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PRACTICE OF YUGOSLAV COMMUNISM AND SOCIALIST SELF-MANAGEMENT DIFFER SUBSTANTIALLY FROM THE HIGHLY CENTRALIZED SOVIET MODEL OF COMMUNIST RULE. IN THE YUGOSLAV POLITICAL SYSTEM, THE PARTY IS DECENTRALIZED SO THAT REPUBLIC AND PROVINCIAL PARTY AUTHORITIES WIELD POWER THAT IS SELDOM CHALLENGED BY THE CENTRAL PARTY BUREAUCRACY. IN THE ECONOMIC SYSTEM, SOCIALIST SELF-MANAGEMENT THEORETICALLY AND LEGALLY PROVIDES THAT THE WORKERS RUN THEIR OWN ENTERPRISES. EXTENSIVE PRIVATE, SMALL-SCALE FARMING IS PERMITTED, AS ARE SOME PRIVATE ENTERPRISES IN SERVICES AND SMALL-SCALE MANUFACTURING.

STATE SECURITY AND UNIFORMED POLICE ARE UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF FEDERAL AND REPUBLIC SECRETARIATS FOR INTERNAL AFFAIRS. SECURITY AND POLICE FORCES ARE GENERALLY SUBJECT TO, AND HEEDFUL OF, OVERALL DIRECTION FROM THE POLITICAL LEVEL, ALTHOUGH ON AN OPERATIONAL BASIS THEY MAINTAIN CONSIDERABLE INDEPENDENCE.

ECONOMIC GROWTH IN 1986 HAS BEEN BROADLY BASED BUT HAS TAKEN PLACE AMID RAMPANT INFLATION. REALIZATION OF AUSTERITY AND ECONOMIC REFORM PROGRAMS ADOPTED IN EARLIER YEARS HAS TAKEN LONGER THAN ANTICIPATED, AS THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT GRAPPLES WITH THE DILEMMA OF PROTECTING THE YUGOSLAV LIVING STANDARD WHILE ENFORCING FINANCIAL DISCIPLINE.

ALTHOUGH THE FUNDAMENTAL TENETS OF SOCIALIST SELF-MANAGEMENT AND THE PRESENT FEDERAL STRUCTURE OF THE STATE ARE AMONG THE FEW SUBJECTS WHICH CANNOT BE QUESTIONED, THERE IS RELATIVELY OPEN DEBATE ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THESE CONCEPTS. KEY TOPICS FREQUENTLY DISCUSSED IN THE OPEN INCLUDE THE BOUNDARIES OF PERMISSIBLE POLITICAL AND CULTURAL EXPRESSION, ECONOMIC REFORM, AND THE FUNCTIONING OF THE POLITICAL SYSTEM. SOME ISSUES, HOWEVER, APPEAR TO BE SO SENSITIVE THAT FREE SPEECH IS NOT FULLY TOLERATED. THE MULTI-ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION AND THE TRAGIC INTERNECINE STRIFE BETWEEN CROATS AND SERBS DURING WORLD WAR II HAVE MADE YUGOSLAV LEADERS WARY OF SEPARATIST SENTIMENT. YUGOSLAV OFFICIALS HAVE TAKEN STERN MEASURES TO REPRESS DISPLAYS OF "NATIONALISM."

THE HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION IN YUGOSLAVIA IN 1986 CONTINUED MUCH AS LAST YEAR'S, WITH BOTH POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE DEVELOPMENTS. TWO SPONTANEOUS MASS MARCHES, RARITIES IN YUGOSLAVIA, TOOK PLACE PEACEFULLY IN BELGRADE EARLY IN THE YEAR. A THIRD WAS FORCIBLY BROKEN UP. THE WELL-KNOWN CROATIAN DISSIDENT MARKO VESELICA WAS RELEASED EARLY FROM HIS PRISON TERM, AND ONE OF THE TWO CONVICTED "BELGRADE SIX" DEFENDANTS REMAINS AT LIBERTY. THE OTHER, HOWEVER, BEGAN SERVING HIS 18-MONTH PRISON SENTENCE IN JULY. SOME 100 ETHNIC ALBANIANS, ALLEGEDLY IRREDENTISTS, WERE PROSECUTED ON CHARGES OF CONSPIRACY TO OVERTHROW THE STATE AND OF HOSTILE ACTIVITY. ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS

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FOR WHAT IN YUGOSLAVIA ARE CALLED "VERBAL CRIMES" (MOST OFTEN ON CHARGES INVOLVING "NATIONALISM" OR "HOSTILE PROPAGANDA") CONTINUED AT A SIGNIFICANT LEVEL, AS DID VIOLENT INCIDENTS AMONG ETHNIC GROUPS, PARTICULARLY IN THE AUTONOMOUS PROVINCE OF KOSOVO. MANY CONTROVERSIAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC ISSUES WERE DEBATED OPENLY IN THE PRESS AND PUBLIC, AND NEARLY ALL
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RELIGIOUS GROUPS HAD SIGNIFICANT BUILDING PROJECTS UNDERWAY.

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RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

SECTION I - RESPECT FOR THE INTEGRITY OF THE PERSON,
- INCLUDING FREEDOM FROM:

A. POLITICAL KILLING

THERE WERE NO INSTANCES IN YUGOSLAVIA DURING 1986 OF ALLEGED KILLING BY GOVERNMENT FORCES.

IN THE PAST, SERB-ALBANIAN ETHNIC TENSIONS IN KOSOVO HAVE RESULTED IN VIOLENCE AND OCCASIONAL FATALITIES. ATTACKS BY MEMBERS OF ONE NATIONALITY ON ANOTHER CONTINUED AT A LOW BUT STEADY LEVEL IN 1986, BUT NO DEATHS WERE REPORTED.

B. DISAPPEARANCES

NO INSTANCES OF PROLONGED OR PERMANENT DISAPPEARANCE OF PERSONS INSIDE YUGOSLAVIA HAVE COME TO LIGHT IN 1986.

C. TORTURE AND CRUEL, INHUMAN OR DEGRADING TREATMENT OR PUNISHMENT

ALTHOUGH BOTH YUGOSLAV LAW AND THE CONSTITUTION FORBID TORTURE, VARIOUS SOURCES REPORT THAT PEOPLE (INCLUDING DUAL YUGOSLAV-U.S. CITIZEN DETAINEES) HAVE BEEN BEATEN, MALTREATED, OR THREATENED DURING PRE-TRIAL DETENTION OR WHILE SERVING SENTENCES. IN 1986, JOURNALS IN SLOVENIA TWICE CARRIED EXTENSIVE REPORTS ON THE ALLEGED ABUSE IN PRISON IN RECENT YEARS OF TWO PROMINENT DISSIDENTS (VOJISLAV SESELJ AND DOBROSLAV PARAGA).

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D. ARBITRARY ARREST, DETENTION AND EXILE

"POLITICAL CRIME," AS DEFINED BY THE YUGOSLAV CRIMINAL CODE, CONSISTS OF ATTEMPTS TO OVERTHROW THE CONSTITUTIONAL ORDER OR TO UNDERMINE THE COUNTRY'S TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY, UNITY, OR BASIC CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM.

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"POLITICAL CRIME" INCLUDES A NUMBER OF BROAD, IMPRECISE CATEGORIES, SUCH AS "COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY ACTS," "ASSOCIATION (FOR THE PURPOSE OF) HOSTILE ACTIVITY," "INSULTING THE REPUTATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC," "FOSTERING NATIONAL HATRED," AND "HOSTILE PROPAGANDA." ENFORCEMENT OF THESE LAWS VARIES FROM REPUBLIC TO REPUBLIC, WITH THE RESULT THAT PEOPLE HAVE BEEN JAILED IN SOME PARTS OF YUGOSLAVIA FOR ACTS WHICH IN OTHER PARTS OF THE COUNTRY RARELY, IF EVER, RESULT IN CRIMINAL SANCTIONS. PRE-TRIAL CONFINEMENT IN POLITICAL CASES SOMETIMES OCCURS.

YUGOSLAV LEGAL PROCEDURES DERIVE FROM NAPOLEONIC LAW AND ARE GENERALLY FOLLOWED IN ALL, INCLUDING POLITICAL, CASES. ARRESTS ARE CONDUCTED PURSUANT TO WARRANTS, DEFENDANTS ARE USUALLY BROUGHT BEFORE A JUDGE WITHIN 24 HOURS OF ARREST, INDIVIDUALS ARRESTED FOR POLITICAL REASONS ARE USUALLY CHARGED WITH THE SPECIFIC SECTIONS OF THE CRIMINAL CODE DEALING WITH POLITICAL CRIMES, AND DEFENDANTS HAVE THE RIGHT TO INDEPENDENT COUNSEL.

THE CRIMINAL CODE ALLOWS THE ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT OF YUGOSLAV CITIZENS FOR ACTS CONSIDERED POLITICAL OFFENSES UNDER YUGOSLAV LAW, EVEN WHEN THEY ARE COMMITTED ABROAD AND ARE NOT CRIMES IN THE COUNTRY IN WHICH THEY TAKE PLACE. SUCH CASES ARE OFTEN BASED ON THE EXPRESSION OF VIEWS HOSTILE TO THE YUGOSLAV REGIME OR ASSOCIATION WITH ANTI-YUGOSLAV EMIGRE GROUPS. IN 1986, THREE SUCH CASES INVOLVED U.S.-YUGOSLAV DUAL NATIONALS.

THERE IS NO INFORMATION TO INDICATE THAT FORCED LABOR IS PRACTICED IN YUGOSLAVIA.

E. DENIAL OF FAIR PUBLIC TRIAL

ALTHOUGH ORDINARY CRIMINAL TRIALS ARE ALMOST ALWAYS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC, NOT ALL POLITICAL TRIALS ARE. YUGOSLAV POLITICAL AUTHORITIES USUALLY DO NOT ACTIVELY INTERFERE IN JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS CONCERNING POLITICAL CASES. HOWEVER, SUBSTANTIAL EVIDENCE EXISTS THAT IN SOME CASES FEDERAL, REPUBLIC, AND PROVINCIAL POLITICAL
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AUTHORITIES HAVE SOUGHT TO ORCHESTRATE THE TRIALS OF THOSE CHARGED WITH POLITICAL CRIMES. SOME HUMAN RIGHTS ORGANIZATIONS BELIEVE THAT THE OUTCOME IN POLITICAL CASES IN YUGOSLAVIA IS PREDETERMINED. OTHER OBSERVERS, INCLUDING CRITICS OF THE GOVERNMENT, HOLD THAT THE COURTS HAVE CONSIDERABLE INDEPENDENCE, PARTICULARLY IN DETERMINING THE LENGTH AND TYPE OF SENTENCES, IF NOT

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INNOCENCE OR GUILT.

THE MOST WIDELY PUBLICIZED TRIAL DURING 1986 WAS THAT OF ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC, WHO WAS EXTRADITED FROM THE UNITED STATES TO YUGOSLAVIA EARLY IN THE YEAR. ARTUKOVIC HAD BEEN THE INTERIOR MINISTER OF THE SO-CALLED INDEPENDENT STATE OF CROATIA DURING WORLD WAR II. HIS CONVICTION ON WAR CRIME CHARGES WAS NO DOUBT A FOREGONE CONCLUSION, BUT HIS TRIAL APPEARED TO HAVE BEEN CONDUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH YUGOSLAV STANDARDS. PUBLIC OBSERVERS WERE ALLOWED IN THE COURTROOM.

MANY PERSONS ACCUSED OF POLITICAL OFFENSES ARE ABLE TO FIND CAPABLE, ENERGETIC COUNSEL, BUT THERE HAVE BEEN CASES IN THE PAST WHEN GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES APPEARED TO INTIMIDATE OR CHASTISE ATTORNEYS WHO TOOK POLITICAL CASES.

THE PRECISE NUMBER OF CURRENT POLITICAL PRISONERS IS VERY DIFFICULT TO DETERMINE. OFFICIAL FIGURES ARE HARD TO OBTAIN AND FREQUENTLY CONTRADICTORY OR INCOMPLETE. A CERTAIN PERCENTAGE OF THOSE CONSIDERED POLITICAL PRISONERS MAY REPRESENT INDIVIDUALS CONVICTED BECAUSE OF INVOLVEMENT IN HOSTILE ORGANIZATIONS WHICH COMMITTED CRIMES OF VIOLENCE, BUT WHO DID NOT THEMSELVES ADVOCATE OR ENGAGE IN VIOLENCE.

ACCORDING TO FIGURES AVAILABLE FOR 1984, CHARGES WERE BROUGHT AGAINST 466 PERSONS IN POLITICAL CASES, AND TWO-THIRDS OF THOSE INVOLVED SO-CALLED VERBAL CRIMES, THAT IS, CHARGES ARISING FROM SOMETHING THE ACCUSED SAID OR WROTE. THE NUMBER OF POLITICAL PRISONERS IN CROATIA CURRENTLY IS ESTIMATED TO BE 70-80. IN SLOVENIA IN 1985, CHARGES WERE BROUGHT AGAINST 15 INDIVIDUALS ON POLITICAL GROUNDS, AND NINE OF THEM WERE IMPRISONED. FROM 1981-1985 IN BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA, 125 PERSONS WERE CONVICTED IN CRIMINAL CASES, HALF OF THEM FOR "VERBAL CRIMES." FIGURES PUBLISHED IN JUNE SHOW THAT, IN KOSOVO IN THE PRECEDING FIVE-YEAR PERIOD, 1200 INDIVIDUALS WERE CONVICTED ON CHARGES OF ALLEGED INVOLVEMENT IN "HOSTILE" ORGANIZATIONS. AT THE END OF 1985, OVER 100 ETHNIC ALBANIANS WERE ARRESTED IN KOSOVO, MACEDONIA, AND MONTENEGRO, AND PROSECUTED IN MASS TRIALS DURING 1986 ON CHARGES OF CONSPIRACY TO OVERTHROW THE STATE. THE NUMBER OF POLITICAL PRISONERS IN KOSOVO AT PRESENT MAY BE ABOUT 400. THE NUMBER OF POLITICAL PRISONERS COUNTRY-WIDE WAS ESTIMATED BY THE LAWYERS' COMMITTEE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS IN 1985 TO BE BETWEEN 600 AND 1,000.

F. ARBITRARY INTERFERENCE WITH PRIVACY, FAMILY, HOME OR CORRESPONDENCE

YUGOSLAV AUTHORITIES ARE WIDELY BELIEVED TO INTERFERE ON OCCASION IN THE PRIVATE LIVES OF CITIZENS. ALLEGATIONS OF SUCH INTERFERENCE ARE MOST COMMON FROM THOSE

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CITIZENS ACTIVELY ENGAGED IN NON-OFFICIAL POLITICAL ACTIVITY. ALTHOUGH THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM PROVIDES ELABORATE SAFEGUARDS CONCERNING PROCEDURES FOR CONDUCTING SEARCHES, THESE SAFEGUARDS ARE SOMETIMES IGNORED. MANY YUGOSLAVS ALSO BELIEVE THAT AUTHORITIES EAVESDROP ON CONVERSATIONS, READ MAIL, AND TAP TELEPHONES.

YUGOSLAV CITIZENS ARE GENERALLY FREE TO RECEIVE AND READ FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS. INFREQUENTLY THE IMPORT OR SALE OF A PARTICULAR ISSUE OF A FOREIGN PUBLICATION WILL BE BANNED, USUALLY BECAUSE THE ISSUE CONTAINS A STORY WHICH THE AUTHORITIES BELIEVE PRESENTS FALSE OR HOSTILE INFORMATION ABOUT THE REGIME. THE PUBLICATIONS OF CERTAIN YUGOSLAV EMIGRE GROUPS ARE CONSIDERED HOSTILE IN THEMSELVES, AND THEIR IMPORTATION, POSSESSION, OR SALE IS FREQUENTLY SUBJECT TO CRIMINAL CHARGES.

SECTION 2 RESPECT FOR CIVIL RIGHTS, INCLUDING:

A. FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND PRESS

DURING 1986, YUGOSLAVIA CONTINUED ITS SLOW AND SOMETIMES HALTING MOVEMENT TOWARD GREATER OPENNESS AND FREEDOM OF
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SPEECH AND PRESS. IN THEORY, BOTH THE YUGOSLAV CONSTITUTION AND YUGOSLAV LAW AFFIRM THESE FREEDOMS.

THE GOVERNMENT GRANTS SOME LATITUDE IN WHAT IT CONSIDERS NON-NATIONALIST AND NON-THREATENING ORAL EXPRESSIONS OF DISAGREEMENT WITH GOVERNMENT POLICY, AND TOLERATES CONSIDERABLE COMMENTARY AND CRITICISM IN ACADEMIC AND SOME QUASI-OFFICIAL PUBLIC FORUMS. NONETHELESS, A FEW TOPICS REMAIN SENSITIVE, SUCH AS THE STATUS OF THE AUTONOMOUS PROVINCE OF KOSOVO, AND TENDENTIOUS INTERPRETATION OF THE HISTORY OF AND RELATIONS BETWEEN SERBS AND ETHNIC ALBANIANS. IN THE FALL OF 1986, FOR EXAMPLE, A DRAFT DOCUMENT DRAWN UP BY THE SERBIAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES WAS DENOUNCED BY SERBIAN PARTY AUTHORITIES FOR ITS "NATIONALIST" CONTENT AND ALLEGED ATTACK ON TITO.

THE AUTHORITIES SEEK TO PUNISH THOSE WHO MAKE ALLEGEDLY DEROGATORY OR INFLAMMATORY ETHNIC STATEMENTS. SUCH "HOSTILE" ORAL STATEMENTS AND OTHER FORMS OF PERSONAL EXPRESSION (E.G., PAINTING SLOGANS OR SINGING "NATIONALIST" SONGS) ARE GROUNDS FOR CRIMINAL PROSECUTION. DURING 1986, DISCUSSION CONTINUED IN THE PRESS AND PUBLIC ABOUT THE DESIRABILITY OF ELIMINATING LEGAL PROVISIONS AGAINST SUCH SO-CALLED VERBAL CRIMES, BUT IT APPEARS THAT SUCH REFORM WILL NOT OCCUR SOON.

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IN GENERAL, THE AUTONOMY OF NEWSPAPER PUBLISHING HOUSES HAS INCREASED MARKEDLY IN RECENT YEARS. PRESS CRITICISM OF GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND PROPOSALS CONCERNING DOMESTIC POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC ISSUES IS FREQUENT AND OFTEN SHARP ENOUGH TO SPARK GOVERNMENT CHARGES OF "IRRESPONSIBILITY." THERE IS ALSO AMPLE CRITICISM OF THE FEDERAL CABINET AND OF THE LEAGUE OF COMMUNISTS AT ALL LEVELS, BUT CRITICISM OF THE STATE PRESIDENCY IS RARER.

ALTHOUGH THERE IS NO PRE-PUBLICATION CENSORSHIP OF THE PRINT AND BROADCAST MEDIA, AUTHORITIES EXERCISE INDIRECT OVERSIGHT THROUGH PUBLICATION BOARDS WHICH INCLUDE RANKING PARTY OFFICIALS, AND EDITORIAL STAFFS RELY ON SELF-CENSORSHIP. IN THE LAST YEAR, HOWEVER, THE PRESS HAS BEEN LESS WILLING TO EXERCISE SELF-CENSORSHIP. DESPITE GOVERNMENT PRESSURE NOT TO DO SO, FOR INSTANCE, TWO YUGOSLAV PUBLICATIONS CARRIED PORTIONS OF OFFICIAL FILES DETAILING **KURT WALDHEIM'S** WARTIME ACTIVITIES IN SOUTHERN YUGOSLAVIA.

BOTH YUGOSLAV LAW AND PRACTICE IMPOSE SOME RESTRICTIONS ON FREEDOM OF THE PRESS AND FREEDOM TO PUBLISH. PUBLIC PROSECUTORS HAVE THE AUTHORITY TO BAN THE PUBLICATION AND SALE OF BOOKS OR PERIODICALS IF THEIR CONTENT IS DEEMED "HOSTILE." YUGOSLAV AUTHORITIES CLAIM THAT THIS POWER IS RARELY USED AND, INDEED, FEW PUBLICATIONS ARE ACTUALLY BANNED IN A GIVEN YEAR. IT IS DIFFICULT TO JUDGE THE DEGREE TO WHICH THE THREAT OF A BAN OR OF POSSIBLE REPRISALS AGAINST A PUBLISHER MAY DISCOURAGE THE PUBLICATION OF CONTROVERSIAL LITERATURE. BANNING OF PUBLICATIONS IS OFTEN A LOCAL OPTION, AND STANDARDS OF WHAT IS ACCEPTABLE VARY THROUGHOUT YUGOSLAVIA. FOR EXAMPLE, THE BOOK "NOZ" ("KNIFE") BY VUK DRASKOVIC REMAINS BANNED IN BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA, BUT IS WIDELY AVAILABLE ELSEWHERE IN YUGOSLAVIA, INCLUDING AT THE BELGRADE AIRPORT BOOKSHOP.

IN TERMS OF BOOK-PUBLISHING, THE AUTHORITIES GENERALLY PROVIDE ONLY LOOSE POLITICAL OVERSIGHT. POLICE AND PROSECUTORS RARELY INTERVENE. ALTHOUGH WORKS BY SOME AUTHORS, SUCH AS MILOVAN DJILAS, HAVE LONG BEEN BANNED, MANY WRITERS AND PUBLISHERS HAVE BEEN TESTING THE LIMITS OF THE PERMISSIBLE, A PROCESS WHICH HAS RESULTED IN OCCASIONAL CLASHES WITH THE AUTHORITIES. THE WORKS OF SOVIET AND OTHER EASTERN EUROPEAN DISSIDENTS ARE PUBLISHED IN LARGE PRESS RUNS AND SOLD WIDELY. AT LEAST TWO BOOKS WERE BANNED IN 1986 -- AN ANTHOLOGY OF POETRY BY A GROUP OF KOSOVO PROFESSORS, "FOURTEEN AUTHORS," BECAUSE OF ITS "NATIONALIST" CHARACTER; AND "HUNTING DOWN OF HERETICS," BY VOJISLAV SESELJ, BECAUSE OF ITS TREATMENT OF THE LEADERSHIP OF BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA.

B. FREEDOM OF PEACEFUL ASSEMBLY AND ASSOCIATION

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PUBLIC POLITICAL DEMONSTRATIONS ARE PERMITTED ONLY BY OFFICIAL ORGANIZATIONS AND GENERALLY ONLY IN SUPPORT OF GOVERNMENT POLICIES. OTHERS ARE USUALLY, BUT NOT ALWAYS, SUPPRESSED. PUBLIC GATHERINGS AND MEETINGS OF PRIVATE
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ORGANIZATIONS ARE PERMITTED BUT MUST BE REGISTERED WITH THE AUTHORITIES. UNAUTHORIZED MASS MARCHES WERE ALLOWED TO PROCEED IN BELGRADE IN FEBRUARY (INVOLVING ABOUT 150 PEOPLE) AND AGAIN IN APRIL 1986 (500-600 PARTICIPANTS). IN THESE MANIFESTATIONS, DISGRUNTLED ETHNIC SERBS AND MONTENEGRINS FROM KOSOVO PROVINCE CAME TO BELGRADE TO AIR COMPLAINTS OF ALLEGED ABUSES BY THE ETHNIC ALBANIAN MAJORITY IN THAT PROVINCE. THE MARCHERS MET AT LENGTH WITH GOVERNMENT AND PARTY OFFICIALS. AN ATTEMPTED THIRD MARCH (ON THE EVE OF THE PARTY CONGRESS) WAS BROKEN UP IN KOSOVO BY THE POLICE, FORCIBLY BUT WITH LITTLE VIOLENCE.

A NASCENT ANTI-NUCLEAR ENERGY MOVEMENT HAS ENJOYED BROAD MEDIA COVERAGE AND HAS USED PETITION CAMPAIGNS AND PUBLIC ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSIONS TO FURTHER ITS VIEWS. ALONG WITH THE CHERNOBYL INCIDENT IN THE SOVIET UNION, THE MOVEMENT CONTRIBUTED TO A GOVERNMENT PLEDGE FOR A PUBLIC DEBATE ON NUCLEAR POWER BEFORE A DECISION IS MADE ON CONSTRUCTION OF YUGOSLAVIA'S SECOND NUCLEAR POWER PLANT.

THE SOCIALIST YOUTH ALLIANCE OF SLOVENIA HAS BEEN ACTIVELY PROMOTING THE CONCEPT OF CIVILIAN ALTERNATIVES TO MILITARY SERVICE, AND PUBLIC DEBATE ON THAT ISSUE IS SPREADING. IN APRIL, AFTER THE U.S. MILITARY ATTACK ON LIBYA BECAUSE OF ITS INVOLVEMENT IN TERRORISM, THE SLOVENIAN PEACE MOVEMENT ORGANIZED THREE GATHERINGS IN THAT REPUBLIC, CRITICIZING BOTH U.S. AND LIBYAN ACTS OF "AGGRESSION/TERRORISM," BUT ALSO CRITICIZING YUGOSLAV POLICY ON THESE ISSUES.

THE COMMITTEE FOR THE DEFENSE OF FREEDOM OF THOUGHT AND EXPRESSION, OF WHICH THE WELL-KNOWN SERBIAN WRITER DOBRICA COSIC AND OTHER PROMINENT YUGOSLAV INTELLECTUALS ARE MEMBERS, CONTINUES TO FUNCTION AND TO SPEAK OUT OCCASIONALLY ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND POLITICAL ISSUES. IN OCTOBER, IT WROTE TO THE YUGOSLAV PARLIAMENT CALLING FOR A NUMBER OF REFORMS IN THE POLITICAL AND LEGAL SYSTEM, INCLUDING ELIMINATION OF THE "HOSTILE PROPAGANDA" PROVISION OF THE CRIMINAL CODE. THE JAILING IN FEBRUARY OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR DRAGOLJUB PETROVIC, FOR "OFFENSIVE STATEMENTS" IN A JOURNAL ARTICLE HE WROTE,

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PROMPTED A NUMBER OF PROTEST MEETINGS ON HIS BEHALF. DURING THE SUMMER, THERE WAS ANNOUNCED THE FORMATION OF A FUND (INITIATED BY SOME 200 YUGOSLAV AUTHORS, PROFESSORS AND JOURNALISTS) TO AID THOSE WHO LOSE THEIR JOBS DUE TO THEIR POLITICAL OPINIONS. THE SERBIAN WRITERS UNION HELD SEVERAL MEETINGS IN 1986, DEALING WITH THE POLITICALLY SENSITIVE SITUATION IN KOSOVO.

TRADE UNIONS ARE ORGANIZED GEOGRAPHICALLY BY REPUBLIC AND PROVINCE, AND BY TRADE WITHIN THESE BOUNDARIES. AT THE FEDERAL LEVEL, THE TRADE UNION ORGANIZATION ALMOST INVARIABLY BACKS GOVERNMENT POLICIES, WHILE PLEADING THAT ANY NEGATIVE EFFECTS ON WORKERS BE MINIMIZED. IN THE FACE OF YUGOSLAVIA'S PERSISTENT ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES, UNION LEADERS ARE BECOMING MORE ACTIVE IN ADVOCATING WORKER INTERESTS ON SUCH MATTERS AS THE IMPACT OF INFLATION, STANDARD OF LIVING, AND WAGE POLICIES. UNDER YUGOSLAVIA'S SYSTEM OF SELF-MANAGEMENT, HOWEVER, UNIONS GENERALLY PLAY A RELATIVELY MINOR ROLE IN REPRESENTING WORKER INTERESTS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF ENTERPRISES, INCLUDING DISTRIBUTION AND LEVELS OF INCOME, DETERMINATION OF WORKING CONDITIONS, AND SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES.

STRIKES, USUALLY REFERRED TO AS "WORK STOPPAGES," ARE NEITHER EXPLICITLY LEGAL NOR ILLEGAL. MOST STRIKES INVOLVE EITHER THE AMOUNT OR DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONAL INCOMES AMONG THE WORK FORCE OF A PARTICULAR ENTERPRISE. ALTHOUGH MOST ARE BRIEF -- FOUR TO EIGHT HOURS -- SOME HAVE LASTED FOR MORE THAN A DAY, AND A FEW FOR SEVERAL DAYS. IN A WIDELY DISCUSSED MOVE IN JULY, 6500 SHIPYARD WORKERS IN SPLIT ADDRESSED A LETTER OF COMPLAINT TO LOCAL, REPUBLICAN AND FEDERAL AUTHORITIES, COMPLAINING ABOUT THE GENERAL STATE OF AFFAIRS IN THE COUNTRY. (NO STRIKE ACTIVITY WAS INVOLVED, NOR HAS THERE BEEN A SPECIFIC RESPONSE TO THE LETTER.)

THE NUMBER OF STRIKES IN YUGOSLAVIA CONTINUED TO INCREASE IN 1986, CENTERED PRIMARILY IN THE MORE DEVELOPED REPUBLICS OF CROATIA AND SLOVENIA. DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR, 383 WORK STOPPAGES TOOK PLACE (12.3 PERCENT MORE THAN IN THE SAME PERIOD

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THE PREVIOUS YEAR), INVOLVING MORE THAN 38,000 WORKERS (53 PERCENT MORE THAN IN THE SAME PERIOD IN 1985). BOTH PUBLICLY AND WITHIN THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PARTY, THE QUESTION OF LEGALIZING OR REGULATING STRIKES AND OF THE ROLE OF THE TRADE UNIONS IN STRIKE SITUATIONS IS BEING

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DISCUSSED. THE APPARENT CONTRADICTION IN TERMS OF A LABOR STRIKE TAKING PLACE IN A WORKER SELF-MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IS CENTRAL TO THE DISCUSSION.

C. FREEDOM OF RELIGION

YUGOSLAVIA IS A MULTI-RELIGIOUS STATE. MOST YUGOSLAV BELIEVERS ARE ADHERENTS OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, THE SERBIAN OR MACEDONIAN ORTHODOX CHURCHES, OR THE ISLAMIC FAITH. SINCE WORLD WAR II, THE JEWISH COMMUNITY HAS NUMBERED ONLY SEVERAL THOUSAND PERSONS. DESPITE YUGOSLAVIA'S LACK OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL, JEWS -- INCLUDING RABBIS -- TRAVEL BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES, AS DO ORDINARY YUGOSLAV TOURISTS AND JOURNALISTS. THERE IS A SMALL PROTESTANT COMMUNITY WHICH INCLUDES FUNDAMENTALIST DENOMINATIONS. THERE IS NO OFFICIAL OR FAVORED RELIGION; THE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALLY ENCOURAGES ATHEISM. ALTHOUGH FREEDOM TO PRACTICE RELIGION IS GUARANTEED UNDER THE YUGOSLAV CONSTITUTION, PUBLIC PROSELYTIZING, EITHER THROUGH ELECTRONIC MEDIA OR PERSONAL WITNESSING, IS FORBIDDEN. THE LATTER IS SOMETIMES DONE ANYWAY, PARTICULARLY BY JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES. THE RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES HAVE VIGOROUS PUBLISHING PROGRAMS, ALTHOUGH THEY DO NOT HAVE THEIR OWN PRINTING FACILITIES. THEIR PUBLICATIONS ARE NORMALLY SOLD ONLY THROUGH SUBSCRIPTION OR AT PLACES OF WORSHIP. AS WAS THE CASE LAST YEAR, RELIGIOUS GROUPS WERE ABLE IN 1986 TO DISTRIBUTE MATERIALS AT THE BELGRADE INTERNATIONAL BOOKFAIR. BIBLES AND KORANS ARE READILY AVAILABLE. CONTACTS WITH CO-RELIGIONISTS ABROAD ARE EXTENSIVE AND UNHINDERED.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF NEW CHURCHES AND MOSQUES REQUIRES THE CONSENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES. IN THE PAST YEAR, NEARLY ALL RELIGIOUS GROUPS HAVE HAD SIGNIFICANT BUILDING PROJECTS: GROUND WAS BROKEN IN APRIL FOR RECONSTRUCTION OF THE SERBIAN ORTHODOX ST. SAVA CATHEDRAL IN BELGRADE; AN ESTIMATED EIGHT NEW MOSQUES WERE OPENED; THE ZAGREB MOSQUE, THE LARGEST IN YUGOSLAVIA, MAY OPEN BEFORE YEAR'S END, AFTER SEVERAL POSTPONEMENTS; NEW PROTESTANT CHURCHES OPENED IN PRISTINA, PEC, AND MOSTAR; AND AUTHORITIES IN BELGRADE HAVE GRANTED PERMISSION FOR A NEW PENTECOSTAL CHURCH IN THE HEART OF THE CITY.

THERE WERE SEVERAL LARGE RELIGIOUS GATHERINGS IN YUGOSLAVIA IN 1986. FOR EXAMPLE, SOME 60,000 PEOPLE GATHERED IN MAY AT THE SERBIAN ORTHODOX STUDENICA MONASTERY IN SOUTHERN SERBIA TO CELEBRATE ITS 800TH ANNIVERSARY. FEDERAL, REPUBLICAN AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES PARTICIPATED IN THE FESTIVITIES AND CONTRIBUTED FINANCIAL AND LOGISTICAL SUPPORT. A CROWD OF ABOUT

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10,000 ATTENDED AN EVENT IN HERCEG-NOVI CELEBRATING THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE CANONIZATION OF CROATIAN CATHOLIC SAINT LEOPOLD MANDIC. MACEDONIAN AUTHORITIES PARTICIPATED IN "ENTHRONEMENT" CEREMONIES OF THE NEW MACEDONIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH LEADER IN THE FALL OF 1986. AUTHORITIES CONTINUED TO TOLERATE LARGE-SCALE PILGRIMAGES BY DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN CATHOLICS TO MEDJUGORJE, A VILLAGE IN BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA WHERE THE VIRGIN MARY IS SAID TO APPEAR REGULARLY TO SEVERAL YOUNG PEOPLE, AND RELAXED EARLIER RESTRICTIONS ON BUILDING PUBLIC FACILITIES AT MEDJUGORJE.

THERE IS SOME DISCRIMINATION AGAINST RELIGIOUS BELIEVERS OF ALL FAITHS. FOR EXAMPLE, A PARTY MEMBER WHO IS A RELIGIOUS BELIEVER AND TAKES PART PUBLICLY IN THE SACRAMENTS OF THE CHURCH RISKS DISCIPLINARY ACTION OR EXPULSION FROM THE PARTY, AND IS BARRED FROM HIGH-LEVEL JOBS. CONSTRAINTS ON OCCASIONAL ATTENDANCE AT SERVICES AND THE RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION OF CHILDREN VARY FROM REGION TO REGION. PRIMARY EDUCATION OUTSIDE THE STATE SYSTEM IS NOT PERMITTED IN YUGOSLAVIA, BUT RELIGIOUS EDUCATION AT THE SECONDARY AND UNIVERSITY LEVEL IS ALLOWED AND EXISTS FOR ALL MAJOR FAITHS. YUGOSLAV RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES ALSO MAKE VIGOROUS EFFORTS TO PROVIDE RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION OUTSIDE OF SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE.

CONFLICTS BETWEEN THE STATE AND YUGOSLAV RELIGIOUS
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COMMUNITIES CAN DEVELOP IF THE LATTER GO BEYOND THE LIMIT OF "PERMISSIBLE" BEHAVIOR, PARTICULARLY WHEN THEY ENGAGE IN WHAT AUTHORITIES CONSIDER "NATIONALIST" OR POLITICAL ACTIVITIES. INDIVIDUAL PRIESTS OR IMAMS ARE OCCASIONALLY CHARGED WITH POLITICAL OFFENSES, USUALLY UNDER LAWS WHICH FORBID THE INCITEMENT OF RELIGIOUS OR NATIONAL HATRED. OCCASIONALLY, ARRESTS ARE MADE ON OTHER CHARGES. FOR EXAMPLE, THE SERBIAN ORTHODOX PRIEST SAVA NEDELJKOVIC WAS SENTENCED TO A SHORT PRISON TERM FOR ALLEGEDLY HEARING CONFESSION AND GIVING LAST RITES IN A PRIVATE HOME WITHOUT THE ALLEGEDLY REQUIRED ADVANCE PERMISSION. IN THAT CASE, THE YUGOSLAV CATHOLIC PRESS AND THE BELGRADE NEWS MAGAZINE "NIN" JOINED SERBIAN ORTHODOX SPOKESMEN IN PUBLICLY ACCUSING THE AUTHORITIES OF HAVING GONE TOO FAR. YUGOSLAV AUTHORITIES REGARD TIES BETWEEN YUGOSLAV MUSLIM AND ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALIST GROUPS ABROAD WITH

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SUSPICION, ALTHOUGH THOSE TIES ARE WEAK. THEY FREQUENTLY CRITICIZE THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN YUGOSLAVIA FOR ALLEGED SUPPORT OF CROATIAN NATIONALISM AND POLITICAL ACTIVISM, AND ALSO HAVE CRITICIZED THE SERBIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH FOR ALLEGED SERBIAN NATIONALISM.

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D. FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT WITHIN THE COUNTRY, FOREIGN TRAVEL, EMIGRATION, AND REPATRIATION

FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT WITHIN THE COUNTRY IS GUARANTEED BY THE CONSTITUTION AND PERMITTED IN PRACTICE. HOWEVER, A CONTROVERSY EXISTS OVER THE PREVALENT BELIEF AMONG NON-ALBANIANS IN YUGOSLAVIA THAT THE OUT-MIGRATION OF ETHNIC SERBS FROM KOSOVO PROVINCE IS THE RESULT OF ANTI-SERBIAN BEHAVIOR (INCLUDING PERSONAL THREATS OR OCCASIONAL VIOLENT ACTS, FORCED SALE OF PROPERTY, OR VANDALISM) ON THE PART OF THE ETHNIC ALBANIAN MAJORITY. SERIOUS EFFORTS HAVE BEEN UNDERTAKEN AT ALL LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT TO STEM SERBIAN EMIGRATION FROM KOSOVO, OR AT LEAST TO ENSURE THAT ETHNIC PRESSURES ARE NOT TO BLAME. IN THIS CONNECTION, PERMISSION IS CURRENTLY REQUIRED FOR SOMEONE WHO WISHES TO MOVE PERMANENTLY FROM KOSOVO. NONETHELESS, THE EMIGRATION PERSISTS AND REMAINS A SIGNIFICANT POLITICAL PROBLEM.

ALMOST ALL YUGOSLAVS ARE ABLE TO EMIGRATE, EMPLOYMENT ABROAD, HALF OF THE COUNTRY'S POPULATION POSSESSES VALID PASSPORTS, AND NO EXIT PERMITS ARE REQUIRED TO VISIT THE MORE THAN 135 COUNTRIES WITH WHICH YUGOSLAVIA HAS DIPLOMATIC OR CONSULAR RELATIONS. YUGOSLAV JEWS (AND MANY NON-JEWS) FREELY VISIT ISRAEL, WITH WHICH YUGOSLAVIA HAS NO DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS. SOME YUGOSLAVS ARE DENIED PASSPORTS EITHER TEMPORARILY OR PERMANENTLY ON NATIONAL SECURITY, POLITICAL, OR CRIMINAL GROUNDS. OVER 600,000 YUGOSLAV WORKERS, SOME WITH FAMILY MEMBERS, ARE EMPLOYED AS "GUEST WORKERS" IN WESTERN EUROPE.

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THE LAW ON THE ENTRY OF FOREIGNERS TO YUGOSLAVIA NOTES THE RIGHT OF PERMANENT ASYLUM AND PROVIDES FOR GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO PERSONS GRANTED THAT RIGHT. IN ADDITION, YUGOSLAVIA EXTENDS TEMPORARY ASYLUM TO REFUGEES WHO, WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF THE BELGRADE OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR), SEEK PERMANENT RESETTLEMENT IN THIRD COUNTRIES. AT PRESENT, THERE ARE ABOUT 900 SUCH REFUGEES IN YUGOSLAVIA. THERE WERE NO KNOWN CASES IN WHICH A REFUGEE UNDER UNHCR PROTECTION WAS FORCIBLY REPATRIATED IN 1986.

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SECTION 3 RESPECT FOR POLITICAL RIGHTS: THE RIGHT OF
- CITIZENS TO CHANGE THEIR GOVERNMENT

THE 2 MILLION-MEMBER LEAGUE OF COMMUNISTS OF YUGOSLAVIA MAINTAINS A MONOPOLY ON POLITICAL POWER, BUT ITS AUTHORITY IS DISPERSED AND DILUTED BECAUSE THE PARTY IS DECENTRALIZED TO THE LEVEL OF THE SIX REPUBLICS AND TWO PROVINCES. YUGOSLAV POLITICIANS AND THE PRESS REGULARLY NOTE THAT THE COUNTRY'S EIGHT REGIONAL PARTY ORGANIZATIONS HOLD WIDELY DIFFERING VIEWS ON KEY POLITICAL ISSUES.

GOVERNMENTAL BODIES ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR ADMINISTERING AND DRAWING UP SPECIFIC POLICIES, ESPECIALLY ECONOMIC POLICIES. AT THE TOP OF THE GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE ARE THE COLLECTIVE STATE PRESIDENCY (CHIEF OF STATE), THE FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (CABINET), AND THE FEDERAL ASSEMBLY (PARLIAMENT). THE PRESIDENCY IS RESPONSIBLE
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FOR OVERALL POLICY DIRECTION. THE FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, HEADED BY A "PRIME MINISTER," IS RESPONSIBLE FOR RUNNING THE GOVERNMENTAL MACHINERY AND PROPOSING SPECIFIC LEGISLATION. THE FEDERAL ASSEMBLY IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ENACTING LEGISLATION. IT OPERATES SOMETIMES BY MAJORITY VOTE AND SOMETIMES BY CONSENSUS AMONG DELEGATIONS REPRESENTING THE COUNTRY'S SIX REPUBLICS AND TWO AUTONOMOUS PROVINCES. THE FEDERAL ASSEMBLY IN RECENT YEARS HAS BEEN QUITE ACTIVE AND CONTENTIOUS. IT HAS SEVERAL TIMES REJECTED OR DRASTICALLY ALTERED PROPOSALS ENDORSED BY THE FEDERAL PRESIDENCY AND CABINET, AND IT IS OFTEN THE SCENE OF SHARP DEBATES WHICH ARE GENERALLY REPORTED FULLY IN THE MEDIA. FEDERAL LAWS MUST ALSO BE ADOPTED SEPARATELY BY REPUBLIC AND PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLIES BEFORE THEY CAN BE IMPLEMENTED, AND THUS THESE LOCAL ASSEMBLIES WIELD CONSIDERABLE POWER, AMOUNTING AT TIMES TO AN ACTUAL VETO OF FEDERAL AUTHORITY. IN CERTAIN CASES, DELEGATES TO THE FEDERAL ASSEMBLY MUST HAVE AUTHORIZING INSTRUCTIONS FROM THEIR RESPECTIVE REPUBLICAN OR PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLIES BEFORE ENGAGING IN NEGOTIATION OR COMPROMISE ON FEDERAL LEGISLATIVE MEASURES.

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SELECTION TO COMMUNIST PARTY BODIES IS ACCOMPLISHED BY THE PARTY BODIES THEMSELVES. METHODS RANGE FROM SECRET BALLOT AND MAJORITY VOTE TO VIRTUAL APPOINTMENT.

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SELECTION TO GOVERNMENT BODIES OCCURS VIA A DELEGATE SYSTEM. NOMINATIONS ORIGINATE IN THE VARIOUS SOCIO-POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS WHICH ARE PARTS OF THE MASS UMBRELLA ORGANIZATION, THE SOCIALIST ALLIANCE OF THE WORKING PEOPLE. THIS INCLUDES THE TRADE UNIONS, THE LEAGUE OF SOCIALIST YOUTH, AND THE UNION OF VETERANS. ON THE LOCAL LEVEL, ORDINARY WORKERS CAN AND DO PLAY AN ACTIVE ROLE IN THE SELECTION PROCESS.

IN THE SPRING OF 1986, ELECTIONS WERE HELD THROUGHOUT YUGOSLAVIA FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND PARTY OFFICIALS. THERE WAS A CONCERTED EFFORT TO OFFER MULTIPLE CANDIDATES FOR EACH OPENING, BUT THIS GOAL WAS NOT UNIFORMLY MET. IN SOME INSTANCES, THOSE RUNNING UNOPPOSED FAILED TO DRAW THE MINIMUM NUMBER OF VOTES REQUIRED FOR ELECTION. AT ITS THIRTEENTH PARTY CONGRESS IN JUNE 1986, THE LEAGUE OF COMMUNISTS OF YUGOSLAVIA APPROVED NEW PARTY RULES, REQUIRING THE CONGRESS (RATHER THAN THE REPUBLICAN AND PROVINCIAL PARTIES) TO ELECT THE PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE BY SECRET BALLOT AND WITH A TWO-THIRDS MAJORITY FOR ELECTION. A PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO REQUIRE MULTIPLE CANDIDATES IN ALL PARTY ELECTIONS WAS TURNED DOWN.

VIRTUALLY ALL GOVERNMENT OFFICES MANDATE A ROTATION OF OFFICIALS ONCE EVERY YEAR OR TWO YEARS, USUALLY WITH THE POSSIBILITY OF EXTENSION FOR ONE ADDITIONAL TERM.

A LIVELY DEBATE HAS BEEN GOING ON IN YUGOSLAVIA FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS CONCERNING POLITICAL REFORM. ALTHOUGH THE DEBATE SOMETIMES EXTENDS TO TALK OF FULLY FREE ELECTIONS AND A MULTI-PARTY SYSTEM, THE REGIME TRIES, USUALLY UNSUCCESSFULLY, TO DISCOURAGE DISCUSSION OF THOSE IDEAS.

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YUGOSLAVIA'S MANY ETHNIC GROUPS GENERALLY HAVE EQUAL ACCESS TO POLITICAL AND GOVERNMENT POSITIONS, ESPECIALLY THROUGH THEIR RESPECTIVE REPUBLICS AND PROVINCES. VARIOUS SENIOR EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT AND PARTY POSITIONS ROTATE ANNUALLY OR BIENNIALY FROM ONE NATIONALITY TO ANOTHER ACCORDING TO A PREDETERMINED NATIONAL "KEY." FOR A FOUR-YEAR TERM UP UNTIL THE SPRING OF 1986, THE FEDERAL PRIME MINISTER WAS A WOMAN. SEVERAL HIGH-RANKING POSITIONS IN THE CURRENT GOVERNMENT ARE HELD BY WOMEN, AS IS THE PRESIDENCY OF THE TRADE UNION FEDERATION. HOWEVER, THERE ARE STILL ALLEGATIONS THAT WOMEN CANNOT PARTICIPATE FULLY IN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICAL LIFE. WHILE FULL AND UNIMPEDED OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN ARE MANDATED BY LAW, WOMEN ARE

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UNDERREPRESENTED AT HIGHER LEVELS, REFLECTING LONG
STANDING SOCIAL ATTITUDES AND CUSTOMS.

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SECTION 4 - GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE REGARDING INTERNATIONAL
- AND NONGOVERNMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS OF
- ALLEGED VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS

THE GOVERNMENT IS SENSITIVE TO WESTERN CHARGES OF
HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS WITHIN YUGOSLAVIA AND OFTEN
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ATTEMPTS TO DISMISS SUCH CHARGES AS EFFORTS TO BRING
PRESSURE ON YUGOSLAVIA TO ALTER ITS SOCIAL, ECONOMIC,
OR POLITICAL SYSTEM. THE GOVERNMENT ISSUES VISAS TO
REPRESENTATIVES OF INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS GROUPS,
BUT ITS OFFICIALS MAY REFUSE REQUESTS FOR APPOINTMENTS.
THE APPEAL OF CONSCIENCE FOUNDATION FROM THE U.S.
VISITED YUGOSLAVIA IN 1986 AND HAD ACCESS TO A WIDE
RANGE OF YUGOSLAV OFFICIALS, INCLUDING AT HIGH LEVELS.
A WESTERN PARLIAMENTARY GROUP INTERESTED IN THE
YUGOSLAV JUDICIAL SYSTEM WAS ALSO WELL RECEIVED.
REPRESENTATIVES OF BOTH THE FOREIGN AND YUGOSLAV PRESS
WERE ABLE TO ATTEND THE TRIAL OF ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC,
AS WERE NUMEROUS OTHER FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC OBSERVERS.

IN ITS 1985 REPORT (CONCERNING THE YEAR 1984), AMNESTY
INTERNATIONAL WAS CONCERNED ABOUT THE IMPRISONMENT OF
OVER 100 PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE. IT RECEIVED
ALLEGATIONS OF ILL-TREATMENT DURING INVESTIGATION
FROM SEVERAL POLITICAL PRISONERS AND WAS ALSO
CONCERNED ABOUT ILL-TREATMENT AND CONDITIONS IN
SOME PRISONS WHERE POLITICAL PRISONERS WERE HELD.
IT CALLED FOR THE RELEASE OF TWO PRISONERS OF
CONSCIENCE FORCIBLY CONFINED TO PSYCHIATRIC
INSTITUTIONS. FREEDOM HOUSE RATED YUGOSLAVIA
"PARTLY FREE."

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ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL SITUATION

BY MID-1986 THE LARGELY DECENTRALIZED YUGOSLAV
ECONOMY WAS PERFORMING AS A WHOLE ABOVE THE PLANNED 3
PERCENT GROWTH RATE FOR THE YEAR, WITH AN INCREASE IN
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION ALONE OF MORE THAN 5 PERCENT.
THE GROWTH HAS BEEN BROADLY BASED BUT MORE RAPID IN
THE LESS-DEVELOPED REPUBLICS AND KOSOVO THAN IN THE MORE
ECONOMICALLY ADVANCED PARTS OF THE COUNTRY. PROSPECTS

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FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN 1986 ARE VERY GOOD IN SPITE OF A SMALLER SPRING HARVEST THAN PLANNED, WHICH WAS DUE TO EXCESSIVE RAINFALL. THE MORE IMPORTANT FALL CROPS, ESPECIALLY CORN, LOOK TO BE THE BEST IN RECENT YEARS.

THE INCREASED GROWTH IN 1986 COMPARED TO 1985, HOWEVER, HAS TAKEN PLACE IN AN ENVIRONMENT OF RAMPANT INFLATION, WHICH SHOWS NO SIGNS OF ABATEMENT. OVERALL DEMAND INCREASED ABOUT NINE PERCENT IN REAL TERMS DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1986 (COMPARED TO 1985), WITH PRICE RISES WHICH HAVE ENCOURAGED THE DOMESTIC SALE OF GOODS WHICH OTHERWISE COULD HAVE BEEN EXPORTED. THIS SITUATION HAS CONTOIBUTED TO A WORSENING TRADE PERFORMANCE, WITH BOTH IMPORTS AND (ESPECIALLY) EXPORTS BELOW 1985 LEVELS. IN VIEW OF YUGOSLAVIA'S NEED TO REPAY APPROXIMATELY 18.5 BILLION DOLLARS IN HARD CURRENCY DEBT, THE EXTERNAL ACCOUNTS ARE BECOMING AS WORRISOME AS THE INTERNAL RATE OF INFLATION, PRESENTLY HOVERING AROUND 95 PERCENT PER ANNUM FOR THE COST OF LIVING INDEX.

IN AN ATTEMPT TO COPE WITH ITS ECONOMIC PROBLEMS, YUGOSLAVIA BEGAN A DOMESTIC AUSTERITY PROGRAM IN 1980 AND ADOPTED A LONG-TERM PROGRAM FOR ECONOMIC STABILIZATION IN 1983. DEVELOPMENT OF REFORM MEASURES HAS TAKEN LONGER THAN ORIGINALLY ANTICIPATED AND, INDEED, IS STILL CONTINUING, WITH SIGNIFICANT PIECES OF REFORM LEGISLATION SCHEDULED FOR PARLIAMENTARY CONSIDERATION IN LATE 1986 AND EARLY 1987. FROM 1980 UNTIL MID-1985, REAL PERSONAL INCOME FELL MORE THAN 30 PERCENT, BUT THEN BEGAN TO GROW AGAIN AS AUSTERITY MEASURES WERE EASED AND THE COUNTRY'S EXTERNAL ACCOUNTS IMPROVED. IN SPITE OF THE OFFICIALLY RECORDED FALL IN REAL INCOMES, YUGOSLAVS CONTINUED TO MAINTAIN THEIR STANDARD OF LIVING AT HIGHER LEVELS THAN THE MEASURED FALL IN INCOMES INDICATES. OFFICIAL STATISTICS RECORD THAT OVERALL PERSONAL CONSUMPTION DROPPED ONLY THREE PERCENT BETWEEN 1979 AND 1984, ALTHOUGH SOME YUGOSLAV EXPERTS CLAIM THAT BY 1985 YUGOSLAV LIVING STANDARDS HAD FALLEN TO THE LEVEL OF THE LATE 1960'S.

IN VIEW OF YUGOSLAVIA'S IMPROVED PERFORMANCE IN ITS EXTERNAL ACCOUNTS AND SUCCESSFUL RESCHEDULING OF ITS MOST PRESSING DEBT BURDEN, THE IMF AND YUGOSLAVIA AGREED THAT THERE WAS NO NEED FOR A REPLACEMENT IMF STAND-BY PROGRAM FOR YUGOSLAVIA UPON EXPIRATION OF THE MOST RECENT STAND-BY ON MAY 15, 1986. YUGOSLAVIA, AT THE URGING OF ITS OFFICIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK CREDITORS, DID REACH AGREEMENT WITH THE IMF ON AN "ENHANCED" ARTICLE IV MONITORING ARRANGEMENT DESIGNED

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TO ENCOURAGE MAINTAINANCE OF IMF-SUPPORTED POLICIES. WHILE THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF YUGOSLAVIA PROCLAIMS COMMITMENT TO IMF-ENDORSED POLICY DIRECTIONS, THERE HAS BEEN BACKSLIDING ON SOME OF THESE POLICIES, SUCH AS THE COMMITMENT TO MAINTAIN INTEREST RATES AT REAL POSITIVE LEVELS. WHILE THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZES THE DANGER OF STRUCTURAL INFLATION SETTING IN, IT IS CURRENTLY GRAPPLING WITH THE DILEMMA OF PROTECTING THE YUGOSLAV STANDARD OF LIVING WHILE AT THE SAME TIME ENFORCING FINANCIAL DISCIPLINE. THE GOVERNMENT IS FACED WITH A CONFLICT BETWEEN ITS DESIRE TO PROTECT THE YUGOSLAV STANDARD OF LIVING AND FAR-REACHING REFORMS WHICH MIGHT CAUSE SERIOUS INCREASED UNEMPLOYMENT AND REDUCE REAL PERSONAL INCOME IN THE SHORT-TERM.

THERE IS AN EXTENSIVE SYSTEM OF SOCIAL AND MEDICAL INSURANCE FOR THOSE WHO ARE OLD, DISABLED, AND UNEMPLOYED. THE MUNICIPALITIES PROVIDE A NETWORK OF DAY-CARE NURSERIES FOR WORKING MOTHERS. LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH IN 1985 WAS 71.7 YEARS, AND THE INFANT MORTALITY RATE WAS 30.0 PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS. EDUCATION IS EXTENSIVE, GOVERNMENT-RUN, AND FREE THROUGH HIGH SCHOOL. THE ADULT LITERACY RATE WAS 90.5 PERCENT IN 1981; 95.9 PERCENT OF MALES AND 85.3 PERCENT OF FEMALES ARE LITERATE. IN JANUARY 1985, THE FEDERAL COMMITTEE FOR LABOR, HEALTH, AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS ANNOUNCED THAT 2.5 MILLION CITIZENS COULD BE CONSIDERED SOCIALLY ENDANGERED DUE TO LOW INCOMES. OF THESE, 1.2 MILLION WERE PENSIONERS DRAWING MONTHLY PENSIONS OF ROUGHLY \$80 OR LESS.

ALMOST 85 PERCENT OF ALL LAND IS PRIVATELY OWNED. FARMERS MAY OWN UP TO 10 HECTARES OF ARABLE LAND PLUS ADDITIONAL HECTARES OF MOUNTAINOUS TERRAIN AS PASTURAGE. SMALL-SCALE PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IS PERMITTED, AND REPUBLICAN AND PROVINCIAL LAWS LIMIT THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN PRIVATE ENTERPRISES TO 5 TO 10 WORKERS, PLUS FAMILY MEMBERS.

FACTORIES IN THEORY ARE OWNED BY SOCIETY AS A WHOLE AND THEIR ASSETS ADMINISTERED BY THEIR WORKERS, ORGANIZED IN ENTERPRISE-LEVEL WORKERS' COUNCILS. IN PRACTICE, THE INFLUENCE OF WORKERS' COUNCILS

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VARIES, BUT THEY ARE ACTIVELY INVOLVED IN DETERMINING WORKER INCOMES, FRINGE BENEFITS, AND WORKING CONDITIONS. THROUGH THEIR TRADE UNION ORGANIZATIONS, WORKERS PARTICIPATE IN DECISIONS AFFECTING HOUSING, TRANSPORTATION, CONTINUING EDUCATION, AND OTHER LIVING AND WORKING CONDITIONS.

THE STANDARD WORKWEEK IS 42 HOURS. COMMON PRACTICE IS TO WORK FIVE 8-HOUR DAYS PER WEEK, AND ONE SATURDAY PER MONTH. MOST WORKERS HAVE THE RIGHT TO ONE MONTH'S PAID VACATION PER YEAR, AS WELL AS EXTENSIVE SICK LEAVE. THE MINIMUM AGE FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN IS 16 YEARS. IN PRACTICE, YOUNG PEOPLE FROM DEVELOPED, URBAN AREAS USUALLY WAIT A LONG TIME FOR THEIR FIRST JOB BECAUSE THE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE AMONG PEOPLE UNDER 30 IS 70-75 PERCENT, DEPENDING ON THE REGION OF THE COUNTRY. WORKING CONDITIONS AND SAFETY ARE REGULATED BY REPUBLICAN AND PROVINCIAL LAW.

THE CONSTITUTION GUARANTEES THE EQUALITY OF CITIZENS REGARDLESS OF SEX, AND THE GOVERNMENT HAS TAKEN STEPS TO IMPROVE THE STATUS OF WOMEN. MATERNITY LEAVE FOR EMPLOYED WOMEN IS VERY LIBERAL AND IS ROUTINELY GRANTED FOR PERIODS BETWEEN 9 AND 12 MONTHS. DEPENDING ON THE REPUBLIC, WORKING MOTHERS ARE GIVEN DAY-CARE ALLOWANCES BASED ON THEIR SALARIES AND THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN TO BE CARED FOR. ALSO, FOR UP TO TWO YEARS AFTER THE BIRTH OF A CHILD, A WORKING MOTHER MAY TAKE SICK LEAVE WHEN HER CHILD IS ILL, AND THE FATHER MAY DO SO WHEN THE MOTHER IS ILL.

THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN YUGOSLAVIA'S WORKFORCE HAS SLOWLY IMPROVED AS A RESULT OF INCREASED EDUCATION AND URBANIZATION IN THE SOCIETY AS A WHOLE. ACCORDING TO STATISTICS FOR 1984, 37.3 PERCENT OF THE YUGOSLAV WORKFORCE IN THE SOCIALIZED SECTOR WAS COMPOSED OF WOMEN, AS OPPOSED TO 34.5 PERCENT IN 1974. HOWEVER, WOMEN STILL HOLD RELATIVELY LOW AND POORLY PAID POSITIONS IN THEIR RESPECTIVE FIELDS OF EMPLOYMENT.

THE CONSTITUTION CHARGES GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES AT
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ALL LEVELS WITH PROTECTION OF THE CULTURAL RIGHTS OF ALL THE PEOPLES OF YUGOSLAVIA. THE USE OF THE MAJOR LOCAL LANGUAGE IS REQUIRED IN OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS

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BETWEEN BELGRADE AND THE VARIOUS REPUBLICS, AND LOCAL LANGUAGES ARE USED IN THE SCHOOLS, COURTS, AND LOCAL MEDIA. EACH CITIZEN HAS THE RIGHT, IN THEORY AND PRACTICE, TO ADDRESS COURTS AND GOVERNMENT AGENCIES IN HIS OWN LANGUAGE. THE VARIOUS NATIONALITY GROUPS HAVE THE RIGHT TO USE THEIR OWN FLAGS, WITH SOME RESTRICTIONS. DESPITE GOVERNMENT EFFORTS, SOME SOCIAL DISCRIMINATION CONTINUES, HOWEVER, PARTICULARLY AGAINST ETHNIC ALBANIANS AND GYPSIES.

SCANLAN

END OF MESSAGE

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