

JPRS 69315

27 June 1977

TRANSLATIONS ON EASTERN EUROPE
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL, AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1406

EAST

EUROPE

19990505 145

CLASSIFICATION STATEMENT A

Approved for public release
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BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA SHEET		1. Report No. JPRS 69315	2.	3. Recipient's Accession No.	
4. Title and Subtitle TRANSLATIONS ON EASTERN EUROPE - POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL, AND MILITARY AFFAIRS, No. 1406				5. Report Date 27 June 1977	
7. Author(s)				6.	
9. Performing Organization Name and Address Joint Publications Research Service 1000 North Glebe Road Arlington, Virginia 22201				8. Performing Organization Repr. No.	
12. Sponsoring Organization Name and Address As above				10. Project/Task/Work Unit No.	
				11. Contract/Grant No.	
15. Supplementary Notes				13. Type of Report & Period Covered	
				14.	
16. Abstracts The serial report contains articles on official party and government pronouncements and writings on significant domestic political developments; information on general sociological problems and developments in such areas as demography, manpower, public health and welfare, education, and mass organizations; and articles on military and civil defense, organization, theory, budgets, and hardware.					
17. Key Words and Document Analysis. 17a. Descriptors					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> International Affairs <input type="checkbox"/> Albania <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bulgaria <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Czechoslovakia <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> East Germany <input type="checkbox"/> Hungary <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poland <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Romania <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yugoslavia		Propaganda Political Science Sociology Military Organizations			
17b. Identifiers/Open-Ended Terms					
17c. COSATI Field/Group 5D, 5K, 15					
18. Availability Statement Unlimited Availability Sold by NTIS Springfield, Virginia 22151				19. Security Class (This Report) UNCLASSIFIED	
i.				21. No. of Pages 70	
				20. Security Class (This Page) UNCLASSIFIED	
				22. Price A04	

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'SHIELD 76' EXERCISE SCENARIO DESCRIBED

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish, 14-15 May 77, p 4

[Article by Capt J. Borkowski: "With Joint Efforts To Reach One Single Goal"]

[Text] Reconnaissance has reported the following: the enemy has organized strong defense at points of resistance prepared in advance. In front of the outskirts, he set up a zone of mine barriers, at approaches he set up tank traps and antitank barriers. The reconnaissance also disclosed strong reserves of tanks and antitank weapons. This and other information coded in the form of hatched lines and circles was being marked continuously on the maps of staff officers. Thanks to these markings, the commanding officer was informed about the intentions of the enemy even before the subunits entered the combat.

The task of overcoming the defense was assigned to the participating soldiers of the Czechoslovak people's army. A wedge of subunits of armored vehicles in the first echelon had difficulties in penetrating the defenses. Battalion leaders, urged by their superiors, accelerated the attack. The company of Lieutenant Jiri Kahoun was fighting to get ahead like a storm. It looked as if the attackers would penetrate the defense positions, when they were met with an avalanche of fire from the trenches. The situation was similar in the direction of the attack led by the company of Lieutenant Bretislav Cholensky. As time went by, the impetus of the attack was becoming weaker. It was not until they came in direct contact that the Czechoslovak soldiers found out that the enemy, like a seasoned player, was striving to use all his trump cards which he was concealing until then.

The situation became complicated. Other echelons put in combat also encountered resistance which was still heavy. In that situation, the Czechoslovak commanding officer requested his superior to provide assistance. The help had to be given right away, so that the forces of the allied armies would be successful in that direction of the operations.

Armored and mechanized subunits of the Soviet Army, of the People's Army of the German Democratic Republic, and of the Polish Army, which were

approaching the combat zone, were not able to provide prompt support. Their task was to gain control of the enemy lines within the enemy defense perimeter.

That is why the superior officers decided to use the air force to support the fighting Czechoslovak subunits. This task was entrusted to Polish airmen in addition to other personnel. Airplanes with white and red checkerboards on their wings were taking off every moment from an air field located at a distance of several dozen kilometers.

Several dozen kilometers, that is a pretty long distance. But it is not much of a distance for modern supersonic fighter-bomber planes. The flight takes only a few minutes.

Experienced airmen, Capt Pilot Romuald Podgorski and Capt Pilot Jacek Cembrzynski brought formations of their machines precisely over the targets. Rockets flashed and bombs flew downwards, to the ground covered with smoke. All the firings were accurate. The charges hit the targets in spite of the high speed at which the support operation was carried out.

The air attack lasted less than 3 minutes. The Polish airmen hardly managed to leave the space above the zone of attack, when formations of airplanes with marks of the Czechoslovak air force appeared in the air. New air attacks.

The soldiers of the ground forces felt immediately the effects of the air attacks. The defense seemed to let up. The companies moved several hundred meters forward. But the enemy did not give up. Seeing that he would not be able to resist at the points of the first line, he began to withdraw to the second defense line. However, at the same time he was preparing a strong counterattack by tanks, which was to hit a wing of the attackers. In addition, he was bringing new reinforcements from the rear.

Night was falling over the training battlefield. Both struggling sides decided to take advantage of it for their own purposes. The enemy, settled down in a suitable terrain, planned under the cover of darkness and of the slopes of the nearby elevated points to dispatch tanks and armored vehicles and hit the left wing of the attackers. At the same time, his air force was attacking subunits attacking along the first line.

It seemed for a moment that the attack would stop. However, the commanding officer of the attacking forces kept the situation altogether under control. The exhausted Czechoslovak subunits were replaced with Polish tank crews and members of mechanized units. Soldiers under the command of Capt Karol Urbaniak and Lieutenant Ryszard Matuszewski entered the combat while on march. Thanks to modern technical devices such as night-sights, the tank crews fired their guns effectively in spite of the darkness. Rocket artillery of the armored and mechanized units was also helpful. The subunit of Lieutenant Jerzy Pryczynski demonstrated once more that it belonged to the leading unit in the artillery business.

In spite of the fact that fresh forces were brought in, it took the soldiers of the fraternal armies until close to the morning before they managed to repel the enemy inside of the defense line. His counterattack was eliminated from the combat after long and strenuous fighting. Nor was the enemy helped by his own air force, which tried under the cover of night to tip the scale of the fighting in his favor.

The training combat, which was initiated by the Czechoslovaks and continued by the Polish soldiers, flared up again the next day. Indeed, both sides had enough time to draw new forces into the combat zone, to reorganize their formations, and to figure out new alternatives in handling the assignments. But the fighting at night showed that the attackers held a light but now clear predominance.

This predominance was also to be increased by the soldiers of the People's Army of the German Democratic Republic and by their brethren in arms from the Soviet Army. At the same time, successful action was also taken by subordinated officers Lieutenant Wolfhart Goldrach and by the tank crews of First Lieutenant Viktor Talabayev and their colleagues. The avalanche of fire started a new phase of training combat of the soldiers of the fraternal armies during joint field exercises.

Mechanized German units, supported by artillery fire and rocket fire as well as by fire from airplanes, succeeded in a short time to break through the defense lines of the enemy and to penetrate inside of his formations. Subunits of tanks of the People's Army of the German Democratic Republic immediately entered the resulting breach. It seemed that nothing would stop the attackers, that the attackers would force the enemy to run or to surrender.

However, the enemy included this rapid success of the soldiers of the People's Army of the German Democratic Republic in the calculation of his activities. He put in action heavy weapons in the direction of the attack. The situation on the left wing changed immediately. The soldiers of the German Democratic Republic were forced to stop and take care of the effects of the blow.

Under the circumstances, the entire burden of the combat rested on the Soviet soldiers. In a shrewd maneuver, they approached the subunits of the enemy on the right wing of the front line and prevented the enemy from conducting a mass assault. The tank crews of Lieutenant Talabayev, acting jointly with the infantry of First Lieutenant Vyacheslav Skatchkov, did not give the enemy a moment of rest. Even when the enemy succeeded in breaking off from his engagement with the Soviet subunits and taking cover behind the obstacle formed by water. All seemed to indicate that the defenders would gain time, that under the protection of the obstacle they may be able to organize again a strong defense system. However, this was prevented by determined and courageous operations of the soldiers of the Soviet Army.

After a brief reconnaissance of the obstacle, mechanized Soviet units began to cross the obstacle under air cover. They were followed in the operation by army engineers of First Lieutenant Nikolay Styepavoi. With a lightning speed, the steel band of the bridge connected both banks of the obstacle. In short, tank crews reached the fighting units at the bridge-head of the mechanized units.

At the same time, subunits of Soviet parachutists were landing in the rear of the enemy, who was defending himself stubbornly. Soldiers under the control of First Lieutenant Anatoly Biespalov and First Lieutenant Aleksander Koroblov were leaving transport planes under the cover of fighter planes. Firing from the air, they effectively gained control of the firing positions of the enemy in the landing area. Taking advantage of the conditions of their descent, the parachutists landed quickly and--utilizing the equipment and vehicles which had been dropped previously by parachutes--they entered the combat.

The enemy, under attack from the front, from the sides, and from the rear, still tried to save himself from the resulting situation. However, these attempts proved to be unsuccessful. His groups were encircled and broken up. The training combat came to an end.

There were many of these and similar training episodes in the current joint field exercises of soldiers of the allied forces of the Warsaw Pact. The episodes which were described above took place last year within the framework of the field exercise "Shield 76". It was the next stage of training of the staffs and armies of four fraternal countries: the Czechoslovak People's Army, the National People's Army of the German Democratic Republic, the Polish Army, and the Soviet Army.

Within the framework of that field exercise, just like in previous exercises "Odra-Nysa 69," "Brotherhood in Arms," "Shield 72" the soldiers of the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact, making efforts in joint training, improved their profession as soldiers, increased their combat capacity, became acquainted with the fraternal countries, with the life of their inhabitants, and with their achievements in creating socialism.

The need for gaining mastery in combat, acquiring great skills by specialized soldiers of fraternal armies is dictated by the tendency on the part of all the armies of the Warsaw Pact to reach one single goal: effective defense of the achievements of socialism and of the states and peoples of socialist countries.

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STUDY ON BULGARIA'S DEMOGRAPHY

Sofia NOVO VREME in Bulgarian No 4, 1977 pp 17-29

[Article by Dano Balevski: "Basic Changes in the Demographic, Economic and Social Status of the Bulgarian Population"]

[Text] The Bulgarian population over the last century has constantly been an object of study, and this has provided rich and diverse information on its demographic and socioeconomic status and development.*

The bourgeois governments also were interested in this status and development. The economic, political and social interests of the bourgeois class were dictated by the necessity of studying the population as the main productive force, as a source of financial resources for the support of the state and its bureaucratic apparatus, as well as for the military measures of the bourgeois state. This explains the intensity of the population censuses in Bulgaria in 1900, 1905, 1910, 1920, 1926 and 1934.

The socialist socioeconomic system has also necessitated constant research on the demographic, economic and social status of the population. However, this interest is caused by other aims and tasks, that is, by the development and improvement of the new society in the aim of the greatest possible satisfying of the needs of the people and the providing of conditions for the all-round development of the human personality.

During the years of the socialist development of our country, numerous sociological and other research has been conducted, including the population censuses in 1946, 1956, 1965 and 1975, that is, every 10 years. This is in accord with the world practices established by the United Nations.

Due to the exceptionally favorable conditions which have been created during the years of communist power, rich information has been accumulated concerning the processes and phenomena characteristic for the Bulgarian population.

*The article uses the data from the population censuses carried out in Bulgaria since the start of the century up to the present.

The collected and processed information is a source of diverse knowledge concerning our population as well as its demographic, economic and social status.

A very important feature in this research is the compatibility of the information, that is, strict accounting has been kept of the solutions to problems in the past and any new development and improvement is based on the preceding development. This is of great significance in analyzing the reproduction of the demographic, economic and social structures of the population.

One of the basic demographic indicators is the size of the population. This changes under the influence of such demographic factors as the birth rate and the death rate. Foreign migration (emigration and immigration) has a natural influence on the size of the population. The role of the latter factor in Bulgaria has been minimized in recent years, and does not have a substantial influence on the size of the population. For this reason, in the analysis, we will disregard foreign migration.

The birth rate is of the most essential significance for determining the size of the population.

At the start of our century, Bulgaria was a country with one of the highest birth rates in the world. It reached 42.4 live-born children per 1,000 of the population, a level which is presently characteristic for certain Third World countries. After this there began a steady trend for a decline in the fecundity (fertility) of the Bulgarian women. As a result of this, the birth rate in Bulgaria has declined from 30.1 live-born children per 1,000 persons in 1934, to 19.5 in 1965, and 15.3 per 1,000 in 1975.

In recent years, as a result of the social measures carried out to encourage the birth rate, a tendency for its increase has been noted, although not strongly felt. At present it keeps on a level between 16-17 per 1,000 of the population.

In line with the studying of the Bulgarian population, for the first time in our history, along with the population census, a representative sociological study of the birth rate has been carried out. This covered a contingent of 120,000 married, divorced and widowed women from 15 to 54 years of age. This study provided rich information which makes it possible to draw certain conclusions having direct bearing on the present and future development of the Bulgarian population.

The study has shown that the average number of live-born children during the 1965-1975 period declined from 2.01 in 1965 to 1.85 in 1975. This trend is characteristic both for the cities as well as for the countryside. The average number of live-born children for the cities declined from 1.75 to 1.69 and for the villages, from 2.24 to 2.15. This shows that the profound socioeconomic changes which have occurred involve both the urban and the rural population in terms of the trends of conduct in making up the model of our socialist family.

In our socialist society, a family with 2 children is most widely found as the model. Thus, the structure of women in terms of the number of live-born children shows that the relative share of women with 2 children has increased from 40.7 percent in 1965 to 48.9 percent in 1975. Or it can be definitely felt that almost one-half of the Bulgarian families have 2 children.

The research has shown that standing in second place are the women with 1 child. Over the last 10 years, although significantly less strongly than the first, a trend has been noted for an increase in the relative share of women with 1 child. Thus, the relative share of women with 1 child has increased from 27.2 percent in 1965 to 27.9 percent in 1975. Consequently, more than three-quarters of the women have 2 or 1 child. This means that more than three-quarters of the Bulgarian families have 2 or 1 child. As for the women having 3, 4, 5 and more children, there has been a steady trend for a decline in their relative share, from 22.9 percent in 1965 to 16.3 percent in 1975. This means that there has been a steady trend for a decline in the number of families with 3, 4, 5 and more children, and that large families characteristic for the beginning of the present century are declining more and more. However, it is interesting to stress that there is a tendency for a decline in the relative share of childless women. Thus, their relative share has declined from 9.2 percent in 1965 to 6.9 percent in 1975. This is a positive trend, since it leads to an increase in the intensity of the reproduction of the population, and consequently to an increase in the absolute size of the Bulgarian population. The raising of 1 or 2 children in each family must be a matter of honor. Various factors can lead to the absence of children born in a given family. But this in no way means that these families must be deprived of the joy and concerns of raising a child according to their abilities and desires. This is an act of great humanism. For this reason it is essential that this phenomenon be encouraged by the state and our public, in creating a favorable climate for reducing the number of childless families.

The research on the birth rate has shown that education to one degree or another influences the level of the birth rate. The highest is the average number of live-born children to women with below a basic education (2.60 in 1965 and 2.63 in 1975). In women with a basic education, the data are respectively 1.61 and 1.79; for women with a secondary education, 1.35 and 1.45, and for women with a higher education, 1.23 and 1.57. From the given data the following basic conclusion can be drawn:

1. The higher the educational level of the women, the more clearly expressed is the trend for a reduction in the birth rate measured by the average number of live-born children per woman.
2. At the same time, as a result of the correct demographic policy of the party during the last 10 years, a trend has been noted for an increase in the average number of live-born children for women with high educational levels. This is a positive phenomenon in the demographic area of Bulgaria, and does not contradict the first trend. It shows that the social measures

are producing results also with higher educational levels which have had a lower absolute birth rate in the past, and that education cannot be considered as the decisive factor for determining the birth rate level in Bulgaria.

3. In Bulgaria, the relative share of women with a less than basic education declined from 60.4 percent in 1965 to 35.7 percent in 1975, while women with a general secondary and specialized secondary and semi-higher education increased from 6.0 and 4.7 percent in 1965 to 11.0 and 12.4 percent in 1975, and women with a higher education from 1.2 percent in 1965 to 3.2 percent in 1975. This is an important and significant result of the BCP educational policy, and of the cultural revolution carried out in Bulgaria over the last three decades.

The level of the birth rate depends also upon the economic activeness or inactiveness of women.¹ The obtained statistical data in the sociological study of the birth rate in 1975 indicate the presence of certain trends which must be taken into account.

1. The average number of live-born children per woman, both economically active and economically inactive, in 1975 was less than 1965, and this affirms the trend for a decline in the birth rate.

2. However, it is of interest that in 1965, the average number of live-born children per woman was higher for the economically active women (2.03) than for the economically inactive (1.98). While in 1975, the picture was the reverse with the average number of live-born children being higher for the economically inactive women (1.92) than for the economically active women (1.88). Although the difference is not significant, it must be kept in mind in the social policy of the state (the construction of creches, nurseries and so forth) in order that both the economically active and the economically inactive women have equal interest in the same number of children, and this ultimately will be reflected favorably on the level of the birth rate and, consequently, on the total size of the population.

The level of the birth rate depends also upon the social group of the women. The research indicates the presence of certain trends which must be kept in mind in carrying out the demographic policy of the BCP.

1. The highest birth rate in 1965 and 1975 was found among women from the social group of cooperative peasants followed by the social group of workers and white collar personnel. Industrizlization and strong urbanization lead to the gradual elimination of this difference.

¹Economically active women are those who are employed in socially useful labor which brings them a wage or income. And, conversely, the economically inactive women are those who are not employed in socially useful labor and are supported by economically active persons or by the socialist state.

2. Characteristic for all social groups of the economically active population is a decline in the relative share of women without children and an increase in the relative share of women with 1 or 2 children.

Another basic factor which influences the increase in the population and, consequently, the size of the population, is the death rate. It must be stressed that the steady trend for a decline in the birth rate at the start of the century, generally speaking, was accompanied by a steady trend for a decline in the death rate. In excluding certain war years, and particularly World War I, this trend continued until 1965. Thus, in 1900, the death rate per 1,000 persons of the population was 22.5, 14.1 in 1934, 9.4 in 1956, and 8.1 in 1965. It is obvious that at the start of the century Bulgaria was not only a nation with a very high birth rate, but also a very high death rate. However, the process of the continuous decline in the birth rate since the start of the century has led to a demographic aging of the population, and as a direct consequence, this has halted the process of the decline in the death rate in the last 10 years (1965-1975). In 1975, the death rate in Bulgaria showed an increase and reached 10.3 per 1,000. At the present stage of the demographic status of Bulgaria, the possibilities for reducing the death rate are found chiefly in lowering infant mortality which, in comparison with the most advanced socialist and capitalist countries is relatively high. A decline in the death rate with a relatively stable level of the birth rate, is a source for increasing the size of the population. For this reason, the party and the socialist state are carrying out not only measures to encourage a rise in the birth rate, but also to reduce mortality, chiefly infant mortality.

As a result of the aggregate action of the basic demographic factors (birth rate and death rate), the size of the population has been as follows:

1900 - 3,744,283	1934 - 6,077,939
1905 - 4,035,575	1946 - 7,029,349
1910 - 4,336,513	1956 - 7,613,709
1920 - 4,846,971	1965 - 8,227,866
1926 - 5,478,741	1975 - 8,729,720

Consequently, in the past three-quarters of the current century, the Bulgarian population has shown a steady trend to increase. Conditions have been created to realize the admonishment of Georgi Dimitrov that we reach 10 million persons at the end of the 20th or the start of the 21st century. The increase in the population has varied from one census to another. This is explained by changes in the socioeconomic conditions in Bulgaria, as these determine the demographic processes of the population, they set one or another level of the birth rate and death rate, and, correspondingly, determine the increase in the population. Facts show that the highest average annual increase in the population from one census to another occurred during the period of 1921-1926. This amounted to 105,296 persons, or 2.1 percent. This is explained by the "demographic explosion" in Bulgaria which occurred after World War I, when the birth rate reached one of the highest levels in our history. During the period of 1927-1934, the average annual increase in

the population was 74,899, or 1.3 percent. The tendency for the decline in the birth rate has continued, and as a result of this during the period of 1947-1956, the average annual increase in the population amounted to 58,436 persons, or 0.8 percent.

The trend which has appeared for a certain increase in the birth rate during the 1957-1965 period has led to a rise in the average annual increase of the population up to 68,240, or 0.9 percent, after which the average annual number declined to 50,185, or 0.6 percent during the 1966-1975 period.

The changes in the socioeconomic conditions in Bulgaria and the demographic processes deriving from them have been reflected differently in the cities and the villages. The agricultural character of the economic structure of Bulgaria during the first three decades of the century and its industrialization and the formation of cooperatives in the last three decades have led to fundamental changes in the demographic structure of the city and the countryside.

From the beginning of the century up to 1934, approximately one-fifth of the Bulgarian population lived in cities, and four-fifths in the countryside. At the same time, it must be stressed that as a rule the average annual absolute increase was greater in the countryside than in the cities.

The process of urbanization which occurred rapidly after the socialist revolution has led to profound changes in the economic structure of the nation. At present, nearly 60 percent of our population lives in cities. But, at the same time, profound changes have also occurred in the demographic situation in the cities and the countryside. The average annual increase of the population from census to census has increased for the cities, and during the period of 1957-1965 reached 140,750, or 4.6 percent, and for the countryside declined by 72,510, or 1.5 percent. During the 1966-1975 period, the average annual increase for the cities was 123,861, or 2.8 percent, while for the countryside it declined by 73,676, or 1.8 percent.

These facts show how profoundly the demographic processes are affected by the socioeconomic changes in Bulgaria.

Urbanization which is characteristic for any industrializing nation causes the movement of enormous masses of people from the countryside to the cities. All of this, ultimately, leads to a suppression of the reproduction rate of the population. However, the urbanization process will gradually die out, and along with this the reproduction rate of the population will calm down [?accelerate], and this, in turn, will reflect favorably on the demographic structures in the future.

One of the essential questions of a demographic profile of the population is its age and sex structure.

The constant interest in this demographic structure of the population is determined by two circumstances. On the one hand, this is the major role

of the age-sex structure for the reproduction of the population, for its possibilities to reproduce itself, and to provide one or another size at present and in the future. On the other hand, the information concerning this structure stands at the basis of the activities of a socialist state in planning the national economy, education and public health, the strengthening of the defense capability of a socialist society, for solving the housing problem, and so forth.

The importance and significance of the sex-age structure have determined its study in all population censuses in Bulgaria.

It must be noted that the sex-age structure of the population is decisively influenced by the demographic processes related to the birth rate and death rate, and the changes in them determine at present and in the future the models of the age-sex structure of the population.

Certainly, wars during given periods of time can be decisive for the age-sex structure of the population. In this regard, for example, the age-sex structure was significantly disrupted by World War II which killed chiefly the male population of the main belligerents. These disturbances will be felt almost until 1980, and even after this, and this will reflect unfavorably on the reproduction of the population. As is known, Bulgaria in this regard remained little affected, and for this reason its age-sex structure has altered chiefly under the influence of the demographic processes occurring in Bulgaria.

In Bulgaria, as was already noted, there has been a trend for a decline in the birth rate and death rate.

As a result of this, the Bulgarian population has begun to "age" as a whole. The population 0-19 years of age (minors) has declined from 51.1 percent in 1900 to 29.1 percent in 1975. The population of 20-59 years of age, conversely, has increased from 40.5 percent in 1900 to 55.5 percent in 1975. And the population 60 years and over has also increased from 8.4 percent in 1900 to 15.4 percent in 1975.

These statistical data indicate that the age demographic structure of the population has been subject to strong changes from the start of the century up to the present. The process of the demographic aging of the population has been very intensive, and the BCP in its specific demographic policy has been right to try to oppose it.

The changes in the age demographic structure indicate that at the start of the century, the population by sex changed in the highest age groups approximately equally for women and for men. However, in subsequent years a very interesting and curious phenomenon was observed. The relative share of women in the oldest ages was greater than that for men. This was due to the lower death rate of women than for men.

Major changes have also occurred in the age structure of the population broken down for the city and the countryside. These changes are the result of the strong urbanization in Bulgaria, and the offshoot of intensive migration from the countryside to the city. The migration from the countryside to the city has led to a great increase in the younger aged population in the cities and the older aged ones in the countryside. The age-sex structure which has developed in the cities and the countryside has led to important changes in the natural increase of the population.

One characteristic phenomenon has been that during the last 10 years the natural increase in the countryside has been less than that in the cities. And most importantly, the more rapid aging of the rural population has had as a direct result a negative natural increase in the population living in the Bulgarian countryside.

It is interesting to note that at present almost one out of four persons in the rural population and one out of eight in the urban is 60 years or older. Consequently, the process of the aging of the rural population is 2-fold more intensive than that of the urban population.

The study of the age-sex structure of the population has one other very important aspect, that is, providing the necessary labor resources for the country. From this viewpoint, the Bulgarian population is divided into three age substructures, namely:

1. The population of below-working age, up to the age of 16.
2. The working age population from 16 to 59 years of age.
3. The population of above-working age, over 60 years.

Each of these substructures has its significance, but certain of them such as the first [are crucial] for the future development of Bulgaria because this is the basis for the following substructures.

From the beginning of the century until 1934, the first age substructure both absolutely and relatively followed a steady trend of increasing. In 1934, its absolute number reached 2,276,000 persons, or 37.4 percent of the total population. After this, with slight variations, this age structure followed a trend of declining, and in 1975, reached 2,052,608 persons. Its relative share has been characterized by the following data: 29.8 percent in 1946, 28.1 percent in 1956, 25.7 percent in 1965, and 23.5 percent in 1975. The designated trend is characteristic for the two sexes, that is, both for women and for men.

This trend is characteristic both for the cities and for the countryside, but is manifested with varying intensity. The statistical data of the 1975 census show that for the first time in our nearly 100-year history, the absolute number and relative share of the population of the first substructure are greater in the cities in comparison with the countryside. Thus, the

size of the population in the first substructure in the cities amounted to 1,228,000, or 24.3 percent, against 825,000, or 22.4 percent, in the countryside out of the total number of their population. This is an unfavorable trend for the cities and particularly for the countryside, because the opportunity is reduced for a rapid increase in the second substructure which is the source of the labor resources for the country. With such a situation, there is the very urgent problem of an intensive path of development, and widely introducing mechanization and automation in the production processes.

The second substructure is the population of working age. The basic and steady trend in this age substructure has been a continuous increase in the working-age population. Its absolute number in 1900 was 1,769,000 persons, in 1946, 4,789,000 persons, in 1965, 4,789,000 persons, and in 1975, 5,076,000 persons.

This trend in terms of the relative share has also shown a significant increase from the start of the century up to now, at times with significant fluctuations and during definite periods a holding on the same level. Thus, the relative share in 1926 was 48.1 percent, and in 1934, 53 percent, and after reaching 58.9 percent in 1956, there began a trend for a certain decline over the following 20 years: 58.2 percent in 1965 and 58.1 percent in 1975. Naturally, this was linked with the process of the decline in the birth rate and the entry of smaller contingents into working age.

These processes have occurred differently in the cities and the countryside. The working age population in the cities has shown a tendency for an absolute increase, and reached 3,163,000 persons in 1975, while in the countryside it increased up to 1946, after which there began a trend of decline, reaching 1,193,000 persons in 1975, or 2.8-fold less than the figure for the cities. These results are the fruit, as was already pointed out, of the profound socioeconomic changes, of the great migration from the countryside to the cities, as well as the result of the process of a decline in the birth rate and the more rapid aging of the rural population in comparison with the urban.

The third substructure in the age structure of the population includes males 60 years and over and females 55 and over. This age substructure has followed a steady trend of an absolute and relative increase. This has been particularly apparent in the last three decades. Thus, its relative share out of the total population was 9.8 percent in 1900, and up to 1946 it varied between 9 and 10 percent. In 1946, it reached 11.6 percent, and then a trend started of a more rapid increase. In 1956, it was 13.0 percent, 16.1 in 1965, and 18.4 percent in 1975. As a result of demographic aging, close to 20 percent of our population is of nonworking age. This shows that the contingent of the population which is supported by the socialist society is increasing at a comparatively rapid pace, and that the socialist state must allocate at the present stage approximately 1/13 of the national income created in the country for supporting the inactive portion of the population which is constantly growing both absolutely and relatively.

Certainly, this does not mean that this portion of the population has parasitic consumption. The elderly workers by their whole-hearted labor up to now have earned this concern of the socialist society. At the same time the policy of the party and government of involving a portion of this population in socially useful labor on an absolutely voluntary basis is correct and sound. This also is a manifestation of the highest humanism of our society.

Characteristic are the processes occurring in the third substructure of the age composition of the population in the cities and countryside. Over the 75 years from the start of the century, the number of population of working age in the countryside has been greater than that of the cities. But now, the relative share of the above working age population in the countryside is approximately two-thirds greater than that in the cities (25.7 percent in comparison with 13.2 percent). This shows that the increase rate of this substructure is significantly more rapid in the countryside than in the cities. At present approximately 60 percent of the above working age population lives in the countryside. This again shows that the countryside is subject to the process of depopulation and the aging of its population. From this derive many complicated problems of a political, economic and social character.

Energetic and sound measures are needed to hold the population in the countryside on the basis of creating better living conditions in the Bulgarian countryside. This process has started and it is leading to a disappearance of the essential differences between city and countryside, but along with it reverse migration from the cities to the countryside is also noted. In this area a number of socioeconomic measures is needed, the essence of which is determined by the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and the July Plenum of the BCP Central Committee (1976).

The educational structure of the population is also of exceptionally great significance.

The most apparent trend which can be seen from the start of the century up to the present is a constant rise in the level of the educational structure of the population. This trend has been particularly apparent during the last three decades and particularly since the April Plenum of the BCP Central Committee in 1956.

The relative share of persons with a higher education in relation to the size of the population has increased from 0.7 percent in 1934 to 5.7 percent in 1975, and persons with a secondary education from 2.7 percent in 1934 to 18.6 percent in 1975. The number of persons with a higher and semi-higher education in 1975 increased by 200,267 persons in comparison with 1965, or 83 percent more, and in comparison with 1956, by 283,739 persons, or by 179.8 percent, and in comparison with 1934, by around 13-fold.

The number of persons with a secondary education in 1976 increased by 608,756 persons in comparison with 1965, or by 74.2 percent, by around 3-fold in comparison with 1956, and by around 11-fold in comparison with 1934.

These statistical data indicate how profound and significant are the changes which have occurred in the educational structure of the population during the years of the socialist development of the country.

An analysis of the educational structure of the population indicates that these processes are much more intensive for men than for women, and that they are occurring more rapidly in the cities than in the countryside. However, there are objective reasons for this, and with the development of the socialist society they are disappearing. This is linked to the social emancipation of women, and to the elimination of the essential differences between city and countryside. Not much time will pass and these differences in the educational structure of the population in terms of sex, city and countryside will be reduced to the possible minimum. As a result of this, the changes in the educational structure of the population will lead to new qualitative changes by the end of the century, when the construction of developed socialism will be complete and the construction of communism will be started.

Another major problem is the distribution of the population in terms of economic activeness and sectors of the national economy.

The economically active population from the start of the century up to the present has followed a permanent ascending line of increase. In 1975, its absolute number amounted to 4,374,000 persons.

This shows that there has been a continuous rise in the scale of social reproduction and particularly the scale of socialist expanded reproduction which has made it possible to involve enormous human masses in producing goods and services and for the participation of Bulgaria in the international division of labor.

As for the relative share of the economically active population out of the total population, the trend has varied. Thus, the relative share of the economically active population out of the total number of the population in 1920 was 53.1 percent, 55.1 percent in 1926, 55.1 percent in 1934, 57.4 percent in 1946, 54.5 percent in 1956, 51.9 percent in 1965, and 52.4 percent in 1975.

Obviously these fluctuations in the relative share of the economically active persons out of the total population are due to the varying level of the birth rate and death rate which determine one or another level of the natural increase of the population. And this leads to an increase at a greater or slower pace in the total aggregate which, with the constant absolute increase in the number of economically active persons, causes fluctuations in their relative share.

Certainly, these processes occur differently in the cities and the countryside. For the urban population, there has been a permanent trend for an increase in the economically active population, the relative share of which reached 54 percent in 1975. As for the rural population, a tendency for an

increase in the economically active population lasted up to 1946, when there was a maximum of 62.9 percent, after which there was a permanent trend for a decline, reaching 50.1 percent in 1975.

A situation has already been reached where in 1975, the relative share of the economically active population in the cities is greater than that in the countryside.

The problems related to the economic activity of the population also have another aspect. This is linked to the sex structure which, we should stress, in our country is normal. The sex ratio is approximately 1:1. This is favorable not only for the normal reproduction of the population, but also for the normal economic activity of men and women, although in this regard there are particular features which must be taken into account in forming the social, economic and demographic policy of a socialist state. From 1946, the number of economically active men and women has continuously increased, although the number of economically active women has increased more rapidly than for men. Their number has increased from 1.8 million in 1946 to 2,148,000 in 1975. It can be emphasized that during the last 10 years, 90 percent of the total increase in the active population of Bulgaria has been caused by an increase in the number of economically active women. Consequently, this means that women are entering the sphere of material production more and more widely, and particularly the service sphere. This is the result of the policy of the BCP to emancipate women and to actively involve women in all spheres of our socioeconomic life.

The economic activity of the population also depends upon its age structure which can contribute to improving or worsening the proportion between the economically active and the economically inactive part of the population. It goes without saying that the economic activeness will vary for the different age groups. Naturally it will be lowest among persons of below-working age, up to the age of 16. Persons employed of this age will be only isolated instances because this is the most precious capital of a socialist society and for this reason the concerns of the BCP and the socialist state are aimed at its indoctrination and instruction, and at preparing it for participating in the socioeconomic life of the nation in the future.

The population from 30 to 39 years of age has the highest economic activeness, and here economic activeness reaches its maximum amount of 98.1 percent. In the older ages (60 and over), economic activeness amounts to 10.6 percent. It may be assumed that in the future this percentage will rise due to the limited labor resources of the nation as a result of the decline in the birth rate. This requires the involvement of more persons of the older ages in socially useful activity. Naturally this is to be done on a voluntary basis and according to the desires of that portion of the workers in Bulgaria. The present practices affirm the advisability and usefulness of this approach which has been accepted by the BCP and the government for reducing the tension in the nation's labor balance.

The activeness of the population is also linked to the social groups to which one or another part of the population belongs. The economic activeness of the individual social groups over the last 10 years has undergone changes which are related to economic and social processes. Taken generally, for all the social groups, with the exception of the cooperative peasantry, there has been a characteristic trend for an increase in economic activeness. For example, the relative share of the active portion of the population out of the total number of the social group of workers has increased from 51.3 percent in 1965 up to 56.6 percent in 1975, while for the social group of white collar personnel, the relative share of the active portion of their total number has increased from 48.7 percent in 1965 to 59.0 percent in 1975.

The cooperative peasants are an exception to the general trend, and their economic activeness has declined from 53.6 percent in 1965 to 24.0 percent of their total number. Consequently, it has become apparent that the process of the industrialization of Bulgaria and the formation of cooperatives in agriculture have led to significant changes in the economic activeness of the population in terms of the social groups. At present two-thirds of the active persons are from the social group of workers and around one-quarter from the social group of white collar personnel. But the general conclusion is that the relative share of the economically active population out of the total population has stabilized on a relatively high level of over 50 percent. This shows that more than one-half of the Bulgarian population has its own source of the means of existence, and on this basis is creating the material and cultural prosperity of its families which are the basic cell of our socialist society.

An important aspect in the study of the population is the distribution of its economically active part in terms of the national economic sectors. Particularly noticeable are these changes in the last 10 years in terms of the ratio of persons employed in the production and nonproduction spheres. Thus, the relative share of persons employed in the production sphere has declined from 87.2 percent in 1965 to 80.6 percent in 1975, and, correspondingly, the relative share of persons employed in the nonproduction sphere has increased from 12.8 percent in 1965 to 19.4 percent in 1975. Consequently, at present around one-fifth of the economically active population is employed in the nonproduction sphere. This trend is a progressive one, since the building of a developed socialist society is inconceivable without the rapid development of the infrastructure of a socialist society. This is most immediately linked with the socialist manner of life, with the constant rise in the material and cultural prosperity of the people, and with an increase in its standard of living.

The sectorial structure of the economically active part of the population differs substantially in the cities and countryside. Thus, in the cities, of the economically active portion of the population, 74 percent is employed in the production sphere, and 26 percent in the nonproduction one. This shows that the infrastructure is much better developed in the cities than in the countryside. For example, in the countryside the economically active portion of the population is employed in the production sphere, and its

relative share amounts to 90.5 percent, while the nonproduction sphere employs 9.5 percent. This indicates that the infrastructure in the countryside is less developed than in the cities. It could be stressed that this is one of the essential differences between the city and the countryside which must be overcome in the future to eliminate the difference in the level of services for the public. And in our view, this is one of the basic prerequisites for the development of reverse migration from the city to the countryside. Consequently, this is a problem to which primary significance must be given in carrying out the BCP program for raising the standard of living of the people.

There are substantial differences in the sex structure of the economically active persons in the production and nonproduction spheres. A characteristic feature is that the economically active persons in the production sphere are predominantly males, the relative share of which has reached 55 percent, and for women, 45 percent. The picture is the reverse in the nonproduction sphere. Here the relative share of women amounts to 56 percent, and for men, 44 percent. This difference is based chiefly on the character of labor in the production and nonproduction spheres, although there is a process of eliminating the essential differences between physical and mental labor and the "purely male" and "purely female" professions are disappearing. This process is becoming particularly intense under the conditions of the scientific and technical revolution which creates opportunities for the participation of men and women in the production and nonproduction sphere.

The age structure of the population also has a substantial influence on the structure of the economically active persons in the production and nonproduction spheres. There is a tendency for a decline for persons employed in the production sphere up to the age group of 30-39, after which there begins a tendency for an increase which reaches its greatest value for the oldest ages. Thus, the relative share of active persons employed in the production sphere changes as follows: 90.5 percent up to 20 years, 80.2 percent from 21 to 29, 77.3 percent from 30 to 39, 79.7 percent from 40 to 49, 83.8 percent from 50 to 59, and 92.6 percent from 60 and over. Consequently, the age structure influences the economic activeness of the population and this must be kept in mind in carrying out the economic policy of the BCP.

The educational structure of the population also influences the distribution of the economically active population in terms of spheres of activity. There is a tendency for an increase in the economically active persons in the nonproduction sphere with an increase in the educational level of the population. Thus, economically active persons in the nonproduction sphere with an education less than a secondary one is only 7 percent, 33 percent with a secondary and semi-higher education, and 60.9 percent with a higher education.

Among others, this is explained by the fact that the infrastructure, as a rule, presupposes a higher degree of education, including such activities as education, culture, public health, transport, and so forth.

The structure of the economically active persons in terms of social groups shows differences which must be kept in mind in analyzing socialist expanded reproduction. For example, it is characteristic that economically active persons from the social group of cooperative peasants virtually do not work in the nonproduction sphere, of the social group of workers, the figure is only 8.7 percent, and of the social group of white collar personnel, 48.8 percent. As a result of this, 70.5 percent of all the economically active persons in the nonproduction sphere are white collar personnel, and 28.5 percent are workers.

As for the production sphere, here there have been profound structural changes related to the industrialization of the country and the formation of cooperatives in agriculture. Thus, the relative share of the economically active persons has increased in industry from 26.8 percent in 1965 to 34.6 percent in 1975, and in agriculture has declined from 44.3 percent in 1965 to 23.8 percent in 1975. Consequently, more than two-thirds of the economically active population of Bulgaria presently is employed in industry and agriculture.

The qualitative changes in the structure of the economically active persons in terms of the spheres of economic activity are a triumph of the BCP policy and particularly after its historic April Plenum of the BCP Central Committee of 1956. These are the result of the rapid economic development of the country, of its conversion into an industrial-agrarian state, and the construction of socialism in Bulgaria.

The analysis which we have made indicates that the great socioeconomic changes which have occurred from the start of the century up to now have led to profound changes in the demographic, economic and social structures of the Bulgarian population.

In considering the great socioeconomic and demographic changes, the BCP has provided dynamic and rapid development in our socialist motherland along the path of building developed socialism and preparing a gradual transition to communism.

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CIVIL DEFENSE--HOW TO PROTECT LIVESTOCK FROM POISONOUS GASES

Sofia GRAZHDANSKA OTBRANA in Bulgarian No 4, 1977 pp 25-27

[Article by Drs Boris Georgiev and Ignat Ignatov: "Protecting Agricultural Animals in Large Livestock Complexes from Chemical Agents"]

[Text] Under the conditions of an eventual future war, not only people but also agricultural animals as a source of food for the army and the population can become the object of attack by weapons of mass destruction. This question has become particularly urgent in line with the tendency for the consolidation of livestock raising in large industrial enterprises. For this reason in working out the architectural plans for these enterprises, it is essential even in peacetime to manufacture the equipment and supply the means for protecting the animals against weapons of mass destruction.

Under a wartime situation, Civil Defense [CD] has the important task of rapidly organizing all the forces for effectively preventing contamination and for a maximum attenuation of the effect of the weapons used by the enemy. All of the services, facilities and formations in a short time are to be brought to full combat readiness. Measures are carried out for protecting the feed, for sealing off the water sources, and the supplies of means necessary for eliminating the consequences of the attack is checked. The agricultural equipment is prepared for gas decontamination in the strike area. On the CD staffs, the procedure is defined for introducing around-the-clock duty and for setting posts for the observance and prompt warning with an eventual attack by chemical or other types of weapons.

For organizing group defense of the animals against an eventual attack by chemical weapons, the available means within the agroindustrial complex [APK] are determined, and above all the livestock barns. For this purpose it is also possible to use warehouses, dryers and other structures. Shelters and dugouts are specially built for the more valuable animals.

The preparation of the structures for protecting the animals against an attack with toxins consists in the sealing of them. Various methods and means are used for this. The ceiling is smeared with clay, or with a cement or lime mortar (62 percent slaked lime, 32 percent water, and 6 percent

common salt). The chinks in the walls are also filled with these mortars. A portion of the windows is sealed off completely by masonry or wooden panels are put up on two sides. Over the windows left for natural illumination of the interior areas, movable wooden panels are put up covered with roofing oilcloth. The doors of the livestock barns are covered with oilcloth or other solid materials.

The intakes of the ventilation ducts are filled with bags or sacks that have been filled with hemp, shavings or hay. It is recommended that they be moistened with a solution containing gas decontamination substances or impregnating mixtures. Suitable for this purpose are mixtures such as: 80 percent cylinder oil, 15 percent flax seed and 5 percent lead oxide; 0.7 kg of hyposulfite, 1.5 kg of bicarbonate of soda, 15 liters of water or a 2 percent solution of bicarbonate of soda, and in the extreme case, just water. The porosity of the building material is of less significance for the penetration of the toxins in a gaseous or aerosol state, since this is related to the phenomena of filtration, adsorption, and partial hydrolysis and neutralization of certain of them.

The penetration coefficient of gaseous toxins with quarters prepared in this manner is very low. In addition, with the hermetization, conditions are created which contribute to the decomposition of these substances (increased humidity and temperature and the presence of ammonia). Due to the unique temperature and air barrier, the free penetration of gaseous and vaporous substances and smoke into the interior is virtually impossible.

It has been established that even without hermetization, in still weather, with tightly closed doors and windows covered on the inside with just curtains of burlap moistened with an aqueous soda solution, the toxins do not penetrate for several hours.

In the sealed quarters, a supply of feed is left for 5-7 days (with a minimum ration), and in the absence of central water supply, a supply of water for the same time. In addition, on the territory of the farm, an additional supply of hay is gathered for 7-10 days, and this should be well protected with available materials. The minimal daily feed standards are: For cattle, 5-6 kg of hay or 4-5 kg of hay and 1-2 kg of concentrated feed, 20-30 liters of water; for sheep and goats, 0.5-1 kg of hay and 4-5 liters of water; for pigs, 6-8 liters of water and concentrated feed in a quantity necessary for maintaining basal metabolism. Salt is excluded from the diet.

Research has shown that cattle and small animals as well as pigs tolerate with greater difficulty the increased temperature and humidity in the sealed quarters. In order to improve the microclimate in such quarters, it is recommended that the floor be covered with matter having increased water capacity or that in the quarters piles of unslaked lime be provided. Measures are taken to reduce the ammonia and hydrogen sulfide content in the air. On the other hand, the oxygen content is maintained. For this purpose, the use of kerosene lamps for lighting or heaters burning solid or liquid fuel is not recommended. The animals should not be disturbed. A prophylactic effect from the administration of vitamin C can be expected to a certain degree when used against heat stress, particularly with poultry and hogs.

The time for keeping the animals in the sealed quarters depends upon the temperature and humidity of the atmosphere, the wind velocity and the exchange of air in the quarters. With a low air temperature outside the quarters and a high wind velocity, the animals can be kept enclosed for a longer time than with a high temperature and a low wind velocity. For example, in a sealed barn (with a standard of 26 m³ per cow, 12 m³ for a young steer up to the age of 2 and 6 m³ per hog) the animals may be kept without visible impairment of health as follows: During the winter up to 65 hours with a daily temperature fluctuation from -5 to -10° C and a wind velocity of 2-4 meters per second, and up to 75 hours with a strong wind (5-6 meters per second) in the warm season up to 24 hours with an atmospheric air temperature from +10 to +20° and a wind velocity from 0 to 3 meters per second; up to 34 hours with an air temperature from +8 to +16° C.

In the sealed shelters, dugouts or equipped silage pits, sheep weighing up to 46 kg can be kept with a standard of 3 m³ per animal up to 20 hours on hot summer days with a daily air temperature fluctuation from 19 to 30° C and a light wind (0-2 meters per second); up to 40 hours in the early spring or late autumn with an air temperature from -5 to +1° and a light wind, and up to 55 hours in the winter.

In experiments it has been established that with the hermetization of the barns on a pig complex, if 2,600 pigs are kept in it with a rate of 3.1 m³ of air, during the winter the animals may remain up to 6 hours, and during the summer, a shorter time. Here the air temperature in it rises up to 12-14°, the relative humidity up to 100 percent, and the carbon dioxide content up to 1.4 percent. With adult hogs, the pulse rate increases up to 130-140 per minute, and for respiration, up to 110-112 breaths per minute.

At the end of the time for keeping the animals in the sealed barns, ventilating is provided for 2 hours. After this, with the elapsing of one-half of the initial time, the ventilating is repeated. For the ventilating, the ventilating pipes are opened, and when necessary the windows on the leeward side. With modern livestock buildings equipped with forced-air ventilating, a filter is installed in the pipes and this is charged with active charcoal or other suitable material.

Indicators for Microclimate in Sealed Cowbarn (according to V. G. Il'in)

Time of research	Temperature in barn in degrees	Relative humidity	Content of air in barn		
			CO ₂ in %	Ammonia in mg/liter	Hydrogen sulfide in mg/liter
Before hermetization	15	94	0.2	0.022	0.0213
After 3 hours	19	95	0.5	0.204	0.186
6 hours	20	95	1.14	--	--
12 hours	22	100	4.77	--	--
15 hours	21	100	6.3	--	--
20 hours	21	100	6.5	0.218	0.13
24 hours	22	100	6.85	--	--

The protecting of the people tending the animals is provided by equipping one of the interior rooms used for resting or a shelter is built in the proximity of the livestock barn. The plans for such shelters have been worked out and these are connected to the livestock barn through a special entrance. They are equipped with all means for the individual and collective protection of the people, and are supplied with the necessary reserve, of food, water and so forth. A minimum number of persons is left to tend the animals (not less than three persons), and on dairy farms (depending upon the degree of their mechanization), four-five persons per 150-200 milk cows.

For collective defense of the animals against attack with chemical weapons, other quarters may also be equipped. Their hermetization is provided like the livestock barns. Silage pits are covered with beams over which is laid roofing oilcloth or straw and covered by 40-50 cm of clay or dirt. Ventilation pipes are led through the roof of the trench with a section of 40 x 40 cm and covers on the inside side, and at the entrance a vestibule is built with tight doors. For natural illumination, several sealed windows are made. In this manner it is possible to equip stone quarries, narrow mountain ravines, tunnels, caves and so forth.

If the livestock and other quarters are not sufficient, for protecting the more valuable animals it is recommended that dugouts and shelters be built with sealed entrances and ventilating systems. For shelters, trenches are dug 2.5-3 meters deep and 3-4 meters wide, covered on top by beams and a layer of dirt or clay 40-60 cm thick. In building shelters it is essential to bear in mind the ground water level. With loose soil, the walls are reinforced with fencing or boards. Inside the shelters and dugouts, feeders are equipped, and ditches are dug for draining off the urine and pits for collecting it. With the danger of attack, the animals from the livestock complexes located close to the large cities, industrial and military centers are promptly evacuated a distance of 20-25 km. Evacuation is carried out on foot, by motor vehicles or rail transport.

On farms with highly productive animals, it is essential to have a reserve of individual protective equipment for the animals (gas masks, blankets and so forth) as well as a range of the necessary agents for antidote and general therapy.

From all of this it follows that the formations of the veterinary protective detachments must have a preliminary plan for the capabilities and necessary means for defense against chemical attack, in bearing in mind the natural factors such as air currents, proximity to major industrial installations, climatic conditions, the particular features of the terrain, and the available structures. On the other hand, there must also be an accurate calculating of the means for protecting feed, the available and factory-made filters, antidote and gas decontamination agents, and so forth.

An important aspect in organizing the defense of livestock animals against attack by chemical weapons is good instruction of the teams and party political work with the personnel of the livestock farms. Only well trained and ideologically prepared persons who are resistant to emotional stress will be able to successfully carry out these responsible tasks.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PROLETARIAT IS STILL PRINCIPAL REVOLUTIONARY FORCE

Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 16, 20 Apr 77 pp 1, 3

[Article by Antonin Hodek: "Is the Working Class still the Principal Revolutionary Force?"]

[Text] What is happening to the leading role of the working class? Why do the Western ideologists constantly make up so many new theories which "challenge" or "refute" this? Is it true what Rene Urbany, one of the representatives of the communist movement wrote in the periodical OTAZKY MIRU A SOCIAL-ISMU ("...due to its objective status in the society and not because of some subjective ambitions, the working class constitutes the principal revolutionary force today...")? Let us try to find answers to these questions....

"Particularly Opportune" Period

The contemporary expansion of scientific and technical knowledge is characterized by the fact that science increasingly affects production techniques through the material factor of production forces. At the same time revolutionary changes take place in the production technology and its organization--electronic computers and the principles of cybernetics are used on an increasingly larger scale, comprehensive mechanization and automation are carried out at a constantly higher rate. According to the forecasts in the area of materials for example, more polymers will be used than metal by the year 2000.

This fundamental revolution in the material part of production forces and in production technology signals new, considerably higher demands on the qualifications of the production worker. He must now understand the complex systems of machinery, know the scientific and technical principles on which these systems are based. This means that a rather broad scientific and technical background and profound specialized knowledge is required on his part.

For these reasons, the degree of contemporary scientific and technical progress is regarded by the Western ideologists as "particularly opportune" for increasing the attacks on the historic role of the working class in order to replace its leading role in the process of social transformations by the future role of the intelligentsia. Some argue that capitalism has undergone a change in the second half of the 20th century and that the position of the working class has changed accordingly.

In connection with the scientific and technical revolution, they emphasize the necessity of higher education, qualifications and general background. Others point to the rise in the standard of living as the result of which the working class is allegedly becoming "bourgeois" and loses its interest in the revolutionary transformation of the capitalist society. In other words it "deproletarianizes itself." According to them, private ownership also ceases to exist and is changed into "collective" capitalism. As bourgeois and reformist ideologists contend, workers in fact participate in the production management.

Similar ideas underlie various theories of "people's capitalism" which is "democratized," the former classes allegedly "merge," entrepreneurs and proletarians cease to exist and the capitalist states are transformed into the "affluent society" (J.K. Galbraith). And however paradoxically it sounds, according to the rightist social democrat H. Bartsch "they are closer to the classless society than the communist states."

The way has thus been paved for the apologists of capitalism to launch attacks on the historic role of the working class--to overthrow the bourgeois order. Brzezinski, Bell, Toffler and hundreds of others simultaneously maintain that the "industrial worker in which K. Marx saw the man of the future ceases to be the most progressive force of industry and cannot therefore be regarded as the revolutionary force any more." In support of these views they declare, as does the Austrian anti-Marxist L. Reichold for example, that the contemporary "worldwide revolutionary process" leads to the postindustrial society characterized by the increased quantity of services, affluence and the disappearance of antagonistic classes as well as by the control of industrial corporations by science. The scientists and the intelligentsia in general constitute, according to him, a "new revolutionary class" which performs the leading role instead of the working class. The latter, according to all these theories, appears in this so-called "revolution" only as the passive material of social transformations, only as the object.

The Concepts of R. Garaudy and E. Fischer

The leading role of the working class is denied not only by the bourgeois ideologists and reformists, but also by all renegades of the communist

movement. Their revisionism also springs from the bourgeois technocratic and elitist theories. R. Garaudy, for example, maintains that the world social development in the second half of the 20th century is affected not by the struggle between socialism and capitalism, but by the developing scientific and technical revolution. He associates social progress only with the expansion of production forces, ignores production relations and actually rejects the necessity of a socialist revolution. Garaudy emphasizes the fundamental "qualitative" changes in the social structure of capitalism caused by the scientific and technical revolution--changes which the communist parties allegedly do not take into account. On this basis he concludes that the working class lost its objective role of the basic adversary to the monopoly capital and of the decisive force in social progress. This role, according to him, is taken over by the scientific and technical intelligentsia which becomes in the long run the most important force in the transformation of the world.

In what respect are these Garaudy's assertions politically erroneous and harmful?

First of all, because they reject the leading role of the working class, disrupt its alliance with the scientific and technical intelligentsia and deny its necessity for a common struggle against the monopolies.

Another revisionist ideologist E. Fischer, in contrast to the strategic slogan of the international conference of communist and workers parties in 1969 concerning the necessity of the alliance of the working class with the intelligentsia, argues that the part of the intelligentsia working for wages automatically becomes part of the working class.

Both these theories ignore the political and social differentiation in the ranks of the scientific and technical intelligentsia and administrative personnel. They ignore the existence of their special interests which in working with them must be taken into account. They also maintain that the merger of the intelligentsia and of the working class is possible already under the conditions of capitalism and that the contradictions and substantial differences between physical and intellectual work can be eliminated without the socialist revolution building a communist society, through scientific and technical progress. The RUB of the concept of the so-called "new historic bloc" lies in the fact that it places the intelligentsia, the students and the working class side by side as mutually equal parts of one entity, without a political and social hierarchy.

The theories expounded by Garaudy and Fischer follow one goal only: to prove that it is imperative "to change the political strategy, tactics and organization of the working class party in accordance with this new arrangement of

classes and their mutual relations." They thus bring revisionism to the same point where all their predecessors ended up. They advocate the political and organizational disarmament of the working class, the liquidation of its leading force--the Marxist-Leninist party.

The Concept of H. Marcuse

The representatives of the so-called "New Left," particularly Herbert Marcuse, also reject the historic mission of the working class and its leading role in the struggle against the bourgeoisie. For him the intelligentsia and the students are the "detonators" and "catalyzers" of the revolution in the developed industrial society. They in fact allegedly "wake up" the proletariat and lead it, while they allegedly are willing to start an anticapitalist revolution even without the working class. After the experiences in the last few years, however, he asks: "After having started it, are they capable of bringing it to a conclusion?"

Do these words perhaps mean that H. Marcuse found a real revolutionary class in the working class after all? Certainly not. Marcuse finds a "new" obstacle or rather he redefines his negative attitude in a new way. Actually, he regards the working class as "only potentially" revolutionary because it has allegedly assumed conservative, stabilizing functions. He regards the use of its "potentially revolutionary spirit" as dubious because the proletariat is not able to be revolutionary active without the guidance of the students and intelligentsia.

Special Role of the Proletariat

For us the working class represents the unity of the subject and object in the historical process. It is both the product of capital, that is the performer of production work, a necessary factor in capitalism, that is the subject of production forces, and at the same time the gravedigger of capitalism, its basic negating force or the objective force of the revolution because, as emphasized by Marx and Engels already in the Communist Manifesto, "The liberation of the working class must be achieved by the working class itself!"

This dialectic thus determines also the relation between people's conscious activity and objective circumstances under which they act.

What then, does specifically constitute that objectively substantiated revolutionary force of the working class against the social status of the intelligentsia? Let us first recall Lenin's words: "The intelligentsia occupies a special place among other classes by the fact that it partly associates itself with the bourgeoisie--in accordance with its interests,

views and so on--and partly with wage laborers in the same proportion as capitalism increasingly deprives the intellectual of his independent existence and threatens his existing living standard." It is clear from this quotation that by its "heterogenous character" the intelligentsia is not able to create that "asoziiertes Verstand" (Marx, "Das Capital," Vol 3), that is that nationwide will which is contained in the term the leading role of the working class and in the actual political power of this class.

The revolutionary force of the working class lies above all in the fact that its historic mission is of objective nature resulting from the special role which it has in the production process, in the economic, social and political life of the society and from the fact that it is the only class in the capitalist society which is inseparably connected with the progress of the production forces.

The necessary result of the production concentration and centralization in capitalist enterprises is the concentration of big masses of the working class in big industrial plants. Work in the big collectives accelerates the growth of workers' socialist consciousness, consolidates in them collectivism, discipline, organization, sense of solidarity, ability to sacrifice oneself for others and for the common future interests. The working conditions in production alone unite the workers and convert them into a multi-million and militant army whose power is incomparably larger than its proportion to the total population. It is closely linked to the struggle for social progress and thus increasingly reflects the interests of the entire society. The acknowledgment of the hegemonic role of the working class in the revolutionary transformation of the entire society thus objectively reflects the existing relations under capitalism. If R. Garaudy in the "new historic bloc"--the intelligentsia, working class, students--rejects the subordination of other strata's interests to the historic mission of the working class, this means the dissipation of revolutionary forces and also the deprivation of these strata of their revolutionary prospect.

Marx' theory of the hegemony of the working class in the socialist society has not lost its significance even at the present time, in the period of scientific and technical revolution, because the mission of the proletariat is not changed by the expansion of production forces. Naturally, the proportion of the working class in the total mass of the population may decrease for example as a result of a smaller total employment in the area of material production. However, Marxism has never reduced the mission of the working class in relation to its size.

The views of Marcus and other similar theoreticians are examined by H. Korf in his book "Criticism of M. Weber's and H. Marcuse's Theory of Culture." He proves that the historic mission of the proletariat persists although

the working class does not conduct a sharp class struggle during a shorter or longer period of rallying its forces. This is true also, if a section of the working class, under certain specific historical conditions, due to the ideological desorientation seems to be integrated in the capitalist system "because the objective contradiction between labor and capital not only does not cease to exist under the conditions of state monopoly capital, but on the contrary it intensifies though in different forms."

This comment is enough for us to realize the importance of our struggle against the mounting attack of the united front of the bourgeois ideology, revisionism and the "New Left" on the well-founded leading role of the working class and on the validity of its historic mission.

We must say, however, a few words about the petty bourgeoisie which is bound to capitalism by the past, and to the working class by the future. For the time being imperialism takes advantage of its wavering and fear of obstacles and difficulties in the struggle for the future. This is obvious also from the characterization of the "new historic bloc" mentioned by R. Garaudy--it is allegedly a bloc based on the mutual relations "without competition and subordination." What kind of relations are those proclaimed by Garaudy, when in today's world wherever we look we see a bitter struggle and the necessity for a united homogenous anti-imperialist front? This subordination within the front of anti-imperialist forces has always been, is and will be necessary. The actual relation of class which is the real leading force of the anti-imperialist front. Its leading role does not spring from some decision, but is the objective result of the development regardless of the fact that some bourgeois ideologists or revisionists assert something different.

10501

CSO: 2400

EAST GERMANY

FRG COMMENTARY ON FDGB CONGRESS

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 17 May 77 p 6

[Article by Hans-Herbert Goetz: "Honecker Remains a 'Guest'"]

[Text] During the opening session of the night congress of the Free German Labor Union Federation [FDGB] in the Great Hall of the Palace of the Republic in East Berlin there was even a "heckler," presumably someone "on duty." Approximately 3,000 delegates were encouraged by him in a high penetrating tenor voice with a Saxon accent, entirely "improvised," to break into cheers about the relations with the brothers of the Soviet Labor Union, about the close bond between the SED and the FDGB, and finally about the "innovators" in the enterprises and combines. Otherwise, the opening ritual in the beautiful light Sechseck Hall proceeded like clock-work.

Shortly before ten o'clock the delegates were still singing to get into the mood: "The new times are moving with us" or "We are the young guard of the proletariat." The leaders of the party and the state entered at 10 sharp. A group carrying flowers, "masked" in working attire of various occupations handed each prominent person a bouquet, all of which were soon collected again. Everything proceeded quite soberly and "efficiently" at this congress, which will last 4 full days. For the time being, however, there are still cheers for Party Chief Honecker, who had taken a seat between FDGB Chief Harry Tisch and the chief of the Soviet Labor Union. The opening formalities of the congress--the election of the Presidium, the Secretariat, the Commission--including the standard questions: "Opposing votes? Abstentions? None, so be it," are settled in lightning speed by Johanna Toepfer, Tisch's deputy, 15 minutes ahead of schedule. A fine point: Honecker did not vote in the elections, he is a "guest."

Tisch then began immediately with his report: retrospect on 5 years of union activity and prospect for a bright future. Like the party, the Free German Labor Union Federation of the GDR also meets every 5 years. In

1972, the congress was still led by Herbert Warnke, who died in March 1975. Tisch became his successor and then also member of the Executive Council of the Politburo. Previously he was first secretary of the SED regional command of Rostock; with a heavy Mecklenburg accent, his speech rolled past for almost 4 hours, interrupted around 12 o'clock by a richly laden buffet. His speech was not supposed to and could not bring much of anything that was new. Some of it sounded self-assertive. The FDGB calls itself-- and this is probably true--the strongest mass organization in the GDR, 8.3 million members, 1 million more than 5 years ago. In 1975, the GDR counted 8.4 million employed persons. So, almost everybody is a member of the FDGB.

Although the FDGB as the accepted organization of the working class is something quite different from that of the DGB [German Labor Union Federation] in the Federal Republic, one must not forget that in this country the FDGB next to the SED or after the SED represents definitely also power which can strike the individual in a good manner as well as in a bad one. For instance, it is not only in charge of the entire Social Security system but also the booking of vacation homes in resort areas. And, so Tisch said, he sees "socialist competition" as one of his central tasks.

The past 5 years Tisch called "the most successful stretch" in the 30-year history of the FDGB thanks to a steady and consistent economic growth, the social-political step program which has brought not insignificant improvements for 5.6 million workers and veterans of work he called the "greatest in the history of the GDR Labor Union." Long passages of his speech, however, were again paraphrases of generally accepted ground rules that only that can be consumed which has first been produced. Also heard again was the litany not only of the opportunities and perspectives of the socialist way of life in the work collective, the family, community life, and in daily living habits but also about the "offenses" against the socialist norms which will from now on be met with greater intolerance.

The organization of "socialist competition" is an essential component of labor union work. However, this competition must become "more specific, more accountable, and clearer."

The praise of Socialist Democracy was sung, which stood the test particularly in the discussion concerning the new labor code. This interesting legislative plan of large proportion--with 305 paragraphs it is twice the size of the current law in effect since 1966--will be discussed in January 1977 in the GDR. Some 187,806 suggestions, hints, and initiatives had been received, Tisch said. Some 39,533 suggestions and amendments, 90 of which concern the content of the text and 144 of which are editorial changes, have been incorporated into the text which this congress will have to

consider. If the congress approves the text the FDGB would make use of its right of initiative and introduce it in the People's Chamber as a draft. This text, according to Tisch, bears the handwriting of the working class. For instance, paragraph 81 states: "The plant manager and the leading coworkers have to advance the struggle of the working collective for the establishment of order, discipline, and security. When violations against the socialist work discipline occur the respective person must be influenced through education and critical discussions in the work collectives."

8991

CSO: 2300

SED ORGAN REPORTS LANGE SPEECH AT MEXICAN CP CONGRESS

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 May 77 p 6 AU

[Unattributed report: "We Are Linked by the Ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin--Inge Lange before the delegates of the Mexican Communist Party (PCM) congress"]

[Text] As early as on the first day of the discussion in Mexico City Inge Lange, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, conveyed to the delegates of the 18th Congress of the PCM and all members of the party the fraternal militant greetings of the SED, its Central Committee and its General Secretary Erich Honecker. Inge Lange said: "Our participation in the first legal congress of the PCM in years moves us deeply. We want to congratulate you from the bottom of our heart on this important event in the more than 50 years of revolutionary struggle of your party for the benefit of the Mexican people in the service of proletarian internationalism. On behalf of our central committee I assure you, dear comrades, that our party will continue to support with all its strength your legitimate demands for the reestablishment of the full political rights of the PCM."

Inge Lange informed the delegates of the results of the realization of the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress for further shaping the developed socialist society and creating the basic prerequisites for the gradual transition to communism. She stressed: "We will continue also in the future to do everything in order to prove increasingly convincingly that only socialism guarantees for the workers class and for the entire working people a life in peace, prosperity and happiness."

Inge Lange continued: "Progressive mankind is now preparing a worthy celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Red October. The Great October Socialist Revolution is the most important event of our century. Its victory was the hour of birth of the first socialist country on earth. The heroic and sacrificial struggle waged by the CPSU for its growth and strengthening has decisively contributed to the development of our entire revolutionary communist movement and given it strength and confidence."

The speaker continued: "Our parties work and struggle under different conditions at different front line sectors of the great class struggle of our epoch. We are separated by thousands of kilometers but we are still close. We are linked by the invincible ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin, by the joint struggle for the noble goals of socialism and communism."

"We are deeply impressed by the significant upswing which your party was able to score since the 17th Party Congress. It is well known in our party and among our people what efforts the Mexican communists have undertaken for the defense of the Cuban revolution, for the support of the resistance struggle against the dictatorships in Chile, Uruguay, Brazil, Central America [as published] and other Latin American countries."

Inge Lange stated in conclusion: "The course of your 18th Party Congress reaffirms our conviction that your party will honorably fulfill its historical mission as a revolutionary vanguard of the workers class and all working people in the struggle for their basic political and social rights, for democracy and socialism, and for the cooperation of all democratic forces. We wish from the bottom of our heart full success for your strivings to further expand the influence of the party among the workers class, among the trade unions, among the agricultural workers and peasants, among women and the progressive intelligentsia as well as among the youth."

Accompanied by stormy applause from the delegates and guests Inge Lange then handed over to the presidium the greetings message of the SED Central Committee and, as a gift of honor, a tapestry with the portrait of Ernst Thaelmann.

CSO: 2300

EAST GERMANY

'SPIEGEL' REPORTS ON GDR LABOR TURNOVER, MANPOWER SHORTAGE

Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German Vol 31 No 23, 30 May 77 pp 46-49, 52

[Article: "Even Unfamiliar Line of Work Acceptable--Increasing Numbers of GDR Citizens Seek Employment Via Advertisement"]

[Text] In order to gain a little bit of occupational freedom of movement in spite of planned economical control, more and more GDR citizens are putting job-wanted ads in their local newspapers. The most frequent reason for the change: dissatisfaction with the company climate. Actually, this gray employment market is not permitted, but the SED overlooks this.

The ad which appeared at the end of April in the BERLINER ZEITUNG [East Berlin], is hardly different from those ads where jobseekers offer their skills in the crisis-shaken Western market: "Licensed engineer, construction, 33 years old, project and cooperation, seeks new opportunity. Replies to 207 435 DEWAG [German Promotion and Ad Company], 401 Halle, Box 67."

However, what appears like a misprint in a state which planned its economy, including the work force, to the tiniest detail for years is by no means anything unusual. Regularly, most of the daily papers in the GDR, particularly the SED regional papers, publish such ads of job-hunting East citizens. The only exceptions are the SED central organ NEUES DEUTSCHLAND and circulars of the bloc parties.

According to season and geography, the number of ads ranges from four to five in rural provincial papers and is almost 300 in the paper of the capital, BERLINER ZEITUNG. The SED makes quite a packet that way since job placement via classified ad is a monopoly of the party-owned DEWAG, which charges its customers somewhere around 7 marks per line.

Of course, the socialist job market is very lop-sided. As a rule, the reader will look in vain for offers of jobs in newspapers. In contrast to employees, employers--mostly state employers--are strictly forbidden to advertise for

their companies. Exceptions, as for instance the National People's Army, the Merchant Marine or the Walter Ulbricht Chemical Works in Leuna, are subject to approval.

There is a good reason: If uncontrolled advertising takes place the East German economic strategists fear that the carefully tared structure between the individual branches of the economy could quickly fall apart. Because workers are still a rare commodity in the GDR the East German economy is still suffering from the consequences of the wave of escapes before the building of the Berlin Wall. Some 2.6 million GDR citizens settled in the West until 1961--primarily younger people. Today, they and their children are missing in the buildup of the population of the Eastern Republic.

Since also 87 percent of all those women able to work are employed (in the Federal Republic: 51 percent) perhaps the GDR economy could equalize the scarcity caused by flight through drastic increase of efficiency in the companies. This is, however, an expensive process: it requires, above all, hard currency, since the technical know-how is lacking.

The administration of the SED-state is still largely a personnel-intensive manual operation. A considerable number of additional employable citizens are pulled out of production by the state party for its bloated party machinery, with the help of which the SED controls state officialdom.

And, not least, the security organs keep approximately 8.9 million working GDR citizens from increasing welfare in the East because the SED leaders are constantly concerned with their inner stability. The Ministry for National Security of Politburo Member Erich Mielke alone employs around 17,000 permanent coworkers.

A GDR economist complains: "All superfluous functionaries should be put to work in production, then the problem would be solved." However, the reduction of the bureaucracy is a pious wish far removed from reality. For in the SED-state the administrators of power have long been established as a new upper class; the system cannot do away with it without ruining itself.

In order to preserve at least a minimum of occupational and private mobility for its citizens, the SED prefers to tolerate a shred of capitalist generosity.

The main function of the job market in the newspapers is to be a socio-political vent. Via advertisement, workers who are dissatisfied with their jobs can escape legally and without lengthy battles with their companies the rigorous rules with which the Unity Socialists try officially to prevent the "socially undesirable leaving of workers." (GDR terminology)

Of course, East German employees, like their West German colleagues, have the legally documented right to give notice. But in practice this right is frequently a sample without value. For the economic planners have put a few hurdles in the way of a peaceful release from a work contract.

Thus, the employee must not only put the reason for his notice in writing, but he must also justify it orally to the company administration. If he is unable to convince the management he can still insist on his notice, but in so doing he risks a negative entry in his personnel file.

The file contains not only professional qualifications but political dependability is also minutely entered. And without a clean file, which accompanies every GDR citizen as a kind of a socialist control tag during his whole career, chances are reduced of finding a job with another state company.

Besides, at least the supervisory staff (white-collar) has to expect that the employers will consult with one another to prevent a change. For instance, not too long ago, 30 technologists with an East German machine factory wanted to give notice at the same time because they disliked the working climate. Their supervisor immediately informed his colleagues in all the larger firms in the same business. The foreign currency earned by the production of his firm, extremely important for the national economic plan, was given as a reason by the personnel manager in his carefully worded request to flatly refuse the applications of the East Berlin technologists.

However, if the job-seeker puts a blind ad in the paper he avoids such difficulties. He can look for a new job in peace and wait with his notice until he has an agreement with another firm.

The system does not function badly. Because particularly smaller GDR firms who suffer from a lack of personnel even more than privileged key enterprises play along--even if they are somewhat outside the law.

To fulfill the planned goal on which success bonuses and praise by the party depend, they prefer to dispense with the request for the applicant's personnel file from his employer before signing the contract. Instead they assure him a good job even if he comes into conflict with his company because of his notice. However, careful personnel managers have an agent answer the ad first before they ask the applicant for a personal interview.

Local authorities usually close both eyes because flourishing companies in their area of jurisdiction which fulfill or even exceed their plan increase the fame of the bureaucrats among the SED leaders in the East Berlin party central offices. In most GDR cities officially forbidden ads for locksmiths, metalworkers or technicians hang openly in workshops.

Frequently the authorities themselves try to beef up their own personnel from the reservoir of ads. In this manner, an employee of a Berlin brake factory who felt she was underpaid found via the BERLINER ZEITUNG a job with the East Berlin city government--with a higher salary and better working conditions.

The GDR has no figures on how many are using the gray job market. According to an estimate of the German Institute for Economic Research (DIW) in West Berlin the total turnover is "frequently around 10 percent." In a spot-check investigation carried out in 1967, 10 percent of the men and 14 percent of the women indicated they had found their new jobs through the newspaper.

However, the number may be even higher, for the reasons to change jobs even against the will of the employer have increased substantially during the past few years--beyond the normal reasons like too much hard work, shift work, change of location or health.

East German economic experts give bad working climate as the most frequent motive for leaving a job, which leads particularly personnel managers to change jobs. The 30 technicians from the East Berlin machine factory wanted to leave their jobs because they were sick of being blamed for the mistakes of their superiors all the time. In the LEIPZIGER VOLKSZEITUNG an architect "currently employed" explicitly made "good company climate" a condition for his application.

"Middle and lower supervisory posts," a personnel manager indicated, "are offered here like sour beer. These people usually have to account for everything." And a licensed physicist who was employed in production for years realized in the meantime: "One can earn the same amount of money elsewhere without the hassle."

It is a fact that technicians, engineers and trained economists appear most frequently in ads. However, the high turnover within these occupational groups is also a consequence of a miscalculation. For years the GDR has been spending a great deal of money and propaganda on an extensive program for continuing education of the employed. Companies and authorities are required to send suitable workers and employees to trade schools, colleges or training courses.

These older students remain part of the company and continue to receive wages and salaries, but when they return with certificates and diplomas there is often no position available which corresponds to their qualifications.

Apparently, some of the advertisers are even willing to change professions to find a better--and more and more frequently that means also a more pleasant--job. Particularly engineers and economists frequently add to the ad: "Also unfamiliar line of work acceptable."

Not without reason sharp functionaries of the official party suspect un-socialist political motives, because since the SED, in the course of German-German normalization, opened the country to Western visitors, more and more employees in higher positions in factories and administrative offices have had to promise in writing to avoid any contact with West Germans.

At the same time the SED has increased its political agitation. Personnel managers are being put under pressure to join the party or at least mass organizations such as the "Society for German-Soviet Friendship."

To get around such pressure, many gladly do without money and careers. They make a move to smaller companies, even companies that are in a

different line of business, somewhere in the province or in nonpolitical institutions in which the pressures of the party are felt much less.

Now the SED leadership finds itself confronted with a completely new group of jobseekers, since more and more GDR citizens want to leave their country in the direction of the Federal Republic. "According to our employment law," Alfred Stolle from the GDR State Secretariat for Work and Wages insists, "workers who make an application for a trip abroad suffer no occupational disadvantages." But cases are mounting in which applicants are losing wages and bread.

Thus, hydraulic engineer Wolfgang Wuensch, 33, from Halle-Neustadt, has been unemployed for 10 months. Wuensch has been trying for 4 years to leave the East Republic legally. His applications have been turned down every time.

In June of last year the Department for Street Service of the City of Halle dismissed its inspector after Wuensch refused to take another position for less money. The engineer opposed this request because in his new function he would have to work with confidential classified materials (VS). As a VS officer he would no longer have had any opportunity to leave the GDR.

Until May Wuensch tried in vain to find a new job. To his regular applications he received just as regularly refusals. A job offer, a personnel manager informed him, is not possible "because of the development of your personality to date." Since unemployment compensation in the GDR is available only in exceptional cases, the ex-inspector is living on handouts from friends.

At the beginning of the month, after Wuensch had visited the East Berlin offices of DER SPIEGEL, he suddenly received an offer as a planning technologist in a state housing construction firm.

Wuensch is not an unusual case. Not only those wanting exit visas but also politically unpopular GDR citizens more and more frequently face an employment ban. In East Berlin, physicists, technicians and former sales managers are working as parttime waiters, pool assistants, or unskilled laborers. Humboldt University even took away a freshly awarded doctor's degree from a research scientist in economics. The graduate received instead an offer as a production worker.

For those who have been fired even the anonymous at market in the GDR newspapers is no way out, for even companies which otherwise are not very choosy in the selection of employees almost always backpedal in "political" cases as soon as the applicant explains the background of his ad.

Those East citizens tired of the state can now no longer expect much help even from religious institutions, which until now have been the last haven for frustrated West-wanderers. Upon pressure by the SED, church leaders have instructed their hospitals and homes not to employ any applicants who have an application on file.

'TRYBUNA LUDU' VIEWS POSSIBILITIES OF STRENGTHENING DETENTE

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Apr 77 p 7 AU

[M. Berezowski article: "Detente and Social Progress--Universal Needs"]

[Excerpt] Western Europe, the postwar years brought a collapse of the ruling coalitions in which progressive forces participated. The elimination of the leftwing from governments gave a boost to the rightwing forces, which, while checking social progress in their own countries, relied on the cold war to insure for themselves the monopoly of government.

The positive breakthrough in international relations, which has been in evidence for the past few years, has created a new situation. The development of detente has made it possible for more liberal groupings to come to the fore in many Western countries. These groupings are more ready than the conservatives to carry out certain social reforms which are a manifestation of social progress. The downfall of fascist dictatorships in Southern Europe has been accelerated and in a number of Western European countries the role of leftwing and progressive parties has increased. The rightwing no longer possesses a monopoly.

This is why it is fighting detente in the same way as it is fighting democratic-bourgeois pluralism, which it advertises. But, precisely because the two attacks are being launched side by side, the rightwing has put on the defensive strong non-leftist factions in the Western countries; and, precisely for this reason, rightwing attitudes are associated with cold war regressions. If in many cases the Western liberals succumb to the temptations of anticommunism they admit the rightwing into their own areas and slow down the process of detente, in which for many reasons they are vitally interested.

Without detente it would be impossible to keep the rightwing on a tight leash. But do the realistic forces in the West always take this into consideration? Their own position will be threatened if they fail to exploit this opportunity for the common good. The consolidation of detente requires efforts to restrict armaments, which efforts are being blocked by the rightist-conservative groupings allied with the military-industrial complex. On the other hand, reducing the burden of armaments creates a different international climate and a different climate in individual countries--a climate

that favors social progress, reforms and better living conditions and a climate that is against the influence of the rightwing.

Although the lines of political delimitation are not as clear in America as they are in Western Europe, it can certainly be said that the recent U. S. elections did not bring victory to the main rightist-conservative forces. In the two great countries of Western Europe--Great Britain and the FRG--the rightwing parties, that is, the British Conservatives and the West German Christian Democrats, are not in power. This has created objectively positive conditions for the development of detente.

However, it is known from experience that not infrequently the rightist-conservative forces occupying secondary, but not second-hand, positions try to implement their plans through more liberal groupings, invoking either the considerations of "internal security" or the "threat from the East." Giving in to such pressures delivers the liberals into the embrace of the rightwing, which consigns the chances of detente, the possibilities for social progress and the influence of moderate forces to the same pile.

This is why it is all the more urgent not to postpone the moves that strengthen detente. On the other hand, realistic bourgeois groupings should realize that their interests coincide with the interests of the progressive forces, the trade union movement, and the advocates of bolder social reforms, creating a broad antirightwing coalition in the key states of the West would be the most effective guarantee of the development of international detente.

CSO: 2600

'TRYBUNA LUDU' COMMENTS ON FRG REACTION TO POLISH-GDR TREATY

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4-5 Jun 77 p 4 AU

[PAP report: "Two Measures"]

[Text] Bonn--A. Gruenewalk, FRG Government spokesman, made a statement on the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance signed by Poland and the GDR. He stated that the Bonn government had drawn attention to the fact that Article Two of the treaty contradicts the principle of the CSCE Final Act which says that "borders can be modified in keeping with international law by peaceful means and through agreements."

Let us recall: Article Two of the Polish-GDR treaty states among other things that the most important condition for European security "is the inviolability and unchangeableness of the state borders constituted as a result of World War II and the postwar developments, including the state border between the Polish People's Republic and the GDR along the Odra and Nysa and the state border between the GDR and the FRG."

However, the FRG Government spokesman stated that, in the treaties with the USSR, Poland and the GDR, the FRG had clearly declared itself for the inviolability of the borders existing in Europe. In the FRG-Polish treaty of 7 December 1970, the spokesman said, the FRG also stated that it regards the Odra-Nysa line as Poland's western border.

Editor Edward Dylawski, PAP correspondent, writes: It is difficult to understand on what grounds the spokesman of the FRG Government bases his statement that Article Two of the Polish-GDR treaty contradicts one of the principles of the CSCE Final Act. After all, in its treaties with the USSR, Poland and the GDR, the FRG also reaffirmed the inviolability of the borders existing in Europe. The same spokesman recalled this on the same occasion on which he thought it appropriate to speak of the contradiction between what the Polish-GDR treaty declares about the inviolability of the European borders and what a principle of the CSCE Final Act states. Why is it that when the GDR reaffirms in an international treaty the inviolability of the European borders this constitutes, in the view of the FRG Government spokesman, a contradiction of a principle of the Final Act and there is no contradiction when the FRG does it? Why these two measures? And why these two interpretations?

SOCIALIST POLITICAL RENEGADES IN FRG SCORED

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 5 May 77 p 5 AU

[Zbigniew Ramotowski dispatch: "The Anticommunist Surge Along the Rhine-- Political Renegades Protected by the FRG"]

[Text] Bonn, 4 May--The ideological struggle is continuing without break on many fronts and is conducted in various ways with various means. This observation is reaffirmed by the intensification of the anticommunist surge along the Rhine.

Although the Federal Government and the leading SPD and FDP politicians declare that they are resolved to continue the process of international detente, and although they issue warnings against making the Belgrade conference a forum for mutual accusations, the domestic political arena is a place of massive attacks against the communists and also those progressive forces which regard cooperation with the communists as something normal or as something permissible under certain conditions (the example of the "Jusos").

A few days after Benneter, chairman of the Young Socialists, had been excluded from the party, SPD Chairman Brandt once again condemned any attempt to deviate from the anticommunist line followed by the Social Democrats. In his speech Wednesday he stated that cooperation with the communists cannot be reconciled with SPD binding principles.

This also applies to the Communist Parties in Western Europe with which, according to Brandt's statement, the FRG Social Democrats will not form any links or alliances, such as, for example, a joint fraction in the future parliament of the EWG. It is significant that this statement was made on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the opening of the Karl Marx House in Trier.

The spirited activities of the ideological and propaganda centers the Christian Democrats constitute another endeavor, which is not only anticommunist but openly anti-detente and which is tinged with revisionist and greater-Germany sentiments. Under the slogan of the "struggle for human rights and preserving the German people's unity" as well as insuring special rights for

the "Germans from the Eastern territories" (the GDR is called "Central Germany") activities are being openly continued against the socialist community and its individual elements.

The political renegades from the socialist countries have become a convenient and very frequently used tool in these activities.

For example, Springer's DIE WELT, which is a programmatic loudspeaker of anticommunism, has been publishing a series of articles about Poland written by Adam Michnik, who is notorious for his earlier actions in the West. Leszek Kolakowski, Michnik's political companion, has presented himself in DER SPIEGEL as an expert on communism, which he hates. The Bavarian radio and TV station has broadcast an extensive program on the "dissidents" from the USSR and Czechoslovakia.

What is the point of these written and spoken speeches being published on a massive scale? Their common point is to discredit the socio-economic and political achievements of Poland and other socialist countries, to highlight the difficulties (which are presented to the West German listeners, viewers and readers as an unceasing procession of tragedies and crises) and to create the impression that the National Unity of the Poles and the unity of their elementary interests is a fiction.

This is how, with the help of those who had separated themselves spiritually and politically and, at times, also formally from socialist Poland, the tried enemies of the postwar reality in Poland and Europe are waging their anticommunist crusade.

CSO: 2600

POLAND

PAP LAUDS WESTERN MEDIA'S OBJECTIVE REPORTING

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4-5 Jun 77 p 2 AU

[PAP correspondent Michal Czarnecki commentary: "We Need Objectivity"]

[Text] The PAP correspondent writes: A number of Western mass journals have recently devoted much space to the alleged "wave of reason" in Poland. As a rule they have quoted various statements spread by a small group of political gamblers who wanted to make capital out of such activities, capital that is more important to them than their country's interests.

The Polish Television interview with Witold Rozwens, director of the General Prosecutor's Office, was summarized by the Western agencies, which quoted statements about the true reasons for detaining a number of people and about the reasons for the imprisonment of a number of the participants in last year's incidents in Radom and the Ursus plant. REUTER reliably reported on Director Rozwens' statement that the action of the Warsaw group of dissidents "was an attempt to provoke." As for AP, it deemed it its duty to cite the statement that A. Michnik in his interview for DIE ZEIT had given a false image of the Polish political situation and had slandered the organs of law and order. The AFP dispatch contains a passage on the fact that some persons recently detained in Warsaw had supplied information for RFE and the Paris KULTURA and had given "slandorous information about the Polish authorities to the Springer press in the FRG."

We must by all means express our satisfaction that the objective facts have been included in the reports of the agencies, which had not been very particular about objectivity when reporting on our country in the past.

It would be desirable in the future, too, for the information about our country to be objective and, having reported on a "wave of repression," for there to be no need for the Western media to be compelled by reality and the facts to write that our prosecutors discharge their duties in keeping with the law and order of our country, and--as the Stockholm EXPRESSEN has asserted--that the Polish authorities are lenient.

CSO: 2600

FRG COMMENTARY ON KRAKOW STUDENT'S DEATH

Berlin DER TAGESSPIEGEL in German 18 May 77 p 3

[Article by Gert Baumgarten: "Death of a Krakow Student Draws Groups: Increase in Polish Opposition Groups--Six Leaders Arrested"]

[Text] With the tragic death of the Krakow student Stanislaw Pyjas, until now unexplained, the dispute between the Polish opposition groups and the authorities of the communist government of Poland which has been going on for months has reached a new phase. In the meantime, Janiurek, the spokesman for the Polish government, has officially confirmed what has been assumed until now: the Polish security agencies continue to claim that it was an accident resulting from a fall over a dangerously low railing into the steep shaft of the winding staircase in the old house in Schumacher Alley. However, particularly because of the developments during the past 96 hours in Poland this fatality has become an event of far-reaching importance for domestic policy. For in the course of these 96 hours it is not only the opposition group "Committee for the Defense of Workers," mainly supported by students, which is unfolding new activities on a broad front.

Particularly in Polish university towns the number of volunteers and sympathizers seems to have increased by leaps and bounds during the past days. In Krakow, students began the formation of a solidarity committee after the mass for the dead for Stanislaw Pyjas. In the meantime, in a church in Lodz, the second largest in Poland, a memorial service had also already taken place. There were also speeches afterwards in which the request was made for the founding of a solidarity committee. In Warsaw, a memorial service was announced for next Friday. It is to take place in the Dominican Church.

The tragic death of the young Krakow student gave new impetus to the opposition movement around the "Committee for the Defense of Workers," at a moment when circles in party and government were already counting on a quiet demise of this movement. Because until now this political opposition, which originated in the early fall of last year after the disturbances in Radom, has suffered from a distinct lack of interest among wide circles of the Polish new middle class. The idea of an opposition movement which

strictly adheres to the legal possibilities contained in the text of the Polish Constitution and the civil rights guaranteed therein inspired first only a limited number of people consisting of a small group of Polish prewar politicians and of students.

Only since the government, through hesitation and noninterference, in recent months confirmed--at least in appearance--that the formation of an openly active domestic opposition in Poland is possible today, has the group surrounding the "Committee for the Defense of Workers" begun to expand. Those familiar with this milieu estimate that today approximately 1,500 persons are taking part in the activities of this opposition group.

In contrast to the anarchist leftist groups in Western Europe, this Polish opposition does not want to conduct an underground struggle against the Polish Government. On the contrary, it wants to utilize the possibilities of the Polish constitution openly and legally in order to document publicly that there are citizens in Poland who have political views that are different from those of the government and the party of the communists who runs the Polish state of today. But in addition, large and decisive segments of the Polish city dwellers--and even more so those living in rural areas--consider these attempts at an opposition absolute nonsense in view of a foreign policy situation around Poland where no real changes have taken place.

However, it is said that activist student circles around the committee have been subjecting the present situation in Poland to a careful Marxist analysis, and the conclusion has been reached that the formation of a legal Polish opposition could now be started with an expectation of success. These student activists seek their political models in the large social democratic and socialist parties of Western Europe. Until now the Polish government has remained unusually quiet. There are a lot of assumptions and rumors why this is so. In the political calm of recent months the various opposition groups, which formerly had almost no cohesion at all, have been able to create a net of personal contacts on which the movement lives today more or less. Their speakers point with satisfaction to the fact that, to all practical purposes, the Polish opposition movement has now been established as a new political force and that the government would have to arrest 2,000 people if it wanted to suffocate this movement again today.

But the members of the movement have not been able to alleviate the lack of spontaneous participation by the masses of the "grey citizens," who above all want to earn money and become well-to-do. Beyond a certain circle, mostly intellectuals, this new idea did not arouse any enthusiasm.

It will probably not change materially after the violent death of Stanislaw Pyjas. However, there are now new domestic developments conceivable which will have a signal-like effect. They might already become visible this coming Friday after the mass for the dead in Warsaw. The effects could move in two directions, perhaps they are even planned: for one thing, the

opposition movement now has a death, and it will become better known because of it. On the other hand, if this domestic situation should come to a head, certain groups within the security apparatus of the party could demand from the government that firm and ruthless measures be taken. The first signs are already there: the six leading personalities of the movement, among them the two intellectuals Kuron and Misznik, have been in police custody since the events in Krakow and, in the meantime, they have been handed over to the public prosecutor's office.

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POLAND

BRIEFS

PCI STUDY GROUP--A PCI study group led by Deputy Ivo Faenzi stayed in Poland from 31 May to 7 June and studied party policy in the area of tourism and recreation. The group, which met with Zdzislaw Andruszkiewicz, head of the Central Committee Department of Social Organizations of Sport and Tourism, toured tourist facilities in Kielce, Krakow, Bielsko, Czestochowa and Warsaw Voivodships and had talks with trade union and tourist officials. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Jun 77 p 2 AU]

CSO: 2600

PREVENTION, COMBATING OF OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESSES

Bucharest SANATATEA in Romanian No 5, May 77 pp 8-9

[Roundtable discussion with health specialists conducted by Dr.G. M. Gheorghe and Cristian Ionescu]

[Text] The Eighth World Congress on the Prevention of Labor Accidents and Occupational Diseases was held in Bucharest from 17-21 May under the top sponsorship of Nicolae Ceausescu. This prestigious scientific meeting was attended by 2,300 delegates from 68 countries, representatives of the ministries, facilities, and organizations in charge of the problems involved. Physicians, engineers, psychologists, and sociologists analyzed the new trends which have developed in various countries and the matters involved in the reduction of accidents and prevention of occupational diseases in the chemical industry, in construction, in agriculture, and in the work sectors women workers preponderate.

Our editorial board organized a round-table discussion on this event. It involved health specialists: Prof Dr Docent Petru Manu, head of the Bucharest Clinic for Occupational Diseases; Lecturer Dr Laurentiu Pilat; Lecturer Dr Toma Niculescu; Dr Docent Bernard Barhard, scientific deputy director of the Hygiene and Public Health Institute; Dr Mircea Tat, inspector in the Ministry of Health; Dr Nicolae Muica and Dr Nicolae Preda, of the Colentina Hospital.

Road From Poisons to Occupational Diseases Can Be Blocked

[Question] In current medical terminology the notion of occupational disease is fairly recent. Hence, in the first place please define this concept.

Prof Dr Docent Petru Manu: The term of occupational disease is relatively recent although occupational diseases have been operating for centuries. As the means of production developed they have increasingly attracted the physicians' attention. Their causes and mode of operation began to be investigated so that scientific prophylactic measures may be developed.

The term of occupational disease now involves an affliction whose etiology stems from a harmful factor in the working environment and which is related to the practice of a trade or profession. The factors of the work environment or of the job proper in this case produce their harmful effect over a long period of time. These afflictions can be found not only in the industrial area but also in agriculture, laboratories, and generally speaking, in every human activity. The problem is to pinpoint the harmful agents, to study the nature and mechanism involved in their action on human health, and especially to eliminate them from the work environment or minimize their action.

In Romania there are advanced laws on the prevention of occupational diseases. The state has created special facilities whose role is to investigate problems of occupational pathology and devise approaches to the protection of working people's health.

Dr Mircea Tat: I would like to add that in Romania the aim set forth in 1950 by WHO, of advancing and maintaining in the highest degree the physical, mental and social well-being of workers in all trades and professions, is achieved by the free provision of medical care at all levels of health units, the provision of a medical network staffed by specialized people, in this way bringing health care closer to the jobs. In this context, there are more than 1,500 enterprise dispensaries provided with specialized equipment. There is one physician for every 1,700 workers. These achievements place our country among the leading countries for the provision of specialized care in the area of occupational diseases.

Question In the context of industrial development and use of modern techniques, what are the most frequent causes of illnesses?

Lecturer Dr Laurentiu Pilat: The direct causes of occupational diseases include the so-called occupational poisons. By their nature or effects on the body they are classified in the following categories: toxic substances, mineral and organic dusts, physical factors (ionizing radiations, high-frequency electromagnetic fields, ultraviolet, luminous and infrared radiation, high temperature, abnormal atmospheric pressure, noise, and trepidation), vegetable, animal or chemical allergens, physical or chemical carcinogenic agents and ergonomic factors (forced posture of the body during work, stress on various systems of the body) and so forth.

Question Knowing the general causes of occupational diseases, we would like you to point out their effects on the body in the context of nonobservance of labor safety regulations.

Lecturer Dr Laurentiu Pilat: In light of the nature of poisons and the intensity and duration of their action, the morbidity risks range from acute forms to chronic forms with slightly

characteristic manifestations. Moreover, occupational harmful agents may encourage the development of common diseases as a result of lower resistance of the system and also may bring to the surface, maintain, or aggravate pre-existing illnesses. We must point out that the harmful effects of noxae are intensified by some individual factors which reduce the resistance of the body (chronic diseases and sequels of acute previous illnesses, use of alcohol and tobacco, inadequate food, pregnancy, very young age) and nonobservance of labor safety regulations, failure to use safety outfits and devices, lack of strict individual hygiene, lack of undergoing prophylactic medical tests.

Question What more frequent occupational diseases are treated in the clinical hospitals of occupational diseases. What are the systems and organs which are more frequently affected?

Dr Nicolae Muica: Generally speaking, exposure to occupational noxae induces two types of illnesses: some on the job as a result of contact with the substance involved (skin, respiratory system) and some, of a general nature, which affect the system after resorption (metals and metalloids, organic solvents, carbon oxide, hydrogen cyanide and cyanic compounds, hydrogen sulfide, and pesticides).

At the point of first contact the diseases may be irritative (primary dermates due to acids, alkalies or organic solvents; irritation of the air passageways, ranging from mild forms up to toxic pulmonary edema induced by chlorine, nitrogen oxides or nickel-carbonyl) or allergic (dermites due to sensitization to paraphenylenediamine, chromium salts, rubber accelerators and antioxidants, antibiotics and synthetic resins; occupational asthma due to sensitization to ricin, flour, and other substances, and allergic alveolites mainly induced by spores of some fungi).

However, dermatoses are the most frequent occupational diseases. In the sequence of their incidence they include: pneumoconiosis, a pulmonary affliction induced by fibrogenous mineral dust (free silicon dioxide, asbestos, talcum, beryllium, aluminum, hard metals) of which silicosis is prominent among occupational diseases in terms of gravity and incidence. Its evolution is significantly aggravated in the context of tubercular infection.

Metal and metalloid poisoning (by lead, mercury, manganese, cadmium, chromium, arsenic, selenium, tellurium, and phosphorus) in general affects the whole system generating very complex clinical charts. We must point out the organometallic compounds (lead-tetraethyl, the organomercurial compounds used as fungicides) which are soluble in fats and therefore have a great affinity for the nervous system where they cause serious lesions.

Prof Dr Petru Manu: We must also point out the occupational diseases induced by physical agents, in the first place, the ionizing radiations, then the infrared, luminous and ultraviolet

radiations, the high-frequency currents, high or low temperatures, noise and trepidation, and high or low atmospheric pressure (decompression disease). Furthermore, we must single out the impact of biological agents: tetanus, brucellosis, ornithosis, tuberculosis, epidemic hepatitis, helminthiasis, and mycoses. Other causative agents of occupational diseases include stress on the locomotor system, the nervous system, the visual system and the larynx. Furthermore, carcinogenic agents in the area of occupational diseases include: arsenic (skin, lung, and liver), aromatic amines (urinary bladder), asbestos (lung, pleura, and peritoneum), benzene (the blood forming organs), chromium and nickel (lungs, nose, and sinus), the products of coal distillation and oil refining (skin and lung), the ultraviolet rays (skin), ionizing radiations (skin and blood forming organs), and radioactive substances (lung and bone).

Dr Mircea Tat: However, the baneful effect of causative agents can be annihilated. This accounts for our state investments for the health of people in the field of production. Every year, the volume of these investments under the state budget is growing. Special laws define the tasks of enterprises focusing on reducing poisons and on implementing measures of occupational health and safety. The specialized health units play an outstanding role in carrying out these measures of health policy. Hospitals with specialized equipment, staff and outstanding specialists have been established in the metallurgical towns of Hunedoara and Galati, in the towns of the mining areas of Petrosani, Baia Mare and Suceava, in the major chemical centers of Piatra Neamt, Craiova, and G. Gheorghiu-Dej, and in the towns of the machine building industry Bucharest, Brasov, and Pitesti. Special centers involve the post-cure recovery hospitals of Avrig, Calimanesti, Cluj-Napoca, and Bucharest. These measures have resulted in the year-by-year reduction of the incidence of occupational diseases.

Prof Dr Petru Manu: Moreover, the organization of the Eighth World Congress on the Prevention of Labor Accidents and Occupational Diseases in Bucharest means an international recognition of the successes obtained in Romania.

Are There Predispositions to Occupational Diseases?

Question The statement by Lecturer Dr Laurentiu Pilat pointed out the negative impact of individual factors. We would like to discuss this problem in light of the following aspect: To what extent does the condition of the body help the development of occupational diseases?

Dr Nicolae Preda: In the development of occupational diseases the individual factor plays an outstanding role. It has now been determined that there are great differences in the individual responses in a collectivity of workers exposed to identically harmful agents.

The primary factors involved include the endogenous (individual) factors such as: age (adolescents are more sensitive to the action of ionizing or some toxic radiations and elderly people are more sensitive to the action of carbon dioxide), sex (noise is apparently less bearable for women), special psychophysiological conditions (pregnancy, and so on). But constitutional (hereditary) factors also operate. For instance, the atopic makeup involves predisposition to bronchial asthma or other allergic diseases.

Furthermore, nonoccupational present or past diseases may, under special conditions, promote the effect of harmful agents on some systems. For instance, we all know about the predisposition of people who were tuberculosis sufferers to develop silicosis or other pneumoconioses or of former patients of epidemic hepatitis to be sensitive to the action of poisons affecting the liver, such as carbon tetrachloride. Therefore, one of the major tasks of the factory physician is of pinpointing these predisposing factors during the prophylactic examination and direct the employee toward jobs which do not involve contraindications.

However, the exogenous (external) factors are also of outstanding importance. They have a decisive impact on the body and make it more responsive or, on the contrary, more resistant, to occupational diseases. This is all the more important because these factors largely depend on the worker himself.

For example, the food -- a balanced diet in terms of the intake of nutritional factors and calories -- increases resistance to disease. Contrarywise, an irrational diet or excessive use of alcohol potentiates the action of some toxic agents.

Prof Dr Petru Manu: There is no need for us to dwell on the harmful impact of smoking. We shall only recall that by the changes which it induces in the mucosae of the respiratory system and the general poisoning of the system with nicotine, carbon oxide and other compounds, the cigarette is a dangerous enemy of workers on special jobs. For instance, it has been determined that workers who are smokers, when exposed to dusts are 5-6 times more prone to chronic bronchitis than non-smokers.

Dr Nicolae Preda: Furthermore, fatigue induced by irrational use of leisure hours, lack of active recreational rest outdoors (sports, outings, walks) are factors which reduce the defensive capacity of the body. Hence, the worker himself must become an active factor in his protection by avoiding all the conditions which might adversely affect his health and make him more prone to disease.

Facets of Current Research

Question The message of Nicolae Ceausescu to the Eighth World Congress on the Prevention of Labor Accidents and Occupational Diseases pointed out the tasks of research in protecting public health. In this context, please single out the facets of medical research in the area of prevention and combating of occupational diseases.

Dr. Docent Bernard Barhard: Just as it is in all the economic branches, scientific research is the primary factor of progress in the field of medicine. This accounts for the fact that the Academy of Medical Sciences worked out a comprehensive program of research to substantiate practical measures of health care.

The protection of workers' health naturally is an outstanding issue under this program. A characteristic feature of the research program for the 1976-1980 period involves the prophylactic approach to pathology in the key economic branches, on the basis of a complex methodology and on the related use of multidisciplinary teams made up of hygienists, clinicians, chemists, biologists, physicists, sociologists, psychologists, mathematicians, and other specialists. This achieves the harmonious blending of clinical research with experimental and epidemiological experience and the characterization of the working conditions.

This concept underlies studies to determine the risks of morbidity, the early diagnosis, the clinical picture, the appropriate treatment and the prophylaxis required for workers on jobs involving dusts, toxic chemicals, noise, vibrations, noxious microclimate, and so forth. They serve as a basis for the scientific substantiation of the investigations needed for the pre-hiring examination, the preventive routine checkup, dispensary treatment, the program for the examination of work capacity, and the program for the recovery of patients and return to work. This scientific approach also underlies the formulation of the occupational health regulations on maximum allowable levels of chemicals and dusts in work areas, microclimatic standards, levels of noise, trepidation, radiation, electromagnetic waves, and other factors, regulations whose observance ensures the prevention of occupational diseases.

Lecturer Dr. Toma Niculescu: True, the scientific substantiation of the occupational health standards enables the medical bodies to carry out a health control based on objective data and to more accurately determine the causative factors of diseases. If I may draw a comparison, the occupational health standards are the anatomy and physiology of an enterprise, of a point of production, the manner in which it is built and must operate normally, in this case normalcy involving the prevention of occupational diseases resulting from faulty construction or operation.

Dr Docent Bernard Barhard: Occupational medicine also involves studies of medical ergonomics, especially in the automated industry, based on the use of modern psychophysiological and sociological methods in order to determine the appropriate work program and conditions, the scientific organization of production, the growth of production and productivity, ensuring of the condition of health, and employment of workers in accordance with their psychophysiological aptitudes.

The outcome of research is used in the practice of the protection of workers' health and provides the scientific basis for health laws in Romania.

Prof Dr Petru Manu: The results of scientific research are also successfully used in the treatment of major occupational diseases. As a result of the development of the chemical-pharmaceutical industry, widely competitive products have been turned out. They have been very successfully used especially in treating occupational dermatoses and allergic afflictions, and this has facilitated the more rapid cure of the people involved, their complete recovery and return to the economic-social field.

Conclusions of International Meeting

Question The issue of prevention has been discussed at an international meeting. The common medical saying that it is easier to prevent than to treat also prompts us to ask from you an answer as to the prospects for preventing the main occupational diseases. Hence, what prophylactic measures should be taken to reduce the incidence of these diseases and how have these measures been assessed at the recent scientific meeting?

Lecturer Dr Toma Niculescu: In the first place I must point out that the measures taken to prevent occupational diseases have surpassed their original purpose because they also prevent the development or the aggravation of some nonoccupational diseases, in whose genesis and evolution working conditions may play a more or less important role (for instance, chronic cor pulmonale, chronic obstructive pneumonopathy, digestive disturbances, stress troubles of the locomotor system, and so on). The recent congress also underscored these matters.

Experience so far in this field has determined that the methods of prophylaxis in the area of occupational diseases involve the overall and simultaneous use of measures which affect both the working conditions and the human factor.

In the natural, logical order, the technical and organizational measures involve eliminating the harmful factors of the working conditions, preventing their reaching the worker's area of activity

(automation, tightening, sealing, local ventilation), reducing the concentration of these factors, correctly wearing safety outfits, using adequate working conditions, and so forth.

The medical prophylactic measures and the health programs for the prevention of the various occupational diseases have an outstanding significance. I believe that their effectiveness involves three factors: professional expertise, dedication, and time devoted to the implementation of these measures. This program requires a very accurate and correct quantitative estimation of occupational risks on all the jobs related to the nonphysiological organization of labor processes, to the environmental conditions, and to the machines and instruments used. Only this estimation allows us to properly organize the pre-hiring medical examination and monitor adaptation, the second important factor of medical prophylaxis.

Periodical medical examination and dispensary treatment involve the third element of the general prophylactic measures in the area of occupational diseases, which, when used properly, provide a therapeutical approach to many other afflictions (cardiovascular and respiratory disturbances, diabetes, and so on).

Within the framework of general prophylactic measures, in the fourth place, but not the least important, is health education, which, in this area, is two-pronged. The first aim is to enlist the managements in the prompt implementation of the technical and organizational prophylactic measures, because we all know that the effectiveness of these measures is directly reflected in the economic productivity indicators of enterprises. The second aim is to make sure that the health and adequate behavior regulations are known on the job but also outside the work place, to meet the labor safety regulations, and to dispense correct first aid in cases of acute occupational poisoning. Moreover, the workers' going to the medical room for routine checkups and examinations when symptoms which might be related to working conditions develop is a significant prophylactic factor.

Dr Mircea Tat: In workers' prophylactic health care the annual performance of more than 475,000 biological and biotoxicological examinations, 75,000 functional cardiorespiratory explorations and other tests resulted in early detection, treatment, and rapid recovery in many cases of occupational diseases and in the reduction of morbidity in recent years by more than 33.9 percent.

Prof Dr Docent Petru Manu: In concluding our discussion, I would like to emphasize, as was also pointed out at the congress plenary session, that the organization of the health protection system involving workers in industry and agriculture in Romania is based on a modern concept. By a continuous and efficient cooperation of

health workers with the leaders of production processes and with the designing and construction bodies, conditions are ensured for the implementation of overall measures which help to protect and upgrade the condition of health of working people -- a major objective of the humanist policy of our party and state.

11710
CSO: 2700

COMPLAINTS OF THOSE EXPELLED FROM CROATIA LC ANALYZED

Split SLOBODNA DALMACIJA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Apr 77 p 4

[Article by J. Smit: "Is it Really the Old Party Members, Most of All, Who Make Mistakes?"]

[Text] Apparently the following is one of the usual statistical data, in which from year to year only some numbers change: of 152 complaints, which is as many as the Statutory Commission of the League of Communists of Croatia examined in 1976, it rejected only 117 complaints, which means that in these cases it accepted and confirmed the original decision, and this decision usually means expulsion from the League of Communists. Let us add to this the fact that only 7 complainants were brought back into the League of Communists without being issued any kind of measures [reprimand, penalty] as foreseen by the Statute, while in 28 cases the original measures were changed.

As we said, these "usual" statistics, however, lead to a significant conclusion: relatively few complaints submitted have been accepted, as much as 8.6 percent less than in 1975, and this means that also in the basic organizations and in the Opstina Statutory Commissions the establishment of facts on occasion of issuing measures is approached in a more conscientious and responsible way. At the same time this is a sign that criteria on occasion of establishing the political accountability and on occasion of judging the degree of the mistake made are increasingly made uniform at all the levels.

Another fact has also been noticed: in 35 percent cases of the total number of complaints submitted to the Statutory Commission of the League of Communists of Croatia some party measures have already been previously issued, which means that a warning or a last warning preceded the expulsion from the League of Communists. This fact shows that organizations of the League of Communists do not approach expulsion from the party easily, but that the member's mistakes are first pointed out and he is called to account politically, and one tries especially to help the LC member to correct his shortcomings by means of comradely criticism.

However, it is noticed that in some organizations there are still occurrences of a formal, and sometimes also a substantial violation of the Statute on occasion of issuing measures. It happens also that on occasion of discussing and adopting a decision on expulsion from the League of Communists, the member to whom the decision refers is not present at these discussions, whereby one of the basic principles determined by the Statute is violated. While such occurrences (although small in number) still exist in some basic organizations, the Statutory Commission of the League of Communists of Croatia invites to meetings, at which the complaints are discussed, those complainants who demand that, as well as representatives of the LC organ which participated in issuing measures and in establishing the degree of political accountability of the complainant.

There are increasingly fewer cases--but they nevertheless exist--in which the decision on the expulsion from the League of Communists is delivered with a delay of several months or somebody is punished with expulsion because he did not respect the decision of the presidency or the secretariat of the organization. Sometimes, in estimating the degree of political accountability such a lack of respect for the decision of a party organ is tantamount to a destructive activity, unhealthy personal ambitions and similar serious forms of violation of the moral image of a Party member.

There are also occurrences in which the statutory commissions in the opstinas, in discussing an individual case, sling in a rigid and ingratiating way to the opinions and positions of the opstina committee, although it is obvious that in this particular case the position of the Opstina organ is not in accordance with the Statute. The members of the statutory commission have preferred "to overlook" a possible mistake by the opstina committee than to oppose it.

These and similar occurrences connected with issuing measures to individual members ought to be analyzed in opstina committees and conferences of the League of Communists, and also in basic organizations. For example, how does it happen that 38.8 percent of those who complained to the statutory commission of the League of Communists of Croatia because of their expulsion from the party, were in managerial posts at the time of their expulsion? Does that point out possible objective circumstances which lead people in managerial posts to mistakes, or maybe, a too rigid and petty relation toward these people? This statistic is also interesting: among those who complained because of expulsion more than 60 percent were LC members for 16 and more years, so that, according to their length of service, one could speak about experienced Party members. How come that precisely so many individuals after such a long experience, commit errors which require that they be expelled? The statistic that every fifth complainant is an economist or a lawyer (this statistic is not at all in accord with the representation the members of these professions have in the League of Communists) is also suggestive.

Therefore, behind such apparently usual statistical data, perhaps very eloquent phenomena are hidden, which ought to be analyzed at all levels in the League of Communists, especially in basic and opstina organizations. Such analyses would probably lead to conclusions which would promote relations in the Party and increase the feeling of responsibility of all the members.

MARJAN OROZEN COMMENTS ON SOCIAL SELF-PROTECTION

Maribor 7D in Slovenian 5 May 77 pp 8-9

[Interview with the Slovenian republic secretary for internal affairs, Marjan Orozen, prior to the 13 May holiday of internal affairs organs]

[Text] Social self-protection is an integral part of socialist self-management. It is a form of socialization of security. Together with the concept of the people's general resistance, social self-protection represents an inseparable part of society's protective and defensive function. Our working people and citizens in developing social self-protection, which has already blazed its own trail and became a part of our society and all the people, are managing those elements of the total social reproduction and socialist self-managing relations which guarantee their unimpeded development and strengthen and protect the society against any and all attempts of interference and direct or indirect threats to its development. To what extent has social self-protection already asserted itself? We discussed these and other questions with Marjan Orozen, republic secretary for internal affairs of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, prior to the 13 May holiday of internal affairs organs.

7D: At a recent press conference you gave an evaluation of security in our society. Do you wish to reiterate some of your observations you made at that time?

M. Orozen: After the conference, too, that is, in the current year, the basic laws which came into play last year continue to apply. It is a positive thing that we are in position to observe that in the first few months of this year the security situation in our socialist republic is relatively stable, that crime has been stagnating, and that less punishable offenses than last year are being committed, specifically less of the offenses with a political connotation, that is, directed against the foundations of our socialist self-managing social order. In brief, this year brought no surprises either, and our earlier prediction that we may expect a continuation of positive trends in 1977 was confirmed. Such trends are no doubt a reflection of the high level of development of social self-protection and the security awareness of the working people. At the

same time I feel that it also reflects the efforts of the internal affairs authorities to institute preventive measures as a method having for its goal prevention rather than cure.

7D: Social self-protection involves important revolutionary trends with respect to our traditional thinking rooted in the Slovenian history of ethnic and class oppression. What is your opinion of the advances in this area?

M. Orozen: So far as advances in the field of social self-protection in the People's Republic of Slovenia are concerned, an awareness that security is not merely a matter of professional personnel but a common cause of all our working people and citizens is well established. This awareness is becoming ever more widespread as it is beginning to materialize in the form of conscious action and activity of the working people who are nowadays beginning to study and analyze systematically the security situation in their environment.

Here I would point out a very positive development which is evident from the fact that, in the deliberations on assuming the responsibility for security, the entire problem area does not manifest itself only in the work of the people's defense and social self-protection committees but also in other decisions. Included in the field of the social and personnel policy are also questions of importance to security and for the development and advancement of security culture. Suitable social standards and the like are being formed. With regard to organization, it is characteristic that the social self-protection system is beginning to take shape primarily at the grass roots level, that is, in the local communities, the basic organizations of associated labor and then in the opstinas and other self-managing communities. The campaign for founding people's defense and social self-protection committees is in full swing, and I am confident that it will be completed by the deadline set by the new Slovenian law on social self-protection, security, and internal affairs.

7D: Now that an overall system of social self-protection has been developed we are interested in what the relationship--between the internal affairs organs and the security domain that is being taken over by the society at large--is.

M. Orozen: So far as this relationship is concerned, there has, of course, been no basic change except for the fact that in the system of social self-protection the responsibility of the internal affairs organs has been extended to assume new and even more definite dimensions and greater responsibilities. This is particularly true in two respects. First, it is the duty of the internal affairs organs to foster through their work the socialization of security in all areas and, second, they must be--at a time when security and protection is becoming everybody's business--even more efficient and capable of presenting proper documentation, arguments, and, of course, in this way facilitate and expedite the work of

those who are concerned with other phases of these problems. These are primarily the offices of public prosecutors, courts, and the like, where it is desired to make the time between the discovery and apprehension of criminal offenders and their sentencing by the court as short as possible. The idea here is that a swift reaction on the part of society can be very effective. If, however, matters are dragged out and a case requires several years to be fully investigated, the gravity of the offense becomes somewhat extenuated and its impact weakened.

So far as the internal affairs organs are concerned a more developed system of social self-protection certainly demands some additional changes in their method of operation. I want to say that they must be in accord with the overall efforts of the society and that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, that is, greater attention must be paid to the development of preventive activities. While this applies to all services of the internal affairs authorities, it is particularly important for the militia which, being a uniformed public service, is highly visible to all people as well as to potential criminal offenders. The more visible is the public presence of this service among the people, local communities and everywhere people live and things are going on, the narrower are the opportunities for unlawful conduct. The republic secretariat gave special emphasis to the importance of this directive in this year's program plans and we shall do everything we can to strengthen preventive activities by means of training and educational programs and through activities in other areas. Experience has shown that there was less crime during the periods when preventive activity was well developed and that when preventive work, as a method of combating crime was given somewhat less emphasis, crime increased.

7D: How are the citizens and local communities becoming integrated with the social self-protection? What has your experience been in this area, and what is necessary to further improve the security in this area?

M. Orozen: Although it is not my responsibility to evaluate the integration of citizens and local communities into the system of social self-protection--the comrades of the Socialist Alliance [of Working People] or the Central Committee [of the League of Communists] would be in a better position to talk about this--I can nevertheless give you some of my observations. First of all, I should like to emphasize that the awareness of self-protective responsibility is increasing, which I can support by some numbers. Last year, for example, the citizens tipped off the internal affairs authorities in more than 60 percent of the cases involving punishable offenses or individual excesses directed against the foundations of our socialist self-managing society, while the working organizations reported to the internal affairs authorities 24 percent of all cases of the so-called economic criminality that were investigated. I would like to point to the great interest of the working people and citizens for work in the self-managing people's protection as an organized form of the working people for the management of certain tasks in the social self-protection

system. This is primarily a matter of preventive activity for the purpose of protecting the means of production and society's property and preventive action which should contribute to the continued reduction of the number of infractions of social discipline, and so on, which I discussed earlier.

7D: On the occasion of various events, we had the opportunity to note that our militia was equipped with the most advanced equipment for the suppression of crime, as well as with crowd control equipment such as tear gas, armored vehicles, shields, helmets and mounted militiamen. Does this not constitute a danger for this equipment to be applied at the wrong time and in the wrong place?

M. Orozen: The fact that the public at large and those of you who work for the information media have noted that our militia has modern equipment for carrying out their duties is not peculiar to us. The same observations apply for the militia in all the other socialist republics and regions of Yugoslavia. After all, a service of this kind must be suitably equipped, which holds for all similar services throughout the world. The only question that arises is for whom is all this equipment intended and under what conditions will it be activated. Our position is that our militia must be professionally, technically, and politically capable and ready to carry out its assignments in case of need. At the same time, of course, we do not wish or expect that it will be ever necessary for the militia to apply all the equipment at its disposal. Naturally, this does not depend on the internal affairs authorities or on militia but on the specific situation on hand. If it should appear that certain forces are at work which intend to break the law, order, and social discipline, then there is no doubt that means such as tear gas, armored vehicles, shields, helmets, mounted militia and the like will be applied. The typical use of all these means is primarily for preventing certain forces from channeling the spontaneous feelings of the masses in some other direction, should the occasion arise; for neutralizing certain individuals; and, of course, for protecting the militiamen in carrying out their duties under such circumstances. The danger that all this equipment could be used at the wrong time and place is, of course, always present and can never be entirely ruled out. I feel, and in fact, I am convinced that this cannot happen in our circumstances, because our society is well organized and, so far as the internal affairs authorities in Slovenia are concerned, we are organized in such manner that our security system represents a truly integrated whole in which all parts are functioning in perfect coordination. Should one part of this system fail, in the sense that danger would appear for these means to be applied at the wrong time and in the wrong place, we would be in position to discover the threat in time and, of course, prevent it from materializing. Naturally, in our system decisions of this kind cannot be made by administrative authorities--not even at the republic secretariat level--without consulting all other sociopolitical factors of the republic. If it should turn out that application of these means and forces is necessary, the decision to apply them will certainly

not be simply a decision of the republic secretary and his coworkers, but rather a decision cleared by political factor.

In concluding the reply to this question, I should like to add that we are fully aware that the question concerning the protection of the foundations of the socialist self-managing social order, the question of law and order and the question of legality in time of peace are responsibilities of the internal affairs authorities which are shared by all sociopolitical factors. In this connection the sociopolitical activity is undoubtedly the primary vehicle for resolution of sociopolitical problems. Only if the appropriate results cannot be accomplished in the normal manner will our society--and indeed every society--resort to instruments of repression to compel compliance. I must emphasize, however, that in our society repression never was, nor is it now, considered the primary method of operation; rather it always has been considered to be secondary and will remain as such in the future. Of course, this does not mean that its application can be entirely ruled out as a matter of policy. It would, however, be considered only if other ways and means proved ineffective in preserving security or preventing certain excesses.

7D: In the most recent issue of NASA OBRAMBA, Franc Setinc wrote that the entire Western propaganda was using the Czechoslovak "Charter 77" [Listina 77] as a vehicle of psychological warfare. Are the echoes of this warfare reaching our country, too?

M. Orozen: The echoes of these pressures and psychological propaganda warfare are indeed reaching us. Let me quote an example. The Federal Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia has received a request to invalidate certain provisions of the internal affairs statutes which authorize the internal affairs authorities to refuse, when appropriate in view of certain circumstances, issuing a passport to a person or, if a passport has already been issued, to revoke such passport. The constitutional court decided this case in the only normal and reasonable manner. As a matter of fact, these powers were used relatively very infrequently so that the cases in question could in no way be considered to represent a special social problem and, least of all, a problem of a magnitude that could be so construed by anyone--evaluating the level of democratic relations in our country, the level of rights--as to conclude that constitutional or human rights are being violated here. Every society, including our own, must develop and have mechanisms for its own protection. Whether these mechanisms are to be developed to a greater or lesser extent does not depend on this society but on those societies which are by virtue of their inimical activity in one way or the other threatening the foundations of our social order, its pillars, and so on. Even before this initiative was submitted we conducted a survey on how many such cases there were in Slovenia, and I must say that the number of people who were refused passports or whose passports were revoked for reasons of state security was extremely small. The problem is that, under the provisions of some other statutes, passports must be automatically taken away, for

instance if a citizen fails to pay the custom duty for imported goods, and the like.

I feel that these provisions should be analyzed and evaluated. In general, compliance or noncompliance with certain tax or financial obligations to the state should not be tied to the right of having a passport. These problems could be handled in a different way, but they are a matter of convention. None of these instances, however, involves persons whose ideological, political, or similar aspects have come into question. The widespread psychological and propagandist pressures in the world point to certain people who were convicted in our country because of their admitted and proven unconstitutional activities. Attempts are being made to represent these cases to the world opinion as instances of persecution of people who hold dissenting opinions, who have different views, who are important cultural and creative writers, and the like. All this is, of course, with the purpose to represent their case to the world opinion, to the people who are not familiar with the situation, in a light that misrepresents the actual facts. We could probably recount more of such problems. It is appropriate that we react to them in the information media, timely state the facts as they are and make it clear that they are not such as some would like to represent them--not to us but to that part of the world which is not familiar with the actual state of affairs in our country.

The best testimony on the constitutional liberties and human rights in Yugoslavia is the openness of our borders. In 1976 more than 86 million tourists traveled across the border crossing points in Slovenia alone, which is several percent more than in 1975. This means, to a larger extent than is immediately apparent, that our people can not only travel abroad but that they can make their own observations, discuss things, make acquaintances, and form their own opinions about the situation and circumstances in countries they visit on this or that business. In addition, it means that foreigners visiting our country can become acquainted with the situation here. Clearly, all this can contribute to a more rapid exchange of various opinions, insights, cultural and scientific accomplishments, and so on. At the same time this means that here and there things which could be characterized as negative will come, too, and we must be prepared for this. I think, however, that we should have no fear of these negative things if we proceed from the premise that all the working people and their authorities in the system of social self-protection will keep a watchful eye on them.

7D: How will this year's 13 May holiday of internal affairs organs be integrated with the general celebration of the jubilees of our party and Comrade Tito?

M. Orozen: So far as the celebration of 13 May is concerned, I would like to emphasize that it will have a strictly working atmosphere. The workers of the internal affairs authorities will render their most valuable contribution to the efforts of the League of Communists of Slovenia at its

40th anniversary and the endeavors of Comrade Tito at his 85th birthday by truly integrating their work with the general effort of the society to remove, through changing the socioeconomic situation of workers in associated labor with an even greater zeal and efficiency, the actual causes of socially negative phenomena, deviations, crime and so on.

The second characteristic of this year's 13 May celebration is that it is no longer a holiday of the working internal affairs organs only but increasingly more a holiday of all the working people and all citizens. Thus, this year, too, as always on the 13th May, individual organizations of associated labor, local communities, and individuals who have contributed most to the development of social self-protection and its establishment in practice will receive appropriate acknowledgments in the form of the federal security plaque and in the form of the plaque of the republic secretariat for outstanding merit in the field of security.

The internal affairs authorities' workers will, by means of their celebrations and exhibitions illustrating their activities, become even more open to the wide circle of working people and, especially, our youth. Individual collectives of the internal affairs authorities expect that their events will be attended by representatives of sociopolitical communities, the League of Communists, Socialist Alliance [of Working People], and so on. I may say that this year the majority of plaques in recognition for achievement in the field of social self-protection will be awarded to persons who are not employed by the internal affairs authorities. Of course, internal citations also will be received by a larger number of internal affairs authorities' workers.

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YUGOSLAVIA

GRGLICKOV SPEAKS ON PUBLICATION OF MARXIST WORK

Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 27 May 77 AU

[Report by Rade Nikolic]

[Text] A festive session of the editorial board of the collection of writings "Marxism and Self-Management," two volumes of which have been published, has been held in Belgrade. Aleksandar Grlickov, secretary in the executive committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, spoke about the importance of this publication.

Rade Nikolic reports: Stressing that it is a matter of a pioneering undertaking to compile a systematic work on Marxism and self-management, Grlickov said that its intention is to explain the roots of the origins of the idea of self-management in the revolutionary practice of past civilizations and in Marxist theory, and to determine the link and to demonstrate that socialist self-management in our country is a logical starting point in the continuity of our revolution under the leadership of the League of Communists and Comrade Tito, who showed best that Marxism is not an ossified dogmatic science but is the theory of living revolutionary practice of the workers class and all progressive people in the world.

Grlickov pointed out that the appearance of these collected writings at a time when we are marking two big Tito jubilees is our contribution to these celebrations, a part of our debt to the man who has made an unlimited contribution to the development of contemporary Marxism. The work in preparing and printing the collected writings on Marxism and self-management has taken 3.5 years, and over 40 authors have made their contributions, including Edvard Kardelj, Vladimir Bakarix, Miroslav Pecujlic, Jovan Djordjevic, Stipe Suvar, Najdan Pasic, Zoran Pijanac, [two names indistinct] and others.

This technically well-produced large work on the Marxist theory of self-management has been published by the Belgrade Institute for Textbooks and Teaching Aids.

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