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13 January 1977

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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL, AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1341

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YUGOSLAV CORRESPONDENT EVALUATES GREEK-ALBANIAN RELATIONS

Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian 25 Nov 76 p 5

[Article by Dimitar Basevski, Athens correspondent of NOVA MAKEDONIJA]

[Text] The recent congress of the Albanian Labor Party was the occasion for the Greek press and the people of Athens to concentrate great attention on their northern neighbor. For some commentators, this was a chance to present Albania as a land of which little is known and little heard. As one author wrote: "On Greece's doorstep there is a small country the Greeks only know as 'communist Albania.' It is high time to begin to learn more about Albania, for three reasons."

Those three reasons, according to that writer, are: first, that this small country, in a manner that perhaps seems quixotic, manages to preserve its independence; second, interest is developing for close commercial ties; and third, there are Greeks living there and they comprise the largest minority group in Albania. The writer adds that it is natural that developing relations between the two countries would have a direct impact on the treatment of that minority and on its way of life.

Albania, while wanting greater bilateral relations with the other Balkan countries, did not react positively to the initiative of Premier Karamanlis for inter-Balkan collaboration and did not participate in the Balkan conference in Athens in June of last year. Any positive answer, however, would mean an "opening up" for Albania which that country now wants.

On the other hand, Albania is stressing the concepts of good neighborliness and commercial exchanges. Such commerce has been growing from year to year with Greece. Relations between the two countries are based primarily on two agreements, one for commercial collaboration and the other for cooperation in the area of veterinary medicine. At the beginning of summer this year, the Greek Minister of Commerce Varvitsiotis visited Tirana, and during his visit the Albanian-Greek commercial agreement was renewed. According to expectations, this year imports of products from Albania to Greece should increase by 50 percent. In the same manner, overall trade should increase.

Eighty percent of Greek imports are either electric power or asphalt. Other commodities are bicarbonate of soda, cotton products, unprocessed hides, and other items. Greek exports to Albania include cotton, pharmaceutical products, clothing, cement, glass and glass products, aluminum, automobile tires, and numerous agricultural and industrial products. While the overall total of trade is small, it is growing from year to year. For example, in 1972 products valued at about 4 million dollars were traded, while now that total value has quadrupled. Thus it is calculated that in 1976, total commerce between the two countries will amount to 16.5 million dollars. Athens insists on preserving the atmosphere which now prevails in relations between the two countries, an atmosphere which is regarded as positive. Here it is considered that Greece would be able to assist in convincing Albania to eventually move in the direction of general Balkan cooperation; this would be all to the good and Albania would lose none of its individuality as a result. This is true only because Albania does not exhibit any distrust whatsoever toward Athens. This type of insistence from Athens, accompanied by favorable words in statements of officials and in the official Tirana press, for the moment is merely given recognition by the northern neighbor.

12131
CSO: 2800

'RUDE PRAVO' REPORTS ON STROUGAL IN IRAN

His Toast at Teheran Dinner

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Nov 76 p 6 AU

[Jiri Stano dispatch: "From Comrade L. Strougal's speech"--CSSR premier's toast at official dinner given in his honor by Iranian Prime Minister Amir Abas Hoveyda in Teheran on 28 November]

[Text] First of all, allow me to thank you for your kind invitation which made possible the very first visit by a CSSR premier to Iranian soil. At the same time, I wish to sincerely thank you for the attention and care which you have lavished on us from the first moment of our arrival in your beautiful country. Finally, I cannot ignore the cordial words in your address on our country and the level of mutual Czechoslovak-Iranian relations. I thank you for these, too.

At the same time, Mr Prime Minister, I wish to convey to you cordial greetings from our president Dr Gustav Husak, who remembers with pleasure the conversation he had with you.

Friendly relations between our two countries have a long, and we can even say a historical tradition. After all, Iranian envoys arrived at the court of Emperor Rudolf II a long time ago, already in 1600. Charles University was one of the first in Europe to teach Iranistics. The mutual familiarization soon spread also to other fields, particularly agriculture. We are proud that the Skoda and CKD brands in Iran have actually a century-long tradition of the work and know-how of Czechoslovak workers and technicians. Therefore, it was also natural that our country, together with the other socialist countries, helped with Iran's post-war industrialization. We are glad to co-participate in transforming your country into an advanced industrial state.

Thus we have something to link us, to refer to, and something to fill the program of our talks, since they are taking place within a short period of time. Your visit last year to the CSSR, Mr Prime Minister, has led not only to deepening personal contacts, but has also enriched bilateral relations, provided a number of new impetuses and served an exchange of views on important international issues of mutual interest.

When we reflect, and try to assess the results of our cooperation in the past few years, we note with pleasure the visible progress not only in the growth of goods exchange. Czechoslovak deliveries of installations of a capital investment nature are also increasing, which stem from the spirit and the letter of the long-term agreement on economic and technical cooperation, and from the successful work of the mixed commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation. One cannot but mention that the recently-signed agreement on deliveries of Iranian natural gas to Czechoslovakia crowns by its importance the past, and predestines the future of bilateral cooperation. To put it concisely: we are not stopping halfway.

Cooperation in the sphere of culture, in the exchange of cultural values, also continues equally successfully. Czechoslovakia builds here on the great work left behind by Academician Jan Rypka, so often honored by the world of science, as well as by your state. We can assure you that we regard the millenia-long tradition of your literature as Iran's natural contribution to world culture, and as such we will always properly appreciate it.

Obviously, we are pleased when, on the other hand, the Iranian public with equal dignity receives the current work of Czechoslovak artists, particularly musicians and creative artists. Also, here we can speak about a garden in bloom in which it is good to cooperate.

The development of relations between the CSSR and Iran stems also from the change in the world situation, from the successful process of easing international tension inspired by the socialist countries' community, and supported by all peace-loving forces throughout the world. The climate of cooperation born in Europe during the Helsinki conference will certainly not remain the privilege of the old continent. We believe people throughout the whole world no longer wish to live in constant danger, on mounds of weapons, and therefore are convinced that in time a climate of cooperation will be established everywhere.

For this reason, together with you, Mr Prime Minister, we are well aware that we have to utilize a process which did not ensue on its own, and which therefore will demand much purposeful and patient effort, as the path before us is still strewn with rocks and many towering obstacles. However, we know that only the alternative of the coexistence of state with different social systems can prevent a catastrophe, and therefore it is in the interest of all nations, whose wishes statesmen must respect.

For these reasons, the CSSR will continue to strive consistently to further ease tension in the world, to liquidate the causes and hotbeds of war conflicts, to develop peaceful cooperation among states and nations, for universal and total disarmament. In these efforts we are glad to note that we have found your understanding for our plans, and genuine interest in continuing cooperation which can also serve as proof of mutually beneficial cooperation for other countries.

Received by Shah Pahlavi

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Nov 76 pp 1, 7 AU

[Jiri Stano's Teheran dispatch: "From the Visit of Comrade L. Strougal to Iran; Shah Reza Pahlavi received the chairman of the CSSR Government"]

[Text] The second day of the visit of the chairman of the CSSR Government to Iran was marked by a summit meeting. At noon on 29 November, Comrade Lubomir Strougal was received by Shahansha Mohammed Reza Pahlavi at the latter's residence on the northern edge of the capital, directly at the foot of the Elburz Mountain range.

The meeting was attended by CSSR Finance Minister Leopold Ler, CSSR Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak, Deputy Foreign Minister Milos Vojta, and Czechoslovak Ambassador to Iran Vladimir Polaced. On the Iranian side, Prime Minister Amir Abas Hoveyda, Foreign Minister Abas Ali Khalatbari, Minister of Economy and Finance Hushang Ansari, Trade Minister Manuchehr Taslimi, State Minister [Ferejdun Mahdavi], and other political personalities were present.

Subsequently, the shah gave a luncheon in honor of the Czechoslovak guest. During the meeting, the two statesmen paid tribute to the traditional good and friendly relations between Czechoslovakia and Iran and their peoples, and expressed the conviction that these relations and mutual cooperation will continue to emphatically expand and intensify. The Czechoslovak premier and the shah of Iran also exchanged views on certain questions of international relations. The meeting took place in a friendly atmosphere.

In the afternoon, the two prime ministers opened the official talks in the building of the Presidium of the government. The Czechoslovak side was represented by CSSR Finance Minister L. Ler, Foreign Trade Minister A. Barcak, Deputy CSSR Foreign Minister M. Vojta, and Ambassador to Iran Dr V. Polacek. The Iranian side was represented by Trade Minister M. Taslimi, Minister of Industries and Mines F. Najmabadi, State Minister F. [Mahdavi], and other officials.

In the introductory part of the talks, Iranian Prime Minister Hoveyda conveyed to Comrade L. Strougal the Taozh Order, that is, the Order of the Crown, First Class, the supreme Iranian civil award, on behalf of Shah Reza Pahlavi.

In the course of the talks, the two government representatives highly appreciated the results achieved in the past few years in developing mutual relations in the political, economic, scientific-technical, and cultural fields. At the same time, they expressed their interest in further dynamically and comprehensively intensifying these relations on a planned long-term and stable foundation.

The two prime ministers devoted great attention to expanding all-out economic relations. They assessed questions concerning the CSSR's participation in further developing Iranian industry and agriculture, cooperation in the scientific-technical field, and the training of Iranian specialist cadres. The prime ministers stressed that the required conditions will be created for an effective utilization of progressive forms of economic cooperation, such as cooperation in production and specialization, and also for raising the imports of Iranian products into the CSSR. In this context, the prime ministers extolled the significant agreements on the shipment of Iranian natural gas to the CSSR recently signed in Prague.

In the course of the talks, which took place in a cordial and frank atmosphere, the two government representatives exchanged views on the most significant international problems. In doing so, they appreciated the progress which has occurred in easing international tension and concurred in the view that the continuation of this process lies in the interest of all the states of the world.

In the afternoon, Comrade L. Strougal, accompanied by State Minister F. [Mahdavi], departed by helicopter for the Razi State Institute of Serums and Vaccines at Hesarak, 40 kilometers from Teheran. At the landing site, the Czechoslovak guest was welcomed by [Morteza Kaveh], director of the institute and deputy minister of agriculture and natural resources.

The institute, which was founded in 1931, has won international renown and, among other things, significantly helped in combating smallpox, which once was the scourge of the country. Comrade Strougal inspected with interest the individual departments of the institute, and witnessed the drawing of poison from an Indian cobra. At the institute, they assert that they have developed one of the best serums against cobra bite in the world. The institute has a staff of 150 scientific workers and over 900 employees. This institute represents one of the further feasible opportunities for scientific cooperation in the future.

After the inspection, Comrade L. Strougal with his company returned to his residence in Teheran.

CSO: 2400

HOFFMANN AT WARSAW STRESSES TRADE UNIONS' WORKS

Prague CTK in English 2100 GMT 6 Dec 76 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Dec, CETEKA--The trade unions of Poland and Czechoslovakia draw upon the cooperation of the socialist countries who are the most reliable guarantee of socialist construction and the source of their strength and successes, chairman of the Czechoslovak Central Trade Union Council Karel Hoffmann stressed here today.

Hoffmann, heading the Czechoslovak delegation to the current 8th Congress of Polish Trade Unions, underlined in his address to the congress the essential contribution of the trade unions of Poland and Czechoslovakia to the working achievements of the two countries. He appreciated the development of Czechoslovak-Polish trade union contacts and broadening cooperation.

"Together with the trade unions of other socialist countries, we fully support the latest proposals made at the meeting of the top party and state representatives of the socialist countries in Bucharest, which have proved once again that the socialist countries and their communist and workers parties are the most reliable safeguard of peace, the most consistent fighters for peace and socialism."

The Czechoslovak trade unions "will support even more resolutely the struggle of workers against exploitation, oppression, arbitrary fascist rule, and colonialism, and their efforts for independence. We shall continue contributing to the unity of the World Federation of Trade Unions, and will struggle even more consistently for the action unity of the European and world trade union movement, for the vital interests and certainties of workers, for peace and social progress, international understanding, class solidarity, and socialism," Karel Hoffmann said.

CSO: 2020

NEED TO MOLD WORKERS INTO 'SOCIALIST PERSONALITIES' DISCUSSED

West German Commentary

Bonn-Bad Godesberg IWE-TAGESDIENST in German 9 Dec 76 p 1

[Report from Berlin: "GDR Enterprises To Pay Greater Attention to 'Education' of Workers." A translation of the East Berlin DIE WIRTSCHAFT article referred to below follows this commentary]

[Text] GDR enterprises have now been asked by the East Berlin journal DIE WIRTSCHAFT to pay much greater attention to "molding" workers into "socialist personalities" than they have in the past. The productive and effective reserves contained in the activation and development of the processes of consciousness and of personality characteristics were by no means being tapped as yet adequately. For developing them, educational measures therefore should not confine themselves to the development of specific performance prerequisites such as knowledge, skills and habits. Rather, they ought to be aimed at "the socialist development of all the sides of personality," its work motivation, know-how and character. Without the leading functionaries' meeting their educational task, the journal says, any job could foment positive as well as negative personality characteristics. That was also true if it involved "socially useful activities." If, for example, personal-egotistical motives led to a participation in the "socialist competition" or in innovator activity, there still could develop, along with the socially useful labor product, increase in subjective experience, acquisition of skills and so forth, other personality characteristics like heightened social ambition, careerism, avarice, greed and "economism." Personality development and increasing the labor productivity should thus not be looked at as two separate management tasks. And consequently, one of the functions, the manager's meeting his educational tasks, ought not to be slighted for reasons of lack of time in favor of the other function, the fulfillment of the economic plan tasks.

Management's Responsibility

East Berlin DIE WIRTSCHAFT in German No 24, 2 Dec 76 p 16

[Article by Dr K-H. Blueher, Bruno Leuschner School of Economics, East Berlin: "Greater Effectiveness Through Conscious Action"]

[Text] It is an important concern on the part of our social order to develop the working people more and more into socialist personalities, to enable them for greater achievements in the labor process and thus to create the prerequisites for the steady improvement of the people's material and cultural standard of living.

This connection between personality development and productive growth is characteristic of socialism because the effectiveness of man, the most important productive force in our society, decisively depends on the consciousness of his acts. Without wishing to minimize the physical prerequisites for human achievments, effectiveness in the labor process still mainly depends on psychological characteristics. The best workers and innovators are not stronger or healthier than the other workers; they only possess a greater work capability and higher work motivation. The productive and effective reserves contained in the activation and development of the processes of consciousness and of personality characteristics are by no means being tapped yet adequately. For developing them, educational measures therefore should not confine themselves to the development of specific psychophysical performance prerequisites such as knowledge, abilities, skills, habits and so forth. Rather, they ought to be aimed at the socialist development, more and more, of all the sides of personality, that is, its work motivation, know-how and character. The all round and harmonious education of personality is the supreme humanistic goal in the construction of socialist society. This development into socialist personalities is at once of immediate economic importance, for it is "the full development of the individual which itself, being the greatest productive force, again affects the labor productivity" (Karl Marx). That applies not only to work which implies handling public property valued in millions, thereby necessitating great expertise and character of the working people, but also to doing unskilled work.

There exists, however, the general socioeconomic requirement under socialist production relations, for example, steadily to raise the proportion of specialists. Engels already pointed out that "the peasants and production workers of the last century changed their whole way of living and became entirely different people when they were drawn into large-scale industry" and that, likewise, "the joint management of production by all of society and the production development resulting therefrom" would "require as well as produce very different people."

Work Motivation and Working Conditions Closely Interrelated

The dialectical unity between labor productivity and personality development hinges on the fact that in the labor process the boundaries between internal and external conditions shift constantly. Embodied as productive force, man "externalizes" certain sides of his personality in the labor product. "In ordinary material industry we come face to face with human capacity in embodied form," as Karl Marx put it in his "Principles of the Critique of Political Economy." Simultaneously, in the process of work external working conditions constantly turn into internal personality conditions. The results of labor include not only the material and intellectual values produced by the labor contract but also the changes of man generated throughout the labor process. It is for that reason that the main task in shaping the developed socialist society, as formulated in the SED program, defines the growth of labor productivity as the foundation of personality development. It goes without saying that the nature of the production relations decisively affects personality development and labor productivity. Socialist competition and the innovator movement are prerequisite to productive growth, to which there is nothing comparable in capitalism. Because of the changed character of labor, the activation of man as productive force under socialist conditions is at once the result, the most important precondition and the main method in the development of socialist personalities.

Systematic Management and Encouragement of the Educational Process

The dialectical unity between labor productivity and personality development does not, however, run automatically toward the full and harmonious development of personality or toward increasing the labor productivity. Socialist man does not emerge automatically with the creation of socialist production relations. Nor will an improvement in external labor conditions of necessity lead to a higher performance.

Even though the external conditions are of primary importance to the development of man and his activities, they yet can only become effective in terms of conduct through the internal human conditions brought about as result of preceding external influences. Identical jobs can contribute to the development of positive as much as negative personality characteristics; that would depend on the underlying motives. And that is even true if it involves socially useful activities. If there are, for example, primarily personal-egotistical motives leading to a participation in socialist competition, the innovator activity and so forth, there still could develop, along with the socially useful labor product, increase in subjective experience, acquisition of skills and so forth, other personality characteristics like heightened social ambition, careerism, avarice, greed and economism. For essentially, characteristics are motives that have solidified, as Rubinstein has pointed out in his "Principles of General Psychology."

Systematic management activity with strong focus is needed for activating man as productive force and for socialist personality development in the labor process. Now there are numerous authoritative industrial science norms for organizing labor so that it will do justice to human demands and foster personality. Yet one still is only at the beginning with making use of targeted psychological-pedagogic data for developing the working people into socialist personalities through the labor process. That may be attributable, not last, to the fact that scientific elaborations of numerous theoretical problems in management activity are not yet available. A practical control over the unity of labor productivity and personality development presupposes, for example, that one will explore and become acquainted with the assessment-related "conditioned" effects of the external working conditions and the unevenly structured labor activities, that criteria are worked out by means of which the personality development in the labor process and the effectiveness of socialist management activity in this regard can be demonstrated, that the question is answered as to how the enterprises could also be stimulated economically for developing the working people into socialist personalities, as their investments frequently are, for the time being, investments in the future, and that the system of material and moral incentives be more effectively applied by the enterprises.

Two Sides of One Management Function

Personality development and increasing the labor productivity should thus not be looked at as two different management tasks. And consequently, one of the functions, the manager's meeting his educational tasks, ought not to be slighted for reasons of lack of time in favor of the other function, the fulfillment of the economic plan task. Therein lies the reason, for example, that when one neglects one of the sides of the necessary unity of economic and social policy -- as here presented in the example of the relations between labor productivity and personality development -- it has a negative effect on the fulfillment of both tasks.

5885
CSO: 2300

BRIEFS

EXPLUSION OF SYBILLE HAVEMANN--Sybille Havemann, daughter of Professor Havemann, critic of the GDR regime, as been dismissed from East Berlin's Humboldt University, it was learned yesterday from friends of the dissenting chemist. A few days ago the student was given "entirely unexpectedly" the [failing] grade of five in the subject of statistics, a field which hitherto had been "no problem" to Havemann's daughter. By this trick the young woman could be expelled from the university without causing any sensation. Opposition circles in East Berlin report that Humboldt University has used this method to expel numerous politically troublesome students during the past several years. [Text] [Bonn DIE WELT in German 17 Dec 76 p 2]

CSO: 2300

FRG PAPER VIEWS POLAND'S SENSITIVITY TO FOREIGN CRITICISM

Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 23 Nov 76 p 6

[Text] Poland's government spokesman Janiurek declared that the "case of the 25th of June" has been closed, yet, in his address to the foreign correspondents in Warsaw, he talked about it exclusively, about the protest activities on that day, the countermeasures and the reaction to these incidents. Janiurek's statements furnished eloquent evidence that the case of the June events is far from being closed or even settled. At the beginning, the government spokesman had spoken of the economic results of the first 10 months of this year, of plans for 1977 that are about to be adopted, and for the 5-year period from 1976 to 1980. But this was probably not the reason for having invited the correspondents. Primarily, they were to hear a strong reprimand, concerning at least recent Poland reports by western information media, and a repeat presentation of the official point of view culminating in the commendation of the police for their conduct.

Apparently, responsible Polish politicians are rather disturbed now by the fact that in addition to their domestic difficulties they are also having a bad press abroad in the West, where, not too long ago, reports about the Polish People's Republic have been rather positive; otherwise they would not have had the government spokesman give a lecture to Western journalists. The crux of the matter is likely to be the bad image which, in the future, could affect unfavorably the foreign relations, mainly economically, of the People's Republic which is already in a critical situation.

Asked, whether arrested persons had been beaten during interrogations, the government spokesman merely repeated the statement of the state chief prosecutor to the responsible parliamentary committee three weeks ago: In September, the Council of State in handling the matter, had judged as "right and appropriate" the action of the authorities for the protection of public order and of the courts as well. He did not answer the actual question--no denial claiming that such accusations were wrong, nor did he reject the admission that anything like that had happened and, on top, was being investigated. This silence on the one hand and the repetition of

the judgment of the Council of State on the other hand may be interpreted as a retort that the accusations were unjustified. But another interpretation of this reply is at least as obvious.

The press secretary answered another unpleasant question by quoting, at first, again from the state chief prosecutor's comments contained in the report to the official news agency PAP, and which denied a question that had not been asked at all. Asked, whether there had been firings due to the strike on 25 June and how many possibly fired people had been rehired in the meantime, Janiurek replied he wished to repeat "officially and authoritatively" that nobody is being prosecuted for striking or for walking out; only criminal offenses which were being punished everywhere, would be the target of indictment. But the government spokesman added that firings were possible in the event that someone had played a particularly active role in hurting the enterprise. But this would not have to mean that someone were to remain without a job. The right to work was guaranteed in the Constitution. Yet, naturally, employment would always depend on the needs of the enterprise in question and on the qualifications of the applicant. One cannot but gather from this answer that workers were fired for playing a particularly active part in the strike on 25 June, and that they have not yet been rehired. However, on another occasion, the government spokesman assured that no "black lists" existed. Asked, in how many voivodships there had been strikes on 25 June, Janiurek declared that he did not have an answer ready at the moment, but he said that in all of Poland less than 1/2-percent of the employees had gone on strike that day.

One of the main accusations of the government spokesman was that some western newspapers--named were DIE WELT, DER SPIEGEL and LE MONDE--had claimed there had been 17 or 11 fatalities in connection with the events of the 25 June, whereas officially only two are reported killed by accident while they were building barricades. THE ECONOMIST also was reprimanded for its announcement that there had been 20,000 firings because of the events on 25 June. Especially the first part of the SPIEGEL-series--largely a reprint of an anonymous report by two alleged eyewitnesses from Radom which circulated in Warsaw some time ago--seems to have aroused the anger of Warsaw's leadership. Its source, however, remains unknown, and Janiurek called it "studded" with lies. In general, he complained that lately "hostile and even aggressive voices" were to be noticed in Western commentaries about Poland. A distorted picture of Poland was being drawn which hurt its dignity. Silence is being kept about the reasons for present difficulties, or they are being misinterpreted, deceitful information was being spread. Often the reports show a total misconception of the history and the national character of the Poles, he said. Individual opinions were being presented as if they represented the ideas and convictions of the Polish society. This was aimed at the publicity for the "Committee in Defense of the Workers"; Janiurek did not attribute to it legal character according to the Polish law on associations, quoting a decree from the Thirties (at that time Poland had a right-wing military

dictatorship). The activity of the committee is senseless, he said no fundamental reasons exist to authorize or justify it. The Polish government is a government of the workers; therefore, the workers need not be protected from it.

The government spokesman mentioned by name only agencies which do not have a staff correspondent in Warsaw and were not represented at this press conference. But he also meant to address the Western correspondents accredited there, which became obvious, at the latest, when he turned explicitly to them, almost sounding like a teacher admonishing his unreasonable students: "Gentlemen, we understand that the majority of you supports ideologies and policies that are different from ours. This is natural. We also understand that more than one of your group has developed various relationships and even personal sympathies in Poland. This is human. However, these circumstances cannot hide or change the basic matter, namely that, here in socialist Poland, you are primarily representatives of the profession of journalism and of the mass information media of countries with which we wish to develop friendly relations and mutually profitable cooperation. We want to do this and shall do it according to the principles of full equality, mutual esteem and mutual confidence and absolute non-interference in domestic affairs. The part that each of you, or the editorial staff represented by you, is playing in this process now or in the future, or more precisely, whether it will be good or bad for the process, obviously depends on you, too."

In a country, where must too often the main contents of a statement have to be read between the lines, a great deal can be deduced from this lecture to the correspondents, at least two things which contradict the principles of journalistic practice in the West: the request that the correspondents were to see to a favorable attitude, also of their editorial staffs, and the claim, that Western correspondents in a socialist nation also accept the concept of journalism prevailing there, that is, to be the lubricant of politics between the governments, and nothing else.

8922
CSO: 2300

BRIEFS

ECUMENICAL COUNCIL PRESIDENT--Prof Witold Benedyktowicz, chief superintendant of the Methodist Church of Poland, was reelected president of the Polish Ecumenical Council. He had completed his first three-year term of office as Council president in November. In his report on the work during these years he praised the fraternal contacts with the Federation of Evangelical Churches in the GDR and the strengthening of relations with the Council of the Protestant Church of Germany in the FRG. He also pointed to the initiation of official contacts with the Roman Catholic Church in Poland. [Text] [East Berlin EVANGELISCHER NACHRICHTENDIENST in German 22 Dec 76 p 10]

CSO: 2300

UNSANITARY CONDITIONS IN HOUSING UNITS FOR SINGLES

Bucharest SANATATEA in Romanian Nov 76 pp 4-5

/Article by Marieta Vidrascu and Cristian Ionescu/

/Text/ "We have built and continue to build very many housing units. But all the facilities which we are completing in this sector must be properly maintained and well administered. There still are dormitories which are very unsatisfactory in terms of maintenance. Is not this matter a part of education for life and work? Should outsiders be involved in the cleaning chores in dormitories and at school? What kind of education for life and work is it when the youngster is not capable of keeping tidy the place where he studies, lives and eats? Should we hire people for the maintenance of dormitories?" Nicolae Ceausescu.

With industrial progress in recent years, in Bucharest, just as in the provinces, the construction of housing units for singles has gained momentum. The modern buildings involved have all conveniences. They house thousands of young people to whom they provide excellent accommodation prior to their having their own home. In most cases, the occupants, at the call of the Union of Communist Youth organizations, were on a voluntary basis involved in the completion of their prospective housing units. Further, they are allotted the task of maintaining and administering these significant and costly material assets, in the first place so that they, themselves, may enjoy conveniences which they did not have before (central heating, hot and cold water, reading and recreational room, and functional furniture) and in the second place, so that these assets may be transferred intact to people younger than they who at that point will begin life on their own.

In order to study these matters we conducted a survey in the dormitories of the Danubiana, ITN, IPRS, IEMI, CONECT, and FEA enterprises located in sectors 2, 5, and 7. We did not plan to visit the IEMI housing unit for singles. Surprisingly, the invitation to visit it came from the chairman of the IPRS dormitory committee

who wanted to show us what a model dormitory involved. Not his, because his dormitory was not yet a model unit. But, we were assured, it will be one.

Hence, housing facilities were provided to several thousand youngsters under the same conditions. However, great differences exist in terms of the condition of these facilities and it is these differences which we intend to survey in light of sanitary requirements, indispensable factors for the maintenance of health and protection of health against the possible "aggressors."

Health Certificate Added to Assignment

Who are the occupants of dormitories? They are young workers who are recent arrivals in the urban environment from almost all areas of the country, graduates of vocational schools, specialized lycees and post-lycee schools or youngsters who receive on-the-job training. They also are college graduates, prospective supervisors of work processes.

However, no matter what their social-professional status may be, they have a common trait: the dormitory for singles is their first housing unit, in the full meaning of the word, after the father's house or the boarding school and, often, the first housing quarters in town. They are healthy, energetic and enthusiastic, as it is normal to feel at their age. However, because they live in a collectivity in which they share the rooms, bathrooms, kitchens, and restrooms, strictly necessary measures must be taken in order to protect collective health. One of these measures should involve adding to the dormitory assignment the health certificate which should be renewed periodically. But among the dormitories inspected only the IEMI dormitory uses this procedure. Unfortunately, the explanation for the "exception" is provided by the simple initiative of the company physician and dormitory administrator. Otherwise, no medical checkup is involved in the admission to the dormitory as a prevention of possible dermatoses, venereal diseases, microbial infections and other disturbances which can be widely spread in the mass.

Even if the regulatory acts which underlie dormitory operation do not incorporate the direct instruction to perform a minimal pre-admission health examination, the experience which we mentioned above must be passed on. It is the first step toward ensuring a sanitary climate capable of protecting collective health.

Why Sanitary Conditions Are Indispensable

The youngster spends about half of the time inside the housing unit. As a place of rest, sleep and recreation of energies the dormitory must provide a few strictly necessary conditions for the

restoration of the nervous system and of the strength of the body in general. If these conditions are not met the housing unit might turn into a harmful factor, with adverse effects on growth, resistance to infections and diseases, work efficiency and health. As indicated by lecturer Dr Petre Penciu, the head of the Department for Health Education and of the Institute for Hygiene and Public Health, in his survey "Major Problems of Health Education in Young People," health is not an asset which is obtained passively but is conquered every day and is protected against harmful influences by active, individual effort.

In this light, one of the factors which help to promote health involves the microclimate of the room which we inhabit. A room with polluted air results in a disruption of the physiological functions of the body. This disruption often involves headaches, anemia, asthenia and reduction of work capacity.

We did not need special measurements or laboratory investigations to verify the validity of these axioms of prophylactic medicine. Many young people in the above-mentioned housing units -- which were physically adequately and harmoniously developed -- were pale and looked tired, unavoidable effects of the polluted microclimate which they had created for themselves and in which recreation cannot be complete and reinvigorating.

Moreover, there also are disturbances which cannot be noticed with the naked eye and which can be only verified by specific tests. For instance, the polluted atmosphere in the housing unit accelerates the rate of respiration which becomes more superficial, a fact which results in inadequate pulmonary ventilation; the pulse rate is accelerated, the thermoregulation system is disrupted, and all these factors induce unpleasant sensations, agitated sleep, decreased appetite, and so on.

Furthermore, table scraps and garbage which were not removed promptly may become sources of infections and diseases with their concomitant disturbances, because the dust and gas which result from their decomposition promote the development of pathogenic germs (typhoid, paratyphoid, dysenteric, tuberculous, tetanic and other bacilli). The sanitary facilities also are affected.

We know that this information is not new to young people who reside in these housing units. They spent many years in school and certainly are theoretically conversant whith these facts. Nevertheless...

The Object of Dreams of 272 Youngsters

This passage might cause a shock. But in six of the eight dormitories we inspected filthiness was reigning. The three housing

units under the Danubiana Plant placed first. One already notices the untidiness on corridors and hallways: doors on which one hardly recognizes the white paint, peeling walls, the oil on walls betraying unsanitary habits, and trash in front of the doors carried by feet all over. But we find the surpriseat Dormitory No 1. No cleaning is done here and the cleaning woman does not go into the rooms (and she should not do it) because the young men, forgetful of good manners, sleep and move about the room undressed. As I mentioned above, room cleaning is not the duty of the cleaning woman but of roommates. Consequently, the condition of the rooms is as follows: beds unmade, the bed linen (although changed every 10 days) dirty, greasy papers on tables and on the floor, table scraps, unwashed plates, uncovered dishes with lunch leftovers, cigarette butts and butts stamped on chairs, tables and lampstands, dirty clothes dumped, and absurdly hanging over all this, a clothes line with more or less washed socks and underwear. This "order" differs from room to room, according to the individuality of the roommates, but the invariable factors involve a broom against the door and an overfilled trash can patiently waiting to be emptied at last. Here are a few illustrative examples from the long list: rooms 44, 45, 21, and 75. The bathroom and sanitary facilities are in an even more deplorable condition, if this can be imagined. The bathrooms do not have bulbs and switches, there are no hooks, the showers do not have heads and faucets, the sinks are black, hot water gushes out of pipes... On one floor, there are three restrooms -- still in operation out of the eight installed originally -- for 60 people. The kitchens practically do not operate because there are no cupboards (they lie dumped on a back staircase: "The guys don't want them," the administrator justifies himself), no tables, stoves, and so on. This is the "model" dormitory -- as indicated in a report of the public control team dated May 1975, as proudly stated by the occupants themselves and toward which aspire 272 young people who live in the two other dormitories of the Danubiana Plant. We give up describing the other two and rely on the readers' imagination. One more detail: the housing units surveyed were put in use in 1970 (the "model" unit) and in 1973 (the other two)!

Perfume and Trash

An old saying about lazy lasses applies to many roommates of dormitories at CONECT and IPRS, although, to be fair, the trash was behind the door, but in special containers. This does not mean that the saying is invalidated because other facts attest the lack of cleanliness and tidiness. All roommates pay attention to beautifying products and clothes. They are kept neatly and are used efficiently with a resulting elegance and brilliance provided to the girls which entice their neighbors, the boys. We are not sure if these neighbors, who are ready to make a small cabinet or fix a switch or hot plate for them, will select them as their fiancees or wives. For, beyond

the gloss of the lipstick and the sweet fragrance of the perfume, when one enters the room, one is unpleasantly impressed by the dirty tablecloth, the dust, the cigarette butts, the dirty dishes, and the manner in which the food is prepared. This is also the opinion of the IPRS dormitory committee.

If Empty Bottles Were Sold

If the girls went into the boys' rooms, they too could find things to criticize. A criticism would involve the excessive use of alcohol, proved by the scores of strong and fairly expensive alcohol bottles which take a great amount of room. Of course, their cost was based on cuts on food and other items which are useful to a new arrival in Bucharest. (In this connection, we cannot overlook the manner in which occupants of these housing units feed themselves, in light of the importance of food for the maintenance of health, specifically in young people. Most of them avoid the cafeteria and fix all their three meals in the housing unit. But because the unit does not provide the facilities required for the proper storage of groceries and food, their meals mainly involve fried eggs and salami. Their meals are more abundant in the first days after they receive their allowance, and more frugal afterwards).

Moreover, the "decoration" of the walls is absurd and deplorable. In addition to pictures of modern cars, famous actors and sports people, lewd pictures hang above the bed. There were few books besides the textbooks in the rooms of youngsters who are still studying. There were few radio sets, although these could be easily bought with the money spent on a few of the bottles mentioned above.

Hence, the girls would have facts to censure. They cannot do it because they are vulnerable. In their rooms, also, there are empty bottles.

From the excessive use of alcohol to the deterioration of human relationships there is only one step. In many cases, this step has been made. At Danubiana, many youngsters were removed from dormitories because of repeated scandals caused while intoxicated. At the ITN dormitory -- where almost all roommates are graduates of higher education -- these scandals resulted in broken windows and the deterioration of the studio apartment No 211, inhabited by chemist Stefan Constantin.

Theoretically, the procedure for the operation of the housing units for singles prohibit the introduction and use of alcohol. But the facts are as described above.

No Air If Windows Are Nailed

A health manual says that "the general condition of the body and work capacity are to a certain extent influenced by the chemical composition and physical properties of the air in a room.... In order to develop an adequate microclimate we must take into consideration the number and age of the occupants, the specific characteristics of their activities, the length of time which they spend inside, and the pollutants. All the properties of the interior microclimate can affect the body."

The maximum allowable level of CO_2 is 0.07-0.1 percent. Inadequate airing brings the CO_2 level to 0.4-0.6 percent and has harmful effects on health and work capacity.

Were the chemists at Danubiana not aware about these facts when they nailed the windows in their rooms?

The Administrator's Office Is the Dormitory's Card

We inspected three administrator's offices in three housing units. This is what we found.

At the IPRS housing unit, Constantin Stanciu filled it with tools. The reason for this is that there is an improvement project underway as the building unit (ICM No 7) did not meet its obligations under the contract. While the delegate of the construction site, foreman Traian Secheles, was playing cards with two timekeepers whose presence on the site was rather unaccountable, and left his workers unsupervised, the administrator, who is not in the trade, tried to repair the sanitary and electric fixtures. The housing unit looked just like the administrator's office, a permanent construction site.

At the Danubiana housing unit, the office of the administrator, Gheorghita Ispas, was dirty and untidy and looked as if on the eve of moving. Gheorghita Ispas said: "The housing unit cannot look differently because we only have 0.50 lei for each occupant for cleaning purposes."

At the IEMI housing unit, in the office of the administrator, Maria Procopiu, we found pretty curtains in the windows, no dust, flowers, neat carpets, and perfect tidiness. The housing unit looks exactly like the office. From the entrance, one can see the neat drapes which frame every door. The hallways are sparklingly clean and the rooms reflect quiet and the pleasant atmosphere of a modern and comfortable housing unit, with each occupant making his or her individual contribution to decoration and arrangement. During the visit we saw the cleaning women efficiently and carefully tidying all the common areas. In the kitchens -- the only rooms which really deserved this designation in the housing units

which we inspected -- cleanliness reigned, the windows had screens against flies, the cooking areas had walls with white tiles, and the sinks were clean. Boys and girls were preparing their meals: meatballs, soups, and all kinds of dishes. On the kitchen walls there were charts with the rooms on duty for cleaning chores. What are the explanations? "I love to have this responsible job. I act as a mother to the roommates. I am demanding but also understanding when appropriate. My understanding even involves advising them how to use their savings. But I am not alone. I have the support of the company and of the medical office and I get along very well with the dormitory committee."

We suggest to administrator Gheorghita Ispas and Gheorghe Barbulescu, chairman of the dormitory committee at Danubiana, to make a documentation trip for an exchange of experience to the IEMI housing unit which, as stipulated by law, also has an allowance of 0.50 lei per occupant.

Are Health Requirements Optional

From the previous passages we might infer that sanitary conditions in dormitories depend on the capability of the administrator and cooperation of occupants. This is not the case. There are very strict laws and regulations and there are health bodies which must supervise the implementation of the provisions involved. By a strange coincidence, during our visits we did not meet any relevant health team. Equally strangely, we did not find any trace of previous visits attested by reports or possible fines. But there are health teams in each enterprise which has housing unit for students. For instance, at Danubiana, the polyclinic adjoins the housing unit. We were assured that the physician and the health workers frequently inspect the dormitories. This is denied not only by the lack of reports but especially by the absence of cleanliness.

In the laboratory for the evaluation of sanitary behavior and health education under the Health Inspectorate of Bucharest Municipality we found a list of the housing units for singles under supervision. But the eight dormitories inspected were not listed. Was it a simple omission?

Unluckily, No Public Control Commission Member Lives in the Dormitory

When interviewed, Gheorghe Barbulescu stated: "Nobody from the Union of Communist Youth, trade unions, or the Red Cross comes to the housing unit unless we have an inspection. For more than one year no public control team has been here. No team leaders or foremen have come to see how their workers live here."

What can be added? Heavy silence reigned when I related these statements at the headquarters of the party committee where representatives of the Union of Communist Youth organization, of the Red Cross and of the trade union had been invited. However, they knew about

the situation. Remus Ganga, the secretary of the party committee, also used this opportunity to remind the responsible parties that they had failed to meet their assignments and that they did not carry out the decisions which had been taken at the end of the analysis of the educational and administrative activity in housing units for singles. The analysis was made on the initiative of the party committee of the Danubiana Plant. Therefore, a new analysis will be made shortly. We were invited to pay another visit after relevant measures have been taken. We accepted the invitation.

Are Sanitary Conditions in Housing Units Problems of Red Cross Commissions?

This is a question which in the first place the Red Cross commissions in the enterprises which have these housing units must answer. Why? Because by their purpose the Red Cross organizations must be instrumental in protecting individual and public health by the development of health education programs. It is a direct duty of the Red Cross commissions to also use this opportunity for overall prophylactic programs and especially programs to combat the excessive use of alcohol, tobacco, and so on. Moreover, by the involvement in the projects of the public control teams, the organizational framework was created for their exercising supervision over the implementation of sanitary provisions. In this context, they can issue the necessary warnings, can make recommendations, and can survey the manner in which they are carried out. Moreover, in conjunction with the youth and trade union organizations, they have the task of completing concrete projects in housing units for singles for the purpose of improving the sanitary education levels and promoting habits characteristic of a healthy life.

Principally, because in the second place, responsible for the quality, continuity, and efficiency of these projects are the higher bodies -- the Red Cross commissions of sectors, in the case of Bucharest. Surveys and spotchecks must be conducted on a continuous basis, with the conclusions also indicating the directions for the stricter implementation of the sanitary provisions in youth collectivities.

We hope that our signal will be the beginning of this comprehension.

11710
CSO: 2700

BRIEFS

NEW POSITION FOR PLESITA--The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees that Comrade Major General Nicolae Plesita is appointed first deputy minister of the interior. [Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 95, 8 Nov 76 p 3]

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENT--The Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania resolves that Comrade Tamara Dobrin is appointed vice chairman of the Council for Socialist Culture and Education. [Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 95, 8 Nov 76 p 4]

REMOVAL OF OFFICIAL--The Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania resolves that Comrade Ion Tudor is relieved of his position as vice chairman of the Committee for Problems of Peoples' Councils. [Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 95, 8 Nov 76 p 4]

CSO: 2700

GLIGOROV GIVES INTERVIEW TO TRADE UNION PAPER

Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1730 GMT 23 Dec 76 AU

[Report on interview given by Kiro Gligorov, president of the Yugoslav Assembly, to the trade union organ RAD--date not given]

[Excerpts] Belgrade--In its issue for tomorrow, the organ of the Council of Yugoslav Trade Unions, RAD, carries an interview given by Kiro Gligorov, president of the Yugoslav Assembly, to the editors and associates of this paper.

Asked to assess the political results of the delegate system after a broad democratic discussion has taken place and the law on associated labor has been adopted, Kiro Gligorov said "that the political results are positive despite the relatively short period of time for such an important transformation of the political system, and regardless of the fact that in the delegate system, we have not yet achieved enough of what is contained in the constitutional concept. The results are positive, above all, because at first it appeared that it would be much more complicated and difficult to abandon the traditional method of adopting legal and other sociopolitical decisions, to change the social basis from which we proceed in forming positions in the process of concluding accords and agreements and, finally, to achieve such a method of decision making which is not, not only because of the viewpoint of the participants in making decisions, but also because of the obligation of these participants to struggle for their implementation."

"Thus, the first test of the justification of the delegate system, and of its effectiveness, was made by the adoption of concrete documents in the past period.

"The reasons for this," Gligorov stressed, "are the efficient operation of the delegate system, the fact that through the delegate system we have linked rights and responsibilities. I think that in this way the workers class has realized that the process of making decisions on what the workers class itself has created, the result of its labor, and the result of the entire

social policy, does not take place outside or without the workers class. Through the delegate system, the workers class has been enabled--regardless of whether always and fully--to express its interests, attitudes, wishes, and so forth. Therefore, I believe that the delegate system was a stabilizing element in the political and economic situation of the country. In my opinion, this is the real value."

Answering a question on the weaknesses and difficulties which cause the situation where often we speak of the delegate system as a system which "has not yet become sufficiently viable," Kiro Gligorov pointed out:

"The primary and basic question concerning the future of the delegate system is, in my opinion, the question of the extent to which the organized socialist forces will find in it a most direct interest in activity, in participation in making social decisions, and in introducing ideological and other views in the delegate system. In fact, the delegate system is not a separate mechanism in which some problems of society are solved, and in which laws and other decisions are adopted; nor are the sociopolitical organizations' mechanisms outside the delegate system, mechanisms which discuss ideological and other problems, adopt conclusions, and demand that these conclusions be respected, within the delegate system. It is on the extent to which the activity of the League of Communists, the Socialist Alliance, and the Federation of Trade Unions will be present in the delegate system, beginning with the presence and activity in the basic delegation and ending with the SFRY assembly, that will mainly depend whether the delegate system will show all its great--in my deep conviction--possibilities for the development of socialist democracy which surpasses all known concepts and endeavors to solve the problem of social decision making."

"It is very significant," Gligorov noted, "that we should know what we expect from the basic delegation, whether we want it to state its view on every question which is on the agenda in the delegate system, or whether we will be realistic and selective, and expect delegate decisions--in the broadest sense of the word--only on important social and economic questions. In this connection arises the question of programs and programing. The delegate assemblies, from the local community up to the federation, could program their work so that it is maximally effective, instead of overloading the programs with numerous problems, for the solution of which there is practically neither possibility nor time."

Our scientific and expert potential is such that it can be utilized much more than previously in viewing, analyzing, and proposing solutions to certain problems, Gligorov pointed out, discussing the causes for insufficient utilization of science in politics in general. "This is all the more important because the complicated questions of the development of our society and its link with the world increasingly lead us to conclude that the scientific method of identifying and solving individual problems has become a real need. A complex society like ours also demands answers which are

scientifically founded. Therefore, I think that this should become our lasting orientation.

"The fact that we have developed the system of self-management, a sociopolitical and socioeconomic system, which arouses interest in the whole world, that our system is the subject of scientific research by an increasing number of scientist and scientific institutions in the world, proves the correctness of the conclusion that our social changes were preceded by a Marxist analysis of the state and trends in our society, and that we have found our own answers to all acute social questions which arouse broadest interest. However, this does not mean that we can be satisfied with the share of science in the concept of our system and with its orientation to study our reality."

Referring to the practice that delegates are "overloaded" with "mountains of materials," Gligorov said:

"The mountain of material rather disinforms that informs; everyone should see his own example and 'sweep his own house.' Personally, if I read all the materials which I receive--and I read quite a lot of them--I am not sure whether after this daily consumption of information and material I would still be more or less able to act. The delegates in the SRFY Assembly, and in all other assemblies, justifiably point to the abundance and volume of information which most frequently does not help them to find their way and to make the best possible decision.

"A particular problem is the language of these documents, which is almost incomprehensible. It has completely departed from the current spoken language, which is the only comprehensible one. This complicates the situation."

Discussing the role of the press in the development of the delegate system, Gligorov emphasized that it is necessary "by all means to seek new possibilities for the involvement of the press. If, let me say, the press points to the insufficient presence and involvement of the organized subjective forces in the delegate system--from the basic delegation up to the federation--it renders a great help. Its greatest help, in my opinion, is that it truly shows what is happening in the delegate assemblies, and particularly that it realistically shows the problems and debates, and that it actively supports--in view of the fact that communists also work in the press--the role which the League of Communists should implement in the delegate system.

"I think that this is the basic, and one could also say, the only task. According to this, the press should be directly involved in the delegate system; it should be one of the factors of social decision making, a factor which, in time and truthfully, informs the public, and which actively and critically participates in taking decisions and in following their implementation.

"The right and duty of delegates," Gligorov continued, "is to represent the opinion of the rank and file people, and to inform them about adopted conclusions. This is the alpha and omega of the functioning of the delegate system."

The next year will be marked by preparations for the "great relief"; as a matter of fact, in 1978, more than a million delegates will have to leave their posts for others. In Kiro Gligorov's opinion, these tasks should be realized by us in time, but not in a way which causes hurry and impatience, because this might negatively influence the work and the effectiveness of social decision making.

"We have still a year-and-a-half before the new elections," Gligorov said. "During this time, many things can and must be solved. I think that we must display a spirit of responsibility right to the last day of the implementation of tasks. If we fail to do this, we would have a situation where the first year of a mandate is needed to learn the job, the last year-and-a-half for leaving the job and for thinking about the next job, while merely a year-and-a-half would be left for work on the current job. It is certain that such a mentality, wherever it appears, must be changed.

"In view of the problems which face us, and in view of the obligations which we have, I think that at this moment it would be much more [word indistinct] to develop the awareness of the fact that, by the expiration of the mandate, we will have to assess what we have done; this should mobilize us to responsibly perform our duties to the end. At the same time, it stands to reason, we should prepare everything connected with the elections, view our experiences, and see whether we can simplify something in the present complicated mechanism of elections. It has evidently become apparent that in some respects better solutions can be achieved. We must discuss, verify, and prepare this knowledge as a basis for the next elections."

CSO: 2800

MACEDONIAN SENATE DISCUSSES CULTURAL MANIFESTATIONS

Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian 9 Dec 76 p 9

[Report by M.M.: "Manifestations Assert Macedonian Culture"]

[Text] Despite weaknesses in the organization, content and quality, the cultural manifestations are contributing to the enrichment of cultural life in Macedonia. Together with the schools, libraries, theaters, museums, radio, television, the press, and other cultural institutions and associations are contributing to giving the working people a richer and more meaningful life and to more intensive contacts with the cultures of other nations and countries, the assertion of our cultural heritage, and creative work and development of socioeconomic relations in our land. That is what makes necessary the further critical study of cultural manifestations and their programs and results, as well as their further direction, stressed, among others, in his introductory report culture secretary Zhivko Vasilevski, at yesterday's meeting of the section on socioeconomic and self-administration cultural relations of the Republic Conference of the SSRNM, held under the chairmanship of Tome Drakulevski, SSRNM republic committee deputy chairman.

The only item on the agenda -- cultural manifestations in the socialist republic of Macedonia -- triggered extensive debates. Ksenija Gavrish stated that such manifestations are necessary. However, this should not prevent us from stating that obviously we expected too much of them in terms of stimulating regular cultural life in the republic. They accomplished this task mostly in the field of amateur art performances and popular traditions. The speaker called for some manifestations to be financed out of a larger number of sources on the basis of agreements. Dragan Topchievski noted that the materials for manifestations provided by the Republic Secretariat of Culture and Republic Culture Association do not include the views and thoughts of those most involved -- the manifestation councils, municipal assemblies, cultural worker associations, municipal KPZ [expansion unknown] rostrums,

and cultural associations. Topchievski believes that any cultural manifestation representing our interests must be of interest to society. He expressed his disagreement with some suggestions regarding changes in the location of some manifestations. Stojan Dimovski stated that the manifestations represent the solid unity of creative forces and that they must include our cultural life. The bearers of cultural achievements in the world and in our country should be represented in Macedonian manifestations on a growing reciprocal basis. Borche Naumovski stated that the manifestations must be considered only as a combination of joint labor and its cultural interests.

5003
CSO: 2800

BULGARIAN APPROPRIATION OF MACEDONIAN HISTORY CITED

Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian 9 Dec 76 p 6

[Article by Filip Simonovski, NOVA MAKEDONIJA permanent correspondent in Sofia: "The Program of the Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization for an Autonomous Macedonia As Well Was of a 'Bulgarian Nature'"]

[Text] Sofia, December.

The Bulgarian Academy of Sciences Institute of Balkan Studies argues in the latest issue of STUDIA BALKANICA against Macedonian and some other European historians on the meaning of the term "autonomous Macedonia" included in the program objectives of the VMRO [Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization] and some other political organizations and groups which appeared in Macedonia by the turn of the 20th century. Bulgarian authors claim that the "then Bulgarian authority tolerated the idea of an autonomous Macedonia as the only means for liberating the Bulgarian population in Macedonia and adding it to Bulgaria." "For this reason," states STUDIA BALKANICA, "the slogan of autonomous Macedonia in general was not anti-Bulgarian, as is now claimed by some foreign historians." In this connection the publication cites the names of Klime Dzhambazovski, Dragan Tashkovski, Aleksandar Khristov, Manol Pandevski, and Khristo Andonov-Poljanski.

Yet this is the second polemic recently launched by Bulgarian historians. Last autumn, Soviet historian David Meltser was attacked for his claim that all those in Bulgaria who opposed the Berlin Congress, and the treaties of Bucharest and Neuille could be depicted as revanchists and great chauvinists. It was pointed out then to Meltser that he had adopted a wrong approach to his consideration of the Bulgarian national question, while his book "Soviet-Bulgarian Relations" is still unavailable in Sofia bookstores.

The VMRO -- Organizer and Mobilizer of the Bulgarians

However, both in the Meltser case and now, in the polemics with Macedonian historians, the Bulgarian authors mention these names only as an incidental example of "prejudiced interpretation" of the cited "insufficiently interpreted historical questions." Even though they acknowledge that they are unable to back their views with documents, citing "no access" to the VMRO archives, they nevertheless "guarantee" that their stipulations are "the only ones that are accurate and correct."

What is being claimed with such "undocumented certainty"? The authors of the material published in STUDIA BALKANICA, which provides a thematic survey of national-liberation movements in the Balkans at the end of the 19th century, emphasize, first of all, that the demand for Macedonian autonomy was raised only by the Bulgarians. By "Bulgarians," STUDIA BALKANICA means the VMRO, for it was the "organizer and mobilizer of the Bulgarians in Macedonia in the struggle for the overthrow of Turkish slavery." Yet, why did they demand autonomy rather than direct unification? The most logical explanation, according to STUDIA BALKANICA, seems to be the following:

"The Bulgarians in Macedonia raised this slogan at a time when an independent Bulgarian state was already existing. With it, they would have repeated the example of the annexation of Eastern Rumelia. Specifically, this slogan was to them a means for attaining liberation and thus including the enslaved Bulgarian population which had remained within the boundaries of the Ottoman Empire."

Albanians and Bulgarian Hegemony

STUDIA BALKANICA is supporting this "logic" with the example of several Albanian-Macedonian leagues which were set up in the last 20 years of the 19th century. It is a question of the "Macedonian-Albanian Revolutionary League" whose 1887 appeal states that "we wish neither for Albania nor for Macedonia to be ruled by Bulgaria, Serbia, or Greece; Albania should rule the Albanians, while Macedonia should rule the Macedonians." It is also a question of the "Central Albanian-Macedonian League" whose 1898 proclamation calls for the "creation of independent and autonomous Albania and Macedonia," and the "Macedonian-Shiptar 1902 League" which calls for the "Serbians, Bulgarians and Greeks to go back where they came from."

According to STUDIA BALKANICA, these leagues had been organized by the small non-Bulgarian population in Macedonia (Albanians and Vlachs), who feared Bulgarian hegemony. Hence their demand for an autonomous Macedonia with a view to opposing the Bulgarian nature of the liberation movement. It was for such reasons that they did not collaborate with

the VMRO, knowing that the victory of the Macedonian revolutionary organization would also mean a Bulgarian victory in Macedonia. A certain collaboration was achieved at the turn of the 20th century, but only after the Albanians and the Vlachs were able to realize that they could be able to reject Ottoman feudalism only with Bulgarian help. The participation of Albanians in the Ilinden uprising was a manifestation of such collaboration.

Briefly, such are the "logical interpretations" of STUDIA BALKANICA on the meaning of "autonomous Macedonia." Incidentally, the purpose of this text is both to "explain" this "question" to the Bulgarian historians and to "prove," who knows how, the Bulgarian nature of Macedonia and of Macedonian history. Therefore there is nothing new but the further promotion of the already familiar anti-Macedonian campaign.

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SARCASM VOICED OVER HOUSING PROCEDURES

Belgrade JEZ in Serbo-Croatian 17 Dec 76 p 10

[Article: "He Who Has Will Keep on Having"]

[Text] The well-known Yugoslav economist, Prof Dr Branko Horvat, recently wrote an article for ILUSTROVANA POLITIKA (No 942, 23 November 1976) under the heading "It Is Given to Him Who Has." The article treats housing conditions and difficulties.

After reading through this article, I was astonished at how uninformed Prof Horvat is. For example, he says the following: "Rentals are kept considerably below their economic worth by means of political decisions. At the same time, hundreds of thousands of Yugoslav families have either no housing unit at all or inadequate housing. Inasmuch as all pay the assessment with which the uneconomic rentals are being subsidized, those who lack housing are subsidizing the housing of those who possess it." The biggest subsidy goes to those who possess the biggest and best housing units."

What is involved here, so far as I understand, is just the principle of solidarity, which has permeated the Yugoslav citizen to the extent that, even though he lacks a housing unit and will not be getting one for a long time, he unselfishly renounces a portion of his earnings for the exclusive purpose of enabling a fellow countryman of his to reside in an apartment with all the conveniences at a low rental. Next, there is the average, which Prof Horvat is obviously overlooking. For example, if we take a family of four without a housing unit and a family of four in a two-room apartment, that is an average of four persons per room, which is indeed miserable. The average needs to be improved in such a way that the family of four which possesses a housing unit will be given two more rooms, in which case the average will work out to two persons per room, which is on the tolerable side.

Aside from solidarity and unselfishness, which is the supreme characteristic of the Yugoslav citizen, the average is important, too, isn't it?

Prof Horvat next says: "Urban residents today are divided into two large classes, those who possess tenant entitlement and those who do not, i.e., tenants and sub-

tenants. The latter, the subtenants, pay as much for a maid's room as tenants pay for a five-room apartment. In this way, the subtenants supplement the income of landlords and thence of the opcinas to which the landlords pay taxes. Accordingly, subtenants are paying the opcina a tax for not possessing a housing unit."

Everything is turned upside down here. If a subtenant with a small income and a large family is able to pay more than 1,000 new dinars for a single room, then it is clear as daylight that he is somehow "coping" so far as money is concerned. Well, then, he is paying the tax for precisely this "coping," this undeclared income, and not because he lacks a housing unit.

After that, Prof Horvat says: "Statistics show that most privately-owned family homes and apartments are built by blue-collar workers and peasants. Only one-third of the managerial personnel and specialists are owners of the housing units in which they reside, as against 58 percent of the blue-collar workers and almost 100 percent of the peasants. At the same time, managerial personnel and other well-paid individuals receive housing units from society and build vacation homes with their savings."

This is exclusively a matter of individuals' morality and ethics. Is it all right for managerial personnel to give an example to those whom they manage by building privately-owned housing? Of course not. In that case, what will they do with their money? First, they will build vacation homes and thus unselfishly beautify the environment; second, they will be showing all those large urban families that are crammed into single rooms how important it is to spend time in the countryside.

Prof Horvat then says: "The communal policy of the cities is such that lots for construction are burdened with all the levies that tenants in existing apartments do not pay (urban rent, shelter construction, landscaping, roads, water pipes, etc.). Even a tax is paid on new construction in Belgrade. Hence, citizens who build housing for themselves with their own forces are penalized, while those who take from the social trough are rewarded. The latter use their money for various trips around the world, as we are informed every day by the advertisements of travel agencies in the newspapers."

This is more than clear--the aim is to rein in the petit-bourgeois mentality on the one hand, and on the other hand to quench the progressive citizens' boundless thirst for knowledge and information.

Finally, Prof Horvat proposes the following: "We should gradually raise rentals to an economic level.... The resources so obtained should be used to accelerate housing construction via loans granted to citizens and working organizations.... Lots for construction should be exempted from all burdens, which should be distributed amongst the entire housing stock.... The tax on new construction should be abolished and a new uniform tax instituted to finance communal operations.... Construction materials and fixtures ought to be exempted from all sales taxes so as to reduce construction prices as much as possible.... Housing loans should

be granted on terms so that the repayment of annuities for an average housing unit will not exceed twice the rental during the repayment period...."

As can be seen, these proposals of Prof Horvat are aimed directly against the opstinas, i.e., their administrative apparatus. What will these poeple live on, how high will their personal incomes be, will they too find themselves on the lists of the unemployed at the labor bureaus?

Accordingly, such proposals are untenable.

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