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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL, AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

HUNGARIAN WRITER FROM ROMANIA PUBLICIZES NEW LITERARY WORKS

Budapest ELET ES IRODALOM in Hungarian 3 Jun 78 p 6

[Interview with Sandor Huszar, editor of A HET (The Week) in Bucharest, Romania, by L. Z.: "'As Human Advertisement' In Budapest"]

[Text] Sandor Huszar, chief editor of our sister paper, A HET in Bucharest, visited us last in March 1977. And because he returned home one hour before the earthquake, news of his death spread....

[Huszar] "People inquired about me," says Sandor Huszar "whose name even to this day I am unable to associate with a face. Now I feel the need to publicly thank the papers and private inquirers for their concern.

[Question] On what business are you this time?

[Answer] I flew to Budapest as a human advertisement. I came to our friends with the problems of A HET.

[Questions] Namely?

[Answer] Once, on the streetcar in Pest, it was learned that I was a Romanian. The passenger observed, stunned: "And how well you speak Hungarian." These days we also meet with such expressions of surprise. Of course, the surprise is often directed at A HET. Many perhaps do not even know that there is such a paper in Bucharest.

[Question] But at times it shows also from our publications that A HET enjoys respect in Hungary.

[Answer] It may be that we have respect, but we have no readers. When it was founded 8 years ago, the paper was ordered in quite a large number of copies, but today Hungary orders 500 copies. Fewer than those Hungarians who live in the West.

[Question] In your opinion, what can explain the decrease?

[Answer] Deficient organization. If I did not believe this, I would not be here now. Then the UTUNK [Our Road] from Kolozsvar [Cluj]--which in Romania also costs one lei--costs two forints and fifty fillers here. But the price of A HET is 4 forints... I feel, ours gets lost among the many Hungarian-language papers. But then, who would distribute it here? The postal service [which sells papers, magazines in Hungary] at the most fulfills the demands--if there are such demands.

[Question] According to the newsvendors, there are.

[Answer] I am glad about it, and in my gladness I will tell you our other problem also. Since last year, our editorial offices have also been publishing a quarterly informative supplement. TETT [Deed] was made up of the initials of the words indicating its profile: Nature--Man--Science--Technology. Actually, our supplement is the first Hungarian scientific informative magazine in Romania. And I emphasize this also because we are endeavoring to modify, to supplement the strongly literary ideology of Romanian Hungarian readers--which can be traced back to historical reasons--precisely through TETT... Our getting built into the leadership strata which directly influence society's progress is a vital question.

[Question] Our paper recognized as soon as the first issue was published that TETT is--deed.

[Answer] This is also why I would like to tell through these columns that as long as TETT has already reached Hungary, it would be nice if the number of copies sold here would not decrease.

[Question] As far as I know, so far five thematic issues have been published. And what was especially conspicuous was that in each issue one can meet more and more new names.

[Answer] And new age groups, occupational branches. I see the usefulness of the undertaking exactly in that--besides providing information--we relay the system of concepts of the sciences to Romanian readers with the help of new authors.

[Question] Now the only question is, why a social, political, educational weekly works on developing scientists who also write in Hungarian?

[Answer] Because it has the apparatus to do it. Of course, the situation is still not that simple. A public education debate took place in A HET, the importance of spreading scientific information was defined in this. We presented the debate materials to the leading party and state organs and we were commissioned to create TETT.

[Question] And also for your yearbook entitled HAZA, SZULOFOLD, NEMZETISEG [Homeland, Native Land, Nationality], which was published recently?

[Answer] The other purpose of my trip is to sell the yearbook, which by the way treats the characteristics of Hungarian nationality existence and education. We printed it in 20,000 copies because we thought that this yearbook is--a social need. And because we knew that the Romanian Hungarian reader knows that we are always crippled in matters of fulfilling gaps. I believe that our undertaking can profit those in Hungary also who are interested.

[Question] We suggest that the human advertising advertise the volume.

[Answer] First of all, we publish in it the repertoire of Hungarian writers in Romania; data of 138 pen-jockeys, and the list of their works--together with Edgar Balogh's guiding study. The compilation is important also because in the press in Hungary the same 5 or 10 names of writers are always seen and anyone might think that that is the extent of Hungarian literature in Romania. I do not mean this comment really as blame, because your press knows its business, but as a member of the leadership of the Romanian writers association, I am calling attention to the whole, to the 138. By the way, the repertoire is decorated by the portrait drawings of Veronica Porumbacu. Probably only this many of her many, many drawings have been saved: before the walls fell on her [in an earthquake] she entrusted the goods to us.

[Question] What else is there that would be worth mentioning--under the guise of the yearbook?

[Answer] Perhaps that the HAZA, SZULOFOLD, NEMZETISEG is the first attempt of a summarizing character to provide news about today's status of the Hungarian nationality in Romania. From this viewpoint, the voluminous work of the recently deceased Imre Miko about nationality rights is especially exciting. This is supplemented by the study of Lajos Takacs. The reader can find out that in one or another source of law which legal article is designed to protect which of his rights. For example, Section 22 of the constitution insures that the nationality citizen has the right to the use of his native language in governmental affairs. And Law No. 11/1968 Section 9, Paragraph 2 states that "... for nationalities living together, education is available at all levels in their own language also." It also clarifies legally important questions, for example: "In the Romania Socialist Republic [sic] every citizen determines for himself his native language and nationality... the organs of authority are required to accept what the citizen in question professes." This is how Imre Miko defines the theme's significance: "...information about nationality rights, their review and awareness of them are important educational tasks."

[Question] Does the yearbook provide information only about the Hungarian nationality?

[Answer] For me personally the chapter 'The Weekdays of Coexistence' is most interesting. The lead article comes from the pen of Ion Vlad, the Babes of Cluj--head of Bolyai University. Thanks to the reports published in this chapter, the reader can gain insight into the lives of various nationality communities, unknown even to us: the Ukrainian village in Maramaros, the German town in the vicinity of Szaszregen are introduced. Then we also write here about the Serbs of Banat, the Lipovene living near the southern side of the Danube, the Turks of Dobruja and the Jewish nationality, and about those whom duty called to Moldova, the overwhelming part of whom are Transylvanian physicians.

[Question] What do you consider to be of discovery value?

[Answer] The part dealing with Hungarian scientific activity in Romania, and within that, primarily the conversation series made up of nine interviews. For example, Ferenc Denes chemical engineer speaks. He is 34 years of age, was born in Barot, lives in Las, has eight worldwide patents. Or Laszlo Banyai, world famous mathematician in Bucharest, or Gyarfae Marton, the internationally famous expert on photogrammetry, or Tibor Maros, anatomist in Marosvasarhely whose results Janos Selye quoted with respect--and so on. In my opinion the bouquet of interviews is in the category of sensational because few know about these Hungarian researchers. But they and nationality scientists similar to them indicate the creative energy of Hungarians in Romania, their abilities for equal rights.

[Question] Say something about the outside of the yearbook also.

[Answer] I would rather talk about what does not show from the outside: the work invested in it. That is, the 300-page volume--to our shock as beginner book publishers--gobbled up 700 typewritten pages and 150 pictures. I hope that our readers in Hungary also will acknowledge our efforts with satisfaction.

8584

CSO: 2500

CSR DEPUTY PREMIER ON FUNCTION OF NATIONAL COMMITTEES

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Jun 78 p 3

[Article by Ladislav Adamec, CSR Deputy Premier: "An Important Pillar of Our Policy"]

[Text] Party organs in the okreses and krajs pay increased attention to the work of the national committees in the period following the okres and kraj conferences. This is done in accordance with the spirit of the 11th Plenum of the CPCZ Central Committee. The party organs deal with the role the national committees play in the system of the socialist state power and administration and the new quality of duties expected from deputies and functionaries. The party organs fully support the realization of all plans leading to the development of towns and communities as they were expressed in the election programs. At the same time, they emphasize that other tasks entrusted by the society to the legislative bodies are important, too. The results achieved are a reliable criterion for the measuring of the planned goals. It is gratifying to note that the national committees did better last year than in previous years.

In the beautification of towns and villages in the Czech Socialist Republic, the overall result was creation of a value exceeding 7.2 billion korunas. This was achieved under the guidance of party organizations and with the help of the direct organizational and managing influence of the deputies and thanks to a full manifestation of private initiative and activity and the assistance rendered by various brigades, an additional 284 kindergartens, 14 nurseries, 15 basic nine-year schools, 411 shops, 85 health centers and 242 children playgrounds were completed and opened.

These results of a concentrated effort have a special significance at the present time. They confirm the great possibilities in the utilization of cooperation of the people in the solution of problems of towns and villages and, at the same time, demonstrate the growing willingness of our citizens to participate in the realization of the most important actions needed by our society. All this persuasively documents a dialectical relationship between local and nationwide needs, namely, a problem which was discussed in the resolutions of the 15th party congress and in the individual resolutions of the Central Committee plenums.

Generally, the results of the work of the national committees show an increasing tendency, but the national committees do not contribute evenly to this favorable balance sheet in all places. One must not forget, however, that the demands of our society and the justified demands of our citizens grow fast.

As is the case in other activities, legislative bodies in the communities, okrzes and krajs face a pressing task, namely, the need to improve the effectiveness and quality of labor. It is not enough to publicly support this goal. We must show the ability to understand what the improvement in the level of labor will require from individuals and collectives.

In order to surpass the results achieved we must strive for higher responsibility and discipline. We must reject the survivals of the past. We must openly fight indifference and lack of discipline, support health criticism and a natural sense for new methods of work, and uncompromisingly uncover the causes of all shortcomings and problems.

It was especially the 11th plenum of the party Central Committee which gave the answer to the question as to what to do in order to achieve a higher effectiveness.

Analytical activity and the measures adopted lead to the understanding that the quality of further work requires better consistency, patience and responsibility and a need for informal support for the entire process of a more effective work.

From these viewpoints we will evaluate the progress achieved by the national committees in the key areas, namely, in the solution of the problems related to manpower, trade, services, agriculture, engineering, scientific and technical development, the young generation, in other words of all questions to which the Central Committee of the party addressed itself.

At the same time, to illustrate a point, the recruitment of workers for the key branches naturally reflects itself in complex housing construction, a higher level of services, the increased number of places in the nurseries and kindergartens, etc.

Thus it is justified when we demand that deputies and functionaries of the national committees know in detail the situation in their communities and constantly learn how to take an overall view concerning present and future justifiable needs.

The implementation of the resolutions of the Seventh Plenum of the CPCZ Central Committee, concerning the securing of the material needs of the population and the development of the domestic market represents a series of duties and demands. Our experience shows that the national committees, guided by party organs and organizations, have dealt with these problems responsibly. We appreciate the fact that the national committees looked

primarily to their own possibilities and resources in order to effectively help in improving relations between production and trade, in eliminating the reserves in the enterprises of the local economy, and in improving the new forms of socialist competitions, etc.

This sector, too, naturally shows a number of weak spots which--because of their complexity and demands--can be successfully solved only after some time. The legislative bodies in the communities, okruges and krajs have an irreplaceable role stemming from their wide jurisdiction and authority.

In a number of places we have already adopted the first partial measures concerning store hours in individual stores and service establishments, the proper level of manpower, the improvement in the supply system, etc. We also fully utilized cooperation with the broad masses of the citizens, close cooperation between the national committees and the technical apparatus, commissions and, last but not least, citizens' committees.

Now we are facing the task of how to practically evaluate the real contribution of the results achieved so far and to find out in what way these results can help in the accelerated realization of long-range plans. Concerning the future, we must pay more attention to a purposeful utilization of our experience. It will be necessary to strengthen the planning and responsibility in our daily decisions and to introduce new ideas of management in the service sector and in the improvement of its quality, operational ability and availability. At the same time, it will be necessary to pay attention to other questions which characterize the unceasing care of the party in order to satisfy the growing needs of our people.

Our agriculture, too, will require concrete forms of assistance. The demands on the development of our agriculture in the Sixth Five-Year Plan anticipate better understanding of deputies and their informal interest in the successful fulfillment of the plan. The experience of local legislative bodies from their cooperation with agricultural plants shows that it is necessary to develop mutual relations of comradely understanding on an ever broader basis. On the one hand, we register an effort to assist the harmonious development of large-scale socialist agricultural production, especially in the meeting of deadlines and, on the other hand, we see the understanding by collective farms, state farms and, especially, industrial plants in the efforts to centralize the funds destined for the construction of kindergartens, nurseries and sports parks even during an overall improvement of the environment in the cities and villages. In this way we saved over one billion korunas last year.

Our long experience shows that mutual cooperation cannot be accidental. On the contrary, its effectiveness stems from a well thought-out understanding of the essence of the work of agricultural plants and national committees.

The entire area of society's superstructure--as confirmed by numerous discussions at party conferences--will require constant attention of our legislative bodies. A consistent fulfillment of our tasks in the sectors of health, education and culture as well as in the education of man and the formulation of his socialist profile cannot be achieved without a higher effectiveness of the entire effort of deputies and functionaries. The national committees play in this respect a significant managing and coordinating role and contribute to the realization of the economic, social and cultural policy of the party.

Hence, it is necessary to improve the work of their apparatus, to get rid of the remnants of red tape, to improve the knowledge of legal norms and their consistent application in practical life. At the same time, it will be necessary to eliminate mediocrity, formalism and a certain dilatoriness which still appear in some places.

We still encounter cases when some national committees overestimate their real possibilities. This can be illustrated on the case of the "Z" action where, for more than three years now, some 150 different construction projects have not yet been completed. And each of the above projects represents budgetary allocations in excess of two million koruny. Because of this, certain questions of the investment construction were subject to justifiable criticism at the recent party conferences.

It is natural that it is not enough for the legislative bodies in the communities, okreses or krajs just to join such criticism only formally and to discuss it in a way that would not be binding on anybody. All these difficulties can be overcome within the shortest time only if the legislative bodies pay enough attention to the effectiveness of the adopted measures and to sufficient control, as the 11th Plenum of the CPCZ Central Committee reminded us.

We also cannot be fully satisfied with the level of systematic mass political work in large cities and new housing developments. It is here where we encounter most often the manifestations of selfishness, indifference of some individuals to the strengthening of good neighborly relations, comradesly cooperation and a more satisfying life. The available analyses show that it is not always easy to find the best way needed for the remedy, but every effort spent in this direction pays off.

The forthcoming period is characterized by the purposeful activity of our working people. A broad framework for such activity is being created by the election programs of the National Front, especially their specific attention paid to ideological-educational tasks. More than 860,000 educational, cultural and self-interest events, attended by almost 88 million people, were organized in the Czech Socialist Republic last year. Almost 3,500 agitation centers have their assigned tasks in the development of this educational activity. We especially appreciate the fact that approximately 22,000 Discussions with Our Youth, attended by one million participants, were organized.

These figures by themselves certainly cannot express the full extent of this responsible effort, but it is important to realize that this educational influence is being reflected in thought-provoking discussions at public meetings and that it made it possible to win over citizens for further development of our socialist democracy.

In order to strengthen their influence and authority, the national committees and their aktivs need favorable conditions which in turn require effective support by party organizations and informal assistance by the National Front.

Qualitatively, a new stage of our joint work which the national committees are now performing calls for the surpassing of the results achieved so far, stimulates concrete criticism and self-criticism, and obliges us to pay attention to the suggestions and ideas of our citizens and to support their initiatives. Most of our people are willing to actively support the realization of our intentions. All this results in many obligations and in more rigid criteria for the effectiveness of management and organizational work. This also requires the existence of more demanding attitudes toward harmonious development of villages, cities, okreses and krajs.

The agreement expressed with the policy of the communist party which we encounter in all sectors of our society must be linked more effectively to the concrete methods of the breakdown of tasks approved by the pertinent meetings of the CPCZ Central Committee. Favorable development of our society offers good prospects for this effort.

The existing direction and the concrete results of the work of the national committees singularly show that they will remain an important pillar of our policy even in the forthcoming period and that they will be able to honorably fulfill the tasks adopted at the recent party conference.

1277

CSO: 2400

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PASTORINO STRESSES WFTU UNITY, STRENGTH OF PURPOSE ✓

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Jun 78 p 6

[Interview with Enrique Pastorino, WFTU Secretary General by Oldrich Pospisil; Prague, date of interview not given]

[Text] Comrade Enrique Pastorino, a heroic Uruguayan communist and a man known to the entire world as secretary general of the World Federation of Trade Unions [WFTU], granted us an interview on the occasion of the World Congress of Trade Unions, which took place in Prague recently,

[Question] Comrade secretary general, in an interview you gave to RUDE PRAVO before the World Congress of Trade Unions you stated a conviction that this congress would become an extraordinarily significant event in the development of the international trade union movement and that it would strengthen its power and influence. Both the debate at and the results of this "Trade Union International," as the congress was called by one of its delegates, singularly confirmed your words. What would be your overall characterization of the joint basic beliefs of all progressive trade unionists in the world in the light of this congress?

[Answer] The Ninth World Congress of Trade Unions which was held in Prague recently has fulfilled the hopes of millions of workers and has become an important event for the entire world trade union movement.

This congress was successful from the point of view of the number of participants. It was really a world congress, because its delegates represented some 230 million workers from all continents and from countries with different social systems. The congress was also successful from the political viewpoint because all of its participants supported the unification efforts of the WFTU.

If I should single out one thing which was directly characteristic for the congress and its work in respect to the future activity of the WFTU, then I must mention the determination of the overwhelming majority of the world trade union movement to fight for unity and solidarity of all workers

regardless of political, philosophical and religious concepts or social systems within the framework of which the workers are active.

The broad representation and heterogeneity of the participating organizations (in this connection I must state that over two-thirds of the delegations represented organizations not affiliated with the WFTU) were not an obstacle to a common viewpoint concerning the problems in which the working people are interested: a struggle for peace and disarmament; a struggle against the consequences of the crisis in the capitalist world and the exploiting policy and aggressiveness of the multinational corporations and imperialism; a struggle for a new international economic order based on the independence of nations and social justice; and a struggle for economic and social progress.

The fact that the main resolutions and documents of the congress were adopted unanimously is an encouragement for further activity of the WFTU and a confirmation that its orientation fully corresponds to the desires of the working people of the entire world.

[Question] Can you tell us something about the jointly coordinated actions of individual trade unions in the future as a result of this congress?

[Answer] This magnificent congress, which without doubt was the most significant world assembly ever organized by the WFTU since its inception has prepared favorable prerequisites for the development of individual actions by trade unions, organized in different international organizations, on the basis of common goals which unite the broad masses of the working people.

Among these goals are struggle against the unemployment affecting almost all capitalist countries and whose consequences are even more severe in the developing countries; a struggle against unpropitious activities of the multinational monopolies; international solidarity of workers and nations; a struggle against imperialism, fascism, racism and its most brutal form, namely, apartheid and a struggle for peace and disarmament. The WFTU pays great attention to all these goals and is determined to assist in overcoming the existing division of the international trade union movement into three separate centers.

The presence of a representative delegation of the World Confederation of Labor at our congress and certain proposals for unity which originated from the last congress of the World Confederation certainly are a good omen for positive changes in the relations among international trade union centers.

In this context we deeply regret the decision of the leading organs of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions [ICFTU] to reject our invitation and prohibit its members to attend our congress, but in spite of this prohibition, some 100 delegates of the ICFTU member organizations took part in our congress.

[Question] The Prague congress was a witness to certain differences in viewpoints. How do you evaluate these differences?

[Answer] It is natural that a congress such as ours, with such a broad participation and with delegations representing different trade unions from the entire world, a congress which achieved maturity and strength, must become a place for exciting debate on some questions and for hearing different viewpoints expressed by the individual sections of the world trade union movement.

For us in the WFTU no "taboos" exist. And discussion at the congress showed the vitality and influence of the WFTU. It also showed that the WFTU is able to coexist with different tendencies which appear within the world trade union movement.

The division within the world trade union movement plays only into the hands of a class enemy. The experience from the struggles of the working people in many countries shows that the life itself, but in the first place a tough, and sometimes very tough, struggle, helps to eliminate differences and prejudices if the interests of the working people are at stake.

[Question] How do you view the prospects of the WFTU and of the entire world trade union movement and what personal resolution you have made as WFTU secretary general?

[Answer] Certain comments which appeared in the Western press speak, of all the things, of a "crisis" within the WFTU. The Western media use this language primarily to hide a real crisis of their own capitalist world. No such crisis to which they refer exists. The WFTU has come out of this congress stronger and the prospects for its further activity in the world are even better than before.

In this respect, the congress must be considered by the WFTU leadership as a mandate to strive even harder for the unity and solidarity of all working people and their trade union organizations. We who were elected to responsible functions at this congress will carry out honorably the duties assigned to us by the international working class.

1227

CSO: 2400

CZECHOSLOVAK CITIES ARE CHANGING

Prague TVORBA in Czech No 19, 11 May 78 p 5

[Article by Jiri Bagar: "A Search for Identity"]

[Text] Every larger city and even some smaller and very small ones are already dividing themselves into old and new, into "downtown" and "suburban settlement." In some places the number of inhabitants in suburban settlements has already even surpassed the number living in the original old development, and thus suddenly the original downtown quarters become second in order, and the customs of their people, the kind of dwelling, and the way of life in different parts of the city begin to be more and more divergent. In Prague on-the-spot sociological investigations have been carried out for some years now in suburban settlements with a different aim: they obtain findings on the living conditions of the oldest inhabitants of the settlements, hence people who no longer work productively; they compare views and feelings of people living on the highest floors of high-rise buildings; they ask what people miss the most, what they do not like. The way of life and relations between neighbors are ascertained; in other data the material standard of the people is displayed. This is not useless; to the contrary, the need for such steps is evident. For after the completion of the planned 24 suburban settlements, almost half of the present number of inhabitants will live in all the Prague suburban settlements (to illustrate--up to 1960 only four larger suburban settlements had been built in Prague, in which about 10,700 people lived; in the following 10 years, 12 large suburban settlements for 116,000 people were finished, and at present a further nine suburban settlements for more than 130,000 inhabitants are under construction or have been completed). From 1970, when 20 percent of the inhabitants of Prague already lived in the new quarters, there will be another great leap until about the end of the 80's.

Already today a large percentage, but later almost half will live in new localities, in different architecture, it could be said untraditional, in unique living space, in modern apartments, in an untraditionally organized network of shops, mostly executed by means of large capacity stores, with untraditional services and with specific problems of living style. The

new quarters will be ever farther from the center of the city and will require ever more that similar centers to those which we are accustomed to from the inner parts of cities be created on their edge.

Suburban settlements even today significantly influence the formation of the needs of the inhabitants of Prague. Dwelling in them is very good, chiefly in regard to bathrooms, hot water, central heating, and apartments with many rooms. It appears that the relatively high level of outfitting of apartments has been eliciting other demands of their lessors, whether for consumer goods, or in free time, in cultural life, in sport, and in active recreation. For instance, the outfitting of households with durable articles is the highest in the suburban settlements in all of the indicators studied in all of Prague. When we compare it with the all-Prague average, we find out that 65.1 percent of people in the suburban settlements have washing machines (the Prague average is 59.4 percent), 83.5 percent have refrigerators (64.1 percent in all of Prague), 82.2 percent have vacuum cleaners (the average for Prague as a whole is 69 percent), it is the same with televisions, 17.7 percent in the suburban settlement owned cottages compared with 16.8 percent in Prague as a whole; it is most striking with automobiles--32.2 percent in settlements have them, in Prague as a whole, only 21.7 percent. Articles which enhance free time or recreation--hence tape recorders or tourist needs--are represented up to several times more in suburban settlement households.

I can imagine how many of you are smiling, that this is only natural because it is given by the demographic composition of the inhabitants, that the population in the suburban settlements is young...but whoa!, esteemed readers, this is already ceasing to be true! The age composition has significantly changed by now, either through passing through migration, generational change, but also through the aging of people. When we look perhaps only at the proportion of preschool children and youths up to 15 years old, then in the recently finished suburban settlements they form up to 61 percent of all youth; in the older suburban settlements, such as Antal Stasek, for instance, it is only 30 percent; and in the oldest generation of suburban settlements, this proportion is often under the present average of the older downtown quarters. We would similarly be able to follow other age groups, and differences would appear there also.

Of course, it still holds true that in recent times predominantly families with children (often with a larger number of children than we have been accustomed to see), which are naturally more or less bound to the place of dwelling, form the population of suburban settlements. Young people come here with very diverse life experiences, from different backgrounds, and begin here actually for the first time in their lives to seek their own way of life. Around themselves they see different kinds of people and quite accidentally, according to whom their dwelling brings them together within one house or on one corridor, they form different patterns of life. Mainly in the first days and months there are here many possibilities to influence mutually at least some aspects of the way of life, (whether this appears in

furnishing an apartment, in its tastefulness, in the relationship to the creation of the living environment, or in new forms of communication between people).

Investigators of social relations have also inquired into "friendly contacts" in suburban settlements. It has become apparent that it is quite difficult to detect great differences between old and new developments and, as far as it is possible, then most turned out in favor of--the new. For instance, 21 percent have many friends in the place of dwelling in the suburban settlements, whereas in the old development this is only 19.4 percent; only six percent of the population in the suburban settlements mentioned a lack of friends, while in the old parts of Prague this was up to 13.3 percent. Clearly, among other things, this follows from common worries and from practical social interests; the high percentage of young families with children, who make contacts more easily and through them then result further contacts between their parents, also certainly plays its part.

When more than 20 years ago we started to build new quarters where hundreds of thousands of people have found homes, we began from the beginning in everything and not always for the best. Various architectonic and construction shortcomings have gradually been removed and are being removed, and today necessary buildings of civic amenities are being built at a more rapid rate; people are beginning to feel at home; and also the organization of political work in these suburban settlements is being mastered more rapidly. When I read the data, of which I selected a part for you, it struck me that we should add to the considerations of specialists our layman's findings and think about what should be done with all of this. Whether these differences are necessary, whether this is the trend which belongs to the future way of life of our society. Under all these realities which accompany the life of our new suburban settlements are always progressive, whether we welcome them. What is "the best," especially in relations between people, each one of us has to choose.

9105

CSO: 2400

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

EMPHASIS ON LOW-CALORIE FOOD

Prague ZEMEDLSKE NOVINY in Czech 13 May 78 p 2

[Article by V. Koula and E. Sykorova]

[Excerpt] The principle is written into the Constitution of the CSSR which holds that every man has a right to health protection. On the other hand, every citizen of our country has a duty to look after his own health and to avoid unnecessary health hazards. Not least among these hazards to good health is overeating combined with inadequate physical exercise. Both of these hazards are an inherent by-product of a high standard of living and industrial mechanization and automation, which with ever greater intensity are eliminating heavy manual labor from the production process.

Health statistics attest to the high caloric value of our national diet. As long ago as 1956 this caloric value had already reached the threshold of 3,000 kcal. At the present time each of us has a daily calorie intake amounting on the average of 3,100 kcal. This means that over a period of 20 years the food calorie intake level has remained roughly unchanged. It is true that major shifts have occurred in the structure of our diet in favor of the increased consumption of animal proteins and vitamins, but the optimal and medically recommended model of a proper diet in terms of the number of calories is still being constantly surpassed. The result of this excessive calorie intake is obesity, which is a health problem that occurs among roughly one-third of the adult population in Czechoslovakia. This of course is not just an aesthetic problem. Obesity contributes to the spread of so-called civilization diseases. The abovementioned model annual per capita calorie intake limit is being exceeded by 17 kilograms of cereal products, 10 kilograms of sugar, and 3.5 kilograms of fat.

Average annual per capita food consumption is 300 kcal higher than it ought to be. Money spent on the purchase of a mere 100 kcal worth of food, when expressed in per capita terms for the entire population of the CSSR and in terms of the structure of consumption that prevailed in 1970, amounts to more than 2 billion korunas. This spending is increasing even further as a result of the improvement in the structure of our diet.

Annual per capita milk consumption is lagging behind the level recommended by the model proper diet by a deficit of 40 liters. We should all bear this in mind, since the nutritive value of milk is still not fully appreciated. The protracted deficit in vitamin C consumption in our diet is another pressing problem. Even though some positive trends have begun to emerge in this area, e.g., since 1965 fruit consumption has increased from 32 kilograms per capita in 1965 to 55 kilograms per capita in 1975, i.e., a full 70-percent increase, consumption still has not reached the level we would like to see. We should look for answers to this problem not only in terms of increased fruit and vegetables production, but most importantly in terms of reducing spoilage during storage, transportation, and processing. Everyone working in these areas must take care to see to it that losses of valuable vitamin C through spoilage are held to a minimum, especially in view of the fact that it also plays an important role in the prevention of certain diseases.

In conjunction with the spread of the scientific and technological revolution more and more importance is being attached to the function of nutrition as a safeguard against factors which are detrimental to the living and working environments. School and plant food services must play a key role in this effort. That is to say, a very effective contribution can be made in this area through the application of rational nutritional principles and the cultivation of healthy eating habits.

The government of the CSR has discussed a number of recommendations aimed at improving the quality of school and plant food services, and many of these recommendations have already been put into practice. There is still room for improvement in this area in terms of the technical equipment of plant and school kitchens and in terms of the shortage of qualified personnel.

An important contribution is also being made by efforts aimed at providing for a healthy diet for pregnant women, the aged, children, and young people. Even before 1980 it is expected that the output of nutritious foodstuffs for infants and children will nearly double in relation to 1975 levels.

The food processing industry should above all contribute to the production of foodstuffs with calorie contents that are commensurate with modern life styles, to the reduction of fat consumption, and to insuring a suitable assortment of foodstuffs.

We will not be able to rely solely on conventional foodstuffs and processed food products if we are to meet requirements calling for a national diet which contains fewer calories but which is rich in life-sustaining nutrients. In the future it will be necessary to simulate certain kinds of foodstuffs. Based on the knowledge which we already possess, it will be necessary to

draw up an innovation program for the food processing industry in such a way that it will represent a comprehensive system of healthy nutrition based on the consumption of qualitatively new foodstuffs.

There are two sides to every coin. We can educate and we are educating the public to adopt healthy eating habits. But, on the other hand, we must make sure that there is an adequate supply of foodstuffs on the market which is fully suitable in terms of proper nutritional principles. And this is a task not only for the basic agricultural commodities sector, but also and most importantly for the food processing industry.

11813

CSO: 2400

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL POLICY DESCRIBED

Cologne DEUTSCHLAND ARCHIV in German Vol 11, May 78 signed to press
28 Apr 78 pp 504-506

[Article by Emil Schmickl: "Institute for Sociology and Social Policy Established"]

[Text] At the beginning of this year there was a significant change in the GDR sociology research organization: an Institute for Sociology and Social Policy was established at the Academy of Sciences.¹ As Director of the Institute, Academy President Hermann Klare appointed the chairman of the Scientific Council for Social Policy and Demography, Prof Gunnar Winkler, formerly director of the Labor and Social Policy section at the advanced school of the "Fritz Heckert" labor union. Gunnar Winkler, class of 1931 and graduate economist, is also a member of the administration of the Scientific Council for Scientific Economics Research.

The new institute of the Academy of Sciences is divided into three areas: sociology, social policy and methodology. The three directors at the moment are Prof Hans-Joachim Rittershaus, Prof Herta Kuhrig and Prof Horst Berger. Rittershaus transferred to the Academy from the Academy of the Social Sciences in the CC of the SED, where he was deputy director of the Institute for Marxist-Leninist Sociology. Herta Kuhrig previously directed the research group, "the woman in socialist society," which has long been in existence at the Academy of Sciences, and Horst Berger previously functioned as director of the council on the problem of "methodology of sociological research" in the "Scientific Council for Sociological Research" in the GDR.

It is the task of the newly-founded institute "to investigate the basic social process in the formation of developed socialism and to prepare scientifically-assured data for the area of social policy."² The staff employees of the institute might be confronted, however, in special manner, with the theory-practice-problem solving, especially if--as was emphasized at a joint conference in January 1977 of the Scientific Council for Sociological Research and the Scientific Council for Social Policy and Demography--"the decisive criterion for the quality of research

"performances" is supposed to be "social practice."³ Entrusting an economist and specialists for social-political questions with the management of the institute already favors an orientation of research that thoroughly approaches practice.

The crucial points of research which ought to be treated at the Institute for Sociology and Social Policy emphasize this. The social structure of the "developed socialist society" is equal to the "profile-determining" research plans. In this connection, the influence of scientific-technical progress on work and mode of life, the requirements and "creativity of the working people" ought to be investigated. The effort to explore more deeply the reconciliation of classes and levels in the "dialectic of social-economic homogeneity and social differentiation"⁴ refers to the shortcomings of previous research in the GDR on social structure.

The determination of the qualitative and quantitative development of the population is a very relevant goal for a national economy that is managed centrally. In collaboration with demography, statistics and medicine, a contribution to the long-term, planned influencing of the reproduction of the population ought to be effected.

Problems of the position of the woman in society, especially her ability to combine professional activity and motherhood, are of central significance for social policy and, therewith, for the "chief task" of the GDR economic and social system, the better and better satisfaction of needs. Such problems, too, combined with researches on the development of the family, ought to be clarified at the Institute of Sociology and Social Policy. Particularly in this field, the need exists in the GDR--in view of the already very high employment quota of able-bodied women of 86 percent and of the additional effort to make accessible labor reserves--to guard against precarious social developments by means of research.

To social necessities, likewise, perhaps even to the prestige of the GDR, an additional crucial point of research applies which came about at the instigation of Politburo member Kurt Hager: to contribute to the realization of the long-term program for the "capital city Berlin."

Flanking measures to these crucial points of research can be expected from two additional areas of research: (1) the further development of methodology and methods, among them the determination of the relationship of theory and empiricism, principles of modeling, measurement, grouping, classification and typology. In this connection, too, belongs the preparation of social indexes and indicators for social planning; (2) the dispute with "bourgeois" sociology. It ought to be concentrated on sociological theories, basic social processes and social strategies in "state monopolistic capitalism" and, beyond that, to repulse "attacks of bourgeois sociology against real socialism and Marxist-Leninist sociology."⁵ This second area of research might not have to perform a reception function after all, i.e., it will have to transfer the results of Western research

especially on social indicators into Marxist-Leninist sociology and make them usable.

With the establishment of the Institute of Sociology and Social Policy at the GDR Academy of Sciences, an important decision on organizing research was arrived at. By it, despite the central organization of sociological research already practiced in the GDR, the sociological research potential has doubtless been strengthened.

The GDR Academy of Sciences is once again proving itself to be the seat of important institutions in the GDR. Its significance for the social sciences, especially for sociology, has increased with the establishment of the institute.

The congruity of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR Academy of Sciences has become greater with the establishment of the Institute for Sociology and Social Policy. Research on social structure and the sphere of activity on problems of woman and the family, traditionally already very strongly represented at the Academy of Sciences, were placed in a relevant context and thus are receiving more importance in international cooperation on research.

The relevance in practice of sociological research in the GDR will increase with the extent and quality of the new institute. Public departments, especially, might be able to expect a benefit from it. The continuous "social reporting; which is advocated by influential representatives of sociology in the Federal Republic of Germany, could also undergo therewith an institutionalization in the GDR.

The Academy for Social Sciences of the CC of the SED might describe itself increasingly as a leadership agency in relation to other research establishments. Party and state are differentiated still further on the institutional level. It remains to be seen whether with this, too, a differentiation of functions, especially an expansion of functions, takes place.

FOOTNOTES

1. Cf. NEUESDEUTSCHLAND of 6 Jan 1978, p 2.
2. Loc. cit.
3. Data on Sociology and Social Policy in the German Democratic Republic, No 1, 1977, p 1.

4. "Institute for Sociology and Social Policy Established," in SPEKTRUM, Feb 1978, p 2.
5. Loc. cit.

8824

CSO: 2300

HUNGARY

PARAMILITARY ORGANIZATION'S 30 YEARS OF SERVICE CELEBRATED

Budapest NEPHADSEREG in Hungarian 29 Apr 78 pp 3-5

[Speech by Col Gen Lajos Czinege, Minister of defense: "Three Decades in the Service of Defense"] ✓

[Excerpts] The celebration of the 30th Anniversary of the formation of the Hungarian National Defense Association [MHSz] took place on 22 April at the Csepel Workers' Center. Participants in the festivities included Laszlo Marothy, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee, and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League, Colonel General Lajos Czinege, Minister of Defense ✓
Karlo Polinszky, minister of education, Sandor Racz, department head in the Central Committee of the MSzMP, and representatives of fellow armed forces organizations, MHSz veterans, workers, and activists, some of whom were active fighters in the workers' movement already before the liberation. ✓

The festivities were opened by Brigadier-General Gyula Uszta, a founding member of the former Freedom Fighters' League, and past executive secretary of the MHSz, the legal successor. After the presidential opening, Colonel General Lajos Czinege, spoke.



Minister of Defense Czinege

Comrade Czinege reminded us that our people became free and independent more than three decades ago. It won power against the class enemy in a hard fight through the leadership of our revolutionary party and, with a sacred determination, started to create a new Hungary that assures a fairer, happier life. He emphasized that the uninterrupted construction of the new home and the guarantee of its peace and security made it necessary to organize the buildup of the armed forces and people's army, and defense education and training of the citizens, primarily the youth for national defense. This was also made necessary by the international situation.

To carry out the defense tasks, develop our new-type people's armed forces, and assure the tasks' execution we also needed a society-based mass organization that participates in the population's--especially the youth'--patriotic education and defense preparation under the leadership of the party and with close cooperation with the armed forces and the people's army. This historical necessity created the Hungarian Freedom Fighter League, the legal predecessor of the MVSz.

The comrade minister added that this was a difficult period. Our people were wrestling with the difficult job of reconstruction. It walked the first steps on the road leading to socialism but the solidification of the workers' power required already in this situation great efforts to build up defense. Recognition and honor are due to the founding members of the League and that multitude of self-sacrificing citizens who, in a difficult situation and with little experience overcame the initial difficulties and solved the problems to reach the goals.

Historical Changes

He emphasized that the face of the world has changed drastically since. The socialist world system evolved and strengthened and became a determining factor of humanity's fate, progress, and future. The imperialist yoke that kept the peoples and nations in a colonial bind broke and in the areas of Africa and Asia the liberated people formed new, independent nations after centuries of oppression. The revolutionary workers' movement widened and became stronger in the capitalist countries.

Comrade Czinege emphasized that imperialism, although it suffered repeated defeats, has not given up its class goal: to recover its lost positions and the hope of realizing its plans for world domination. Many facts prove this and we sense it even in today. It does not accept the changes that led to the power shift in favor of socialism and in the gains toward progress and detente.

Comrade Czinege then spoke of the historical progress that occurred in our country and added that the country's defense progressed alongside. It is now supported by broad national, social bases indeed. The Hungarian People's Republic, as a member state of the Warsaw Pact, stands firmly in the community of brotherly socialist countries. Our people's army

carried out its lofty duties in good cooperation with fellow armed forces and bodies and is woven together with friendly socialist armies.

Increased Demands

After this, he said that our social progress, the result of decades of our socialist construction, created more favorable opportunities toward the patriotic upbringing and defense preparation of our citizens and youth. It also makes increased demands. This made it necessary that the social organization that favors on this task--the MHSz [Hungarian Home Defense Association]--engaged in the solution of the task for which it was created and conform to these changes equally in its organization and tasks activities.

For various reasons, the organization and legal position of the Association has changed in past decades. Its present modern structure evolved after the 1967 decision of the Political Committee of our party and the Council of Ministers and its sociopolitical activity became even wider. It was then that its concrete task was phrased for long-term assignments in defense education, the pre- and post-training, in relation to the technical sports. The Association's basic network has been established and it continues to expand and at the same time its technical means are ever increasing and modernizing.

"As we now review three decades' work and progress," said Comrade Czinege, Colonel of the General Staff, "we can say that the activity of our Association which was always an organic part of the defense education directed by our party has produced lasting and profitable results. This is the legacy of the tens and hundreds of thousands of volunteers who sacrificed their time on behalf of the MHSz."

He added that the MHSz work is done on a voluntary basis, from the national-level leadership down to the local clubs. This is strengthened by those advisory bodies that work alongside the MHSz leaders. The members of these bodies belong to organs that work on the realization of our party's defense policy and whose assistance is essential to the educational-preparatory work within the Association. These bodies help the work of the leaders effectively and profitably on all levels.

The comrade minister emphasized that, at the same time, the activities occurring in the MHSz clubs and at the target ranges, air strips, fields, and actions require strict discipline and order which is the basic condition of the successful preparation and training of the youth and thus also has to be strengthened in the future. This is all the more reasonable as the MHSz clubs get ever more complex technical tools and equipment.

He related that the nearly 5000 clubs of the league extend into our villages and towns. The clubs operate successfully in our factories, farming cooperatives, and institutions. We must speak with sincere

appreciation of the enthusiastic and selfless work of the several tens of thousands of volunteer activists, lecturers, instructors, coaches, officers and other members of the armed forces, citizens who operate on the different fields of our economic life. This radiates and affects both direct and indirect areas.

Many-Sided Educational Work

He emphasized that, in keeping with the demands of our party and state, the MHSz is a significant factor in the realization of our defense policy. It is successful in forming our youth's socialist awareness. It tends to our progressive traditions, increases the responsibility of our people's cause, loyalty to our nation, adherence to the brotherly socialist community, and deepens the solidarity with the forces of progress.

The minister comrade pointed out that within the MHSz activity the technical training of pre-inducted youth is especially significant. The technical activity occurring in the club gives useful, intelligent entertainment to young people and trains for a trade that the army can build on and is thus socially useful. The demands posed by the Defense Law increased the Association's work in this area and made it even more effective and useful. The organs and clubs of the Association help in the preliminary training of tens of thousands of youths. Presently they satisfy the armed forces' requirements for drivers, radio operators, parachutists, and scuba divers on a higher level.

A significant part of our army's fighter pilots, MALEV [Hungarian Air Transport Enterprise] pilots, and other flyers started its activity in the MHSz's clubs. The Association is proud of the fact that the first Hungarian inhabitant of Star City and the future Hungarian inhabitants of the international astronaut crew started here, learned the basics of flying here, and chose this beautiful, joyful, and successful calling that is hard and requires a whole man.

It is an experience of many years' standing that those draftees who attended an MHSz course or had been members of one of the special clubs adjust easier to the life-style of the army and can be assigned sooner to specific combat duties. In the army, many of the winners in the socialist competition for "Excellent," "Unit Vanguard," or "Vanguard Soldier of the People's Army" titles had preliminary training in the MHSz.

"The Association does outstanding work in the strengthening of our defense, preparation of our armed forces, and supplying skilled experts to our economy by teaching thousands, tens of thousands of youth skills and technical trades that they can increase to mastery during their stay in the army and can use in the various areas of the economy, their lives, and family homes after discharge," pointed out the comrade minister.

The technical knowledge learned in the study groups, activities, and courses of the MHSz add, at the same time, to the increase of technical

knowledge of our society and to the enrichment and skill of individual people. The leaders, commanders, officers, and party organs of the Hungarian People's Army value the educational, instructive work of the Association. They regard it as their natural duty to give all possible and necessary help to the MHSz leaders, clubs, and courses

With Common Effort

An effective work cooperation and comradely link has existed, especially in recent years, between the armed forces and their units and the various organs of the MHSz to serve the common goal.

"I can assure the leaders, activists, and members of the Association," emphasized Comrade Czinege, "that they can continue to count on the many-sided, comradely support of the commanders and officers of our armed forces."

He pointed out the importance of that often-worded demand that the youth should be able to prepare and fulfill the tasks of constructive work and defense. It shall happen only if it trains physically as well as in spirit. By organizing the mass as well as quality sport for the physical fitness of citizens and growing generations the MHSz effectively helps the physical fitness of the population and youth as well as the interests of Hungarian sport in general. He emphasized the importance of the work done by the MHSz activists in this area. They organize the Combined Defense Competitions, the Defense Cup Shooting Competitions, and the defense competitions of the reservists for the youth and the older age groups. The mass sport competitions with defense character, as arranged by the MHSz, impress with their social impact: almost 1 million youth and adults participate in these annually. The Association is also active in the "For a Fit Youth" movement. Recognition and thanks are due to all those enthusiastic leaders, coaches, and participants who organize their competitions, take the masses to the fields, shooting ranges, and fresh air. To use a military expression: to the areas that are always available for exercise.

On The Athletic Fields

The Association is also working effectively and tirelessly that athletes representing the colors of our country in shooting, flying, skydiving, airplane model building, scuba diving, and radio competitions that are significant even on the international level achieve success. The MHSz remembers proudly that it trained several world and European champions. Members of the Association came home from World Cup competitions with 19 gold, 20 silver, and 13 bronze medals, from the Olympics with 1 gold, 1 silver, and 2 bronze medals, and from European championships with 85 gold, 101 silver, and 112 bronze medals in the last 30 years. On other international competitions they earned 2146 first, second, and third places.

The minister comrade spoke with admiration of the fact that the athletes of the Association are not only outstanding on the fields in sport but, along with experts and activists, prevent and alleviate damages in natural disasters afflicting the population.

"We can also say," emphasized the comrade minister, "that the several hundred thousand members of the Association fulfill their citizen duties in constructive work also. The club members are in the lead in the production also."

Useful Cooperation

Further, Comrade Czinege pointed out that the various political, social, and economic organs and institutions carry out their share in realizing the defense policy of the party admirably. We can be proud of the fact that the MHSz has cooperated for three decades now to solve various defense problems with the ministries, national authorities, council organs, armed forces and bodies, social organizations, and production units. It's especially good connections with the KISz, the Pioneer Movement, the Peoples' Front, the National Bureau of Sport, the unions, and schools. The activities carried out with them earned the respect of the society, party, state, and nation to the MHSz. This also means that the broad layers of our society and workers regard the Association's work as an organic part of our socialist life, support its work, and respect its results.

The comrade Minister emphasized that the MHSz also has an international respect and reputation. It is well-known in the fraternal community of the socialist countries; its activity and results are appreciated. The close links with the defense and sport organizations of the socialist countries, especially with the DOSAAF [Voluntary Society for Cooperation with the Armed Forces (USSR)] and the common political and sports activities contribute effectively to the deepening and internationalist collaboration and friendship of our peoples and especially youths.

In the following, Comrade Czinege said that the tasks of the Association are unchanged. It is demanded, however, that it should carry out its activities on an even higher level. This applies to the population's, but especially the youth's, patriotic-defense education in close cooperation with the party, state, social, and mass organizations. It should assure the preliminary training and preparation of inductees and the post-military training in accord with the needs of the armed forces. Its further job is to increase the physical fitness of the youth, the development of mass and quality sport and technical training and education of the young, as the society's needs prescribe.

On A Higher Level

He emphasized that in order to carry out its tasks at an ever higher level the Association has to continue strengthening its cooperation with those organs that work on the realization of our party's defense policy and are part of the patriotic, defense education. Among them the primary one is the KISz [Hungarian Communist Youth League], the People's Front, the Pioneer League, the unions, and the educational institutions. It has to continue to widen its cooperation with the defense and sport organizations of the

socialist countries so they can learn even more from each other in the future. Improvement of the advisory bodies' and club councils' activity is also important. Much attention must be paid to the upgrading of the technical base and the tools, the enrichment and variation of working methods so that even more youngsters will seek out the MHSz bases, clubs, and courses.

Honors and Promotions

After the well-received speech of Lajos Czinege, Colonel of the General Staff, the MHSz was awarded a ministerial order which reads:

"The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic awards the Order of The Red Star to the MHSz for the efficient activity spanning three decades.

"The collective award expresses the recognition of our highest party and state leadership and our whole nation for the enthusiastic, selfless, and success-laden activity that the MHSz and its legal predecessor exerted for 30 years in the patriotic education, defense preparation, military preliminary and post-training, physical fitness, and training for productive work of our youth and for the military instruction of the reservists.

"The MHSz helps, especially in recent years, significantly the armed forces in military pre-training of tens of thousands of youth. This makes it possible for our units and bases to cut the time to prepare the draftees for higher-level assignments as they defend the country with their arms. It also helps the draftees to adjust to the circumstances of service so they will serve more readily and more self-assuredly.

"The armed forces will continue needing this kind of work from the Association. It is necessary, however, to continuously expand its possibilities, base network, and tools. "Therefore I order that the commanders, political workers, officers, and non-commissioned officers should continue in the future to extend ever more effective help with the patriotic education, military preparational, and instructive work of the MHSz, recipient of the Order of The Red Star. I ask this kind of work from party and KISz organizations operating in the army and the unions.

"I wish continuing outstanding success, strength, and health to the MHSz to carry out its noble tasks."

The high reward was accepted and thanked by Lajos Kiss, Major to the General Staff and executive secretary of the MHSz. The minister of defense then proceeded to hand out the Presidential Council's awards to the workers and activists to the MHSz.

Gold Class of the Order of Work went to Rezso Bakos, teacher, the volunteer secretary of the shooting club at the Diosgyor Vasas MHSz. Silver Class Order of Work was awarded to Bela Martis, department head, the voluntary secretary of the Budapest Volan Trust MHSz. Bronze Class of the Order was given to Jeno Borkoles, retired. The voluntary secretary of the Debrecen Agricultural Machine Company MHSz.

In connection with the anniversary the minister of defense promoted Lieutenant-Colonels Laszlo Tokes, the secretary of the MHSz department of the MSzMP, Gabor Botond, MHSz secretary of Gyor-Sopron County, and Lajos Vass, MHSz secretary of Szolnok County to colonels; others were promoted exceptionally to lieutenant-colonels and majors.

The minister of defense awarded gold, silver, and bronze classes of the Order in The Service of The Country to numerous workers and activists of the MHSz.

At the end of the jubilee Lajos Czinege, colonel of the general staff gave a reception in the summer halls of the Central Club of the Hungarian People's Army to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the MHSz. Representing the awardees, Bela Martis expressed thanks. He stated that he and all the activists and workers of the MHSz will continue to carry out their jobs in defense education and preparation of youth and in military post-training on an ever higher level and with honor and respect.

10101

CSO: 2500

TELEVISION'S INFORMATION, MASS POLITICAL ROLE INCREASES

Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 16 May 78 p 4

[Report on the festival in Miskolc, by Gabriella Locsei: "The Information Role of Hungarian Television Increases"; passages in slantlines in italics in original]

[Text] During the second half of the TV festival in Miskolc, the same topic was discussed by everyone, the role TV plays in information and mass politics. Did it become perhaps an ingrained habit to search and examine the mass communicational character of TV during these late Winter days in Miskolc? Hardly. It was not maniacal compulsion but ideological responsibility and professional honesty which induced the participants of the festival - audience, newspaper reporters, TV co-workers, politicians - to examine and clearly define how TV can correctly inform its nationwide audience/about international news, events of nations/. This was the theme of a professional debate on TV news service and TV reporting which was opened Sunday afternoon, with a speech by Gyorgy Marvanyi, TV news service coworker. This was discussed, in a report containing statistical data, by Dr Tamas Szecsko, director of the Mass Communication Research Institute.

Discussing the mass political significance of TV, Tamas Szecsko termed it a definitive historical accident that the beginning of TV use, in Hungary, coincided with the consolidation after 1956. He considers it the consequence of this fact that the Hungarian audience evaluates politics by the television and, inversely, evaluates television by the politics. According to the most recent surveys by the Mass Communication Research Institute, the audience, in general, is satisfied with the information service of TV. In contrast, statistics on audience response indicate a/drop in the rating of entertainment programs/. In evaluating these data, one must not forget that there is a close relationship between mass politics and entertainment. Those who state that the quality of TV entertainment programs decreased are inclined to also state that the level of all TV programs decreased. The mass political effect of TV cannot be narrowed down merely to the effect of informative and political programs.

The surveys of the Research Center also inform on the place and ranking of TV among the information media, press, radio. In terms of speed, radio still outranks TV. With respect to color, interest, reliability of data, informational detail, however, TV is gradually outranking radio and the press.

The political role of TV, however, is influenced not only by these advantages -- its speed, sightliness, etc. -- but also by the degree to which its programs become dialogues with the audience. The sometimes indirect, sometimes very real dialogue established between TV and its audience is effective only if TV is intimately acquainted with its audience. Every producer of the programs must fit himself into the state of mind, level of knowledge, view of life which characterizes his viewers at the given moment. In conclusion, Tamas Szecsko indicated that TV can effectively fulfill its mass political role only if, quoting Lenin's words, it propagandizes, agitates and organizes.

During the discussion following the lecture, Karoly Grosz, departmental head, Central Committee of the MSZMP, also spoke. He stated that, as a whole, he is satisfied with the work of TV; Hungarian TV prepares high level and good programs. Among the excellent programs, however, there can be found, at times, programs which entertain in accordance with conservative tastes. With respect to the informative work of TV, he stressed that the programmers must take into account that /there is an increase in the people's sense of reality/ throughout society. There is a continually increasing interest in economic and foreign policy matters. In contrast, it must also be recognized that there is no decrease in the dimensions of a layer totally indifferent to social matters.

It is an unrealistic assumption, however, that there will be a TV which pleases the entire nation. Neither the societal nor the political prerequisites are present for this. The critical comments aimed at TV are /guiding pointers/ both for politics and TV.

A development in the right direction can be noted in the information service of TV. The political fortitude of the creators increased and TV realized the institutional democracy in its programs. The ratio of the programs is also satisfactory, in general, retaining the current openness of the program structure. The one thing TV should pay attention to is to fit fewer commercial films in its program. On the other hand, it is the task of TV to gradually eliminate the societal differences existing in informed awareness, through its program policy.

As president of the Miskolc Festival jury, Karoly Grosz also mentioned in his comments that, in viewing the festival films, he regretfully noted that, while there was an increase in the political consciousness of the TV workers, their professional development is not nearly satisfactory. Politically well-conceived topics are ruined because of professional errors. Another great task of TV is to develop the professional culture

coworkers, participating in informative work, more consciously than before. A frequent error by the author, program director, program editors is a false interpretation of public demand.

TV must be aware of the acute political tensions arising in our society, for instance, the problems of existence faced by youth planning a family and the retired. One must consider these and one must pay more attention to the problems on TV than before.

Karoly Grosz praised the /foreign political work/ of TV. The specialists in the field were warned, however, to create and maintain a healthy ratio between foreign and domestic political programs. One must take care, he said, that the viewer should always be conscious where the Hungarian People's Republic stands in the world reflected by the varied TV news, reports and comments, who our friends are and which are the roads of development designated for us and by us.

The competition of films ends tonight. The work of the Miskolc Festival will be ended tonight. On Wednesday, a festive presentation of the results will announce which TV films, documentaries, reports were given awards by the festival jury, the press jury and the public of the town.

2473

CSO: 5500

RELEVANCE OF MARX TO CONTEMPORARY LIFE EXAMINED

Bucharest ERA SOCIALISTA in Romanian No 9, May 78 pp 18-22

[Article by Prof Dr Ion Serbanescu: "Marxism and the Present"]

[Text] In a short while, 160 years will have passed since the birth of Karl Marx, the founder of the most advanced outlook about the world and life--dialectical and historical materialism--the great thinker and revolutionary and a prominent leader of the international working-class movement. Since the appearance, more than 130 years ago, of "The Manifesto of the Communist Party," written by Marx and Engels, the ideas of socialism and communism have penetrated more and more widely into the consciousness of the peoples and have become a gigantic ideological force on a world level and a notable accelerating factor in the progress of mankind.

The bold and innovative spirit of Marx generated a world outlook that, in its basic lines, has successfully stood the test of time. History has demonstrated the scientific value of the Marxist conclusion about the inevitability of capitalism's replacement by a new, superior economic and social order, capable of developing the production forces at a rapid rate and of completely liberating man and the peoples from any exploitation and oppression. By means of the victory of the socialist revolutions in a number of countries in Europe, Asia and Latin America, socialism has been transformed into a gigantic world force, constituting at present not only an ideal but also a living reality that is influencing more and more strongly the evolution of human society.

The dialectical- and historical-materialistic outlook and scientific socialism have brought into the sphere of social thought and action political ideas and strategies that are getting a wider and wider audience and are finding full confirmation in social practice, in the development of contemporary society. But the vitality, force and prestige of Marxism are generated not only by the historical validation of economic and social theses or predictions but, above all, by the capacity to thoroughly analyze social phenomena, which is intrinsic to the dialectical- and historical-materialistic theory, which was conceived by its founders as a method of scientifically approaching and interpreting the phenomena of social life and not at all as a collection of infallible and universally valid theses.

The creative force of Marxism resides in the open character of its body of ideas and concepts, in the strong receptivity toward everything that is new and advanced and, at the same time, in the capacity to eliminate everything that is historically obsolete and outmoded, in the close connection and interdependence between theory and practice. It is possible to understand the transforming capacity of Marxist doctrine only if we view the revolutionary outlook of the working class as a single whole of scientific knowledge and hypotheses, devised on the basis of a certain historical situation, a certain degree of knowledge of nature and society, and their laws of development.

The tendency to absolutize some constituent theses of Marxism has nourished dogmatism in the working-class movement and has hindered the theoretical activity, paralyzing the innovative thought in some sectors of the working-class movement. To regard a hypothesis as absolute truth means to block man's way to knowledge. A theory in the field of the social sciences manifests its scientific value not by means of the adjustment of reality to canons but by means of the capacity to sublate into its categories the perpetually changing reality and, especially, to be enriched with new concepts, ideas and categories. Of course, these attributes, characteristic of the Marxist outlook, are not mechanical forces that act by themselves. They must not only be known and accepted but also put to use. Moreover, the very founders of this outlook avoided regarding the theoretical theses that they devised as conclusions given once and for all. Marx did not weary of repeating, whenever he had the occasion, that his philosophy constituted a method of understanding and analysis of social life and that the theoretical theses must be confronted with the continual evolution of the economic, political and national phenomena and with the diversity of the concrete historical situations.

The body of Marxist ideas formed over a century and a half has brilliantly confirmed its validity and has constituted, and constitutes even today, a theoretical guide of the greatest importance in the action of innovative transformation of society. Of course, some theses had to be revised or replaced with concepts, ideas and theories corresponding to the new, continually changing realities.

It is clear that mankind has changed fundamentally, on the most diverse planes, in the past century and especially in the second half of our century. The revolutionary process, conceived by Marx in a certain era of the development of society and, it could be said, from a somewhat European and mainly Western European viewpoint, has now acquired new, universal dimensions. The socialist, democratic and national-liberation revolutions have put their imprint on the existence and evolution of more than three-fourths of mankind. The expansion of the sphere of the social, economic, political, national and spiritual changes has had as a corollary an extremely extensive diversification of the spectrum of the forces participating in this process and has caused a considerable enrichment of the revolutionary objectives and of the forms of struggle and action. At the same time, the changes produced in the world bear the strong stamp of the gigantic contemporary scientific and

technical revolution, which, expanding considerably the limits of human knowledge and action and maturing even more the material premises for the new order, is creating favorable ground for accelerating the revolutionary and progressive transformation of society.

As a result of the great revolutionary, national and social changes, important shifts in favor of the forces of progress and peace have occurred and some new positive trends have appeared--although still in a limited manner--in international life. The desire of the peoples to put an end to the old policy of domination and dictation, to be masters of their own fate and to provide for their free and independent economic and social development is asserting itself more and more strongly.

At the same time, mankind is continuing to be confronted with extremely complex problems, caused mainly by the intensification of the contradictions in the capitalist system, by the manifestation of the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy and by the strong intensification of the struggle for a new redivision of the world and of the zones of influence, which has as a result the contradictory development of international events. The underdevelopment and the world economic and social gaps, the arms race and the dangers to peace and security--all these things call into question more and more the old international political and economic order and necessitate the approaching and solving of contemporary problems from a viewpoint that goes beyond the narrow interests of the great monopolies or of strongly developed states. To the questions about the future of mankind Marxism offers a valid answer, based on the possibility of scientific, dialectical knowledge of the mechanism of development and of the social forces capable of ensuring the progress of mankind.

Naturally, to have a revolutionary view regarding the problems of the present does not mean to seek all-inclusive and perennial solutions in the writings of Marx and Engels--or of Lenin, who performed his revolutionary theoretical and practical activity several decades later. To feel that theoretical thought must merely explain formulas devised 50-100 years ago means, in essence, to not understand the role of thought, the highest attribute of the human species. It is known that Marx had a critical attitude toward some of the theses that he himself devised in a certain stage of historical development. Referring to the program of revolutionary changes contained in "The Manifesto of the Communist Party," Marx and Engels wrote, less than a quarter of a century after its publication, that the general principles contained in this document were "valid on the whole," but "the practical application of these principles will depend, as it says right in the 'Manifesto,' in all places and at all times on the given historical conditions, and thus the revolutionary measures proposed at the end of the second chapter are not of special importance. At present, this passage would read otherwise in many regards."* And Lenin, true to the creative spirit of the revolutionary doctrine, had the courage--absolutely necessary to any man of science but

* K. Marx and F. Engels, "Opere" [Works], Vol 18, Politica Publishing House, 1964, p 97.

especially to a scholar doubling as a revolutionary militant--to replace some Marxist theoretical theses, superseded by the evolution of society, with new theses, corresponding to the historical conditions of the imperialist age, theses that have been validated by history.

The vitality of dialectical and historical materialism and of scientific socialism can be maintained and strengthened only by means of the continual confrontation of theory with life, with practical experience, with the continually changing reality. As early as 1845, in "Theses on Feuerbach," Marx wrote: "In practice, man must prove the truth, that is, the force and the real, untranscendent character of his thought."* It is known that Marx, Engels, Lenin and other revolutionary thinkers of the working class, firmly opposing those who clung to outmoded theses, pointed out that dogmatic attitudes can only fetter revolutionary thought and profoundly harm the revolutionary struggle. They continually pointed out that the true theoreticians and militants are those who know how to be in step with the times, with the revolutionary changes, and who think "with their own heads" and try to find solutions corresponding to the new phenomena, trends and processes in the development of mankind.

The successful fulfillment of the great tasks that now stand before the working class and the revolutionary and progressive forces necessitates that, in approaching and interpreting the problems of contemporary social development, free rein be given to scientific knowledge, to research free from any sort of molds, to democratic discussions and to creative thought--the only things capable of providing progress in all fields of activity. "More than ever," Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stated, "mankind has need of creative thought, of people who judge, reflect, and express their opinions about the new social processes. Undoubtedly, not everyone will be successful, not everyone will formulate the most correct viewpoints. But only through the confrontation of ideas is it possible to crystallize the truth and to ensure the progress of the social sciences and of Marxism-Leninism."**

Under the conditions of the contemporary world, the Marxist theory of revolution is inevitably acquiring new determinations and is being enriched with new elements of strategy and tactics, generated by the amplification of the social movements, by the expansion of the world revolutionary process and by the gigantic variety of the economic, political, social and other factors that are operating in each country as well as on a world level. Of course, we cannot claim to find in the works of Marx valid answers to all the current problems. Undoubtedly, it devolves upon Marxist theoretical thought in our times and upon the revolutionary parties to formulate such answers and to

* K. Marx and F. Engels, "Opere," Vol 3, Politica Publishing House, 1962, p 5.

**Nicolae Ceausescu, "Romania pe Drumul Desavirsirii Constructiei Socialiste" /Romania on the Way to the Completion of Socialist Construction/, Vol 3, Politica Publishing House, 1969, p 486.

generalize an experience that did not exist in the second half of the 19th century or in the first half of the 20th century.

In the light of the changes that are occurring and becoming more prominent in the world, the views about the "unique model" of revolution and socialist construction appear all the more inconsistent. Refuting these views, revolutionary practice has made manifest a great diversity of strategies and tactics of struggle, a great palette of specific solutions, of creative searches that have stimulated thought and have provided historic successes in the struggle of the working class and the peoples for liberty, democracy and socialism.

Life demonstrates that the revolution has to solve not only problems of a general order but also many problems specific to each country, springing from the entire historical, social, economic, political and spiritual evolution of the respective people. Hence--within the framework of the common fundamental goals--the necessity of different strategies, of distinct revolutionary objectives and tasks, of distinct ways, forms and means of action from country to country.

Can the revolutionary strategy indeed be established identically in a developed capitalist country, with a strong, well-organized working class, possessing experienced political parties, and in a country with a majority peasant population, weakly developed economically, held for centuries under colonial domination? Obviously, the answer can only be negative. What is valid and even necessary in Western Europe or only in some countries in this zone cannot be extrapolated, as a universal element, independent of the characteristic features of this or that national entity in Europe, Asia, Africa or Latin America. The dialectical-materialistic view warns us firmly against schematic approaches, out of touch with the concrete historical realities, and Marxism's scientific essence and its validity and universality also consist precisely in this, above all.

Marx, Engels, Lenin and many other revolutionary thinkers and militants have emphasized, several times, the inevitability of the diversity of the ways and forms by means of which the peoples of the different countries will solve the problems of the socialist transformation of society. At a meeting held in Amsterdam in 1872, Marx declared: "We have never asserted that in order to attain this goal" (the socialist revolution--our note) "identical means must be used in all cases. We know that the institutions, customs and traditions existing in different countries must be taken into account; and we do not deny that there are countries...in which the workers can attain their goal by peaceful means."* In his turn, Lenin, criticizing the a priori absolutization of one or another of the forms of confrontation between the working class and the bourgeoisie, wrote: "Marxism absolutely necessitates...a historical approach to the problem of the forms of struggle. To treat this problem outside the concrete historical conditions means to not understand the ABC's of dialectical materialism. At different moments of economic

* K. Marx and F. Engels, "Opere," Vol 18, p 164.

evolution, depending on different political, national-cultural, living and other conditions, different forms of struggle come to the forefront and become the main forms of struggle, and in connection with this, in their turn, the secondary, accessory forms of struggle also change. To try to answer yes or no to the question of whether or not a certain method of struggle must be used, without analyzing in detail the concrete conditions in which the given movement is found at the respective stage of its development, means to completely leave the sphere of Marxism."*

At the present time, many communist parties in the capitalist countries are engaged in a vast activity of studying the national realities and of independently devising strategic and tactical orientations suited to the concrete conditions in which they are carrying on their struggle. The result of these searches has found its expression in the formulation of programs that contain a number of original solutions with regard to the measures for transition from the old society to the new, better-organized one, the formation of the new economic and political structures, the problem of the social forces called upon to achieve these changes, the alliance policy of the working class, the position regarding the masses of believers, and so on.

The political effectiveness of these creative efforts finds its expression in the growth of the influence of communist parties, in their stronger rooting in the life of their own nation, and in the growth of their prestige in the international arena. Undoubtedly, this process is not without contradictions, backlashes and temporary defeats, but this could not justify by any means the mistrust, the suspicion for the effort to find one's own ways and, all the less, the blaming or the interference in the internal affairs of the parties. At the same time, of course, recognition of the diversity of strategic and tactical options must not lead to the contraposing of some parties to others, to the denial of ways and experiences already verified in practice and to the tendency to absolutize some solutions or to impose one's own way on others.

Referring to the creative searches of the communist parties in a number of countries and to the adoption by them of specific strategic and tactical options in relation to the national realities, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, expressing the position of our party, declared that "this is a positive thing, reflecting each party's concern for dialectically analyzing the continually changing reality and for drawing, in accordance with the concrete social and historical conditions, suitable conclusions for the revolutionary struggle, for the fulfillment of the historical mission that devolves upon it in society." Given this requirement, it appears natural in all respects for the communist parties to define, in complete independence, without any sort of outside interference, their general political line, corresponding to the concrete situation in the respective country in its entire complexity.

* V. I. Lenin, "Opere Complete" [Complete Works], Vol 14, Politica Publishing House, 1963, p 2.

The results obtained in the struggle to advance the interests of one's own people and to develop their revolutionary gains and the capacity to find the most suitable ways to provide the victory of socialism in each country constitute, in fact, the basic criterion for the manifestation of the international solidarity of the working class and the democratic and progressive forces, whose foundations were laid as far back as Marx and Engels. The unity and cohesion of all these forces on a national as well as an international level represent--in the view of the founders of Marxism--one of the important conditions for the triumph of the cause of the working class and of the victory of the ideals of peace, progress and socialism. The solidarity has manifested its force at decisive moments of the history of the working-class and democratic movement, just as its absence and the division of the working class and the progressive forces have caused serious harm to the revolutionary struggle.

Under the conditions of the amplification of the revolutionary process and of the rapid diversification of the democratic, progressive, anti-imperialist forces and under the extremely varied circumstances in which mankind's transition from capitalism to socialism is occurring, the idea of international solidarity is acquiring a richer content and implies new characteristic elements in relation to the initial period of the development of the working-class movement. In accordance with the changes occurring in the world and with the new problems that now stand before the peoples, this idea includes the solidarity and unity of the working class and the socialist countries as well as active support for the national-liberation movements and collaboration with all the revolutionary and progressive forces in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism and for the free, independent and prosperous development of the peoples, for the institution of a new world economic and political order and for the triumph of the cause of peace and progress throughout the world.

Historical experience shows that the development of international solidarity does not presuppose in the least the denial of the interests and aspirations of one's own people but, on the contrary, implies the firm defense of these interests and aspirations and of the independence and sovereignty of each country. The taking of the national factor into consideration constitutes, in fact, a requirement of a principled order of revolutionary Marxist socialism. The historical mission of the working class, as it was conceived by Marx, is the complete, not only social but also national liberation of the entire populace and of all peoples of the world. Only in a free homeland can the working class forge an advanced order and provide for the well-being of its own nation. National nihilism has been and is foreign to communists, and their political authority has grown when in the most difficult moments of contemporary history they have manifested themselves as the most ardent patriots, as consistent defenders of the vital interests of their own peoples.

The exegesis of the Marxist theoretical heritage constitutes an argument for demonstrating the profoundly progressive role, as an important propelling force of social development, that the nation plays in the world of today.

Starting from the theses of scientific socialism, the RCP program points out: "The analysis of social development in the light of dialectical and historical materialism demonstrates that the nation has not concluded its role in history. On the contrary, life attests strongly that the nation and the national state are called upon to have even further, for a long period of time, a highly significant role in society."* The promotion of legitimate national interests and the utilization of the creativity of each national spirituality are capable of giving wide scope for manifestation of the progressive, revolutionary forces and of offering stable foundations for international collaboration on new, democratic bases.

Of course, the tendency--still in existence--to affirm the predominance, the primacy, of so-called general, abstract interests in relation to national interests does not correspond to the spirit of the revolutionary Marxist doctrine. Within the communist movement, such tendencies have materialized in the past, as is known, in the conceiving of it as a world party, with a single guiding center, views and practices that have generated relationships of subordination and hegemony among different detachments of the working class. History has invalidated these views and practices, generative of profound negative consequences in the activity of the revolutionary parties, and has brought to light the imperative of forging a unity of a new type, on the basis of the principles of full equality in rights, mutual respect, noninterference in the internal affairs of other parties, and each party's sovereign right to independently devise and put into practice its political line, in accordance with the conditions in which it is performing its activity. Strict respect for these principles--affirmed strongly by the Conference of Communist Parties in Europe, which was held in Berlin--constitutes the guarantee for the development of relations of close collaboration and solidarity among the parties of the working class and for the forging of strong, superior unity in the international communist movement.

The historical fate of the doctrine of Karl Marx was the fate of all the great ideas that have completely rocked human knowledge and existence and have made man stronger, more aware, and more capable of forging his own destiny. Giordano Bruno was burned at the stake because he promoted materialistic theories, Galileo Galilei was tried by the Inquisition because he contradicted the dogma of the church, and Spinoza was excommunicated. Karl Marx was pursued by the Prussian and French police and forced into exile in "old England." Like the great thinkers who preceded him, he never renounced his convictions. No press campaign, no police persecution, and no manner of material wants or family tragedies budged his confidence in the future of mankind, in the victory of the revolutionary struggle of the working class.

Of course, the theory created by Marx and Engels and then developed by Lenin and other revolutionary Marxists and by the communist and workers parties has known the glory of great successes as well as the bitterness of defeats. However, it is impossible to dispute that the body of Marxist ideas, enriched

* "Congresul al XI-lea al Partidului Comunist Roman" /The 11th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party/, Politica Publishing House, 1975, p 700.

continually over the years, constitutes in our times not only a central point of reference in ideological and political disputes of world dimensions but also a guiding beacon in the struggle for social and national liberation of the widest masses of peoples throughout the world. Dialectical and historical materialism is now guiding the process of forging the new society on vast zones of the world and is directing the steps of millions of exploited and oppressed people in all corners of the globe. In the lecture rooms and on the campuses of universities, in the press and on radio and television, and in sociopolitical works in the West, Marxism is praised or criticized but by no means ignored. The viewpoint of the working class and the Marxist outlook about the world and society are asserting themselves more and more strongly in many countries of the world, of course, within the framework of a complex, sometimes contradictory process.

In the confrontation with the hostile currents, far from having been defeated, Marxism has expanded its positions and increased its influence. It has assimilated and is continuing to be enriched with everything that is advanced in contemporary scientific thought. Just as Marx was considered the legitimate heir of Hegel, Feuerbach, Ricardo, Adam Smith, Saint-Simon and others, likewise the thinkers who are now continuing his work are considered natural heirs of the great values of human knowledge and practice affirmed in the last century, making at the same time their contribution to the development of revolutionary theory. "Without putting at the basis of all development everything that is new in science, in all fields," Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out, "we cannot construct either the multilaterally developed socialist society or communism. Consequently, it is necessary to learn and again learn, to study, and to give...free rein to thought, creation and imagination, relying however on realities, on studying the requirements for economic and social development." Our party starts from the thesis that we cannot be satisfied with what others have said or what was once said, but it is necessary to critically examine the theoretical theses, to reconsider them, if life, the realities, the facts demonstrate that they are no longer suitable, even if in their time they were correct.

The working-class movement in Romania, which, right from the start of its crystallization, came into contact with the ideas of scientific socialism and adopted them as a guide in its action, putting them at the foundation of the Social Democratic Workers Party of Romania, founded 85 years ago, has rich traditions in the creative approaching of revolutionary theory in relation to the concrete historical and national realities. Many socialist thinkers and militants, especially C. Dobrogeanu-Gherea, assimilating the historical-materialistic outlook, have regarded as a basic revolutionary duty the fitting of the general theoretical principles to the Romanian realities.

After the transformation of the Socialist Party into the Romanian Communist Party, on the basis of the Marxist-Leninist ideology, the RCP succeeded, despite difficult internal conditions, the outside interference, and the efforts to impose on it strategic and tactical solutions foreign to the conditions of the country, in devising and applying a correct political line,

corresponding to the given concrete situation, thus providing in a relatively short historical interval the triumph of the struggle for social and national liberation of the Romanian people, the victory of the democratic and socialist people's revolution, and the successful development of the process of forging the new order.

The decisions of the 11th RCP Congress, which initiated a vast and thorough analysis of the course traveled and opened new horizons for the development of the country along the path of material and spiritual progress, have constituted a strong stimulant in the development of revolutionary thought and in the innovative solving of the problems that the erection of the socialist society poses. On the initiative and with the decisive contribution of the secretary general of the party, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, there were drawn up highly significant theoretical theses regarding the objectives, ways and means of erecting the multilaterally developed socialist society, as a higher stage of maturation of the socialist order and of preparation of the premises for the transition to communism, the construction and development of the technical-material base of the new society, the deepening of socialist democracy, the nature, role and methods of resolution of the contradictions in socialism, the continual strengthening of the unity and brotherhood between the the Romanian people and the cohabiting nationalities, the development of education, science and culture, and so on. At the same time, our party has made its own contribution to the analysis and discussion of the most highly topical problems of the world revolutionary process, of the world communist, working-class and democratic movement and of contemporary international life.

The RCP program for forging the multilaterally developed socialist society and advancing Romania toward communism, adopted by the 11th party congress, constitutes the masterly synthesis of these profoundly creative concerns. Based on the revolutionary outlook about the world and life--dialectical and historical materialism--this document of great theoretical and practical value, an expression of creative Marxism-Leninism in Romania, answers the most complex problems of the work and struggle of our people and party and of the prospects of the future development of the country. The attainment of the splendid objectives contained in the RCP program will inaugurate a new age in the history of Romania, providing for the steady erection of the multilaterally developed socialist society and for the advance toward new peaks of progress and civilization, toward communism.

The anniversary of 160 years since the birth of Karl Marx finds the international communist and working-class movement at the height of affirmation, as a principal progressive political factor of the contemporary era, as a promoter of ideals whose complete fulfillment will mean the liberation of all the peoples, of all mankind, from any exploitation and oppression, and the forging of a righter and better world.

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ROLE OF MOLDAVIA IN 1848 EVENTS RECALLED

Bucharest ERA SOCIALISTA in Romanian No 9, May 78 pp 36-39

[Article by Prof Dr Gh. Platon, "Al. I. Cuza" University, Iasi: "A Strong Expression of the Romanian People's Aspirations Toward Liberty and Progress"]

[Text] The Romanian revolution of 1848 was the natural, necessary result of long historical evolution, the expression of the process of growth, of economic and social development, the qualitative leap of an accumulation during which radical changes were made in the structure of Romanian society. In the words of Nicolae Balcescu, the revolution of 1848 "was not an irregular, ephemeral phenomenon, without a past and a future, without another cause than the incidental desire of a minority or the general European movement. The general revolution was the occasion and not the cause of the Romanian revolution. Its cause is lost in the mists of time. Its conspirators were 18 centuries of trouble, suffering, and work of the Romanian people on themselves."

In the century the preceded the revolution, Romanian society experienced important changes. Within the feudal world on the decline, in the economy and the social life of the principalities new, capitalist forms arose, took shape and were developed, throwing into relief strong contradictions that led to the lawlike outbreak of the revolution. The bourgeoisie in the making and the forms of social life generated by it were not able to be developed and affirmed under the conditions of the maintenance of the feudal traditions, of the old caste privileges. At the same time, full progress, required by the stage of historical development, was blocked by the existence of foreign domination.

The peasantry, which formed the overwhelming mass of the people, was literally crushed by the heavy chains of serfdom. The land of the free peasants, the freeholders and the yeoman was subject to a continual attack on the part of big ownership, which was constantly increasing its extent and was consolidating itself in order to adapt to the demands of the market. Within this framework, the area of land accorded for use to the peasant bondsmen and serfs--in Wallachia, but especially in Moldavia--had been reduced, with new impetus being given to the inclination of the landowners to deprive them of any possession of land. As a result of the growth of the reserve of land of

the landowners, the work obligations of the peasants were increased considerably, and the old rights obtained or maintained over the centuries were restricted more and more. The Organic Regulation pushed this process to its ultimate limits, legalizing in favor of the landowners--turned into capitalist owners--a considerable amount of surplus labor and appreciably reducing the land used by peasants.

In Transylvania, the economic and social problems were aggravated by the implications of the factors of a national order. The peasantry--the overwhelming majority of the population--was of Romanian nationality, and the feudal nobility was of another nationality. The proceedings of the the Nobiliary Diet of Cluj in 1847 had sanctioned a massive "adjustment" of the lots possessed by the peasant serfs. Without land, obliged to perform a volume of work greater than that done by the bondsmen in Moldavia or Wallachia, and without political rights, the Romanian peasants in Transylvania adamantly expressed their desire for a free life. "The abolition of statute labor without compensation or death!" Avram Iancu, their spokesman, proclaimed, stating his conviction that the obstinacy of the nobles could not be defeated with "philosophical arguments" but "with the spear, like Horea!"

In the view of the generation of 1848--that generation of patriots who were at the front of the struggle to transform Romanian society--the agrarian problem, the abolition of feudal relations, the liberation of the peasants, and the according of the right of land ownership to them not only were economic and social problems connected with the progress and development of the country but also represented, at the same time, an essential national problem on solving which the Romanian nation's future and its unity and independence depended.

The revolution of 1848 expressed, in its programs, the Romanian people's aspirations shaped and defined as a result of an entire century of multilateral and complex development and formulated the basic social and national problems that stood before the entire Romanian society: the abolition of the old feudal relations and the establishment of a modern, united and independent state, organized in relation to the degree of civilization of the contemporary world. The unprecedented intensification of the contradictions existing in the middle of the last century caused a state of acute tension, many and significant social upheavals, which made evident the possibility of a general rising of the masses. In the spring of 1848, this possibility turned into a reality.

Prepared by a series of historical processes of a social and national order, the revolution of 1848--the continuation, in a higher form and on a higher level, of the one in 1821--was an expression of the maturation of these processes. The character of the evolution of the Romanian provinces in the century that preceded the revolution, the accentuation of the social and political struggles, and the gradual crystallization of the national consciousness put a strong imprint on the events.

In the summer of 1848 it was already possible to speak of a general revolution of the Romanians. In this regard, in the statement sent to the German Parliament in Frankfurt by the government in Bucharest in September 1848, with the specific character of the Romanian revolution being emphasized, it was mentioned that it did not have at its origins "either any general agreement or any conspiracy. The political manifestations of the Romanians came to light at different times: thus, in March in Moldavia, in May in Transylvania, at Blaj, in June in Romania proper, and a little later in Banat. Precisely in this we have the proof that the entire Romanian populace came to the awareness and to the sense of the necessity of liberty and national independence."

Preserving some specific characteristics imposed by the age-old separation of the three Romanian countries and by the different views and methods of the Moldavian, Wallachian or Transylvanian political leaders, the revolutionary actions were oriented constantly toward the emphasizing and promotion of the general Romanian objectives--social as well as national. The earlier spiritual unity, strengthened by the concentrated political efforts of the Romanians in the years that preceded the revolution, was consolidated by their direct contact achieved in the active fire of the revolutionary struggle.

The Moldavian revolutionaries evading the wrath of the repression of the ruler crossed the Carpathians into Transylvania, participating together with Wallachian revolutionaries in the Blaj National Assembly of the Transylvanian Romanians. This assembly represented a strong stimulus for the Moldavian exiles, who, by means of the six points of the Brasov agreement drafted on 12/24 May, known under the name of "Our Principles for the Reformation of the Homeland," promised, in their turn, to fight for the abolition of feudal relations and the according of the right of land ownership to the peasants without compensation, for the elimination of feudal privileges, for the basing of the institutions of the country on the principles of "liberty, equality and fraternity" and for the union of Moldavia and Wallachia into a single independent Romanian state, as a first stage on the way to complete unity.

There, in Blaj, under the folds of the tricolor, whose rustling, in the words of learned Saxon Stephan Ludwig Roth, caused hearts to beat strongly in Bucharest and Iasi, the ties among the Romanians became even closer and new plans that sought the generalization of the revolution were established. In this phase, the Moldavians were able to count on the armed help of the Romanians in Banat, Wallachia and Transylvania. Thus, the overthrow of ruler M. Sturza and the establishment of liberty in Moldavia were to be achieved by means of an armed action, accomplished from three directions: in the south, from Wallachia, in the north, from Bucovina, and in the west, from Transylvania. For this purpose, a part of the Moldavian revolutionaries left for Banat in order to make contact with Eftimie Murgu, and a part left for Bucovina, where there already was an organization that maintained contact with the committee set up in Iasi, in order to further organize the revolutionary struggle. The initial successes of the movement of the Romanians in Transylvania, to which the information on the imminent outbreak of the revolution in Wallachia was probably added, justified the hopes in the success of such

simultaneous actions in Moldavia. The Romanian intervention from outside had to be done at the same time as the armed rising of the peasants in Moldavia.

On the territory of Transylvania, participating directly in the tumultuous movement that brought the entire nation into the struggle, the Romanian revolutionaries from the three countries strengthened even more the ties among them. G. Baritiu spoke of the perfect accord existing on the national and political questions. "I myself," the Transylvanian patriot noted, "wonder at that harmony whenever I reflect on the immense diversity of our political education in that era."

Through the pen of its head, GAZETA DE TRANSILVANIA was made the spokesman of the national interests and became a true semiofficial organ of the revolution, proving how closely the actions but especially the aspirations and destiny of the Moldavians, Wallachians and Transylvanians were interwoven then. "The Romanians," Baritiu stressed, on 26 April 1848, in the reply to the threatening circular of the czarist government, "want only total deliverance from so much supervision brought by force, want a close, brotherly union between the inhabitants of this land, want full sovereignty, want peace with all their neighbors, alliance with their natural allies, in short, liberty and fraternity within and without. These things they want and desire so much that they will not rest at all until they gain them." Integrated into the general circuit of events, an expression of the ties among the Romanians, ties that had acquired a higher content as a result of the start of the revolution in Moldavia, of its expansion into Transylvania and of the preparation for the actions in Wallachia, the attitude of the gazette had a value, a significance of exceptional importance.

The repression unleashed in Moldavia after 27 March 1848--which fell, without exception, upon all the social classes and categories--and the diversionary campaign, conducted in order to break up the revolutionary unity and to prevent a possible rallying of the masses, hindered but was not able to stop the development of the revolutionary actions. More consistent, more organized action took the place of the improvisation and uncertainly characteristic of the beginnings. While the opposition in Iasi was generalized and the revolutionary committee there drafted statements to the authorities in Petersburg and Constantinople, in which they stressed the principalities' right to autonomy, the refugee Moldavian revolutionaries' committee in Cernauti, constituted into a national party, drafted a proclamation addressed, significantly, to "the Romanian brothers throughout Romania."

Despite the differences of views that existed among the members of the two revolutionary committees--members belonging to all the social categories--with regard to the solution of the problems of internal organization and especially the agrarian problem, the accord was full with regard to the problems of general, national interest. All the classes of society declared for unity, for the elimination of foreign interference, for independence. In this regard, the views, like the unanimous actions of the Moldavians, were closely interwoven with the general actions in progress in Transylvania and

with the events in Wallachia, starting on 9 June 1848 through the rising of the people in revolution at Islaz. Not by chance, on 11 June, when the revolution was triumphing in Bucharest, an impressive demonstration was going on in Iasi. Led by Metropolitan Meletie, more than 1,000 people, "out of the most important ones of the country," delivered a statement to Ottoman commissioner Talaat Effendi. Expressing the country's rights to autonomy, the spokesmen of the public interests declared the determination to "speak with a loud voice and with head high."

Today we can see clearly that, as the flames of the revolution completely covered the area inhabited by Romanians, the national demands acquired--along with the social ones--a significance of the greatest importance. Voluminous testimony of the participants in the events in the hot summer of 1848 demonstrates this.

Communicating the beginning of the proceedings for composing a constitution similar to the one that the Wallachians were to draft and proclaim, P. Mavrogheni wrote, from Iasi, to C. Negri that "no diversion will be able to distract them from the accomplishment of the supreme goal, which is the union of the principalities."² In his turn, C. Negri wrote to N. Balcescu that "our desire is to unite with you at any price, and even with a doubtful future we will strive as much as we are able toward this end that will allow us to form a strong country." Vasile Alecsandri too described to his Wallachian colleague "Our most ardent desire--the union with Wallachia under a single government and under the same constitution."³ Along the same line of thinking, the committee in Cernauti stressed, on 18 July 1848, the need "to cooperate" with the brothers beyond the Milcov, "as brothers of the same blood and of the same fate." The cooperation, it is mentioned in the document, "the declaration of the Romanians in Banat and Transylvania to come to the aid of Moldavia and Wallachia when any enemy may attack them is proof of the spirit that now inspires the Romanians."⁴

That the ties were strong and that the declarations in favor of unity of action did not have merely a sentimental, abstract character is also shown to us by A. G. Golescu's plan, imparted to N. Balcescu on 7/19 July 1848, in conformity with which "the time has come for us to organize a secret and mighty brotherhood, which will extend over all parts of Romania."⁵ The appeals addressed to "the Moldavian brothers," put in PRUNCUL ROMAN, also threw into relief the awareness of the necessity of the common efforts for the triumph of the revolution.

On 25 July/6 August 1848, ALBINA ROMINEASCA noted the intention of the Moldavian emigrants to organize, together with the Transylvanians, a uprising whose result had to be, as in Wallachia, "the overthrow of the existing order and the union of the two principalities into a single state." I. Ghica's advice, from Constantinople, addressed to N. Balcescu, to make contact with the revolutionary committee in Cernauti, the mission of Iancu Alecsandri, going from Constantinople to Bucharest, and that of Sanders, an emissary of the Wallachian revolutionary government in Iasi and Cernauti, where he brought the text of the Islaz proclamation,⁶ strengthen the conviction that the

efforts to combine the revolutionary actions on the scale of the three Romanian principalities were energetic. Probably, the insurrectional plan initiated by Raducanu Roset, a plan found among the papers of Huber, the Austrian consul in Galati, is also situated along the line of these efforts.

The foreign political circumstances and the specific characteristics generated by centuries of separate life did not permit the simultaneous launching of the revolution in all the Romanian areas. Naturally, they, as well as some limits inherent in the revolutionary program, led to the performance of the actions in stages within each Romanian country. The responsible and decisionmaking factors of the movement tried to channel the people's energies in the direction of the revolution, using the means permitted by circumstances and adapting themselves to these circumstances.

In Moldavia, for instance, the concern for preventing an armed intervention, whose acuteness was increased by the nearness of the so-called "protecting" power, that is, the czarist empire, strengthened, at an early time still, the legal line of the opposition movement. The czarist government's note on 16/28 March 1848, which warned that the emperor would not permit "the anarchy to include the principalities," represented an admonition toward moderation. In addition, the concerns of the Moldavians and the Wallachians for stimulating the interest that constitutional Austria was showing in the market of the Romanian principalities and for using its adverseness toward czarist Russia, and the tragic choice of the Romanians in Transylvania for the Hapsburg monarchy, under the conditions in which the Hungarian revolutionary government did not recognize the national rights of the Romanians, explains in large part why the union with the country was not formulated clearly in the Blaj program. In equal measure, the revolutionaries in Wallachia were not able to voice, at Islaz, the whole national program so long as they tried to get the Porte to sanction their desires, over the opposition of the "protecting" power.

On the other hand, the development of the revolutionary actions, and the programs of struggle that were formulated, had characteristics generated by the internal conditions specific to each Romanian province.

In Moldavia, for instance, the bourgeoisie proper, composed of a strong stratum of merchants and artisans, without homogenization from an ethnic viewpoint and weakened by the contradictions generated by competition and unequal fiscal and legal treatment, was not able to represent--at least at that time--a force capable of intensifying, of radicalizing the opposition actions. In its great majority, the bourgeoisie in Moldavia was progressive without being revolutionary. By itself, the petty and middle nobility, from which the most active elements of the resistance to the regime were recruited, was not strong enough to engage separately in the struggle. The entire regulation period and, especially, the elections in 1847 strongly showed this. Finally, in judging the facts and in explaining the relatively easy success of the repressive action, we must, of course, also take into account the energy that M. Sturza, the ruler of Moldavia, displayed in defending the regulation "legality." Each of these factors has its importance in explaining the circumstances in which the revolution broke out and in understanding the

limits of the petition-proclamation, springing from the people's assembly on 27 March 1848, and the legalism that the majority of the Moldavian revolutionaries pursued with such obstinacy.

In the days that preceded the above-mentioned assembly there were many political meetings, with more limited or wider participation of all categories of boyars from the outlands or the capital. The atmosphere of internal tension, generated by the revolutionary situation existing in the country, which found expression in strong social unrest, especially among peasants, required the adoption of immediate measures. Naturally, during the debates that occurred, different positions arose, various solutions were proposed and the judgments regarding the evolution of the internal situation did not coincide. The problems that stood before Romanian society were too complex, the political circumstances too grave, the differences of interests too great and the experience in political struggle too limited to allow, at the start, the adoption of a unified attitude--regarding the reforms that were needed--by those who participated in the debates or even by the majority of them. It was necessary to find a solution of a nature to serve the immediate political interests as well as the Romanian revolutionary movement in prospect.

However, in the given historical context, the petition-proclamation, to the preparation of which, together with V. Alecsandri, M. Kogalniceanu had also contributed, was by no means the result of a provisional action. A well-conceived, well-thought-out document, a result of the tactical alliance between the different groups of the liberal and conservative nobility, it corresponded to the political situation of Moldavia at that time. As M. Kogalniceanu stated later, in the spring of 1848 all the categories of dissatisfied people who composed the opposition in Moldavia had reached a certain unity. Divided on the plane of social or political, individual or group interests, the opposition circles met and acted in unison on the platform of general, national interests. Referring to the inconsistency and the lack of energy of the boyar factions, a letter from Bucharest, on 30 August 1848, addressed to the Berlin newspaper VOSSISCHE ZEITUNG, pointed out that "nevertheless, in the desire to more quickly unify these two sister provinces, thus far so unhappy, they (the opposition) are all united."

The accord on the long-term national program, as well as on the minimal one, within the petition-proclamation did not exclude differences and divergences regarding the manner of dealing with the basic problems referring to the future organization of the state, just as it did not exclude differences on the manner of acting immediately. During the negotiations with the ruler the two positions stood out clearly: one that did not accept any concession, demanding "either all or nothing" and declaring in favor of the use of force, and another, stronger one, with more numerous supporters, accepting the negotiations and, only in the end, the organization of a demonstration of large proportions meant to compel the sanctioning of the program.

Despite the repression of its main exponents by ruler M. Sturza, the revolution--started in Moldavia--could not be kept from its natural, ascending course. It had the mission of expressing the degree of maturation attained by Romanian society in the 19th century, a century in which the development

of the production forces circumscribed the community of economic life of the Romanians around a true national market, speeding up the process of the crystallization of consciousness and of the formation of the Romanian nation.

After the occupation of Moldavia by czarist troops, a certain radicalization both of the actions with a social character and of those with a national character and an intensification of the direct participation of the masses of people in the development of events were produced as a response to the interference of the reactionary forces from outside. The documents indicate "the strong satisfaction" with which the Moldavians greeted the revolution in Wallachia, the fact that they "felt and knew what can be good for them." A letter from Iasi addressed to the newspaper LE NATIONAL stated that the peasants in the mountain region of Moldavia, armed with pitchforks and axes, began to "shed their blood to defend the constitution of their brothers."¹⁰ Another letter, from Bucharest, addressed on 29 July to the newspaper VOSSISCHE ZEITUNG confirmed this news, stating that "the Moldavian brothers...are coming in groups from Tecuci, Birlad and, farther away to support and demand our constitution and the union with us."¹¹

From the things written thus far, it is seen that the revolutionary program known under the name of "The Desires of the National Party in Moldavia," drafted by M. Kogalniceanu on the instructions of the revolutionary committee in Cernauti, represented the result of the collective effort of the Moldavian revolutionaries' two committees--in Iasi and Cernauti--and of their collaboration with the Wallachians. Declaring in favor of union, regarded as "the keystone without which the whole national edifice would collapse," and affirming the full right to autonomy, the document--the highest expression of the programmatic desires of the revolution--formulated, openly and clearly, all those demands that, for reasons of a tactical nature, had not been able to be included either in the Iasi petition or in the Islaz program, official documents of the Romanian revolution.

The Romanian revolution of 1848 constituted a test of maturity, of affirmation of the nation, of the national consciousness. In this regard, Doxachi Hurmuzaki said, in a letter to G. Baritiu on 1 May 1850: "Besides all the suffering and the bleeding wounds, for Romania (the revolution) produced this benefit that the Romanian men who feel deeply and are ready to sacrifice themselves for their nation,...compelled by an irresistible force, know, love and help one another, joining and uniting themselves for the good of the homeland.... Even if the latest movement of the Romanians had had no other benefit, I would still speak highly of the closeness of spirits, the union of hearts, the brotherhood of characters,...the solidarity of fate, the gladness and the sympathy of one for all and of all for one, which sprang from that movement and by means of which the separated body of our nation was undoubtedly brought together and united. What the past united, the present will not separate and, I believe, not even the future will be able to."¹²

The entire development of the events in the 1848-1849 period demonstrates the necessity of understanding the Romanian revolution as an expression of the affirmation of the interests and aspirations of the same nation. The unfavorable political circumstances in the middle of the last century were able

to hinder only temporarily the fulfillment of the Romanian people's aspirations toward social and national liberty, toward unity and independent development by means of progress. They found their fulfillment in the next historical period, by means of the decisive struggle of the wide masses of people and of the entire Romanian nation.

FOOTNOTES

1. I. Ghica, "Amintiri din Pribezia Dupa 1848" [Memories of Exile After 1848], Bucharest, 1889, p 121.
2. T. Balan, "Activitatea Revolutionarilor Moldoveni in Bucovina in 1848" [The Activity of the Moldavian Revolutionaries in Bucovina in 1848], Sibiu, 1944, p 98.
3. St. Metes, "Din Relatiile si Corespondenta Poetului Gh. Sion cu Contemporanii sai" [From the Relations and Correspondence of Poet Gh. Sion With his Contemporaries], Cluj, 1939, p 1.
4. T. Balan, op. cit., pp 81-83.
5. "Anul 1848 in Principatele Romane" [The Year 1848 in the Romanian Principalities], Vol II, p 616.
6. Ibidem, p 193.
7. St. Pascu, "Contributions to the Knowledge of the Revolutionary Movement of 1848 in Moldavia," STUDIA UNIVERSITATIS BABES-BOLYAI, Vol III, No 8, Sec IV, Facs 2, Historia, Cluj, 1958.
8. Al. Zub, "M. Kogalniceanu and Gr. Al. Ghica. Notes on the Margin of an Unpublished Manuscript," REVISTA ARHIVELOR, No 4, Yr L, Vol XXXV, Bucharest, 1974, p 614.
9. Teodor Pavel, "The Revolution of 1848 in the Romanian Countries in the Correspondence to the Berlin Newspaper VOSSISCHE ZEITUNG," REVISTA DE ISTORIE, No 3, Vol 27, 1974, p 436.
10. "Anul 1848 in Principatele Romane," Vol IV, p 365.
11. Teodor Pavel, op. cit., p 436.
12. N. Banescu, "Corespondenta Familiei Hurmuzaki cu George Barit" [The Correspondence of the Hurmuzaki Family With George Barit], Valenii de Munte, 1911, pp 63-66.

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OPERATING PROCEDURE OF THE FEDERAL CHAMBER OF THE SFRY ASSEMBLY

Belgrade SLUZBENI LIST SFRJ in Serbo-Croatian No 22, 28 Apr 78 pp 820-846

[Final version of the operating procedure of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly approved by the Legislative-Legal Commission of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly in its 60th meeting on 19 April 1978]

[Text] I. Introductory Provisions

Article 1

This operating procedure sets forth the rules of procedure and organization of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly (hereafter referred to as "the Chamber").

The operating procedure of the Chamber contains provisions concerning the following:

- a. the rights and duties of delegates to the Chamber;
- b. the Chamber's jurisdiction;
- c. the Chamber's organization;
- d. operating procedure for meetings of the Chamber;
- e. procedural modes in the Chamber;
- f. programming the business of the Chamber and
- g. staff service of the Chamber.

Article 2

A manner of operation of the Chamber or committee of the Chamber not regulated by this operating procedure nor by the Operating Procedure of the SFRY Assembly shall be regulated by the Chamber or by its committee in a resolve.

II. Rights and Duties of Delegates to the Chamber

Article 3

The delegate to the Chamber (hereafter referred to as "the delegate") shall have the rights and duties set forth in the SFRY Constitution, law, this operating procedure and the Operating Procedure of the SFRY Assembly.

The delegate shall acquire those rights and duties by certification of his election.

Article 4

The delegate shall have the right and duty to attend the session of the Chamber and of the committee of the Chamber of which he is a member and participate in their proceedings.

The delegate shall have the right to attend a meeting of a committee of which he is not a member and to participate in its proceedings, but shall not have a vote.

Article 5

A delegate who is prevented from attending a session of the Chamber or one of its committees of which he is a member must notify in good time the president of the Chamber or the chairman of the committee of the Chamber.

Article 6

Within the Chamber's jurisdiction the delegate shall have the following rights:

- i. to be regularly informed on all matters of domestic and foreign policy so that he may perform the functions of a delegate to the Chamber and his functions in the delegation which delegated him;
- ii. to present proposals and opinions of the delegation which delegated him and to propose that the Chamber take positions concerning those proposals and opinions;
- iii. to participate in preparing the programs of the Chamber and of committees of the Chamber and to propose inclusion of particular questions in those programs;
- iv. to submit bills and proposals of other regulations and general acts and amendments to proposals of such acts;
- v. to propose consideration of the question of the situation in particular domains of the life of society;

vi. to propose consideration of matters pertaining to the conduct of policy and the enforcement of laws, other regulations and general acts of the SFRY Assembly and to guidance and coordination of the work of federal administrative agencies for which the Federal Executive Council is responsible, as well as other matters pertaining to the exercise of policy control over the work of the Federal Executive Council;

vii. to propose consideration of questions concerning the conduct of policy and the enforcement of laws, other regulations and general acts of the SFRY Assembly within the jurisdiction of a federal administrative agency or federal organization as well as other questions pertaining to the exercise of policy control over the work of a federal administrative agency or federal organization;

viii. to propose consideration of questions of public oversight and to propose measures for achievement of public oversight;

ix. to propose the conduct of surveys concerning questions within the jurisdiction of the Chamber.

Article 7

The delegate shall have the right, together with nine delegates to the Chamber, to propose the election and appointment of officials elected and appointed by the Chamber on its own or equally with the Chamber of Republics and Provinces.

Article 8

A group of at least 10 delegates to the Chamber may submit an interpellation for consideration of certain policy matters related to the work of the Federal Executive Council.

A group of at least 10 delegates to the Chamber may propose that a question of confidence in the Federal Executive Council be put.

A group of at least 10 delegates to the Chamber may submit a proposal for dismissal of officials or raise the question of ascertaining the political responsibility of officials elected or appointed by the Chamber on its own or equally with the Chamber of Republics and Provinces.

Article 9

In taking positions on matters being decided in the Chamber the delegate shall act in conformity with the guidelines of self-managed organizations and communities and sociopolitical organizations and the basic positions of their delegations in the republic or autonomous province, and also in conformity with the common and general public interests and needs, but he shall be independent in making his commitments and casting his votes.

On his own or jointly with other delegates to the Chamber from the republic or the autonomous province the delegate must report on the proceedings of the Chamber and on his own work to the basic self-managed organizations and communities and sociopolitical organizations or their delegations in the republic or autonomous province, and he shall be accountable to them for his work.

Article 10

The delegate may propose to the Chamber that it:

- i. propose to the Chamber of Republics and Provinces the enactment of laws, other regulations and general acts or the consideration of questions within that chamber's jurisdiction;
- ii. consider a bill or proposed regulation or general act or other matter within the jurisdiction of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces and that on the basis of debate it rendered to the Chamber of Republics and Provinces an opinion concerning that bill or other proposal.

Article 11

Within the limits of the Chamber's jurisdiction the delegate shall have the right to put questions to the Federal Executive Council and to officials heading federal administrative agencies and federal organizations pertaining to their work or to matters within their jurisdiction.

Within the limits of the Chamber's jurisdiction the delegate shall also have the right to put questions to an official heading an organization which on the basis of law exercises public authority in matters of interest to the Federation.

Article 12

The delegate shall have the right to request information from an official heading a federal administrative agency or federal organization concerning matters which are on the agenda of a session or are being prepared for a session of the Chamber or some committee of the Chamber of which he is a member and also information on other matters needed by the delegate to perform his function and pertaining to matters within the jurisdiction of the agency or organization that official heads.

Article 13

Within the limits of the Chamber's jurisdiction the delegate shall have the right to seek from organizations of associated labor and other self-managed organizations and communities, public organizations, associations of citizens and other organizations which on the basis of law exercise public authority in matters of interest to the Federation a report on the handling of business within the confines of public authority.

The organization referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article shall submit the report which has been sought, and, if the Chamber so requires, shall present its position on the matter to which the report pertains through its representative.

Article 14

The delegate shall have the right to seek clarifications and information from the president of the Chamber, the vice president of the Chamber and the chairman of a committee of the Chamber--on matters pertaining to their work in the Chamber and to the work of the bodies which they preside over.

The delegate shall also have the right to seek clarifications and information from the secretary of the Chamber concerning matters pertaining to the work of the secretary and the work of the Chamber's staff service.

Article 15

So as to provide conditions for exercise of the rights and discharge of the duties of the delegates the staff service of the Chamber and the staff services of the SFRY Assembly shall offer technical aid to the delegates at their request in preparation of proposals which they are submitting to the bodies of the Chamber and in performance of other tasks entrusted to them by any of the bodies of the Chamber, shall furnish them the additional documentation needed in their work, shall furnish them technical explanations so as to familiarize them with the problems they are encountering in their work, and shall see to providing the technical and other conditions for their work. The delegates shall exercise these rights of theirs in conformity with the provisions of regulations concerning the organization and operation of the staff services of the SFRY Assembly.

Article 16

A majority of the total number of delegates in the Chamber from one republic or autonomous province shall have the right to demand that special procedure be conducted in consideration and deliberation of a law, other regulation or general act or a matter of general interest to the republic or autonomous province and to the equality of the nationalities and ethnic minorities.

Article 17

The delegate shall have the right to submit his resignation and to support it with arguments.

Article 18

A delegate to the Chamber of Republics and Provinces shall have the right to attend sessions of the Chamber and its committees, and with permission

of the Chamber or committees of the Chamber he may also participate in the proceedings.

III. The Chamber's Jurisdiction

Article 19

The Chamber shall perform the following on its own:

- 1) decide to amend the SFRY Constitution;
- 2) set forth the bases of domestic policy and the foreign policy of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia;
- 3) enact federal laws, except federal laws enacted by the Chamber of Republics and Provinces; render an authentic interpretation of the federal laws which it enacts;
- 4) set forth the policy governing enforcement of federal laws and other regulations and general acts which it enacts and the obligations of federal agencies related to enforcement of those regulations and acts;
- 5) adopt the federal budget and the final statement of the federal budget;
- 6) decide on changes of the borders of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia;
- 7) decide on war and peace;
- 8) ratify international treaties concerning political and military cooperation and international treaties requiring enactment of new laws or amendment of existing laws which it enacts;
- 9) set forth the bases of the organization of federal agencies and their jurisdiction;
- 10) within the limits of its jurisdiction consider reports of the Federal Executive Council and federal administrative agencies, exercise policy control over the work of those agencies and issue its own guidelines to guide their work;
- 11) consider the opinions and proposals of the Yugoslav Constitutional Court concerning action to protect constitutionality and legality before that court;
- 12) consider the reports of the Federal Court and the federal public prosecutor concerning the enforcement of federal laws, concerning general problems of justice and concerning the work of the Federal Court and the federal public prosecutor;

13) consider reports, opinions and proposals of the federal public defender of self-management law;

14) grant amnesty for crimes set forth in federal law;

15) certify elections and rule on questions of immunity of delegates to the Chamber;

16) adopt an operating procedure to govern its proceedings.

Within its jurisdiction the Chamber shall also perform the following:

1) render a decision in a dispute between a federal administrative agency and an administrative agency of a republic or province with respect to discharge of the obligations of the administrative agency in the republic or province to enforce a federal law, other regulation or general act if that dispute arose concerning a federal law, other regulation or general act whose enactment falls within the Chamber's jurisdiction;

2) exercise public oversight;

3) elect the president and vice president of the Chamber, establish the committees of the Chamber and elect the chairmen and members of those committees;

4) appoint and dismiss the secretary of the Chamber;

5) adopt the Chamber's calendars and programs.

The Chamber shall also perform other functions within the jurisdiction of the SFRY Assembly which do not lie in the jurisdiction of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces or which it does not perform on an equal footing with that chamber.

Article 20

The Chamber and the Chamber of Republics and Provinces shall perform the following on an equal footing:

1) elect and dismiss the president and vice president or vice presidents of the SFRY Assembly;

2) elect and dismiss the chairman and members of the Federal Executive Council; appoint and dismiss federal secretaries and other officials and members of collegial bodies in federal agencies specified by the SFRY Constitution and by federal law;

3) elect and dismiss the president and associate judges of the Yugoslav Constitutional Court and the Federal Court; appoint and dismiss the federal

public defender of self-management law; appoint and dismiss the federal public prosecutor and the federal solicitor general;

- 4) elect and dismiss members of the Council of the Federation;
- 5) ratify international treaties requiring enactment of new or amendment of existing republic and provincial laws;
- 6) adopt decisions to extend the mandate of delegates to the SFRY Assembly;
- 7) adopt an operating procedure concerning joint proceedings of the chambers of the SFRY Assembly and concerning their joint committees as well as a decision concerning the organization and operation of the staff services of the SFRY Assembly.

On an equal footing with the Chamber of Republics and Provinces the Chamber shall also elect and dismiss the chairmen and members of joint committees of the chambers of the SFRY Assembly, appoint and dismiss the secretary general and deputy secretary general of the SFRY Assembly and other officials specified by federal law or other general act of the SFRY Assembly.

Article 21

On matters within its jurisdiction the Chamber shall enact federal laws and render an authentic interpretation of those laws and shall enact the federal budget, the final statement of the federal budget, decisions, declarations, resolutions and recommendations.

Within the limits of its jurisdiction the Chamber shall adopt resolves and decide on conclusion of social compacts or agreements and shall adopt decisions concerning their acceptance.

IV. The Chamber's Organization

1. Certification and Termination of the Term of Office of Delegates

Article 22

The election of newly elected delegates shall be certified by the Chamber in the first session of the new convocation.

Certification shall be done in response to the proposal of the Credentials Commission elected by the Chamber.

Article 23

The Credentials Commission shall consist of a chairman and seven members elected from among the delegates.

Article 24

The Credentials Commission shall examine the report and other election documents of the Commission for Election and Recall of Delegates to the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly and complaints which might be received concerning election of certain delegates, shall examine the propriety of elections and shall present its report to the Chamber concerning the situation it establishes.

The report of the Credentials Commission shall be made available to all delegates before commencement of the session in which the elections of the delegates are verified.

Article 25

The Chamber shall consider the report of the Credentials Commission as a whole.

The report shall be voted on as a whole if the Commission has not contested the election of a single delegate. If the Commission contests some election, a vote shall first be taken on all uncontested elections, and then on each disputed election individually.

Article 26

The Chamber shall certify the elections of delegates which have not been contested.

In the session the Chamber may contest the certification of a particular election and resolve to conduct the necessary inquiry into the validity of the election.

A final decision must be made on certification of a contested election within 2 months.

A delegate whose election is contested has the right to attend sessions of the Chamber and to participate in its proceedings without the right to vote.

Article 27

The Chamber shall certify the election of delegates elected in delayed elections or by-elections on the proposal of the Mandate and Immunity Commission of the Chamber in conformity with the provisions of this operating procedure concerning certification of the election of delegates.

Article 28

A delegate's term of office shall terminate in the cases set forth in the SFRY Constitution and in federal law.

Article 29

If a delegate has submitted his resignation, the president of the Chamber shall announce the delegate's resignation to the Chamber, which shall accept the resignation.

The delegate's term of office shall terminate on the date of acceptance of the resignation.

Article 30

In any case other than a resignation which involves termination of a delegate's term of office, the Mandate and Immunity Commission shall inform the Chamber, and the Chamber shall acknowledge that the delegate's term of office has terminated and shall fix the day on which his term of office shall terminate.

Article 31

A delegate who has assumed a position or taken employment which under the SFRY Constitution and federal law is incompatible with the function of a delegate must so inform the president of the Chamber. The president of the Chamber shall inform the Chamber, which shall declare officially that the delegate's term of office has terminated.

If in the case referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article the delegate does not inform the president of the Chamber, this shall be done by the Mandate and Immunity Commission of the Chamber.

2. The President, Vice President and Secretary of the Chamber

Article 32

The Chamber shall have a president and vice president of the Chamber.

The president of the Chamber shall represent the Chamber.

The vice president of the Chamber shall replace the president of the Chamber should he be absent or incapacitated and shall perform certain of the tasks enumerated in Article 33 of this operating procedure by agreement with the president of the Chamber.

Article 33

The president of the Chamber shall perform the following functions:

a. call sessions of the Chamber, propose the agenda of sessions and preside over them;

- b. propose consideration of questions in the jurisdiction of the Chamber in the sessions of the Chamber and of its committees;
- c. see to execution of the resolves of the Chamber and so inform the Chamber;
- d. see to implementation of the principle of public scrutiny of the proceedings of the Chamber and of its committees;
- e. see to achievement of the equality of the spoken and written languages of the nationalities and ethnic minorities of Yugoslavia in the proceedings of the Chamber and of its committees;
- f. issue instructions to the secretary of the Chamber concerning performance of tasks and jobs to meet the needs of the Chamber;
- g. see to coordination of the work of the joint committees of the chambers of the SFRY Assembly with the work of the Chamber concerning matters of interest to the proceedings of the Chamber;
- h. agree with the president of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces on the manner and schedule for consideration of questions which the Chamber decides on an equal footing with that chamber and on other matters of common interest to the two chambers;
- i. see to the Chamber's cooperation with the chambers of the assemblies of the republics and the assemblies of the autonomous provinces;
- j. see to cooperation of the Chamber with sociopolitical and public organizations and other self-managed organizations, associations and communities at the federal level;
- k. see to the enforcement of this operating procedure;
- l. and also perform other tasks as set forth by this operating procedure and the Operating Procedure of the SFRY Assembly and tasks assigned him by the Chamber.

Article 34

The president of the Chamber shall refer particular matters within the jurisdiction of the Chamber and joint committees of the chambers of the SFRY Assembly for consideration.

Article 35

The president of the Chamber, together with the president of the SFRY Assembly, shall sign acts of the SFRY Assembly enacted by the Chamber, except for laws.

The president of the Chamber shall sign resolves adopted by the Chamber.

The president of the Chamber shall sign, together with the president of the SFRY Assembly and the president of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces, acts of the SFRY Assembly which the Chamber adopts on an equal footing with the Chamber of Republics and Provinces, except for laws.

Article 36

The president and vice president of the Chamber shall be elected from among the delegates for a 4-year term.

The term of office of the president and vice president of the Chamber shall terminate earlier if the term of office to which they have been elected delegates expires.

Article 37

The Chamber shall have a secretary.

The secretary of the Chamber shall aid the president of the Chamber in preparing the meetings of the Chamber, shall supervise the work of the staff service of the Chamber, shall organize the performance of technical and other tasks to meet the needs of the Chamber, its committees and delegates, and shall perform other duties assigned him by the Chamber or by the president of the Chamber.

Article 38

The secretary of the Chamber shall be nominated by the Commission of the SFRY Assembly for Elections and Appointments and shall be appointed and dismissed by the Chamber.

The secretary of the Chamber shall be accountable to the Chamber for his work and the work of the staff service of the Chamber and to the president of the Chamber for duties which the latter has assigned him.

3. Committees of the Chamber*

a) General Provisions

Article 39

Committees, commissions and other derivative groups shall be established to prepare and propose laws, other regulations and general acts, to examine

* The reader is alerted to the use of "committee" in two senses in this section: 1) the general sense of a derivative body of a parliament and 2) the restricted sense of the principal type of derivative body of the Federal Chamber--translator's note.

proposals of the same, to follow the conduct of policy and enforcement of laws, other regulations and general acts which the Chamber enacts, to study and examine other matters in the Chamber's jurisdiction, and to perform specified tasks of interest to the work of the Chamber.

The committee shall be established for particular domains of the life of society within the Chamber's jurisdiction.

The commission shall be established to perform specified tasks of interest to the work of the Chamber as a whole or to the work of its derivative bodies.

The Chamber may also establish other derivative bodies as necessary (ad hoc committees).

Article 40

The Chamber's committees shall be established by this operating procedure, but they may also be established by specific decision of the Chamber.

The operating procedure or the decision to establish a committee of the Chamber shall state its jurisdiction, membership and powers.

The committees of the Chamber may adopt an operating procedure to govern their own work.

Article 41

Every committee of the Chamber shall have a chairman and a specified number of members.

The chairman and members of committees shall be elected from among delegates to the Chamber.

The committee of the Chamber shall elect from among its own delegate-members a deputy chairman who shall replace the chairman of the committee of the Chamber should he be absent or incapacitated.

Persons in public life, scholars and specialists may also be elected members of certain commissions and ad hoc committees of the Chamber provided their number does not exceed the number of delegates elected to the particular commission or ad hoc committee.

Article 42

In the election of members of committees of the Chamber the representation of delegates from each republic and from each autonomous province shall be taken into account.

The chairman and members of committees of the Chamber shall be elected for a term of 4 years.

The term of office of the chairman and members of a committee of the Chamber shall terminate if their term of office as delegates expires prior to that time.

Article 43

The chairman of a committee of the Chamber shall organize the work of that committee.

The chairman of the committee of the Chamber shall take the initiative for consideration of individual matters within the committee's jurisdiction, shall call meetings, shall propose the agenda of meetings, shall preside over meetings, shall see that the committee's members are informed on matters within the jurisdiction of the committee, shall cooperate with chairmen of the committees of the Chamber, joint committees of the chambers of the SFRY Assembly, the president of the Chamber and officials heading federal administrative agencies and federal organizations, shall see to implementation of the resolves of the committee and shall perform other tasks defined by this operating procedure or by the decision to establish the committee.

Article 44

The committee of the Chamber shall conduct its business in a meeting.

The meetings of the committee of the Chamber shall be called by the chairman of the committee on his own initiative or on the basis of a resolve of the committee of the Chamber, proposing at the same time items which are to be placed on the agenda of the meeting of the Chamber's committee.

The chairman of the Chamber's committee must also call a meeting when this is requested by the president of the Chamber or proposed by a third of the members of the Chamber's committee.

If the chairman of the Chamber's committee does not call a meeting of the committee when required to do so, the meeting shall be called by the president of the Chamber.

Article 45

A meeting of a committee of the Chamber may be held if it is attended by more than half of its members.

Article 46

The committees of the Chamber have the right to demand that their meetings be attended by a representative and spokesman of the Federal Executive Council or other proponent of a law, other regulation, general act or material submitted to the Chamber.

The committees of the Chamber have the right to demand that their meetings be attended by a representative of a federal administrative agency or federal organization when matters in the jurisdiction of that agency or organization are being considered in the meeting.

Representatives of bodies at the federal level, sociopolitical organizations, public organizations and other self-managed organizations, associations and communities at the federal level, representatives of relevant committees of the chambers of the assemblies of the republics and the assemblies of the autonomous provinces, and persons in public life, scholars and specialists may also be invited to a meeting of a committee of the Chamber to present their opinions and proposals.

Article 47

The agenda of the meeting of the committee of the Chamber shall be proposed by the chairman of the committee.

The chairman is required to include in the proposed agenda all matters proposed by the Chamber, the president of the Chamber, a member of the committee or another committee of the Chamber or joint committee of the chambers of the SFRY Assembly.

The chairman of the committee of the Chamber shall deliver the proposed agenda to the members of the committee, which as a rule shall be done 10 days before the date when the meeting of the committee is to be held.

In urgent cases the chairman of the Chamber and chairman and any member of the committee of the Chamber may also propose that a particular matter be placed on the agenda of the meeting during the meeting of the committee itself.

The agenda of the meeting of the Chamber's committee shall be approved by the committee at the outset of the meeting.

Article 48

The committee of the Chamber shall take up matters within its jurisdiction.

The committee of the Chamber shall also take up matters within the jurisdiction of another committee of the Chamber if it is a matter in which it has an interest or if the matter also has a bearing on the jurisdiction of that committee.

Article 49

At the end of debate of a particular matter the committee of the Chamber shall submit a report to the Chamber.

The report of the committee of the Chamber shall contain the opinions expressed on the matter considered and a position on the matter considered if the committee adopted a position.

A member of a committee of the Chamber may express his opinion separately from the position that has been taken, and at his request his opinion shall be entered in the report of the committee.

A majority of the votes of the members of the committee present is required to adopt a position of a committee of the Chamber.

The report of a committee of the Chamber shall be prepared by the secretary of the committee unless the committee resolves otherwise.

The chairman of the committee of the Chamber shall be responsible for the authenticity of the report.

Article 50

When submitting a report to the Chamber the committee of the Chamber shall designate a reporter from among its members.

The reporter of the committee of the Chamber shall present arguments to support the opinions or positions of the committee on the basis of the committee's resolve or at the request of the Chamber.

If during debate in the Chamber a question arises on which the committee of the Chamber has not taken a position, the reporter may move that the Chamber postpone debate of the matter until the committee considers it. Debate of that matter shall also be postponed if the Chamber calls upon the committee to take a position concerning it.

Article 51

A committee of the Chamber may establish a subcommittee to study a particular matter, for consultation, or to prepare proposals and reports of the committee of the Chamber.

Upon completion of its assigned task the subcommittee shall submit to the committee of the Chamber a report along with its recommendations.

In addition to members of the committee of the Chamber, representatives of federal administrative agencies and federal organizations and other interested bodies and organizations at the federal level, as well as persons in

public life, scholars and specialists may also be members of the subcommittee.

The committee of the Chamber may also assign particular members of the committee the task of conducting the necessary consultations and of gathering opinions of interested bodies and organizations concerning a particular matter under consideration by the committee.

Article 52

The committees of the Chamber shall collaborate with one another.

A committee of the Chamber may hold a joint meeting with another committee of the Chamber, with committees of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces, and with corresponding committees of the chambers of the assemblies of the republics and the assemblies of the autonomous provinces.

The committees of the Chamber may establish joint subcommittees, entrusting to them the performance of a particular task within their jurisdiction.

Article 53

The committees of the Chamber may request of a federal administrative agency or federal organization information and clarifications related to matters which are on the agenda of a meeting of the committee and which pertain to the jurisdiction of the federal administrative agency or federal organization.

Article 54

The committees of the Chamber may conduct inquiries and demand from government agencies and self-managed organizations and communities necessary information, data and documents concerning matters which the Chamber is considering or concerning other matters necessary to performance of their tasks when the Chamber specifically orders this in its resolve or when this is provided for in the Chamber's program.

The committees of the Chamber may not perform investigatory and other judicial functions.

An inquiry shall be conducted by the committee of the Chamber whose jurisdiction includes the matter on which the inquiry is being conducted unless a resolve of the Chamber or a program of the Chamber specifies that the inquiry shall be conducted by a specific committee which the Chamber establishes.

After the inquiry has been conducted, the committee shall submit a report to the Chamber.

Article 55

Minutes shall be kept of proceedings in the meeting of the committee of the Chamber. The secretary of the committee shall see to the keeping of the minutes.

A transcript shall be kept in the meeting of the committee of the Chamber unless the committee decides otherwise.

Before adoption by the committee of the Chamber the minutes may be used only by permission of the chairman of the committee.

b) Committees of the Chamber

Article 56

The Chamber shall have the following committees:

- 1) Committee for Socioeconomic Relations;
- 2) Committee for Sociopolitical Relations;
- 3) Committee for Internal Affairs;
- 4) Committee for Foreign Policy;
- 5) Committee for National Defense;
- 6) Committee for the Federal Budget;
- 7) Committee for the Administration of Justice;
- 8) Committee for Labor, Health and Social Welfare Policy;
- 9) Committee for Affairs of War Veterans and Disabled Veterans.

Article 57

The jurisdiction of the Committee for Socioeconomic Relations shall encompass the following:

- i. matters in the domain of socioeconomic relations in the system of socialist self-management;
- ii. basic rights of workers in associated labor assuring them the position accorded them in self-management and socioeconomic relations by the SFRY Constitution and the basic rights and obligations of organizations of associated labor, self-managed special-interest communities, other self-managed organizations and communities and sociopolitical communities with

respect to socially owned property; the bases of the legal position and business operation of organizations of associated labor and the trade association in Yugoslavia as a unified economic region;

iii. the bases of relations involving obligations (general obligations) and of contractual relations and other relations involving obligations in the domain of trade in goods and services; the bases of ownership relations in property law; the basic relations ensuring the unity of the Yugoslav market; the basic relations in property law and other material legal relations in the domains of maritime shipping, inland shipping and air transportation; the bases of regimes governing waters of importance to two or more republics or autonomous provinces; copyrights and patents; the bases of the system of social planning;

iv. the bases of the credit and banking system; bills of exchange and checks; payments transactions in Yugoslavia; the bases of the system of property and personal insurance; the status and basic operating principles of the Social Accounting Service;

v. the system of units of measurement; protection of inventions, models and designs, and standards, technical specifications and quality requirements of products and services;

vi. the gathering, recording and processing of statistical and other data concerning the situation within the particular domains of the life of society within the committee's jurisdiction, concerning the condition and movement of the population, concerning economic and other phenomena, and also other data of importance to the entire country;

vii. other matters within these fields which lie in the Chamber's jurisdiction.

Article 58

The jurisdiction of the Committee for Sociopolitical Relations shall encompass matters in the following domains:

i. the uniform bases of the political system;

ii. the freedoms, rights and duties of men and of citizens;

iii. resolution of conflicts between a republic or provincial law and the laws of other republics or autonomous provinces (conflict of laws) and conflicts of jurisdiction between republic or provincial agencies from different republics, and resolution of conflicts between laws and the regulations of other countries;

iv. the status and powers of organizations exercising public authorities on the basis of federal laws and international treaties; the organization,

jurisdiction and manner of operation of federal bodies and agencies and material and other relations of federal bodies and agencies; elections to federal bodies and agencies; rights and duties of federal bodies and agencies with respect to public property which they use; status, rights and duties of the public defender of self-management law; status, organization and manner of operation of institutions and schools which the Federation founds to perform tasks of importance to performance of the functions of the Federation and relations of federal bodies and agencies toward those institutions and schools; rights, duties and responsibilities of workers arising out of employment and based on employment in federal bodies and agencies and institutions and schools established by the Federation; holidays and decorations of the SFRY; the national anthem of the SFRY; the use of the seal and emblem and flag of the SFRY;

v. other matters in those domains which lie in the jurisdiction of the Chamber.

Article 59

The jurisdiction of the Committee for Internal Affairs shall encompass matters within the following domains:

- i. the bases of the system for protection of the order established by the SFRY Constitution (state security);
- ii. the activity of the state security service which is indispensable to achievement of the responsibility of federal bodies and agencies set forth by the SFRY Constitution and to coordination of the work of agencies handling state security affairs; the position, organization and manner of operation of institutions and schools which the Federation founds to perform its functions in the domain of state security;
- iii. citizenship in the SFRY; basic data for vital statistics and identity cards; regime governing the crossing of the national border;
- iv. position, sojourn and protection of foreign nationals in Yugoslavia; importation, distribution and dissemination of the foreign press and other news media and means of communication; status of foreign news and information institutions and representatives of foreign news media;
- v. the regime governing coastal waters of importance to the international relations of the SFRY, to the country's defense and security, and also to the manner of exercising the right which Yugoslavia has in the epicontinental zone and on the high seas; control of passenger traffic over the national border; sale and transport of flammable liquids and gases when this has importance to the entire country; air traffic safety and the bases of safety in other branches of transportation; navigation routes on waters where the international rules or bilateral rules of navigation apply;

vi. the system of communications which have a bearing on the country's security and the technological unity of the communications system; international communications and radio communications;

vii. restrictions or bans on use of the press and other information media directed against the bases of the socialist democratic system established by the SFRY Constitution or which threaten the country's independence, peace or international cooperation on an equal footing;

viii. cartographic data important to the country's defense and security and to the general use of cartographic publications;

ix. other matters in these domains which lie in the jurisdiction of the Chamber.

Article 60

The jurisdiction of the Committee for Foreign Policy shall encompass the following:

i. matters in the domain of the foreign policy of the SFRY and maintenance of political and other relations with other states and international organizations;

ii. ratification of international treaties concerning political and military cooperation and international treaties requiring adoption of new or amendment of existing laws within the jurisdiction of the Chamber and international treaties which require adoption of new or amendment of existing republic and provincial laws within the equal jurisdiction of the chambers of the SFRY Assembly; regulation of procedure for conclusion and implementation of international treaties which require enactment of new or amendment of existing republic or provincial laws;

iii. the legal status in Yugoslavia of representatives of foreign states and foreign international organizations;

iv. protection of citizens of the SFRY and of their interests and of the interests of domestic legal persons abroad;

v. relations and forms of cooperation between federal bodies and agencies and international organizations and institutions;

vi. organization and activities of the foreign affairs services of the Federation;

vii. other matters within these domains which are in the jurisdiction of the Chamber.

Article 61

The jurisdiction of the Committee for National Defense shall encompass the following:

- i. matters in the domain of the bases of the system of national defense;
- ii. basic rights and duties of working people and citizens, organizations of associated labor and other self-managed organizations and communities, sociopolitical and other public organizations in the domain of national defense; basic rights and duties of sociopolitical communities in achieving the system of national defense; military obligation of citizens and protection of the members of the families of persons doing compulsory military service;
- iii. special rights and obligations of organizations of associated labor and other self-managed organizations and communities with respect to priority production and rendering of services for the needs of national defense and the production of arms and military equipment; bases of preparations of the economy and public services for operation in wartime; adaptation of spatial and urban plans and of capital investment projects to the needs of national defense; proclamation of mobilization;
- iv. regulation of the direction and command of the armed forces of the SFRY in exercise of the supreme command of the armed forces; regulation and organization of the Yugoslav People's Army and regulation of its direction and command; management and disposition of public property used in the Yugoslav People's Army and for its needs;
- v. status and other matters pertaining to civilian employees of the Yugoslav People's Army and military personnel; special rights and duties of military personnel with respect to service in the armed forces; social security and protection of military personnel and military insureds and their families;
- vi. military education and scientific research to meet the needs of the armed forces;
- vii. other matters in these domains which are in the jurisdiction of the Chamber.

Article 62

The jurisdiction of the Committee for the Federal Budget shall encompass matters in the following domains:

- i. the federal budget and the final statement of the federal budget;

ii. annual programs of federal bodies and agencies financed from the federal budget and their fulfillment;

iii. other matters in these domains which are in the jurisdiction of the Chamber.

Article 63

The jurisdiction of the Committee for Administration of Justice shall encompass matters in the following domains:

i. organization, jurisdiction and work of the Federal Court and the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office and the Federal Solicitor General's Office;

ii. the military courts and military prosecutor's offices;

iii. general conditions and principles governing pronouncement of penalties for crimes and economic violations, the system of penalties, conditions for serving penalties and rehabilitation and general regulations governing enforcement of juvenile measures and punishment of minors (the general section of the criminal code or the law on economic violations); crimes against the bases of the socialist self-managed social system of Yugoslavia and the country's security, human decency and international law, against the reputation of the SFRY, its bodies and agencies and representatives, against the reputation of a foreign state and organization and against the reputation of their heads or representatives, against the official duties of official personnel of federal agencies, against the armed forces, and crimes and economic violations which violate the unity of the Yugoslav market or violate federal regulations;

iv. procedure concerning misdemeanors conducted by federal bodies and agencies; general administrative procedure; criminal procedure and other judicial proceedings, except for special proceedings in domains in which social relations are regulated by the republics or autonomous provinces;

v. amnesty and pardons for federal crimes;

vi. other matters within these domains which lie in the jurisdiction of the Chamber.

Article 64

The jurisdiction of the Committee for Labor, Health and Social Welfare Policy shall encompass matters within the following domains:

i. the basic rights of the working people pursuant to ensurance of their social security and solidarity;

ii. the conditions under which citizens may go abroad to perform economic and other activities and the hiring of Yugoslav citizens abroad and their protection during employment abroad;

iii. protection of human life and health against communicable diseases threatening the entire country; the sale of medical drugs; the sale of poisons; the production and sale of narcotics;

iv. protection and improvement of the environment of importance to the entire country and the international community; protection of animals against communicable diseases, protection of plants against diseases and pests threatening the entire country; the licensing of agents for the protection of animals and control over the movement of animals and plants over the national border;

v. the position and authority of the Yugoslav Red Cross;

vi. other matters in these domains which are in the jurisdiction of the Chamber.

Article 65

The jurisdiction of the Committee for Affairs of War Veterans and Disabled Veterans shall encompass matters in the following domains:

i. basic rights of war veterans, disabled veterans and families of servicemen killed in action;

ii. the marking and maintenance of cemeteries and graves of Yugoslav servicemen and war casualties abroad and the cemeteries and graves of members of Allied armies and other foreign armies in Yugoslavia;

iii. other matters in these domains which are in the jurisdiction of the Chamber.

Article 66

Each of these committees of the Chamber shall take up matters related to protecting constitutionality and legality and exercising public oversight within its jurisdiction.

c) Commissions of the Chamber

Article 67

The Chamber shall have the following commissions:

1) the Mandate and Immunity Commission,

2) the Legislative-Legal Commission.

The Mandate and Immunity Commission

Article 68

The Mandate and Immunity Commission shall perform the following functions:

- i. examine matters related to invoking the immunity of delegates;
- ii. inform the Chamber on cases which entail termination of a delegate's tenure of office;
- iii. handle matters involved in certifying the election of delegates in delayed elections and by-elections.

On the basis of the commission's report the Chamber shall make decisions on invoking the immunity of delegates, shall establish termination of a delegate's tenure of office and shall certify elections of the delegates.

Article 69

If the Chamber is not meeting, the Mandate and Immunity Commission may grant permission for a delegate to be taken into custody or for criminal proceedings to be instituted against him and may decide whether proceedings against the delegate shall be continued or dismissed or whether the decision of a government agency to take a delegate into custody shall be confirmed or the delegate's immunity shall be invoked.

The decision of the Mandate and Immunity Commission shall be enforceable.

The commission must notify the Chamber of its decision in the next meeting of the Chamber.

When it hears the report of the commission the Chamber shall decide whether to confirm or revoke the order of the commission.

Legislative-Legal Commission

Article 70

The Legislative-Legal Commission shall perform the following functions:

- i. examine proposals for adoption of acts and bills within the jurisdiction of the Chamber with respect to their conformity with the SFRY Constitution and the legal system and with respect to their legal formulation, and submit a report to the Chamber with its opinions and proposals;
- ii. examine a proposal for rendering of authentic interpretations of laws in the jurisdiction of the Chamber and submit its opinion on the matter;

- iii. follow the development of the legal system in domains within the jurisdiction of the Chamber and submit to the Chamber its opinion and proposals on matters related to building that system;
- iv. participate in preparation of the program of the Chamber which pertains to the Chamber's legislative activity;
- v. submit an opinion on matters in dispute pertaining to the jurisdiction of the Chamber;
- vi. approve the final versions of acts in the jurisdiction of the Chamber when so authorized by law;
- vii. examine proposals for institution of proceedings for evaluation of the constitutionality of laws, other regulations or general acts;
- viii. submit to the Chamber and to committees of the Chamber at their request its opinion and proposals concerning other matters of the legal system and perform other tasks in this domain as ordered by the Chamber.

The Legislative-Legal Commission of the Chamber shall examine matters related to protecting constitutionality and legality within its jurisdiction.

The final version of an act shall be submitted to the Legislative-Legal Commission by the proponent or by the agency or body the proponent designates.

Article 71

In a joint meeting with the Legislative-Legal Commission of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces the Legislative-Legal Commission shall examine the proposed program of the SFRY Assembly pertaining to the legislative activity of the Chamber and examine questions of uniform legislative methodology and other matters important to uniform technical and legal formulation of acts which are adopted by the chambers.

Article 72

The Legislative-Legal Commission shall examine before debate in the Chamber proposals for amendment and supplementation of acts or amendments submitted to the Chamber and shall submit its opinion and proposals concerning them.

At the same time the commission shall deliver its opinion and proposals to the proponent of the proposal for amendment or supplementation or the sponsor of the amendment.

If in a session of the Chamber an amendment is submitted to a bill the commission shall at the Chamber's request give its opinion or submit its proposals concerning the amendment which has been submitted.

Article 73

A certain number of members of the Legislative-Legal Commission shall be elected from among persons in public life, scholars and specialists.

d) Ad Hoc Committees of the Chamber

Article 74

The Chamber may establish ad hoc committees (commissions, work groups to conduct inquiries and other work groups, etc.) to study a particular matter which does not fall in the jurisdiction of any of the Chamber's committees or commissions and in other cases as the need arises.

Article 75

The Chamber shall establish ad hoc committees by adopting a decision.

The decision to establish an ad hoc committee shall state the tasks, hours and makeup of the committee.

In addition to delegates representatives of sociopolitical and public organizations and other self-managed organizations, associations and communities at the federal level, as well as persons in public life, scholars and specialists may also be members of ad hoc committees.

Article 76

In order to study matters of interest to the work of the Chamber the president of the Chamber may establish a special work group and assign it the task of studying a particular matter.

That work group shall study the matter and shall report on its opinion and proposals to the president of the Chamber.

Article 77

With respect to the tasks, powers and makeup of ad hoc committees of the Chamber the provisions of this operating procedure which apply to the committees of the Chamber shall be appropriately applied unless the order establishing them specifies otherwise.

Article 78

An ad hoc committee of the Chamber shall terminate its work when it performs the task for which it was founded or when the Chamber so decides.

V. Operating Procedure for Meetings of the Chamber

1. The Calling of Meetings

Article 79

The first session of the Chamber after the election of delegates shall be called by the president of the SFRY Assembly of the previous convocation.

The first session shall be presided over--until the president of the Chamber is elected--by the oldest delegate in the Chamber.

The tenure of delegates whose term has expired shall cease on the date when the elections of new delegates to the Chamber are certified in the Chamber.

Article 80

The session of the Chamber shall be called by the president of the Chamber on his own initiative or on the basis of the resolves of the Chamber.

The president of the Chamber shall call a meeting of the Chamber when this is requested by 10 delegates, by a committee of the Chamber, by a joint committee of the chambers of the SFRY Assembly or by the president of the SFRY Assembly or the President of the Republic, by the SFRY State Presidency or by the Federal Executive Council, stating their reasons for the calling of the session.

As a rule proponents who have requested that a session of the Chamber be called shall deliver material on the matter for which they have sought the calling of the session.

If the president of the Chamber does not call a session of the Chamber when required to do so, the session shall be called by the president of the SFRY Assembly or by 10 delegates.

Article 81

A summons to a session of the Chamber along with the proposed agenda must be sent to the delegates no later than 10 days before the date appointed for holding the session.

Along with the summons to the session the president of the Chamber shall also deliver the minutes from the previous meeting if not previously delivered.

In exceptional cases the president of the Chamber may call a session of the Chamber within a shorter period than 10 days and may propose the agenda for that session in the session itself.

The president of the Chamber shall give notice of the calling and proposed agenda of a meeting of the Chamber to the president of the SFRY Assembly, the president of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces, the President of the Republic, the SFRY State Presidency and the Federal Executive Council, as well as to the assemblies of the republics and the assemblies of the autonomous provinces.

2. Agenda of the Session

Article 82

The agenda of a session of the Chamber shall be prepared and proposed by the president of the Chamber.

In preparation of the agenda the president of the Chamber, taking into account the tasks and schedules set forth in the Chamber's program, shall enter into agreement with the chairmen of the committees of the Chamber concerning the items which should be placed on the proposed agenda.

Article 83

The president of the Chamber shall place on the proposed agenda an item for which the calling of a session of the Chamber (Article 80, Paragraph 2) has been requested and other items submitted by proponents who under the SFRY Constitution and this operating procedure are authorized to propose that a particular matter be placed on the agenda of a session of the Chamber, provided they have been delivered to the delegates within the period specified by this operating procedure.

In compiling the agenda the president of the Chamber may also take into account initiatives originating with sociopolitical organizations, public organizations and other self-managed organizations, associations and communities at the federal level.

Should the president fail to include in the proposed agenda some matter which a proponent as referred to in Article 80, Paragraph 2, of this operating procedure has delivered to him before the date when the session of the Chamber has been called, he must present in the session the reasons why he failed to do so.

If the proponent fails to withdraw his request even after the president of the Chamber has justified his failure, the request shall be ruled on by the Chamber.

Article 84

In urgent cases the president of the Chamber, a committee of the Chamber, 10 delegates in the Chamber, the President of the Republic, the SFRY State Presidency or the Federal Executive Council may propose during a session of

the Chamber that a particular matter be placed on the agenda of the session, but they must justify the urgency.

In the session the Chamber shall first make a decision on the urgency of the matter.

Article 85

The agenda of the session of the Chamber shall be approved by the Chamber at the outset of the Chamber.

3. Presiding Over the Session and Participation in It

Article 86

The president of the Chamber shall preside over the session of the Chamber.

Should the president of the Chamber be incapacitated or absent, the session shall be presided over by the vice president of the Chamber.

If the vice president is also absent, one of the delegates shall be elected in the session who shall chair the session. In that case the session shall be opened by that delegate who is oldest in years, who shall preside over the session until election of the delegate who will chair the session thereafter.

The oldest delegate shall also chair the session when the president and vice president of the Chamber have been dismissed---until election of a new president.

Article 87

All delegates have the right and duty to attend a session of the Chamber and to participate in work in that session.

Records shall be kept on the attendance of delegates in the session of the Chamber.

Before the beginning of the session of the Chamber the president of the Chamber shall ascertain whether there is a quorum for the Chamber to conduct its business.

There shall be a quorum if the session of the Chamber is attended by a majority of the delegates, but if the Chamber is deliberating an amendment to the SFRY Constitution, the session must be attended by two-thirds of the total number of delegates.

Article 88

The following may participate in proceedings in a session of the Chamber without the right to vote:

- a. the chairman and members of the Federal Executive Council;
- b. representatives and spokesmen of the Federal Executive Council when a proposal of the Federal Executive Council concerning which they have been designated representatives and spokesmen is being considered;
- c. officials heading federal administrative agencies and federal organizations during consideration of a bill or other matter in the jurisdiction of the agency or organization which they head;
- d. representatives of assemblies of the republics and assemblies of the autonomous provinces during consideration of a proposal which the assembly of the republic or assembly of the autonomous province has submitted, an opinion which it has submitted, an issue which it has raised, or when they have been invited to the meeting to present their opinion on a particular matter;
- e. representatives of bodies and agencies at the federal level, sociopolitical organizations, public organizations and other self-managed organizations, associations and communities, as well as persons in public life, scholars and specialists who have been summoned to the meeting to present their opinions on a particular matter.

Article 89

No one may speak in a session of the Chamber before seeking and receiving and being given the floor by the president of the Chamber.

Requests for the floor may be submitted until the end of debate.

The speaker may be called to order or interrupted only by the president.

The president shall see that the speaker is not hindered in his presentation.

Article 90

The president of the Chamber shall recognize the delegates in the order of their verbal or written requests for the floor.

The president shall give the floor to a delegate who wishes to speak about a violation of this operating procedure or about a violation of the approved agenda (point of order) as soon as he requests it. The speech of that delegate may not last longer than 5 minutes. After that speech the

president must provide a clarification concerning the infraction of this operating procedure or the approved agenda. If the delegate is not satisfied with the clarification, the issues shall be settled in the session without debate.

If a delegate seeks the floor so as to correct an allegation which in his opinion is inaccurate and which has caused a misunderstanding or has given rise to a need for personal clarification (correction of an allegation), the president shall recognize him as soon as the person who gave rise to the correction finishes speaking. In his speech the delegate must confine himself to the correction or the personal clarification, and his speech may not last longer than 5 minutes.

Article 91

A speaker may speak only on an item which is on the agenda.

If a speaker departs from the item which is on the agenda, the president of the Chamber shall call upon him to adhere to the agenda.

If even after a second call the speaker does not adhere to the agenda, the president may take the floor from him.

Article 92

The length of presentation of the delegates and other participants in the session shall not be limited unless otherwise stated by this operating procedure.

On the motion of the president of the Chamber or at the request of a delegate in the Chamber the Chamber may decide that a speaker may only speak once on the same subject and may also limit the length of the speech.

4. Maintaining Order

Article 93

The president of the Chamber shall be concerned with order in the meeting of the Chamber.

Article 94

The measures which may be pronounced for violation of order in a session of the Chamber shall be the warning, relinquishment of the floor and ejection from the meeting.

Article 95

The measure of a warning shall be pronounced against a delegate who disrupts order in the meeting and violates the provisions of this operating procedure by taking the floor though not recognized by the president of the Chamber, by interrupting the speaker or in some other manner.

The measure of relinquishment of the floor shall be pronounced on a delegate who in his speech in the meeting disrupts order and violates the provisions of this operating procedure, when twice he has been warned in the meeting to come to order and adhere to the provisions of this operating procedure.

The measure of warning or the measure of relinquishment of the floor shall be pronounced by the president of the Chamber.

Article 96

The measure of ejection from the meeting shall be pronounced on a delegate who does not respond to the request of the president of the Chamber who has pronounced against him a measure of relinquishment of the floor or who in some other manner has obstructed proceedings in the meeting or who in the meeting has insulted the SFRY Assembly or delegates in the SFRY Assembly, or who uses in his speech expressions which are not in keeping with the dignity of the SFRY Assembly.

A delegate may be ejected only from the meeting in which he has been disorderly.

The measure of ejection from the meeting may be proposed by the president of the Chamber or by a delegate to the Chamber.

The delegate against whom pronouncement of the measure of ejection from the meeting has been proposed has the right to speak. His presentation may not last longer than 5 minutes.

The measure of ejection from the meeting shall be pronounced by the Chamber without debate.

A delegate against whom the measure of ejection from the meeting has been pronounced must immediately leave the meeting and may not attend the meeting from which he has been ejected.

Article 97

If by regular measures the president of the Chamber is unable to keep order in the session of the Chamber, he shall order that the meeting be interrupted.

Article 98

The president of the Chamber may order that any citizen disrupting order in the meeting of the Chamber be ejected from the hall in which the meeting is being held and from the building of the SFRY Assembly.

If order has been disrupted to a considerable extent, the president may order that the public be removed.

5. Order of Business

Article 99

After he opens the meeting the president of the Chamber shall provide the necessary explanations about the work of the meeting and other preliminary matters.

The president shall also inform the Chamber about who has been invited to the meeting of the Chamber and about which delegates have given notice that they have been prevented from attending the meeting.

Article 100

Before passing on to adoption of the agenda the minutes from the previous meeting shall be adopted.

Article 101

After adoption of the agenda the delegates may put questions and seek clarifications and information in the context of the provisions of this operating procedure unless the Chamber decides otherwise.

The Chamber may fix a time for the putting of questions and the making of answers in a particular meeting.

Article 102

Consideration of the individual points of the agenda shall follow the order adopted in the agenda.

During the meeting the Chamber may make amendments in the order of consideration of the individual points of the agenda.

Article 103

At the beginning of debate of a point the person who proposed consideration of that point of the agenda may provide more detailed or additional arguments.

Delegates and other participants in the meeting of the Chamber who have asked for the floor shall then be recognized.

When he ascertains that there are no more speakers the president of the Chamber shall close debate.

Article 104

The president may interrupt the work of the Chamber in the course of a meeting and fix the date and hour when work will be continued.

The president shall interrupt the work of the Chamber when provided for by this operating procedure because of the lack of a quorum, because of the late hour, so that the delegates may rest, because necessary consultations need to be made and necessary opinions need to be obtained, and also in other cases when the Chamber so resolves.

If the meeting is recessed because of the lack of a quorum, and there is no quorum even when the meeting is resumed, the president shall adjourn the meeting.

Article 105

If a question being considered does not require adoption of an act or resolve or if the Chamber does not wish to decide the matter, the Chamber shall close debate and pass on to the next item on the agenda.

If the Chamber has not completed debate on a question it has considered or if it does not wish to make a decision in the same meeting, debate on that matter shall be postponed to one of the coming meetings.

Article 106

After all the points of the agenda have been exhausted, the president of the Chamber shall adjourn the meeting.

6. Decisionmaking

Article 107

A quorum is necessary for a decision to be adopted in a meeting of the Chamber.

If the president of the Chamber is not certain whether there is a quorum for conduct of business, he shall order a roll call of the delegates.

The roll shall also be called when a request to that effect is made by a delegate and supported by at least nine other delegates.

When the roll has been called, delegates marked absent shall again be called to be certain they are absent.

The roll shall be called by the secretary of the Chamber.

Article 108

A decision of the Chamber shall be valid if adopted by a majority of the posts in a meeting attended by a majority of the delegates.

An amendment to the SFRY Constitution is adopted in the Chamber when it receives the votes of two-thirds of all the delegates.

Article 109

After the debate and before the vote the delegate has the right to declare the position he is taking in the vote and to substantiate his position. His substantiation may not last longer than 5 minutes.

Article 110

The delegate has the right and duty to vote on every proposal being deliberated in a meeting of the Chamber.

Voting shall as a rule be public.

The delegate shall vote by declaring himself for or against the proposal or by abstaining.

Voting shall be done simultaneously---by raising hands, by technical means or by individual declaration---by a calling of the roll.

Article 111

During a vote the president of the Chamber shall ask for a show of the delegates who favor the proposal, then those opposed, and finally ask if anyone has abstained.

Article 112

A roll call vote shall be conducted if ordered by the president of the Chamber when he feels this is necessary to precisely ascertain the result of the vote or if this is requested by one delegate whose motion is supported by at least nine other delegates.

A roll call vote shall be conducted by having each delegate declare himself "for" or "against" or abstaining when his name is called.

After the roll is called, delegates for whom a vote has not been recorded on the list shall again be called for verification.

The roll shall be called by the secretary of the Chamber.

Article 113

After the vote the president of the Chamber shall ascertain the result of the vote and on the basis of the result shall announce whether the proposal voted on has been adopted or rejected.

7. Minutes

Article 114

Minutes shall be kept of proceedings in a meeting of the Chamber.

The minutes shall contain the principal data concerning work in the meeting, and specifically concerning motions made in the meeting, resolves adopted in the meeting in relation to the individual points on the agenda.

The results of votes on various items shall also be entered in the minutes.

A delegate who has set apart his opinion in the meeting may request that essential parts of his declaration be entered in the minutes.

The secretary of the Chamber shall see to the keeping of the minutes.

Article 115

The minutes shall be written on the same day when the meeting is completed.

The minutes shall be sent to all the delegates no later than 10 days before the date fixed for holding the meeting.

Article 116

At the outset of the meeting every delegate has the right to make objections to the minutes from the previous meeting.

The soundness of objections to the minutes shall be decided in the meeting without debate. If the objections are adopted, the appropriate changes shall be made in the minutes.

The president of the Chamber shall declare the minutes adopted if objections have not been made or if corrections have been made in accordance with the objections adopted.

The adopted minutes shall be signed by the president of the Chamber and the secretary of the Chamber.

Article 117

The secretary of the Chamber shall see to the safekeeping of the original minutes of meetings of the Chamber.

Article 118

A transcript shall be kept in a meeting of the Chamber.

The transcript shall be made available for examination by delegates immediately after the meeting of the Chamber.

Within 3 days from the date the meeting was held any delegate may request changes of an editorial nature in the transcript of his remarks. Such changes may not alter the purport and essence of his presentation.

If the secretary of the Chamber contests the editorial nature of the changes a delegates seeks to be made in the transcript containing his remarks, the dispute shall be ruled on by the president of the Chamber.

The transcript shall be appended to the original of the adopted minutes.

VI. Procedural Modes in the Chamber

A. Procedure for Adoption of Acts

1. Procedure for Passage of Laws

a) Institute of Proceedings

Article 119

Proceedings for passage of a law shall be instituted by a proposal for enactment of a law.

Article 120

A proposal for enactment of a law may be submitted by any delegate in the Chamber, by the Federal Executive Council, by a committee of the Chamber and by a joint committee of the chambers of the SFRY Assembly, each within the relevant jurisdiction (authorized proponent of a law).

Article 121

Any delegate may in a meeting of the Chamber or of a committee of the Chamber of which he is a member propose that a particular matter be regulated

by law. If the Chamber or its committee adopts the motion, a determination shall be made as to how the proposal for enactment of the law is to be prepared and submitted.

Article 122

A request for enactment of the law which is submitted to the Chamber by the Chamber of Republics and Provinces, an assembly of a republic or an assembly of an autonomous province, the Yugoslav Constitutional Court, the Federal Court, sociopolitical organizations at the federal level, the Yugoslav Economic Chamber or other self-managed organizations and communities at the federal level shall be sent directly to the Chamber. A representative of the proponent of the petitioner shall be summoned to the meeting of the Chamber in which the request is considered, and that representative may support the request with arguments.

If the Chamber adopts the request for enactment of a law, it shall state in its resolve the manner in which the proposal for enactment of a law shall be prepared and submitted in the sense of that request.

The Chamber shall inform the petitioner of the position which it has taken concerning the request.

Article 123

A request for enactment of a law which does not originate with a body or organization as referred to in Article 122 of this operating procedure shall be sent to the Commission of the SFRY Assembly for Petitions and Proposals.

b) Preliminary Procedure

Article 124

Before submitting a proposal for enactment of a law to the SFRY Assembly the proponent may in agreement with the competent committee of the Chamber submit basic conceptions for preparation of the law for the sake of a prior exchange of opinions in the relevant bodies of the Chamber concerning the need to pass the law and concerning the basic questions which are to be regulated by the law and also concerning the principles governing the manner in which the law would regulate the specific relations.

The preliminary procedure may also be conducted upon the proposal of the relevant committee of the Chamber.

The conduct of preliminary proceedings concerning individual matters may also be foreseen in the program of the Chamber.

c) Proposal for Enactment of a Law

Content of the Proposal for Enactment of a Law

Article 125

A proposal for enactment of a law should contain the following:

- 1) the constitutional basis for enactment of the law;
- 2) an assessment of the situation in the domain which is to be regulated by the law and the reasons why the law should be passed;
- 3) the basic regulation governing the manner in which relations would be regulated in the relevant domain, the goals being sought, and the consequences which will arise from the proposed arrangement for the material and other position of the working people and citizens, organizations of associated labor and other self-managed organizations and communities;
- 4) an estimate of the financing required from the federal budget, with indication of amounts, ways in which needs are to be met, and possibilities of meeting them;
- 5) the text of the draft of the law in which the arrangements being proposed are formulated in the form of legal provisions, along with substantiation containing explanations of the principal legal institutions (draft law). The draft law is also to be accompanied by a table of contents of the draft law (indicating parts, chapters, divisions, sections, and so on).

The proposal for enactment of the law shall be accompanied by a summary of the proposal intended for delegations of basic self-managed organizations and communities and sociopolitical organizations.

Article 126

If republic and provincial bodies and agencies and other agencies and organizations are consulted when a proposal for enactment of a law is being prepared, the proposal for enactment of the law shall also be accompanied by the opinions and positions of those bodies, agencies and organizations.

The necessary documentation shall also be submitted along with the proposal for enactment of a law.

If a proposal for enactment of a law calls for amendment or supplementation of a law, the proposal for enactment of a law shall also be accompanied by the text of the provisions of the law in effect which are to be amended or supplemented.

Submittal and Referral of the Proposal for Enactment of a Law

Article 127

A proposal for enactment of a law shall be submitted to the president of the SFRY Assembly, who shall refer it to the president of the Chamber.

The president of the Chamber shall deliver the proposal for enactment of a law to all delegates no later than 60 days before the date fixed for holding the meeting of the Chamber in which the proposal is to be considered.

If a proposal for enactment of a law as referred to in Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article has not been prepared in conformity with the provisions of this operating procedure, the president of the Chamber, before sending it to the delegates, shall call upon the proponent to correct the defects which have been found.

Article 128

If a proposal for enactment of a law has not been submitted by the Federal Executive Council, the president of the Chamber shall also send it to the Federal Executive Council for its opinion.

Consideration of a Proposal for Enactment of a Law in the Legislative Committees of the Chamber

Article 129

Before debate of a proposal for enactment of a law in a meeting of the Chamber the proposal shall be examined by the competent committee of the Chamber whose jurisdiction encompasses the matter being regulated by the law (the competent legislative committee).

If the proposal for enactment of a law encompasses certain matters which fall in the jurisdiction of other committees of the Chamber as well, those committees shall also examine the proposal with respect to those matters.

If a proposal also contains provisions requiring commitment of financial resources from the federal budget, the proposals for enactment of a law shall also be examined by the Committee of the Chamber for the Federal Budget.

A committee may not put a proposal for enactment of a law on the agenda of a meeting within 30 days of the date of delivery of that proposal to the delegates.

Article 130

When it examines a proposal for enactment of a law, the committee shall submit its report to the Chamber along with the opinion and position expressed during the consideration.

The competent legislative committee must also examine opinions and positions submitted to it by other committees of the Chamber which considered the proposal and in the report which it submits to the Chamber it shall also render its opinion on the opinions and positions of those committees.

Article 131

Reports of the committee shall be submitted to the president of the Chamber, who shall send them on to all delegates no later than 10 days before the date fixed for holding the meeting of the Chamber at which the proposal for enactment of a law shall be debated.

The reports of the committee shall also be submitted to the Legislative-Legal Commission and to the proponent of the proposal for enactment of a law no later than 24 hours after completion of the committee's meeting.

Consideration of a Proposal for Enactment of a Law in the Legislative-Legal Commission of the Chamber

Article 132

The Legislative-Legal Commission of the Chamber shall examine a proposal for enactment of a law within the limits of its jurisdiction and submit a report to the Chamber along with its opinion and proposals.

The Legislative-Legal Commission shall in its report to the Chamber also render an opinion concerning the proposals submitted to the Chamber by committees which have examined the proposal for enactment of a law.

The report of the Legislative-Legal Committee shall be delivered to the president of the Chamber, who shall send it on to all delegates no later than 24 hours after completion of the Commission's meeting.

Article 133

The report of the Legislative-Legal Commission shall also be delivered to the competent legislative committee which examined the proposal for enactment of a law and to the proponent of the proposal for enactment of a law no later than 24 hours following completion of the Commission's meeting.

If the proposals of the Legislative-Legal Commission are not in conformity with the proposals of the competent legislative committee, before debate of the proposal in the Chamber, that committee shall examine the report of the

Commission and shall submit a report concerning its position to the Chamber.

Article 134

During a state of war or in case of an immediate danger of war the Chamber may decide to consider bills and proposals of other regulations and general acts in a meeting of the Chamber without prior consideration in the committees of the Chamber.

Debate of a Proposal for Enactment of a Law in the Chamber

Article 135

The proponent of a proposal for enactment of a law or his representative may present a brief argument in favor of the proposal at the outset of debate. He has the right to participate throughout the entire debate, to provide clarifications and to present his opinions.

A representative of the Federal Executive Council may participate throughout the entire debate of a proposal for enactment of a law even though that proposal was not submitted by the Federal Executive Council.

Article 136

As a rule a proposal for enactment of a law in a meeting of the Chamber shall be considered separately as a whole and by parts.

Article 137

Procedure for consideration as a whole shall be for the delegates to present their opinion concerning the proposed basis of the law, the situation in the domain which is to be regulated by the law, the basic principles on which those regulations are to be regulated, or the financial impact of the future law.

Following consideration as a whole, the Chamber shall adopt a resolve setting forth its position concerning the proposal for enactment of a law.

The proponent of the proposal shall be notified of the Chamber's resolve.

Article 138

If in its resolve the Chamber accepts the proposal for enactment of a law, the next order of business shall be debate of the proposal for enactment of a law by parts.

Consideration of the proposal by parts shall be done by debating the text of the draft law.

Article 139

If the proposal for enactment of a law regulates matters pertaining to the system, the proponent or a committee of the Chamber may propose to the Chamber that it consider the text of the draft law in a special meeting.

Article 140

After the debate of the Chamber it shall adopt a resolve in which it sets forth its positions and suggestions concerning the individual provisions of the draft and shall send them to the proponent of the proposal so that he might take them into consideration in preparing the proposed version of the law.

If the proponent of a proposal for enactment of a law does not concur with the resolve referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article, and in other cases when a proposal to that effect is made by the proponent of the proposal for enactment of a law, the Chamber shall order in its resolve that the bill be prepared by a committee of the Chamber or by the Federal Executive Council and submitted to the Chamber.

If in consideration of the text of the draft the Chamber finds that the draft has not appropriately reflected the basic principles which should govern regulation of relations in the domain for which enactment of a law is proposed, the Chamber may adopt a resolve compelling the proponent to prepare a new text of the draft law and to submit it to the Chamber for adoption.

Article 141

In its resolve adopting a proposal for enactment of a law the Chamber may also designate bodies, agencies and organizations which are to be consulted in preparation of the proposed version of the law and the form of cooperation with interested bodies, agencies and organizations which might contribute to better preparation of the proposed version of the law.

d) Proposed Version of the Law

Content of the Proposed Version of the Law, Its Submittal, Referral and Consideration in Committees of the Chamber and the Legislative-Legal Commission

Article 142

The proposed version of a law shall be submitted in the form in which a law is enacted, and must be supported by argument. The proposed version of the law shall also be accompanied by a table of contents of the proposed version of the law (indicating the parts, chapters, divisions, sectors, and so on).

The supporting arguments shall specifically cover the constitutional basis for enactment of the law, the problems which the proposed version of the law resolves and an explanation of the basic legal institutions, figures on financial resources necessary to implement the law and the manner in which such resources are to be provided, as well as other important circumstances related to the arrangements proposed.

In his arguments supporting the proposed version of the law the proponent is required to cite suggestions and proposals made concerning the proposal for enactment of a law which the proponent has not adopted and the reasons why he did not adopt them.

Article 143

A petition whose purpose is amendment or supplementation of a proposed version of a law shall be submitted by an authorized proponent in the form of an amendment. The proposed version of a law and all amendments to a proposed version of a law shall also be delivered by the president of the Chamber to the Commission of the SFRY Assembly To Ascertain That Texts in the Languages of the Nationalities and Ethnic Minorities of Yugoslavia Are Identical.

Article 144

With respect to submittal and referral of the proposed version of a law to the Chamber and consideration in committees and the Legislative-Legal Commission, the provisions of this operating procedure which pertain to the proposal for enactment of a law shall apply.

Debate of a Bill (Proposed Version of a Law) in the Chamber

Article 145

The proponent of a bill or its representative may present arguments supporting the bill at the outset of debate. He has the right to participate throughout the entire debate of the bill, to provide clarifications and to present his opinions.

A representative of the Federal Executive Council may participate throughout the entire debate of the bill even when the Federal Executive Council is not the proponent.

Article 146

Debate of a bill in a meeting of the Chamber shall consist of debate of the bill as a whole and debate of the bill by parts.

During consideration as a whole the bill shall be debated in principle, and opinions may be presented, clarifications sought, and all questions raised in connection with the arrangements contemplated in the bill.

During consideration of the bill by parts the bill shall be debated according to the parts, chapters or sections of the text, and if it is so decided in the meeting--even by articles. During this part of the debate decisions shall also be made on amendments.

After debate of the bill by parts and when the Chamber is deciding on all amendments, the Chamber shall make a decision on the bill as a whole.

Amendments

Article 147

An amendment to a bill shall be submitted in writing.

An amendment must be supported by argument.

If an amendment contains a provision which would commit financial resources, the sponsor of the amendment must at the same time propose the manner in which those resources would be provided for.

Article 148

An amendment to a bill may be submitted no later than 10 days before the date set for holding the meeting of the Chamber in which the bill is to be debated, and it shall be delivered to the president of the Chamber.

Article 149

The president of the Chamber shall immediately send an amendment to a bill to all delegates, to the competent legislative committee, to the Legislative-Legal Commission, to the proponent of the bill and to the Federal Executive Council.

If an amendment to a bill contains provisions which would commit financial resources from the federal budget, the president of the Chamber shall also deliver the amendment to the Chamber's Committee for the Federal Budget.

Article 150

If an amendment to a bill contains provisions which would alter the principles on which the law is based, those principles having been set forth by the Chamber during debate of the proposal for enactment of a law, or if adoption of the amendment would entail some considerable change in the text of the bill, the amendment may not be decided on in the meeting of the Chamber before the competent legislative committee and Legislative-Legal Commission submit to the Chamber their reports on the amendment, nor may a decision be taken on an amendment as referred to in Article 149, Paragraph 2, of this operating procedure until the Chamber's Committee for the Federal Budget submits its report on such amendment.

Article 151

A delegate whose motion is supported by at least nine other delegates may in exceptional cases submit an amendment to a bill in a meeting of the Chamber during debate of that bill. Such amendment must also be submitted in writing, and must be supported by argument.

The proponent of the bill may submit amendments up until the closing of debate of the bill.

Until the closing of debate of the bill the Federal Executive Council may submit amendments even to a bill which it has not submitted.

If an amendment has not been submitted within the time referred to in Article 148 of this operating procedure, it shall be treated as an amendment submitted in a meeting of the Chamber.

Amendments submitted in the meeting of the Chamber must be passed out to all delegates in writing before a decision on them is taken.

Article 152

So that an amendment submitted in a meeting of the Chamber may be studied, on the motion of the president of the Chamber, a delegate, a committee of the Chamber, the sponsor of the bill or the Federal Executive Council, the Chamber may interrupt debate and resume it in the next meeting or postpone debate for one of the forthcoming meetings of the Chamber.

Article 153

The proponent of a bill has the right to present his position concerning an amendment to the bill.

The Federal Executive Council has the right to present its opinion concerning an amendment even if it was not the proponent of the bill.

Article 154

Before voting on an amendment submitted to a bill the Chamber may decide to interrupt debate and refer the amendment to the Legislative-Legal Commission to establish the final version of the provisions which are modified by the amendment and to bring other provisions of the bill related to those provisions into conformity.

Article 155

During consideration by parts a separate vote shall be taken concerning each amendment to the bill. An amendment adopted in a meeting of the Chamber shall become an integral part of the bill.

An amendment in which the proponent of the bill has not concurred shall be voted on during consideration of the bill by parts only if it is so moved by a delegate in the Chamber or by the Federal Executive Council, when it is not the proponent.

Article 156

Amendments shall be voted on in the order of the articles of the bill to which the amendments pertain.

If more than one amendment has been submitted concerning a single article of the bill, the amendment which departs most from the proposed arrangement shall first be voted on, and the same criterion shall govern votes on the other amendments.

If an amendment has been submitted to an amendment, a vote shall first be taken on the amendment submitted to the amendment.

e) Summary Procedure for Enactment of a Law

Article 157

In exceptional cases the Chamber may resolve on a petition of the proponent, who is supported by the competent legislative committee and the Legislative-Legal Commission of the Chamber, to consider at the same time the proposal for enactment of a law and the proposed version of the law or bill as well, when it is a case of amendments and supplements of minor importance or when there is no essential impact on the status and rights of the working people and citizens and of self-managed organizations and communities, and when it is a case of termination of the validity of certain laws.

The proposal for enactment of a law and the bill may be considered together in a meeting of the Chamber according to the procedure referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article if they have been delivered to the delegates 30 days before the date of holding the meeting of the Chamber.

f) Emergency Procedure for Enactment of a Law

Article 158

In exceptional cases a law may also be adopted by emergency procedure in which the provisions of this operating procedure concerning the proposal for enactment of a law and the dates prescribed for individual actions in procedure for enactment of a law do not apply.

A law may be enacted by emergency procedure only when this is indispensable to prevent and correct major disruptions of the economy or when required by the interests of national defense, national security or major natural disasters or other extraordinary and urgent national needs.

Article 159

A proposal for enactment of a law by emergency procedure must be specifically justified.

The proponent's justification of a proposal that a law be enacted by emergency procedure must state the reasons why enactment of the law by emergency procedure is being proposed and must refer to the consequences which might occur if the law were not adopted by that procedure.

The proposal for enactment of a law by emergency procedure shall also be accompanied by the proposed version of the law, which is to be prepared in conformity with the provisions of Articles 125 and 142 of this operating procedure.

Article 160

In adoption of its agenda the Chamber shall first decide on a proposal that a law be enacted by emergency procedure.

If the proposal has not been submitted by the Federal Executive Council, before deciding the Chamber shall seek an opinion of that proposal from the Federal Executive Council.

Article 161

If the Chamber adopts the proposal for enactment of a law by emergency procedure, debate of the bill shall commence in the meeting of the Chamber.

Before debating the bill in the meeting of the Chamber, the bill shall be examined by the competent legislative committee and the Legislative-Legal Commission.

Article 162

If the Chamber does not adopt the proposal that a law be enacted by emergency procedure, the provisions of this operating procedure concerning the proposal for enactment of a law shall apply.

Article 163

An amendment to a bill being enacted by emergency procedure may be submitted until debate is closed.

If an amendment alters the principle on which the bill is based, or if adoption of an amendment would cause an essential change in the text of the bill, or if the amendment would commit financial resources--it shall be handled in the manner set forth in Article 150 of this operating procedure.

The competent legislative committee and the Legislative-Legal Commission are required to immediately consider the amendment referred to in Paragraph 2 of this article and to submit to the Chamber a report containing opinions and proposals.

g) Public Debate of a Proposal for Enactment of a Law

Article 164

When the Chamber adopts a proposal for enactment of a law, it may in an exceptional case decide to put a proposal for enactment of a law or a particular issue contained in that proposal up for public debate when it is a question of regulating matters in the domain of socioeconomic and political relations which are especially important to the working people and citizens, and when this action is indispensable in order to conduct the broadest consultation with interested bodies, agencies and organizations, scientific and professional institutions, and the working people and citizenry.

Article 165

If it decides to put a proposal for enactment of a law or individual matter contained in that proposal up for public debate, the Chamber shall do the following in its resolve:

- i. set forth the matters which are being put up for public debate and the manner in which they will be made public;
- ii. specify the committee of the Chamber which shall be responsible for following the public debate;
- iii. provide financial funds for organizing and conducting the public debate;
- iv. fix the time within which the public debate is to be conducted;
- v. set forth the manner of gathering and organizing the opinions and proposals that arise in the public debate.

The proposal for enactment of a law or individual matter contained in such proposal which are put up for public debate shall be published in all the languages of the nationalities of Yugoslavia established by republic constitutions and in the languages of the Albanian and Hungarian minorities (the Albanian and Hungarian languages).

Article 166

The committee of the Chamber shall submit a report to the Chamber on the results of the public debate.

The report on the results of the public debate shall contain the opinions and proposals expressed in the public debate.

In cooperation with the proponent the committee of the Chamber shall prepare proposals of positions concerning the opinions and proposals expressed in the public debate.

Article 167

Upon receiving the report concerning the results of the public debate, the Chamber shall take its position concerning the opinions and proposals expressed in the public debate and shall so inform the proponent.

Article 168

In organizing and conducting the public debate the committee of the Chamber shall cooperate with the bodies and officers of the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia, the bodies and officers of other sociopolitical organizations, organizations of associated labor and other self-managed organizations and communities and associations, and with scientific and professional institutions.

2. Procedure for Enactment of the Federal Budget and the Final Statement of the Federal Budget

Article 169

Proceedings for enactment of the federal budget shall be instituted by the Federal Executive Council.

Article 170

The proposed version of the bases and the draft version and proposed version of the federal budget shall be considered and adopted by the Chamber in conformity with the provisions of this operating procedure which govern consideration and adoption of a proposal for enactment of a law and consideration and adoption of a bill.

The Chamber may not adopt the proposed budget until the Chamber of Republics and Provinces has established the ceiling on total expenditures of the federal budget.

Article 171

The documentation accompanying the proposed version of the bases of the federal budget must among other things contain information on budget performance in the first half of the current year and an estimate of budget performance up to the end of that year.

Article 172

Within the limits of their jurisdiction all committees of the Chamber shall examine the proposed version of the bases or the draft of the federal budget, as well as work programs of the federal administrative agencies and federal organizations which are financed from the federal budget.

Article 173

The summary procedure for enactment of a law under the provisions of Article 157 of this operating procedure may be applied to adoption of amendments and supplements to the federal budget.

Article 174

The proposed version of the final statement of the federal budget for the previous year shall be submitted to the Chamber for adoption by the Federal Executive Council within the period envisaged by law.

The proposed version of the annual statement of the federal budget shall be submitted by the Federal Executive Council together with the report of the Social Accounting Service.

Federal administrative agencies and federal organizations which are required by law to submit annual reports on their work to the SFRY Assembly shall submit those reports within the period prescribed for submittal of the proposed version of the final statement of the federal budget.

Within the limits of their jurisdiction all committees of the Chamber shall examine the proposed version of the final statement of the federal budget along with the report of the Social Accounting Service and the annual reports of federal administrative agencies and federal organizations.

3. Procedure for Rendering of Opinions to the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly and to Other Federal Bodies and Agencies Whose Acts Give Rise to Obligations Burdening the Federal Budget

Article 175

The president of the Chamber shall deliver to the delegates to the Chamber and to the Chamber's Committee for the Federal Budget the draft of a law, other regulation or general act in the jurisdiction of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly or of another federal body or agency which creates an obligation burdening the federal budget.

The draft of an act referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article shall be considered by the Committee for the Federal Budget from the standpoint of whether funds have been provided in the federal budget to meet the obligation with which that act burdens the budget and shall so inform the Chamber.

The Chamber shall make a determination as to whether funds have been provided in the federal budget to meet obligations created for the federal budget by the act of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces or other federal body or organization and shall so inform the Chamber of Republics and Provinces or other federal body or agency.

4. Procedure for Conclusion and Ratification of International Treaties

Article 176

When the Federal Executive Council, before concluding an international treaty ratified by the Chamber or in whose ratification the Chamber participates, seeks an opinion concerning matters regulated by the international treaty, the president of the Chamber shall deliver that request to the competent legislative committee of the Chamber.

The competent legislative committee of the Chamber shall examine the request of the Federal Executive Council and shall notify the Federal Executive Council of its opinion through the president of the Chamber.

The competent legislative committee of the Chamber shall cooperate with the relevant committees of the Chamber or of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly in order to ascertain their opinions.

On the recommendation of the competent legislative committee the Chamber may consider the request of the Federal Executive Council referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article and in that connection set forth appropriate guidelines for the further action of the Federal Executive Council in concluding that international treaty.

Article 177

The Chamber shall ratify international treaties within its jurisdiction by adoption of a law.

Article 178

Proceedings for enactment of a law to ratify an international treaty shall be instituted by the Federal Executive Council by submitting the proposed version of the law of ratification.

Article 179

The proposed version of the law to ratify an international treaty shall also contain the complete text of the international treaty whose ratification is being proposed.

The arguments supporting the proposed version of a law to ratify an international treaty should contain the grounds on which ratification of the

international treaty is proposed and should state whether the international treaty requires enactment of new or amendment of existing federal laws and whether the matters which are the subject of the international treaty lie in the jurisdiction of the republics and autonomous provinces, that is, whether the international treaty requires enactment of new or amendment of existing republic or provincial laws.

The arguments supporting the proposed version of a law to ratify an international treaty should also state whether the international treaty contemplates federal obligations in enforcement of that treaty, and should also provide an estimate of the need for financial resources from the federal budget to implement the international treaty.

Article 180

During debate of the proposed version of the law the Chamber shall decide on the need to ratify the international treaty, on possible reservations to be applied to the treaty if such reservations are allowed by the treaty, and also other matters of principle.

The appropriate provisions of this operating procedure pertaining to procedure for enactment of a law shall apply in proceedings for ratification of an international treaty.

5. Procedure for Enactment of Other Regulations and General Acts Aside From Laws

Article 181

Regulations and general acts of the SFRY Assembly, other than laws, the federal budget and the final statement of the federal budget, shall be enacted according to the provisions of this operating procedure which pertain to a bill, unless this operating procedure states otherwise.

Article 182

When proposed by the proponent, a delegate, a committee of the Chamber or the president of the Chamber, the Chamber may decide to consider the proposed version of a regulation or general act as referred to in Article 181 of this operating procedure according to the procedure envisaged for enactment of a law.

Article 183

Unified debate shall be conducted in the meeting of the Chamber concerning the proposed version of another regulation or general act as referred to in Article 181 of this operating procedure.

On the proposal of the proponent of the act, a delegate, a committee of the Chamber or the president of the Chamber, the Chamber may decide to conduct consideration of the proposal as a whole separately from debate of the proposal by parts.

6. Procedure for Enactment of a Decision Concerning the Obligation To Enforce a Federal Law, Other Regulation or General Act

Article 184

Information of the Federal Executive Council or executive council of a republic or autonomous province concerning a dispute between a federal administrative agency and a republic or provincial administrative agency with respect to the discharge of obligations of agencies in the republic or autonomous province to enforce a federal law, other regulation or general act shall be delivered to the president of the Chamber, who shall pass it on to all delegates, the competent legislative committee and the Legislative-Legal Commission of the Chamber.

Article 185

The competent legislative committee of the Chamber shall gather data from the federal administrative agency and the republic or provincial administrative agency involved in the dispute, and it may invite to its meeting representatives of those agencies so that they might present their opinions and positions.

In the report which it submits to the Chamber the committee shall also provide information on the positions of the agencies involved in the dispute.

The competent legislative committee shall include with its report a proposed version of a decision concerning a manner of resolving the issue.

Article 186

Upon receipt of the reports of the competent legislative committee and the Legislative-Legal Commission of the Chamber, the president of the Chamber shall send them to all delegates and shall place the issue on the proposed agenda of the next meeting of the Chamber.

The Chamber shall consider the information of the Federal Executive Council or executive council of the republic or autonomous province and the reports of the competent legislative committee and the Legislative-Legal Commission of the Chamber and shall render a decision concerning the issue and concerning the obligation to enforce a federal law, other regulation or general act.

7. Enactment of a Law Concerning Procedure for Conclusion of International Treaties

Article 187

A law on procedure for conclusion of international treaties requiring enactment of new or amendment of existing republic or provincial laws or giving rise to special obligations burdening one or more republics or autonomous provinces shall be enacted by the Chamber with the consent of the republic and provincial assemblies.

Article 188

The president of the Chamber shall send a proposal for enactment of a law which has been adopted by the Chamber to the republic and provincial assemblies to obtain their opinions.

After obtaining the opinion of the republic and provincial assemblies the proponent of the law shall prepare the bill, and the president of the Chamber shall deliver the bill to the republic and provincial assemblies.

When the assemblies of the republics and assemblies of the autonomous provinces concur in the bill, the president of the Chamber shall put the bill on the agenda of a meeting of the Chamber.

B. Procedure for Elections, Appointments and Dismissals

1. Election of Officials of the SFRY Assembly

a) Election of the President and Vice Presidents of the SFRY Assembly

Article 189

The Commission of the SFRY Assembly for Elections and Appointments shall nominate a candidate for election to the Presidency of the SFRY Assembly. A candidate may also be nominated by a group of at least 10 delegates on the basis of a recommendation of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia.

A nomination made by a group of at least 10 delegates in the Chamber shall be delivered to the Commission of the SFRY Assembly for Elections and Appointments so as to obtain its opinion on that nomination, and together with the opinion of the commission it shall be sent to all delegates.

A candidate's nomination must be delivered to the delegates before commencement of the meeting at which the election is to be held.

If the nomination of a candidate is not delivered to the delegates 8 days before the meeting at which the election is to be held, on the motion of

one delegate whose motion is supported by nine delegates the taking of a decision on the nomination shall be postponed until the next meeting, which shall be held no earlier than 8 days from the day when the nomination was delivered to the delegates.

The reporter of the Commission of the SFRY Assembly for Elections and Appointments and one of the proponents of the candidate whose nomination was made by a group of delegates have the right to speak in support of the nomination in the meeting.

Article 190

As a rule the vote on election of the president of the SFRY Assembly shall be open.

The vote shall be secret on the motion of one delegate whose motion is supported by at least nine delegates.

Article 191

If election of the president of the SFRY Assembly is done by secret vote, a ballot vote shall be taken.

The names of all nominees must be printed on every ballot in the order in which the nominations were delivered to the president of the Chamber. The names of the nominees must be numbered in order.

All ballots shall be of the same size, format and color. The seal of the SFRY Assembly shall be printed on each ballot.

Article 192

The conduct of the election shall be directed by the president of the Chamber, who shall be aided in this by the secretary of the Chamber and between four and eight delegates elected in the meeting.

Article 193

Every delegate shall receive one ballot.

After distribution of the ballot, and when it is determined that every delegate has received a ballot, the president of the Chamber shall explain the voting procedure and shall set the time for marking the ballots.

The delegates shall vote by circling the number in front of the candidate's name.

When the time given for marking the ballots has expired, the president of the Chamber shall call upon the delegates to turn in the ballots.

Every delegate shall personally deposit his folded ballot into one of the ballot boxes which have been set up, their number to be fixed by the president of the Chamber.

One of the delegates elected in the meeting to aid the president of the Chamber in conducting the election shall be stationed at each ballot box.

Article 194

When all delegates present have voted and the president of the Chamber declares that balloting has been completed, he shall begin to ascertain the result of the vote.

The result of the vote shall be determined on the basis of the ballots cast in the hall in which the meeting is being held.

The president of the Chamber shall announce the results of the vote, stating the total number of delegates who have voted and the number of them voting for each of the candidates.

Article 195

The candidate who has received a majority of the votes of the delegates present is elected president of the SFRY Assembly in the Chamber.

If one of the candidates has received the specified majority, the vote shall be taken again.

Article 196

The vice presidents of the SFRY Assembly shall be elected following election of the president of the SFRY Assembly.

Candidates for vice president of the SFRY Assembly shall be nominated and their election conducted according to the provisions of this operating procedure concerning nomination of candidates for president of the SFRY Assembly and his election.

b) Election of the President and Vice President of the Chamber

Article 197

Candidates for president and vice president of the Chamber shall be nominated and their election conducted according to the provisions of this operating procedure concerning nomination of candidates for president of the SFRY Assembly and his election.

c) Election of Joint Committees of the SFRY Assembly and Committees of the Chamber

Article 198

Joint committees of the SFRY Assembly and committees of the Chamber shall be elected a body on the basis of slates. In addition to the nominee for chairman of the committee, each slate must also contain the same number of nominees as the number of members being elected to the committee.

Individual members of those committees shall be elected on the basis of individual nominations.

Article 199

Candidates for election to the joint committees of the SFRY Assembly and committees of the Chamber shall be nominated by the Commission of the SFRY Assembly for Elections and Appointments. Candidates may also be nominated by a group of at least 10 delegates.

The reporter of the Commission of the SFRY Assembly for Elections and Appointments and one of the group of delegates which has nominated candidates have the right to support the nomination in the meeting.

Nominations shall be submitted to the president of the Chamber.

Nominations shall be submitted in writing no later than 24 hours before beginning of the meeting in which the election is to be held.

All nominations must be delivered to delegates before the beginning of the meeting in which the election is to be held.

If a nomination has not been delivered to the delegates 8 days before the meeting in which the election is to be held, on the motion of one delegate supported by nine delegates the decision on that nomination shall be postponed until the next meeting, which shall be held no earlier than 8 days from the date when the nomination was delivered to the delegates.

Article 200

Election of the joint committees of the SFRY Assembly and of the committees of the Chamber shall as a rule be open.

Article 201

Should the Chamber decide on a secret vote in election of the joint committees of the chambers of the SFRY Assembly and the committees of the Chamber, a ballot vote shall be taken.

All slates for election of the committee as a body and the names of all candidates as individual members of the committee shall be entered on the ballot in the order of their nomination. The names of candidates for chairman on every slate for election of a committee as a body and the names of each of the candidates for election as individual members of the committee must be numbered in order.

Article 202

When committees are being elected as a body, votes shall be cast for a slate. The delegates shall vote by circling the number in front of the name of the candidate for chairman of the committee.

In election of an individual member of committees the vote shall be cast for each candidate individually. The delegates shall vote by circling the numbers preceding the names of the candidate for membership of the committee.

Article 203

If no slate or no candidate receives the prescribed majority in the vote, another vote shall be taken.

Before the new vote the nominations may be withdrawn by their proponents, and they may also make new nominations.

In the new ballot votes shall be cast for all the previous slates or individual nominees, unless a nomination has been withdrawn, and also for the new slate or new individual nominees if they have been subsequently nominated.

Article 204

In all other respects the provisions of this operating procedure concerning election of the president of the SFRY Assembly shall be appropriately applied in election of those committees.

d) Appointment of the Secretary General of the SFRY Assembly, the Deputy Secretary General of the SFRY Assembly and the Secretary of the Chamber

Article 205

The nomination of candidates and the appointment of the secretary general of the SFRY Assembly, the deputy secretary general of the SFRY Assembly and the secretary of the Chamber shall be done in conformity with the provisions of this operating procedure concerning nomination and election of officials of the SFRY Assembly.

2. Election of the Chairman and Members of the Federal Executive Council

Article 206

The chairman of the Federal Executive Council shall be chosen on the recommendation of the SFRY State Presidency, and the members of the Federal Executive Council shall be chosen on the basis of candidates proposed by the chairman of the Federal Executive Council on the basis of the opinion of the Commission of the SFRY Assembly for Elections and Appointments.

Federal secretaries and other officials heading federal administrative agencies and federal organizations who are not members of the Federal Executive Council shall be appointed on the basis of nominations of the candidate for chairman of the Federal Executive Council and on the basis of the opinion of the Commission of the SFRY Assembly for Elections and Appointments.

Article 207

The chairman of the Federal Executive Council shall be elected according to the provisions of this operating procedure concerning election of the president of the SFRY Assembly, and members of the Federal Executive Council shall be elected according to the provisions of this operating procedure concerning election of the committees of the SFRY Assembly.

3. Appointment of Officials in Federal Administrative Agencies and of Members of Collegial Bodies

Article 208

Officials and members of collegial bodies appointed by the SFRY Assembly on the basis of the SFRY Constitution, federal law or the operating procedure of the SFRY Assembly shall be appointed in response to the nomination of proponents specified by the SFRY Constitution or federal law.

The nomination of appointees to those positions shall be accompanied by the opinion of the Commission of the SFRY Assembly for Elections and Appointments, unless it is the nominating body.

Article 209

Officials and members of collegial bodies as referred to in Article 208 of this operating procedure shall be appointed according to the provisions of this operating procedure concerning election of officials of the SFRY Assembly and election of the committees of the Chamber.

4. Election of the President and Associate Judges of the Yugoslav Constitutional Court and Members of the Council of the Federation

Article 210

The president and associate judges of the Yugoslav Constitutional Court and members of the Council of the Federation shall be elected on nominations of the SFRY State Presidency.

The election shall conform to the provisions of this operating procedure concerning election of the president of the SFRY Assembly.

5. Election of the President and Associate Judges of the Federal Court, Appointment of the Federal Public Defender of Self-Management Law, the Federal Public Prosecutor, the Federal Solicitor General, Other Officials in Federal Judicial Bodies Appointed by the SFRY Assembly and Other Officials and Collegial Bodies as Specified by Federal Law or Other General Act of the SFRY Assembly

Article 211

The president and associate judges of the Federal Court shall be elected and the public prosecutor, federal solicitor general and other officials in federal judicial bodies appointed by the SFRY Assembly and other officials and collegial bodies as designated by federal law or other general act of the SFRY Assembly shall be appointed on nomination of the Commission of the SFRY Assembly for Elections and Appointments.

The federal public defender of self-management law shall be appointed on nomination of the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia.

Before election of the associate judges of the Federal Court and appointment of the deputies of the federal public defender of self-management law, the federal public prosecutor and the federal solicitor general the Chamber shall determine the number of associate judges of the Federal Court to be elected and the number of deputies of the federal public defender of self-management law, the federal prosecutor and the federal solicitor general to be appointed.

Article 212

The election shall be done or appointment made according to the provisions of this operating procedure concerning election of the president of the SFRY Assembly.

6. Procedure for Dismissal

Article 213

Proceedings for dismissal of the chairman and members of the Federal Executive Council or an individual member of the Federal Executive Council may be instituted by 10 delegates by putting a question of confidence in the chairman and members of the Federal Executive Council or in the individual member of the Federal Executive Council.

The question of confidence shall be put in writing between two meetings of the Chamber and shall be delivered to the president of the Chamber, and it may also be put orally in the meeting of the Chamber. A question of confidence must be supported by argument.

The president of the Chamber shall immediately deliver a question of confidence which has been put between two meetings of the Chamber to all delegates and shall place the question of confidence on the proposed agenda of the next meeting of the Chamber.

Article 214

The chairman of the Federal Executive Council may propose dismissal of an individual member of the Federal Executive Council and of an official heading a federal administrative agency.

A proposal for dismissal of an individual member of the Federal Executive Council and of an official heading a federal administrative agency which does not originate with the Federal Executive Council shall be delivered to the Federal Executive Council for its opinion.

Article 215

Proceedings for dismissal of federal officials elected or appointed by the SFRY Assembly shall be instituted by a proponent who according to the provisions of this operating procedure or the Operating Procedure of the SFRY Assembly is authorized to nominate them for election or appointment or by the Commission of the SFRY Assembly for Elections and Appointments. A proposal for dismissal of federal officials elected or appointed by the SFRY Assembly which does not originate with the Commission of the SFRY Assembly for Elections and Appointments shall be taken up by that Commission, which shall submit to the Chamber its argued opinion concerning that proposal.

Article 216

When it adopts a decision to dismiss an official of a federal body or agency, the Chamber may designate a person who will replace the official being dismissed until election of a new official.

Article 217

The SFRY State Presidency shall be notified of the dismissal of the chairman and members of the Federal Executive Council.

Article 218

In all other respects the provisions of this operating procedure pertaining to election and appointment procedure shall be appropriately applied in procedure for dismissal.

C. Procedure for Consideration of Other Matters in the Chamber

Article 219

The Chamber shall consider other matters within its jurisdiction according to the provisions of this operating procedure concerning adoption of acts.

Upon consideration of the matters referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article, the Chamber may act as follows:

- a. adopt a resolve stating the need for a new law to be enacted or an existing law, other regulation or general act within the jurisdiction of the Chamber to be amended or supplemented;
- b. propose to the Chamber of Republics and Provinces that it enact a new law, other regulation or general act within the jurisdiction of that chamber or amend or supplement one already in effect;
- c. issue guidelines to the Federal Executive Council or to a federal administrative agency or federal organization;
- d. adopt a recommendation pointing out to government bodies and agencies, organizations of associated labor and other self-managed organizations, associations and communities measures which they should take to resolve a particular matter within the jurisdiction of the Chamber;
- e. adopt a resolve upon consideration of reports and proposals of the committees of the Chamber and the reports of federal administrative agencies and federal organizations;
- f. close debate on the question under consideration without taking a position.

D. Special Procedure for Consideration of and Decision on the Proposal of a Law, Other Regulation or General Act or Other Matter of General Importance to a Republic or Autonomous Province

Article 220

Special procedure for consideration of and decision on the proposal of a law, other regulation or general act or concerning another matter of general importance to a republic or autonomous province and to equality of the nationalities and ethnic minorities (hereafter referred to as "special procedure") shall be instituted on the petition of a majority of the delegates from one republic or from one autonomous province.

Article 221

The petition for conduct of special procedure may be submitted during debate of a proposal for enactment of a law or a proposed version of a law, other regulation or general act or during debate of another matter in the meeting of the Chamber until debate is closed and voting begins.

If the petition is sent in writing to the president of the Chamber before the date when the meeting is held, the president of the Chamber shall familiarize the delegates with the petition at the outset of debate of the bill or other matter to which the petition pertains.

Article 222

A petition for conduct of special procedure must be supported by argument.

Article 223

When a petition has been submitted for conduct of special procedure, the president of the Chamber shall suspend debate of the bill or other matter to which the petition pertains and shall call upon the Chamber to adopt a resolve stating the manner in which special procedure shall be conducted in conformity with the provisions of this operating procedure.

Until the special procedure has been conducted the Chamber may not undertake the consideration of the disputed act or other question.

Article 224

The president of the Chamber shall call upon the proponent to state his position concerning the petition that has been submitted for conduct of special procedure.

If the proponent of the bill amends or supplements his proposal in response to the petition that has been submitted for conduct of special procedure, the president of the Chamber may call upon the petitioners to state whether they choose to withdraw their petition.

If the petitioners withdraw their petition, special procedure shall be terminated, and debate shall resume.

If the petitioners choose not to withdraw their petition, special procedure shall continue.

Article 225

The Chamber may adopt a resolve ordering that the matter in dispute referred to by the proponents of the petition for the conduct of special procedure be returned for reconsideration to the proponent of the bill or that consideration of that question be entrusted to the competent legislative committee of the Chamber or special committee of the Chamber which the Chamber establishes for that purpose, assigning them a specific period of time for submitting a report on the matter in dispute.

The Chamber may also decide that the matter in dispute shall be taken up by the Legislative-Legal Commission of the Chamber.

In its resolve the Chamber shall also fix the period in which it shall again take up the matter in dispute. That period may not be less than 24 hours.

Article 226

The sponsor of a bill, the competent legislative committee of the Chamber or ad hoc committee of the Chamber established to consider a petition for the conduct of special procedure must conduct the necessary consultations concerning the matter to which the petition pertains with the competent bodies and agencies of the republics and autonomous provinces and with the Federal Executive Council unless it is the sponsor of the bill, and also with other interested bodies, agencies and organizations, to gather the necessary documentation and make the necessary analyses, and on that basis to propose a manner of resolving the question in dispute.

The sponsor of the bill, the competent legislative committee of the Chamber or ad hoc committee of the Chamber shall inform the Chamber of the position taken. The report must be supported by argument and must contain proposals for resolution of the matter in dispute.

Before consideration in a meeting of the Chamber the report shall be sent to the proponents of the petition for conduct of special procedure and to the sponsor of the bill unless the Chamber has assigned him the task of submitting a proposal for resolution of the matter in dispute.

If the Federal Executive Council is not the sponsor of the bill, the report shall also be delivered to the Federal Executive Council.

Article 227

The Chamber shall consider the report of the sponsor of the bill, of the competent legislative committee of the Chamber or of the ad hoc committee of the Chamber.

During the debate the Chamber may adopt a resolve stating that the sponsor of the bill, the competent legislative committee of the Chamber or the ad hoc committee of the Chamber is again to consider the matter in dispute so as to supplement the report and submit another report within the interval fixed by the Chamber.

Article 228

If the proponents of the petition for conduct of special procedure accept the report for resolution of the matter in dispute, the Chamber shall adopt a resolve stating that special procedure has been completed and shall resume debate on the bill or other matter.

If the proponents of the petition for conduct of special procedure do not concur in the proposal for resolution of the matter in dispute, the matter shall be removed from the agenda and may be returned to the agenda on the proposal of the sponsor no earlier than 1 month after its removal from the agenda.

The matter in dispute may be placed on the agenda of a meeting of the Chamber even before expiration of the period of 1 month if the proponents of the petition for conduct of special procedure concur with the proposal for resolution of the matter in dispute as amended or if they withdraw their petition for the conduct of special procedure.

The Chamber may decide that the period of 1 month referred to in Paragraph 2 of this article shall not apply to a law which is being enacted by emergency procedure.

If the proponents of the petition for conduct of special procedure do not concur in the proposal for resolution of the matter in dispute even at the end of the 1-month period, the Chamber may return to the agenda and resume debate and deliberation of the proposal of a law, other regulation or general act or other material which was the occasion for institution of special procedure.

E. Procedure for Consideration of an Interpellation

Article 229

An interpellation for consideration of specific policy questions related to the work of the Federal Executive Council may be submitted by a group of at least 10 delegates.

The interpellation shall be submitted in writing and shall be signed by all the delegates submitting it.

The delegates shall deliver the interpellation to the president of the Chamber.

Article 230

The president of the Chamber shall deliver the interpellation to the chairman of the Federal Executive Council, to the delegates and to the president of the SFRY Assembly.

Article 231

The Federal Executive Council shall consider the interpellation and submit to the president of the Chamber a written report concerning its opinions and positions concerning the interpellation.

The Federal Executive Council must deliver a report concerning the interpellation to the president of the Chamber no later than 1 month from the date of receipt of the interpellation.

The president of the Chamber shall pass on the report of the Federal Executive Council to all the delegates.

Article 232

An interpellation shall be placed on the agenda of a meeting of the Chamber as a separate item. The interpellation shall be placed on the agenda of the next meeting of the Chamber following the passage of at least 10 days from the date of delivery of the report of the Federal Executive Council to the delegates.

If the Federal Executive Council does not submit a report within the period of time fixed in Article 231 of this operating procedure, the interpellation shall be placed on the agenda of the first meeting of the Chamber following expiration of that period of time.

Article 233

One of the delegates who submitted the interpellation shall have the right to speak in its support in the meeting of the Chamber.

A representative of the Federal Executive Council shall have the right in the meeting to support with oral argument the report of the Federal Executive Council.

Article 234

The Chamber may close debate of an interpellation by adopting a resolve which states its position concerning the matters raised by the interpellation, but it may also issue guidelines to the Federal Executive Council for the conduct of policy or enforcement of a law, other regulation or general act covered by the interpellation.

The Chamber may also close debate of an interpellation without adopting a specific resolve.

The Chamber may also put a question of confidence in the Federal Executive Council following debate of an interpellation.

Article 235

Delegates who submitted an interpellation may withdraw it before cloture.

F. Procedure for Handling the Questions of Delegates

Article 236

The delegate shall have the right to put questions to the Federal Executive Council and to officials heading federal administrative agencies and federal organizations which pertain to their work or to matters within their jurisdiction that lie in the jurisdiction of the Chamber (delegate's question).

Article 237

Questions may be put orally to the Federal Executive Council and to officials heading federal administrative agencies and federal organizations in a session of the Chamber, and in the interval between two meetings of the Chamber they may put such questions in writing through the president of the Chamber.

If he finds that the question put conforms with the provisions of this operating procedure, the president of the Chamber shall deliver it to the Federal Executive Council or to the official heading a federal administrative agency or federal organization.

Should he find that the question put does not conform to the provisions of this operating procedure, the president of the Chamber shall so inform the delegate submitting the question and call upon him to bring his question into conformity with those provisions.

If the delegate submitting the question does not bring his question into conformity with the provisions of this operating procedure, the president of the Chamber shall not refer that question to the Federal Executive

Council or to the official heading a federal administrative agency or federal organization, and shall so inform the delegate submitting the question. In response to that notification the delegate submitting the question may demand in a meeting of the Chamber that his question be referred to the Federal Executive Council or to the official heading a federal administrative agency or federal organization. The demand shall be decided on by the Chamber without debate.

Article 238

A representative of the Federal Executive Council or official heading a federal administrative agency or federal organization may respond in the same meeting in which the question was put. If that representative or official cannot respond in the meeting in which the question was put, he must make his response at the next meeting of the Chamber.

A representative of the Federal Executive Council or official heading a federal administrative agency or federal organization shall ordinarily respond in the same meeting of the Chamber in which the question was put, but he may request to make his response in the next meeting of the Chamber.

If a representative of the Federal Executive Council or official heading a federal administrative agency or federal organization cannot give a full response in the meeting of the Chamber, he must give a full response to the question put in the next meeting of the Chamber.

Response to a question put in writing shall be made at the next meeting of the Chamber if that question has been delivered to the Federal Executive Council or the official heading a federal administrative agency or federal organization no later than 8 days before the date appointed for holding the meeting.

Article 239

A delegate may demand a written response to a question which he has put.

A written response to a question put orally shall be made within 8 days from the date when the question was put, and a written response to a question put in writing shall be made within 8 days from the date when question was delivered to the Federal Executive Council or official heading a federal administrative agency or federal organization, and shall be submitted to the president of the Chamber.

The president of the Chamber shall deliver the response to the delegate submitting the question, and in the next meeting of the Chamber, whose agenda includes the making of response to questions which have been put, the Chamber shall be informed both about the question that has been put and the response which has been given.

Article 240

At the request of a representative of the Federal Executive Council or official heading a federal administrative agency or federal organization the Chamber may extend the periods of time for the making of responses fixed in Articles 238 and 239 of this operating procedure.

Article 241

The response to a question put to the Federal Executive Council shall be made by the designated representative of that Council, and to a question put to an official heading a federal administrative agency or federal organization it may be made either by that official or by the official who under current statutes replaces him.

The representative of the Federal Executive Council or official heading a federal administrative agency or federal organization may refuse to make response to a question which has been put if that question does not pertain to their work or to matters within their jurisdiction.

If the response pertains to a question which represents a state or official secret, the Federal Executive Council or official heading a federal administrative agency or federal organization may propose that the response be given in an executive session of the Chamber or committee of the Chamber whose jurisdiction encompasses that matter. The Chamber shall decide on this proposal.

Article 242

Having received the response, the delegate who put the question may put an additional question in a meeting of the Chamber.

After receiving the response to the question put and to a possible additional question, the delegate may propose in the manner specified by this operating procedure that the matter to which his question pertains be placed on the agenda of the same or one of the coming meetings of the Chamber or that that question be considered by the competent legislative committee of the Chamber and that it inform the Chamber of its opinion.

Article 243

Questions which the delegates put to the Federal Executive Council and to officials heading federal administrative agencies or federal organizations and responses to such questions must be brief and may not take on the attributes of a debate of the matters to which the questions pertain.

Article 244

The delegate shall have the right to put to officials and collegial bodies responsible for direction of organizations which by law exercise public authority in matters of interest to the Federation questions pertaining to their work or to aspects of their activity within the limits of their exercise of public authority.

With regard to the manner of putting questions to the officials referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article and the making of responses to such questions, the provisions of this operating procedure concerning the manner of putting questions to the Federal Executive Council and officials heading federal administrative agencies or federal organizations and the making of responses to those questions shall be appropriately applied.

G. Procedure for Handling Requests for Information

Article 245

In conformity with the provisions of Articles 12, 13 and 14 of this operating procedure, the delegate shall have the right to request of an official heading a federal administrative agency or federal organization and of an organization which on the basis of law exercises public authority in matters of interest to the Federation, and also of the president of the Chamber, the vice president of the Chamber and the chairmen of committees of the Chamber information concerning matters pertaining to their work in the Chamber and to the work of committees of the Chamber which they chair and also to request information of the secretary of the Chamber on matters pertaining to his work and to the work of the Chamber's staff service.

The information may be requested in meetings of the Chamber of committees of the Chamber either in writing or in a verbal request made directly to the official whose sphere of activity encompasses the question on which information is being requested.

Article 246

The information shall be furnished by the official heading a federal administrative agency or federal organization, but it may also be furnished by the official who replaces him under current statutes or by a representative of an organization exercising public authority on the basis of law, and also by other officials as referred to in Article 245, Paragraph 1, of this operating procedure.

The official shall furnish the information in the same meeting in which the information is requested.

If an official cannot furnish information in the same meeting in which it was requested, he is as a rule required to furnish it within 8 days from

the date when the information was requested or when the request for information was received. If the official cannot furnish the information requested within that time, he must inform the delegate within that time when he will furnish the information requested.

The information shall be furnished in writing or orally.

H. Procedure for Handling a Proposal for Institution of Proceedings for Evaluation of the Constitutionality of a Law

Article 247

The president of the Chamber shall refer a proposal of the Yugoslav Constitutional Court for institution of proceedings for evaluation of the constitutionality of a law, other regulation or general act sent him by the president of the SFRY Assembly to the competent legislative committee and Legislative-Legal Commission of the Chamber for their consideration.

Article 248

The competent legislative committee of the Chamber shall consider the proposal and shall submit a report to the Chamber concerning the matter.

The report of the competent legislative committee shall also be delivered to the Legislative-Legal Commission.

The Legislative-Legal Commission of the Chamber shall consider the proposal for institution of proceedings for evaluation of the constitutionality of a law together with the report of the competent legislative committee from the standpoint of that law's constitutionality.

If in consideration of the proposal the Legislative-Legal Commission finds that there are grounds for amendment or supplementation of the law, other regulation or general act to which the proposal pertains or that it is necessary for the Chamber to first take a position of principle concerning the matter to which the proposal pertains, it shall deliver the proposal for evaluation of constitutionality to the president of the Chamber to be brought before a meeting of the Chamber.

Article 249

The Chamber shall consider a proposal of the Yugoslav Constitutional Court together with the report of the competent legislative committee and the Legislative-Legal Commission and, if it deems it necessary to amend or supplement a law, other regulation or general act to which the proposal pertains, it shall order an organ or committee of the Chamber to submit a proposal for amendment or supplementation of the law, other regulation or general act.

If the Chamber finds there is no basis for amendment or supplementation of the law, other regulation or general act to which the proposal pertains, the president of the Chamber shall so inform the Yugoslav Constitutional Court.

Article 250

During consideration of a proposal for evaluation of the constitutionality of a law, other regulation or general act the competent legislative committee and the Legislative-Legal Commission shall recommend to the president of the Chamber an official whom he is to designate to represent the SFRY Assembly in proceedings before the Yugoslav Constitutional Court.

VI. Programming the Business of the Chamber

Article 251

The Chamber shall adopt calendars and programs so as to perform the tasks that lie within its jurisdiction.

Article 252

The Chamber's programs shall contain the following:

- 1) the tasks which are to be performed and matters dealt with in the period covered by the program;
- 2) the bodies or organs responsible for organizing and performing the various tasks and handling the matters set forth in the program (entities responsible for performance);
- 3) the bodies, organs, organizations and staff services which will perform technical matters in the preparation and composition of materials related to the tasks and items set forth in the program or will collaborate in performance of those jobs;
- 4) forms of cooperation with interested bodies, agencies and organizations in performance of individual tasks set forth in the program;
- 5) the committees of the Chamber which will consider the materials before they are brought before a meeting of the Chamber;
- 6) the periods of time within which the particular tasks are to be done.

Article 253

The Chamber's program shall be adopted for a period of 1 year.

The period of 1 year for which the Chamber's program is adopted shall run from 1 January to 31 December of the current year.

The Chamber may decide to adopt its program for a period longer than 1 year.

Article 254

Tasks arising out of the SFRY Constitution, federal laws, social plans, other general acts and the established policy of the SFRY Assembly, and also programs and other documents of sociopolitical organizations shall constitute the basis for preparation of the Chamber's program.

Article 255

Proposals for inclusion of specific tasks and items in the Chamber's program may be submitted by the delegates, by a committee of the Chamber, by the Chamber of Republics and Provinces, by the SFRY State Presidency, by the Federal Executive Council, by federal administrative agencies and federal organizations, and by the assemblies of the republics and assemblies of the autonomous provinces.

A proposal for inclusion of particular matters in the program of the Chamber may be offered by sociopolitical organizations at the federal level, the Yugoslav Economic Chamber and other self-managed organizations and communities at the federal level.

Initiative for inclusion of specific matters in the Chamber's program may be originated by sociopolitical and other public organizations and self-managed organizations and communities not covered by Paragraph 2 of this article.

Article 256

On the basis of the proposals and initiatives referred to in Article 254 of this operating procedure the president of the Chamber, together with the chairmen of the committees of the Chamber, shall adopt the draft of the Chamber's program.

The Chamber shall deliver the draft program of the Chamber to the delegates to the Chamber, to the Federal Executive Council, to the Socialist Alliance of Working People and to other sociopolitical organizations and self-managed organizations and communities at the federal level for their opinion.

Delegations of basic self-managed organizations and communities and of sociopolitical organizations shall be informed of the draft program of the Chamber through the herald.

The bodies, agencies and organizations referred to in Paragraph 2 of this article shall submit to the Chamber their recommendations and opinions concerning the draft of the Chamber's program.

Article 257

Before consideration of the Chamber's draft program in a meeting of the Chamber the draft shall be considered by the committees of the Chamber.

The committees of the Chamber shall also consider the opinions and proposals submitted by bodies, agencies and organizations to which the draft of the Chamber's program was sent for their opinion and recommendations.

Article 258

The draft of the Chamber's program shall also be sent to the Presidency of the SFRY Assembly so that the Chamber's program can be adjusted to the program of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces and the program of the Federal Executive Council.

Article 259

The president of the Chamber, together with the chairmen of the committees of the Chamber, shall adopt a proposed version of the Chamber's program and send it to the delegates to the Chamber.

Article 260

The Chamber shall consider the proposed version of the program and the opinions and proposals submitted by bodies, agencies and organizations to whom the proposed version has been sent for their opinion and proposals.

Before commencement of debate of the proposed version of the program the president of the Chamber shall inform the Chamber concerning performance of the program in the previous period and concerning work to prepare the proposed version of the program for the coming period.

Article 261

The Chamber's program shall be published as a separate publication.

Article 262

On the basis of the program the Chamber shall adopt periodic calendars.

Tasks and jobs the Chamber is to complete in each quarter of the period covered by the program and the time of holding meetings of the Chamber at which those tasks are to be performed shall be set forth in the periodic calendars.

The periodic calendars shall as a rule be adopted before beginning of the quarter they cover.

Article 263

The committees of the Chamber shall adopt their own programs and calendars on the basis of the Chamber's program and calendar.

Article 264

The committees of the Chamber shall include in their program and calendar tasks and items which in conformity with their jurisdiction devolve upon them from the Chamber's program or calendar.

The committees of the Chamber may also include in their program or calendar other items and tasks which they perform on their own initiative during the period covered by the program or calendar.

Article 265

The provisions of this operating procedure concerning the program of the Chamber shall be appropriately applied to the programs and calendars of the committees of the Chamber.

Article 266

The committees of the Chamber shall inform the president of the Chamber concerning the proposal [apparently "program" is meant--translator's note] or calendar which has been adopted.

VIII. The Chamber's Cooperation With the Corresponding Chambers of the Assemblies of the Republics and the Assemblies of the Autonomous Provinces

Article 267

In exercise of its rights and discharge of its duties the Chamber shall cooperate with the corresponding chambers of the assemblies of the republics and of the assemblies of the autonomous provinces.

The Chamber and its committees shall specifically carry on that cooperation in the following ways:

- i. by delivering proposals for enactment of laws, other regulations and general acts and the proposed versions of such acts and other materials being debated and decided on;
- ii. by exchange of information and documentary material arising out of the work of the Chamber and its committees;
- iii. by exchange of opinions and positions concerning matters in the Chamber's jurisdiction;

iv. by holding joint meetings of the presidents of the chambers or representatives of respective committees;

v. and through other forms of mutual cooperation.

Article 268

The president of the Chamber shall inform the corresponding chamber of the assemblies of the republics and assemblies of the autonomous provinces concerning the date fixed for meetings of the Chamber and shall deliver to them the proposed agenda of the meeting along with relevant material.

The committees of the Chamber shall inform the corresponding committees of the chambers of the assemblies of the republics and of the assemblies of the autonomous provinces concerning the dates set for all meetings and deliver to them the proposed agenda and relevant material.

On matters within the Chamber's jurisdiction the committees of the Chamber may organize a joint study of a particular matter in agreement with the corresponding committees of the chambers of the assemblies of the republics and the assemblies of the autonomous provinces.

Article 269

The Chamber may seek an opinion of the corresponding chambers of the assemblies of the republics and the assemblies of the autonomous provinces concerning particular matters it is considering.

The opinions which the corresponding chambers of the assemblies of the republics and assemblies of the autonomous provinces submit to the Chamber on their own initiative or at the request of the Chamber shall be taken up in a meeting of the Chamber.

Article 270

In consideration of matters to which the opinion of the corresponding chambers of the assemblies of the republics and assemblies of the autonomous provinces pertain, the Chamber shall specifically take a position concerning that opinion and shall inform the president of the corresponding chamber of the assembly of the republic or assembly of the autonomous province concerning the position taken.

IX. Staff Service of the Chamber

Article 271

The Chamber's Staff Service shall perform technical and other tasks of the Chamber pertaining to the following: preparation of the programs and calendars of the Chamber and the committees of the Chamber and monitoring

progress in their performance; preparation and organization of the meetings of the Chamber and meetings of committees; obtaining and furnishing competent opinions concerning the work of the Chamber and committees; obtaining and preparing documentary and other material and data for the work of the Chamber and committees; preparation of bills at the request of the Chamber and committees; and monitoring implementation of the resolves of the Chamber and committees.

The Chamber's Staff Service shall perform technical and other tasks to meet the needs of the delegates in performance of their function which pertain to the following: preparation of bills and amendments to bills, the taking of initiative and presentation of proposals of delegates for consideration of matters within the Chamber's jurisdiction; preparation of questions and interpellations for delegates and requests for clarifications and information; the obtaining of supplemental documentation, and the furnishing of information, clarifications and professionally competent opinions.

Article 272

The committees of the Chamber shall have a secretary.

The secretary of the committee of the Chamber shall aid the chairman of the committee in preparing meetings, shall prepare reports of meetings of the committee, minutes and other materials of meetings of the committee, and shall organize and perform other technical tasks to meet the committee's needs.

The secretary of the committee of the Chamber shall be responsible for his work to the committee, to the chairman of the committee and to the secretary of the Chamber.

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YUGOSLAVIA

OPERATING PROCEDURE OF THE CHAMBER OF REPUBLICS AND PROVINCES OF THE SFRY ASSEMBLY

Belgrade SLUZBENI LIST SFRJ in Serbo-Croatian No 22, 28 Apr 78 pp 846-870

[Final version of the operating procedure of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly approved by the Legislative-Legal Commission of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly in its 57th meeting on 19 April 1978]

[Text] I. Introductory Provisions

Article 1

This operating procedure sets forth the rules for procedure and the organization of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly (hereafter referred to as "the Chamber").

Article 2

The operating procedure of the Chamber contains provisions concerning the following:

- a. rights and duties of delegations and delegates to the Chamber;
- b. the Chamber's jurisdiction;
- c. the organization of the Chamber;
- d. planning and scheduling the work of the Chamber;
- e. procedure for adoption of acts and other procedures in the Chamber;
- f. rules of order for meetings of the Chamber;
- g. the Chamber's cooperation with sociopolitical organizations and self-managed organizations and communities at the federal level;

h. the Chamber's work during a state of war or in case of an immediate danger of war;

i. and other matters related to the Chamber's work and organization.

Article 3

Rules governing the joint work of the Chamber and of the Federal Chamber and the work of their joint committees are contained in the Operating Procedure of the SFRY Assembly.

The provisions of the Operating Procedure of the SFRY Assembly concerning the public nature of proceedings, informing delegations and delegates, the use of written and spoken languages in the SFRY Assembly, and relations with other bodies and agencies at the federal level shall apply in the work of the Chamber.

Article 4

The mode of operation of the Chamber or of a committee of the Chamber not regulated by this operating procedure nor by the Operating Procedure of the SFRY Assembly shall be regulated by the Chamber or its committees by adoption of a resolve in conformity with the provisions of this operating procedure.

The committees of the Chamber may if necessary adopt an operating procedure governing their own work in conformity with the provisions of this operating procedure.

II. Rights and Duties of Delegations and Delegates

Article 5

The delegation and delegate to the Chamber shall have the rights and duties set forth in the SFRY Constitution, in law, in this operating procedure and in the Operating Procedure of the SFRY Assembly.

Article 6

The delegation to the Chamber (hereafter referred to as the "delegation") shall be made up of all delegates elected in the assembly of one republic or in the assembly of one autonomous province.

The delegation shall have a chairman who shall be elected in the manner set forth in the operating procedure of the assembly of the republic or assembly of the autonomous province. The delegation shall inform the president of the Chamber concerning election of the chairman.

Article 7

The delegation shall have the right to propose federal laws and other general acts in the jurisdiction of the Chamber which are enacted on the basis of the consent of the assemblies of the republics and the assemblies of the autonomous provinces.

In the Chamber the delegation may submit an interpellation for debate of particular questions of policy in connection with the work of the Federal Executive Council.

The delegation may propose that a question of confidence in the Federal Executive Council be put.

Article 8

Within the jurisdiction of the Chamber the delegation and delegate shall have the right to act as follows:

- i. to submit proposed versions of acts in the exclusive jurisdiction of the Chamber;
- ii. to initiate debate before the Chamber of matters related to the situation and occurrences in domains within the Chamber's jurisdiction and to propose that the Chamber take positions concerning those matters;
- iii. to propose debate of matters pertaining to the conduct of policy set forth by the SFRY Assembly, concerning enforcement of laws, other regulations and general acts within the jurisdiction of the Chamber, measures to conduct that policy and to implement those acts, and to seek reports and analyses concerning those matters;
- iv. to propose debate of matters pertaining to the work of the Federal Executive Council and federal administrative agencies and federal organizations, to propose to the Chamber that it call upon the Federal Executive Council and federal officials to submit a report on their work and on the work of the bodies and agencies which they head, and also to propose debate of other matters pertaining to the exercise of policy control over the work of the Federal Executive Council and federal administrative agencies and federal organizations;
- v. to propose election or appointment and dismissal of officials elected or appointed by the Chamber either exclusively or on an equal footing with the Federal Chamber.

Article 9

The delegation and delegate may propose the following to the Chamber:

i. that it propose to the Federal Chamber enactment of laws, other regulations and general acts or debate of matters within the jurisdiction of that chamber;

ii. that it debate the proposed version of a law, other regulation or general act or other matter in the jurisdiction of the Federal Chamber and that on the basis of the debate it render to the Federal Chamber its opinion concerning the proposed version of the law, other regulation or general act or concerning that matter.

Article 10

Within the limits of the Chamber's jurisdiction the delegation and delegate have the right to put questions to the Federal Executive Council and to officials heading federal administrative agencies and federal organizations pertaining to their work or to matters within their jurisdiction (delegate's question).

Within the Chamber's jurisdiction the delegation and delegate shall also have the right to put questions to an organization which exercises public authority on the basis of federal law.

Article 11

The delegation and delegate shall have the right to request of an official heading a federal administrative agency or federal organization information on matters which are on the agenda of a meeting or are being prepared for a meeting of the Chamber or of a committee of the Chamber of which he is a member, as well as information on other matters necessary to the work of the delegation or delegate and pertaining to matters within the competence of the agency or organization which that official heads.

The delegation and delegate shall also have the right to request of an organization which exercises public authority on the basis of federal law information concerning matters which are on the agenda of a meeting or are being prepared for a meeting of the Chamber or of a committee of the Chamber of which he is a member, as well as information concerning other matters which are necessary to the work of the delegation or delegate and which pertain to matters within the jurisdiction of that organization.

Article 12

The information shall be furnished by the official heading the federal administrative agency or federal organization, but it may also be furnished by an official who replaces him under current statutes or by another official whom he authorizes or by a representative of an organization exercising public authority on the basis of federal law.

An official heading a federal administrative agency or federal organization and a representative of an organization which exercises public authority on the basis of federal law must as a rule furnish the information which has been sought within a period of 8 days from the date when the request was made. If the official or representative of the agency or organization is unable to furnish the information which has been requested within that period of time, he must within that time inform the delegation or delegate when he will furnish the information that has been requested, but he must furnish that information within the next 15 days at the latest.

The information shall be furnished in writing or orally, depending on how the delegation or delegate has requested it.

Article 13

The delegation and delegate shall have the right to seek clarifications and information from the president of the Chamber, the vice president of the Chamber and the chairman of a committee of the Chamber--on matters pertaining to their work in the Chamber and the work of the committee which they chair.

The delegation and delegate shall also have the right to seek clarifications and information from the secretary of the Chamber concerning matters pertaining to his work and the work of the Chamber's staff service.

Article 14

So as to provide conditions for performance of the tasks of the delegations and delegates the staff service of the Chamber shall at their request provide technical aid to the delegations and delegates in preparation of proposals which they are submitting to committees of the Chamber and in performance of other tasks assigned them by some of the committees of the Chamber, shall furnish them supplemental documentation necessary for their work, shall furnish them professionally competent explanations so as to familiarize them with problems they encounter in their work and shall see to the providing of technical and other conditions for their work.

Article 15

The delegate to the Chamber (hereafter referred to as the "delegate") shall have the right and duty to attend the meetings of the Chamber and the committee of the Chamber of which he is a member and also the joint meeting of the chambers of the SFRY Assembly and meetings of a joint committee of the chambers of the SFRY Assembly of which he is a member and to participate in their work.

The delegate shall have the right to attend a meeting of a committee of the Chamber even though he is not a member of that committee and to participate in its work, but he shall not have the right to vote.

Article 16

A delegate who for good cause is prevented from attending a meeting of the Chamber or of one of its committees of which he is a member must give timely notice to the president of the Chamber or chairman of the committee of the Chamber and to his own delegation.

Article 17

In conformity with the Operating Procedure of the SFRY Assembly a delegate to the Federal Chamber shall have the right to attend meetings of the Chamber and of its committees, and he may also participate in their work when permission is granted him by the Chamber or the committee of the Chamber.

Article 18

Delegations shall cooperate in the Chamber and in its committees for purposes of direct exchange of opinion and familiarization with each other's positions and to obtain consensus on solutions concerning matters to which the assemblies of the republics and the assemblies of the autonomous provinces grant their consent, as well as concerning other matters of common interest.

Article 19

In the adoption of positions concerning choices in matters being decided in the Chamber the delegation of the assembly of the republic or the assembly of the autonomous province shall represent the views of that assembly.

The delegation of the assembly of the republic or the assembly of the autonomous province shall inform its assembly concerning the work of the Chamber, concerning their own work which pertains to the matters which the Chamber is considering and concerning the positions of other delegations on those matters, and shall participate in consideration of the positions of the assembly of the republic or the assembly of the autonomous province.

When decisions are being made in the Chamber the delegation's position shall be set forth by the chairman of the delegation or a member of the delegation designated by the delegation.

III. The Chamber's Jurisdiction

Article 20

On the basis of the consent of the assemblies of the republics and the assemblies of the autonomous provinces the Chamber shall perform the following functions:

- 1) adopt the social plan of Yugoslavia;
- 2) establish policy and adopt federal laws establishing relations in the following domains: the monetary system and primary emission, the foreign exchange system, foreign trade, credit and other relations with foreign countries; formation of currency and foreign exchange reserves and their disposition, when this is of interest to the entire country; tariff and nontariff protection, public control of prices of products and services; credit financing of the more rapid development of economically underdeveloped republics and autonomous provinces; establishment of revenues of sociopolitical communities realized by taxing products and services in trade; the system and sources of funds to finance the Federation; establishment of measures restricting the market and free trade in goods and services and measures which are the basis for compensation and the manner and form of compensation; the formation of associations by organizations of associated labor engaged in economic activity and their associations to form an economic chamber covering the entire territory of the SFRY and compulsory association of organizations of associated labor to form communities; and to render authentic interpretations of federal laws which it enacts;
- 3) establish the ceiling on total expenditures of the federal budget for each year;
- 4) decide on the establishment of funds and assumption of obligations by the Federation, except when under the provisions of the SFRY Constitution federal agencies are authorized to establish funds on their own and to assume obligations for the Federation;
- 5) ratify international treaties requiring enactment of new laws or amendment of existing laws which it enacts;
- 6) and adopt an operating procedure to govern its work.

Article 21

The Chamber shall independently perform the following acts:

- 1) enact laws on temporary measures when the SFRY Constitution so provides;
- 2) establish sources of funds and their size on the recommendation of the SFRY State Presidency and decide on assumption of credit and other obligations to meet the needs of national defense and state security arising because of exceptional circumstances;
- 3) within the limits of its jurisdiction debate reports of the Federal Executive Council and federal administrative agencies, exercise policy control over the work of those bodies and agencies, and issue guidelines to guide their work;

- 4) establish the policy governing enforcement of federal laws, other regulations and general acts which it enacts and establish the obligations of federal agencies in connection with the enforcement of those regulations and acts;
- 5) rule in a dispute between a federal administrative agency and a republic or provincial administrative agency concerning the performance of obligations by the administrative agency in the republic or autonomous province to enforce a federal law, other regulation or general act if the dispute has arisen concerning a federal law, other regulation or general act whose enactment lies in the jurisdiction of the Chamber;
- 6) certify elections and rule on questions involving the immunity of delegates;
- 7) elect the president and vice president of the Chamber, establish the committees of the Chamber and elect the chairmen and members of those committees;
- 8) appoint and dismiss the secretary of the Chamber;
- 9) adopt the Chamber's programs and calendars.

Article 22

The Chamber shall perform the following acts on an equal footing with the Federal Chamber:

- 1) elect and dismiss the president and vice president or vice presidents of the SFRY Assembly; appoint and dismiss the secretary general and deputy secretary general of the SFRY Assembly;
- 2) elect and dismiss the chairmen and members of joint committees of the chambers of the SFRY Assembly;
- 3) elect and dismiss the chairman and members of the Federal Executive Council; appoint and dismiss federal secretaries and other officials and members of collegial bodies designated by the SFRY Constitution and federal law;
- 4) elect and dismiss the president and associate judges of the Yugoslav Constitutional Court and the Federal Court; appoint and dismiss the federal public defender of self-management law; appoint and dismiss the federal public prosecutor and the federal solicitor general;
- 5) elect and dismiss the members of the Council of the Federation;
- 6) ratify international treaties requiring enactment of new or amendment of existing republic and provincial laws;

7) adoption of a decision to extend the term of office of delegates to the SFRY Assembly;

8) adopt an operating procedure concerning the joint work of the chambers of the SFRY Assembly and their joint committees and a decision concerning the organization and work of the staff services of the SFRY Assembly.

IV. The Organization of the Chamber

1. Certification of a Delegate's Election and Termination of His Tenure in Office

Article 23

The Chamber shall certify the election of new delegates on the proposal of the Certification Commission, which shall be elected in the first meeting of the new convocation.

Article 24

The Certification Commission shall consist of a chairman and seven members elected from among the delegates to the Chamber.

Article 25

The Certification Commission shall consider reports of the assemblies of the republics and the assemblies of the autonomous provinces concerning election of delegations of those assemblies, shall examine whether the elections were held in conformity with the SFRY Constitution and shall submit its report concerning the situation found to the Chamber.

The report of the Certification Commission shall be made available to all members of the Chamber before commencement of the meeting at which the elections of members of the Chamber are certified.

Article 26

The Chamber shall debate the report of the Certification Commission.

If in its report the Commission has not questioned that the elections of delegates in the assemblies of the republics and the assemblies of the autonomous provinces were conducted in conformity with the SFRY Constitution, the Chamber shall certify the election of the delegates elected in the assemblies of the republics and the assemblies of the autonomous provinces by delegations.

Article 27

The elections of delegates elected in by-elections shall be certified by the Chamber on the recommendation of the Mandates and Immunities Commission of the Chamber, in conformity with the provisions of this operating procedure concerning certification of the delegate's election.

Article 28

The delegate's tenure in office shall terminate in the cases established by law.

Article 29

The delegate shall have the right to submit his resignation.

Procedure in handling a delegate's resignation shall be established by an act of the assembly of the republic or act of the assembly of the autonomous province.

The Chamber shall be informed about the termination of the tenure of office of a delegate of the assembly of the republic or the assembly of the autonomous province.

Article 30

On the date when the delegate's tenure of office terminates in the assembly of the republic or the assembly of the autonomous province in which he was elected, the delegate's tenure of office in the Chamber shall also terminate.

The assembly of the republic or the assembly of the autonomous province shall inform the Chamber of the termination of a delegate's tenure of office in the assembly of the republic or the assembly of the autonomous province.

Article 31

A delegate who has assumed a position or employment which under the constitution and law is incompatible with the office of delegate to the SFRY Assembly must so inform the assembly of the republic or the assembly of the autonomous province which elected him.

The assembly of the republic or the assembly of the autonomous province shall inform the Chamber that the delegate's tenure of office has terminated.

If in the case referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article the delegate does not inform the assembly of the republic or the assembly of the autonomous province which elected him, this shall be done by the Mandates and Immunities Commission of the Chamber.

2. The President, Vice President and Secretary of the Chamber

Article 32

The Chamber shall have a president and vice president of the Chamber.

Article 33

The president of the Chamber shall perform the following functions:

- i. prepare and call meetings of the Chamber and preside over them;
- ii. enter into agreement with the president of the Federal Chamber concerning the manner and times of debate of issues on which the chambers decide on an equal footing and on other matters of common interest to the Chamber and the Federal Chamber;
- iii. see to cooperation of delegates in performance of the functions of the Chamber and to coordination of the work of the Chamber's committees;
- iv. initiate the consideration of questions within the jurisdiction of the Chamber in the meetings of the Chamber and its committees;
- v. see to the Chamber's cooperation with the assemblies of the republics and the assemblies of the autonomous provinces concerning matters within the Chamber's jurisdiction;
- vi. see to cooperation with sociopolitical and other public organizations, self-managed organizations and communities at the federal level concerning matters in the Chamber's jurisdiction;
- vii. see to implementation of the resolves of the Chamber;
- viii. see to achievement of the principle of public scrutiny of the work of the Chamber and of its committees;
- ix. see to achievement of equality among the written and spoken languages of the nationalities and ethnic minorities of Yugoslavia in the work of the Chamber and its committees;
- x. issue instructions to the secretary of the Chamber concerning performance of tasks and jobs to meet the needs of the Chamber;
- xi. and also perform other tasks as set forth in this operating procedure and the Operating Procedure of the SFRY Assembly and jobs assigned him by the Chamber.

The president of the Chamber shall represent the Chamber.

Article 34

In preparing a meeting of the Chamber the president of the Chamber may hold meetings with the vice president of the Chamber, the chairmen of the committees of the Chamber and the chairmen of delegations in order to exchange opinions and to find general solutions to problems pertaining to procedure for reconciling views and concerning other matters important to the work of the Chamber.

The president of the Chamber has the right when preparing meetings and implementing the resolves of the Chamber to seek the opinion of a relevant committee of the Chamber concerning particular matters within the Chamber's jurisdiction.

Article 35

Together with the president of the SFRY Assembly and the president of the Federal Chamber the president of the Chamber shall sign acts of the SFRY Assembly which the Chamber adopts on an equal footing with the Federal Chamber, except for laws.

Together with the president of the SFRY Assembly the president of the Chamber shall sign acts of the SFRY Assembly which the Chamber adopts within its exclusive jurisdiction, except for laws.

The president of the Chamber shall also sign resolves adopted by the Chamber.

Article 36

The vice president of the Chamber shall replace the president of the Chamber should he be absent or incapacitated.

The vice president of the Chamber shall perform functions as enumerated in Article 33 of this operating procedure by agreement with the president of the Chamber.

Article 37

The president and vice president of the Chamber shall be elected from among the delegates for a 4-year term.

The tenure of office of the president and vice president of the Chamber shall terminate prior to that time if their term of office as delegates expires.

The president and vice president of the Chamber shall take a solemn oath before taking office.

Article 38

The Chamber shall have a secretary.

The secretary of the Chamber shall aid the president of the Chamber in preparing meetings of the Chamber, shall supervise the work of the staff service of the Chamber, shall organize the performance of technical and other tasks to meet the needs of the Chamber, its committees, the delegations and delegates, and shall perform other tasks assigned him by the Chamber or the president of the Chamber.

Article 39

The secretary of the Chamber shall be appointed and dismissed by the Chamber on the nomination of the Commission of the SFRY Assembly for Elections and Appointments.

The secretary of the Chamber shall be accountable to the Chamber for his work and the work of the Chamber's staff service.

3. The Chamber's Committees

a) General Provisions

Article 40

In order to prepare the work of the Chamber and as one of its methods of work the Chamber shall establish committees to reconcile views in the preparation of laws, other regulations and general acts and to consider other matters within the Chamber's jurisdiction.

Legislative committees shall be established to reconcile view in the preparation of laws, other regulations and general acts, to prepare and propose such acts, to follow the conduct of policy which the Chamber has established and the enforcement of laws, other regulations and general acts which the Chamber has adopted and to consider other matters within the Chamber's jurisdiction.

Commissions shall be established to perform tasks of importance to the work of the Chamber and its committees.

The Chamber may also establish other standing or ad hoc committees as necessary to perform particular tasks within the Chamber's jurisdiction.

Article 41

The committees of the Chamber shall be established by the operating procedure of the Chamber, but they also may be established and abolished and their jurisdiction altered by a specific decision of the Chamber.

The decision to establish committees of the Chamber shall set forth their tasks, jurisdiction and composition.

Article 42

Every committee of the Chamber shall have a chairman and a specified number of members.

If the number of members of the committee of the Chamber has not been specified by this operating procedure or by the decision to establish the committee of the Chamber, that number shall be fixed at the time of election of the members of the committee of the Chamber.

Article 43

The chairman and members of legislative committees of the Chamber shall be elected from among the delegates.

The chairman and members of other committees of the Chamber shall be elected from among the delegates unless this operating procedure or the decision to establish the committee of the Chamber states otherwise.

The chairman and members of the legislative committees of the Chamber and also the chairman and members of other committees of the Chamber shall be elected from among the delegates in conformity with the principle of equal representation of the republics and appropriate representation of the autonomous provinces.

A delegation may order that a meeting of a committee of the Chamber be attended, instead of a member of the committee of the Chamber elected from that delegation who is absent or incapacitated, by another member of that delegation, who shall have all the rights of the member of that committee.

The chairman and members of a committee of the Chamber shall be elected to 4-year terms unless their tenure of office as delegates expires before that time. The chairman and all or individual members of the committee of the Chamber may also be dismissed before expiration of the term for which they have been elected.

Article 44

Representatives of the Federal Executive Council shall also participate in the work of the committee of the Chamber which is established to reconcile views in the preparation of laws, other regulations and general acts.

Article 45

In agreement with the chairmen of the committees of the Chamber the president of the Chamber shall submit individual matters to the committees of

the Chamber whose jurisdiction encompasses those matters either entirely or predominantly.

The committees of the Chamber to which a particular matter has been submitted for consideration must take it under consideration and render an opinion or take a position.

Article 46

The chairman of a committee of the Chamber shall organize the work of the committee, shall prepare and call meetings of the committee of the Chamber and shall chair them, shall see to the implementation of the resolves of the committee of the Chamber, shall coordinate the work of the committee with the work of other committees, and shall also perform other tasks assigned him by the committee of the Chamber.

Article 47

The committee of the Chamber shall elect from among its members a deputy chairman, who shall replace the chairman of the committee of the Chamber when he is absent or incapacitated.

Article 48

The committee of the Chamber shall conduct its business in meetings.

The meetings of the committee of the Chamber shall be called by the chairman of the committee on his own initiative or on the basis of a resolve of the committee of the Chamber, but he must call a meeting when this is requested by the president of the Chamber or one delegation, stating at the same time the items which are to be put on the agenda of the meeting of the committee of the Chamber.

If the chairman of a committee of the Chamber does not call a meeting of the committee of the Chamber when required to do so, the meeting shall be called by the president of the Chamber.

Article 49

A meeting of a committee of the Chamber which is considering the draft or proposed version of an act whose enactment requires the consent of the assemblies of the republics and the assemblies of the autonomous provinces may be held if the meeting is attended by one member of the committee of the Chamber elected from each delegation or his replacement. A representative of the Federal Executive Council shall also participate in the work of these meetings.

Other meetings of the committee of the Chamber may be held if the meeting is attended by more than half of the members of that committee.

Article 50

Delegates to the Chamber who are not members of a committee of the Chamber may also attend a meeting of a committee of the Chamber and present their opinion.

Committees of the Chamber have the right to request that their meetings be attended by a representative or spokesman of the Federal Executive Council when the meeting is considering a proposal of that Council or that a meeting be attended by a representative of a federal administrative agency or federal organization when the meeting is considering questions within the jurisdiction of that agency or organization.

Article 51

A committee of the Chamber may also invite to its meetings representatives of bodies and agencies at the federal level, sociopolitical and other public organizations, self-managed organizations and communities and also scholars and specialists in order to hear their opinions and proposals.

Article 52

The agenda of a meeting of a committee of the Chamber shall be proposed by the chairman of the committee of the Chamber.

The chairman of a committee of the Chamber must include in the proposed agenda all matters within the jurisdiction of the committee of the Chamber proposed for inclusion by the Chamber, by the president of the Chamber, by one delegation, by a member of the committee, or by another committee of the Chamber, and also by the Federal Executive Council.

The chairman of the committee of the Chamber shall as a rule deliver to the members of the committee of the Chamber the proposed agenda along with relevant material 8 days before the date when the meeting of the committee of the Chamber is to be held.

In urgent cases the president of the Chamber and the chairman and each member of the committee of the Chamber may propose that a particular matter be put on the agenda of a meeting even during the meeting of the committee of the Chamber.

The agenda shall be adopted in the meeting of the committee of the Chamber.

Article 53

When it has completed debate of a particular matter the committee of the Chamber shall submit its report to the Chamber.

The report of the committee of the Chamber shall contain the opinions expressed and its proposals concerning the matter which has been under consideration in a meeting of the committee of the Chamber.

In the report of the committee of the Chamber concerning debate of a bill which is enacted on the basis of the consent of the assemblies of the republics and the assemblies of the autonomous provinces, the committee of the Chamber shall specifically report whether views have been reconciled concerning all matters contained in the bill, and if they have not, it shall state which matters have not received consensus and the reasons why consensus was not achieved.

The committee of the Chamber may take a position, which it shall include in the report of the committee of the Chamber, concerning the opinions expressed.

Consent of the members of the committee of the Chamber from each delegation is required for adoption of a position of the committee of the Chamber concerning matters in a bill which is enacted on the basis of the consent of the assemblies of the republics and the assemblies of the autonomous provinces.

A majority of the votes of all members of the committee of the Chamber is required for adoption of a position by the committee of the Chamber concerning other matters on which the consent of the assemblies of the republics and the assemblies of the autonomous province is not required. The report of the committee of the Chamber concerning those matters shall also include reserved opinions of individual members of the committee of the Chamber when those members request that their opinions be included in the report.

The committee of the Chamber may propose in its report that the Chamber adopt a relevant resolve.

The secretary of the committee of the Chamber shall see to preparation of the report on the meeting of the committee of the Chamber. The chairman of the committee of the Chamber shall be responsible for the authenticity of that report.

Article 54

When it is submitting a report to the Chamber, the committee of the Chamber shall designate a reporter from among its members.

The reporter of the committee of the Chamber shall argue in support of the opinion or positions and proposals of the committee of the Chamber on the basis of the resolve of the committee of the Chamber or at the request of the Chamber.

The reporter of the committee of the Chamber may not speak on matters on which the committee of the Chamber has not rendered its opinion or taken its position. Should such a matter arise in debate in the Chamber, the reporter may request that the Chamber postpone debate of that matter until the committee of the Chamber considers it. Debate of such matter shall also be postponed if the Chamber asks the committee of the Chamber to render its opinion or take its position concerning it.

Article 55

Minutes shall be kept in the meeting of the committee of the Chamber. The secretary of the committee of the Chamber shall see to the keeping of the minutes.

The minutes may be used before being certified by the committee of the Chamber only when permission is granted by the chairman of the committee of the Chamber.

Article 56

A transcript shall be kept in the meeting of the committee of the Chamber unless the committee of the Chamber decides otherwise.

The transcript shall be used to prepare the minutes, the report, the resolves and proposals arising out of the meeting of the committee of the Chamber and to meet the needs of delegations and delegates to the Chamber, and it may not be used for other purposes.

The remarks of a participant in a session of a committee of the Chamber contained in the transcript shall not be attributed nor edited unless the delegate whose remarks are contained in the transcript so requests.

The transcript of a meeting of a committee of the Chamber shall be appended to the adopted minutes and shall become an integral part of the minutes.

As an exception to the provision of Paragraph 2 of this article, a transcript and excerpts from a transcript may be used for other purposes with the prior permission of the chairman of the committee of the Chamber or the person who chaired the meeting of the committee of the Chamber.

Article 57

A committee may establish a subcommittee to study a particular matter, to perform consultations, to prepare a proposal and report of the committee of the Chamber.

Upon completion of the task assigned it the subcommittee shall submit a report to the committee of the Chamber along with its proposals.

In addition to members of the committee of the Chamber, representatives of federal administrative agencies and federal organizations and other interested bodies and organizations and scholars and specialists may also be members of the subcommittee.

The committee of the Chamber may also assign to individual members of the committee the task of conducting the necessary consultations concerning particular matters which the committee is considering and of gathering the opinions of interested bodies, agencies and organizations.

Article 58

The committees of the Chamber shall collaborate with one another, shall exchange documentary material and shall familiarize themselves with each other's reports being submitted to the Chamber.

The committee of the Chamber may hold a joint meeting with another committee of the Chamber and with a committee of the Federal Chamber.

The committees of the Chamber may establish joint commissions to which they assign performance of a particular task within their jurisdiction. In addition to committee members, scholars and specialists may also participate in the work of the joint commission.

Article 59

Committees of the Chamber may call upon the Federal Executive Council and federal administrative agencies and federal organizations to present their position through their representatives when on the agenda of a meeting of a committee of the Chamber there is a proposal of the Federal Executive Council or when the meeting is considering a matter which pertains to the jurisdiction of the federal administrative agency or federal organization.

The committees of the Chamber may request from a federal administrative agency or federal organization information and clarifications related to matters which are on the agenda of a meeting of the committee of the Chamber and which pertain to the jurisdiction of the federal administrative agency and federal organization.

The committee of the Chamber may propose to the Chamber that it assign the preparation of an act or the conduct of an analysis or preparation of other material to meet the Chamber's needs to federal administrative agencies and federal organizations, and, within the limits of the funds envisaged to finance the tasks and functions of the Chamber, to scholarly and specialized institutions and individuals as well.

Article 60

A committee of the Chamber shall consider all matters assigned it by resolve of the Chamber, as well as matters which are sent to it by the president of the Chamber in preparation of a meeting.

The committee of the Chamber shall also consider matters within its jurisdiction on its own initiative.

Article 61

The committees of the Chamber shall conduct inquiries on matters which the Chamber is considering and on other matters which are necessary to performance of their tasks when the Chamber so orders in a special resolve or when this is provided for in the Chamber's program, if the funds necessary to conduct the inquiry have been provided for.

An inquiry shall be conducted by the committee of the Chamber whose jurisdiction encompasses the matter on which the inquiry is being conducted unless a resolve of the Chamber or the Chamber's program specifies that the inquiry shall be conducted by an ad hoc committee established by the Chamber.

After the inquiry has been conducted, the committee of the Chamber shall submit a report to the Chamber.

b) Legislative Committees of the Chamber

Article 62

The Chamber shall have the following legislative committees:

- 1) Committee for the Social Plan and Development Policy;
- 2) Committee for the Market and Prices;
- 3) Committee for Finance;
- 4) Committee for the Credit and Monetary System;
- 5) Committee on Formation of Associations in the Economy;
- 6) Committee on Development of the Economically Underdeveloped Republics and Autonomous Provinces;
- 7) Committee on Foreign Economic Relations.

Article 63

The jurisdiction of the Committee for the Social Plan and Development Policy shall encompass the matters of guiding economic and social development, of harmonizing relations in social reproduction and of establishing joint economic policy in Yugoslavia's social plans and other general acts, as well as matters pertaining to establishment of policy for implementing them.

Article 64

Jurisdiction of the Committee for the Market and Prices shall encompass matters related to establishing policy and enactment of federal laws and general acts in the field of public controls on prices of products and services; measures to restrict the market and free trade in goods and services, and measures which are the basis for compensation and the manner and form of compensation; restrictions on the market and free trade in goods and services of importance to the entire country in cases of natural disasters and shortages of goods indispensable to the needs of the economy and lives of citizens, and also when the interests of national defense so require; matters related to establishment of policy for enforcement of federal laws and other general acts and conduct of established policy in those domains.

Article 65

The jurisdiction of the Committee for Finance shall encompass matters related to establishing policy and enactment of federal laws and other general acts in the domain of the fiscal system and sources of funds to finance the Federation; the ceiling on total expenditures of the federal budget for each year; establishment of funds and assumption of obligations of the Federation, except when federal bodies and agencies are authorized under the provisions of the SFRY Constitution to establish funds on their own and assume obligations on behalf of the Federation; establishment of the revenues of sociopolitical communities which are realized by taxing products and services in commerce throughout the entire territory of the SFRY; the taking of credit and assumption of other obligations to meet the needs of national defense and state security which arise because of exceptional circumstances; matters related to establishment of policy governing enforcement of federal laws and other general acts and the conduct of established policy in those domains.

Article 66

The jurisdiction of the Committee for the Credit and Monetary System shall encompass matters related to establishment of policy and enactment of federal laws and other general acts in the following domains: the monetary system and policy governing emission of money; the bases of credit policy; the building up of currency and foreign exchange reserves and disposition

of those holdings when this is of importance to the entire country; matters related to establishment of policy governing enforcement of federal laws and other general acts and conduct of established policy in those domains.

Article 67

The jurisdiction of the Committee on Formation of Associations in the Economy shall encompass matters related to the entry into association of organizations of associated labor conducting economic activity and their associations to comprise an economic chamber covering the entire territory of the SFRY and the compulsory entry of organizations of associated labor into association to form communities when this is required by the technological unity of the system in particular sectors and when this is of interest to the entire country, as well as other matters related to formation of associations in the economy which are important to matters within the jurisdiction of the Chamber.

Article 68

The jurisdiction of the Committee on Development of the Economically Underdeveloped Republics and Autonomous Provinces shall encompass matters related to development policy and the credit financing of the faster development of the economically underdeveloped republics and autonomous provinces, and also other conditions guaranteeing their overall accelerated development.

Article 69

The jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Economic Relations shall encompass matters related to establishment of policy and enactment of federal laws and other general acts in the domain of the foreign exchange system, foreign trade, credit and other economic relations with foreign countries; the system governing foreign trade and foreign exchange transactions and other economic transactions with foreign countries; customs tariffs and nontariff protective measures; surveillance over the movement of goods and services over the national border; payments transactions with foreign countries; other matters related to economic relations with other states and international economic organizations and institutions; matters related to establishment of policy governing enforcement of federal laws and other general acts and the conduct of established policy in those domains.

Article 70

Matters related to ratification of international treaties shall be taken up by the committee whose jurisdiction encompasses the matters to which the international treaty pertains.

The Committee on Foreign Economic Relations shall also take up matters pertaining to ratification of international treaties which do not fall in the jurisdiction of another committee.

c) The Chamber's Commissions

Article 71

The Chamber shall have the following commissions:

- 1) the Mandates and Immunities Commission;
- 2) the Legislative-Legal Commission.

Article 72

The Mandates and Immunities Commission shall perform the following functions:

- i. take up matters related to invoking the immunity of delegates;
- ii. inform the Chamber on cases which require termination of a delegate's tenure of office;
- iii. perform the functions of a certification commission in certifying the elections of delegates elected in by-elections.

The Commission shall submit a report to the Chamber on matters which it considers in conformity with Paragraph 1 of this article. On the basis of the Commission's report the Chamber shall decide on invoking the immunity of a delegate and shall establish termination of a delegate's term of office and shall certify the elections of delegates.

Article 73

If the Chamber is not meeting, the Mandates and Immunities Commission may grant permission for a delegate to be taken into custody or for criminal proceedings to be instituted against him, and it may also decide whether proceedings against the delegate shall be continued or dismissed or whether the decision of a government agency to take a delegate into custody shall be confirmed or nullified, or shall invoke a delegate's immunity.

The Commission's decision shall be enforceable.

The Commission is required to inform the Chamber of its decision in the next meeting of the Chamber.

With respect to the report of the commission the Chamber shall decide whether to confirm or revoke the decision of the Commission.

Article 74

In the decision of the Chamber or of the Mandates and Immunities Commission which pertains to the immunity of a delegate the president of the Chamber shall inform the president of the assembly of the republic or the assembly of the autonomous province in which the delegate was elected.

Article 75

The Legislative-Legal Commission shall perform the following functions:

- i. consider drafts of acts and proposed versions of acts within the jurisdiction of the Chamber with respect to their conformity with the SFRY Constitution and the legal system, and also with respect to their language and legal propriety, and shall submit a report on the matter to the Chamber, along with its opinion and proposals;
- ii. consider a proposal for rendering authentic interpretations of laws in the jurisdiction of the Chamber and to render its opinion on the matter;
- iii. monitor the development of the legal system in a domain within the jurisdiction of the Chamber and furnish the Chamber its opinion and proposals concerning matters related to building up that system;
- iv. participate in preparation of the Chamber's program pertaining to the legislative activity of the Chamber;
- v. furnish an opinion concerning disputes related to the jurisdiction of the Chamber;
- vi. establish the final (revised) versions of acts in the Chamber's jurisdiction when so authorized by law;
- vii. consider proposals for institution of proceedings for evaluation of the constitutionality of laws, other regulations or general acts;
- viii. submit to the Chamber and committees of the Chamber at their request opinions and proposals concerning other affairs of the legal system and perform other tasks in that domain as ordered by the Chamber.

The Legislative-Legal Commission of the Chamber shall within its jurisdiction take up matters of achieving protection of constitutionality and legality.

Article 76

In joint session with the Legislative-Legal Commission of the Federal Chamber the Legislative-Legal Commission of the Chamber shall consider the proposed program of the SFRY Assembly pertaining to the legislative activity

of the Chamber, matters related to uniform legislative methodology and other matters important to uniform legal and technical preparation of the acts which the chambers adopt.

Article 77

The Legislative-Legal Commission shall before debate in the Chamber examine proposals to amend and supplement acts or amendments submitted to the Chamber and furnish its opinion and proposals concerning them.

The Commission shall at the same time deliver its opinion and proposals to the sponsor of the proposal for amendment or supplementation of an act or to the sponsor of an amendment.

If an amendment to a bill is submitted in a meeting of the Chamber, at the request of the Chamber the commission shall submit its opinion or proposals related to the amendment which has been submitted.

Article 78

Because of the nature of its work and tasks set forth in Article 75 of this operating procedure, the Chamber may decide that a certain number of the members of the Legislative-Legal Commission be elected from among scholars, specialists and public figures.

d) Ad Hoc Committees

Article 79

In order to study a particular matter or to prepare a particular act which does not fall in the jurisdiction of any of the legislative committees or commissions of the Chamber, and also in other necessary cases the Chamber may on the proposal of a delegation establish ad hoc committees of the Chamber (commissions, committees of inquiry and other work groups, etc.).

Article 80

The Chamber shall establish ad hoc committees by its decision.

The decision establishing a committee of the Chamber shall state its composition, tasks and powers.

The members of ad hoc committees of the Chamber may include not only delegates, but also representatives of sociopolitical and other public organizations, self-managed organizations and communities at the federal level, and also scholars and specialists.

Article 81

The relevant provisions of this operating procedure pertaining to the committees of the Chamber shall apply with respect to the composition, method of procedure and powers of ad hoc committees of the Chamber unless the decision to establish them states otherwise.

Article 82

An ad hoc committee of the Chamber shall cease its work when it has accomplished the task for which it was established and also in other cases when the Chamber so decides.

V. Planning and Scheduling the Work of the Chamber

Article 83

The Chamber shall adopt a program and calendars.

The Chamber's program shall be adopted for the period from 1 January to 31 December of the current year.

The Chamber may decide to adopt a program for a period longer than 1 year.

Article 84

The Chamber's annual program shall contain the following:

- i. the basic questions and priority tasks pertaining to establishment and conduct of policy and to laws and other general acts within the jurisdiction of the Chamber, including justification of the need to adopt them;
- ii. questions on which preliminary procedure is to be conducted;
- iii. domains and methods for the exercise of the Chamber's policy control in the conduct of established policy;
- iv. the bodies or organs responsible for organizing and performing individual tasks and jobs set forth in the Chamber's program (responsible entities);
- v. the manner of participation of representatives of sociopolitical organizations and self-managed organizations and communities at the federal level in consideration of the various tasks set forth in the Chamber's program;
- vi. the committees of the Chamber which are to examine individual questions contained in the Chamber's program before they are presented in a meeting of the Chamber;

vii. the dates by which the individual questions are to be considered in the Chamber and the assemblies of the republics and the assemblies of the autonomous provinces.

The dates for consideration of individual questions should be fixed so as to facilitate debate and the taking of positions by the assemblies of the republics and the assemblies of the autonomous provinces, mutual agreement among delegations and participation of representatives of sociopolitical organizations and self-managed organizations and communities at the federal level with a view to punctual fulfillment of the Chamber's program.

The basis for preparation of the Chamber's program shall be the tasks arising out of the SFRY Constitution, social plans and other general acts and the established policy of the SFRY Assembly, needs expressed in the positions adopted by sociopolitical organizations and other matters important to development of the sociopolitical system and the country's economic development.

Article 85

Proposals for inclusion of individual questions in the Chamber's program may be submitted by any delegation or delegate, by a committee of the Chamber, by the assembly of a republic or the assembly of an autonomous province, by the Federal Executive Council and by the SFRY State Presidency.

Initiative for inclusion of individual questions in the Chamber's program may be taken by the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, by the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia, by the League of Yugoslav Trade Unions, by the Yugoslav Economic Chamber, by federal agencies and federal organizations, by self-managed organizations, and by associations and communities at the federal level.

The committees of the Chamber shall take up the initiatives referred to in Paragraph 2 of this article and shall report to the Chamber concerning their opinions and proposals for inclusion of individual questions in the draft program of the Chamber.

Article 86

On the basis of the proposals and initiatives referred to in Article 85 the president of the Chamber, along with the vice president of the Chamber, the chairmen of delegations and the chairmen of committees of the Chamber, and in cooperation with the Federal Executive Council, shall prepare the draft program.

The draft program for the coming year shall be adopted by the Chamber before expiration of the validity of the program in effect.

The draft program of the Chamber shall be sent for opinions and proposals to all delegates in the Chamber, to the assemblies of the republics and the assemblies of the autonomous provinces, to the Federal Executive Council, to the SFRY State Presidency, and to the bodies, agencies and organizations enumerated in Article 85, Paragraph 2, of this operating procedure.

The bodies, agencies and organizations enumerated in Article 85, Paragraph 2, of this operating procedure, when they have taken initiative for inclusion of individual questions in the draft program of the Chamber shall be informed of meetings of the committees of the Chamber in which views are reconciled concerning the questions which are to be included in the Chamber's program so that the representatives of those bodies, agencies and organizations may present their opinions and proposals.

Article 87

Suggestions and proposals concerning the draft program of the Chamber shall be submitted to the Chamber within 30 days from the date of receipt of the Chamber's draft program.

Suggestions and proposals concerning the draft program of the Chamber shall be taken up by the committees of the Chamber in order to reconcile views on the questions which are to be included in the proposed version of the Chamber's program.

The committees of the Chamber shall take up the opinions and proposals which have been submitted by bodies, agencies and organizations to which the draft program of the Chamber was sent for their opinions and proposals.

Representatives of the Federal Executive Council shall also participate in the work of committees of the Chamber in reconciliation of views concerning the questions which are to be included in the Chamber's program.

Article 88

On the basis of views as reconciled in the committees of the Chamber the president of the Chamber, along with the vice president of the Chamber, chairmen of delegations and chairmen of committees of the Chamber, shall prepare the text of the proposed version of the Chamber's program.

The text of the proposed version of the Chamber's program shall be sent to the delegates to the Chamber, the SFRY State Presidency, the Federal Executive Council, the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia, the League of Yugoslav Trade Unions and the Yugoslav Economic Chamber.

Article 89

The Chamber shall debate the text of the proposed version of the Chamber's program and shall adopt the proposed program.

The proposed program of the Chamber for the coming year shall be adopted by the Chamber before 31 December of the current year.

The proposed program of the Chamber shall be sent to the assemblies of the republics and the assemblies of the autonomous provinces for their consent concerning that portion of the proposed program of the Chamber which pertains to acts which are adopted on the basis of the consent of the assemblies of the republics and the assemblies of the autonomous provinces.

In granting their consent to the portion of the program referred to in Paragraph 3 of this article the assemblies of the republics and the assemblies of the autonomous provinces simultaneously acknowledge the need to include those questions in their own programs.

Article 90

The Chamber's program shall be published in the bulletin on the proceedings of the SFRY Assembly and corresponding publications of the assemblies of the republics and the assemblies of the autonomous provinces.

Article 91

The Chamber shall adopt periodic calendars on the basis of the program.

The periodical calendars shall set forth the questions which the Chamber shall consider in each quarter, the schedule for holding meetings of the Chamber to consider those questions, and dates for completion of individual phases in procedure for enactment of laws and other general acts.

Article 92

The committees of the Chamber shall adopt their own calendars on the basis of the program and calendar of the Chamber.

The committees of the Chamber shall include in their calendar tasks that conform to their jurisdiction.

The committees of the Chamber may also include in their calendar other matters pertaining to establishment and conduct of policy in domains within the Chamber's jurisdiction.

Article 93

The committees of the Chamber shall inform the president of the Chamber concerning the calendar which they have adopted.

VI. Procedures in the Chamber

A. Procedure for Adoption of Acts

1. Procedure for Adoption of Acts on the Basis of the Consent of the Assemblies of the Republics and the Assemblies of the Autonomous Provinces

a) Institution of Proceedings

Article 94

An authorized proponent shall institute proceedings for adoption of acts by submitting a bill.

Every delegation and committee of the Chamber, the assembly of the republic and the assembly of the autonomous province and the Federal Executive Council shall have the right to propose federal laws and other general acts in the jurisdiction of the Chamber which are adopted on the basis of the consent of the assemblies of the republics and the assemblies of the autonomous provinces.

Article 95

The Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly may take initiative for adoption of an act and send a proposal to that effect to the Chamber.

Initiative for adoption of an act may also be taken by the Yugoslav Constitutional Court, the Federal Court, the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia, the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, the League of Yugoslav Trade Unions and the Yugoslav Economic Chamber, as well as self-managed communities organized at the federal level. A representative of the petitioner shall also be summoned to a meeting of the Chamber in which such initiatives are being taken under consideration, and he may argue in support of the initiative.

If the Chamber finds that the initiative referred to in Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article is well-founded, it shall specify in a resolve the organ or body which is to prepare and submit the bill, the date by which it is to be prepared, and other conditions concerning punctual implementation of that initiative.

The Chamber shall inform the sponsor of the initiative concerning the position which it has taken.

Article 96

Initiatives for adoption of acts which do not originate with the bodies, agencies and organizations referred to in Article 95 of this operating procedure shall be sent to the Commission for Petitions and Proposals of the SFRY Assembly.

b) The Bill

Article 97

The bill must be prepared in such manner that it formulates the arrangements being proposed in the form of legal provisions.

If the bill aims at amendment or supplementation of existing legislation, the bill shall be accompanied by the text of the provisions of the act which are being amended or supplemented.

Article 98

The bill must be supported by argument.

The supporting arguments shall specifically contain the following:

- i. the constitutional basis for adoption of the act;
- ii. an assessment of the situation in the domain which is to be regulated by the act, the reasons why the act should be adopted or why the act should be amended and supplemented;
- iii. the principles which are to govern regulation of relations in the relevant domain, the purpose being sought thereby, and the consequences which arise out of the proposed arrangements;
- iv. the financial funds necessary to implement the act and the manner in which those funds are to be obtained;
- v. an explanation of the legal solutions contained in the bill;
- vi. opinions and positions of bodies, agencies and organizations which were consulted during preparation of the bill when the proponent of the bill has not adopted them, as well as the reasons why he did not adopt them.

The necessary documents shall be furnished along with the bill.

If the bill has not been prepared in conformity with the provisions of this operating procedure, before sending it to the delegates to the Chamber and to the assemblies of the republics and the assemblies of the autonomous

provinces the president of the Chamber shall call upon the proponent to bring the bill into conformity with the provisions of this operating procedure.

Article 99

The bill shall be submitted to the president of the SFRY Assembly, who shall deliver it to the president of the Chamber.

The president of the Chamber shall send the bill to the delegates to the Chamber and to the presidents of the assemblies of the republics and the assemblies of the autonomous provinces.

The president of the Chamber shall also send to the Federal Executive Council a bill which did not originate with that council.

Article 100

At the time of delivery of a bill the president of the Chamber, along with the vice president of the Chamber, the chairmen of the delegations and the chairmen of the committees of the Chamber, shall agree on consideration of the bill in the delegations and committees of the Chamber and on the time in which consideration is to be completed within the limits of the time set in this operating procedure and the program of the Chamber.

Along with the vice president of the Chamber, the chairmen of the delegations and the chairmen of the committees of the Chamber the president of the Chamber shall propose the date by which the assemblies of the republics and the assemblies of the autonomous provinces are to take their positions concerning the bill and submit those positions to the Chamber.

The period referred to in Paragraph 2 of this article may not be less than 45 days, nor longer than 3 months.

Along with the vice president of the Chamber, the chairmen of the delegations and the chairmen of the committees of the Chamber the president of the Chamber shall in exceptional cases, when there is a need to prevent serious consequences which might occur for the public community, propose a shorter time in which the assemblies of the republics and the assemblies of the autonomous provinces are to take and submit their positions concerning the bill.

That period may not be less than 15 days, and the grounds for setting it must be specifically set forth by the proponent.

In the case referred to in Paragraph 4 of this article the holding of meetings of the Chamber and meetings of the assemblies of the republics and the assemblies of the autonomous provinces on the same day may be proposed.

Article 101

Depending on the importance of a question and on the urgency of its legal regulation, the president of the Chamber, together with the vice president of the Chamber, the chairmen of the delegations, and the chairmen of the committees of the Chamber, may propose to the assemblies of the republics and the assemblies of the autonomous provinces that in deciding on the draft of the law they authorize their delegation in the Chamber to grant consent to the proposed version of the law or other general act as a whole.

Article 102

Before consideration of an act in the competent chambers of the assemblies of the republics and the assemblies of the autonomous provinces, it may be taken up by the competent committee of the Chamber and other interested committees of the Chamber.

This consideration of a bill in the committees of the Chamber shall be done for exchange of opinions, for consideration of disputed points, to seek additional information from representatives of the proponent and to obtain other information important to adoption of positions in the assemblies of the republics and the assemblies of the autonomous provinces and to conduct procedure for reconciliation.

Sociopolitical organizations and self-managed organizations and communities at the federal level shall be informed of the meeting of the competent committee of the Chamber which is to consider a bill in the context of Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article in conformity with the program of the Chamber, so as to make it possible for them to participate in consideration of the bill.

The report of the competent committee of the Chamber concerning consideration of the bill, which contains opinions and proposals presented in the meeting of the committee of the Chamber, shall be delivered to the delegates to the Chamber, to the proponent, to the Federal Executive Council, to sociopolitical organizations and self-managed organizations and communities at the federal level whose representatives participated in the meeting of the committee of the Chamber.

Article 103

The Legislative-Legal Commission of the Chamber shall take up a bill before its consideration in the assemblies of the republics and the assemblies of the autonomous provinces and shall submit to the president of the Chamber a report along with its opinions and proposals.

During procedure for reconciliation in the committees of the Chamber the Legislative-Legal Commission shall take positions and furnish an opinion

on the views as reconciled with respect to their consistency with the SFRY Constitution and the legal system. At the request of a committee of the Chamber, a delegation, the president of the Chamber and the Federal Executive Council, or on its own initiative, the Legislative-Legal Commission shall also furnish an opinion concerning points of dispute pertaining to consistency of proposals presented with the SFRY Constitution and with the legal system.

If the competent committee of the Chamber does not concur in the opinion of the Legislative-Legal Commission with respect to the constitutional basis for adoption of the bill or inconsistency of certain provisions of the bill with the SFRY Constitution and the legal system, the competent committee of the Chamber shall so inform the Chamber, which shall take a position on the matter.

Article 104

The president of the assembly of a republic or the president of the assembly of an autonomous province shall inform the Chamber of the positions and suggestions of those assemblies concerning a bill.

The president of the Chamber shall deliver the positions, suggestions and proposals of the assembly of a republic or the assembly of an autonomous province to the delegates, the proponent and to the Federal Executive Council.

Article 105

If in taking positions concerning a bill one or more assemblies of the republics or assemblies of the autonomous provinces do not grant consent to adoption of that bill, the competent committee of the Chamber shall take up the reasons affecting the assembly of the republic or the assembly of the autonomous province in taking that position and shall report to the president of the Chamber.

Article 106

The competent committee of the Chamber shall consider a bill so as to reconcile views concerning proposals and suggestions of the assemblies of the republics and the assemblies of the autonomous provinces which have been made concerning the bill.

Representatives of the Federal Executive Council shall also participate in the work of the competent committee of the Chamber which is reconciling views concerning proposals and suggestions of the assemblies of the republics and the assemblies of the autonomous provinces made concerning a bill and also concerning the bill as a whole.

At the outset of reconciliation proceedings representatives of the Federal Executive Council shall report on the positions of the Federal Executive Council concerning the suggestions and proposals of the assemblies of the republics and the assemblies of the autonomous provinces and concerning other suggestions and proposals made concerning the bill.

At the outset of a resumption of proceedings to reconcile positions concerning the same bill, the Federal Executive Council is required to present the positions and opinions concerning suggestions and proposals concerning the text of the draft on which its representative did not make a presentation at the previous meeting or for which he reserved the right to present them subsequently.

Article 107

On the basis of consent granted by the assemblies of the republics and the assemblies of the autonomous provinces and the reconciliation of positions concerning the proposals and suggestions of those assemblies concerning the draft, the competent committee of the Chamber shall submit a report to the Chamber on consensus achieved concerning the bill.

The president of the Chamber shall deliver the report of the competent committee to the delegates to the Chamber, to the sponsor of the bill and to the Federal Executive Council.

Article 108

If the bill would create obligations for the federal budget, the competent committee of the Chamber must during consideration of that bill propose to the president of the Chamber that it seek the opinion of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly as to whether funds have been provided in the federal budget to discharge the obligations which the bill would create for the federal budget.

Article 109

The competent committee of the Chamber shall consider the bill until consensus is achieved among all delegations concerning an identical text and concerning amendments and supplements which they themselves have proposed or which have been proposed by the author of the bill, and if consensus cannot be achieved, the legislative committee of the Chamber shall propose measures envisaged by this operating procedure.

Article 110

If consensus concerning the bill is not achieved in the competent legislative committee of the Chamber, the legislative committee of the Chamber may propose the following:

- a) that the sponsor give renewed consideration to the points in dispute and possibly propose relevant amendments and supplements to the bill;
- b) that the points of dispute be taken up once again within each delegation or in the meeting of delegations which do not concur in the proposed draft or particular arrangements contained in the bill or in a meeting of all delegations;
- c) that the points of dispute be debated in a meeting of the Chamber;
- d) that the opinion of the relevant federal public council be sought;
- e) that the points of dispute be taken up again in the assemblies of the republics and the assemblies of the autonomous provinces;
- f) that it be stated that the differences in positions is such that consensus cannot be achieved on the proposed bill.

The legislative committee of the Chamber shall submit to the president of the Chamber a report in which it shall state the issues on which consensus has not been reached and the reasons why consensus was not reached, and in which it proposes subsequent procedure concerning the proposed draft.

Article 111

Upon receipt of the report referred to in Article 110 of this operating procedure the president of the Chamber, along with the vice president of the Chamber, the chairmen of the delegations, the chairman of the competent legislative committee of the Chamber and the chairman of the Legislative-Legal Commission, shall agree on subsequent proceedings in connection with the draft of the bill and shall so inform the delegations, the presidents of the assemblies of the republics, the presidents of the assemblies of the autonomous provinces and the Federal Executive Council.

Article 112

Throughout the entire procedure of reconciling positions in the preparation and adoption of acts the president of the Chamber, on his own initiative, on the recommendation of the competent committee of the Chamber, a delegation or the proponent, hold meetings with the chairmen of the delegations and chairmen of committees, with representatives of the proponent also participating, for an exchange of opinion as to the most effective way of reconciling positions and finding elements of agreement in the Chamber and its committees that will resolve the points in dispute.

c) The Proposed Version of the Act

Article 113

Upon completion of reconciliation procedure in the competent committee of the Chamber the proponent shall prepare and submit to the Chamber the text of the proposed version of the act within the period of time set by the committee of the Chamber in agreement with the proponent of the act.

Article 114

The text of the proposed version of the act must be supported by argument.

The section devoted to substantiation shall cover the specific changes which have been made on the basis of reconciliation of positions concerning the draft of the bill, other amendments and supplements, and also other significant circumstances related to the issues regulated by the bill.

Article 115

The Federal Executive Council may as an authorized proponent submit to the Chamber the text of the proposed version of an act even if in procedure for reconciliation of views concerning the draft of that act consensus has not been achieved concerning all or certain issues regulated by the proposed act.

Article 116

The president of the Chamber shall deliver the text of the proposed version of the act to the delegates in the Chamber, to the proponent and to the Federal Executive Council.

Article 117

The text of the proposed version of the act shall be taken up before debate in a meeting of the Chamber by the competent committee of the Chamber and the Legislative-Legal Commission, which shall submit reports on the matter to the Chamber.

The reporter designated by the competent committee of the Chamber may in a meeting of the Chamber inform the Chamber concerning progress in reconciliation procedure, concerning the principal questions which have been the subject of reconciliation and concerning the basic content of the positions as reconciled.

Article 118

The person submitting the text of the proposed version of the act or his representative may deliver an additional substantiation of the text of the proposed version at the outset of debate of the text in the Chamber. He has the right to participate throughout the entire debate of the bill and to give explanations and present his opinion.

Article 119

The debate of the text of the proposed version of the act in the meeting of the Chamber shall consist of the general debate in which the text of the proposed version is considered as a whole and debate in which the text of the bill is considered by parts.

In the general debate of the text of the proposed version the text of a bill shall be debated in principle, and opinions may be presented, clarifications sought and all questions raised in connection with the arrangements provided for in the bill.

In debate of the text of the proposed version by parts the text of the bill shall be debated by the parts, chapters or sections, and even by articles if a decision to that effect is taken in the meeting. In that debate decisions shall also be taken concerning amendments.

Article 120

A proposal for amendment or supplementation of the text of the proposed version of the act shall be submitted in the form of an amendment.

Article 121

An amendment to the text of the proposed version of the act shall be submitted in writing.

The amendment must be supported by arguments.

If the amendment contains provisions which would commit financial resources, the sponsor of the amendment must at the same time indicate possibilities of providing for those resources.

Article 122

An amendment to the text of a bill may as a rule be submitted no later than 48 hours before the time scheduled for holding the meeting of the Chamber at which the text of the bill is to be debated, and it shall be submitted to the president of the Chamber.

Article 123

The president of the Chamber shall immediately deliver an amendment to the text of the bill to all delegates, to the sponsor of the bill and to the Federal Executive Council.

The president of the Chamber shall deliver an amendment to the text of a bill to the competent legislative committee and to the Legislative-Legal Commission of the Chamber for them to study it and submit to the Chamber their reports, along with their opinions and proposals concerning it.

Article 124

In exceptional cases a delegation in the Chamber may submit an amendment to the text of the bill in a session of the Chamber during debate of that bill. Such an amendment must also be submitted in writing.

The sponsor of the bill may submit amendments until debate of the text of the proposed version is closed.

The Federal Executive Council may also submit amendments to the text of the proposed version of a bill which it has not sponsored until debate of the text of the bill is closed.

Article 125

The Chamber may decide concerning an amendment to the text of a bill submitted during debate of the bill that debate be postponed and resumed at one of the coming meetings of the Chamber or that debate be suspended until the competent legislative committee of the Chamber and the Legislative-Legal Commission study the amendment.

The Chamber shall postpone debate of the text of the bill for at least 24 hours if the sponsor of the bill, the Federal Executive Council, the competent legislative committee of the Chamber or the Legislative-Legal Commission request that a decision on the amendment be postponed until they have been able to study the amendment and take a position concerning it.

Article 126

The person submitting the text of the proposed version of the act has a right to state his position concerning the amendment to the text of the proposed version of the act.

The Federal Executive Council has the right to express its position concerning the amendment even if it has not submitted the text of the proposed version of the act.

Article 127

Before voting on an amendment to the text of a bill which has been submitted, the Chamber may decide to suspend debate and refer the amendment to the Legislative-Legal Commission for ascertainment of the final text of provisions altered by the amendment and to bring other provisions of the text of the bill related to those amendments into conformity.

Article 128

Amendments shall be voted on in the order of articles of the text of the bill to which they pertain.

If more than one amendment has been submitted concerning a single article of the text of the bill, the vote shall first be taken on the amendment which departs furthest from the proposed arrangement and that same criterion shall apply to the order in which the other amendments are to be voted on.

If an amendment to an amendment has been submitted, the amendment to the amendment shall first be voted on.

Article 129

A decision may not be taken on an amendment in the same meeting in which the text of the bill is being debated if one of the delegations in the meeting of the Chamber declares that it cannot take a position on the amendment until it obtains the position concerning the amendment of the assembly of the republic or the assembly of the autonomous province which delegated it.

In such a case the Chamber shall remove the text of the bill from the agenda of the meeting and deliver the amendment to all assemblies of the republics and assemblies of the autonomous provinces.

That amendment shall be handled in the same way as a draft bill, and debate of the text of the bill in the Chamber shall resume when the assemblies of the republics and the assemblies of the autonomous provinces submit their opinions and suggestions concerning the amendment.

Article 130

At the end of debate of the text of the bill the Chamber shall establish the proposed version of the act as a whole and deliver it to the assemblies of the republics and the assemblies of the autonomous provinces for them to grant their consent to the proposed version of the act as a whole.

In adopting the proposed version of the act as a whole the Chamber shall on the proposal of the president of the Chamber also fix the time in which

the assemblies of the republics and the assemblies of the autonomous provinces are to decide concerning the granting of their consent to the proposed version of the act as a whole.

Article 131

The assembly of the republic and the assembly of the autonomous province may in making a decision concerning the draft of a law or other general act authorize its delegation to grant consent on its behalf to the approved proposed version of the law or other general act as a whole.

Article 132

Upon receiving report of the consent of the assemblies of the republics and the assemblies of the autonomous provinces to the proposed version of the act which has been adopted, the president of the Chamber shall call a meeting of the Chamber. In that meeting of the Chamber, after establishing that all the assemblies of the republics and the assemblies of the autonomous provinces have granted their consent to the proposed version of the act as a whole, either directly by their own report or by declaration of the authorized delegation in the meeting, it shall adopt the proposed version of the act.

If the Chamber finds in the meeting that consensus does not exist among all the assemblies of the republics and the assemblies of the autonomous provinces, it shall adopt a resolve stating that such consensus does not exist.

The Chamber may also resolve to resume debate of the proposed version of the act according to the provisions of this operating procedure in order to reconcile positions.

d) Public Debate of the Draft of a Bill

Article 133

During debate of the draft of the Yugoslav Social Plan and the draft of another act of broad public importance the Chamber may decide that the draft be put up for public debate.

In making the decision to put drafts up for public debate, the Chamber shall establish the manner in which opinions and proposals presented in the public debate shall be gathered and organized.

Article 134

If it decides to put the draft of the social plan or other act up for public debate, the Chamber shall assign the following tasks to the competent legislative committee:

- i. to see that the draft of the act is published and made accessible to the public;
- ii. to prepare a report on the results of the public debate submitted to the Chamber.

The Chamber may establish an ad hoc committee to perform the tasks referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article.

When the Chamber decides to put up for public debate the draft of an act which has been submitted by the Federal Executive Council, it may order that the Federal Executive Council perform the tasks referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article.

Article 135

An appeal to the working people and citizens, to organizations of associated labor, to sociopolitical organizations and other self-managed organizations, and to associations and communities to submit their opinions and proposals shall be published along with the draft of the act which is being put up for public debate.

The appeal must clearly state to whom the opinions and proposals are to be sent and the date by which they must be sent.

Article 136

The president of the Chamber shall deliver the report on the results of the public debate to the delegates to the Chamber, to the presidents of the assemblies of the republics and the assemblies of the autonomous provinces, to the sponsor and to the Federal Executive Council.

2. Preliminary Procedure

Article 137

If the Chamber's program calls for preliminary consideration of a particular question, the authorized proponent shall prepare and submit to the Chamber a preliminary draft of the act or theses for an exchange of opinions concerning the basic issues being raised in connection with regulation of particular relations, concerning the basic principles which are to be the basis for their regulation and concerning other matters important to regulation of those particular relations or to preparation of the draft of a bill.

The preliminary draft or theses referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article shall be taken up by the committees of the Chamber for a direct exchange of opinions and for proposal and discovery of relevant solutions. The committee of the Chamber may propose that the preliminary draft or theses be taken up in a meeting of the Chamber as well.

Sociopolitical organizations and self-managed organizations and communities at the federal level and the appropriate scholarly and professional organizations shall be informed of the meeting of a committee of the Chamber or meeting of the Chamber which will consider the preliminary draft or theses referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article so that their representatives might present their opinions and proposals.

Article 138

A committee of the Chamber may propose after debate has been conducted that certain questions be taken up in the assemblies of the republics and the assemblies of the autonomous provinces, in the relevant federal public councils and in the appropriate bodies of sociopolitical organizations.

After debate in the committees of the Chamber and in the bodies and organizations referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article the competent committee of the Chamber shall inform the sponsor of the results of the debate, setting forth opinions concerning the suggestions and proposals made during the debate.

If there was also debate in a meeting of the Chamber, the president of the Chamber shall inform the sponsor of the results of that debate.

Article 139

Procedure for preliminary consideration may also be conducted concerning other matters within the Chamber's jurisdiction on the proposal of a committee of the Chamber, a delegation, a sponsor or the president of the Chamber.

Article 140

During preparation of the draft of a bill which regulates matters on which a preliminary debate has been conducted, the proponent shall take into account the opinions, suggestions and proposals of participants in the procedure of preliminary consideration.

In the substantiating section of the draft of the bill the proponent must indicate the suggestions and opinions which were not adopted and the reasons why he did not adopt the suggestions and opinions.

3. Procedure for Enactment of a Law Concerning Temporary Measures

Article 141

The proposed version of a law concerning temporary measures shall be submitted by the Federal Executive Council on the basis of the consent of the SFRY State Presidency.

The provisions of this operating procedure concerning debate of the text of a bill which is enacted on the basis of the consent of the republics and the autonomous provinces shall be appropriately applied to debate of the proposed version of the law on temporary measures.

Following debate of the bill the next order of business in the meeting of the Chamber shall be to make a decision concerning the bill.

Article 142

The proposed version of the law on temporary measures shall require the votes of two-thirds of all the delegates for adoption in the Chamber.

Article 143

If two-thirds of all the delegates have not voted for the proposed version of the law on temporary measures, but a majority of all the delegates have voted for it, the president of the Chamber shall so inform the SFRY State Presidency through the president of the SFRY Assembly for purposes of taking a decision concerning proclamation of the law on temporary measures in the text for which a majority of all the delegates to the Chamber voted.

4. Procedure for Ratification of International Treaties

Article 144

The Chamber shall ratify international treaties.

Article 145

Procedure for enactment of laws to ratify international treaties shall be initiated by the Federal Executive Council by submitting the proposed version of the law of ratification.

Article 146

The proposed version of the act of ratification of an international treaty shall contain the complete text of the international treaty whose ratification is being proposed.

The proposal must be substantiated. The substantiation of the proposed version of a law to ratify an international treaty should present the reasons why ratification of the international treaty is being proposed and shall state whether the international treaty requires enactment of new or amendment of existing federal laws, whether the questions which are the subject of the international treaty fall within the jurisdiction of the republics and the autonomous provinces, that is, whether the international treaty requires enactment of new or amendment of existing republic or provincial laws.

The substantiation of the proposed version of the law should also state whether the international treaty envisages obligations of the Federation in performance of that treaty and shall furnish an estimate of the need for funds from the federal budget to implement international treaties.

Article 147

The act of ratification of an international treaty requiring enactment of new or amendment of existing laws which the Chamber adopts shall be considered according to the provisions of this operating procedure concerning consideration of the text of the proposed versions of acts which are adopted on the basis of the consent of the assemblies of the republics and the assemblies of the autonomous provinces.

The proposed version of the act of ratification of an international treaty requiring enactment of new or amendment of existing laws which the Chamber adopts shall be considered adopted if the assemblies of all the republics and the assemblies of all the provinces concur in the proposed version of the act.

Article 148

If before conclusion of an international treaty which the Chamber ratifies on an equal footing with the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly the Federal Executive Council seeks an opinion concerning matters regulated by an international treaty, the president of the Chamber shall deliver that request to the competent committee of the Chamber.

The competent committee of the Chamber shall consider the request of the Federal Executive Council and shall inform the Federal Executive Council of its opinion through the president of the Chamber.

For purposes of determining its opinion the competent committee of the Chamber shall cooperate with appropriate committees of the Chamber and committees of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly.

On the recommendation of the competent committee of the Chamber the Chamber may consider the request of the Federal Executive Council referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article and in that connection adopt appropriate guidelines to govern the further work of the Federal Executive Council in concluding that particular international treaty.

Article 149

The proposed version of the act to ratify international treaties ratified by the Chamber on an equal footing with the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly shall be considered adopted in the Chamber if a majority of the delegates present in the Chamber vote in favor of the proposed version of the act.

5. Procedure for Adoption of a Decision Concerning the Obligation To Enforce a Federal Law, Other Regulation or General Act

Article 150

The notice of the Federal Executive Council or executive council of the republic or the autonomous province concerning a dispute between a federal administrative agency and a republic or provincial administrative agency concerning discharge of the obligations of the agency in the republic or the autonomous province to enforce a federal law, other regulation or general act shall be delivered to the president of the Chamber, who shall send it to all delegates, the competent legislative committee and the Legislative-Legal Commission of the Chamber.

Article 151

The competent legislative committee of the Chamber shall gather information from the federal administrative agency and the republic or provincial administrative agency involved in the dispute and may summon to its meeting representatives of those agencies so as to hear their opinions and positions.

In the report which it submits to the Chamber the legislative committee shall also report on the positions of the agencies involved in the dispute.

Along with the report the competent legislative committee shall append the proposed version of the decision concerning the manner in which the matter in dispute is to be resolved.

Article 152

When he receives the reports of the competent legislative committee and the Legislative-Legal Commission of the Chamber, the president of the Chamber shall send them to all delegates and shall place the matter in dispute on the proposed agenda of the next meeting of the Chamber.

The Chamber shall debate the notice of the Federal Executive Council or the executive council of a republic or autonomous province and the reports of the competent legislative committee and the Legislative-Legal Commission of the Chamber and shall render a decision concerning the issue in dispute and concerning the obligation to enforce the federal law, other regulation or general act.

6. Procedure for Adoption of Other Acts in the Chamber's Jurisdiction

Article 153

Procedure for adoption of other acts in the Chamber's jurisdiction shall be initiated by the submittal of the draft of an act, which shall be delivered to the Chamber, the delegates and the competent committee of the Chamber.

The competent committee of the Chamber, after considering the draft of the act, shall submit a report to the Chamber along with its opinion and proposals.

Following adoption of the draft of the act in the Chamber the proponent shall submit the proposed version of the act.

The provisions of this operating procedure concerning the proposed version of the text of an act which is adopted on the basis of the consent of the assemblies of the republics and the assemblies of the autonomous provinces shall be appropriately applied to debate of the proposed version of an act in the Chamber except that every delegate in the Chamber may submit amendments to the proposed version of such act.

The proposed version of an act shall be adopted when a majority of the delegates present in the Chamber have voted in its favor.

7. Procedure for Confirmation of an Agreement Concerning the Bases of the Social Plan and an Agreement Concerning Fulfillment of the Social Plan

Article 154

The Federal Executive Council shall inform the Chamber of progress and results in conclusion of agreements leading to the signing of an agreement concerning the bases of the social plan.

Article 155

The Federal Executive Council shall submit signed agreements concerning the bases of the social plan to the Chamber for confirmation.

Article 156

The president of the Chamber shall deliver the signed agreements concerning the bases of the social plan to the delegates to the Chamber and to the presidents of the assemblies of the republics and the assemblies of the autonomous provinces.

In delivering the agreements referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article to the presidents of the assemblies of the republics and the assemblies of the autonomous provinces the president of the Chamber shall propose a date by which those assemblies are to take positions concerning the agreement.

Article 157

The competent committee of the Chamber shall consider the positions of the assemblies of the republics and the assemblies of the autonomous provinces and propose to the Chamber that it adopt a decision to confirm the agreement concerning the bases of the social plan if all the assemblies of the

republics and the assemblies of the autonomous provinces have concurred in them.

Article 158

If one or more assemblies of the republics or assemblies of the autonomous provinces has withheld consent to confirmation of the agreement concerning the bases of the social plan or if they have suggestions and proposals concerning particular provisions of the agreement, the competent committee of the Chamber shall propose to the Chamber that it make it the duty of the Federal Executive Council to resume procedure for reconciliation of the matters in dispute.

Article 159

Agreements concerning fulfillment of the social plan, which in themselves contain elements of development policy, shall be adopted according to the same procedure used for confirmation of agreements concerning the bases of the social plan.

B. Procedure for Elections, Appointments and Dismissals

1. Election of Officials of the SFRY Assembly

Article 160

The Commission of the SFRY Assembly for Elections and Appointments shall nominate a candidate for election as president of the SFRY Assembly.

A nomination may be submitted by a delegation and by a group of at least 10 delegates on the basis of a recommendation of the federal conference of the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia.

The nomination of a delegation or group of at least 10 delegates shall be delivered to the Commission of the SFRY Assembly for Elections and Appointments for it to submit its opinion concerning that nomination, and it shall be sent to all delegates along with the opinion of the Commission.

The nomination must be delivered to the delegates before commencement of the meeting in which the election is to be conducted. If the nominations have not been delivered to the delegates 8 days before the meeting in which the election is to be held, at the request of one delegate whose request is supported by 10 delegates decision on the nomination shall be postponed until the next meeting, which shall not be held earlier than 8 days from the date when the nomination was delivered to the delegates.

The reporter of the Commission for Elections and Appointments and one of the sponsors of a candidate nominated by a delegation or group of delegates shall have the right to speak in favor of the nomination in the meeting.

Article 161

The vote for election of the president of the SFRY Assembly shall as a rule be open.

The vote shall be secret if it is so moved by one delegate whose motion is supported by 10 delegates.

Article 162

If the election of the president of the SFRY Assembly is done by secret vote, the vote shall be taken with ballot forms.

The names of all the candidates nominated must be printed on every ballot in the order in which their nominations were presented to the president of the Chamber. The nominees must be numbered in order.

All ballots shall be of the same size, form and color. The seal of the SFRY Assembly shall be stamped on every ballot.

Article 163

The conduct of the election shall be supervised by the president of the Chamber, who shall be aided in this by the necessary number of delegates elected in the meeting and the secretary of the Chamber.

Article 164

Every delegate shall receive one ballot.

After distribution of the ballots, when it is determined that every delegate has received a ballot, the president of the Chamber shall explain the voting procedure and shall state the time given to fill out the ballots.

The delegate shall vote by circling the number in front of the candidate's name.

At the end of the time given to fill out the ballots the president of the Chamber shall call upon the delegates to cast their ballots.

Every delegate shall personally drop his folded ballot into one of the ballot boxes which have been set up, their number to be determined by the president of the Chamber.

One of the delegates elected in the meeting to aid the president of the Chamber in the conduct of the election shall be stationed at every ballot box.

Article 165

When all delegates present have voted and the president of the Chamber declares that the vote has been completed, the counting of the ballots shall begin.

The result of the vote shall be determined on the basis of the ballots cast, which is to be done in the hall in which the meeting is held.

The president of the Chamber shall announce the result of the vote and report the total number of delegates who voted and the number of them voting for each of the candidates.

Article 166

The candidate receiving a majority of votes of the delegates present has been elected president of the SFRY Assembly in the Chamber.

Article 167

Election of the vice presidents of the SFRY Assembly shall follow election of the president of the SFRY Assembly.

The nomination of candidates and election of the vice presidents of the SFRY Assembly shall conform to the provisions of this operating procedure concerning nomination of candidates and election of the president of the SFRY Assembly.

Article 168

The nomination of candidates and election of the president and vice president of the Chamber shall conform to the provisions of this operating procedure concerning the nomination of candidates and election of the president of the SFRY Assembly.

Article 169

Joint committees of the SFRY Assembly and committees of the Chamber shall be elected as a body on the basis of slates. In addition to the candidate for chairmanship of the committee, every slate must also contain the same number of candidates as the number of members being elected to the committee.

Individual places on committees shall be filled on the basis of nominations for that position.

Article 170

Nomination of candidates for election to joint committees of the SFRY Assembly and to the committees of the Chamber shall be made by the Commission of the SFRY Assembly for Elections and Appointments. Candidates may also be nominated by a delegate whose nomination is supported by 10 delegates.

The reporter of the Commission for Elections and Appointments and a delegate nominating a candidate whose nomination has been supported by 10 delegates have the right to speak in support of the nomination in the meeting.

Nominations shall be submitted to the president of the Chamber.

Nominations shall be submitted in writing no later than 24 hours before commencement of the meeting at which the election is to be conducted.

All nominations must be delivered to the delegates before commencement of the meeting at which the election is to be held.

If some nomination has not been delivered to the delegates 8 days before the meeting at which the election is to be held, on the motion of a delegate whose motion is supported by 10 delegates, the decision on that nomination shall be postponed until the next meeting, which shall be held no earlier than 8 days from the date when the nomination was delivered to the delegates.

Article 171

As a rule the joint committees of the SFRY Assembly and the committees of the Chamber shall be elected by open vote.

If the election is done by secret vote, the vote shall be taken on a single ballot form.

All slates for election of the committee of the Chamber as a body or the names of all candidates nominated for openings on the committee of the Chamber shall be entered on the ballot in the order of their nomination. The names of candidates for the chairmanship on every slate for election of a committee of the Chamber as a body or the names of each candidate for an opening on the committee of the Chamber must be numbered in order.

Article 172

When a committee of the Chamber is being elected as a body, the vote shall be cast for a slate. The delegate shall vote by circling the number in front of the name of the candidate for chairmanship of the committee of the Chamber.

When openings on the committee of the Chamber are being filled, the vote shall be cast for each candidate individually. The delegate shall vote by circling the numbers in front of the names of the candidates to fill the openings on the committee of the Chamber.

Article 173

If no slate or no candidate receives the necessary majority in the vote, the vote shall be repeated.

In the subsequent ballot the supporters of nominees may withdraw their nominations, but they also may make new nominations.

In a subsequent ballot votes may be cast for all the previous slates or candidates unless a nomination has been withdrawn, as well as for the new slates for candidates, if they have been subsequently nominated.

Article 174

In all other respects the provisions of this operating procedure concerning election of the president of the SFRY Assembly shall be appropriately applied to election of those committees of the Chamber.

Article 175

Nomination of candidates and appointment of the secretary general of the SFRY Assembly, the deputy secretary general of the SFRY Assembly and the secretary of the Chamber shall conform to the provisions of this operating procedure concerning the nomination of candidates and election of officials of the SFRY Assembly.

2. Election of the Chairman and Members of the Federal Executive Council

Article 176

The SFRY State Presidency shall submit a candidate for election to chairmanship of the Federal Executive Council, and the candidate for the chairmanship of the Federal Executive Council shall submit the names of candidates to be members of the Federal Executive Council on the basis of the opinion of the Commission of the SFRY Assembly for Elections and Appointments.

The candidate for the chairmanship of the Federal Executive Council, on the basis of the opinion of the Commission of the SFRY Assembly for Elections and Appointments, shall submit the names of candidates to be appointed federal secretaries and other officials heading federal administrative agencies and federal organizations who are members of the Federal Executive Council.

Article 177

The chairman of the Federal Executive Council shall be elected in conformity with the provisions of this operating procedure concerning election of the president of the SFRY Assembly, and the members of the Federal Executive Council shall be elected in conformity with the provisions of this operating procedure concerning election of the committees of the Chamber.

3. Appointment of Officials in Federal Administrative Agencies

Article 178

Officials and members of collegial bodies who on the basis of the SFRY Constitution and federal law are appointed by the SFRY Assembly shall be appointed on the basis of names submitted by the sponsors designated by the SFRY Constitution or federal law or the Operating Procedure of the SFRY Assembly.

The opinion of the Commission of the SFRY Assembly for Elections and Appointments shall accompany the nominations for appointment to these positions unless it itself submitted the nominations.

Article 179

Officials or members of collegial bodies as referred to in Article 178 of this operating procedure shall be appointed in conformity with the procedures of this operating procedure concerning election of officials of the SFRY Assembly and concerning election of committees of the Chamber, respectively.

4. Election of the President and Associate Judges of the Yugoslav Constitutional Court and of Members of the Council of the Federation

Article 180

Nominees for election as the president and associate judges of the Yugoslav Constitutional Court and as members of the Council of the Federation shall be submitted by the SFRY State Presidency.

Their election shall conform to the provisions of this operating procedure concerning election of the president of the SFRY Assembly.

5. Election of the President and Associate Judges of the Federal Court and Appointment of the Federal Public Defender of Self-Management Law, the Federal Public Prosecutor, the Federal Solicitor General and Other Officials in Federal Judicial Bodies

Article 181

The Commission of the SFRY Assembly for Elections and Appointments shall submit names of candidates for election as president and associate judges of the Federal Court and for appointment as federal public prosecutor, federal solicitor general and other officials in federal judicial bodies.

The Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia shall submit the name of a candidate for appointment as federal public defender of self-management law.

Article 182

The election or appointment of officials referred to in Article 181 of this operating procedure shall conform to the provisions of this operating procedure concerning election of the president of the SFRY Assembly.

6. Procedure for Dismissal

Article 183

Proceedings for dismissal of the chairman and members of the Federal Executive Council or individual member of the Federal Executive Council may be instituted by a delegation by putting a question of confidence in the chairman and members of the Federal Executive Council or the individual member of the Federal Executive Council.

The question of confidence shall be put in writing between two meetings of the Chamber and shall be delivered to the president of the Chamber, but it also may be put orally in a meeting of the Chamber. The question of confidence must be supported by argument.

The question of confidence which has been put between two meetings of the Chamber shall be immediately delivered to all delegates by the president of the Chamber, and the question of confidence shall be put on the proposed agenda of the next meeting of the Chamber.

Article 184

The chairman of the Federal Executive Council may propose that an individual member of the Federal Executive Council or official heading a federal administrative agency be dismissed.

The proposal for dismissal of an individual member of the Federal Executive Council or official heading a federal administrative agency not originating with the Federal Executive Council shall be sent to the Federal Executive Council for its opinion.

Article 185

Proceedings for dismissal of federal officials elected or appointed by the SFRY Assembly shall be instituted by the sponsor who under the provisions of the Operating Procedure of the SFRY Assembly or this operating procedure is authorized to nominate them for election or appointment or by the Commission of the SFRY Assembly for Elections and Appointments.

The proposal for dismissal of federal officials elected or appointed by the SFRY Assembly not originating with the Commission of the SFRY Assembly for Elections and Appointments shall be taken up by that Commission, which shall deliver to the Chamber its argued opinion concerning that proposal.

Article 186

When deciding to dismiss officials of federal agencies the Chamber may designate a person who is to replace the official being dismissed until election of a new official.

Article 187

The SFRY State Presidency shall be informed of the dismissal of the chairman and members of the Federal Executive Council.

Article 188

In all other respects the provisions of this operating procedure pertaining to procedure for election or appointment shall be appropriately applied in proceedings for dismissal.

C. Procedure for Debate of Other Matters in the Chamber

Article 189

Within the limits of its jurisdiction the Chamber shall debate questions related to conduct of the policy of the SFRY Assembly and enforcement of laws, other regulations and general acts and shall consider reports of the Federal Executive Council and federal administrative agencies and federal organizations and also reports of the Yugoslav Constitutional Court and Federal Court, the federal public prosecutor, the federal solicitor general and the federal public defender of self-management law.

The Chamber may take the following actions in connection with debate of the matters referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article:

- i. resolve to institute proceedings for enactment of a law, other regulation or general act in the Chamber's jurisdiction;
- ii. propose to the Federal Chamber that it adopt a new or amend and supplement an existing law, other regulation or general act within the jurisdiction of that chamber;
- iii. issue guidelines to the Federal Executive Council or to the federal administrative agency or federal organization;
- iv. adopt a recommendation indicating to government agencies, organizations of associated labor and other self-managed organizations, associations and communities measures which they ought to take to resolve a particular issue related to the conduct of policy or enforcement of a law, other regulation or general act.

Article 190

If debate of the matters referred to in Article 189 of this operating procedure does not require that a resolve or recommendation be adopted, the Chamber shall close debate and pass on to the next item on the agenda.

D. Procedure for Consideration of an Interpellation

Article 191

Every delegation may submit an interpellation for debate of specific policy questions related to the work of the Federal Executive Council.

The interpellation shall be submitted in writing. It must clearly formulate and argue the question which is to be considered.

The delegation shall deliver the interpellation to the president of the Chamber.

Article 192

The president of the Chamber shall immediately deliver the interpellation to the chairman of the Federal Executive Council, to the delegates and to the president of the SFRY Assembly.

Article 193

The Federal Executive Council shall consider the interpellation and deliver to the president of the Chamber a written report concerning the interpellation.

The Federal Executive Council must deliver the report concerning the interpellation to the president of the Chamber no later than 1 month from the date of receipt of the interpellation.

The president of the Chamber shall send the report of the Federal Executive Council to all delegates.

Article 194

An interpellation shall be included as a separate item on the agenda of the next meeting of the Chamber held following expiration of a period of 8 days from the date of delivery of the report of the Federal Executive Council to the delegates.

Should the Federal Executive Council fail to submit a report within the period of time stated in Article 193 of this operating procedure, the interpellation shall be placed on the agenda of the first meeting following the expiration of that period.

Article 195

A representative of the delegation which has submitted the interpellation shall have the right to speak in support of the interpellation in the meeting of the Chamber.

A representative of the Federal Executive Council shall have the right to speak in the meeting in support of the report of the Federal Executive Council.

Article 196

The Chamber may close debate of an interpellation by adopting a resolve in which it takes positions on the matters raised by the interpellation or by issuing guidelines to the Federal Executive Council to govern its conduct of policy or enforcement of the law, other regulation or general act.

The Chamber may also close debate of the interpellation without making a decision by moving on to the next item on the agenda.

Following debate of an interpellation the Chamber may also put a question of confidence in the Federal Executive Council.

Article 197

The delegation which has submitted an interpellation may withdraw it until a decision is taken or until the next item of business on the agenda is taken up, but not thereafter.

E. Procedure Concerning the Questions of Delegates

Article 198

The delegation and delegate have the right to put questions to the Federal Executive Council and to officials heading federal administrative agencies and federal organizations pertaining to their work or to matters that lie in their jurisdiction within the limits of the Chamber's jurisdiction (delegate's question).

Article 199

In a meeting of the Chamber delegates may orally put questions to the Federal Executive Council and to officials heading federal administrative agencies and federal organizations, and in the time between two meetings of the Chamber they may do so in writing through the president of the Chamber.

If he finds that the question which has been put conforms to the provisions of this operating procedure, the president of the Chamber shall deliver it to the Federal Executive Council or to the official heading a federal administrative agency or federal organization.

Should he find that the question that has been put does not conform to the provisions of this operating procedure, the president of the Chamber shall so inform the delegate submitting the question and call upon him to bring his question into conformity with those provisions.

Should the delegate submitting the question fail to bring his question into conformity with the provisions of this operating procedure, the president of the Chamber shall not refer that question to the Federal Executive Council or to the official heading the federal administrative agency or federal organization, and he shall so inform the delegate submitting the question. In relation to that notice the delegate submitting the question may demand in a meeting of the Chamber that his question be sent to the Federal Executive Council or official heading a federal administrative agency or federal organization.

The Chamber shall rule on the demand without debate.

Article 200

A representative of the Federal Executive Council or the official heading a federal administrative agency or federal organization may make a response in the same meeting in which the question was put. If the representative or official does not make response in the meeting in which the question was put, he is required to make it at the next meeting of the Chamber.

The response to a question put in writing shall be made in the next meeting of the Chamber, if that question has been delivered to the Federal Executive Council or official heading a federal administrative agency or federal organization no later than 8 days before the date appointed for holding the meeting.

Article 201

A delegation or delegate may ask for a written response to be made to a question which has been put.

The written response to questions which have been put orally shall be made within days from the date when the questions were put, and the written response to a question put in writing shall be made within 8 days from the date when the question was delivered to the Federal Executive Council or official heading a federal administrative agency or federal organization, and it shall be delivered to the president of the Chamber.

The president of the Chamber shall deliver the response to the delegate submitting the question, and at the next meeting of the Chamber whose agenda includes the making of a response to the question which has been put the Chamber shall be informed both about the question that was put and the response that was given.

Article 202

At the request of a representative of the Federal Executive Council or official heading a federal administrative agency or federal organization the Chamber may extend the periods of time allowed for the making of responses fixed in Articles 200 and 201 of this operating procedure.

Article 203

The response to a question put to the Federal Executive Council shall be made by the designated representative of that Council, and the response to a question put to an official heading a federal administrative agency or federal organization may be made either by that official, or by the official who replaces him under regulations in effect or by another official in that agency whom he authorizes.

The representative of the Federal Executive Council or the official heading a federal administrative agency or federal organization may refuse to make response to a question which has been put if the question does not pertain to their work or to matters within their jurisdiction.

If the response pertains to a matter which is a state or official secret, the Federal Executive Council or official heading a federal administrative agency or federal organization may propose that the response be made in a meeting of the Chamber from which the public has been excluded or in a

closed meeting of the legislative committee of the Chamber whose jurisdiction covers that matter. The Chamber shall decide on that proposal.

Article 204

After receiving the response the delegation or delegate putting the question may present an opinion concerning the response in a meeting of the Chamber and put an additional question.

After the answer has been received to the question that was put and a possible additional question, the delegation or delegate may propose, in the manner specified by this operating procedure, that the matter to which their question pertains be placed on the agenda of that or one of the coming meetings of the Chamber.

Article 205

Questions put to the Federal Executive Council and to officials heading federal administrative agencies or federal organizations by a delegation or delegate and the responses to such questions must be brief and may not take on the features of a debate of the matters to which those questions pertain.

Article 206

The delegation and the delegate shall have the right to put questions to officials and collegial bodies directing an organization which exercises public authority on the basis of federal law if such questions pertain to their work or to matters arising in their activity in the exercise of public authority.

With respect to the procedure for putting questions to the officials referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article and the making of responses to such questions, the provisions of this operating procedure concerning the procedure for putting questions to the Federal Executive Council and to officials heading federal administrative agencies or federal organizations and the making of responses to such questions shall be appropriately applied.

Article 207

The president of the Chamber may call a special meeting of the Chamber for the putting of delegates' questions and the making of responses to delegates' questions put earlier.

In connection with a response to a delegate's question the Chamber may decide on the motion of the delegation or delegate putting the question that the question that was put shall be debated in the competent committee of the Chamber. After the debate of the question put by the delegate, the committee of the Chamber shall submit a report to the Chamber.

F. Procedure in Connection With a Proposal for Institute of Proceedings for Evaluation of the Constitutionality of a Law

Article 208

The president of the Chamber shall send a proposal of the Yugoslav Constitutional Court for institution of proceedings for evaluation of the constitutionality of a court, which has been sent to him by the president of the SFRY Assembly, to the competent legislative committee of the Chamber and to the Legislative-Legal Commission of the Chamber to be given their consideration.

Article 209

The competent legislative committee of the Chamber shall consider the proposal and submit a report to the Chamber on the matter.

The report of the competent legislative committee of the Chamber shall also be delivered to the Legislative-Legal Commission of the Chamber.

Article 210

The Legislative-Legal Commission of the Chamber shall consider the proposal for institution of proceedings for evaluation of the constitutionality of a law together with the report of the competent legislative committee of the Chamber from the standpoint of the constitutionality of the law which gave rise to institution of proceedings for evaluation of constitutionality.

If in considering the proposal the Legislative-Legal Commission judges that grounds exist to amend or supplement the law, other regulation or general act to which the proposal pertains or that the Chamber needs first to take a position of principle concerning the matter to which the proposal pertains, it shall send its proposal and views concerning evaluation of constitutionality to the president of the Chamber for presentation in a meeting of the Chamber.

Article 211

The Chamber shall consider the proposal of the Yugoslav Constitutional Court together with the report of the competent legislative committee of the Chamber and the report of the Legislative-Legal Commission, and, finding that the law, other regulation or general act to which the proposal pertains needs to be amended or supplemented, shall designate the organ or body of the Chamber which is to submit a proposal to amend or supplement the law, other regulation or general act.

If the Chamber finds that there are no grounds to amend or supplement the law, other regulation or general act to which the proposal pertains, the president of the Chamber shall so inform the Yugoslav Constitutional Court in writing and shall send the resolve of the Chamber.

Article 212

In consideration of a proposal for evaluation of constitutionality of a law, other regulation or general act the competent legislative committee of the Chamber and the Legislative-Legal Commission shall propose to the president of the Chamber an official to be designated by him to represent the SFRY Assembly in proceedings before the Yugoslav Constitutional Court.

VII. Rules of Order for Meetings of the Chamber

1. The Calling of the Meeting

Article 213

The meeting of the Chamber shall be called by the president of the Chamber on his own initiative or on the basis of the Chamber's resolve.

The president of the Chamber shall call a meeting of the Chamber when so requested by the President of the Republic, the SFRY State Presidency, the Federal Executive Council, one of the delegations and a committee of the Chamber.

Should the president fail to call a meeting of the Chamber when required to do so, the meeting shall be called by the president of the SFRY Assembly.

Article 214

In calling the meeting the president of the Chamber shall take into account notice periods and the time necessary for the preparation and proceedings of that meeting.

The summons to a meeting of the Chamber must be sent in good time to the delegates so that the questions placed on the agenda of the meeting of the Chamber may be considered in the delegations and committees of the Chamber, as well as in the assemblies of the republics and the assemblies of the autonomous provinces, for purposes of taking a position.

The summons to a meeting of the Chamber, along with the proposed agenda, shall be sent no later than 8 days before the day fixed for holding the meeting of the Chamber.

The president of the Chamber shall deliver to the delegates along with the summons to the meeting the proposed agenda, relevant material on the questions which have been proposed for the agenda of the meeting and the minutes of the last meeting if they have not previously been delivered.

As an exception, in cases of urgency, the president may call a meeting of the Chamber on less than 8 days' notice and may propose the agenda for that meeting in the meeting itself.

The president of the Chamber shall notify the president of the SFRY Assembly and the presidents of the assemblies of the republics and the assemblies of the autonomous provinces of the calling of a meeting and the proposed agenda.

Article 215

The president of the Chamber of the previous convocation shall call the first meeting of the Chamber following elections.

The delegate to the Chamber who is oldest in years shall chair the first meeting of the Chamber until election of the president of the Chamber.

2. The Agenda of the Meeting

Article 216

The agenda of a meeting of the Chamber shall be prepared and proposed by the president of the Chamber.

In preparing the agenda the president of the Chamber shall confer and agree with the vice president of the Chamber, the chairmen of delegations to the Chamber and the chairmen of committees of the Chamber on the matters which are to be included in the proposed agenda and on the date when the meeting of the Chamber is to be called, taking into account proposals delivered to him before the date when the meeting is called and taking into account the tasks and deadlines set down in the Chamber's program.

In drawing up the proposed agenda initiatives originating with sociopolitical and other public organizations, self-managed organizations and communities at the federal level shall also be taken into account.

Article 217

The president of the Chamber shall also include in the proposed agenda the question which led to a request for calling the meeting of the Chamber from one of the delegations, a committee of the Chamber, the President of the Republic, the SFRY State Presidency or the Federal Executive Council.

Article 218

If the president of the Chamber fails to include in the proposed agenda some question which had been delivered to him by an authorized proponent before the date of calling the meeting of the Chamber, he must set forth in the meeting the grounds on which he did not include it.

If the proponent stands behind his request even after the arguments presented by the president of the Chamber, the Chamber shall decide on the request.

Article 219

In cases of urgency the president of the Chamber, a committee of the Chamber, one of the delegations, the President of the Republic, the SFRY State Presidency or the Federal Executive Council may propose in a meeting of the Chamber that a particular item be placed on the agenda of the meeting, but they are required to argue the question of the urgency of that proposal.

In the meeting of the Chamber a decision shall first be taken on the question of urgency.

Article 220

The agenda of the meeting shall be adopted at the outset of the meeting.

3. Chairing the Meeting and Participation in It

Article 221

The meeting of the Chamber shall be chaired by the president of the Chamber.

Should the president of the Chamber be incapacitated or absent, the meeting of the Chamber shall be chaired by the vice president of the Chamber.

Should the vice president of the Chamber also be absent, a delegate shall be chosen in the meeting to chair the meeting. In that case the meeting shall be opened by the delegate who is oldest in years, who shall chair it until election of a delegate who shall chair the meeting thereafter.

The oldest delegate shall chair the first meeting of the Chamber after an election and when the president and vice president of the Chamber have been dismissed--until election of a new president of the Chamber.

Article 222

All delegates have the right and duty to attend the meeting of the Chamber and to participate in its proceedings.

A record shall be kept of attendance of delegates in the meeting of the Chamber.

Before commencement of the meeting of the Chamber the president of the Chamber shall ascertain whether there is a quorum for the Chamber to conduct its business.

A quorum is present if all delegations are represented in the meeting of the Chamber and if a majority of the delegates are present at the meeting. If the Chamber is deliberating proposals of laws on temporary measures, the

meeting must be attended by two-thirds of the total number of delegates for a quorum.

Article 223

The delegates of the Federal Chamber may attend a meeting of the Chamber, and, with permission of the Chamber, they may participate in the debate.

The following may participate in debate in a session of the Chamber:

- i. the chairman and members of the Federal Executive Council;
- ii. representatives of the Federal Executive Council who are not members of the Council and spokesmen of that Council when a bill or other proposal of that Council is being debated;
- iii. officials heading federal administrative agencies and federal organizations when a bill or other matter pertaining to a domain within the jurisdiction of the agency or organization which they head is being debated;
- iv. representatives of the assemblies of the republics and the assemblies of the autonomous provinces during debate of a proposal which the assembly of the republic or the assembly of the autonomous province has submitted, of an opinion which it has rendered, or of a question which it has raised, or when they have been summoned to the meeting to present opinions concerning a particular matter;
- v. representatives of bodies and agencies at the federal level, of socio-political and other public organizations, of self-managed organizations and communities, as well as scholars and specialists who have been summoned to the meeting to present opinions on a particular matter.

Article 224

No one may speak in a meeting of the Chamber before requesting and being given the floor by the president of the Chamber.

Requests for the floor shall be submitted as soon as debate begins and they may be submitted until debate is closed.

Only the president of the Chamber may declare a speaker out of order or interrupt a speaker.

The president of the Chamber shall see that the speaker is not hindered in his speech.

Article 225

The president of the Chamber shall recognize the delegates in the order of requests for the floor.

A delegate who wishes to speak on a breach of the Operating Procedure or a violation of the agenda as adopted (point of order) shall be recognized immediately by the president of the Chamber. That delegate's speech may not last longer than 5 minutes.

Following that speech the president of the Chamber is required to give an explanation of the violation of the Operating Procedure or of the agenda as adopted. If the delegate is not satisfied with the explanation, the question shall be ruled on in the meeting without debate.

If a delegate seeks the floor in order to correct remarks which in his opinion are inaccurate and which have caused a misunderstanding or have made a personal explanation necessary (correction of allegations), the president of the Chamber shall recognize him when the person who gave rise to the correction has finished speaking. In his speech the delegate must restrict himself to the correction or personal explanation, and his speech may not last longer than 5 minutes.

Article 226

A speaker may speak only to the immediately pending question.

Should the speaker depart from the immediately pending question, the president of the Chamber shall call upon him to adhere to the immediately pending question.

If even after the second admonition the speaker does not adhere to the immediately pending question, the president of the Chamber may deny him the floor.

Article 227

The time delegates and other participants in a meeting may speak shall not be limited unless this operating procedure or decision of the Chamber provides otherwise.

On the proposal of the president of the Chamber or on a motion of a delegate whose motion is supported by 10 delegates the Chamber may decide that a speaker may speak on a question only once, and it may also set a time limit on speeches.

4. Decorum

Article 228

The president of the Chamber shall see to decorum in the meeting of the Chamber.

Article 229

The measures of admonition and denial of the floor may be pronounced for a breach of decorum in a meeting of the Chamber.

Article 230

Admonition is a measure pronounced against a delegate who in his behavior, by taking the floor though he has not been recognized by the president of the Chamber, by interrupting the speaker or in some other manner has violated decorum in the meeting and the provisions of this operating procedure.

Denial of the floor is a measure pronounced against a delegate who in his speech in the meeting violates decorum and the provisions of this operating procedure and who twice already in the same meeting has been warned to adhere to decorum and the provisions of this operating procedure.

The president of the Chamber shall pronounce the measures of admonition or denial of the floor.

Article 231

If the president of the Chamber is unable to maintain decorum in a meeting of the Chamber by pronouncing ordinary measures, he shall order a recess of the meeting.

Article 232

The president of the Chamber may order that any individual disrupting order in the meeting of the Chamber be ejected from the hall in which the meeting is held and from the building of the SFRY Assembly.

If order has been substantially disrupted, the president of the Chamber may order that the public be removed from the hall.

5. The Order of Business

Article 233

Upon opening the meeting the president of the Chamber shall furnish the necessary explanations concerning proceedings in the meeting and other preliminary questions.

The president of the Chamber shall also inform the Chamber about who has been invited to the meeting of the Chamber and which delegates have given notice that they have been unable to attend the meeting.

Article 234

Before passing on to adoption of the agenda the president of the Chamber shall ask the delegates whether they have additions or corrections to the minutes of the previous meeting.

Article 235

After adoption of the agenda the delegates may put questions and seek clarifications and information in conformity with the provisions of this operating procedure unless the Chamber decides otherwise.

The Chamber may fix a time for the putting of questions and the making of responses in a particular meeting.

Article 236

The individual items shall be debated in the order adopted in the agenda.

In the course of the meeting the Chamber may amend the order of debate of particular items adopted in the agenda.

Debate of individual questions may be either unified or divided into two phases--the general debate (consideration as a whole) and debate of particulars (consideration by parts).

In the course of the general debate the proposal shall be debated in principle, and opinions may be presented, clarifications sought, and all questions raised concerning the arrangement embodied in the proposal.

During debate of particulars the proposal shall be considered by parts, chapters or sections of the text, and if so decided in the meeting, even by individual articles or points. An amendment to the proposal shall also be debated during debate of particulars.

Article 237

A person who has raised a question may give more detailed or additional arguments concerning that question at the outset of debate of any question.

Then the delegates and other participants in the meeting of the Chamber who have requested the floor shall speak.

Every item on the agenda of the meeting of the Chamber shall be debated so long as there are speakers requesting the floor to speak on the question.

When he ascertains that there are no more speakers, the president of the Chamber shall close debate.

Article 238

In the course of a meeting the president of the Chamber may recess the meeting of the Chamber and fix the day and hour when proceedings shall resume.

The president of the Chamber shall recess the proceedings of the Chamber when so provided by this operating procedure because of the lack of a quorum, because of the late hour, so that the delegates may rest, because of the need to conduct the necessary consultations and gather the necessary opinions in the interval between the recess and resumption of the meeting, and in other cases when the Chamber so resolves.

If a meeting is recessed because of the lack of a quorum, and there is no quorum even when the meeting resumes, the president of the Chamber shall adjourn the meeting.

Article 239

Acts of the SFRY Assembly in the jurisdiction of the Chamber and resolves and guidelines of the Chamber may be adopted on questions being debated in a meeting of the Chamber.

If the question being debated does not require adoption of an act or resolve or if the Chamber does not wish to decide on that question, the Chamber shall close debate and pass on to the next item of the agenda.

If the Chamber does not wish to make a decision on the question which has been debated in that same meeting, debate of that question shall be postponed to one of the coming meetings in accordance with the resolve of the Chamber.

Article 240

When all the points of the agenda have been exhausted, the president of the Chamber shall adjourn the meeting.

6. Decisionmaking

Article 241

A quorum is required for the taking of a decision in a meeting of the Chamber. For a quorum all delegations of the assemblies of the republics and the assemblies of the autonomous provinces must be represented in the meeting of the Chamber and the meeting must be attended by at least a majority of the delegates to the Chamber.

If a law on temporary measures is being deliberated, the meeting must be attended by at least two-thirds of all the delegates to the Chamber for a quorum.

Article 242

If the president of the Chamber doubts that there is a quorum for the conduct of business, he shall order a roll call.

The roll shall also be called when a motion to that effect is made by a delegate whose motion is supported by 10 delegates.

When the roll has been called once, delegates marked absent on the roll shall be called again.

The roll shall be called by the secretary of the Chamber.

After the roll call the president of the Chamber shall determine whether all delegations of the assemblies of the republics and the assemblies of the autonomous provinces are represented in the meeting and shall determine the number of delegates attending the meeting of the Chamber.

Article 243

The Chamber shall make decisions by delegations on matters on which a decision requires the consent of the assemblies of the republics and the assemblies of the autonomous provinces. A decision shall be regarded as adopted if all delegations in the Chamber have declared in favor of it.

The Chamber shall enact laws on temporary measures by a two-thirds majority of the votes of all the delegates.

On other matters in its jurisdiction and also on matters on which it decides on an equal footing with the Federal Chamber, the Chamber shall decide by a majority of the votes of the delegates present.

Article 244

After debate, but before the ballot, the delegation or the delegates shall have the right to state their position concerning the vote and to speak in support of their position.

Article 245

The vote shall as a rule be open.

Article 246

A ballot shall be taken by delegation in such manner that the chairman of the delegation or one of the delegation designated by the delegation shall declare whether that delegation supports or opposes the proposal.

Article 247

When a decision is being made in the Chamber by the votes of all the delegates, the delegates shall vote by declaring themselves for the proposal or against the proposal or shall abstain from voting.

The vote shall be taken simultaneously--by the raising of hands or in some other manner, or by a calling of the roll.

Article 248

A vote by a show of hands or in some other manner shall be conducted by the president of the Chamber first calling upon the delegates to show who is in favor of the proposal and then who is against the proposal and finally who is abstaining from voting.

Article 249

A roll call vote of the delegates shall be taken when ordered by the president of the Chamber because he deems it necessary to accurately determine the result of the vote or when a motion to that effect is made by one member of a delegation whose motion is supported by the delegation of which that delegate is a member.

The roll call vote shall be taken by each delegate declaring when his name is called whether he is "for" or "against" or that he abstains from voting.

When the roll has been called, delegates marked as not having voted on the roll shall again be called.

The roll shall be called by the secretary of the Chamber.

Article 250

After the vote the president of the Chamber shall determine the result of the vote and on the basis of the result of the vote shall announce whether the proposal voted on has been adopted or rejected.

7. Minutes

Article 251

Minutes shall be kept of proceedings in the meeting of the Chamber.

The minutes shall contain the basic information concerning proceedings in the Chamber, and specifically motions made in the meeting and conclusions adopted in the meeting with respect to the individual points on the agenda.

The results of votes on the particular questions shall also be entered in the minutes.

A delegate who has reserved his opinion in the meeting may request that essential portions of his speech be entered in the minutes.

The secretary of the Chamber shall see to the keeping of the minutes.

Article 252

The minutes shall as a rule be written on the same day when the meeting ended.

The minutes shall be sent to all delegates immediately after being written, but no later than 8 days before the date fixed for holding the next meeting.

Article 253

Every delegate shall have the right to make additions or corrections to the minutes at the outset of the next meeting.

The soundness of objections to the minutes shall be decided on in the meeting without debate. If the objections are sustained, the appropriate changes shall be entered in the minutes.

Minutes to which objections have not been made and minutes in which corrections have been made in accordance with the objections sustained shall be regarded as adopted.

The adopted minutes shall be signed by the president of the Chamber and the secretary of the Chamber.

Article 254

The secretary of the Chamber shall see to the safekeeping of the original minutes of the meeting of the Chamber.

Article 255

A transcript shall also be kept in the meeting of the Chamber.

The transcript shall be available for examination by the delegates immediately after the meeting of the Chamber is held.

Within 3 days from the date the meeting was held every delegate may ask that purely editorial changes be made in his remarks in the transcript. Such changes may not alter the purport and essence of his remarks.

In case of a dispute as to whether the changes a delegate requests to be made in the transcript containing his remarks are editorial in nature, the dispute shall be ruled on by the president of the Chamber.

The transcript shall be appended to the adopted minutes.

VIII. Special Provisions Concerning the Chamber's Work During a State of War or in Case of an Immediate Danger of War

Article 256

During a state of war or in case of an immediate danger of war the Chamber shall operate according to the provisions of this operating procedure unless the provisions of this chapter provide otherwise.

Article 257

During a state of war or in case of an immediate danger of war the Chamber may decide on the proposal of the president of the Chamber, the vice president of the Chamber, the chairmen of delegations and an authorized proponent that the drafts of bills be considered and reconciled in meetings of the Chamber without preliminary consideration and reconciliation of those acts in the committees of the Chamber.

Article 258

On the basis of consent granted by the assemblies of the republics and the assemblies of the autonomous provinces and views reconciled in a meeting of the Chamber concerning proposals and suggestions of those assemblies concerning the draft of a bill, the Chamber may adopt in the same meeting the proposed version of an act and take a decision concerning it if the assemblies of the republics and the assemblies of the autonomous provinces have authorized their delegations that they may grant consent on their behalf to the proposed version of the act as a whole.

Article 259

The Chamber may decide during a state of war or in case of an immediate danger of war not to apply the provisions of this operating procedure with respect to the periods of time in which the assemblies of the republics and the assemblies of the autonomous provinces are to take positions concerning a draft or proposed version of an act.

IX. The Staff Service of the Chamber

Article 260

The staff service of the Chamber shall perform technical and other tasks of the Chamber pertaining to the following: preparation of the programs and calendars of the Chamber and of the committees of the Chamber and to monitor progress in their fulfillment; preparation and organization of the meetings of the Chamber and the meetings of the committees of the Chamber; obtaining and furnishing professional opinions related to the proceedings of the Chamber and the committees of the Chamber; obtaining and preparing documentary and other materials and data for the work of the Chamber and the committees of the Chamber; preparation of proposed versions of acts at the request of the Chamber and the committees of the Chamber and followup on execution of the resolves of the Chamber and the committees of the Chamber.

The staff service of the Chamber shall perform technical and other tasks to meet the needs of the delegations and delegates to the Chamber in performance of their functions, pertaining to the following: preparation of proposed versions of acts and amendments to the proposed versions of acts; exercise of initiative and presentation of proposals of delegations for debate of questions within the Chamber's jurisdiction; preparation of questions and interpellations for delegations and delegates and the seeking of clarifications and information; furnishing additional documentation, and the providing of information and the offering of clarifications and professionally competent opinions.

Article 261

The committees of the Chamber shall have secretaries.

The secretary of a committee of the Chamber shall aid the chairman of the committee of the Chamber in preparing meetings, shall prepare reports from the meetings of the committee of the Chamber, minutes and other materials arising out of the meeting of the committee of the Chamber, and shall organize and perform other technical tasks to meet the needs of the committee of the Chamber.

The secretary of a committee of the Chamber shall be accountable for his work to the committee of the Chamber, to the chairman of the committee of the Chamber and to the secretary of the Chamber.

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CSO: 2800

YUOGSLAVIA

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA DEFENSE COUNCIL HOLDS DISCUSSIONS

Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1538 GMT 15 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Sarajevo--The Republican National Defense Council of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, under the chairmanship of Raif Dizdarevic, has discussed the proposed documents on the content and method of formulating a defense plan for the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina and an analysis of the needs and possibilities of insuring and training cadres for nationwide defense up to 1980; it also determined its work program until the end of this year.

The education and training of cadres for work concerned with national defense matters are of great significance for the further development and consolidation of the system of nationwide defense. Within the framework of the established cadre policy in this sphere, it was reported, significant results have been achieved. Among other things, an interrepublican agreement has been signed on starting the studies of nationwide defense in Sarajevo at the Veljko Vlahovic political science faculty. Some 700 full-time and about 1,300 part-time students will attend nationwide defense studies by 1980. At present 300 full-time and 500 part-time students are receiving instruction at the Sarajevo faculty.

Problems have, however, also been pointed out in connection with the training of cadres for the needs of nationwide defense. It was stated that there are no precise criteria in planing such cadres. Therefore, an analysis of the needs and possibilities of insuring cadres for the affairs of nationwide defense has in fact sent to all leaderships of sociopolitical organizations and to municipal councils for national defense for discussion.

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YUGOSLAVIA

ADMIRAL PECOTIC INTERVIEWED ON CIVIL DEFENSE

Belgrade KOMUNIST in Serbo-Croatian 27 Feb 78 p 17

[Interview with admiral Bogdan Pecotic by Bozo Sasic]

[Text] The recently held session of the Civil Defense Council and the results which have been achieved with respect to the training of civil defense units and staffs during the period between the two congresses of the LCY directly occasioned our interest in addressing several questions on this subject to the chairman of the Civil Defense Council, admiral Bogdan Pecotic.

[Question] Comrade chairman, civil defense is being affirmed more and more as an important component of our defense system. In this connection could you please tell our readers something more about the role and importance of civil defense under present conditions?

[Answer] I would define the role and importance of civil defense under contemporary conditions and, for that matter, the importance of all the other components of all-people's defense in terms of the capabilities and essential characteristics of modern warfare on the one hand and in terms of the basic missions which civil defense is expected to carry out in a modern war on the other hand.

In view of the complex and contradictory global and regional military-political trends which are characteristic of the present situation, the danger of war is unfortunately always with us, i.e., not only as a threat (the intensity of which of course varies), but also as a hard political fact. This is illustrated and substantiated clearly enough by the very fact that since the end of World War II right up to the end of 1976 97 local wars were fought throughout the world as well as by the fact that the total scope of the human and material losses inflicted by these wars is equivalent to that of World War II (in which 50 million lives were lost). Then again, we are now faced with a deadly military and political situation in Africa and the Middle East.

That is to say, it is evident that the modern world, notwithstanding the undeniable advances made by the forces of peace and progress and the growing importance of the non-aligned countries in international relations, has still failed to overcome the profound and dangerous crisis. This state of affairs is also concretely exemplified by the feverish arms race, which last year alone swallowed up a sum in excess of 300 billion dollars.

As long as this situation and these facts continue to exist in the arena of international relations and until such time as more appropriate ways and means are adopted with a view to the peaceful and non-military solution of international problems, to which our own country is resolutely committed, the freedom-loving peoples of the world, including our own peoples, will continue to be forced to devote their utmost attention to the defense of their liberty and independence. As a result of the farsightedness and wisdom of comrade Tito, the Yugoslav peoples and nationalities have without reservation adopted and consistently implemented this peaceloving policy.

Within the context of our country's overall defense preparations, which are taking place on an intensive scale at all self-management levels of our socialist society, more and more attention is being devoted to civil defense. Our efforts along these lines are necessarily dictated by the increasingly more terrible hazards posed by modern warfare, which is primarily aimed at the destruction of populations and property in so-called rear areas. The steady proliferation of this danger is attested to both by the experience of recent wars and by the constant increase in the destructive powers of modern military weapons. While, for example, during World War I for every 95 soldiers killed in combat only 5 civilians were killed for every 10 soldiers. At the same time, it should be stressed that even in these latter two wars civilian fatalities were as much as 50 percent lower in towns with well prepared and organized civil defense measures. The destructive potential of modern military weapons, especially nuclear bombs with their numerous and diverse launching and delivery systems (missiles, aircraft, submarines, and so on) is incomparably greater, and this destructive potential is most awesome and most terrifying precisely in terms of its impact on civilian populations.

It is patently clear that this kind of potential war, with its inherent possibility of escalation from the use of conventional weapons and limited warfare methods to global nuclear war, must be counteracted by comprehensive national defense preparations. In practical terms this means that all all-peoples defense components must be developed and trained in a coordinated manner in order to provide for their optimal overall action-readiness in a possible future war. In this context the preparation and functioning of organized efforts in support of the protection and preservation of civilian populations and vital material resources and the functioning of both armed forces and the civilian population undoubtedly constitute a task of the utmost importance.. This in essence is also the

basic purpose and role of civil defense. By successfully fulfilling its role along these lines under conditions of modern warfare civil defense provides the essential sources of material and moral strength in support of the defense of the nation as a whole as well as in support of the final realization of the ultimate goal of national survival even in the event of global nuclear war. When the question of overall national defense is viewed in this way it is not difficult to perceive the enormous significance and vital role played by civil defense both in peace time and, even more so, in the event of a real war.

[Question] During the period between the 10th Congress and the upcoming 11th Congress of the LCY, in preparation for which we are now hard at work, outstanding results were also achieved, as is well-known, in the area of strengthening our country's defense preparedness. What are the main characteristics and the most important achievements attending the development of civil defense during this period?

[Answer] It is correct to say that some very important results were achieved in terms of the overall preparations that were made for the nation's defense during this period. And it can be stated without any reservation whatever that major progress was also made during this period in the area of the development and preparation of civil defense. The main characteristics of the work that is being done in the area of civil defense are reflected above all in the more rapid pooling of resources and the transfer of responsibility for the preparation of civil defense measures to all institutions and structures of our self-management society, running the gamut from the federation down to the level of local communities and basic organizations of associated labor; they are further reflected in the large-scale proliferation and organizational consolidation of civil defense units and staffs as well as in the popularization of the importance and role of a well prepared civil defense system in the event of war and in the event of peacetime disasters (earthquakes, fires, floods, epidemics, and so on).

As a result, a great deal of work was accomplished during this period with respect to the normative regulation of the role and functions of civil defense within the sociopolitical communities and organizations of associated labor. Basic concepts have been formulated and substantiated instructional documents have been published to aid in the organization, preparation, and management of civil defense work. A document has also been drawn up and ratified by the Presidency of the SFRY entitled "The Policy and Goals of the Development of Civil Defense in the SFRY During the Period 1976-1985." The number of civil defense units and organized participants in the civil defense effort has been substantially increased in all of our republics and provinces. Policies pertaining to the development of civil defense preparation measures have been defined in much greater detail. Civil defense staffs have been formed in all larger

organizations of associated labor, opstinas, towns, consolidated optisnas, autonomous provinces, and republics. Increasingly larger amounts of financial resources are being allocated to meet civil defense development needs in all sociopolitical communities. This is best illustrated by the fact that the percentage of funds earmarked for spending on the development of civil defense during the period 1976-1980, out of the total funds appropriated for spending on nationwide defense needs, has nearly doubled in relation to spending for the same purposes during the period 1971-1975. Understandably, this general trend is making possible and lending impetus to a more active commitment both to the arming and to the training and drilling of civil defense units and staffs either independently or in joint exercises with territorial defense units and the Yugoslav People's Army.

In this connection too it is essential to emphasize that, in spite of the undeniably major achievements that have been scored during the period between the two congresses, the overall state of readiness of civil defense and the present rate of its further development in support of the fulfillment of its assigned tasks in the event of a future war, especially in certain areas and in terms of certain aspects of its overall mission, are still inconsistent with the needs that have arisen and, I would venture to say, with our real capabilities.

[Question] Based on what you have said up to this point, what kinds of lessons and recommendations could be drawn with respect to work on the further development and improvement of the civil defense system during the period that lies ahead?

[Answer] In my opinion it is essential that we should encourage and support above all the current trend toward the more rapid and improvement laying of the basic groundwork on which the civil defense system is founded and which enables it to function in a successful manner, and to this end it will be necessary:

--to place even greater emphasis on acquainting the working people and the general public with the potential effects of war on the homes and living conditions of themselves and their families as well as on their workplaces. This educational effort should be pursued to whatever extent is necessary so that they will understand the nature of this situation and so that they themselves will become the main proponents of the struggle for the development and advancement of civil defense both in their local communities and in their work organizations;

--to strengthen the qualitative and quantitative management of civil defense work at all levels so that we will be in a position to react more quickly and more resolutely to the unresolved problems that confront civil defense as a result of the development of modern warfare;

-to place even greater emphasis on the coordination of the development and functioning of all elements primarily within the overall system of civil defense itself and secondly in relation to all other components of all all-people's defense system;

--to build up and test emergency monitoring, reporting, and alert systems until they function automatically in order to insure timely responses to all impending dangers;

--to substantially improve and expand the capabilities of civil defense programs, especially those pertaining to the sheltering and evacuation of the civilian population;

--to speed up the resolution of problems involving standardization and modularization and other problems associated with the establishment and arming of civil defense units and installations;

--and, finally, to expand capacities for and the training of civil defense personnel and units and the entire population.

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YUGOSLAVIA

BIOGRAPHIES OF SLOVENIAN LIBERATION FRONT AWARD WINNERS

Ljubljana DELO in Slovenian 28 Apr 78 p 4

[Text] At the 27 April celebration of the establishment of the Liberation Front of the Slovenian People, recognition awards were given to 19 people. Following are the biographies and photographs of Rudolf Hribnik-Svarun, Marjan Orozen and Ljubo Jasnic.

Rudolf Hribnik-Svarun

[Award given] for exceptional merit in the armed struggle and for contributions to the socialization of defense preparations and especially for the development of the concept of territorial defense.

Born 10 April 1921. In the fall of 1941 contacted the Liberation Front organization and in December of the same year went underground. In January 1942 joined the partisans. In September 1944 became the head and then the commander of the 31st Division, which he left a month later to attend the Voroshilov Higher Military Academy in the Soviet Union. Returned home in October 1945 and continued to hold high positions in the Yugoslav People's Army. Later, he assumed the duties of the Republic Secretary for National Defense of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia [SRS], following which he became the Chief of Staff for National Defense of the SRS. Then he became the Territorial Defense Commander of SRS and held that position until October 1977. He has also filled various functions in the sociopolitical organizations and in the Assembly of SRS. He is now a member of the Central Committee of the War of Liberation Fighters of Slovenia and a member of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia [LCS]. He was proclaimed a national hero in 1953.



RUDOLF HTRIBERNIK-
SVARUN

Marjan Orozen

[Award given] for sociopolitical activity in the building of the system of social self defense and in broadening the security measures among the working people and community members.

Born on 27 February 1930. In his early youth he went to work as a ditch digger in the Hrastnik coal mine. His sociopolitical activities won him the confidence of the community in which he lived, so that in 1950 he was entrusted with the duties of the technical secretary of the Regional Committee of the League of Communists of Trbovlje. Later, he became the secretary of the Hrastnik Party Committee and secretary of the LCS Regional Committee in Ljubljana.

In 1949, at the Fourth Congress of the LCS, he was elected to the LCS Central Committee. In 1967, he assumed the duties of secretary of the Regional Committee of the LCS. In 1969 he was chosen as a representative to the Republic Assembly and became its vice-president.

Until a short while ago, when he was elected Secretary of the MK of th LCS, he was a member of the Executive Committee of the SRS Assembly and the Republic Secretary for Internal Affairs.



MARJAN OROZEN

Ljubo Jasnic

[Award given] for the exceptionally successful organizing and leadership of the young workers, and generally for introducing the youth to the self-managing socialist and social relationships.

Born 29 May 1947. After completing his studies, he was employed at the Jesenice Iron Works, where he distinguished himself as president of youth activities, particularly in incorporating the young into the then developing self-managing relationships. Furthermore, he successfully conducted activities for a broader union of the working youth of SRS and SFRY. In activities of the councils of young self-managers, he demonstrated organizing ability and great initiative and work responsibility. In 1973, when he was the president of the Commission for Socioeconomic Relations in the RK ZSMS, there was exceptionally active participation of working youth in the youth organizations. The youth of Slovenia entrusted him with the duties of the president of RK ZSMS at the ninth congress, and he was again elected president of the RK ZSMS in the second mandate following the ninth congress.



LJUBO JASNIC

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