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29 November 1976

TRANSLATIONS ON EASTERN EUROPE  
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL, AND MILITARY AFFAIRS  
No. 1325

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CONTENTS

## PAGE

## BULGARIA

CIA Blamed for Organizing Activities Contrary to Spirit of Helsinki (Deyan Pavlov; NARODNA ARMIYA, 20 Oct 76).....	1
Third Congress of Bulgarian Writers' Union Opened (RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 20 Oct 76).....	5
Lilov Reads BCP Central Committee Greetings to Writers' Congress (RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 20 Oct 76).....	12

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA

List of Deputies to Federal Assembly (BRITISH EMBASSY PRESS REVIEW, 29 Oct 76).....	19
--	----

## HUNGARY

Briefs	
Norwegian Minister's Departure	30
Delegation Back From Italy	30
Delegation Back From Sofia	30
Delegation Back From Poland	30

## POLAND

Briefs	
Aid for Jailed Workers	32

## CONTENTS (Continued)

### ROMANIA

Shortcomings in Internal Party Affairs (Editorial; MUNCA DE PARTID, Sep 76).....	33
Orientation of Medical Research Discussed (Aurel Moga; ERA SOCIALISTA, Sep 76).....	38
War Veterans Attacked for Resting on Laurels (Ion Lancranjan; FLACARA, 14 Oct 76).....	47
Briefs	
Presidential Appointment	48
Official Appointment	48
New Deputy Chairmen	48

### YUGOSLAVIA

Series of Articles on Cultural History Denounced (KOMUNIST, 18 Oct 76).....	49
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BULGARIA

CIA BLAMED FOR ORGANIZING ACTIVITIES CONTRARY TO SPIRIT OF HELSINKI

Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 20 Oct 76 p 2

[Commentary by Senior Scientific Associate Deyan Pavlov, candidate of philosophical sciences: "Energizing the Forces of Militant Anticommunism"]

[Text] Detente, which has become the main trend in international life, raised even more sharply the problems of the struggle between the two opposite ideologies. Through a massed counterattack against socialism, peace, security and progress, anticommunism is trying to secure an ideological base for the machinations of the military-industrial complex of transnational corporations, militarists and neofascists, and fanning the vestiges of the cold war.

This found its synthetic manifestation in the recent appeal launched by E. Rostow, former Assistant Secretary of State of the United States and well known "Sovietologist," for "total ideological war against the ideas and ideals of communism." In this spirit, additional measures are being adopted for the reorganization of the specialized anticommunist institutions (institutes and centers), the renovation of their personnel, and the hasty fabrication of new anticommunist and anti-Soviet doctrines. Robert Straus Huppe, professional "Sovietologist," and co-author of one of the manifestos of aggressive anticommunism entitled "American Strategy in Frontline Positions," was appointed U.S. permanent NATO representative in February 1976. On the other hand, J. Carter, U.S. Democratic Party presidential candidate in the November 1976 elections, has included in his "brain trust" the famous "champion" of ideological subversion Zbigniew Brzezinski, director of the International Problems Research Institute at Columbia University in New York.

Regardless of what his occupation may be, Zb. Brzezinski is interested in one single thing -- how to "erode" the ideological-political and moral foundations of the socialist society by misusing the broadening

contacts among countries with different social systems. In the periodical FOREIGN AFFAIRS, he openly expressed the hope that "detente will contribute to the weakening of the internal unity of the communist system and to its rapid ideological erosion." Under the conditions of peaceful coexistence, according to Brzezinski's dreams, the socialist countries would turn into "something in the nature of a Western-type social democracy."

Brzezinski is among those people in the United States who actively and constantly defend the subversive radio stations from public criticism. In his article "The Deceptive Structure of the World," he describes the Free Europe and Liberty radio stations as "the most significant American levers" for a "social change in Eastern Europe and the USSR," i.e., for subversive activities against the socialist countries incompatible with international law and normal relations among sovereign countries. Brzezinski is hardly impartial with respect to the preparation of drastic anti-Soviet and anticommunist statements allowed in the middle of October by his chief U.S. presidential candidate Carter, who accused President Ford of abandoning the thesis of the so-called "enslaved Eastern Europe."

The reactionary forces are rallying even more closely on an international scale as well. The so-called "European Democratic Alliance" was set up, in September 1976, including representatives of the most reactionary rightwing and anticommunist forces of 11 countries -- the FRG, Austria, Denmark, Finland, Sweden, France, Britain, Luxemburg, Norway, Portugal and Switzerland. Their representatives had already met in Copenhagen and had agreed to set up the so-called "bourgeois international" as it was christened by the anticommunist press itself. Its main task will be the comprehensive energizing and intensification of ideological diversions against revolutionary forces in western and southern Europe and against detente and social progress. The "European Democratic Alliance" is a new link in the global system of anticommunism in which American imperialists play the main role. The Western press has gained information to the effect that the CIA is the true initiator also of the establishment of this latest organ for the coordination and guidance of subversive actions against European progressive forces and socialism.

Implementing its overall plan for the intensification of ideological subversion, that same month Washington launched steps for the further broadening of the activities of the subversive Free Europe and Liberty radio stations and for the building of new transmitters beamed against the socialist countries. As London's DAILY MAIL reported, the U.S. government asked Britain for permission to build on the territory of its ally a powerful radio station which would assume the functions of the transmitter located not far from Madrid, as it is believed that in the near future Spain will refuse "hospitality" to the American radio pirates. The same newspaper pointed out that the new Yankee request alarmed and caused objections in Britain, where CIA machinations are

encountering growing indignation. The British government is forced to take such feelings into consideration and, at its time of great difficulties, it is rejecting demands of investigating the CIA-organized radio monitoring of Western Europe taking place on British territory. According to the DAILY MAIL, this is being done by the American radio centers in (Menvid) Hill (Yorkshire), (Chiksendse) (Bedfordshire), and (Edzele) (Scotland).

Militant anticommunism is trying to launch a counteroffensive in its "theoretical" form as well, "Sovietology." Having experienced severe defeats under the conditions of the new ratio of class forces, detente, and the crisis of capitalism, anticommunism is currently launching a broad action for the elaboration of new "theoretical" weapons for the "total ideological war" proclaimed by E. Rostow. One of its indicators is the recently ended eighth national congress of American "Sovietologists" held in St. Louis (Missouri -- United States), from 6 to 9 October 1976. A special session was held at the congress chaired by A. Adams on "Some Contemporary Detente Perspectives." The reports by T. Hammond, E. Huwett, W. Nater, and other "Sovietologists" factually represent a true campaign against detente which is presented simply as a "communist trap." The only "proof" of real peacefulness on the part of the USSR could be in its rejection to support the revolutionary liberation movement and convert to the "values of an open society."

Such "arguments" are brought forth by all enemies of detente, peace and cooperation, trying in vain to destroy the Helsinki cause. At that same congress in St. Louis, for the first time, two separate sessions were held on problems of the Soviet armed forces and defense of the Warsaw Pact countries. One of the sessions was on the topic of "Changes in Communist Military Institutions." Reporters (D. Herspring, P. Goodwin, R. Allison, and F. Peterson) paid particular attention to the "role of the party-political apparatus" in the Warsaw Pact armies. The second session was on the topic of "The Soviet Defense Sector." D. Mitchell, A. Alexander, (K. Stillman), and other military "Sovietologists" considered the problems of leadership in the Soviet defense sector, the condition of air and naval forces, and others.

Obviously, militant anticommunism is directly serving the military-industrial complex and the militarists who achieved, this year, the highest military budget in U.S. history, developing the concept of justifying such activities hostile to the interests of mankind and fanning an enraged anti-Soviet campaign.

Emphasizing this, L.I. Brezhnev said the following at the 25th CPSU Congress: "The main motif of the supporters of the arms race is the claim of the so-called Soviet menace. This motif has been used both when trying to pass a higher military budget, curtailing outlays



for social requirements, and in the development of new types of deadly weapons, as well as in the course of attempts to justify NATO's military activeness."

At another congress held by American "Sovietologists" in Atlanta, Cyril Black, "specialist" in anti-Bulgarian subversion and employee of the CIA, launched accusations against the Bulgarian People's Republic which, allegedly together with the USSR and the other socialist countries, was responsible for the cold war. As was proved at the big court trial held in Sofia in 1963 of CIA agent Asen Georgiev, Cyril Black was the representative of American intelligence directly in charge, for a while, of that disgusting traitor of our people in his espionage activities!

These and a number of other facts prove the ever closer interaction between "Sovietological" pseudoscientific institutes and propaganda centers, on the one hand, and intelligence-subversive imperialist organizations, on the other. They are yet another proof of the total incompatibility between the subversive activities of militant anticommunism and international law and the text and spirit of the concluding act signed in Helsinki by all European countries and the governments of the United States and Canada. For this reason the position adopted by the communist and worker parties of Europe at the Berlin conference according to which the attention of all popular forces should be directed to the harm caused by militant anticommunism to the movement for progress and peace is particularly topical.

In his speech at that same conference, our first party and state leader Comrade Todor Zhivkov stated with full justification the following: "That is why, in our view, the primary common task is to display constant revolutionary vigilance toward the plans of world imperialism and wage systematic and tireless struggle for the isolation and control of reactionary forces which are opposing the peaceful offensive of democracy and socialism."

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## BULGARIA

### THIRD CONGRESS OF BULGARIAN WRITERS' UNION OPENED

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Oct 76 pp 1,3

[BTA Report: "Pathos of the Battle for Socialism -- Pathos of Contemporary Bulgarian Literature"]

[Text] The Third Congress of the Bulgarian Writers' Union was opened yesterday. The congress convenes at an exceptionally important time, following the 11th BCP Congress and the July BCP Central Committee plenum. The party forums faced the contemporary creative workers with the task of strengthening and intensifying their links with the life of the working people, upgrading their artistic skills and creating works which would recreate our time on a broad scale and vividly, and promoting with party-minded zeal the socialist way of life.

At their congress, united and rallied around the April policy of the BCP, the Bulgarian writers will draw a comprehensive balance of the condition of our socialist literature and their own creative activities. They will discuss the basic tasks facing them for the rich and inspiring recreation of our contemporary epoch in the building of a developed socialist society in our country.

Yesterday morning the congress opened in the hall of the National Assembly.

The delegates welcomed with tempestuous lengthy applause Comrades Todor Zhiykov, Stanko Todorov, Aleksandur Lilov, Boris Velchev, Ivan Mikhaylov, Pencho Kubadinski, Tano Tsolov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Krustyu Trichkov, Peko, Takov, Petur Mladenov, Stoyan Karadzhov, and Ivan Prumov.

Seated at the presidium were Georgi Dzhagarov, State Council deputy chairman, Academician Angel Balevski, State Council member and Bulgarian

Academy of Sciences chairman, Lyudmilla Zhivkova, chairman, Committee for Art and Culture, Pavel Matev, head, Art and Culture Department, BCP Central Committee, Boycho Shteryanov, Komsomol Central Committee first secretary, other representatives of sociopolitical organizations, and members of the Administrative Council of the Bulgarian Writers' Union.

Guests of the congress included representatives of writers' unions of the USSR, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Romania, and the GDR.

The congress was opened by People's Cultural Worker Kamen Zidarov, Hero of Socialist Labor.

I am happy, said he, to have the high honor of opening the Third Congress of the Bulgarian Writers' Union. It is a beautiful symbol that this highest writers' forum is meeting in the hall of the National Assembly where the laws of our people's republic are hammered out. This fact in itself is noteworthy. It confirms yet once again the tremendous communist trust which the party's Central Committee and the government have voted us -- the creators of contemporary Bulgarian socialist literature. For this reason, let my first words be those of the profound joy, gratitude, and thanks to the Central Committee of the Heroic Bulgarian Communist Party, and, personally, the first party and state leader and great friend of Bulgarian writers, Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

Our third congress, Kamen Zidarov went on to say, will be held in a year of major sociopolitical events: the 20th anniversary of the historical April plenum, which opened infinite horizons to the Bulgarian people and Bulgarian literature and culture, and the historical 11th party congress and its remarkable July plenum. Illuminated by the light of these important events in the life of the party and the people, united and rallied around the Leninist party April line, inflexibly loyal to the fraternal friendship with the great Soviet Union, and imbued with a profound meaning of patriotism and socialist internationalism and the struggle for peace, we, the Bulgarian writers of all generations, appear at our third congress with our heads high, with noble thoughts and deserved pride.

We, the writers of socialist Bulgaria, Kamen Zidarov emphasized, are aware of our great and responsible mission of creating high idea-minded and artistic works on our contemporary -- the builder of the developed socialist society.

Inaugurating the third congress of the Bulgarian Writers' Union, Kamen Zidarov expressed the faith and belief of the writers that it would become a major event in Bulgarian literature and life and in our entire social and spiritual life.

Those present honored the memory of deceased Union members in the period between the second and third congress with one minute of silence.

After that, the congress adopted the following agenda:

1. "On a broad scale, representation of our reality," report by Academician Panteley Zarev, chairman, Bulgarian Writers' Union.
2. Report by the control commission, presented by Slavcho Vasev, commission chairman.
3. Election of administrative council and control commission.

The guiding authorities of the congress were elected.

Aleksandur Lilov, BCP Central Committee secretary and Politburo member, presented the greetings of the BCP Central Committee to the third Bulgarian Writers' Union congress (printed separately).

The BCP Central Committee greetings were heard with profound attention and followed by tempestuous and lengthy applause.

The floor was given to Academician Panteley Zarev, chairman, Bulgarian Writers' Union, who submitted the report "Toward a Broad Representation of our Contemporaneity" (a summary of the report is published separately).

During the lunch intermission, the delegates laid a wreath at the mausoleum of Georgi Dimitrov, the leader and teacher of the Bulgarian people and noted leader of the international communist and worker movements.

Wreaths were also laid on the grave of the patriarch of Bulgarian literature Ivan Vazov and at the monument to the Soviet Army - liberator.

The afternoon session began with a control commission report presented by its chairman Slavcho Vasev.

Today the Bulgarian Writers' Union has 327 members. Some 51 new members were accepted in the period between the second and third congresses; 160 writers are BCP members; 14 have been awarded the title Hero of Socialist Labor; 22 are people's cultural workers; and 35 are deserving cultural workers.

Debates followed the two reports and the reports distributed in advance on the activities of the Bulgarian Writers' Union and of the creative fund.

The main theme of our congress, included in the management's report, emphasized Kamen Kalchev in his statement, is that of recreating our contemporary socialist reality in vivid, major, and exciting works of art. Our union has always subordinated its creative and organizational activities to this main and basic objective.

The speaker discussed the work of the commission on the contemporary topic. In the course of 4 years, contracts were signed with over 25 okrug.

Stressing the significance of the July BCP Central Committee plenum to the further work of the writers, Kamen Kalchev emphasized the need to intensify the ties with the lives of the working people and to upgrade artistic skills.

Emphasizing that in the past 20 years Bulgarian literature has been in a continuing state of upsurge, thus confirming the victory of the April line in this area of our life as well, Pavel Vezhinov discussed the problems of the contemporary scientific and technical revolution and its reflection on human spirituality.

He stressed that the atmosphere of high literary exactingness must be strengthened within the Bulgarian Writers' Union. This requirement is dictated by the constantly growing qualified views and tastes of the Bulgarian readers.

Stressing the significance of the July plenum to the development of Bulgarian literature, Andrey Gulyashki emphasized the need for a more active intervention of literature in molding the communist awareness of the individual.

Today the literature of socialist realism, the speaker stressed further, continually ripening, wisened by the experience and achievements of progress, will not only study but will resolve the specific problems of man in society.

The floor was then given to Angel Todorov, chairman of the Bulgarian Translators' Union. He pointed out that internationalism and solidarity with other peoples and their struggles, cultural problems and accomplishments, are characteristic features of our literature from Rotev's time to the present.

Discussing the activities of the Translators' Union, he stressed that translators, writers and professionals, are engaged in work consistent with that of the Bulgarian Writers' Union.

In his statement, Nikolay Khaytov directed the attention to the problem of the impoverishment and withering of the language in Bulgarian literary publications. He emphasized the danger of the constant increase in use of foreign words. He emphasized that poor language, parasitical foreign words and unnecessary terms in the writings of writers, scientists and journalists represent, in most cases, impoverished images, simplified thoughts, and isolation from life.

He stressed that the appeal of the July BCP Central Committee plenum for effectiveness and quality, applied to writers' work, means that the union's funds should be spent to encourage the talented writers who will determine both the quality and effectiveness of artistic literature, and, in general, the spiritual sphere.

Greetings to the congress on behalf of the Bulgarian scientists were presented by Academician Angel Balevski, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences chairman.

He stressed in his greetings that the decisions of the BCP Central Committee July plenum make it incumbent upon the workers in the scientific and cultural fronts to increase the exactingness toward themselves, for responsibilities and moral obligations of the scientists and writers to society are increasing constantly. They account for the greatest share in discovery, critical acceptance and reflection of the new features and characteristics of life.

Warmly welcomed, Vitaliy Ozerov, secretary of the management of the Union of Soviet Writers, and editor-in-chief of the periodical VOPROSY LITERATURY, presented greetings to the congress. On behalf of the nearly 9000 union members, of Konstantin Fedin, its chairman, and Georgiy Markov, its first secretary, he presented warm fraternal greetings and wishes for successful work. He emphasized that the Soviet writers are well familiar with, highly value, and infinitely love Bulgarian literature, which occupies a leading position in world literature. We are linked, V. Ozerov said, by eternal love, mutual respect, brotherly trust, common struggle, joint happiness and trials, and a selected common path.

He stressed that the Bulgarian and Soviet writers could be proud of the high rating given their work at the 25th CPSU Congress and the 11th BCP Congress. We, he said, may be proud of the total harmony achieved within our fraternal countries between party and art, between work and pen.

V. Ozerov paid particular attention to the great concern devoted to the creative growth and upbringing of the young Soviet writers. He discussed the exceptionally warm and fruitful creative relations

between the Bulgarian Writers' Union and the Soviet Writers' Union. Dora Gabe spoke of the need for a strong link between the writer and life and the people, and for the even more extensive penetration of contemporary topics in the work of Bulgarian writers. We should consider literature, said she, something infinite rather than as individual stages, for our times as well have raised peaks in all fields of art.

In his statement Bozhidar Bozhilov discussed some problems of dissemination of Bulgarian literature abroad and its relations with other literatures. In this connection he spoke of the tasks of the Bulgarian Writers' Union and of all interested institutions.

Toncho Zhechev discussed contemporary literary yardsticks of the slogan for quality and high ideological and high artistic qualities of contemporary literature. He emphasized that the variegated vital picture of contemporary Bulgarian literature and the surmounting of rigidity and norms are rather precious and important gains.

He also discussed some problems of criticism whose lack of solution is emphasized against a background of its substantial gains.

In his statement Vasil Popov emphasized the exceptional concern of the party and the state for the writers and for the development of literature.

Eystati Burnaski discussed some problems of the military-patriotic topic in our literature.

He discussed in greater detail the work of the writers' group of the Ministry of National Defense.

Greetings on behalf of the Polish Writers' Union were presented by its deputy chairman (Khalina Auderska).

Emphasizing the fact that Bulgarian literature is well known and highly valued in Poland, she stressed that translations of Bulgarian books are second among the publications translated from foreign languages, immediately following translations from Russian.

Greetings on behalf of the Hungarian Writers' Union were presented by its chief secretary Gabor (Garay). He pointed out that close cooperation between the writers' unions of the two countries is of great importance to strengthening the friendship between the Bulgarian and Hungarian peoples. Today the classics of both literatures are well familiar not only to specialists but to the broad popular masses as well thanks to successful translations.

He emphasized that the International Botev Prize, recently awarded to the noted poet Laszlo Naag, by Comrade Todor Zhivkov personally, is a high honor to Hungarian literature.

Greetings on behalf of Czech and Slovak writers were presented by (Borzhenia Roterova), member of the Administrative Council of the Czechoslovak Committee of Writers' Unions.

She wished the Bulgarian creative workers many successes in their difficult and noble work.

Dimitru Radu Popescu, member of the Bureau of the Romanian Writers' Union, presented greetings on behalf of the writers of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

The debates in which noted representatives of Bulgarian literature are participating, said he, are of unquestionable, great interest to the Romanian writers who have always followed with great attention Bulgarian literary developments and successes.

Erika (Byutner), secretary of the GDR Writers' Union, presented warm wishes to the congress.

Emphasizing the fruitful links between the GDR and Bulgarian writers' unions, she spoke of the common problems being resolved today by the writers of both countries.

This concluded the first day of the third congress of the Bulgarian Writers' Union.

The congress will continue tomorrow.

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BULGARIA

LILOV READS BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETINGS TO WRITERS' CONGRESS

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Oct 76 pp 1,3

[Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Greetings to the Third Bulgarian Writers' Union Congress]

[Text] Dear Comrades:

The Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee greets most warmly, for your third congress, the delegates and guests of the congress and all creative Bulgarian writers, presenting its warm communist greetings.

The third congress of the Bulgarian Writers' Union is a major event not only in the literary and cultural but the overall social and spiritual life of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

It is a congress of representatives and creative workers in progressive Bulgarian literature which has given the people immortal works and characters who fanned in the course of the centuries the people's thirst for truth and freedom, arousing them, marching shoulder to shoulder with them on the difficult paths of our social and spiritual progress.

It is a congress of the Bulgarian writers, the most talented among whom adopted from an early age the ideas of socialism and selflessly struggled under the party's banner against capitalism and fascism; of the writers whose overwhelming majority welcomed with sincere happiness the victory of the socialist revolution and are struggling with deep inner conviction for the implementation of its ideals.

It is a congress of the Bulgarian writers' union, the leading creative organization in our country, one of the leading detachments of our artistic and creative intelligentsia, rallying within its ranks the most talented masters of contemporary Bulgarian artistic prose,

dedicating with inspiration their forces to the building of the spiritual culture of mature socialism in the Bulgarian People's Republic.

The Bulgarian Communist Party has always highly valued the contribution and noble mission of literature. We are happy that the contemporary Bulgarian writer is profoundly linked with the people and their struggles and aspirations, that he is infinitely loyal to Marxism-Leninism and the communist ideals in his ideological-political and esthetic beliefs, and that he is in the leading ranks and follows the main directions in the building of a developed socialist society in our country.

The third congress of the Bulgarian Writers' Union is taking place in a remarkable period. Some 20 years have passed since the historical April BCP Central Committee plenum which is of intransigent significance to our all-round development and to the blossoming of our contemporary literature and art. The party's Leninist April line in the field of culture is a line of high principle-mindedness and scientificity in its leadership, of real trust in and respect for its creative workers, and of the systematic creation of the necessary conditions for the enhancement of its ideological and professional standards and for the constant growth of its role in the life of the people. The 11th BCP Congress was held this year. In his remarkable report, Comrade Todor Zhivkov provided a profound Marxist-Leninist analysis of the path covered and of the forthcoming tasks in the building of a mature socialist society. Currently tremendous work is being done. Inspired and constructive work is bubbling for the implementation of the congress decisions and of its strategic slogan of "effectiveness and quality and quality and effectiveness." The BCP Central Committee July plenum, a turning point in its essence and significance, has profoundly excited and mobilized the entire party and all working people in our society with its high criteria and firm application of the Leninist principles of work and management in all realms of life. We are deeply convinced that the requirements of the 11th congress and the July plenum will become the guiding principle in the work of our third congress as well.

The BCP Central Committee notes with satisfaction that following the second Bulgarian Writers' Union congress, Bulgarian literature gained new and considerable successes. The activities of the Bulgarian Writers' Union as well rose to a new and higher level.

The main thing in these successes is that our contemporary literature has developed organically linked with struggles and the life of the people. It has participated actively and purposefully in building the mature socialist society. It has penetrated in a talented and ever deeper fashion into the social nature and spiritual strata of the new life and the new man, successfully implementing its mission as the irreplaceable school for the communist education of the working

people. Our literature is marching forward confidently and fruitfully. We have all the necessary reasons to note that it has already factually become an inseparable part and a primary factor of the nationwide struggle for socialism and communism. This is a remarkable achievement and there is no doubt whatever that it is as yet to yield its beneficial results.

The main aspect in the development of the Bulgarian Writers' Union is that it is monolithically rallied around the Leninist April course of the BCP and the party's Central Committee headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, that it is implementing a correct ideological-political and creative line, and that it is rallying the efforts of all generations and creative workers, of everyone honest and talented, for the sake of the great tasks facing contemporary socialist literature. The fresh creative atmosphere -- an atmosphere of principle-mindedness and comradeship, respect and exactingness, and strengthening unity and collectivism -- is a valuable gain of the union. This is the true path and the Bulgarian Writers' Union must march ever more confidently and broadly along it in its future activities.

In recent years, as a result of the active efforts of the Bulgarian Writers' Union, the ties between writers and working people and collectives throughout the country have broadened and strengthened even further. Major steps were taken to implement the party slogan of "More among the people and closer to life." The ever closer unification between literature and work, and the increased interest of the people in literary values, the ever growing popularity of good books, the multiple joint actions launched by the Bulgarian Writers' Union and the public in the various okrugs, the poetry celebrations, and others confirm the ever close involvement of the people with literature. This is also one of the safe guarantees for upgrading the research and discovery pathos of literature, one of the eternally living springs of its strength, variety and wealth.

The literary process is complex. Great creative accomplishments do not appear easily and rapidly. The most important achievement of the Writers' Union is the decisive orientation of literature toward artistic mastery of the contemporary topic. In recent years, works of literature were created reflecting our contemporaneity truthfully and with great professional skill. The best among them will unquestionably become part of the golden stock of our cultural treasury. However, we are witnessing not only individual successful works. It is even more pleasing that major positive trends were manifested which in their totality form a new and higher stage in the ideological and artistic maturity of our socialist literature.

The party notes with satisfaction the thematic and genre scope, the variety of styles and original talent, and fruitful innovational searches based on the method of socialist realism, characteristic of our contemporary socialist literature. The creative experience of the Bulgarian writers confirms power and discloses new aspects of the method of socialist realism, its exceptionally rich dialectical nature, and tremendous possibilities and scope it offers for the manifestation and development of talent.

Progress has been made in literary criticism as well. We cannot fail to note and support the increased activeness on the critical front. With greater consistency and competence, literary criticism is defending the class-party criteria in literature, and analyzing the new artistic phenomena and facts. Successful books are being published interpreting the overall work of individual writers. Basic problems of literary history and contemporary literature are being studied. The names of new young critics have become known.

The writers' union is making a substantial contribution to the reorganization of the management of culture based on the socio-state principles. Creative interaction among literature, the theater, motion pictures, television, and the radio has improved. Solid and effective ties have been established and are being continually intensified between the Bulgarian Writers' Union and the Committee for Art and Culture. Proper relations, full understanding and ever growing interaction exist between the committee and the Union.

The international prestige of the union has been enhanced. The links between our literature and the fraternal socialist and progressive literatures throughout the world, and above all, the literature of the great Soviet Union -- the beacon and vanguard of the world's artistic process -- are strengthening and broadening. The duty to learn from the experience and example of Soviet literature and art, and to work loyally and tirelessly for the strengthening of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and for the spiritual rapprochement between our fraternal countries and peoples will always remain sacred to the Bulgarian writers. Contemporary Bulgarian literature is an inseparable part of the common historical cause and of the offensive of the literature of the socialist system and the progressive and revolutionary literature throughout the world.

Comrades:

Considerable successes have been achieved. They are the fruit of the talent and efforts of all generations of writers and of the activities and efforts of the entire union and its leadership. The party is

sincerely happy with your successes and accomplishments. They are a valuable national gain.

However, life faces the contemporary Bulgarian writers with new and even greater tasks and responsibilities. The party expects of your congress a profound, realistic and exacting balance of the path covered. The accomplishments should be considered a positive and promising process which must as yet be developed and intensified, leading to the solution of the basic strategic problem: creation of the great socialist literary classics of our time.

However pleasing the achieved successes may be, they should not prevent us from seeing that significant and artistically rich works recreating the main processes and problems of socialist society, the rich and complex character of our contemporary, and the renovated spiritual aspect of the working class, the farm workers, and the people's intelligentsia, remain few.

As was pointed out at the 11th party congress, the turning point which has developed in directing the creative workers toward contemporaneity has still not brought about a turn in the mastering of the contemporary topic in its entire historical scope, depth and significance. Today there is no higher objective and imperative facing the Bulgarian writers than the creation of major works of art which, as was emphasized in the report submitted to the 11th party congress, will "assert the socialist way of life -- the synonym of the entire superiority of the socialist system over capitalism."

Our people expect of the Bulgarian writers rich artistic characters depicting the new people, the creators of mature socialism, synthesizing the best features of the socialist personality, its moral foundations and advantages, virtues and contradictions, and aspirations and difficulties. The main problems and characters of our time must become the main problems and characters of literature.

The artistic solution of these problems calls for the further strengthening of the links between writers and life and their closer and more constant contacts with the people's masses. Unquestionably, the broader the practical outlook and experience of the writer becomes, the deeper and more accurate his observations, and the clearer his Marxist-Leninist outlook, and the stronger his love for and involvement with the people's cause, the more mature and more beautiful will be the fruits of his talent and his creative effort.

At the contemporary stage, the requirements of continually upgrading artistic skills and waging an irreconcilable struggle against grayness and amateurishness in literature become particularly emphatic. The

party's appeal for quality and effectiveness fully applied to writing as well. This appeal must become a powerful incentive in upgrading ideological and esthetic criteria, improving professional skills, and engaging in bold and fruitful ideological-artistic searches.

Today literary theory and criticism face exceptionally important tasks. Regardless of their energizing, they continue to lag behind the development of social requirements and of the contemporary literary process. They have still not assumed their proper position in guiding the creative process. Literary criticism must surmount its basic weaknesses firmly and totally -- reduced exactingness, unjustified boastfulness, manifestations of subjectivism, and deviation from class-party criteria in the assessment of literary phenomena. Our present study of literature and criticism demands a more profound and complex theoretical interpretation of the living artistic process, a clarification of its central problems, and a further elaboration of the principles of socialist realism in the light of acquired creative experience. The Bulgarian Writers' Union must create an overall system for the ideological and creative growth of the young literary reinforcement in literature.

The Bulgarian Writers' Union must broaden further its work and possibilities in the implementation of the nationwide program of the Committee for Art and Culture for the esthetic education of the working people and the youth.

The role of literature is growing ever further in the struggle with reactionary bourgeois ideology, and the decadent art and culture of imperialism. There is no doubt that our socialist literature will continue to be in the leading positions of this irreconcilable class struggle, preserving pure and unspoiled the great truth of Marxism-Leninism.

Relying on the acquired positive experience, the leadership of the Bulgarian Writers' Union must undertake measures aimed at the further intensification and enrichment of the organizational-creative activities of the Union and for the strengthening and energizing of all its units, and particularly, of the general meetings of the union, and the further advancement of the guidance of the creative process. The union bears great responsibility for the ideological and professional training of the writers and for the prompt discovery, molding and development of young talents on whose shoulders our literary future will rest.

The BCP Central Committee trusts deeply and inviolably the talent and forces and the tremendous creative possibilities of the Bulgarian poets, prose writers, playwrights, satirists, writers of children's literature, and Bulgarian literary criticism and theory. We wish you, dear comrades, fruitful work and new artistic accomplishments in your splendid and noble cause. We are convinced that in these great times, times of labor

and creation, the Bulgarian writers will bear just as high the banner of communist party-mindedness and nationality, socialist humanism, peace, and progress, expanding even further their talent and desire to create exciting works embodying the labor heroism of the people and the noble communist ideals, retaining in unfading characters the features of our great epoch.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

LIST OF DEPUTIES TO FEDERAL ASSEMBLY

Prague BRITISH EMBASSY PRESS REVIEW in English No 213, 29 Oct 76 Supplement

[Article: "Deputies of the Federal Assembly"--originally published in Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 October 1976 p 3]

[Text] House of the People

Prague-city

1. Zdenek Zuska, 45, Mayor of Prague
2. Jaroslav Linhart, 53, political worker
3. Rostislav Petera, 67, Minister in the Czech Government
4. Lubomir Strougal, 52, Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia
5. Vlasta Kohoutova, 49, nurse
6. Jaroslav Kozesnik, 69, President of the Cz. Academy of Sciences
7. Josef Kryll, 41, locksmith
8. Gusta Fucikova, 73, pensioner, Honorary Chairwoman of the Cz. Union of Women
9. Josef Malejovsky, 62, Professor at the College of Industrial Design
10. Jaromir Obzina, 47, Czechoslovak Minister of the Interior
11. Antonin Kapek, 54, Leading Secretary of the Prague Party Committee
12. Zdenek Ceska, 47, Rector of Charles University
13. Frantisek Kubes, 51, iron-founder
14. Rudolf Rohlicek, 47, Czechoslovak Deputy Prime Minister
15. Frantisek Sodoma, 56, head of a welding shop
16. Karel Lobl, 51, Czech Minister of Construction and Technology

Central Bohemian Region

17. Vaclav Pesek, 52, worker
18. Alois Hula, 57, enterprise director
19. Milos Jakes, 54, Chairman of the Party Central Control and Auditing Commission
20. Stanislav Weinlich, 46, member of the Czechoslovak Army
21. Jaroslava Vackova, 29, zootechnician
22. Hana Tenglerova, 29, locksmith



23. Bohuslav Kucera, 53, Vice-President of the Federal Assembly, Chairman of the Socialist Party
24. Jaroslav Srb, 55, Vice-President of the Federal Assembly
25. Marie Tvrznikova, 53, worker
26. Ladislav Stejskal, 46, electrical fitter
27. Vlastimil David, 51, senior pilot
28. Richard Tichy, 43, chemistry technician
29. Vaclav Horacek, 51, Chief of the Main Political Administration of the Czechoslovak Army
30. Vaclava Kuzelova, 37, agronomist
31. Bohuslav Lastovicka, 71, pensioner

#### South Bohemian Region

32. Jaroslav Hejna, 53, Leading Secretary of the Regional Party Committee
33. Bozena Fialova, 43, worker
34. Jaroslav Kalkus, 56, director of a state stock farm
35. Stanislav Koranda, 51, smith
36. Ruzena Petru, 46, worker
37. Ladislav Svehla, 42, Chairman of an agricultural cooperative
38. Vera Vacikova, 25, technical clerk
39. Jan Baryl, 51, Secretary of the Party Central Committee
40. Frantisek Ondrich, 47, Minister-Chairman of the Czechoslovak People's Control Committee

#### West Bohemian Region

41. Josef Fail, 48, locksmith
42. Karel Hoffmann, 52, Chairman of the Central Trade Union Council
43. Marie Hanova, 26, worker
44. Alena Mokosinova, 28, zootechnician
45. Rudolf Chlad, 54, head of dept., "Pozemni stavby"
46. Julius Hasana, 48, Chief of the Political Administration of the West Army Area
47. Vaclav David, 66, Vice-President of the Federal Assembly, Chairman of the House of the People
48. Stanislav Janda, 48, Chairman of an agricultural cooperative
49. Josef Koza, 30, Chairman of a Local National Committee
50. Jirina Hajkova, 49, worker
51. Heribert Panster, 50, editor-in-chief
52. Frantisek Exner, 45, Deputy Chairman of the House of the People

#### North Bohemian Region

53. Josef Grolmus, 58, locksmith
54. Jaroslav Hajn, 57, Leading Secretary of the Regional Party Committee
55. Stefanie Horcickova, 52, dairymaid
56. Petr Votruba, 28, repairman in an agricultural cooperative
57. Vilema Micanova, 42, worker

58. Cestmir Lovetinsky, 52, Head of a Department of the Party Central Committee
59. Drahomira Cabalkova, 40, pensioner
60. Miroslav Kozak, 24, electrical fitter
61. Frantisek Pilnay, 57, head of a propaganda department
62. Josef Dolezal, 46, enterprise director
63. Antonin Brabec, 48, Deputy Minister of National Defence
64. Frantisek Protiva, 54, head of a supply department
65. Vaclav Hula, 51, Czechoslovak Deputy Prime Minister and Chairman of the State Planning Commission
66. Oldrich Svestka, 54, Editor-in-Chief of RUDE PRAVO
67. Katerina Zdvorakova, 45, stock-keeper

#### East Bohemian Region

68. Frantisek Tesar, 53, Leading Secretary of the Regional Party Committee
69. Jozef Remek, 49, Deputy Minister of National Defence
70. Josef Prchal, 51, Chairman of a consumer cooperative
71. Drahomira Leflerova, 49, member of an agricultural cooperative
72. Josef Jagerman, 63, pensioner
73. Vera Seidlova, 52, director of a secondary school
74. Dobromila Vavrova, 44, weaver
75. Vaclav Rabas, 43, director of an art school
76. Veroslav Vondrous, 51, planning officer
77. Karel Kubrt, 49, locksmith
78. Hana Kralickova, 42, weaver
79. Vaclav Lnenicka, 49, Chairman of an agricultural cooperative
80. Zdenek Machacek, 56, pharmacist
81. Vladimir Simek, 40, director of a poultry farm
82. Jaroslav Venhauer, 34, locksmith
83. Jan Zelenka, 53, Central Director of Czechoslovak Television
84. Marie Semberova, 29, worker

#### South Moravian Region

85. Zdenka Svihalkova, 50, accountant
86. Milos Axman, 50, Rector of the Academy of Arts
87. Jan Machon, 55, Editor-in-Chief of SVOBODNE SLOVO
88. Karel Neubert, 61, Leading Secretary of the Regional Party Committee
89. Josef Korcak, 55, Czechoslovak Deputy Prime Minister and Czech Prime Minister
90. Jiri Krejsa, 35, member of an agricultural cooperative
91. Frantisek Kugler, 47, Chairman of an agricultural cooperative
92. Miroslav Urban, 50, Director of a veterinary clinic
93. Dana Kancirova, 35, Chairwoman of an agricultural cooperative
94. Anna Rozsypalova, 42, director of a basic school
95. Jana Gahurova, 34, worker
96. Vlasta Malikova, 43, worker
97. Leopold Ler, 48, Czechoslovak Minister of Finance

98. Jaromir Buril, 46, repairman
99. Jarmila Zadrazilova, 52, worker
100. Radomir Bubenik, 47, Chairman of an agricultural cooperative
101. Josef Plojhar, 74, pensioner
102. Terezie Vlckova, 49, member of an agricultural cooperative
103. Adolf Bohuslav, 51, Chairman of an agricultural cooperative
104. Miloslav Slovacek, 51, fitter
105. Jan Kucera, 41, agronomist
106. Frantiska Pilatova, 50, District Procurator
107. Helena Flosslerova, 41, worker
108. Ludmila Dvorakova, 43, member of an agricultural cooperative
109. Josef Nagr, 57, Czechoslovak Minister of Agriculture and Food
110. Vera Jandova, 39, member of an agricultural cooperative
111. Bohuslav Chnoupek, 51, Minister of Foreign Affairs

#### North Moravian Region

112. Jan Petrik, 47, locksmith
113. Alois Indra, 55, President of the Federal Assembly
114. Andrej Dzupina, 39, steel mill worker
115. Lumir Sakmar, 50, miner
116. Miroslav Paruza, 52, Secretary of the Regional Committee of the Socialist Party
117. Libuse Kmetova, 32, dairymaid
118. Miroslav Mamula, 46, Leading Secretary of the Regional Party Committee
119. Alena Grygarova, 28, locksmith
120. Hildegarda Niedobova, 29, electrical fitter
121. Karel Michalski, 42, Deputy Director of the Czechoslovak Army Mine
122. Miroslav Capka, 51, Deputy Chairman of the Party Central Control and Auditing Commission
123. Vaclav Stix, 28, locksmith
124. Stanislav Tichavsky, 39, enterprise director
125. Rudolf Riman, 37, agrotechnician
126. Kvetoslava Pokorna, 47, stock-keeper
127. Milan Gregr, 54, Deputy Director of a hospital
128. Anna Skacelova, 54, worker of an agricultural cooperative
129. Miroslav Zavadil, 44, Central Secretary of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Union
130. Adela Matyskova, 42, radio operator
131. Vladimir Kratochvil, 55, Chairman of the Auditing Commission of an agricultural cooperative
132. Frantisek Musil, 53, Chairman of an agricultural cooperative
133. Otakar Svercina, 51, Central Director of CTK
134. Jan Rabel, 42, zootechnician
135. Oldriska Mikundova, 31, worker
136. Josef Suber, 52, technician

#### Bratislava-city

- 137. Gabriela Matisova, 31, lathe operator
- 138. Frantisek Kliha, 35, lathe operator
- 139. Jindrich Zahradnik, 60, Czechoslovak Deputy Prime Minister
- 140. Jozef Lenart, 53, First Secretary of the Slovak Party Central Committee

#### West Slovak Region

- 141. Irena Moravcikova, 36, worker
- 142. Jan Risko, 46, Central Director of Czechoslovak Radio
- 143. Jozef Fekete, 50, Director of the "Velkovykrmny" enterprise
- 144. Stefan Mrazik, 48, Chairman of an agricultural cooperative
- 145. Jozef Skula, 53, administrator of a clinic
- 146. Stefan Partalos, 50, welder
- 147. Julius Lorincz, 66, Chairman of Csemadok
- 148. Juraj Hlinka, 49, repairman
- 149. Jozef Malina, 56, Chairman of a Commission of the Regional National Committee
- 150. Margita Obzerova, 32, zootechnician
- 151. Marta Solcanska, 33, crane operator
- 152. Andrej Barcak, Minister of Foreign Trade
- 153. Rozalia Trencsikova, 29, poultry farm worker
- 154. Michal Zakovic, 60, Chairman of the Freedom Party
- 155. Jan Konecnik, 47, worker
- 156. Anna Minarova, 42, worker
- 157. Dezider Michalik, 44, head of an agricultural testing centre
- 158. Elena Svehlova, 42, worker
- 159. Martin Dzur, 57, Minister of National Defence
- 160. Florian Kubinsky, 45, Chairman of an agricultural cooperative
- 161. Maria Paulechova, 37, zootechnician
- 162. Ignac Janak, 46, Leading Secretary of the Regional Party Committee

#### Central Slovak Region

- 163. Vladimir Pirozik, 50, Leading Secretary of the Regional Party Committee
- 164. Jozef Belko, 47, enterprise director
- 165. Rozalie Harcinikova, 33, worker
- 166. Pavol Urban, 34, planning officer
- 167. Maria Pazurikova, 26, worker
- 168. Irena Marnotova, 33, worker
- 169. Jan Marko, 56, First Vice-President of the Federal Assembly
- 170. Rudolf Vitek, 33, glass cutter
- 171. Jan Pakan, 38, founder
- 172. Jan Lichner, 58, Secretary of the Regional Committee of the Slovak Revival Party
- 173. Pavol Bahyl, 48, Czechoslovak Minister of General Engineering

174. Stefan Mlynar, 32, head of a department in the Povazske engineering works
175. Maria Humajova, 46, worker
176. Alexander Madarasz, 43, Chairman of an agricultural cooperative
177. Maria Feketeova, 35, worker on a poultry farm
178. Karol Laco, 55, Czechoslovak Deputy Prime Minister
179. Maria Lipianska, 34, worker
180. Pavol Ivanic, 52, Chairman of an Enterprise Party Committee
181. Imrich Janec, 41, Chairman of an agricultural cooperative
182. Miloslav Hruskovic, 51, Secretary of the Slovak Party Central Committee

#### East Slovak Region

183. Michaela Richtarcikova, 49, archivist
184. Maria Dubova, 45, head of a cadre education department
185. Helena Steckova, 28, worker
186. Jan Pirc, 52, Leading Secretary of the Regional Party Committee
187. Vladimir Hajko, 56, President of the Slovak Academy of Sciences
188. Michal Baran, 56, Rector of the P.J. Safarik University
189. Jan Boros, 55, Chairman of an agricultural cooperative
190. Maria Ridzikova, 33, weaver
191. Richard Nejezchleb, 53, Deputy Chairman of the House of the People
192. Vasil Bilak, 59, Secretary of the Party Central Committee
193. Frantisek Kaduk, 39, carpenter
194. Juraj Sebosik, 44, miner
195. Benjamin Srenkel, 42, lathe operator
196. Jozef Mindas, 44, director of a state farm
197. Zofia Huspeninova, 28, zootechnician
198. Anton Kozik, 36, enterprise director
199. Anna Matuchova, 34, accountant in an agricultural cooperative
200. Ondrej Saling, 36, Secretary of the Socialist Union of Youth Central Committee

#### House of Nations

#### Prague-city

1. Tomas Travnicek, 58, Deputy Chairman of the National Front Central Committee
2. Milan Felix, 48, scientific worker
3. Ladislav Supka, 48, Czechoslovak Minister of Technical and Investment Development
4. Pavel Auersperg, 50, Czechoslovak Party representative in the editorial office of "Questions of Peace and Socialism"
5. Helena Cermakova, 50, an official of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party Central Committee
6. Bedrich Svestka, 64, head of a hospital clinic
7. Bohumil Kvasil, 56, Rector of the Czech Technical University

8. Bozena Kocinova, 51, locksmith
9. Pavla Tauskova, 29, grinder

#### Central Bohemian Region

10. Marie Formanova, 46, dairymaid
11. Zdenek Vomastek, 41, locksmith
12. Vaclav Stafek, 53, Leading Secretary of a District Party Committee
13. Jan Fojtik, 48, Secretary of the Party Central Committee
14. Rudolf Prukner, 43, Chairman of the Party Committee at a building site
15. Josef Simon, 55, Czechoslovak Deputy Prime Minister
16. Vaclav Hajek, 56, Leading Secretary of the Regional Party Committee
17. Eva Peterkova, 34, farm technician

#### South Bohemian Region

18. Evzen Krauskopf, 41, Leading Secretary of the Regional Committee of the Czechoslovak People's Party
19. Bozena Kudlackova, 29, dairymaid
20. Bozik Macek, 29, repairman of agricultural machines
21. Stanislav Kukral, 41, head of a supply department
22. Frantisek Vesely, 52, Commander of the West Army Area

#### West Bohemian Region

23. Karel Holub, 55, head of a "Teplotechna" centre
24. Josef Havlin, 52, Secretary of the Party Central Committee
25. Helena Uhlirova, 24, mechanic
26. Anna Tousova, 50, worker on a cattle farm
27. Josef Mevald, 44, Leading Secretary of the Regional Party Committee
28. Zdenek Psenicka, 50, Chairman of an enterprise trade union committee
29. Karel Rusov, 52, Chief of the General Staff of the Czechoslovak Army, First Deputy Minister of National Defence

#### North Bohemian Region

30. Kvetoslava Bernaskova, 45, crane operator
31. Ladislav Pipa, 44, fitter
32. Alois Huml, 51, grinder
33. Vladimir Marik, 52, Secretary of the Central Trade Union Council
34. Marie Kabrhelova, 51, Chairwoman of the Czechoslovak Union of Women
35. Jirina Richterova, 44, accountant in an agricultural cooperative
36. Frantisek Stutz, 28, bricklayer
37. Miroslav Kucera, 63, pensioner

#### East Bohemian Region

38. Zdenka Ridka, 50, Secretary of the Regional Committee of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party

39. Jaroslav Brabec, 46, manager of communal services
40. Kamila Dolezalova, 46, seamstress
41. Zdenek Sytny, 44, fitter
42. Jan Sedlacek, 56, Chairman of an agricultural cooperative
43. Josef Kempny, 56, Secretary of the Party Central Committee
44. Josef Andrs, 44, Secretary of the Czechoslovak People's Party Central Committee
45. Bedrich Kacirek, 53, Secretary of the Central Trade Union Council
46. Ladislav Hurdalek, 45, worker

#### South Moravian Region

47. Zdenek Pucek, 52, Czechoslovak Minister of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering
48. Miroslav Hudecek, 61, head of a sales department
49. Antonie Bajerova, 49, stock-keeper
50. Vasil Valo, 55, First Deputy Minister of National Defence
51. Frantisek Fejfusa, 51, stock foreman in the K. Gottwald Metallurgical Works
52. Oldrich Burger, 54, Secretary of the Czech National Front Central Committee
53. Stanislav Charvat, 43, worker
54. Vladimir Vedra, 50, Deputy Chairman of the House of Nations
55. Rene Zahradnik, 56, director of a machine-tractor station
56. Drahomira Chodurova, 42, seamstress
57. Jan Prochazka, 33, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Union of Youth
58. Antonin Himl, 43, Chairman of the Physical Training Union
59. Emil Travnicek, 52, locksmith
60. Marie Pliskova, 30, member of an agricultural cooperative
61. Vera Stockova, 31, teacher

#### North Moravian Region

62. Evzen Erban, 54, Chairman of the Czech National Council
63. Leopold Kovalcik, 55, Chairman of the Central Cooperative Council
64. Jaroslav Navratil, 33, fitter
65. Drahoslav Krenek, 45, deputy enterprise director
66. Karel Bocek, 50, steel worker
67. Libuse Kvasnicova, 51, organisational worker of an enterprise trade union committee
68. Vlastimil Ehrenberger, 41, Czechoslovak Minister of Fuel and Power
69. Vaclav Blazek, 39, Chairman of the trade union council at a building site
70. Jan Tencian, 49, Chairman of a Municipal National Committee
71. Ladislav Kopriva, 55, technician of an agricultural purchase enterprise
72. Jan Pravda, 57, production control operator
73. Marie Germakova, 51, worker

74. Jaroslav Masek, 59, Deputy Chairman of the Anti-fascist Fighters Union
75. Jindrich Polednik, 39, Chairman of the Socialist Union of Youth

#### Bratislava-city

76. Vincencia Cambalova, 46, laboratory worker
77. Gejza Slapka, 48, Leading Secretary of the Bratislava Party Committee
78. Emil Hojnos, 52, research worker
79. Imrich Mandli, 48, Chairman of a Local National Committee
80. Anton Blazej, 49, Rector of the Slovak Technical University

#### West Slovak Region

81. Irena Aulitisova, 40, paediatrician
82. Jozef Jurica, 45, car electrical fitter
83. Alexander Renczes, 53, Chairman of an agricultural cooperative
84. Nina Lefflerova, 51, director of a secondary school
85. Irena Mrvova, 36, worker
86. Jan Janik, 52, Secretary of the Slovak Party Central Committee
87. Jozef Csemi, 35, Chairman of an agricultural cooperative
88. Vendelin Eros, 29, repairman in an agricultural cooperative
89. Lambert Pargac, 44, locksmith
90. Margita Kondrcikova, 46, worker in a poultry farm
91. Peter Colotka, 51, Czechoslovak Deputy Prime Minister and Slovak Prime Minister
92. Eugen Turzo, 54, Head of a Department of the Party Central Committee
93. Vojtech Hucka, 28, foreman
94. Michal Sucha, 62, pensioner
95. Maria Baleszova, 40, pig farm worker
96. Karol Jurik, 44, building technician
97. Veronika Nemcova, 29, worker
98. Samuel Kodaj, 54, Commander of the Eastern Army Area
99. Pavol Jonas, 51, Chairman of the Union of Cooperative Farmers
100. Matej Lucan, 48, Czechoslovak Deputy Prime Minister
101. Ludovit Cernacek, 49, grinder
102. Vladimir Gasparovic, 38, lathe operator
103. Jozef Polak, 51, Central Secretary of the Slovak Revival Party
104. Vojtech Mihalik, 50, writer
105. Zdeno Novacek, 53, director of a conservatory
106. Stefan Opalek, 38, locksmith

#### Central Slovak Region

107. Dalibor Hanes, 62, Vice-President of the Federal Assembly, Chairman of the House of Nations
108. Marta Petrova, 25, worker
109. Michal Cyprich, 55, Chairman of a District National Committee
110. Stefania Hartinikova, 41, worker



111. Milan Paluga, 38, worker
112. Robert Chocholacek, 27, head designer
113. Anton Murzic, 50, Chief of the Military Technical College
114. Zita Babilonska, 49, worker
115. Margita Adamova, 43, worker
116. Julius Papai, 29, head of a labour economy department
117. Jan Konvit, 54, Evangelical vicar
118. Viliam Kozik, 47, Secretary of the Central Trade Union Council
119. Emilia Lechanova, 31, electrician
120. Jaromir Cicmanec, 31, miner
121. Viliam Salgovic, 57, Chairman of the Slovak National Council
122. Ladislav Juhasz, 30, worker
123. Ferdinand Tomasik, 47, Leading Secretary of the Regional Committee of the Freedom Party
124. Michal Stancel, 55, Czechoslovak Minister of Labour and Social Welfare
125. Martin Fabik, 41, Director of a District Agricultural Administration
126. Helena Ivanicova, 32, head agronomist
127. Jan Kovacik, 52, Chairman of an agricultural cooperative
128. Irena Horecna, 41, worker
129. Jan Kovac, 43, Chief of Division of the Federal Ministry of the Interior

#### East Slovak Region

130. Jan Lazor, 35, worker
131. Stefan Babinec, 57, Chairman of an agricultural cooperative
132. Michal Slivka, 42, locksmith
133. Dezider Zagiba, 42, Leading Secretary of a Municipal Party Committee
134. Emil Rigo, 50, Deputy Director of the East Slovak Ironworks
135. Ernest Balogh, 49, designer
136. Gizela Zabova, 35, deputy director of a basic school
137. Olga Vackova, 51, Secretary of the Czechoslovak Union of Women
138. Maria Kolesarova, 32, member of an agricultural cooperative
139. Juraj Turosik, 52, Director of the Tatra Nature Preserve
140. Terezia Andrejova, 36, worker
141. Magdalena Vojtekova, 39, head of a department of a producer cooperative
142. Ema Sarisska, 35, locksmith
143. Helena Nemcskova, 39, seamstress
144. Julius Slivensky, 49, tractor driver
145. Jan Marcak, 39, miner
146. Miloslav Boda, 49, Deputy Chairman of the Czechoslovak Party Central Control and Auditing Commission and Chairman of the Slovak Party Central Control and Auditing Commission
147. Michal Rusnak, 53, Chairman of an agricultural cooperative
148. Gregor Puskas, 42, repairman

149. Viera Gogova, 27, laboratory operator  
150. Michal Sabolcik, 52, Minister in charge of the Federal Price Office

[Notes: The number before each name is the number of the respective electoral district, the number after each name stands for age; "Party" means the Czechoslovak Communist Party, unless otherwise stated.]

CSO: 2020

## HUNGARY

### BRIEFS

NORWEGIAN MINISTER'S DEPARTURE--Norwegian Minister of Church and Education Kjolv Egeland, who came to our country at the invitation of Minister of Education Dr Karoly Polinszky, departed on Friday. Jeno Lugossy, chairman of the Education-Technological Inter-Departmental Scientific and Coordinating Council, and leading officials of the Ministry of Education bade him farewell at Ferihegy Airport. Ambassador Rolf Ingemann Jerving was also present. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 13 Nov 76 p 5 AU]

DELEGATION BACK FROM ITALY--The party worker delegation of the MSZMP Central Committee led by Jozsef Kaplar, deputy head of a Central Committee department, which has visited Italy at the invitation of the PCI Central Committee returned home from Rome on Friday. During its stay in Rome, the delegation was received by Central Committee secretary Giorgio Napolitano. The delegation had talks with economic policy experts of the fraternal Italian party; visited the PCI Economic Research Institute; met with Dario Valori, deputy chairman of the Italian senate, and several officials of the senate and parliament; and visited and had talks at the PCI party center. Janos Hoos, deputy head of a Central Committee department, welcomed the delegation at Ferihegy Airport. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 13 Nov 76 p 4 AU]

DELEGATION BACK FROM SOFIA--The party worker delegation of the MSZMP Central Committee led by Laszlo Ballai, deputy head of the Central Committee's Economic Policy Department, which has studied aspects of supplying of the population with goods and services in the Bulgarian People's Republic returned home from Sofia on Saturday. The delegation was received by Grisha Filipov, BCP Politburo member and Central Committee secretary. Janos Hoos, deputy head of a Central Committee department, welcomed the delegation at Ferihegy Airport. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 14 Nov 76 p 5 AU]

DELEGATION BACK FROM POLAND--The party worker delegation of the MSZMP Central Committee led by Dezso Toth, deputy head of a Central Committee department, which studied aspects of the party direction of the area of culture between 8 and 13 November in Poland at the invitation of the

PZPR Central Committee returned home on Saturday. Andras Korcsog, deputy head of a Central Committee department, welcomed the delegation at Ferihegy Airport. Jerzy Zielinski, envoy-counselor of the Budapest Embassy of the Polish People's Republic, was also present. [Text]  
[Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 14 Nov 76 p 5 AU]

CSO: 2500

POLAND

BRIEFS

AID FOR JAILED WORKERS--Cologne-Warsaw--Heinrich Boell and many other prominent German and foreign authors propose to give financial and moral support, through an international action program, to the Polish workers arrested for protesting against higher food prices. Boell told DPA in Cologne today that the royalties from the sale of their books in Poland are to be applied for the workers' benefit. It was learned in Warsaw on the same day that the committee in defense of the workers, set up by Polish intellectuals, is to handle this international action program. Committee circles said Boell had already transmitted about 50,000 zloty (about DM 6,200) to author Jerzy Andrzejewski. [Text] [Hamburg DPA in German 1819 GMT 17 Nov 76 LD]

CSO: 2300

# SHORTCOMINGS IN INTERNAL PARTY AFFAIRS

Bucharest MUNCA DE PARTID in Romanian Sep 76 pp 10-13

Editorial: "Higher Standards in Organization of Internal Party Affairs"

Text The further development and consolidation of the party organizations' leadership to a great extent depend upon the organization of their internal affairs and the improvement of the communists' individual activities. As a direct result of the party's growing influence upon the masses and the great progress it has made in all fields, many workers, the best sons of the people, are expressing their eagerness to join the RCP. Under these circumstances the administration of political work to strengthen the party's ranks is a constant and highly responsible task of all the party organs.

The measures taken by the county party committees and the other local organs to intensify and expand the efforts made in this direction in primary organizations have proved fully effective. The specific analyses made in units, the discussions and the exchanges of experience regarding the effort to strengthen the ranks of the party organizations have produced new measures in many counties that will improve the whole program for enlisting the most progressive workers, peasants and intellectuals in the party who have distinguished themselves in the struggle to implement our social and economic tasks, the party's decisions and the laws of the land and whose conduct in production, their families and society is beyond reproach. In Teleorman, Buzau and other counties collectives of organ members and party activists have made intensive studies in many villages of the possibilities and the measures required to improve the party organizations by recruiting the most competent and progressive farmers. It is interesting to note that in accordance with the decision of the Plenum of the Party Central Committee in April 1976 a considerable number of those who had not completed general school were enrolled in the evening or correspondence courses organized in communes.

Our party fundamentally emphasizes the qualities that must distinguish those who would join its ranks, their good political and occupational background and their morality in public and in their families and collectives. Hence also the important requirement that the party organizations have a thorough knowledge of the life, activity and working, social and family behavior of those who apply for membership in the party. The practice of many primary organizations' bureaus

of assigning to the best communists one or two workers who have applied for party membership to help them prepare in all respects must be reinforced by a better knowledge of their activity and personal behavior outside the enterprise and in their families. Last year some of the decisions made by the primary organizations in Cluj, Mehedinti and Sibiu counties and Bucharest municipalities had to be overruled for the very reason that the applicants were not sufficiently well known. Taking their cue from the indicated shortcomings, the local party organs adopted measures for further investigation of applicants and accordingly required their sponsors to attend the general assemblies at which their applications are discussed, on the ground that in this way they can contribute more to a better knowledge of the applicants on the part of the whole party organization by explaining the reasons why they made the recommendations for party membership.

Much greater emphasis is needed on the proper preparation of the materials necessary for discussion of the applications in the primary organizations' assemblies. We must firmly combat some bureaus' tendencies to hastily compile cursory materials failing to reveal the political aspects of the applicants' activities and their civic and moral attitudes. On the basis of the compiled materials and the interviews with applicants, it is the high obligation of the party organizations' bureaus to provide the communists with the most complete picture of the applicants' moral, political and professional characteristics. Experience tells us that this requirement is met when the county, municipal, city and communal committees thoroughly check the preparations and proceedings of the assemblies on admissions and require the members of the party organs and other experienced personnel to play an active part in them. The maintenance, in the sections for problems of regulations, documents and records of party members, of a precise account of the assemblies to be held, regular notification of the respective organs of the scheduled assemblies, scheduling of personnel to help the bureaus prepare the assemblies and organize the discussions with applicants and other communists for purposes of knowing the applicants as well as possible, and monthly notification of the bureaus or secretariats of the party committees as to the participation of the personnel in these assemblies and the conclusions drawn from discussion of the applications are only a few of the ways of increasing the effectiveness of this important activity in internal party affairs.

One of the main concerns of the party organs after adopting and confirming the decisions on admissions is to fill out the party documents carefully and promptly and to record and maintain them properly. In this connection, more and more party organs are duly emphasizing compilation and delivery of new members' documents. Naturally, this considerably contributes to the faster and fully responsible integration of new members in the primary organizations' activities, but it is not generally understood, which is the only reason why some documents were not filled out until several months after the date of admission in such counties as Alba, Arges, Caras-Severin, Maramures, Constanta et al. The county, municipal and city party organs must carefully and regularly check the compilation of the dossiers and the confirmation of new members, and the cards must be filled out and delivered within the time specified in the instructions of the Party Central Committee.

Observance of the rules for transferring party members from one organization to another is a requirement closely related to the compilation and maintenance of

the party documents. There can be no well-kept record without the strictest observance of the regulations for transfer of party members. Almost all the party organs and organizations are deeply concerned with this matter, helping to strengthen party discipline and order and to enhance the communists' responsibility for their regular and active participation in internal party affairs.

But there have been instances where these requirements have not been strictly observed. Some primary organizations are negligent in keeping the records of party members and in updating the documents provided for this purpose. And in Botosani, Vaslui, Salaj, Bacau and other counties, the necessary forms have not been filled out for communists who have left the party organizations.

The way the communists maintain their party cards should also be checked more carefully. The political work done on this subject is especially important for increasing the party members' personal responsibility. Individual discussions with communists, control of the cards before the start of general assemblies when dues are collected, dissemination and explanation of the rules for maintenance and use of this basic party member's document, etc. have all proved very useful.

Individual discussions with communists, discussions in the party organizations when the "Solemn Pledge" is signed, and intensified political indoctrination within the primary organizations have helped to further strengthen internal party affairs and discipline and to raise the standards of communist behavior in general. The fact is significant that party members promptly react to violations of the RCP Regulations or of the standards of internal party affairs and activity, and disciplinary measures are taken in some cases.\* Those disciplined are constantly watched by the party organs and organizations, enlisted in various programs and helped to overcome their failings and rehabilitate themselves. The regulations provide that after at least 1 year the sanctions can be lifted upon the request of those sanctioned or upon the initiative of the party organizations.

It is obviously important to maintain an accurate record of the sanctions and to check their suspension in due time. This is emphasized by many party organs and organizations. But there are also instances of neglect of this requirement, which explains why in some counties such as Cluj, Suceava etc. there are a good many party members sanctioned years ago whose sanctions have not been lifted. The main reasons for this are negligence in recording those sanctioned and failure to check their behavior and give them the needed help in remedying their shortcomings.

Recording the collection of party dues is an integral part of documents management. As we know, regular payment of dues is a communist's elementary obligation expressing his loyalty to the party, his sense of party responsibility, and his spirit of communist discipline. Thanks to persevering indoctrination of the party members, all communists in almost all primary organizations regularly pay their dues, thus illustrating the perfect order and organization that reign in

\*Party sanctions are of a profoundly educational nature.



our party. But it would be a mistake for the party organizations to believe that nothing remains to be done in this area or that they can relax control and guidance, especially since experience shows that letting down the bars may lead to disorder and violations of discipline.

Some secretaries of primary organizations neglect to collect dues strictly on the basis of the party members' monthly salaries and fail to fill out the respective column on the collection voucher so that it exactly corresponds to the respective column on the payrolls. The party members' dues have not been uniformly computed in the agricultural cooperatives of Arad and Bihor counties. Out of laziness, some secretaries of the primary organizations in the villages of Ialomita, Constanta and Suceava counties, or members of the bureaus, resort to distorting the facts in order not to have delinquents, instead of contacting those in question in order to inform themselves about the situation and enforce the regulation obligation. This is detrimental both to the collection of dues and to communists' personal responsibility for observance of the rules of party affairs. These examples indicate the need of proper instruction of the secretaries and the other members of the primary organizations' bureaus as to how the documents should be drafted, how the party members should be recorded and how the dues should be collected. Employment of a suitable activist with experience in this field to control and assist the primary organizations could improve the activity and eliminate or prevent these defects.

Further consolidation of internal party affairs, more competent management of the political work for admission to the party, recording and proper maintenance of party documents, correct collection and prompt depositing of the dues, etc. are tasks requiring the county, municipal and city organs of the party to make more efficient use of the contribution of the sections for problems of regulations, documents and records of party members. The work of these sections must be improved to meet the present requirements, they must perform their tasks as well as possible, and they must be a real help to the local party organs in strengthening discipline and preventing any deviations from the standards of internal party affairs or from the decisions and instructions of the Party Central Committee governing the completion, recording and maintenance of the documents.

Our party regards the sections for problems of regulations, documents and records of party members as an especially important operational sector above bureaucratic technicalities and primarily concerned with control and guidance of the effort to enforce the regulations, decisions and standards governing internal party affairs. They employ activists with intensive training and experience in party work who concentrate on the problems of internal party affairs, regularly inform the respective committees of the situation in this field, and make recommendations to eliminate the defects they find and to disseminate favorable experience.

The tendency of some party organs to staff these sections with untrained and inexperienced personnel is intolerable. Those recommended to work in them must be seasoned political workers with a wealth of political-ideological training who have previously worked in party organs at enterprises and worksites, graduated from a party school and acquired the necessary experience to guide and control

the conduct of party affairs and the observance of the Party Central Committee's instructions. Every comrade entrusted with the task of working in this field should also be given every opportunity for thorough instruction and intensive study of the Party Central Committee's decisions and instructions, which are basic to the activity of the sections for problems of regulations, documents and records of party members. The county, municipal and city party organs are required to control and regularly inform themselves about the effort to consolidate internal party affairs, and to enhance the contribution in this respect of the sections for problems of regulations.

The progress of internal affairs in all party organizations is particularly important if the latter are to assert themselves everywhere and in all respects as leading political factors at the points where they operate, ready at any time to display their ability to mobilize the masses for the full implementation of all party decisions. That is why the local party organs must closely and constantly direct and guide internal party affairs so that they will be conducted everywhere in strict conformity with the regulations and the provisions of the Party Central Committee's decisions and instructions. They must provide for prompt knowledge of the favorable experience acquired and of any defects that appear, taking decisive action to eliminate them with increasing regularity. This is especially necessary because at some points such as Bacau County and especially in Letea Veche Commune there have been serious violations of the principles of admission to the party, while in Prahova County there have been deviations from the rules for filling out party documents.

It is the task of all party organs and organizations to arrange their internal affairs as well as possible, providing for the normal and healthy growth of their membership, the mobilization of all communists, improvement of the educational content of the general assemblies, and strict observance of the standards for recording and documents management, as prerequisites for maintaining an irreproachable order and organization and an effective discipline that can give the party organizations the necessary strength to perform their great and comprehensive functions.

5186

CSO: 2700

## ORIENTATION OF MEDICAL RESEARCH DISCUSSED

Bucharest ERA SOCIALISTA in Romanian No 18, Sep 76 pp 27-30

/Article by academician Aurel Moga, president of the Academy of Medical Sciences/

/Text/ The profound social and economic changes of our era and the transformations which occur in the structure of morbidity and in the demographic pattern result in essential modifications in the orientation of medical research and of medical practice.

Modern medicine can no longer limit itself to restoring the health of the patient. It is increasingly turning into the science of preservation and promotion of the condition of health of the individual and of collectivities. In this connection the designation of a very important area of modern medicine is illustrative. It involves social medicine, a field which focuses on evaluating the condition of health of the population; determining and supervising the sanitary conditions of the environment; formulating the methods for preserving and promoting people's health; organizing the medical treatments and recovery programs; and controlling the birth rate in order to ensure an adequate demographic structure.

But even biomedical research must be considered as an integral part of this comprehensive program because it is also centered on the problems of health of the individual and of the community. Any kind of isolation or estrangement of the physician-researcher or of the physician-practitioner from the basic objectives of health care can only negatively affect his specific activity.

Hence, it may be stated that under the current conditions of social development and of scientific knowledge the field of medical research has expanded considerably and the contents of the activity involved have been enriched to an extent which was not suspected in the past. This evolution poses problems with profound social ramifications in terms of orientation and organization of research and the training and rational utilization of the specialists active in this field.

However, these specific aspects of medical progress cannot be separated from a significant characteristic of modern medicine, namely the growing scale and the more and more rapid rate of its advances during the last decades. Moreover, it is estimated that medical advances during this period even equal or surpass all its gains during the preceding centuries. It is significant that the changes are both quantitative and qualitative. All the medical activity is becoming more and more scientific and technical. In medical research and practice, the role has considerably increased of laboratory methods, of mathematics and cybernetics, of electronics and of other areas which have interdisciplinary relations with medicine. Consequently, it seems that the forecasts of the scientists who maintain that there will be a genuine "change in appearance" in medicine by the end of the century are materializing.

Proceeding from these matters, we plan to discuss some of the current problems of Romanian medical research, in light of the policy furthered by our party in the area of science and health care.

#### New Concept on the Condition of Health

A different concept on the condition of health is asserting itself more and more powerfully. The condition of health can no longer be defined by the simple absence of a disease or infirmity of the individual. It is defined as his perfect physical, mental, and social well-being. In close connection with this, the notion of prophylaxis itself has become far more comprehensive.

Prophylaxis now no longer has the limited meaning of old days, namely as a system of activities designed to protect the human body against infections, poisoning or the action of the various harmful factors of the environment. According to the current concept, additions to these activities include projects aimed at increasing the body's nonspecific resistance to various pathogenetic agents and at stimulating the mechanisms of adaptation to the various changes of the environment.

The new orientations and objectives of preventive medicine in Romania are very clearly and comprehensively reflected in the Program of the Romanian Communist Party, which provides that "Romanian medicine must aim at more profoundly studying the biological phenomena related to the adaptation of the individual to modern life, to the hampering of the degenerative processes of the human body and the extension of man's span of active life, to the healthy and balanced physical and mental development of all members of society, concurrently with the harmonious evolution of the new social relations."

The practical significance of this broad concept can be easily grasped if we consider the increase in the average life expectancy in Romania and the greater proportion today of chronic degenerative

diseases, mostly caused precisely by the inadequate adaptation of the body to the conditions of modern life. The alteration of the adaptive mechanisms begins many years before the appearance of the symptoms of disease, sometimes even during childhood, and especially in those who have a hereditary predisposition in this area. The transition from the condition of health to the pathogenic condition proceeds progressively and imperceptibly. Therefore, special studies play an important role in the prophylactic orientation of medical research. They involve the evaluation of the period of development of chronic diseases, detection of the preclinical pathogenic stage, and formulation of the prophylactic measures used in the individual and the community.

In this context, the current tasks of medical research include defining the condition of health on the basis of strictly scientific criteria and enriching the contents of the notion of promotion of health. The measures developed in this area can no longer be limited to increasing the physical capacity of the body. They must include the psychosocial aspects.

In light of the complexity and importance of the matters discussed, in the following passages we shall focus on major current problems of research in preventive medicine.

One of the primary problems involves health care in the productive areas, in industry and agriculture. Research so far has been instrumental in providing a scientific basis, under the specific conditions in Romania, to the program for the prevention of a number of occupational diseases. On the basis of clinical and experimental research conducted systematically in almost all economic sectors, nationwide standards were developed with regard to pre-hiring medical examinations and periodical medical checkups. Moreover, the maximum allowable levels were determined for many chemical substances and for siliceous dusts and the acceptable standards for noise, lighting, temperature, stress, and so on. These standards were incorporated into the "National Standards of Labor Safety." The implementation of the measures established on the basis of these standards resulted in the considerable decline of the incidence of occupational diseases and especially of silicosis which in the past affected many workers and especially miners and operatives in the cement industry.

Labor physiology and ergonomics are other important fields of research. The complex studies of ergonomic analysis involving many specific industrial and agricultural processes and the evaluation of the physical and neuromental effort resulted in the determination of physiological standards for the organization of work, with significant effects on the increase in labor productivity and concurrently in the ensuring of the workers' health.

However, a number of problems in this area will be studied more extensively in order to develop approaches which will help to considerably reduce or even eliminate the incidence of the various occupational diseases. The scientific and technological advances have resulted in significant changes in one of the most representative forms of human activities: work. Mechanization and especially automation of production processes now considerably eases labor as a result of the lesser physical effort of man. But, in proportion to the reduction of the physical effort, the psychosensorial and mental stress have increased. Hence, there are complex adaptive problems with biological, psychological, and social ramifications which are still inadequately estimated. The most refined techniques now used in various industries involve new risk factors whose effects on the human body are still insufficiently known even on a world scale.

Other problems are posed in connection with the adaptation of the body to work in alternating shifts. The complexity of this type of problems results from the simultaneous influences exerted on the human body, including the individual's work capacity, from the living and working conditions and especially the rhythmicity of the biological functions during the 24 hours. The special stability of the biological circadian rhythm in man is a significant hindrance to the effort of the body to adapt to the release and reversing of the basic wake-sleep cycle. Precisely therefore the aim of medical research must be to determine specific modalities of organization of the entire labor process so that the undesired effects on the workers' health may be reduced to a minimum.

Comprehensive studies are now focusing on the various working conditions which are characteristic of our civilization. The same as in a number of countries, in Romania the female work force is no longer involved only in traditional trades. Women are now also involved in various other activities which until recently only involved men. The primary objectives of medical research in this area involve the estimation of the limits in which women can work with complete preservation of their health and work capacity, thus fulfilling their dual social role, as mothers and as active participants in materialized labor. Consequently, research must be centered on the specific problems which arise in connection with the adaptability of the woman's system to various forms of activity, in light of the conditions which prevail in this country. The outcome of the survey provides the support for the measures and recommendations for the prophylaxis of chronic fatigue and biological disturbances specific to women and for the prevention of the various diseases. The importance of this research also lies in the fact that the program of measures designed to ensure the sound and well-balanced physical and mental development of each member of society must begin with paying the necessary attention to the health problems of women, to the same extent as to the problems of children and adolescents.

We must emphasize that many studies now focus on problems which involve the ensuring of a natural population growth which is superior in terms of quality and quantity. Hence, surveys centered on the factors which can help to avoid sterility in women. The biological parameters characteristic of the infant population in Romania were determined for the purpose of optimizing puericulture and objectively assessing the rearing and development process. We must emphasize the importance of research conducted in the area of child and adolescent hygiene. Research in this field provided the scientific basis for the measures to decrease the school admission age from 7 to 6 and the establishment of the medical criteria for vocational orientation and selection or admission of youngsters to the various specialized educational facilities. We believe that it is interesting to point out an outstanding objective factor -- which resulted from the improvement of the social and economic conditions but also from the use of the results of scientific research -- namely that the general index of the development of children in this country during the last 20 years indicates, at the age of puberty (in boys and girls alike), an increase of 7-9 cm in height and an increase of 5-7 kg in body weight.

Another extensive area of medical research, also with the focus on prophylaxis, involves nontransmissible chronic diseases: cardiovascular, neuromental, and nontuberculous bronchopulmonary diseases and cancer. A program of clinical and populational surveys conducted in recent years provided results which help to substantiate the measures for the prevention of this type of diseases. We shall briefly review the results obtained. The thesis that nontransmissible chronic diseases have a multifactor etiology was confirmed and some risk factors characteristic of our country were identified. It was determined that also some biological parameters, such as the level of cholesterol in blood, depend on the way of life of the population and especially on the diet; on the basis of the data obtained, criteria for the identification of the subjects with greater proneness to such diseases were formulated. Methods for detecting the preclinical stage of this type of diseases were developed.

Specifically in the area of studying degenerative chronic diseases in the context of preventive medicine, incompletely handled matters still exist with regard to the extensive use, on a populational scale, of the results obtained. The methodology of the organization of adequate projects and the evaluation of their effectiveness are still in the study stage not only in Romania but also on a world scale. This is due to the fact that the nature of the problems and the utilization of the results obtained in scientific research involve a number of characteristics which must be taken into consideration.

The identification and profound study of the specific health problems in Romania require domestic research programs because the experience of other countries cannot be used as such and the approaches formulated by research must be adapted to the specific realities, also in light of the stage of development of our society.

Moreover, the use of the measures suggested by research in medical practice and especially the utilization of these measures on a large scale require strict preliminary verifications for the purpose of avoiding any kind of risks involving the health of the individual or of the members of the community. Hence, precisely because of their nature, the measures proposed to be applied on a populational scale require several successive stages and, consequently, a longer period of verification.

The utilization of the results of research require complex programs which often involve organizational and financial efforts which exceed by far those involved in research proper. But the potentialities of society to handle the results of research no matter how great they are are relatively limited. In some cases this creates and maintains delays between the formulation of the approaches of research and their materialization.

Most of the measures which involve the protection and promotion of public health frequently transcend the strictly medical context and sometimes also directly affect other sectors of activity. The evaluation of the effectiveness of the measures used by applying the results of medical research is based on criteria which are rather of a social nature and, sometimes indirectly, of an economic nature.

#### Better Use of Medical Research

In recent years, as a result of the directives of the party and state executive bodies, the utilization of the results of medical research has gained momentum. Our medical academy has made sustained efforts in this area, beginning with the formulation of a methodology characteristic of the medical sector and continuing with a number of concrete projects which involved various fields. For instance, the medical research institutes and centers give systematic and planned scientific and technical assistance to the units of the health network. The knowledge gained on the basis of research work is disseminated within the framework of medical education and especially in the educational facilities for the specialization and advancement of physicians.

Emphasis must be placed on a number of significant accomplishments of our medical research. For instance, for the prevention and combating of viroses -- the major cause of morbidity as a result of transmissible diseases in this period -- vaccines to reduce the morbidity involved were developed or are being developed. In



the last 3 years, the production and strict use of the anti HB serum in the control of all blood donors has reduced the morbidity as a result of post-transfusion epidemic hepatitis. The control of standardized treatments of tuberculous chemotherapy concurrently with the improvement of the BGG vaccine and especially the inclusion of the results in the national program for the combating of tuberculosis have considerably reduced the death rate and incidence of this disease, specifically in children.

But apart from the accomplishments we must point out that deficiencies are still found in medical research proper and in the program for organized use of the results of this research. This is reflected in the improper activity conducted in the area of rheumatoid diseases. For instance, even though medicine now has generally acknowledged effective means to prevent rheumatoid cardiopathies, the decline of the incidence of this disease in this country is far below possibilities. The causes are varied. Some originate in scientific research and especially in research involved in upgrading some medicines. Others are connected with the maintenance of some erroneous orientations and beliefs by some specialists with regard to medical research and health care.

In order to make ourselves best understood we shall use another example from the area of health care. With the increase in the number of technical facilities for the study of the environment many physicians and specifically hygienists focused their attention on chemistry and physics laboratories or on engineering areas and thereby neglected the actual matters of health of people who make up the community. But everybody must clearly understand that, especially in the current context in which scientific research must be inextricably tied in with practical activity, projects such as those aimed at determining the physical and chemical factors of the environment or even those connected with health matters involve chemists, physicists, and engineers. The specialist in hygiene must study the influence of the environmental factors on the health of the individual and of the members of the community and the relationship between the environmental factors and man.

The phenomenon of alienation from the matters regarding the individual, either a healthy subject or a patient, is also sometimes noted in clinical research. In his speech at the foundation of the Higher Health Council Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized that "deficiencies are still found in the area of research. Not all research workers are tied in with health care practice. Some have long divorced themselves from it and have almost forgotten to practice medicine. Hence, the results of research are far below expectations and potentialities."

The divorce of medical research from the matters of health of the individual and of the collectivity is now a phenomenon on a world scale. This seems to be a manifestation of the "technicalization process" of modern medicine. As a matter of fact, the powerful

"technicalization" and "scientization" of medicine has coincided with the manifestation of the belief that the clinician is a scientist only when he works in the laboratory. When he looks after a patient he allegedly is a simple physician. In analyzing the surveys discussed at the annual meetings of some American associations of clinical medicine a noted researcher (Alvar Feinstein) drew the following conclusions: during the 1953-1965 period the number of surveys on the study of diseases declined from 79 to 57 percent; on the analysis of cases, from 40 to 15 percent; on matters of treatment, from 8 to 2 percent. Moreover, the number of studies which did not focus on man or on materials obtained from man increased from 6 to 26 percent. Furthermore, a trend of opinion has developed which underestimates applied medical research and only assigns the "rank" of science to basic research.

However, recently many prestigious scientists have opposed these trends and concepts. A number of significant surveys have been devoted to describing and specifying the cycle of medical research which must stem from the observation of the healthy individual and of the diseased individual and must result in the prophylaxis and treatment of diseases. Between the start and finish research work covers a long way which includes the tests on animals, penetrates the laboratories of chemical analysis and synthesis, relies on the methods of morphological observation, and uses the very diverse techniques of mathematics and physics, hence requiring the involvement of many scientific fields in order to attain its final goal: to protect and take better and better care of man's health. Consequently, it is clear that basic medical research and clinical research are now so inextricably linked that they cannot be separated in terms of their concepts or of the organization of this activity.

Moreover, recently a Nobel Prize recipient, G. B. Chain, stated during a discussion on the so-called merits of basic research in comparison with those of applied research that the very tackling of the problem was actually based on a pseudoproblem. He added that he himself could only distinguish two categories of research: useful and useless.

As a matter of fact, the applied facet and the basic facet in the research of a medical problem are not at all opposite factors. They supplement and inspire each other. Moreover, one of the major tasks of the Academy of Medical Sciences is to achieve the best possible coordination of all research workers and the best use of the results obtained in order to attain the objectives in the area of health care.

However, there are some research physicians and practitioners who have become slaves to laboratory techniques. They do not realize that in the current context the opportunity to turn out analytic data is boundless; that they risk drowning in the pile of figures

and facts if their activity is only based on techniques or on varied information from specialized literature.

Our state has made great efforts to ensure the progress of science, naturally giving priority to the areas which assure the advancement and well-being of society. In the area of medicine, also, there are well-appointed research laboratories. But we must admit that some are not used at full capacity and some do not produce scientific surveys commensurate with the opportunities provided. It is still sometimes forgotten that man is the primary determining factor of the level and quality of any kind of activity.

It is true that the training of the physician, researcher or clinician is a matter of great interest. In our country there is a tradition of great medical schools most of which developed under university professorships and clinics and later became research institutes. During a discussion held in the section of medical sciences of the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the participants defined the features which characterize a "medical school" upon the pattern of those founded by G. Marinescu, Ion Cantacuzino, C. I. Parhon, Iuliu Hatieganu or N. Hortolomei. In essence they would involve: a unified concept and method which bears the scientific and professional imprint of its leader but at the same time is the outcome of the work of the collective; the close tie between the professional, educational, and scientific activities, in conformance with the requirements of society; continuity in evolution, meaning that a genuine school does not vanish with the disappearance of its founder but develops through the efforts of the disciples and adapts to the continuously changing conditions of medical practice and science.

On the basis of the bright traditions of our medical schools, there is the need for the appropriate comprehension and the assertion of the responsibility of the physician and of his work to society. Regardless of his being involved in research or in the network of health care, the deontological spirit of his profession does not permit him to isolate himself in the ivory tower of his science or slide into the excesses of laboratory technicalism. The supreme aim of his efforts must be to ensure perfect health of the individual and of the collectivity of which he himself is a member.

11710  
CSO: 2700

# WAR VETERANS ATTACKED FOR RESTING ON LAURELS

Bucharest FLACARA in Romanian 14 Oct 76 p 6

[Article by Ion Lancranjan in the column "Whims": "Capital and Interest"]

[Text] You have understood me incorrectly. I did not mean to say that all those who have a rich past, who carried on a certain activity during the difficult years of fascist oppression, are bent upon gaining profits and want to get the most out of things which refer to self-sacrifice and pathos and which are intangible in a certain way. My observation is aimed at those who have accustomed themselves to living in the "glory of the past." There now exists an entire category of men, to whom it seems normal not to do anything more for society and to receive in exchange large incomes or fat pensions. Overtaken by the natural progress of things, they dwell on the struggle of the past, embellish it, and milk profits from it, without blinking. And the system rewards them, on merit or apart from any evaluations--"for not creating problems." They create, instead, a new social ballast, a new brake, a valve for draining values, and a new precedent.

It is natural and normal that a person who has worked and suffered during a certain period should enjoy certain rewards. It is not natural--and it is not beautiful, nor just, nor equitable!--that a certain thing and a certain attitude should become a source of income for life. If we look back we will see that many people worked and suffered during the difficult years of the war, some of them fighting at the front and returning to ordinary life without any special pretensions. Why then is it possible that such men consider their contribution to the annihilation of fascism to be normal and why do others want to reap maximum benefits from such a contribution, be it real or inflated?! You will tell me that it is normal for this to occur and things cannot always go along perfectly well, etc., etc. I realize this, up to a point. Up to the point where we allow them to proceed in a certain way so that we will not have any trouble. However, the risk is great since the new version of Conul Leonida [character in a work by Caragiale] the modern version, pseudocombatant and pseudo-socialist, has a ferocious greed and is like a bottomless sack which you can never fill no matter how much you pour into it.

CSO: 2700

ROMANIA

BRIEFS

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENT--The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees that Air Force Major General Radu Aurel Raican is appointed head of the Department of Civil Aviation with the rank of deputy minister. [Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 85, 25 Sep 76 p 3]

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENT--The Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania resolves that Comrade Alexandru Margaritescu is released from his position as deputy minister of the machine building industry and appointed to the position of first deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation. [Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 85, 25 Sep 76 p 5]

NEW DEPUTY CHAIRMEN--The Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania resolves that comrades Ioan Badea and Constantin Marinescu are appointed deputy chairmen of the National Council for Water Resources. [Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 85, 25 Sep 76 p 5]

CSO: 2700

SERIES OF ARTICLES ON CULTURAL HISTORY DENOUNCED

Belgrade KOMUNIST in Serbo-Croatian 18 Oct 76 p 22

[Article: "Strange Series of Articles in MLADOST"]

[Text] The "scheming dwarfs," the imaginary battlers for "pure" culture, the fomenters of conflicts between politics and cultural creativity are finding a place again in Yugoslav journalism. They cultivate a "capacity" for a wealth of insinuations, for an approach to ideological struggles in our culture that would once more establish in theory the "sole correct viewpoint," the viewpoint that repression against culture never ceases in our society, as they are wont to say.

The citation stacker Dusan M. Boskovic has won the "creative freedom"--the freedom plant imputations, in actuality--to produce the strangest tract by assembling a hundred citations or so in 13 installments published thus far in the paper MLADOST. Consistent with his logic that every political opinion about culture is only a front for "narrow-minded" interests designed to bring into question the very essence of culture and to institute tyranny over culture, Boskovic has opened up a kind of ideological snack bar in 13 issues of the paper published by the Federation of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia (4 June to 1 October 1976), displaying his personal choice of his own moldy views and usually malicious interpretations of other people's views. The author has himself "revealed" the criteria for the selection of these relics. He found these criteria in "his own" conviction that between politics and culture there exists only a stereotyped politics in love with itself, that everything continues to be under the control of politics, that politics has won the ideological struggles in culture, and that one should stop describing such struggles for the moment, waiting for some true time of freedom of creativity and expression.

Boskovic's series, presumably because he holds that there is not enough freedom of creativity today, is nine-tenths citations and one-tenth "his own" commentary on the "criteria of human sense." Indeed, what is the sense of such texts? Who is their real author? Obviously not Boskovic.

An order from an ideological orientation has spoken out through him. He has found a salutary formula: instead of writing an original text, he prepares a "documentary" text, chooses the "documents" himself, and provides a good arrangement for the material that speaks adequately for itself.

Who, then, is the author of the texts by-lined Dusan M. Boskovic?

First of all, the author is Stanko Lasic, who wrote the book "Conflict on the Literary Left 1928-1952" (Zagreb, Liber Publishing House, 1970). Boskovic is enthusiastic, to the point of complete identification, with Lasic's well-known view that there can be no synthesis of the arts and revolution. In his enthusiasm, without a particle of questioning or grounded suspicion, Boskovic proceeds to cite in abundance everything that seems to him to confirm this view. Boskovic does not see that Lasic does not write on the basis of literary creativity as such, or on the basis of the actual practices of our socialist revolution, but rather out of a need to present his ideological contribution to the ideological and political trends that manifested themselves as an opposition to LCY policy in the 1970's [presumably early in the decade].

One cannot rummage about the revolution. The criteria for the progress of a revolution cannot be brought into question by shuffling through a past that can allegedly serve today to halt the revolution.

All those who stubbornly cultivate their liberalist-anarchist view that dogmatism in relation to culture is entrenched forever in the Yugoslav party leadership entities, that any creative encounter between the creative intelligentsia and political people--much less between the intelligentsia and the communist movement--is closed forever, are the ones who order Boskovic to write his tract. Boskovic does not even conceive of the possibility that yellowing periodicals can be paged through objectively and responsibly as well as maliciously and one-sidedly, much less that the relationship between our intelligentsia and our communist movement is a matter of historical experience and current practice and that arguments concerning the real substance of that relationship ought to be sought in that direction. An ossified spirit cannot see a revolution other than in a finished form, cannot comprehend the party other than as an arbiter given in advance.

Boskovic's tract in installments has also been ordered by those who have always separated the struggle of opinions from comprehensive human freedoms, who have been more concerned with a fragment of bourgeois democracy--and as a matter of private ownership at that--than with a genuine struggle for fundamental human freedoms or altering the class status of people. Boskovic gives no sign of understanding the very essence of the freedom of creativity, of understanding that there is no such freedom outside the process by which overall human labor is liberated, that the original dignity of freedom of culture is an irony if it is sought as a separate right in the midst of a class-based community of individuals still historically insufficiently free.

The scheming motivation is so near and dear to the author for all these reasons. He has devoted himself enthusiastically to hunting--as he presents the matter--the intellectual incongruities of his literary and political contemporaries. It does not even occur to him at least to inquire concerning the social sense of ideological trends in the realm of culture during eras of struggle for a new society. He proclaims ideological struggles in the realm of culture to be the manifestation of the petty interests of centers of political power and cultural figures gathered together in cliques. He does not see in these struggles any contribution to the evolution of a new consciousness about the culture of self-managing society, to the evolution of a class orientation in the realm of culture.

A prisoner of his inclination to intrigue, the author of the series of articles in *MLADOST* will naturally be digging around in the past--literary, philosophical, etc.--of well-known battlers for the concept of socialist self-management in order to accomplish his calculated intention of depicting such persons as inconsistent and changeable.

Boskovic also arranges his collage of citations on order from the ideological current in Yugoslavia that would turn "criticism of everything that exists" into an absolute attitude, that finds a critical spirit not within the revolution itself but rather in the special right of intellectuals to guide and create ideology within the communist avant garde. On this point, at least, we should reproach the author less, since he is just the product of a theoretical-pedagogical climate that sends forth from a feudal-bourgeois university the enlightening slogans to the effect that criticism and not revolution is the motive force of human history.

If Boskovic is bothered by the fact that individual creators assent to the Yugoslav path to socialism, if--for example--Krleza is accountable on one occasion for a bundle of citations and a second time for some dregs that are entirely different, then that may[be] his own private affair. However, public periodicals must not make public matters of private confusions and insinuations with ideological and political pretensions. The founders of a periodical must keep this especially in mind. This is not because Krleza or anybody else is uncriticizable but rather because a commitment to a particular strategy of this revolution may not be attacked in such an irresponsible pamphleteering way. Boskovic comes out with insinuations at the expense of Krleza, but not only him. Boskovic writes in the paper published by the Federation of Socialist Youth that Krleza's speech at the writers' congress of 1952 was a "defense of the Yugoslav status quo, politically, not in a literary sense." Boskovic then asserts regretfully; "This task fits into the strategy of the Yugoslav political leadership, into a specific concept of the revolution." Boskovic thereby informs us, really, of his negative attitude toward the revolution.

Boskovic's anthology of intrigues and tricks and his inclination to conjure up infantile picture books of citations speak eloquently about him. However, the attitude of the editors of *MLADOST* toward this text ought to have been different. What motivated them to publish it is unclear.



So far as freedom of creativity is concerned, we are not concerned with persuading someone abroad or bourgeois liberals or dogmatists at home that we have this kind or that kind of freedom of creativity. The party in Yugoslavia is not the arbiter of this freedom, is neither literary critic nor critic of the arts, nor music critic. Yet we must energetically reject ideological and political machinations with the freedom of creativity, all attempts to bring into question--in the name of this freedom--the strategy and accomplishments of this revolution. So long as trends and forces of statist or bourgeois restoration continue to be present in our society, the LCY cannot permit this nonsense about freedom that conceals an attack on the strategy of this revolution, on brotherhood and unity, on self-management and the policy of nonalignment.

Boskovic's tract is an example of a direct attack on genuine freedom of creativity.

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