestly speaking, I am not satisfied either with the place the capital holds, considering the great possibilities it has. But what can you do? The winner is the one who organizes his work better. From this viewpoint, it seems that Cluj has proved this year, too, that it is determined to continue to perform ever better work. (applause)

No one should feel sad: On the contrary, we must congratulate those who have performed better work and have won first place or frontranking places. If worse comes to worst, those who believe that they can hold frontranking places should mobilize more intensely and organize their activity better, so that this year, the third year of the five-year plan--when we have very important tasks to fulfill--they will record better results. This is an appeal to all our county and city party organizations and to those in enterprises and to all collectives of working people in towns and villages in all fields of activity. (loud applause)

As you know, the Central Committee plenary session yesterday adopted the plans on socioeconomic development for the last 2 years of the five-year plan--1979-80. Thus conditions are insured for implementing the 11th congress decisions and the additional program formulated by the national conference. Conditions exist to achieve an industrial output of more than 120 billion lei in excess of the five-year plan provisions. Agriculture has also favorable conditions available to achieve good crops. Likewise, transportation, research and design and the other sectors can also achieve positive results in the next half of the five-year plan. For this purpose, let us raise all our activity onto a higher level, so that we are able to implement the tasks set by the 11th congress regarding the assertion in all fields of the scientific-technical revolution of what is new, so that we are able to proceed from quantitative accumulations to a new quality. This requires a better organization of work and a more sustained concern with improving the professional, technical and scientific training and the political and ideological level of the working people. All party organizations, the entire party and state aktiv and all working people, irrespective of nationality--all our people must participate with a greater upsurge in implementing the program of raising the county onto ever higher peaks of progress and civilization, of material and cultural well-being. (loud, prolonged applause)

We must immediately take firm measures to implement what has been decided, to fulfill this year's plan under favorable conditions and to thoroughly prepare for the 1979 and 1980 plans. For this purpose, we must insure the necessary material conditions and cadres to introduce research results into the production process in the next 2 years. We must take firm action to clarify all problems on which depends the plan fulfillment, including the

conclusion of contracts for the 2 years. We must insure that the entire activity of plan fulfillment is taking place under most favorable conditions. Let us make complete use of the fact that we have all tasks worked out up to 1980 so as to organize our activity under most favorable conditions.

Although I have stressed this at the plenary session as well, I want to mention once again within this framework the need to pay appropriate attention to production for export, considering that our imports are particularly large. To insure the implementation of our program, we must import raw materials, machines and equipment and thus we must have the necessary means available to pay for what we import. We have proposed-- and we must do all we can--to achieve an equilibrium between the trade balance and the balance of payments. This requires that imports should be rationally established and should be well justified. At the same time, we must do all we can to produce export goods in time and at an appropriate qualitative and technical level. I believe that these things must be stressed here, at this moment, when I have awarded these distinctions to those who have recorded good results during last year's plan. Those who will perform better work this year, next year and up to the end of the five-year plan will also be among the frontrankers. I am convinced that all our people are doing all they can to fulfill the plan! Certainly, some counties, enterprises and institutes will hold the first place. I want an ever greater number to hold this place. You have noted that place two and three are held by two or three counties. It would be a good thing if there were more candidates for first place and we would have to award more orders--although, under such circumstances, there would be more work for the mint. However, it would be worth it to make this effort. (animation, applause)

I want to express my conviction that both those who have been awarded distinctions today and the other party organizations and all working people and all collective bodies in all sectors will view this ceremony as an incentive, as an appeal to better organize their activity to hold a front-ranking place and to make an evermore-important contribution to implementing the program of developing our fatherland at a high rate and of improving the material and cultural living standard of our people. In the final analysis, everything we achieve is designed for the fatherland's more rapid progress and for improving the nation's material and cultural well-being! (loud applause)

With this conviction, I want to wish all party organizations, all working people in all fields of activity ever greater successes and much good health and happiness! (loud, prolonged applause)

CSO: 2700

ROMANIA

CEAUSESCU INTERVIEW FOR JAPANESE DAILY 'YOMIURI SHINBUN'

Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Jul 78 p 1 AU

[Interview granted by President Nicolae Ceausescu to Minoru Hirano, diplomatic correspondent of the Japanese daily YOMIURI SHINBUN, on 4 July, in Bucharest]

[Text] Question: Mr President, one of the features of current international relations is the movement toward detente and peaceful coexistence. However, many incidents are taking place in the world, incidents which can endanger peace and cooperation. Relations between East and West cannot be viewed too optimistically in view of the present day situation in Europe, Africa and other parts.

Since we value Romania's efforts to promote a climate of cooperation designed to insure peace in the world, we would like to know your opinion on the current international situation and its future evolution.

Answer: One can say that great shifts in the balance of forces have occurred in the world. Along these lines, the international situation is characterized by the intensification of the struggle of peoples to put an end to the old imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy and to promote a new policy based on equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty and noninterference in domestic affairs.

It is true, however, that there are still forces which can endanger the movement toward detente and cooperation. That is why it is necessary to intensify the activity of all states and strengthen their cooperation in order to prevent a new aggravation of international relations.

The problems which have emerged of late in international life are partly determined by the assertion of the policy of independence and the clash between the two trends on the international arena and partly by the sharpening of the policy of redividing the world into spheres of influence, particularly in Africa.

Taking all these things into consideration, we believe that it is necessary to intensify the efforts of all states wishing to continue the policy of detente and cooperation, in order to peacefully solve contentious or divergent problems through negotiations.

We particularly believe that one should avoid foreign interference in the domestic affairs of the African states by solving the problems between those states through bilateral negotiations and observing their national independence and sovereignty. It is necessary to act to strengthen African unity and to solve the problems of southern Africa as fast as possible, by supporting the national liberation movements of the population of south Africa, in order to completely eliminate colonialism and any kind of oppression.

The attainment of security in Europe and, along these lines, the transition toward military disarmament measures would have a great significance for the course of detente. These measures would have great influence not only in Europe but throughout the world.

It is also necessary to solve the serious problems of underdevelopment and of building the new world economic order which can facilitate the faster progress of poorly developed countries and can contribute to international economic stability and to equitable exchanges of assets on the basis of the principles of equality among all nations.

Generally speaking, we believe it necessary to show great responsibility for the interests of peoples and for the cause of peace. It is necessary to do everything to solve the problems facing mankind through peaceful negotiations, with the participation of all states, regardless of size or social system, to attain disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to build a better and more just world in which each nation can develop in freedom.

Question: As is known, there are tensions and uncertainties in Asia, particularly on the Korean and Indochinese peninsulas. Recently you paid an extended visit to these areas. We think that your visit to Asia was an event of great importance for peace in Asia. What is your opinion on the ways and means of finding an efficient solution to the conflicts and lessening tension in Asia?

Answer: First of all I would like to mention that my visits to the five socialist countries in Asia are part and parcel of socialist Romania's overall policy of developing relations with all socialist countries. This visit occasioned a better mutual understanding and led to developing relations and the cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples. There is no doubt that the agreements reached on these occasions serve not only the interests of our peoples but also the cause of overall cooperation and peace.

Concerning divergencies and tensions that have appeared between certain countries in Southeast Asia, we believe that they are both the outcome of historical development and a result of certain problems left unsolved since the time of colonial domination. I consider that all these problems should be solved through direct discussions and negotiations between the countries concerned so that they can overcome the differences and strengthen their cooperation. This would have great significance for the socialist development of the respective countries and for the cause of peace in Asia and throughout the world.

Concerning the situation in Korea, it is necessary to achieve the peaceful reunification of the Korean people, of north and south Korea. In this respect, it is necessary to insure the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from that area and to solve the problem of reunification through negotiations between the two sides. It is necessary to secure conditions for the participation of all democratic forces advocating the reunification of political life of south Korea. Peaceful reunification would insure the Korean people's democratic development and would also be a stabilizing factor for the Asian continent and the entire world, something which is in the interest of all states, including Japan.

Question: There are great differences of opinion between the Soviet Union and the PRC. Romania has made long and intensive efforts to overcome these divergencies between the two countries. We would like to hear your opinion on these divergencies, which we consider as a big problem for peace and security in Asia.

Answer: Romania has been and is concerned with the divergencies existing between the Soviet Union and the PRC. It considers that everything should be done to overcome these divergencies and to normalize relations between these two great socialist countries. This would have a strong impact not only on relations between the peoples of the respective countries but also on the overall international life and on the policy of peace and cooperation throughout the world.

I am convinced that, if the two countries act toward finding ways and means to overcome the divergencies, they will reach appropriate agreements, and the relations between the USSR and PRC will be normalized.

Socialist Romania considers that everything should be done for this goal, and, as far as Romania is concerned, it will only act to normalize relations between these two countries.

Question: Mr President, the fourth question refers to relations between Japan and China. As you perhaps know, Japanese-Chinese talks are underway in order to conclude a treaty of peace and friendship. In this connection, we would be very interested to hear your opinion on the significance of this treaty which is to be signed.

Answer: Romania firmly speaks out for completely eliminating the consequences of the World War II. In this respect, the conclusion of a peace treaty between Japan and the PRC can only lead to full normalization of relations between the two countries thus also exerting a strong influence on cooperation and peace in Asia.

Question: The Japanese people recall with very profound feelings your 1975 visit to Japan. What can you tell us in connection with the future relations between Romania and Japan?

Answer: I would like to mention with great satisfaction the upward course of economic, scientific-technical and cultural relations between Romania and Japan. Along these lines I would like to stress that in the past 5 years the economic relations between our countries have increased threefold. The exchange of delegations at all levels has also intensified. Along these lines, I would like to state that I still have a particular impression about my visit to Japan, a visit which marked an important point in the evolution of Romanian-Japanese relations.

I believe that there are possibilities to increasingly expand relations between our countries. In economic cooperation it is necessary to find, by common agreement, ways to insure an equal trade balance, meaning a greater increase in the Romanian exports. It is necessary to expand economic exchanges substantially and at the same time to develop production sharing both on the bilateral plane and in third markets, thus achieving a much broader cooperation.

Along with all these, I believe it necessary to intensify cooperation in science and technology and to expand cultural and other exchanges.

Likewise, it would be very useful to attain closer cooperation between our countries at the international level to solve the problems of underdevelopment and of the new international economic order, to resolve economic problems in the interest of all peoples and to promote a policy of peace and cooperation among all nations.

CSO: 2700

ROMANIA

JOINT DECLARATION ON JCP CHAIRMAN'S VISIT TO ROMANIA

Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Jul 78 pp 1 and 4 AU

[Joint declaration on the visit to Romania by Kenji Miyamoto, chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party, issued 10 July, in Bucharest]

[Text] Kenji Miyamoto, chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party [JCP], paid a visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania between 5 and 11 July 1978, at the invitation of RCP secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. He was accompanied by Koichiro Ueda, vice chairman of the JCP Central Committee Presidium; Hiroshi Tachiki, member of the JCP Central Committee Presidium; Saburo Uno, member of the JCP Central Committee and others.

During their stay in Romania, Comrade Kenji Miyamoto and his entourage visited economic and sociocultural units in Bucharest and Prahova County. The guests were received everywhere with much warmth and hospitality, an expression of the feelings of solidarity binding the two parties and the Romanian and Japanese peoples.

On 5, 7 and 8 July 1978, RCP secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and JCP Central Committee Presidium chairman, Comrade Kenji Miyamoto, had talks, which proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship and mutual understanding. The talks were attended by the following comrades:

--Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Dumitru Popescu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Vasile Musat, secretary of the RCP Central Committee; and Mircea Malita, member of the RCP Central Committee;

--Koichiro Ueda, vice chairman of the JCP Central Committee Presidium; Hiroshi Tachiki, member of the JCP Central Committee Presidium; and Saburo Uno, member of the JCP Central Committee.

During the talks RCP secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and JCP Central Committee Presidium chairman, Comrade Kenji Miyamoto, briefed each other on the activity of the two parties in the period since Comrade Kenji Miyamoto's previous visit to Romania in 1971 and exchanged detailed and comprehensive views and information on certain topical problems of international life and of the communist and workers movement.

Comrade Kenji Miyamoto talked about the great progress made by the JCP and the forces of renewal in Japan in this period, about the political and economic situation in Japan, about the struggle waged against reactionary and anticommunist forces, about the current stage of the efforts to achieve a united front for changing national policy, about the struggle to defend and increase the number of progressive municipalities, to create a peaceful and neutral Japan and to abolish the Japanese-U.S. Military Alliance, about the JCP activity to implement the decisions of the 14th party congress and about the prospects for making new progress.

RCP secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, sincerely congratulated the JCP and Japanese communists on the results attained in the struggle to defend the interests of the Japanese working people and to promote the cause of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism and wished them new successes in strengthening the party ranks and continuously increasing the party influence among the masses.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu broadly dealt with the activity carried out by the RCP to implement the decisions of the 11th RCP Congress and of the national conference of the party and with the successes attained by the Romanian people in attaining the goals of the program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society and insuring Romania's progress toward communism.

Comrade Kenji Miyamoto extended heartfelt congratulations to the Romanian communists and all the people on the great successes attained under RCP leadership in building the socialist society and for Romania's outstanding contribution to enhancing the force of attraction of socialism, promoting the establishment of new interstate relations and insuring the victory of the cause of international peace and cooperation.

Both sides emphasized with profound satisfaction the relations of friendship and cooperation established between the RCP and JCP and pointed out the particular significance of talks and meetings between RCP secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and JCP Central Committee Presidium chairman, Kenji Miyamoto, in this respect. Likewise, both sides hailed the positive evolution of relations of cooperation between Romania and Japan, relations which were given impetus by the 1975 visit to Japan by president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. The sides expressed the desire of the two parties to act to continuously develop Romanian-Japanese ties, to the benefit of both peoples and in the interests of the cause of peace and international cooperation.

The RCP secretary general and the JCP Central Committee Presidium chairman stressed that the evolution of the international situation in the past 7 years has confirmed the correctness of the analysis and assessments included in the joint communique of 3 September 1971.

In assessing the current international situation the sides noted that the viewpoints of the two parties are identical or very close.

Great revolutionary, national and social changes and profound shifts in the balance of forces have taken place and continue to take place in the world. The peoples have gained new victories in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism and for national liberation and social progress. The great victory of the Vietnamese, Kampuchean and Lao peoples has proved that nothing can defeat a people that is determined to fight to defend its national independence and existence.

The two leaders pointed out that today, under the conditions of the new phase in the world capitalist system's overall crisis--of the crisis in raw materials and energy and of the increase in the instability of the international monetary and financial system--one can witness an accentuation of contradictions between states and groups of states and of the struggle to redive [the world into] spheres of influence and domination, something which poses a serious danger to world peace and security. In view of this situation, it is necessary to intensify efforts to establish new and democratic relations based on equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage.

RCP secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and JCP Central Committee Presidium chairman, Comrade Kenji Miyamoto, spoke out for peacefully solving conflicts between states through negotiations.

The two sides emphasized that the continuation and acceleration of the armaments race, particularly nuclear armaments, poses a serious danger to the peace and security of the whole world and represents a great burden for the peoples. The sides reiterated common agreement that overall disarmament, primarily the banning and elimination of nuclear weapons, is an imperative requirement. Both sides stressed that the abolition of military blocs, the dismantling of military bases and the withdrawal of foreign troops to within their own national boundaries would be very important for the peace and independence of peoples. The adoption of efficient measures to implement these goals requires a broad mobilization of world public opinion and the organization of vast actions by the broad people's masses.

The sides highlighted the importance of eliminating underdevelopment, reducing and eliminating gaps between developed and developing countries and building a just and equitable new international economic order--which should facilitate the faster progress of all peoples, primarily of those lagging behind--and create conditions for a more balanced and stable development of the entire

world economy. They assessed that the establishment of a new economic order requires the waging of a resolute struggle against the old structure of international economic development of all states, including the economies of the developed capitalist countries, and also requires the democratization of international economic bodies and the effective participation on an equal footing of all states in discussing and solving problems.

Both sides pointed to the need to increase the role and efficiency of the United Nations in settling international problems and the importance of democratizing the UN activity and functioning.

In connection with the situation in Europe, taking into account the fact that the results of the Belgrade meeting were not up to the expectations of the peoples, the sides stressed the need to act to deepen and consolidate the course toward security and cooperation among states, in order to take concrete measures of military disengagement and disarmament, without which one cannot talk about real security and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

Taking into consideration the fact that imperialist circles continue to plot in Asia and that there are new dangers to the peace and national sovereignty of peoples, both sides attach great importance to abolishing military alliances, withdrawing foreign troops and peacefully solving interstate disputes through negotiations. They reiterate their active solidarity with the Korean people's struggle to attain the peaceful, independent and democratic unification of the country.

The two leaders spoke out for establishing a just and lasting peace in the Middle East--something which means Israel's complete withdrawal from the territories occupied as a result of the 1967 war, the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, including the right to create their own national state, insuring the independence, sovereignty and integrity of all states in that area.

The two party leaders stressed that the complicated unsolved problems between certain African countries, problems created by the long colonial domination, must be peacefully solved through negotiations between the interested sides, without any foreign intervention. The two party leaders strongly reiterated the militant solidarity of Romanian and Japanese communists with the struggle of African peoples to completely eliminate colonialism, for the freedom and independence of Namibia and Zimbabwe and against the policy of racist discrimination and apartheid in South Africa.

RCP secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and JCP Central Committee Presidium chairman, Comrade Kenji Miyamoto, expressed the passionate solidarity of the two parties with all peoples and forces struggling for peace, independence, democracy and social progress and stressed in this respect the particular significance of the united actions of the workers class and all democratic and anti-imperialist forces.

They stressed the decisive role the strict observance of the principles of independence, equality of rights and noninterference in domestic affairs plays in strengthening friendship, cooperation and solidarity between communist and workers parties and reiterated the determination of the RCP and JCP to continue to militate to create a new kind of unity between communist and workers parties.

RCP secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and JCP Central Committee Presidium chairman, Comrade Kenji Miyamoto, reasserted the position expressed in the 1971 communique on the need to put an end to any kind of interference, including support granted to factions within other parties.

A basic prerequisite for the success of the historical mission of the communist and workers parties is the creative application and development of the theory of scientific socialism, proceeding from concrete realities prevailing in each country. This presupposes the right of each party to establish its political line and revolutionary strategy and tactics autonomously and independently, without any foreign interference.

JCP Central Committee Presidium chairman, Comrade Kenji Miyamoto, thanked RCP secretary general, Nicolae Ceausescu, for the invitation to visit socialist Romania and for the opportunity to directly acquaint himself with its achievements.

The two leaders expressed the determination to continue to act to strengthen militant and fraternal solidarity between the RCP and JCP, to the benefit of both peoples and in the interest of the general cause of socialism and peace.

The sides agreed that the visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania by the JCP Central Committee Presidium chairman has been an opportunity to strengthen relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties and peoples and has made an important contribution to promoting the cause of the international communist movement's unity, the anti-imperialist struggle and peace and social progress throughout the world.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, and Kenji Miyamoto, JCP Central Committee Presidium chairman.

CSO: 2700

TASKS OF MILITIA ORGANS RESULTING FROM PARTY CONFERENCE

Bucharest REVISTA ROMANA DE DREPT in Romanian Apr 78 pp 11-14

[Article by Lt Gen Jean Moldoveanu, deputy minister of interior, chief of General Inspectorate of the Militia: "Tasks of Militia Organs in Light of the Documents of the Romanian Communist Party's National Conference"]

[Text] An event of exceptional importance in the life our party and state, with a dynamic influence on the evolution of socioeconomic and political life both in the present stage and in the future, the National Conference of the Romanian Communist Party of December 1977 has inscribed in its documents and decisions problems of great importance regarding the improving of leadership of all sectors of activity, the development and deepening of socialist democracy, the ensuring of more and more favorable organizational personnel from the working class and their participation together with the entire nation in leading our society, the consequent affirmation of the revolutionary spirit and socialist humanism, of acquiring a multilaterally developed socialist society and to further Romania on the road to communism as laid down in the Program of the 11th Party Congress.

The master report presented by the secretary general of the party, Comrade Nicolae Cesusescu, a programmatic document of high scientific caliber with high theoretical and practical value, had and will have a strong mobilizing echo in the conscience of the entire nation.

In the context of objectives and orientations adopted by the national conference regarding the enthusiastic fulfillment of the program of supplementary growth of production, of a more powerful socioeconomic development of Romania in the following years and of continuously raising the standard of living of the nation, of the revolutionary education of the masses and of forming the new man, one may also integrate organically the measures established to improve the activities of militia organs.

In the report presented at the national conference, the secretary general of the party, our supreme commander, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, has shown: "...it is necessary to improve the activity of the Ministry of Interior, of the security and militia organs. They have to perfect their work continuously to increase their vigilance by acting with more firmness to prevent violations and infractions in order to uncover those who are guilty. Both the security and militia organs must start their activity constantly bearing in mind the responsibility that they have to the people of protecting both public peace and order and state and public property, the property of every citizen and to ensure the peaceful work of our nation."*

Bearing in mind the importance of the adopted documents, the leadership of the Ministry of Interior and of the Militia General Inspectorate, all have taken measures to ensure the thorough learning and acceptance by the entire apparatus of the content and significance of the tasks which were laid down to us, of the principles and orientations established by the high commanding forum regarding the perfecting of activities of the judicial organs and of improving legislation, placing in the center of preoccupations the prevention of and more efficient combating of antisocial acts, and steadfast respect for the Constitution and the laws of the country.

Aware of the high responsibility entailed in protecting the revolutionary achievements of the people, of the life, freedom and dignity of each person, of public and personal goods and ensuring a climate of civic security, the militia organs, in close cooperation with other state organs and especially with the organs of the prosecutor's office and of the magistrate's office, and having assured the large and permanent support of the working masses, do not spare any efforts to carry out irreproachably the missions entrusted to them by the party and the people.

One must appreciate in line with this idea the constant concern to take all necessary measures in such a way that the entire activity of the militia should ensure the realization of the orientations and new revolutionary norms in the area of bringing about socialist legality.

The basic task facing the militia is the prevention of violations against the law, the prevention of antisocial manifestations. Acting in the light of the established tasks the militia officers and noncommissioned officers have the duty to take all measures to prevent infractions and other antisocial acts, to intervene promptly when they are warned about possible

*Nicolae Ceausescu "Report at the National Conference of the RCP," 7-9 Dec 1977, Political Edition, Bucharest, 1977, p 52

circumstances and manifestations of a nature that may degenerate into such acts. At the same time they have the obligation to increase their vigilance and to act with efficiency and firmness to uncover and bring to justice those who are guilty.

Accomplishing the prevention of infractions of the law at the required level necessitates the mobilization of the entire apparatus in order to find out in time the circumstances which determine, aid or favor the committing of antisocial acts, of the elements tempted to disregard both the rules of communal living in our society and the laws of the land, conscious of the fact that only on this basis may they act effectively to prevent penalizing activities, moral or material prejudices which are sometimes unescapable.

To ensure a climate of legality, the militia organs place in the center of their concern ties with heads of socialist organizations and keeping them systematically informed regarding situations of a nature to bring about loss to the public wealth or injuries to the legal interests of the working personnel. It is necessary that together with the office of the prosecutor and the magistrate we should act in more and more determined manner to convince the leadership of socialist units to take the necessary measures for preventing circumstances which favor the carrying out of antisocial acts.

Another way to improve the activity of prevention is by the effective evaluation of the conclusions reached in analyzing the evaluation and the tendency of the state of crime in such a way as to allow our personnel to be able to intervene promptly for all the requirements of the citizens and to make their contribution to strengthening the guarding of goods and the guaranteeing of public peace and order in the localities. Acting unselfishly and with a spirit of responsibility in executing orders, the militia organs have initiated a series of measures to clean out localities of delinquents and parasite elements, activities which receive the unanimous appreciation of the citizens.

The fulfilling of our tasks of great responsibility is conditioned by the increasing attraction of the working masses, of all citizens in the activity of combating antisocial manifestations. Under this aspect we must mention the increase in participation of your communists and other categories of citizens together with the officers and noncommissioned officers of the militia, of fighters in patriotic guards, in the activities carried out to ensure public peace and order and the prevention and uncovering of violations of law.

The militia also has different kinds of tasks related to the increase of the role and responsibility of leaders in socialist units and workers co-operatives to combat antisocial manifestations as well as the punishment and reeducation through work of those who carry out infractions and other deeds contrary to the norms of socialist communal living and the laws of the country, in order to ensure socialist legality.

In practicing this innovative principle, of revolutionary essence, the militia organs have the task of contributing to the education of the workers in the spirit of legality, to develop the practice of informing the masses, of organizing public debates regarding different cases of violations so that each citizen and especially the youth of our country should be convinced of the irresponsibility to steadfastly respect the laws of the land and the discipline and order of our society.

We have accumulated valuable experience in this area and must do everything to generalize it. By acting within the established organization frame we have the duty to take all necessary measures to give to judicial propaganda and to the explanation of the law a combative character, concrete and efficient and adapted to the specific audience.

It is necessary for us to give greater attention to citizen informations regarding infractions of the law, putting special emphasis on their causes and consequences and on the measures which must be taken to prevent such acts. With this framework and having the more and more efficient support of the press, radio and television, we must carry out greater and better oriented activity to convince citizens to take the necessary safeguarding and retaliatory measures against those who make an attempt on their life, rights and property, thus minimizing the possibility of action by delinquent elements.

Public debate of violations of the law have proven to be extremely effective. The militia organs have the duty to take the necessary measures in order to ensure that each case of violation against the law should be subjected to public debate, regardless of the penalty the defendant receives, this being not only a measure to positively influence the defendant but also an efficient means of educating the masses, of attracting them toward helping in preventing and combating antisocial manifestations.

At the same time it is necessary to give special attention to supporting work cooperatives in fulfilling their duties at the required level regarding the reeducation of those who have strayed from the provisions of the law so that through common effort we should be in a position to prevent new antisocial acts by the respective persons.

For those who disregard the group they work in, in spite of all the help received, and carry out new crimes, new violations, we have the duty to take the most severe measures required by the laws of the land. The militia organs will be steadfastly guided by the regulations formulated by the national conference according to which, "assuring legality and true order, must be based on a firm attitude toward any violations of the laws, an increase in vigilance toward manifestations incompatible with the norms of communal living in our society." In the spirit of this request we must act with all firmness to effectively curb activities which injure the interests of our society and the constitutional rights and liberties of

citizens, to thoroughly search for those who are guilty in order to bring them to account to the prosecuting organs.

By showing an increased urgency and an aggressive spirit toward violations of the norms of social communal living and at the same time showing permanent concern to the principle of the presumption of innocence, militia organs must guide their entire activity to strictly enforce socialist legality so that not one person who has violated the law may get away from responsibility and at the same time not one innocent man unfairly punished.

By always acting to find out the truth in each penal case, to prove the guilty or innocence of those investigated, it is necessary at the same time to take all measures to increase the efficiency of searches so as to make the time of punishment as close as possible to that of carrying out the act, this in order to ensure the educational-preventive effect of the punishment both for the guilty party and for those likely to violate the law.

The documents of the national conference also reflect other important changes in the activity of penal research carried out by the militia organs.

For example, the provision according to which preventive arrest cannot be extended except in exceptional cases for a limited time and only for well justified reasons, obligates us to permanent and dynamic activity in all cases with those arrested in order to finalize the investigations in the first month of the arrest. This requires perfect cooperation with the accounting divisions, with the experts, etc. so that all activities of penal pursuit be carried out in a short time and at the qualitative level demanded so that the proposals made at the end of the inquiries be solid, well-documented and legal.

Likewise, the organs of penal investigation of the militia have various tasks to ensure fully the right to defense. Extending to the lawyer the right to assist the guilty or accused by participating in the act of penal prosecution obligates us to ensure all necessary conditions for exercising this right because this may contribute to establishing the truth and the circumstances tied to the act and the perpetrator and to increase effectiveness at the trial and a just individualization of the sentence.

As an innovation we must mention that regarding judicial assistance in penal materials, the accused has the right to choose as his defender one of his fellow workers, in cases of judicial competence. Without referring to the profound significance of such a measure tied not only to gearing of its collective response of the working groups in carrying out the penal process but even the essence of the process of probation and further of reeducating the perpetrator, one must underline the responsibility that belongs to the organs of penal investigation or the militia, as specialized organs, in ensuring all conditions so that the chosen defender may exercise his lawful rights and obligations and to contribute to establishing the circumstances--tied to the act and the perpetrator--for a just sentence

depending on the gravity of the violation which would lead to his re-education and rapid reintegration into society.

Compared with the present practice, new qualitative tasks are assigned to the penal investigation organs according to which some guilty parties may benefit from temporary freedom on bail in cases when the gravity of the situation and their behavior guarantees that letting them free will not disturb public order. This measure implies for our organs the duty to ensure good handling of the facts, thorough investigation of the act, regardless of whether the perpetrator is arrested preventively or not, and taking all the measures which would make it impossible to stop the truth from coming out under any circumstances.

According to the documents of the party national conference the militia organs will receive new duties regarding ensuring the execution of penalties under the supervision of state organs. In this new quality as organs who carry out the sentence, the militia must ensure together with the work cooperatives of the perpetrators as well as with the leadership of socialist units, the reeducating of those punished as well as preventing them from their involvement in new antisocial acts and reintegrating them rapidly into society. This requires new qualitative measures of great responsibility, depending on perfecting specific means and work methods so that we may fully realize the finalizing of the provisions of the law, demonstrating once again that the main means of reeducating those who were in conflict with the law is through work and not through restriction of freedom.

Underlining the main tasks attributed to the military organs as shown in the documents of the party national conference and keeping in mind the need to constantly improve our activity, it is necessary for us to constantly try to raise the level of political-ideological, professional-judicial and military preparation of all personnel, to get rid of everything that is old and outdated and to adapt our work methods to the specifics and demands of the times that socialist Romania is going through in its socioeconomic development.

Educated in the spirit of boundless devotion to the cause of socialism and communism, starting from the responsibility that they have to the party and people use maximum efficiency to protect public order and peace, common property and the property of each citizen, militia personnel have decided that in cooperation with the other state organs and with all factors which carry responsibilities in the line of carrying out socialist legality and with the large masses of working people, to tirelessly bring to life the tasks described in the documents of the national conference.

'AGERPRES' REPORTS 'SCINTEIA' ARTICLE ON ORIGINS OF GETO-DACIANS

Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1821 GMT 16 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 16 Jul 1978--The Bucharest daily, SCINTEIA, opens on 16 July. The series of articles devoted to the 2050th anniversary of the foundation of the first centralized and independent Dacian state. The inaugural article entitled "Geto-Dacians--Offshoot of the Great Thracian Trunk" approaches questions concerning the origin of the Geto-Dacian population and the unity of language and culture of all Thracians.

Historical, linguistic, epigraphic and archaeological evidences, the author--Professor I.I. Russu, D. Sc.--specifies, have convincingly demonstrated the ungrounded character of some opinions of last century affirming that the Geto-Dacians were of Celtic, Scythian or Illyrian origin, proving that the Geto-Dacians belonged to the great kin of the Thracians. Using the name of "Thracians," the author writes, the ancients referred to the big group of tribes--related by origin; language; forms of economic, cultural and political life; by their material civilization--that inhabited a vast territory from the north-eastern part of the Bacan [presumably "Balkan"] Peninsula to the middle Danube and beyond the Dniester.

Speaking about the Geto-Dacians who generally lived on the present Romanian territory, the author of the article writes: In the region of the lower Danube and in the Carpathians, the Thracian element appears in two ethnic groups--the Getae and the Dacians, making up a distinct group in the big family of the Thracian tribes, but not a different people with another language and material culture. For the Greeks and the Romans the Getae meant the main northern branch of the Thracians living between the Haemus Mountains (the Balkans), the Black Sea and the Danube, as also on the left bank of the Danube (Oltenia, Muntenia, Moldova).

The north-western group of the Thracians in the Carpathians and on the Transylvania Plateau, in Banat, Crisana, Maramures is known under the name of Dacians who are sometimes called "Getae," either by Greek writers or in ancient inscriptions. On the other hand, the Dacians are mentioned to have lived in the Getic territory of the Dobrogea, in the Adamclisi region.

Such proofs demonstrate, the author specifies, that for the ancients (for the Greeks and Romans [words indistinct] there was no essential difference--from the social-ethnic or cultural-linguistic point of view--between the two groups (the Getae and the Dacians), as it was obvious that the Geto-Dacians belonged to the same great Thracian family.

Quoting ancient writers who said that the Daco-Getae spoke the same language with the Thracians on the right of the Danube and in the south of the Haemus--i.e. with the rest of the Thracian world--the author specifies that the whole ancient historiography attests the full linguistic unity of all the Thracians. Next, professor I.I. Russu, D.Sc., writes that the unity of language of the two big (zones) of the Thracian world, south and north of the lower Danube, is mirrored by the names of some localities and tribes as well as by personal names.

It is naturally--although no details are known--the author goes on, that the thracian language must have had zonal dialectal forms in the areas of the Aegean Sea, the Danube or in the Carpathians, being in fact one and the same unitary Thracian language, with phonetic rules and homogeneous lexical fund, outcome of a unitary social-ethnic fund in general. It is precisely this fund that offered a unitary basis to the Italic and provincial Latin. The Linguistic unity of the Romance area between the Carpathians and the Balkans results not only from the unitary character of the Latin-Italic language, but also from the homogeneity of the social-ethnic, linguistic and economic fund of the Thracians on which the Latin language came.

CSO: 2020

ROMANIA

EDUCATION IN MINORITY LANGUAGES IN ROMANIA REVIEWED

Bucharest REVISTA DE PEDAGOGIE in Romanian May 78 pp 33-35

/Article by Ladislau Lorincz and Laszlo Murvai: "Education in the Languages of the Coinhabitating Minorities in Socialist Romania - An Expression of a Profound Democratism"7

/Text7 The achievement of fully equal rights in education for all citizens, regardless of their nationality, in the Socialist Republic of Romania stems from the essence itself of the Marxist policies creatively applied by our party in the nationality problem and the problem of the coinhabitating minorities.

In his speech presented at the Plenary Session of the Hungarian and German Workers Councils in the Socialist Republic of Romania, 13-14 March 1978, comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the Secretary General of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, in reference to the problems of education, emphasized that: "Without a doubt, by firmly applying the national policy of equal rights we have given and are giving appropriate attention to ensure the existance of material conditions so that young people can learn in their maternal language and in the language they wish."

Along this idea, education in the languages of the coinhabitating minorities is a permanent concern on the part of the Ministry of Education and Training, the ministries that have subordinate schools and the school inspectorates. They provide direct guidance in the problems of organization and instructional-educational activities in these schools.

Education in the maternal languages of the coinhabitating minorities is an integral part of education in our country, having at its basis the principles, goals and tasks established by the documents of the Romanian Communist Party.

During this school year, the network of units and sections teaching in the languages of the coinhabitating minorities totals 3,283 units and sections in day classes, including 1,459 elementary schools, 1,671 general schools and 153 high schools. Among these educational institutions, 2,482 use Hungarian (1,098 elementary schools, 1,271 general schools and 113 high schools) and 692 use German (321 elementary schools, 334 general schools and 37 high schools). A total of 109 units and sections (40 elementary schools, 66 general schools and three high schools) use the languages of the less numerous coinhabitating minorities (Serbian, Ukranian, Slovakian, Czechoslovak, Greek and Bulgarian).

In addition to the 3,283 units and sections for day classes, there are 37 sections for evening classes that use the languages of the coinhabitating minorities (35 in Hungarian and two in German) and 169 school sections for correspondance courses (163 in Hungarian, three in Russian and three in Slovakian).

As the above data show, during this school year a broad educational network operated in the maternal language.

In consistently following the directions for the development of all education in Romania, we have also ensured the diversification by type and content of the structure of high school education in the languages of the coinhabitating minorities. By apply Decree No 207 of 1977, there are in operation 153 high school units and sections, including 102 that are industrial, 11 agro-industrial and forestry, two economic, three teaching, two art, 21 mathematics and physics, four natural sciences and eight philosophy and history.

In the units and sections using the languages of the coinhabitating minorities, the attendance is 332,246 children and students, including 316,332 attending day classes, 5,751 in evening classes and 10,163 through correspondance courses.

With regards to training students by the type and category of high school in the languages of the coinhabitating minorities, there has been a noticeable increase in students enrolled in industrial high schools. In the 1977-1978 school year, their number reached 13,923 (34 percent). The orientation of the students towards industrial high schools was achieved in accordance with the party and state directives referring to the training of young people so they have multiple technical abilities and are useful to society in any field of activity. At the same time, according to the requirements and possibilities offered by the numbers of schools, we have also pursued the enrollment of a number of students in the other types of high schools. As

a result, in this school year 1,932 students are attending agro-industrial and forestry high schools; 462 in economic and administrative law high schools; 731 in teaching high schools; 136 in art schools; 8,368 in mathematics-physics high schools; 901 in high schools for natural sciences; and, 2,620 in high schools for philosophy and history.

Broad opportunities are open to all young people, regardless of their nationality, who wish to continue their studies in higher education. In the 1977-1978 university year in institutes of high education, 10,748 students belonging to the coinhabitating minorities were enrolled, including 7,497 Hungarians, 2,208 Germans, 202 Serbs, 59 Ukrainians, 59 Slovaks and 723 of other nationalities. There has been a more pronounced orientation of the students towards the technical specialities, a fact characteristic of the entire higher education system in our country. Currently, the 10,748 students belonging to the coinhabitating minorities are enrolled in specialities as follows: 5,006 in technical training; 664 in agricultural training; 520 in economic training; 1,798 in medical training; 116 in legal training; 2,321 in university level teaching; and 323 in art training.

In six institutes of high learning, the teaching of certain disciplines is carried out in Hungarian. Thus, in Cluj-Napoca in the "Babes-Bolyai" University, the "Gh. Dima" Conservatory and the "I. Andreescu" Institute of Art, and in Tirgu Mures in the Institute of Medicine and Pharmacology and the Institute of Higher Education the teaching of certain subjects is done in Hungarian, while at the "Szentgyorgyi Istvan" Institute for Theater in the Hungarian section all subjects are studied in Hungarian.

The staffing of the institutes of higher education in the languages of the coinhabitating minorities with well trained faculty personnel has always been a permanent concern of the Ministry of Education and Training and the school inspectorates. In the 1977-1978 school year, in the schools and sections using the languages of the coinhabitating minorities, there were a total of 16,113 faculty members, including 2,804 educators, 5,077 teachers, 6,164 professors and 140 master instructors in high school courses and 1,928 faculty members (professors and engineers) in high schools. In the institutes of high education in our country, a total of 1,202 faculty members were working belonging to the coinhabitating minorities: 115 professors, 201 lecturers, 474 project chiefs and 412 assistants.

The above data show without a doubt that the network and attendance for scholastic institutes teaching in the languages of the coinhabitating minorities correspond to the objective requirements and are in accordance with the current structures of education in our country.

The problems regarding the instructional-educational activities in the schools using the languages of the coinhabitating minorities generally involve the same aspects as education in Romanian because of the unitary organization of education in our country. The specific goals are, among others, the formation of the skills necessary to master and use the Romanian language, the awareness of the knowledge of the maternal language and the development of the ability to speak and write it, the thorough knowledge of Romanian literature and that of the maternal language and the permanent strengthening of the spirit of understanding, friendship and brotherhood between all the workers in our country, regardless of their nationality.

The specific tasks are also accomplished because of the balance of the disciplines in the maternal language and the Romanian language. For example, in schools where the majority of classes are in Hungarian the balance of disciplines studied in the maternal language and in Romanian is as follows: basic classes - 76.2 - 23.8 percent; higher classes - 83.6 - 16.49 percent. In high school education, the balance depends on the type of classes, between 59-70 percent in Hungarian and 41-30 percent in Romanian.

In all units and sections in the languages of the coinhabitating minorities, special attention is given to the study and mastery of the Romanian language. The thorough mastery of Romanian at the level of written and oral expression without difficulty is a major requirement for all nationalities in our country due to the fact that only in this manner can there be assurance of close cooperation and communication and, in the final analysis, the brotherly coinhabitation of the Romanian people and the coinhabitating minorities. In this way, there can be achieved fully equal rights for all citizens in all fields of political, economic, cultural and scientific activities, as comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has pointed out in many of his exceptional speeches.

In light of these directives, the children and young people belonging to the coinhabitating minorities have the opportunity to thoroughly master Romanian, with this being one of the basic disciplines of education for all levels and types of schools. This framework has been permanently improved by measures and actions that year after year brought about an increase in the level of knowledge and use of Romanian. Even in the 1959-1960 school year, there was introduced the study of the history of Romania and the geography of the country in the eighth grade of the general schools and the final classes of high school in the Romanian language. Beginning with school year 1973-1974, there was an increase in the number of hours of Romanian language training in basic classes so as to provide one hour of language work for each day of school. Also during the 1973-1974 school

year, activities in the Romanian language were introduced in all pre-school educational units using the languages of the coinhabitating minorities. In helping to achieve as active and efficient a teaching of Romanian as possible in grades I-VIII, during the period 1972-1977, there was a gradual transition to the elaboration and introduction of certain new programs and schoolbooks. Paralleling the actions to improve the programs and books, there was an elaboration of specific methods of teaching to help in the study of Romanian in the schools using the languages of the coinhabitating minorities. In recent years, specialized literature on new methods has yielded new fruit in guidance, studies and articles.

The results obtained in grades I-VIII are the guarantee for the complete mastery of literature in high school classes, which the students in the units and sections using the languages of the coinhabitating minorities are studying with programs and books on Romanian literature unique to all the high schools in our country.

Beyond these good results, there still are some shortcomings caused by certain complex factors. Aware of this state of affairs, new measures are being taken regarding the continued improvement of the study of Romanian. In this regard, one can note, for example, that there also has been introduced in the research plan of the Institute for Pedagogical Research themes that deal with the study of Romanian in schools using the languages of the coinhabitating minorities.

Beginning with the 1976-1977 school year, for the study of maternal language analytical programs and new manuals were written and applied. At the basis of these materials were the principles used by the schools teaching in Romanian. The improvement of these programs and manuals in accordance with the major requirements of education is a continuing, permanent concern. In this manner, in 1977, revisions were made to programs dealing with the development of speaking for elementary schools using Hungarian and German. For the purpose of bringing programs up to date, themes were included about the "Falcons of the Fatherland" organization. In order to achieve a more efficient education, newly written poems and stories by authors in our country were included based upon the current lives of children.

The programs and manuals for grades I-IV were revised beginning in 1975. Thus, through the 1977-1978 school year, new programs and manuals were gradually introduced. The revisions generally followed giving a more pronounced practical-applied nature to the teaching-learning process, replacing, to a great degree, the elements of gramatical descriptivism and improving the content of lectures.

Beginning with the 1976-1977 school year, for grades V-VIII new manuals and programs were introduced in literary lectures in the maternal language. In the improvement process for these lectures, special attention was given to increasing the contribution of teaching literary lectures in the esthetic, patriotic and civil education of the students. In accordance with the tasks issued by the party's Ideological Program, many texts were introduced with a militant, revolutionary theme, contributing in this manner to the further cultivation of the feeling of love for the country and the party in the soul of the students and to the education of the students in the spirit of communist ethics.

Substantial improvements were achieved in the study of maternal language and literature in high school classes. During the 1977-1978 school year, for the first time in the history of high school education using the languages of the coinhabitating minorities, classes in Hungarian and German began using new, original manuals and programs written in our country.

On the basis of the programs in effect, for education in the languages of the coinhabitating minorities, in 1977 a total of 199 titles were published in 1,407,000 copies, worth 8,473,000 lei. The publishing of manuals will also be given attention in the future by the competent organs. For the 1978-1979 school year, more manuals will be translated and published for technical high schools in Hungarian and German, gradually ensuring, in accordance with the decisions on this subject, the availability of all manuals necessary for the new training plans. For the purpose of understanding technical terms, manuals of this nature will also contain a small bilingual dictionary. At the same time, preparations will also be intensified to issue a Romanian-Hungarian technical dictionary.

In order to assist in the study of maternal language and literature and the instructional-educational quality of the schools using the languages of the coinhabitating nationalities, works on methods and pedagogy in the languages used in these schools have appeared under the aegis of the Didactic and Pedagogical Publishing House. Efforts are being made to equip the schools with specific modern technical means of teaching.

Educational activities occupy an important place in the life of schools using the languages of the coinhabitating nationalities. These activities are organized and carried out in light of cultivating the feelings of brotherhood and friendship and of mutual respect of cultural values and people in general, regardless of their nationality.

The training of faculty personnel for education in the languages of the coinhabitating nationalities is being achieved under the same conditions as those for the schools using Romanian.

The continued improvement of the entire educational system in Romania, in light of the directives of the Romanian Communist Party and the material conditions created by the socialist state, represents eloquent proof of the Marxist-Leninist policies of offering all the opportunities to express the creative abilities and fulfillment of the human personality for all the sons of the country, Romanians, Hungarians, Germans and the other nationalities.

8724

CSO: 2700

ALBANIA INTENSIFIES QUARREL WITH CHINA

Ljubljana DELO in Slovenian 9 Jun 78 p 6

[Article by Miran Suster]

[Text] On the eve of the Eighth Congress of the League of Albanian Women Vito Kapo, president of the organization and spouse of Hisni Kapo, who is one of the oldest members of the Albanian party's politbureau, delivered the sharpest attack so far on China or the author of the "three worlds" theory with which she fully dotted the "i" of Chinese-Albanian friendship, which began to fall apart in 1972 when the Albanian press silently ignored President Nixon's visit to China.

Vito Kapo said that besides the new revisionists, such as Yugoslavia and the USSR, "new opportunists and renegades" exist who are proclaiming the "three worlds" theory to the world. The Chinese maintain that the world is divided into three parts: the two superpowers of which the United States is retreating while the USSR advances, the developed part of the world that resists both the Soviet as well as American hegemony, and the so-called Third World which includes the developing countries. The "second" and "third" world should unite in joint defense against the "first" world where the USSR represents the greatest danger.

New Emphasis in the Polemics

Up to this point there was nothing new in her speech. The warning of the Albanian Labor Party to the effect that it is not possible to play one imperialism against the other, because both of them are equally dangerous, is almost a year old. On 7 July 1977 ZERI I POPULIT, the paper of the Albanian Labor Party, devoted to this theme a long editorial which was then repeated in one form or another by members of Albania's top leadership. At last year's plenary session (17 and 18 November 1977) the Central Committee of the Albanian party equated the authors of the "three worlds" theory with "traitors, new opportunists and social-chauvinists of the Second International." Hisni Kapo, member of the politbureau, said that those spreading this theory were essentially "advocates of imperialism, world bourgeoisie, and international reaction." Dated the same month are news reports carried by some Greek newspapers and the Greek news agency ANA to the effect that

Albania placed "friends of China" under arrest, that "several thousand people were involved," and that some "were shot without trial." Subsequent information confirm that there was indeed an extensive purge carried out in Albania, the victims being people who were pointing out that Albania's isolation could lead nowhere and that it was contrary to the national interest. However, this kind of settling accounts had, according to all indications, begun even earlier. In 1974 Begir Balluku, one-time minister of defense and vice president of the government, was shot without trial--or at least he did not get a public trial--and the next year the same fate befell the vice president of the government and chief of the planning commission, Abdul Kellezi.

Questions Without Answer

What then is new in the speech of Vito Kapo, president of the League of Albanian women? What is new is that she imputed to the authors of the "three worlds" theory, that is, to the new leadership of China, the intention "to reconcile themselves with the existence of American imperialism and to collaborate with it as well as with the bourgeoisie of other imperialist countries and reactionary cliques of all kinds" In brief, Tirana has irrevocably smashed all the crockery of Chinese-Albanian friendship, which could not survive the test of Chinese attempts to become more open to the outside world. If Nixon's visit to Peking signaled the beginning of a chill in Chinese-Albanian relations, neutralization of the "Shanghai radicals" and the new course of Hua Kuo-feng and Teng Hsiao-ping constituted the breaking point that prompted the faction of Albanian leadership that was leaning to isolationism to burn all bridges between Tirana and Peking. This decision was reflected in extensive purges carried out throughout Albania which engulfed the adherents of "openness to the world" who were without any basis in fact labeled as "pro-Chinese."

In connection with all this it is characteristic that the quarrel and polemics were started and brought into the open by Albania while the Chinese, probably partly because of the disparity in scale--900 millions versus 3 millions--remained restrained and neither directly responded to the attacks nor intended to withhold the economic aid to Albania because of it. At least that was Peking's position at the end of last year.

What then motivated Vito Kapo to go, for no apparent reason, one step further than the previous ideological accusations and warnings, and accuse Peking of exhorting the world to collaboration with the American imperialism? Perhaps the rumors that China withheld its economic aid to Albania are true and Tirana came to realize that it had nothing to lose regardless of how far it might go in its accusations directed against the new leadership of China. In any case, one has grounds to raise the question to which there is no rational answer, namely: What are the reasons for the total isolation and what can Albania expect by confronting virtually the entire world with its ideological verbosity?

YUGOSLAVIA

DELEGATES TO ALL THREE SLOVENIAN ASSEMBLY BODIES LISTED

Ljubljana DELO in Slovenian 1 Jun 78 p 5

[Report from the Slovenian Assembly by Alenka Leskovic, Bojan Kavcic and Janez Odar]

[Text] From among the ranks of specialists, the delegates of all three Slovenian assembly bodies selected commissions, councils and other assembly bodies at yesterday's sessions.

Ljubljana, 31 May--Delegates of the committee on associated labor, the committee of obcinas and the sociopolitical committee of the Slovenian Assembly met on this date to select commissions, councils and other bodies. They also elected presidents, vice presidents and members of individual bodies, and appointed members of several committees from among scholarly, specialized and public workers. Those selections follow:

The Committee for International Relations: Bojan Lubej, president; Dr Tone Krasovec, vice president; Jose Bozic, Lojzka Cotar, Ivan Fabjan, Milan Klemencic, Adi Lesjak, Viljem Pahor, Srecko Panic, Milan Primc, Majda Gaspari, Vlado Ursic, Dr Borut Bohte, Dr Vladimir Klemencic, Slavko Stante, Ivo Tavcar and Danilo Turk, members.

The Legislative and Legal Committee: Lojze Ude, president; Miroslav Samardzija, vice president; Vito Habjan, Breda Kolaric-Lah, Tone Kugonic, Majda Lindic, Dino Pucer, Emil Sustar, Vladimir Zajc, Dr Viljko Androjna, Nada Klemencic, Dr Bogo Sajovic and Janez Sinkovec, Ma, members.

The Committee on Nationalities: Geza Bacic, president; Apollinio Abram and Aleksander Varga, vice presidents; Marjeta Adarjan, Ernest Eory, Franc Feher, Janko Kavalar, France Kobale, Elio Musizza, Luisella Ravallico, Gianfranco Silian, and Ciril Zlobec, members.

The Committee on Jurisprudence: Miro Gosnik, president; Karlo Marsel, vice president; Stance Bostjancic, Ivan Einfalt, Rudi Kropivnik, Dusan Najdic, Branko Pirc, Vida Vidovic, and Dusan Zorz, Dr Darko Cernej, Milan Gaspari, Marko Ilesic and Miha Ribaric, members.

Inset: The committees of the Slovenian assembly adopted a resolution to publish the appointment of Roman Albreht as president of the republic council for matters of social order, and Vladimir Klemencic as president of the republic council for economic development and economic policy.

The Committee on Matters Relating to Veterans of the War of National Liberation: Janez Japelj, president; Franc Mrcina, vice president; Marija Aljancic, Jose Boldan-Silni, Dr Maks Fornazaric, Peter Hlastec, Franc Kokosar, Ignac Prasnikar, and Stance Repar, members.

The Committee for Petitions and Appeals: Viktor Stopar, president; Vida Brumen, vice president; Hubert Gacnik, Franc Gresak, Stane Jajcic, Darinka Kabelka, Majda Kranjc, Miro Kukovic, Toncka Lovse, Nikolaj Strah, Silva Skerbec and Janko Zevart, members.

Councils of the Committee on Associated Labor

The Council for Socioeconomic Relations: Anton Jelenko, president; Stane Kolar, vice president; members Igor Boncina, Marta Cemazar, Vitomir Dekleva, Vida Habjanic, Vilma Mancek, Marjan Markel, Ozbald Rozanc, Milena Skraba, Albina Urnaut, Stojan Volcansek and Ivan Zelensek.

The Council for the Sociopolitical System: Tomaz Beltram, president; Miro Posega, vice president; members Zora Abram, Aleksander Furlan, Vladimir Jurancic, Marija Masnec, Marko Matkovic, Alojz Mohar, Rok Pavsic, Boris Petancic, Franci Prisljan, Jolanda Slokar and Ljubo Terglec.

The Council for Socioeconomic Development: Franc Vicar, president; Janez Cergol, vice president; members Zdravko Barisic, Darinka Begus, Branko Cerkenik, Franc Hervol, Peter Janezic, Bojan Knepe, Jose Rozman, Joze Sadar, Katja Segar, Aljosa Ursic and Gojmir Vizovisek.

The Council for Finances: Francka Herga, president; Ljubo Meden, vice president; members Janko Brinsek, Meta Cirk, Marjan Gasparic, Franc Huber, Vika Javsikar, Nevenka Miklavic, Franc Odlazek, Stanka Pospis, Valerija Stariha, Jose Tlaker and Darko Zorko.

The Council for Residence and Communal Questions and Environmental Matters: Branko Kozamernik, president; Drago Cucek, vice president; members Egon Breitenberger, Franc Gasper, Marjan Grabner, Erik Jager, Efvin Jordan, Dr Albert Klobucar, Boris Korosec, Miro Kostanjevec, Vladimir Rostohar, Marjeta Rupnik and Draga Zagar.

The Council for Agrarian Policy: Milan Zolnir, president; France Krabonja, vice president; members Anton Bedina, Matjaz Cerar, Jose Guzelj, France Fajdiga, Ernest Kocar, Ervin Kuhar, Jose Maljevic, Joze Mlakar, Viktor Nusdorfer, Nada Pogorelcnik and Dimitrij Zivec.

Councils of the Obcina Committee

The Council for Socioeconomic Relations and Development: Silvo Gorenc, president; Zvonimir Volfand, vice president; members Franc Ban, Lucijan Korva, Marjan Simic, Karel Sukic, Kristina Smid, Franc Taler, Stanko Bozicnik, Miro Varsek and Franc Zorman.

The Council for Finances: Zdenka Jurancic, president; Bojan Steinbucher, vice president; members Avgust Avbar, Marija Breclj, Mira Frolov, Miha Golicnik, Dusan Grubor, Albin Levicnik, Viljem Petek, Franc Strakl and Rozina Vogrincic.

The Council for Urbanism; Residential and Communal Matters and Environmental Concerns: Tomza Vuga, president; Marjan Asic, vice president; members Andrej Cankar, Vinko Hrovatic, Ahmed Kalac, Lidiya Klanjssek, Janez Lah, Stanko Lebar, Joze Miklavcic, Branko Weixsler and Zarko Zigon.

Councils of the Sociopolitical Committee

The Council for Socioeconomic Relations: Joze Globacnik president; Jose Marolt, vice president; members Stane Gavez, Tone Krasovec, Majda Naglost, Miran Potrc, Stane Repar, Stefan Strok, Igor Ursic, Angelca Vrbnjak and Stefaniya Zagmaister.

Inset: The delegates of all three committees of the republic assembly also adopted resolutions appointing Stefan Loncnar as secretary of the Slovenian assembly delegation in the Council of Republics and Provinces of the Yugoslav Assembly, Igor Kostjukovskij as secretary of the Slovenian delegation in the Federal Council of the Yugoslav Assembly, Mire Frolov, Ada Gorjup, and Ivica Kavcic to the Advisory Council of the Federal Accounting Office in the Republic of Slovenia, Mitja Svab as deputy public defender of self-management in Slovenia, and Marijo Struno as assistant public defender of self-management in Slovenia. They also relieved Dr Lojze Ude of his duties as judge of the Supreme Court of Slovenia, and Dr Boris Zakrajsek from his duties as deputy district attorney in Maribor.

The Council for the Sociopolitical System: Ludvik Golob, president; Ivanka Vrhovcak, vice president; members Vlado Beznik, Jose Bozic, Radislav-Stefan Klanjscek, Teodora Krpan, Stane Markic, Srecko Mlinaric, Dusan Najdic, Ciril Sitar, Emil Sustar and Vili Vindis.

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CSO: 2800

YUGOSLAVIA

KRANJ CIVIL DEFENSE EXPOSITION OPENS

Ljubljana DELO in Slovenian 31 May 78 p 2

[Article by Peter Potocnik]

[Text] In Kranj the sixth fair for civil defense equipment and methods has opened, displaying the achievements of 200 domestic producers.

Kranj, 30 May--In his opening speech at the sixth fair of civil defense equipment and methods; the president of the federal council for civil defense, Admiral Bogdan Pecotic, stated: "Questions of methods and equipment for defense and resolving problems of housing and material needs under the circumstances of modern warfare are becoming increasingly technical and economic, as well as social, matters. This does not arise from the need to protect homes and vital material needs from elemental disasters, such as floods, fires and earthquakes, but much more from the clear realization that we live in an unstable world under the constant threat of military uncertainties, from which no country on earth is immune."

The opening of the central Yugoslav fair related to the development of methods and equipment for the functions of civil defense units, which took place at the Gorenjsko district fair grounds in Kranj, was arranged by the center for civil defense of the Federal Secretariat for Health and Social Security, the Red Cross and the Fire Fighting Federation of Slovenia, among others. Participants included the assistant federal secretary for civil defense. Colonel General Ivan Dolnicar, member of the Slovenian Presidium Dr Marijan Breclj, member of the republic Executive Council Dr Avgustin Lah and others.

The president of the Executive Council of the civil defense fair, Dr Alimpije Andjelski stated at the opening ceremony that nearly 200 direct and indirect exhibitors would show their accomplishments in developing equipment and methods for civil defense on an exhibit area of 200 square meters, which is 30 percent larger than last year. The exhibit also

includes the republic committee for protecting the human environment, which is presenting a colorful and studious display of the causes and consequences of pollution of domestic waters. As Dr Avgustin Lah pointed out in discussion, only 5 percent of the domestic water sources are now clean.

The focus of attention in this year's exposition of the accomplishments in developing civil defense equipment and methods is the evaluation of the theory and practice of supplying threatened domiciles during an eventual war or, natural disasters, about which there will be a 2-day seminar starting in Kranj tomorrow. In open areas of the fairgrounds there are exhibits of tents and temporary shelters with mobile dwellings and trailers.

In the words of Admiral Bogdan Pecotic: We cannot be satisfied with present accomplishments, for even Yugoslavia, despite its peaceful and consistent stand of nonalignment, is always threatened by military uncertainty. As a result Yugoslav society devotes growing attention to the functioning of civil defense, for domestic security is dependent on good organization and equipment of civil defense units.

The sixth exposition of civil defense equipment and methods will be open daily until 4 July at the Gorenjsko exposition grounds.

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YUGOSLAVIA

DIFFERENCES IN REPUBLIC TRADE UNIONS HELD ADVANTAGEOUS

Ljubljana DELO in Slovenian 31 May 78 p 3

[Article by Uros Sostaric]

[Text] How can the trade unions and the trade union federation be as fully prepared as possible to accomplish the tasks and fill the roles assigned them by provisions of the constitution and the law on associated labor? That question has caused great activity in the trade union federation of Yugoslavia, in republic councils, in trade union councils and in the basic organizations. It has also been reflected in the "Bases of the Political and Organizational Structure of the Trade Union Federation," a document recently received by the council of the Trade Union Federation of Yugoslavia. Although opinions concerning the new trade union organizational system have been quite unified, in the republics and provinces they have taken a somewhat different viewpoint, primarily regarding the organization and numbers of specialized or related trade unions.

In the Trade Union Federation of Serbia they have adopted a document on the number, composition and functions of trade unions, which emerged on the basis of the federal document and public discussions. The most significant change in the organization of the Serbian trade unions is the association on the basis of production and income relationships. The basic organizations are associated in regard to their mutual income relations, bonds of complementary activities and production processing units, i.e., organizations of associated labor that combine related skills into a joint process of expanded production processing are connected. In Serbia there will be 15 individual trade unions, while previously there were 6 specialized ones.

In Macedonia, where they first stressed that the new organizational system should not be permitted to increase the number of professional workers, the number of republic trade union councils will increase from 6 to 9.

In Croatian trade unions they say that the specialized trade unions are organized in the same way as they have been for the last 4 years, and

this is necessary, because they have been giving positive results. Here they make special mention of the rapid reaction to situations in certain associated labor operations and to the increased responsibility of individual trade unions to organizations of associated labor and to their members. They say that the independence of these trade unions cannot threaten the unity of the trade unions and the trade union federation, particularly if democratically and conscientiously they prepare joint political resolutions and programs of activities. Such functions would strengthen the unity of the trade union federation even more. Concerning the organization of individual trade unions on the basis of income relationships and production processing units, the Croatian trade unions assert that that is not changeable. Production processing units are forms of self-management links of organizations of associated labor, which are changeable both in composition and in size, so that such links would be possible only if the trade union were to be rather more flexible and elastic. On this issue they claim that the constitution contains a provision that production processing units shall not be confined to the borders of a republic or province, for that could easily mean the extinction of individual trade unions. Therefore, the Croatian trade union federation states that for now, individual trade unions should associate only on the basis of complementary and related functions.

To avoid a top-heavy and too numerous trade union leadership group, in the trade union federation of Bosnia and Hercegovina instead of individual trade unions they have established coordination committees--as a form of trade union organization--in 10 income-related and mutually dependent production processing units and activities. The present individual trade unions are a reflection of organization on production and technological bases, to which they have added income relationships which in any case in associated labor have already become the basis of association. In addition to that, in the previous organization on the basis of trade specialty of individual trade unions, there was an unavoidable uncertainty that the special interests of a part of the working class might turn against the general welfare.

In the Slovenian trade unions too, they thought at first that individual trade unions represented income-related linked units, but the public discussions soon showed that the level of development of income relationships is not yet such that it could be the basis for specialized trade unions. At the conference of the trade union federation of Slovenia the delegates adopted an addendum to the statutory agreement on the organization and operation of the Trade Union Federation of Slovenia. Within the unified trade union federation there will be 18 trade unions in Slovenia representing individual trade specialties or groupings of related skill functions. These groups will be independent in resolving their responsibilities and those general questions where individual trade unions can best reflect the

specific interests of individual activities and thus open possibilities for resolving such matters in a self-management manner.

There are differences between republics and provinces, differences that have largely emerged on the basis of experience. Each republic or provincial organization seeks a way to have the trade union federation become truly the type of organization that the working class needs. The republics and provinces have their significant features and the trade union organization must adapt to them. There is a great deal of experience to draw from but it must be better studied and supplemented. That point was stressed by the president of the council of the Trade Union Federation of Yugoslavia, Mika Spiljak, when as a delegate to the conference of the trade union federation of Slovenia he said: "We must recognize that the present solutions are neither ingenious or final. Life will show where the best pathway is to be found."

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YUGOSLAVIA

BRIEFS

SLOVENIAN SAWP OFFICIALS--Ljubljana, 7 June 1978--At its session today the Republic Conference of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People [SAWP] relieved of their duties its vice presidents Tina Tomlje and Zoran Polic and secretary Milan Kucan. Elected new vice presidents were Beno Zupancic, as executive vice president, and Vladimir Klemencic. Milan Prosenc was elected secretary of the Republic Committee of the SAWP. The conference elected to its presidency Marjan Jelen, Igor Krizman, Marko Orozen, Ivo Zorcic, and Milan Kucan. The first four were then elected by the presidency to the Executive Committee after the following previous incumbents on the Executive Committee were relieved of their duties: Mitja Horvat, Silva Jereb, Majda Poljansek and Dusan Sinigoj; they remain, however, members of the presidency. The presidency of the Republic Committee of SAWP relieved of his duties Dr Joze Slivnik, president of the council of science, and Olga Vrabic, president of the council on the sociopolitical status of women. The posts were filled by the election of Vladimir Logar and Tilka Vlaho. [Text] [Ljubljana DELO in Slovenian 8 Jun 78 p 5] 12070

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