JPRS 68654

18 February 1977

EAST

EUROPE

TRANSLATIONS ON EASTERN EUROPE

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL, AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1356

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A
Approved for Public Release
Distribution Unlimited

U. S. JOINT PUBLICATIONS RESEARCH SERVICE

Reproduced From
Best Available Copy

20000315 146

REPRODUCED BY
NATIONAL TECHNICAL
INFORMATION SERVICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
SPRINGFIELD, VA. 22161

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22151. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

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

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA SHEET	1. Report No. JPRS 68654	2.	3. Recipient's Accession No.
4. Title and Subtitle TRANSLATIONS ON EASTERN EUROPE - POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL, AND MILITARY AFFAIRS, No. 1356			5. Report Date 18 February 1977 6.
7. Author(s)			8. Performing Organization Rept. No.
9. Performing Organization Name and Address Joint Publications Research Service 1000 North Glebe Road Arlington, Virginia 22201			10. Project/Task/Work Unit No. 11. Contract/Grant No.
12. Sponsoring Organization Name and Address As above			13. Type of Report & Period Covered 14.

15. Supplementary Notes

16. Abstracts

The serial report contains articles on official party and government pronouncements and writings on significant domestic political developments; information on general sociological problems and developments in such areas as demography, manpower, public health and welfare, education, and mass organizations; and articles on military and civil defense, organization, theory, budgets, and hardware.

17. Key Words and Document Analysis. 17a. Descriptors

- X International Affairs
- Albania
- X Bulgaria
- Czechoslovakia
- East Germany
- Hungary
- Poland
- Romania
- X Yugoslavia

Propaganda
Political Science
Sociology
Military Organizations

17b. Identifiers/Open-Ended Terms

17c. COSATI Field/Group 5D, 5K, 15

18. Availability Statement	19. Security Class (This Report)	21. No. of Pages
Unlimited Availability Sold by NTIS Springfield, Virginia 22151	UNCLASSIFIED	54
	20. Security Class (This Page) UNCLASSIFIED	22. Price

FORM NTIS-35 (REV. 3-72) THIS FORM MAY BE REPRODUCED USCOMM-DC 14952-P72

JPRS 68654

18 February 1977

TRANSLATIONS ON EASTERN EUROPE

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL, AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1356

CONTENTS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Polish-Western Views on CSCE Compared
(POLITYKA, 18 Dec 76) 1

Polish Journalist Miroslaw Wojciech Comments
American Newsman Peter Osnos Comments

Warsaw Pact Tank Superiority Causes Concern
(DIE WELT, 24 Dec 76) 8

T-72 Tanks Already in GDR
Warsaw Pact Numerically Stronger in Tanks, by
Cay Graf Brockdorff

BULGARIA

Government Decision Concerning Official Assignments Abroad
(DURZHAVEN VESTNIK, 21 Jan 77) 10

Efforts To Improve State Control Over Work of Construction Troops
(Editorial; TRUDOVO DELO, 21 Jan 77) 14

Living Conditions of Construction Troops Improved
(TRUDOVO DELO, 18 Jan 77) 17

Decree Modifies Organization, Operation of Ministries
(BULETINUL OFICIAL, 21 Dec 76) 22

CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

YUGOSLAVIA

Dobersek Commentary on Shevardnadze USSR Nationalities Statements
(Tit Dobersek; DELO, 10 Dec 76)..... 47

POLISH-WESTERN VIEWS ON CSCE COMPARED

Polish Journalist Miroslaw Wojciech Comments

Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 18 Dec 76 p 12

[Text] We are presenting two points of view on the subject of implementing the provisions of the Final Act of the CSCE. The article by Miroslaw Wojciech is an interpretation of the Polish position in this regard, whereas the article by the American journalist Peter Osnos, which appeared in THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE (26 October 1976) can be recognized as typical of the Western reasoning process.

Every marriage of a foreign couple, every trip taken abroad by a tourist and a journalist, every granted or refused visa, every friendly or inimical gesture is recorded. Not only international agreements and economic understandings, but also any change in the state of the armed forces and companies are carefully noted and analyzed. All the actions and moves of the 35 participant states of the conference in Helsinki are put into computer memories just as before the match of the century.

All of this is done within the framework of preparations for an intensified exchange of views.... with the aim of improving mutual relations, strengthening security and the development of cooperation in Europe, and developing the process of detente in the future. The first intensified exchange of views on the subject of executing the provisions of the Final Act of the CSCE is to begin in Belgrade in June 1977. Supported by a million facts, the discussion surely will be more concrete and intensified. It may seem that there won't be any room for options in Belgrade, since black is black and white is white and everything is being scrupulously considered. This can happen only in the case of particular individual facts. But even this is not always so, for black is not black all the time and everywhere, and white frequently is not white. All the more, the synthesis of single facts is not their simple mathematical sum. The method of approach, the system of views, and the means of perception determine the synthesis.

Many difficult and controversial problems remain open. They consist of objective and subjective causes. The compromise formulations of the Final Act, giving impetus to interpretative divergences and different forms of implementing obligations, and structural, and thus, fundamental differences between the participant states of the conference in Helsinki are among the former causes. The intentions of some of the conference participants, and, above all, the hopes connected with the consequences of the CSCE, should be included among the subjective causes. All these causes determine to the greatest extent the evaluation of the implementation of the Final Act.

Detente on the Seesaw of Feelings

The recommendations of the conference are divided into three basic parts, familiarly called "baskets."

Fortunately, there are no great controversies in the portion of Basket One devoted to relations between the states. The commands--concerning respect for the rights stemming from territorial sovereignty, integrity, peaceful settlement of disputes, and cooperation between states, and the band--on use of force, violation of borders, interference in internal matters, seem obvious. They have a solid base in international law, in the historical experiences of the nations, and in the political practice of the states. But the second part of Basket One--the means for building trust, based upon the complementing of political detente with military detente (support of disarmament, advance notification of maneuvers, and exchange of observers)--has been provoking hope, disillusion, and tension since 1975 only to return to hope again.

These same emotions accompany Basket Two--which recommends the development of economic cooperation that is beneficial for all concerned. The benefits are fewer than expected. They are accompanied by the consciousness of the underdevelopment of the firmest tissue in the structure of detente--the economic links that are more difficult to break than the majority of political agreements and understandings.

Basket Three is supposed to insure universal support for detente and to include in this process the broadest throngs of common people, both those who are interested in politics and those whose heads it has never entered. Contacts between people, a flow of information, and cooperation and exchange in the fields of culture and education--these are ways of bringing nations together through the mutual acquaintance of a few people, the elimination of prejudices, the cultivation of friendships. We have to deal with the greatest emotions, especially in the West, in connection with Basket Three.

An Instrument of Detente or of a Change in the Power Structure?

The West approached the idea of a conference with distrust for a long time, up to the very moment that a chance ripened at the conference for a change in the power structure in Europe to a structure more beneficial to the West

than the one formed before Helsinki. Hopes for forcing through in the future a disproportionate reduction of armed forces in Europe, greater on the side of the socialist states, were linked with Basket One. The Vienna meetings on the matter of the reduction of armed forces in Europe, inspired by the preparations for the conference, were supposed to serve this goal. With Baskets Two and Three, an essential and significant influence on the internal situation in the states of Eastern Europe was promised. Basket Two--credits, technology, direct contacts with economic leaders, businessmen, and a rank and file cadre introducing licenses for production--was to be the bearer of Western production relations. And the famous triad that was squeezed with obstinacy into Basket Three--the free flow of people, ideas, and information--was to be the bearer of customs and the Western style of life. Everything beyond or over the heads of the governments, organizations, and structures of the socialist states.

The hopes were not fulfilled. The Final Act from Helsinki is not acting as an instrument of change in the power structure for the benefit of Western Europe, as an instrument stimulating internal changes in the direction of the Western style. But it is functioning quite well as a factor that is intensifying detente. It is having a favorable influence on the conversations in Vienna dedicated to the reduction of armed forces in the central Europe, conversations which surely will conclude with more than one spectacular achievement. None of them, however, will endanger the security of either side. The Final Act is contributing to an essential degree to the enlistment of many throngs of people in the process of detente. It is fostering cultural exchange, tourism, contacts, and the unification of families. It is liberalizing visa policy. It is encouraging changes in norms and in internal regulations. These changes are occurring in Eastern Europe. They are not changing in the direction of the Western style of life, however. In content they are socialist, and in effect, pro-detente. They are stimulating exchange and contacts between people. They are making the process of detente a deeper one, for it is sinking into the consciousness of the people, and a broader one, for there are millions of them. Such changes in the socialist states will not provoke greater interest in the West, however. There, moreover, there are fewer internal changes in favor of detente. These are reputed to be extremely difficult to carry out. In some states, even retrogression can be seen. It is more difficult to enter Great Britain today than at another time. In this respect, Poland is, without any trouble, an open country.

In the West, a belief is supposed to exist that travelers from the East sometimes have different aims. We, too, have held a similar conviction regarding travelers from the West, and some of them stay a couple of years longer in our countries than they had planned precisely because of this. But we are trying not to generalize the phenomenon. That is of no use to us.

The Principle of Reciprocity

Supposedly nothing can be done to equalize the present disproportions to the detriment of the East in the exchange of culture and information. These fields are highly commercialized in the West. There can be no financing of our culture there, for the native artists would protest. Other things cannot be

changed because of other unyielding laws of the market. Soon it will not be possible to change anything in our countries, so let us change things in yours --Western spokesmen usually advise us--"it is easier this way."

In spite of these objective difficulties from the other side, the demand for reciprocity understood as the principle of total mutuality can be encountered on the Western side, but only where it is possible and profitable. It is a manifestation of the treatment, whether or not conscious, of the Final Act in general, and of Basket Three in particular, as an instrument of stimulation in the direction of the internal changes in the socialist states desired by the West. It goes deep into the consciousness of Western mass media centers. Basket Three is presented in this way to the reader and listener.

Do as we do, be the way we are--they insist in the West. Gesture for gesture, occurrence for occurrence, item for item.

This mechanical understanding of the principle of reciprocity is surprising and startling, since the same fact in the West can mean something completely different in the East. An article or reprint from the West in the 12-page ZYCIE WARSZAWY (circulation of 320,000) is not equal to an article in the 120-page NEW YORK TIMES (circulation of 800,000). In demands for reciprocity, the degree of the social perception of the facts, rather than the facts themselves, ought to be the criterion.

Ideological Boxing

It was possible to arrive at these and other reflections during the marathon discussion organized by the West Berlin branch of the U.S. Aspen Institute. In a secluded villa and a forest and lake setting, 20 journalists representing the East and the West spun reflections interrupted by ideological boxing. At times it was reminiscent of a training camp before the meeting in Belgrade, and more often, of a sparring match. On the whole, it was interesting and probably useful.

And two more reflections.

Observing the press of the FRG and analyzing the utterances of the politicians of that state, one might think that the ideas of "the unification of Germany" and "the right of the German people to unification" are alive and universally supported. In the consciousness of the West, outside of the FRG of course, this option is on rather weak or fairly divided ground, and its materialization is not in the least expected. And the official declarations of friendly governments are not changing that fact. The vision is far off and increasingly hazy.

And the final reflection. The world is divided deeper than meets the eye. Representatives of the mass media centers of the East and West have met in West Berlin. The latter call the former the government press, and themselves, the independent press. In reality, they present the positions of

their own governments and establishments with no lesser passion. Just as it is for governments, it is hard for them to discern the positive in us and the negative in themselves. At times, the "government press" seems more flexible.

American Newsman Peter Osnos Comments

Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 18 Dec 76 p 12

[Text] If the winner of the American presidential elections next Tuesday stands by the promise that both major candidates have made to demand greater compliance from the Soviet Union when it comes to the provisions of the Helsinki document, he is going to find that the Russians and their allies are very unyielding.

This information was conveyed clearly during 3 days of heated discussion on the subject of the Helsinki understanding organized last week by the Aspen Institute in West Berlin and involving 20 publicists and journalists from the Eastern bloc and the Western countries. The communists--who are likable enough in personal contacts--would not yield an inch in the public discussions.

On the subject of military security, economic and technical cooperation, and contacts between people--the mail elements of the document signed during the summit meeting in August of last year, most noticeably the Russians, East Germans, Poles, and Hungarians are preparing arguments intended to show that their accomplishments in implementing the document are better than those of the West.

The Russians, for example, are attacking unusually sharply the constant refusals of the United States to permit the Soviet trade delegation to visit the U.S.--a policy reflecting the "hard-line" influence of George Meany, head of the AFL-CIO. The Russians maintain that comparable practices do not exist in Moscow.

The Soviet Union and others surely are going to complain that visa regulations in the United States, Canada, and Western Europe are, on the whole, stiffer at present than they are in the East. The official in charge of preparations for East Germany's Olympic team to Montreal last summer, asserted Hans Jacobus, commentator for the East German radio, had to apply for a visa each time he traveled, which constituted a considerable burden.

Another Eastern journalist stated that representatives of the NATO countries were invited to participate in Warsaw Pact maneuvers on two occasions, whereas reciprocated invitations were conveyed in such a manner that the Soviet Union had no alternative but to refuse.

Clearing up these questions is a very tricky matter. Diplomats from 35 countries eagerly signed the Helsinki understanding on cooperation and security in European on the principle of general consensus--which in itself is an

unclear formulation. Accusing one or the other side of noncompliance with the Helsinki document is a matter of interpretation.

On the matter of military observers, for example, it is true that NATO invitations to participate in the maneuvers were sent to the embassies of the Warsaw Pact countries in Bonn, a city in which the Russians have had military attaches for only a few weeks now. The Russians charged that NATO was circumventing the understanding with this offer, and they rejected it. The other Warsaw Pact countries hurriedly followed in their footsteps.

Western diplomats maintain that the Russians seize upon many pretexts (they could easily have sent in military attaches from some other post) as a precedent for curbing the practice of observation in the future. The effect of such dissimilar views is an angry impasse.

The visa problem is also complicated. The Western countries take the position based on experience that travelers from the Eastern bloc fulfill the functions of agents. Thus, caution is advisable.

The visa application for visitors to the United States is made up of two lengthy typewritten pages in which information is sought on links with the Communist Party or with trade unions, among other things. On the other hand, the Polish form is short, and an application is rarely refused. Will the West be willing to relax its restrictions when it comes to the admission of communists? Only with tremendous reluctance, acknowledge the diplomats.

The Russians and their allies have amassed statistical information to show that Western literature and films are available in a much broader range in the Eastern countries than vice versa--a phenomenon which has become more notable in recent years. Last week in Moscow, 25 Western-made movies were being shown, including 6 which were part of a French film festival.

The real difficulty is the fact that market factors and popular taste determine what people see and read in the West, whereas the state alone determines this in communist countries. An incommensurate distinction is undeniable, however.

The Russians argue also that an offer made by Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev on the convening of conferences on the subject of the environment, energy, and transport (the sort of cooperation envisaged by the Helsinki documents) was ignored. Western governments have explained privately that so many institutions and organizations already exist for the consideration of these problems that any additions would have little value.

The aim of the present amassment of these complaints is to prepare for next summer's meeting in Belgrade, where the results of implementing the understanding that have been attained to date are to be summed up. Little can really be said about the symbolic aspects of the declaration, which effectively endorsed the full legality of the post-war Eastern European borders.

However, if the West--including the recently organized committee of the U.S. Congress on supervising Eastern bloc compliance with the agreement--wants to make headway on such sensitive questions of human rights as emigration, it first will have to counter adroitly the Soviet Union's criticism of a whole series of other matters.

8729
CSO: 2600

WARSAW PACT TANK SUPERIORITY CAUSES CONCERN

T-72 Tanks Already in GDR

West Berlin DIE WELT in German 24 Dec 76 p 1

[Text] According to the Israeli military transmitter the Soviet Union has assembled troops in Bulgaria in the last few days on the borders to Romania and Yugoslavia. Citing "Western sources," the transmitter stated that this measure is connected with the failed attempt by Soviet party chief Leonid Brezhnev to motivate Bucharest and Belgrade to increase cooperation with Moscow.

The current reinforcement of Soviet troops with the newest tank type T-72 is viewed with concern in NATO headquarters in Brussels.
The Soviet troops in the GDR are already equipped with a thousand tanks of this modern type. With these the number of Warsaw Pact combat tanks stationed in central Europe has risen to 20,000. These are opposed by 6,100 NATO tanks in central Europe.

NATO General Secretary Joseph Luns warned in an interview with the news agency AFP "that the credibility of the defense strength of the alliance in the 1980's threatens to vanish if we do not make some corrections now."

Warsaw Pact Numerically Stronger in Tanks

West Berlin DIE WELT in German 24 Dec 76 p 4

[Article by Cay Graf Brockdorff, correspondent in Brussels: "Moscow Steps Up Production of the T-72"]

[Text] The Soviet troops in the GDR have received the thousandth tank of the modern type T-72 in the last few days. Now the Warsaw Pact has at its disposal 20,000 combat tanks in central Europe, opposed by only 6,100 NATO tanks in this area.

In NATO military circles the current reinforcement of the Soviet troops with the newest type of tank has been observed for weeks with mounting concern. During the large fall maneuver "Shield 76," which took place in Poland in September, the Soviet troops had only around 500 T-72 tanks. In the weeks thereafter Soviet industry stepped up delivery of the new tanks. Transport

ships with tanks entered the harbors of Rostock and Warnemuende at regular intervals.

The figure of 1,000 tanks corresponds to the equipment of three Soviet tank divisions. According to information from NATO military circles, it has not been observed that older combat tanks, which could have been scrapped after the arrival of the new models, were returned to the Soviet Union. Rather, the old tanks were transferred to depots of the GSTD [Group of Soviet Troops in Germany].

The T-72 is the most modern Soviet tank model. It has a 122-mm canon, and its motor has 1,000 HP. Three men suffice to man it, since the canon is loaded automatically. Experts consider the T-72 about as effective as the newest model of the German Leopard-1, which is called A-4 in the Bundeswehr. The German tank Leopard 2--which is not yet mass-produced--is considered superior to the T-72 by NATO.

It is emphasized in Brussels, however, that the alliance will soon no longer be able to compensate through quality for the numerical superiority of the East-bloc tanks. Moreover, the first tanks of the type Leopard 2 cannot be delivered to the troops until 1979.

In the view of NATO military observers, special significance attaches to the conventional reinforcement of th Soviet troops through the fact that for 3 or 4 years more than 100,000 soldiers have been flown to the GDR from the Soviet Union in spring and fall. The air transport is conducted by the Soviet airline Aeroflot.

The air bridge is made twice a year in order to exchange young soldiers for older ones whose time of service is over. In times of tension fully trained troops could now be brought to the GDR and the planes flown back empty. The troops would find their weapons in the depots set up in the GDR.

It would be difficult for the West to react suitably to such an event, for example by calling up reserves. Moscow could point out that the troop exchange by air has already been taking place for years, without particular notice being taken of it in the West.

Authoritative NATO circles have followed this change in the military situation of central Europe with heightened interest. It is believed, however, that the public in many NATO countries has not yet paid sufficient attention to this development.

8992
CSO: 2300

GOVERNMENT DECISION CONCERNING OFFICIAL ASSIGNMENTS ABROAD

Sofia DURZHAVEN VESTNIK in Bulgarian 21 Jan 77 pp 2, 3

[Decree No 97 of the Council of Ministers of 31 December 1976 Concerning Greater Effectiveness of Official Missions Abroad]

[Text] The Council of Ministers Decrees:

Section II

The amendment and correction of the Ordinance Concerning Official Missions and Special Training Abroad (Promulgated in DURZHAVEN VESTNIK, No 74 of 1973)

¶3. Point 4 is to be amended as follows:

"4. The basic requirement for the planning and carrying out of foreign missions and special training is to achieve great effectiveness from this and realize foreign exchange savings.

"The ministries, other departments, okrug people's councils and the economic and social organizations plan funds for foreign missions and special training in working out complete plans which prior to 1 August of the preceding year are submitted to the Ministry of Finances according to the approved program plan. The programs plans are of an orientation character. They include the official missions which stem from permanent obligations under concluded international agreements and treaties. Other official missions are merely indicated in the program plan, and are carried out within the limits of the approved total limit, gradually and in accord with their necessity and advisability.

"A copy of the draft plans at the same time is sent to the following bodies which are entrusted with coordinating and supervising the foreign missions and special training:

"a) The Committee for Science, Technical Progress and Education for activities related to scientific and technical collaboration, technical assistance, licenses, the study of foreign experience, higher education and international scientific and technical shows;

"b) The Ministry of Foreign Trade for activities related to foreign trade and industrial cooperation [subcontracting];

"c) The Ministry of Foreign Affairs for foreign political activities and for missions related to international organizations with the exception of CEMA;

"d) The State Planning Committee for special training abroad in the area of planning and capital construction;

"e) The Committee for Art and Culture for international activities carried out under international cultural exchange plans, under treaties for direct collaboration between similar cultural institutions and creative unions, for theatrical management activities, for the sister city program and for social organizations for participation in international cultural activities.

"The Committee for Art and Culture and the Committee for Science, Technical Progress and Higher Education coordinate with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the area of planning and carrying out international scientific and cultural activities abroad."

¶4. After Point 7, a new Point 7a is inserted as follows:

"7a. The Committee for Art and Culture collates the draft plans for foreign missions and special training of the ministries, other departments, okrug people's councils and organizations for carrying out cultural exchange with other countries, and prior to 15 August of the preceding year submits them to the Ministry of Finances."

¶5. In Point 11, the words "organizations from the system of the Ministry of Transport and" are to be deleted.

¶6. For Point 12, a new second paragraph is to be inserted as follows:

"Within the approved amounts for the organization of official independent, joint and specialized fairs and exhibits, the Ministry of Finances with the agreement of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, approves limits for sending technical and creative teams and other official missions related to these activities."

¶7. Point 14 is to be amended as follows:

"14. The authorizations for official missions abroad are issued:

"a) For the socialist countries, by the ministers, leaders of other departments, the chairmen of the executive committees of the okrug people's councils, or their authorized deputies;

"b) For the nonsocialist countries, only by the ministers, the leaders of other departments and the chairmen of the executive committees of the okrug people's council. As an exception, with the extended absence of the leaders, the authorizations for official missions may be signed by their first deputies.

"The passport bodies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs are to be notified of the persons authorized to sign the authorizations for the official missions, and these bodies issue the passports, only if the conditions under letters "a" and "b" are met.

"The authorizations for official visits of the chief and deputy chief directors of foreign trade organizations for all countries are approved by the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

"The authorizations for official missions to socialist and nonsocialist countries related to foreign trade questions, the deliveries of industrial equipment, marketing studies, the buying and selling of licenses, the accelerating of deliveries, consignment deliveries and for studying and concluding contracts for industrial and technical cooperation issued by other departments are approved by the Ministry of Foreign Trade without fail.

"In individual instances, the minister of foreign trade may send specialists from other departments involving problems related to the fulfillment of the foreign trade plan."

¶8. Point 16 is to be amended as follows:

"16. Proposals for participation in international scientific congresses, scientific conferences, scientific-technical exhibits and other international measures in the area of science and technical progress, with the exception of those which involve the activities of the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of Internal Affairs, are approved by the Committee for Science, Technical Progress and Higher Education; the committee determines the leader, the size and membership of the delegation. The departments may not send other persons for participating in the same measure."

¶9. Point 17 is to be amended as follows:

"17. Proposals for participation in international measures in the area of art and culture are to be sent to the chairman of the Committee for Art and Culture who determines the leader, size and membership of the delegation and issues the authorizations for the official mission."

¶10. Point 23 is to be amended as follows:

1. The first paragraph is to be amended as follows:

"Travel in a private or official motor vehicle may be permitted only to countries neighboring the People's Republic of Bulgaria."

2. The fourth paragraph is to be deleted.

3. The fifth and sixth paragraphs are to become, respectively, the fourth and fifth.

¶11. Point 24 is to be deleted.

¶12. In Point 49, the first clause, the words "of the appropriate departments" are to be replaced by the words "of the appropriate departments and okrug people's councils."

Chairman of the Council of Ministers:
St. Todorov
Chief Secretary of the Council of Ministers:
Iv. Shpatov

10272
CSO: 2200

EFFORTS TO IMPROVE STATE CONTROL OVER WORK OF CONSTRUCTION TROOPS

Sofia TRUDOVO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Jan 77 p 1

[Editorial: "The Further Development and Improvement of the State and People's Control Bodies in the Construction Troops"]

[Text] Several days ago, the decree was published of the BCP Central Committee and the Bulgarian Council of Ministers concerning the further development and improvement of the control system in our nation. The noted positive aspects in this important document apply fully to the organs of state and people's control in the Construction Troops. In recent years, they have become organizationally stronger, they have gained experience and have carried out a number of checks which have helped to maintain legality and financial and labor discipline. They have waged a struggle for effectively using the material and energy resources.

Along with the achieved successes in the work of the control bodies in the Construction Troops, there still are unsolved problems and weaknesses have been permitted which reduce their role. The weaknesses noted in the decree are apparent also in the work of the committees, commissions and groups of control in the troop units.

The activities of our control bodies still have not been brought fully into accord with the strategic tasks of the party concerning high effectiveness and quality in everything and everywhere. They have not completely overcome the formal statistic approach in carrying out the checks. The preventive and preliminary preparations for many of them have not become the basic content of their activities. There has not been a sufficient delimiting of their functions, their scope and competence from those of the other control bodies. All of this creates conditions for duplication and parallelism in control, and reduces responsibility for achieving effectiveness in this type of activity. Good conditions have not been created everywhere for fully evidencing the capabilities of the state and people's control bodies. In some units there are commanders, political workers and specialists who do not obstruct but at the same time provide little support for the control bodies, and do not take prompt measures to eliminate the verified violations and weaknesses.

Individual party leaders and bodies still do not provide sufficient specific direction in their integrated work, they do not see in this work a continuation of party control in economic and social activities, and do not systematically seek party responsibility from those who disregard the criticism and proposals of the people's controllers.

In order to overcome the existing weaknesses and shortcomings in control and the check on fulfillment and to further improve the control system in accord with the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and the July Plenum, the BCP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers are placing important demands on their further activities. The decree has been promulgated at a very important moment. At present, the control bodies are in the period of reporting on their 2-year activities and electing the membership of the control bodies. The meetings must be held in a spirit of the demands stated in the decree, and specific measures must be outlined to further improve the organization, structure and entire activities of the control bodies in the Construction Troops.

The efforts must be focused on developing an even more systematic struggle to carry out the main socioeconomic tasks of the Seventh Five-Year Plan, to realize the strategic slogan of the party for high effectiveness and high quality, and for consistently applying Leninist principles in the economy and in social policy.

The circumstance that the Construction Troops have been entrusted with very taut missions in the area of construction obliges the control bodies in keeping with the decree and to a maximum degree to assist in indoctrinating the personnel in a spirit of high responsibility and discipline. They must fight constantly against the wasting of materials and financial means.

The decree demands that in the future the work of the control bodies and their members be judged depending upon how they realize the preventive character of control, whether they assume responsibility, and whether they deal sharply with violations, indifference and irresponsibility.

Particular attention is to be given to providing a uniform policy in the area of state control, in creating an organization, ties and interaction between the control bodies which would guarantee their functioning as a single control system. From this demand of the decree stems the necessity of the fullest coordination in the work of the committees, commissions and groups with the bodies of internal financial control and with everyone involved in inspecting activities related to the fulfillment of the party's decisions and the orders of the command.

The decree obliges the leaders of the departments and the economic organizations, and this means the unit commanders, to help in strengthening control of the labor collectives, to report systematically to them on the fulfillment of the production tasks, the plans for the social development of the collectives, the expenditure of funds, as well as provide conditions for the extensive discussion and prospects for realizing economic problems.

Important significance has been given to strengthening the social [volunteer] principle in the activities of the control bodies in demanding the social organizations to increase their participation in control work. The trade union organizations in the units must improve their role in social control over the strict observance of plan, financial and labor discipline, and they must raise the awareness and responsibility of each worker for carrying out the tasks entrusted to him. They are to decisively oppose poor quality construction and are to work for the observance of the requirements of industrial safety.

The Komsomol leaders and organizations must increase the activities of the Komsomol control staffs and posts. They must do more to further the technical and scientific creativity of the youth and to provide conditions for more effective participation of the military personnel in production.

The growing role of the party under today's conditions requires that party control be increased in all areas of economic and social life. Control and the check on fulfillment must be applied ever more fully, as characteristic traits of a Leninist style of work and leadership. The political bodies and the party leadership must show greater concern for providing systematic political leadership of the control bodies in the units. They must be given specific help in improving their activities, in particularly helping in the recruitment and training of personnel in the control bodies, and they must be strengthened with respected, principled and highly skilled and experienced communist, Komsomol members and nonparty persons. Reports are to be heard periodically and the activities of the control bodies and the communists working on them are to be assessed, their personal responsibility for the quality and effectiveness of the checks executed is to be raised, and they are to be given complete support in the control work.

The Decree of the BCP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers has demanded that in the future through the mass media, wide publicity be given to control and particularly to its preventive role, that the work of the control bodies in the Construction Troops be brought out, and that the positive aspects of their activities be generalized and popularized.

At the general meetings of the personnel and under other pretexts, the results of certain checks of the state and people's control bodies in the units are to be examined, the participation of the troop community is to be strengthened in eliminating the violations and weaknesses, and the troops are to be indoctrinated as thrifty masters of socialist property.

The commanders, political bodies, party, trade union and Komsomol organizations must organize a study of the decree and be concerned with its practical fulfillment under the conditions of troop life.

10272
CSO: 2200

LIVING CONDITIONS OF CONSTRUCTION TROOPS IMPROVED

Sofia TRUDOVO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Jan 77 pp 1, 3

[Unattributed conference report: "Good Troop Services--A Factor for Fulfilling the Tasks"]

[Text] On 14 January, at the House of the People's Army in Plovdiv, a troop-wide meeting was held on living conditions and public health. It was attended by the unit commanders, staff officers, party-political, rear and health workers. Participating in the meeting were the chief of the Construction Troops, Lt Gen Tonyu Petkov, the chief of the Political Directorate, Maj Gen Anton Vulev, the chief of staff of the Construction Troops, Col Ivan Petrov, the deputy chief of the Construction Troops, Maj Gen Yordan Todorov, and other officers from the GUSV [Chief Directorate of the Construction Troops].

Also present was Maj Gen Mitko Mitkov, deputy head of the "military" department of the BCP Central Committee.

Attending as guests from Plovdiv were the chairmen of the okrug people's council [ONS], Dimitur Karamukov, the secretary of the okrug BCP committee Yordan Baychev and the chairman of the city people's council [GNS], Darin Parikyan.

Maj Gen Yordan Todorov gave a speech on the subject "the state of troop life and public health in the construction troops in light of the December plenum of the party Central Committee," and over which a lively debate ensued. Officer Kirov read the order of the chief of the Construction Troops concerning the results of the conducted troop-wide review of living conditions and the commending of the leaders. In the afternoon the exemplary barracks areas were inspected as well as the balneological sanitorium for military personnel under construction and a food exhibit.

What statements and conclusions can be made after what has been heard in the speech and the comments and after what has been seen in the inspected barracks areas?

Without hesitation, it can be pointed out that positive changes have occurred in the working and leisure conditions and for the training and indoctrination of the officers, sergeants, soldiers, and irregular employees and workers of

the troops. The firm tradition has already been established of constantly improving the daily life and public health of the men.

The review carried out in October and November of 1976 showed that troop life corresponds to the requirements which are made by the new military regulations of the Armed Forces and by the last decisions of the party congresses and plenums.

What can be said of the physical plant of troop life? New temporary military camps and permanent barracks areas have been reconstructed and constructed, and these include sleeping areas, training and mess units, troop clubs and houses of culture, medical aid stations and infirmaries, baths and laundries, uniform and food storerooms, personal service rooms with the necessary machines and facilities, pastry shops, gymnasiums and sports fields.

The housing problems being successfully solved for the regular employees. During the Sixth Five-Year Plan, 1221 appartments were built, and in the Seventh there will be 4200, by which the Construction Troops will be fully satisfied. Last year alone, 701 residences were completed.

The new recreational facilities in Varna, Primorsko and Kiten, the balneological sanitorium in Velingrad create excellent conditions for recreation and recuperation. At present, a modern balneological sanitorium is being built in the town of Khisar with 160 beds, and a recreational facility in Pamporovo....

A basic element of troop life is the feeding of the personnel. The modern mess units which have been built with spacious and hygienic kitchens and messes create conditions for preparing quality food and for organizing restaurant meals and services. The size of the milk, meat, cheese, fresh fruit and other rations has been increased. The troop diet has been enriched with proteins, vitamins and mineral salts. Uniform supplies have been significantly improved.

The physical plant of medical services has been raised to a modern level. New infirmaries and medical aid stations have been built which create conditions for good preventive and therapeutic-diagnostic activities.

In the troops, not only have modern houses of culture, troop clubs, Dimitrov rooms, open and enclosed physical culture areas been built, but last year, hundreds of thousands of leva were spent on the additional supplying of them with TV sets, radios, radio phonographs, tape recorders, motion picture projection equipment, "aspectomats," musical instruments, ping-pong tables and other cultural, educational and sports equipment.

The successes which inspire the men to achieve higher results in construction and in military and political training are due primarily to the aid which has been given us by the party Central Committee, the Council of Ministers and the Ministry of Construction and Architecture.

The carrying out of our own capital and temporary construction is of decisive significance for the state of troop life. As an example in this regard, one might mention the unit where officer Delchev serves. The collectives of officers Lalev and Dimitrov also fulfill their plan for this question.

The successes are numerous and diverse. They are basic and most characteristic for troop life. But still in certain areas, weaknesses are permitted in creating the cultural and service facilities and in providing modern living conditions for the servicemen. In certain units such as those where officers Pavlov, Dimitrov and Semeonov serve, there has been a lag in the reconstruction and construction of new barracks areas and the mess units. In this regard the established practice of making corrections in the plan for their own construction during the year reduces the responsibility of the commanders and engineer and technical personnel for carrying it out. This ultimately has an unfavorable effect on expanding the material facilities.

One still encounters a neglectful attitude and lessened exactingness on the part of certain commanders and specialists for the quality of their own construction. There are also shortcomings in the planning and designing of certain service facilities, in meal services at the facilities, in the state of internal [household] transport, and in the warehouse facilities for food and uniform supply.

For eliminating the committed weaknesses, additional measures have been approved for the social program of the Construction Troops in light of the decisions of the 11th Congress and the July Plenum of the BCP Central Committee. A special commission has been established of designers, engineers, staff, political and rear officers. This is to visit all of the units and to become familiar on the spot with the condition of the service facilities. As a result of this study, the Military Housekeeping Council under the GUSV is to approve a general plan and schedule plan for creating the facilities for cultural, domestic and medical services during the Seventh Five-Year Plan.

The state of everyday life and public health in the troops is also determined by the subjective factor, by the organizational command work of the commanders, the staff workers, the political rear and medical bodies which in their daily activities plan, organize and carry out measures to create and maintain troop life.

The units in which officers Zhelev and Delchev serve are in first place not only in terms of the everyday facilities created, but also in terms of the organizational headquarters activities for maintaining it, for correct operation and safekeeping of socialist property, for organizing the mess services, clothing, laundry, purchasing and medical services for the troops.

Along with the achieved successes, in certain subunits what has already been created is not well operated and maintained. In spite of the fact that each year more and more funds are allocated, repair activities in the subunits do not meet the requirements and the standard documents.

The noted weaknesses are due, among other things, to the fact that not all of the commanders and the rear and other bodies correctly understand the role of everyday living conditions for creating a healthy mood and for successfully carrying out responsible missions.

The deputy chief of the Construction Troops, Maj Gen Todorov, in his speech noted that the production programs for 1977 and the Seventh Five-Year Plan have been adjusted and at present it is essential to create and maintain a physical plant which provides good conditions for work and recreation and for the training and indoctrination of the personnel. He said in closing that the successes are good ones, but there is no place for complacency and that there must be boldness and initiative on the part of everyone in creating modern troop living conditions.

In his statement, the chief of the Construction Troops, Lt Gen Tonyu Petkov, had detailed instructions on a further improvement in everyday life and public health in the units. He spoke of the significance of the troop-wide meeting being held in light of the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and the July Plenum of the BCP Central Committee, since which the social questions have assumed even greater urgency and significance. He also shared his ideas concerning the inspections of living conditions which have become a movement and a competition for winning leading places. And in actuality many of the units have achieved great successes and the commission found it difficult to determine which were actually the leaders.

The chief of the Construction Troops briefly took up the achievements in domestic services for the troops and which, in his view, are due to the improved organizational work and the high feeling of responsibility on the part of most of the commanders, staffs, political and rear bodies. He pointed out also some of the more characteristic weaknesses existing in certain subunits because in their activities there are no initiative, constancy and tenacity, it is difficult for innovations to make headway, and advanced experience is little disseminated.

In taking up the question of the reflection of troop life on the mood and political and morale unity of the personnel, and on fulfilling the missions by the troops, Lt Gen Petkov shared his ideas on the role which must be played in this regard by the commanders and staffs, the political and rear bodies, the party and Komsomol organizations.

In order to further improve military life, he set specific tasks, including: to show the necessary concern and attention to construction for the troops; to improve the organization of meals in considering the requirement to use the equipment of the shifts; to minimize the oversights in domestic services for the servicemen; to constantly improve preventive and therapeutic activities, in paying particular attention to colds and injuries; to put an end to the harmful view among some that the creation of modern living conditions is merely a concern of the rear workers, as all the commanders, staffs, political and rear bodies have a role to play in carrying out this responsible task....

In conclusion, the chief of the Construction Troops pointed out that the carrying out of these tasks depends upon us, upon to what degree we are able to mobilize the troop collectives, to fire up the socialist competition in them, in order at the beginning of the coming year we can report to our party that we are honorably fulfilling our duty.

10272
CSO: 2200

DECREE MODIFIES ORGANIZATION, OPERATION OF MINISTRIES

Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 113, 21 Dec 76 pp 1-8

/Decree of the State Council of the Romanian Socialist Republic for Amending the Laws and Decrees on Organization and Operation of Ministries and Other Central Bodies/

/Text/ The State Council of the Romanian Socialist Republic decrees:

Article I. Decree No 107/1975 on the founding, organization and operation of the Ministry of the Machine Building Industry is amended as follows:

1. Article 10 will have the following content:

"Article 10. The Ministry of the Machine Building Industry will have in its leadership one minister, nine deputy ministers and one state secretary.

"The deputy ministers and the state secretary are appointed by means of a decision of the Council of Ministers, and their duties are established by the leadership council of the ministry."

2. Article 13 will have the following content:

"Article 13. The Ministry of the Machine Building Industry has the following organizational structure:

a) The General Directorate for the Plan and Development;

b) The Technical General Directorate;

c) The General Directorate for Investments, Construction and Mechanical Power;

d) The General Directorate for Supply and Sales

e) The General Directorate for International Economic Cooperation and Foreign Trade;

f) The Directorate for Organization and Control;

g) The Directorate for Finances and Prices;

h) The Directorate for Personnel and Education;

i) The Directorate for the Secretariat and Administration;

j) The staff for the secretariat of the Council for Coordination of Profiling, Specialization and Cooperation in the Branches of the Industry of Machine Building and Metallurgy.

"The organizational structure according to work sections and the maximum number of posts in the apparatus of the ministry are those specified in Appendix 1* and Appendix 2,* which are an integral part of the present decree."

Article II. Paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 19 of Decree No 673/1969 on the organization and operation of the Ministry of the Metallurgical Industry, which became Law No 53/1969, with the later amendments, are amended and will have the following content:

"The organizational structure according to work sections and the maximum number of posts in the apparatus of the ministry are those specified in Appendix 1* and Appendix 2,* which are an integral part of the present decree.

"The Directorate for International Economic Cooperation and Foreign Trade and the General Directorate for Supply and Sales have a legal personality and operate on the principle of economic management."

Article III. Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 21 of Decree No 88/1971 on the founding, organization and operation of the Ministry of Mines, Petroleum and Geology, which became Law No 40/1971, with the later amendments, are amended and will have the following content:

"The Ministry of Mines, Petroleum and Geology has the following organizational structure:

a) The Directorate for the Plan and Development;

b) The Directorate for Finances and Prices;

c) The Technical Directorate;

d) The Directorate for Investments, Construction and Mechanical Power;

e) The Directorate for Supply and Sales;

---

* The appendices are communicated to the institutions involved.

f) The Directorate for International Economic Cooperation and Foreign Trade;

g) The Directorate for Organization, Control, Personnel and Education;

h) The Directorate for the Secretariat and Administration;

i) The Geologic General Directorate, having within it:

The State Mining Geologic Inspectorate, with territorial inspectorates;

j) The Autonomous General Directorate for Petroleum and Gas, an economic unit with a legal personality, having within it:

The Directorate for the Production Plan;

The Directorate for Technical Affairs, Investments and Mechanical Power;

The Geologic and Drilling Directorate;

The Service for Organization, Wages, Personnel and Education;

The Service for Financial Affairs, Bookkeeping, Economic Analyses and Internal Financial Control;

The Service for the Secretariat and Administration.

"The organizational structures according to work sections of the ministry and the Autonomous General Directorate for Petroleum and Gas, and the maximum number of posts in the central apparatus of the ministry and in the Autonomous General Directorate for Petroleum and Gas, are those specified in appendices 1-3,* which are an integral part of the present decree."

Article IV. Article 19 of Decree No 649/1969 on the organization and operation of the Ministry of Electric Power, which became Law No 44/1969, with the later amendments, is amended and will have the following content:

"Article 19. The Ministry of Electric Power has the following organizational structure:

a) The Directorate for the Plan and Development;

b) The Directorate for Finances and Prices;

c) The Technical Directorate;

d) The Directorate for Investments, Construction and Mechanical Power;

* The appendices are communicated to the institutions involved.

e) The Directorate for Supply, Sales, International Economic Cooperation and Foreign Trade;

f) The Directorate for Organization, Control, Personnel and Education;

g) The Directorate for the Secretariat and Administration.

"The organizational structure according to work sections and the maximum number of posts in the apparatus of the ministry are those specified in Appendix 1* and Appendix 2,* which are an integral part of the present decree."

Article V. Article 19 of Decree No 675/1969 on the organization and operation of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, which became Law No 55/1969, with the later amendments, is amended and will have the following content:

"Article 19. The Ministry of the Chemical Industry has the following organizational structure:

a) The Directorate for the Plan and Development;

b) The Directorate for Finances and Prices;

c) The Technical Directorate;

d) The Directorate for Investments and Construction;

e) The Directorate for Mechanical Power and Automation;

f) The Directorate for International Economic Cooperation and Foreign Trade;

g) The Directorate for Personnel and Education;

h) The Directorate for Organization and Control;

i) The Directorate for the Secretariat and Administration;

j) The General Directorate for Supply and Sales.

"The organizational structure according to work sections and the maximum number of posts in the apparatus of the ministry are those specified in Appendix 1* and Appendix 2,* which are an integral part of the present decree.

"The General Directorate for Supply and Sales has a legal personality and operates on the principle of economic management."

Article VI. Article 19 of Decree No 657/1969 on the organization and operation of the Ministry of Light Industry, which became Law No 52/1969, with the later amendments, is amended and will have the following content:

---

* The appendices are communicated to the institutions involved.

"Article 19. The Ministry of Light Industry has the following organizational structure:

a) The General Directorate for the Plan and Development;

b) The General Directorate for Supply, Sales, International Economic Cooperation and Foreign Trade;

c) The Directorate for Finances and Prices;

d) The Technical Directorate;

e) The Directorate for Organization and Control;

f) The Directorate for Investments, Construction and Mechanical Power;

g) The Directorate for Personnel and Education;

h) The Directorate for the Secretariat and Administration.

"The organizational structure according to work sections and the maximum number of posts in the apparatus of the ministry are those specified in Appendix 1* and Appendix 2,* which are an integral part of the present decree."

Article VII. Decree No 650/1969 on the founding, organization and operation of the Ministry of Industrial Construction, which became Law No 45/1969 and was republished in BULETINUL OFICIAL AL REPUBLICII SOCIALISTE ROMANIA, No 18, 6 February 1975, is amended as follows:

1. Article 5, letter A, paragraph e, and letters C, D, E, F, G, H and K will have the following content:

"e) It approves technical and economic studies for the assimilation of the new products that concern its own activity;"

"C. It coordinates and guides the activity of research and design in the subordinate units and takes steps to equip them with the necessary technical-material means. In the subordinate units, it keeps track of the results of scientific research and their utilization. It is concerned with the introduction of technical progress into the subordinate units."

"D. It gives advice on the technical and economic instructions in design and execution in the field of industrial construction. It participates in the preparation of the programs for introducing the new construction and installation materials."

---

* The appendices are communicated to the institutions involved.

"E. It provides for the preparation of and, as the case may be, approves, with the advice of the Central Institute for Research, Design and Direction in Construction, the standard designs for constructions and construction and installation elements, concerning the specific character of its activity."

"F. It organizes and performs experimental construction and work with a view to the use on as wide a scale as possible of new materials and technologies and of modern methods of scientific management and organization of production and labor."

"G. It provides for the fulfillment of the obligations that devolve upon it with regard to the application of international conventions and agreements."

"H. In collaboration with the central bodies involved, it coordinates the activity of preparation of the systems of management with automatic data processing for the building-assembly units. It coordinates and guides the activity of organization of management, production and labor in the subordinate units. It organizes the activity of preparation, application and supervision of the labor standards and quotas for all categories of personnel in its sphere of activity. It organizes the preparation of nationally uniform labor standards and quotas for the work for which it is established that it is the preparer."

"K. In its own network of units, it organizes the production of equipment, mechanisms and devices for construction. It establishes the equipment need for its units. It coordinates, guides and controls the rational operation of equipment and also the proper management of it by the subordinate units."

2. Article 10 will have the following content:

"Article 10. The Ministry of Industrial Construction has the following organizational structure:

a) The Department of Building-Assembly for the Chemical Industry and Refineries;

b) The General Directorate for the Plan and Development;

c) The Directorate for Finances and Prices;

d) The Technical Directorate;

e) The Directorate for Mechanization, Industrial Production, Services and Investments;

f) The Supply Directorate

g) The Directorate for Organization, Control, Personnel and Education;

h) The Directorate for the Secretariat and Administration.

"The Supply Directorate has a legal personality and operates on the principle of economic management.

"The organizational structure according to work sections and the maximum number of posts in the apparatus of the ministry are those specified in Appendix 1* and Appendix 2,* which are an integral part of the present decree."

Article VIII. Article 21 of Decree No 446/1972 on the organization and operation of the Ministry of Domestic Trade, which became Law No 79/1972, with the later amendments, is amended and will have the following content:

"Article 21. The Ministry of Domestic Trade has the following organizational structure:

a) The Commercial General Directorate for Foodstuffs and Public Nutrition;

The Directorate for Public Nutrition;

b) The Commerical Directorate for Textile and Footwear Goods;

c) The Commercial Directorate for Metal and Chemical Goods;

d) The Directorate for the Plan and Development;

e) The Directorate for Finances and Prices;

f) The Directorate for Organization, Control, Personnel and Education;

g) The State Commercial Inspectorate General;

h) The Service for Technical Affairs, Investments and Mechanical Power;

i) The Service for the Secretariat and Administration.

"The Commercial General Directorate for Foodstuffs and Public Nutrition, the Commercial Directorate for Textile and Footwear Goods and the Commercial Directorate for Metal and Chemical Goods have a legal personality and operate on the principle of economic management.

"The organizational structure according to work sections and the maximum number of posts in the apparatus of the ministry are those specified in Appendix 1* and Appendix 2,* which are an integral part of the present decree."

Article IX. Article 18 of Decree No 78/1971 on the organization and operation of the Ministry of Tourism, which became Law No 36/1971, with the later amendments, is amended and will have the following content:

* The appendices are communicated to the institutions involved.

"Article 18. The Ministry of Tourism has the following organizational structure:

a) The Directorate for the Plan and Finances;

b) The Directorate for Technical Affairs, Investments, Construction and Mechanical Power;

c) The Directorate for Organization, Control, Personnel and Education;

d) The Directorate for Domestic Tourism;

e) The Directorate for International Tourism;

f) The Service for the Secretariat, Protocol, Legal Affairs and Administration.

"The organizational structure according to work sections and the maximum number of posts in the apparatus of the ministry are those specified in Appendix 1* and Appendix 2,* which are an integral part of the present decree."

Article X. Article 19 of Decree No 738/1969 on the organization and operation of the State Planning Committee, which became Law No 65/1969, with the later amendments, is amended and will have the following content:

"Article 19. The State Planning Committee has the following organizational structure:

a) The Directorate for Coordination of Plans and Forecasts;

b) The Directorate for the Material Base of the Plan;

c) The Directorate for Labor, Wages, Personnel Training, and Organization;

d) The Directorate for Finances, Costs, Prices and Domestic Trade;

e) The Directorate for Investments and Construction;

f) The Directorate for International Economic Cooperation and Foreign Trade;

g) The Directorate for Economic and Social Development of the Territory;

h) The Directorate for the Extractive Industry and Construction Materials;

i) The Directorate for Power and the Chemical Industry;

j) The Directorate for Metallurgy and Machine Building;

* The appendices are communicated to the institutions involved.

k) The Directorate for Agriculture and the Consumer Goods Industry;

l) The Directorate for Special Affairs and Secret Documents;

m) The Directorate for the Secretariat and Administration.

"The organizational structure according to work sections and the maximum number of posts in the apparatus of the State Planning Committee are those specified in Appendix 1* and Appendix 2,* which are an integral part of the present decree."

Article XI. Article 27 of Decree No 303/1971 on the founding, organization and operation of the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and Control of the Management of Fixed Assets, which became Law No 62/1971 and was republished in BULETINUL OFICIAL AL REPUBLICII SOCIALISTE ROMANIA, No 63, 16 June 1975, is amended and will have the following content:

"Article 27. The Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and Control of the Management of Fixed Assets has the following organizational structure:

a) The Directorate for County Bases;

b) The Service for Investments, Mechanical Power and the CTE [Thermoelectric Power Station] Secretariat;

c) The Directorate for Coordination of Supply;

d) The Directorate for the Directing and Setting of Consumptions of Raw Materials, Supplies and Packages;

e) The Commission for Advice on Investment Documentation, for the whole economy;

f) The Directorate for Metallurgical Materials and Metal Products;

g) The Directorate for Equipment and Spare Parts;

h) The Directorate for Fuels and Chemical Products;

i) The Directorate for Wood Materials and Products, Construction Materials, and Products of Light Industry and the Agricultural and Food Industry;

j) The Commission for Resolution of Precontractual Misunderstandings, for the whole economy;

k) The Directorate for Organization, Control, Personnel and Education;

l) The Directorate for the Secretariat and Administration;

* The appendices are communicated to the institutions involved.

m) The State Inspectorate General for Control of the Management of Fixed Assets, Fuel and Power and for Inspection of Pressure and Hoisting Installations, which has the following sections:

The Inspectorate for Control of the Management of Fixed Assets;

The Inspectorate for Control of the Management of Fuel and Power;

The Inspectorate for Boilers, Pressure Vessels and Hoisting Installations;

The Service for the Operational Laboratory of the ISCIR /State Inspectorate for Boilers and Hoisting Installations/.

The territorial inspectorates operate in subordination to the State Inspectorate General.

n) The General Directorate for State Reserves.

"The General Directorate for State Reserves is a budgetary unit with a legal personality and has the capacity of plan titular, having the indicators of the sole national plan for economic and social development listed.

"In subordination to the General Directorate for State Reserves there operate territorial special units for constituting, storing and conserving the state reserves and for administering the state reserves stored in the spaces of units subordinate to the other central bodies. The territorial special units are budgetary units with a legal personality.

"The organizational structure according to work sections and the maximum number of posts in the apparatus of the ministry are those specified in Appendix 1* and Appendix 2,* which are an integral part of the present decree."

Article XII. Decree No 783/1969 on the organization and operation of the Ministry of Labor, which became Law No 68/1969 and was republished in BULETINUL OFICIAL AL REPUBLICII SOCIALISTE ROMANIA, No 166, 25 October 1973, with the later amendments, is amended as follows:

1. Article 17 will have the following content:

"Article 17. The Ministry of Labor has the following organizational structure:

a) The General Directorate for Wages, which includes:

The Directorate for the Coordination of Wages in the Economy and the Application of Wages in the State and Sociocultural Apparatus and for the Problems of the Special Sector;

---

* The appendices are communicated to the institutions involved.

The Directorate for the Application of Wages in the Economic Branches;

b) The Directorate for the Organization and Standardization of Labor;

c) The State Inspectorate for Labor Safety, which includes:

The Inspectorate General for Labor Safety in Heavy Industry, Transportation and Telecommunications;

The Inspectorate General for Labor Safety in Geologic, Mining, Petroleum and Power Activity;

The Inspectorate General for Labor Safety in the Consumer Goods Industry, Agriculture, Forestry and the Local Economy (including the inspectorate's staff for propaganda and operational information);

d) The General Directorate for Social Insurance, Pensions, Social Assistance, Bookkeeping, Financial Control, the Economic Plan and Investments;

e) The Directorate for Manpower;

f) The Directorate for Organization, Control, Synthesis, Personnel, Education, Labor Legislation and Foreign Cooperation;

g) The Directorate for the Secretariat and Administration."

2. Article 18 will have the following content:

"Article 18. The organizational structure according to work sections and the maximum number of posts in the apparatus of the ministry are those specified in Appendix 1* and Appendix 2,* which are an integral part of the present decree."

Article XIII. Article 20 of Decree No 784/1969 on the organization and operation of the Ministry of Finance, which became Law No 69/1969, with the later amendments, is amended and will have the following content:

"Article 20. The Ministry of Finance has the following organizational structure:

a) The Directorate for the State Budget and the Centralized Financial Plan;

b) The Directorate for Finances and the Pursuit of Economic Efficiency in Industry, Construction and Transportation;

c) The Directorate for Finances and the Pursuit of Economic Efficiency in Agriculture, the Food Industry, Trade and the Local Economy;

* The appendices are communicated to the institutions involved.

d) The Directorate for Income of the State, Prices and Rates;

e) The Directorate for the Financing of Sociocultural Actions, the State Administration, and Personnel Rights;

f) The Directorate for Valuta and Financial Relations With Foreign Countries;

g) The Directorate for International Economic Cooperation;

h) The Special Directorate;

i) The Directorate for Bookkeeping Standardization, Methodology and Guidance;

j) The State Financial Inspectorate General;

k) The Directorate for Organization, Control, Wages, Personnel and Education;

l) The Directorate for the Secretariat and Administration.

"The organizational structure according to work sections and the maximum number of posts in the apparatus of the ministry are those specified in Appendix 1* and Appendix 2,* which are an integral part of the present decree.

"The Ministry of Finance has state territorial financial inspectorates of the counties and of the municipality of Bucharest."

Article XIV. Decree No 622/1969 on the organization and operation of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, which became Law No 41/1969, with the later amendments, is amended as follows:

1. Article 25 will have the following content:

"Article 25. The Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation has in its leadership one minister, one minister state secretary, two first deputy ministers and four deputy ministers, including, in the leadership of the Department of International Economic Cooperation, one minister state secretary and one first deputy minister.

"The first deputy ministers and the deputy minister are appointed by means of a decision of the Council of Ministers, and their duties are established by the leadership council of the ministry."

2. Article 29 will have the following content:

"Article 29. The Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation has the following organizational structure:

* The appendices are communicated to the institutions involved.

A. For the activity of foreign trade:

a) Export-Import Directorate I;

b) Export-Import Directorate II;

c) Export-Import Directorate III;

d) Export-Import Directorate IV;

e) Export-Import Directorate V;

f) The General Directorate for the Foreign Trade Plan:

The Directorate for the Export Plan;

The Directorate for the Import Plan;

The Directorate for Coordination and Synthesis;

g) The Directorate for Valuta and Prices;

h) The Directorate for Organization and Control;

i) The Directorate for Personnel and Education;

j) The Economic Directorate;

k) The Service for the Secretariat and Administration.

B. For the activity of international economic cooperation:

The Department of International Economic Cooperation, with the following structure:

a) The Directorate for the Plan, Advice and Financing;

b) The Directorate for Joint Societies, Complex Deliveries and Technical Assistance;

c) The Directorate for Agreements and Legal Affairs.

"The organizational structure according to work sections and the maximum number of posts in the apparatus of the ministry are those specified in Appendix 1* and Appendix 2,* which are an integral part of the present decree."

* The appendices are communicated to the institutions involved.

Article XV. Decree No 469/1971 on the organization and operation of the Ministry of Education and Instruction, which became Law No 17/1972, with the later amendments, is amended as follows:

1. Article 18 will have the following content:

"Article 18. The Ministry of Education and Instruction has in its leadership one minister, three deputy ministers and two state secretaries.

"The deputy ministers and the state secretaries are appointed by means of a decision of the Council of Ministers, and their duties are established by the leadership council of the ministry."

2. Article 28 will have the following content:

"Article 28. The Ministry of Education and Instruction has the following organizational structure:

a) The Directorate for Preschool, Primary and Gymnasial Education;

b) The Directorate for Secondary and Technical-Vocational Education;

c) The Directorate for Higher Education and Scientific Research;

d) The Directorate for Social Sciences and Educational and Sports Activities;

e) The Bureau for Education in Languages of Cohabiting Nationalities;

f) The Office for Foreign Relations and Foreign Students;

g) The Economic Directorate;

h) The Directorate for Personnel and Education;

i) The Directorate for Organization and Control;

j) The Directorate for the Secretariat and Administration.

"The Office for Foreign Relations and Foreign Students is comparable to a service.

"The organizational structure according to work sections and the maximum number of posts in the apparatus of the ministry are those specified in Appendix 1* and Appendix 2,* which are an integral part of the present decree."

Article XVI. Article 23 of Decree No 452/1969 on the organization and operation of the Ministry of Health, which became Law No 30/1969, with the later amendments, is amended and will have the following content:

---

* The appendices are communicated to the institutions involved.

"Article 23. The Ministry of Health has the following organizational structure:

a) The Directorate for Medical Assistance;

b) The Directorate for Pharmaceutics and Medical Apparatus;

c) The Directorate for the Plan and Finances;

d) The Directorate for Coordination, Control, Personnel and Education;

e) The Service for Investments, Construction, the CTE Secretariat and Mechanical Power;

f) The Service for the Secretariat and Administration.

"The organizational structure according to work sections and the maximum number of posts in the apparatus of the ministry are those specified in Appendix 1* and Appendix 2,* which are an integral part of the present decree."

Article XVII. Decree No 317/1972 on the organization and operation of the State Committee for Prices, which became Law No 58/1972, with the later amendments, is amended as follows:

1. Article 17 will have the following content:

"Article 17. The State Committee for Prices has the following organizational structure:

a) The Directorate for Synthesis, Resetting, Coordination and Methodological Control;

b) The Directorate for Organization, Personnel, Education, the Secretariat and Administration;

c) The State Inspectorate for Control of Prices;

d) The Service for Prices and Rates in the Metallurgical and Machine-Building Industries;

e) The Service for Prices and Rates in the Extractive, Chemical, Construction, and Construction-Materials Industries;

f) The Service for Prices and Rates in Agriculture, the Food Industry and Public Nutrition;

g) The Service for Prices of Nonfood Consumer Goods and for Rates for Services Performed for the Population.

---

* The appendices are communicated to the institutions involved.

"The organizational structure according to work sections and the maximum number of posts in the apparatus of the State Committee for Prices, and the maximum number of posts in the apparatus of the county state inspectorates for control of prices and the Bucharest Municipal State Inspectorate for Control of Prices, are those specified in Appendix 1* and Appendix 2,* which are an integral part of the present decree."

2. Article 20 will have the following content:

"Article 20. The State Inspectorate for Control of Prices is led by a director general."

3. Article 22 is repealed.

Article XVIII. Decree No 156/1975 on the organization and operation of the National Council of Waters, the water directorates and the water-management offices is amended as follows:

1. Article 16 will have the following content:

"Article 16. The National Council of Waters has the following organizational structure:

a) The Directorate for Plans for Arrangement and Use of Water;

b) The Directorate for Operation of Hydrotechnical Facilities and for Maintenance of Watercourses;

c) The Directorate for Investments;

d) The State Inspectorate for Waters;

e) The Directorate for the Plan, Finances and Supply;

f) The Service for the Secretariat and Administration.

"The activity of organization, control, payment for work, personnel and education is also performed within the State Inspectorate for Waters.

"The organizational structure according to work sections and the maximum number of posts in the apparatus of the National Council of Waters are those specified in Appendix 1* and Appendix 2,* which are an integral part of the present decree."

2. Article 19 will have the following content:

* The appendices are communicated to the institutions involved.

"Article 19. The duties and the method of operation of the units specified in Article 16 are established by the Leadership Council of the National Council of Waters, in accordance with the legal standards."

Article XIX. Article 29 of Decree No 77/1971 on the organization and operation of the State Inspectorate General for Quality Control of Products, which became Law No 35/1971, with the later amendments, is amended and will have the following content:

"Article 29. The State Inspectorate General for Quality Control of Products has the following organizational structure:

a) The Inspectorate for Quality Control of Products of Heavy Industry and the Chemical Industry;

b) The Inspectorate for Quality Control of Consumer Goods;

c) The State Inspectorate for Metrology;

d) The Service for the Plan, Finances, Organization, Control, Personnel and Education;

e) The Service for the Secretariat and Administration.

"The organizational structure according to work sections and the maximum number of posts in the apparatus of the State Inspectorate General for Quality Control of Products are those specified in Appendix 1* and Appendix 2,* which are an integral part of the present decree."

Article XX. Article 22 of Decree No 152/1970 on the organization and operation of the Central Directorate for Statistics, which became Law No 31/1970, with the later amendments, is amended and will have the following content:

"Article 22. The Central Directorate for Statistics has the following organizational structure:

a) The Directorate for Organization, Control, Methodology, Personnel and Education;

b) The Directorate for Synthesis and for Statistics on National Income;

c) The Directorate for Statistics on Industry;

d) The Directorate for Statistics on Agriculture;

e) The Directorate for Statistics on Investments, Territorial Development, Construction, Transportation and Communal Management;

---

* The appendices are communicated to the institutions involved.

f) The Directorate for Statistics on Commodity Circulation, Services and Family Budgets;

g) The Directorate for Statistics on Population, the Work Force and the Standard of Living;

h) The Special Office;

i) The Directorate for the Secretariat, Administration and Bookkeeping.

"The organizational structure according to work sections and the maximum number of posts in the apparatus of the Central Directorate for Statistics are those specified in Appendix 1* and Appendix 2,* which are an integral part of the present decree."

Article XXI. Paragraph 3 of Article 10 of Law No 15/1971 on the organization and operation of the Legislative Council is amended and will have the following content:

"The organizational structure according to work sections and the maximum number of posts in the Legislative Council are those specified in Appendix 1* and Appendix 2,* which are an integral part of the present law."

Article XXII. Article 17 of Decree No 648/1969 on the organization and operation of the Ministry of Justice, which became Law No 43/1969, with the later amendments, is amended and will have the following content:

"Article 17. The Ministry of Justice has the following organizational structure:

a) The Directorate for Civil Courts, Notary Offices, the Legal Profession, and Jurisconsults;

b) The Directorate for Studies, Legislation and Documentation;

c) The Directorate for Organization, Control, Personnel and Education;

d) The Directorate for the Economic Plan, the Secretariat and Administrationp

e) The Service for Military Courts.

"The organizational structure according to work sections and the maximum number of posts in the apparatus of the ministry are those specified in Appendix 1* and Appendix 2,* which are an integral part of the present decree."

Article XXIII. Article 1 of Decree No 146/1973 on the organizational structure of the Office of the Prosecutor General, which became Law No 63/1973, with the later amendments, is amended and will have the following content:

* The appendices are communicated to the institutions involved.

"Article 1. The Office of the Prosecutor General has the following organizational structure:

a) The Directorate for Penal Prosecution and Criminology, for Prevention and for Provision of Legality in Administrative Activity;

b) The Judicial Directorate for Penal Cases;

c) The Judicial Directorate for Civil Cases;

d) The Directorate for the Military Prosecutors' Offices;

e) The Directorate for Organization, Control, Personnel and Education;

f) The Directorate for the Secretariat, the Economic Plan and Administration.

"The duties and the method of operation of the sections specified in the present article are established by the Leadership Council of the Office of the Prosecutor General of the Romanian Socialist Republic, in accordance with the legal provisions.

"The organizational structure according to work sections and the maximum number of posts in the apparatus of the Office of the Prosecutor General are those specified in Appendix 1* and Appendix 2,* which are an integral part of the present decree."

Article XXIV. Article 33 of Law No 58/1968 on judicial organization, with the later amendments, is amended and will have the following content:

"Article 33. The Supreme Tribunal has the following organizational structure:

a) The Civil Section;

b) The Penal Section;

c) The Military Section;

d) The Service for the Secretariat, Administration, Economic Affairs, and Administration.

"The organizational structure according to work sections and the maximum number of posts in the apparatus of the Supreme Tribunal are those specified in Appendix 1* and Appendix 2,* which are an integral part of the present law.

"The duties and the method of operation of the sections specified in paragraph 1 are established by means of a regulation by the chairman of the Supreme Tribunal, in accordance with the legal standards."

* The appendices are communicated to the institutions involved.

Article XXV. Decree No 164/1973 on the organizational structure of the Central State Arbitration, which became Law No 70/1973, is amended as follows:

1. Article 1 will have the following content:

"Article 1. The Central State Arbitration has the following organizational structure:

a) The Section for Arbitration;

b) The Section for Rearbitration;

c) The Service for Organization, Control, Wages, Personnel, Education, the Economic Plan, the Secretariat and Administration.

"The duties and the method of operation of the sections specified in the present article are established by the leadership of the Central State Arbitration, in accordance with the legal provisions."

2. Article 3 will have the following content:

"Article 3. The organizational structure according work sections and the maximum number of posts in the apparatus of the Central State Arbitration are those specified in Appendix 1* and Appendix 2,* which are an integral part of the present decree."

Article XXVI. Law No 29/1967 on the development of the activity of physical education and sports, with the later amendments, is amended as follows:

1. Article 8 will have the following content:

"Article 8. The National Council for Physical Education and Sports has the following organizational structure:

a) The Section for High-Performance Sports and Olympic Training;

b) The Section for Mass Sports and Economic Affairs.

"The sections are set up in accordance with the standards specified in Article 5 of Decree No 103/1973 on the establishment of uniform standards for organizing the ministries and the other central state bodies, which became Law No 33/1973.

"The organizational structure according to work sections and the maximum number of posts in the apparatus of the National Council for Physical Education and Sports, the sports federations and the Romanian Olympic Committee are those specified in Appendix 1* and Appendix 2,* which are an integral part of the present law."

---

* The appendices are communicated to the institutions involved.

2. Article 8^1 will have the following content:

"Article 8^1. The maximum number of posts in the apparatus of the local councils for physical education and sports is specified in Appendix 2* to the law."

Article XXVII. Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 18 of Decree No 124/1970 on the organization and operation of the National Bank of the Romanian Socialist Republic, which became Law No 21/1970, with the later amendments, are amended and will have the following content:

"The National Bank of the Romanian Socialist Republic has the following organizational structure:

a) The Directorate for Coordination, Synthesis and the Crediting of Heavy Industry;

b) The Directorate for the Crediting of the Consumer Goods Industry and Commodity Circulation;

c) The Directorate for Monetary Circulation;

d) The Directorate for Organization, Pursuit of the Achievement of State Income, and Control of Banking Operations;

e) The Directorate for Valuta and Precious Metals;

f) The Directorate for General Bookkeeping;

g) The Directorate for the Treasury and the Pay Office;

h) The Directorate for the Secretariat and Administration;

i) The Service for Verifications, Personnel Records, Passports, Guidance, Control, Education and Personnel Improvement.

"The organizational structure according to work sections and the maximum number of posts in the central apparatus of the National Bank of the Romanian Socialist Republic are those specified in Appendix 1* and Appendix 2,* which are an integral part of the present decree."

Article XXVIII. Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 21 of Decree 55/1970 on the organization and operation of the Bank for Agriculture and the Food Industry, which became Law No 15/1970 and was republished in BULETINUL OFICIAL AL REPUBLICII SOCIALISTE ROMANIA, No 73, 10 June 1971, with the later amendments, are amended and will have the following content:

---

* The appendices are communicated to the institutions involved.

"The Bank for Agriculture and the Food Industry has the following organizational structure:

a) The Directorate for the Crediting and Financing of State Agriculture;

b) The Directorate for the Crediting and Financing of Cooperative Agriculture;

c) The Directorate for the Crediting and Financing of the Food Industry and the Units That Utilize Agricultural Products;

d) The Directorate for Coordination, Synthesis and Foreign Relations;

e) The Directorate for Organization, Control, Personnel and Education;

f) The Directorate for General Bookkeeping and Auditing;

g) The Service for the Secretariat, Protocol, Secret Documents, Notifications, Administration and Legal Affairs.

"The organizational structure according to work sections and the maximum number of posts in the central apparatus of the Bank for Agriculture and the Food Industry are those specified in Appendix 1* and Appendix 2,* which are an integral part of the present decree."

Article XXIX. Article 19 of Decree No 125/1970 on the organization and operation of the Investment Bank, which became Law No 22/1970, with the later amendments, is amended and will have the following content:

"Article 19. The Investment Bank has the following organizational structure:

a) The Directorate for the Financing and Crediting of Investments in the Metallurgical, Machine-Building, Chemical, Extractive and Electric-Power Industries;

b) The Directorate for the Financing and Crediting of Investments in Transportation, Forestry, the Construction-Materials Industry, Light Industry, the Local Economy, Sociocultural /Activities/ and the State Administration;

c) The Directorate for the Crediting of Building-Assembly Organizations and Research and Design Institutes, Wage Fund Control and Cash Payments;

d) The Directorate for Coordination, Synthesis, Foreign Relations and International Economic Cooperation;

e) The Directorate for Organization, Control, Personnel and Education;

* The appendices are communicated to the institutions involved.

f) The Directorate for General Bookkeeping and Auditing;

g) The Service for the Secretariat, Protocol, Secret Documents, Notifications and Legal Affairs.

"The organizational structure according to work sections and the maximum number of posts in the central apparatus of the Investment Bank are those specified in Appendix 1* and Appendix 2,* which are an integral part of the present decree.

"The maximum number of posts in the apparatus of the county branches, the branch in the municipality of Bucharest, and the subsidiaries of the Investment Bank is that specified in Appendix II."*

Article XXX. Article 17 of Law No 10/1973 on the Committee for Problems of the People's Councils, with the later amendments, is amended and will have the following content:

"Article 17. For fulfilling the tasks that devolve upon it, the Committee for Problems of the People's Councils has a permanent apparatus, with the following organizational structure:

a) The Directorate for Organization, Control and Local State Administration;

b) The Directorate for Communal Management, Housing Management and Local Industry;

c) The Directorate for Systematization, Design and Construction;

d) The Service for the Secretariat, Administration, and Legal and Economic Affairs.

"The organizational structure according to work sections and the maximum number of posts in the permanent apparatus of the Committee for Problems of the People's Councils are those specified in Appendix 1* and Appendix 2,* which are an integral part of the present law."

Article XXXI. Decree No 203/1973 on the organization of the Savings and Deposits Bank, the State Insurance Administration and the State Administration for the Football Pool and Lottery, which became Law No 79/1973, with the later amendments, is amended as follows:

1. Article 1, paragraph 2, will have the following content:

"The central apparatus has the following organizational structure:

a) The Directorate for Banking Operations;

* The appendices are communicated to the institutions involved.

b) The Directorate for General Bookkeeping;

c) The Directorate for Organization, Personnel and Education;

d) The Auditing Service;

e) The Service for the Secretariat, Protocol, Secret Documents, Notifications and Administration."

2. Article 2, paragraph 2, will have the following content:

"The central apparatus has the following organizational structure:

a) The Directorate for Property and Personal Insurance, the Settlement of Damages and the Pursuit of Efficiency of Insurance;

b) The Directorate for Operations With Foreign Countries--Foreign Insurance, Reinsurance and the Damage Commissariat;

c) The Directorate for the Plan, Organization, Control, Personnel, Education and Bookkeeping;

d) The Service for the Secretariat, Protocol, Secret Documents, Notifications, Administration and Legal Affairs."

3. Article 3, paragraph 2, will have the following content:

"The central apparatus has the following organizational structure:

a) The Directorate for Organization, Control, Planning, Personnel and Education;

b) The Financial and Bookkeeping Directorate;

c) The Service for Lottery Systems and Technical Operations and Issue Verifications;

d) The Service for the Secretariat, Protocol, Secret Documents, Notifications, Administration and Legal Affairs."

4. Article 4 will have the following content:

"Article 4. The organizational structure according to work sections and the maximum number of posts in the central apparatus of the Savings and Deposits Bank, the State Insurance Administration and the State Administration for the Football Pool and Lottery are those specified in Appendix 1, *Appendix 2* and Appendix 3* and, respectively, in Appendix 4,* Appendix 5* and Appendix 6,* which are an integral part of the present decree."

* The appendices are communicated to the institutions involved.

Article XXXII. Decree No 623/1973 on the organization of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Romanian Socialist Republic, which became Law No 141/1973, with the later amendments, is amended as follows:

Article 3^1 and Article 3^2, which will have the following content, are introduced after Article 3:

"Article 3^1. The organizational structure according to work sections and the maximum number of posts in the apparatus of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Romanian Socialist Republic are those specified in Appendix 1* and Appendix 2,* which are an integral part of the present decree."

"Article 3^2. The Chamber of Commerce and Industry is led by a presidium, a deliberative body, which decides on the general problems concerning the activity of the chamber.

"The presidium of the chamber is composed of a chairman, a vice chairman and the state secretary."

Article XXXIII. The laws specified in Article XXIV and Article XXVI and the decrees specified in articles I-XX, Article XXXI and Article XXXII will be republished, with a new numbering being given to the articles and appendices where this is necessary.

Article XXXIV. Decree No 381/1973 on the organizational structure of the permanent apparatus of the Committee for Problems of the People's Councils, which became Law No 110/1973, and Decision No 311/1963 of the Council of Ministers on some measures for eliminating the state of impurification of the waters in the Romanian Socialist Republic are repealed.

Nicolae Ceausescu,
Chairman
of the Romanian Socialist Republic

Bucharest, 7 December 1976.
No 396.

---

* The appendices are communicated to the institutions involved.

YUGOSLAVIA

DOBERSEK COMMENTARY ON SHEVARDNADZE USSR NATIONALITIES STATEMENTS

Ljubljana DELO in Slovenian 10 Dec 76 p 6

[Article by Tit Dobersek, Moscow correspondent of DELO]

[Text] Moscow, 9 December 1976--Nationality, too, plays the role of "cement" in the formation of a new historical community of the Soviet people. The principal theoreticians of the Marxist nationalist policy are Lenin, Stalin, and Brezhnev. These were the two salient points in the lengthy report on the implementation of the Leninist nationalities policy delivered by Edvard Shevardnadze, first secretary of the Communist Party of Georgia's Central Committee, at the All-Union Applied Science Conference in Tbilisi a month and a half ago, which has now been published by the Georgian party paper ZARYA VOSTOKA in a spread filling all of its four pages.

Shevardnadze delivered the principal report at the All-Union Conference which dealt with the implementation of the nationality policy and the current question of internationalistic education of the Soviet people in accordance with the resolutions of the 25th congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, attended by numerous scholars, party theoreticians, and propaganda workers from all over the USSR. It is noteworthy that his report is being published only now, a month and a half after the conference, and that by a republic paper rather than the national press.

The Enormous Contribution by Brezhnev

It can be conjectured that many statements made by Shevardnadze were meant for domestic consumption, with special emphasis on Georgia, where the appearance of nationalism had been branded on several occassions in the past. In addition it places Stalin among the faithful followers of Lenin and the area of the nationalities policy. Stalin, a native of Georgia, is still venerated in his native land by monuments and museums, and even kolkhozes are named after him.

However Stalin was mentioned in a connection evincing a desire for continuing and uninterrupted nationality policy of the CPSU harking back to the time of Lenin. "In accordance with the teachings of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, Stalin presented in his book 'Marxism and the Nationality Question' the well-known definition of nationality which had played an important role in both the

theoretical and the practical aspect of the CPSU and communist and workers' parties' struggle for a correct Marxist-Leninist doctrine on nationality and its relationships," were the exact words of Shevardnadze. He immediately added: "The secretary general of the CPSU, Leonid Brezhnev, has made an enormous contribution to the perfection of contemporary Soviet theory and practice of nationality education of the masses based on a solid scientific system."

In his endeavors to achieve continuity of the party's nationality policy, Shevardnadze glossed over the fact that the 20th Congress of the CPSU condemned Stalin's errors in dealing with the nationality question in the USSR. In Khrusches's time it was necessary as a practical matter to correct injustices of the Stalin era committed against the displaced Tatars of Crimea and the Germans from the Volga basin. Shevardnadze was, according to his own words, trying hard to show that "the successful solution of the nationality question had no parallel in history," and that "this experience was a unique treasure for the present as well as the future of special significance for the progressive multinational and developing countries."

Characteristic of the Soviet approach to the solution of the nationality question in its present phase is the creation of the Soviet nationality through the advancement and closer alliance of individual nationalities. It would be a mistake to inquire here, stressed Shevardnadze, what is more important: advancement or alliance--because proletarian internationalism, that is alliance, clearly takes precedence. Development of closer ties between nationalities is, according to Shevardnadze, "the cardinal trend of the world socialist system in the domain of international relations and a historical necessity."

Russians--the Leading Nationality

The cohesive force in the process of establishing closer alliances is the Russian people. "Accordingly, we must guard friendship and brotherhood with the great Russian people as the apple of our eye with proper appreciation of the important role played by the Russian people in the strengthening of friendship between the nationalities of the USSR, the socialist countries, and throughout progressive mankind as a leading nationality among its equals in the USSR."

It is thus evident that Shevardnadze also attributed a special role to the Russian people in the international domain. He amplified this by stating that "no other people in the world has done so much for the welfare and happiness of other nations, often at the cost of great sacrifice and hardship on its own part, as did the Russian people." Shevardnadze also mentioned that "one should not underestimate the influences within the ranks of the workers' and communist movement that could on occasion be exerted by the revisionist-opportunist currents advocating nationalist isolationism and aloofness and ignoring, in effect, the general class interests of workers." This undoubtedly represented criticism of the independent policies of West European communist parties.

"Mighty, Ingenious, Strong in Numbers..."

Apart from this, Shevardnadze's report is primarily a glorification of the great Russian people and its mission among the rest of the peoples of the USSR. He dwelt particularly on the bicentennial of Georgia's union with Russia, which will be celebrated with great pomp in 1983... At that time the two imperial dynasties were united and in 1976 they celebrated the 175th anniversary of Georgia's annexation to Russia. Shevardnadze demanded that references to the concept of "a lesser evil" represented by the union with Russia be deleted from the historical literature and that this union must be considered as a positive event. He also contradicted assertions that the union represented a subjugation of Georgia by czarist Russia, for "he who does not recognize in the czarist two-headed eagle the great Russian people--the true eagle of history--is either blind or an enemy of the friendship between our two peoples," he stressed.

Such flattering praise of the Russian people as was reaped upon it by Shevardnadze would be hard to find even among the Russians themselves: namely, that the Russian people has an "innate and refined sense of social justice," that it is "particularly attuned to the craving for national freedom and justice," that "in the formation of its character no small part was played by the fact that it controls vast, boundless territory and inexhaustible natural resources, that the Russian people have always been strong in numbers, mighty, ingenious, and magnanimous...."

It would be difficult to say that this was the keynote of the scientific conference organized subsequent to the CC CPSU decision because many reports have still not been published. Shevardnadze's report, however, certainly is an interesting illustration of the USSR nationality policy assessment or an attempt at theoretical interpretation of the nationality trends in the Soviet multinational society in which nationalist elements are, according to the Georgian first secretary, still strong and persistent.

12070
CSO: 2800

END