

UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC
AND
SOCIAL COUNCIL



Distr.
GENERAL

E/CN.4/1155/Add.15
8 October 1974

ENGLISH
Original: FRENCH

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
Thirty-first session

PERIODIC REPORTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Reports on economic, social and cultural rights,
for the period 1 July 1969-30 June 1973, received
from Governments under Economic and Social Council
resolution 1074 C (XXXIX)

ROMANIA

Socialist Republic of Romania

Report on economic, social and cultural rights for the
period 1 July 1969 - 30 June 1973

During the period July 1969 - June 1973, Romania achieved remarkable results in the many-sided development of its national economy, and steady progress in all fields of social activity. Thanks to the high rates of its economic growth and the substantial improvement in the quality of its development, its national income went up from year to year. Though the annual rate of increase of the national economy was 7.8 per cent during the years 1966-1970, projections in the 1971-1975 plan are for an 11-12 per cent annual growth rate.

The attainment of such a large national income, thus placing Romania - a developing country - among States with most dynamic economies, is a natural consequence of its steady rise in material production, active promotion of science and technology, increased correlation between training and production, and continuous improvement of the systems allowing wider participation of all workers, irrespective of nationality, race, sex and religion, in productive and decision-making activity.

In 1973 industry accounted for 57 per cent of the national income, compared with 48.9 per cent in 1965.

As a result of this ample and permanent multilateral development process in the country, the volume of industrial production in 1973 was higher than that recorded during the entire 1956-1960 five-year period. It should be noted that the increased role of industry as a primary factor for the economic and social advancement of Romania is not to the detriment of agriculture, which is assured of possible supplies of machinery, implements and chemical facilities. The country's agriculture, with almost 22 per cent, ranks second in contributions to the national income. Agricultural production increased considerably compared with that of the previous periods, thanks to the socialist agricultural ownership and material assistance provided by the State to the farmers.

During the period 1969 to 1973 the average number of budgeted wage-earners in the entire economy increased from 4,957,900 in 1969 to 5,830,000 in 1973, the largest increases being recorded by industry and construction.

The Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Romania specifies that the purpose of the State's whole activity is the consolidation of the régime, the development of the socialist nation, the continuous improvement in the material and cultural well-being of the people and the guarantee of human freedoms and dignity. The economic, social and cultural development policy of the country guarantees the realization and the protection of economic, social and cultural rights. The citizens participate in productive and decision-making activity, while enjoying extensive democratic rights and freedoms.

Admittedly the measures taken during the very short period 1 July 1969 - 30 June 1973 cannot in themselves express adequately the level of development of economic, social and cultural rights in the Socialist Republic of Romania. To understand fully the facts embodied in this report, regular account should be taken of the Romanian State's

constant concern for the recognition, realization and protection of these rights, since the foundations for their continuous extension and improvement were laid long before, the latest noteworthy legislative measure being the 1965 Constitution - the basic law of the country. A list of the main rules enacted during this period reflecting trends in the economic, social and cultural rights in the Socialist Republic of Romania is appended. At the same time, apart from a series of legal instruments to which it has long since become party, Romania acceded on 15 September 1970 to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and has ratified several resolutions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation.

A. The right to work

The right to free choice of employment is provided for and guaranteed both in article 18 of the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Romania and in article 2 of the Labour Code, which entered into force on 1 March 1973; under the Code, all citizens are given the opportunity to engage in economic, technical scientific, social or cultural activity, depending on their aptitude, their vocational training and goals.

Since social relationships in Romania are determined by the collective ownership of the main means of production by the whole people the entire political and economic power belongs to the workers, who are free and masters of their destiny.

The right of the workers to just and favourable conditions of work is guaranteed. Labour protection being a State responsibility, the law provides for work safety and measures of hygiene for protecting workers' lives and health.

Persons operating in special working conditions receive free of charge - in addition to protective equipment and materials - antidotes and wage increases. Specific regulations concerning personnel recruitment and promotion, emoluments, pensions and material assistance in case of temporary disability have been adopted.

Under the Acts passed during this period, every citizen becomes from the date of his recruitment at an institution or an enterprise, a member of the collective unit with the same rights and obligations as its other members.

Under his contract with the enterprise or institution, the citizen becomes an active participant in the performance of the tasks devolving on this collective unit.

A staff member engaged in a socialist unit enjoys, under the articles of the Act, the following rights:

To exercise a trade or a profession consonant with the studies, courses of specialization or other forms of vocational training he has completed;

To receive, as remuneration for work done, a portion of the national income intended for consumption, in accordance with the socialist principle of distribution depending upon the quantity, quality and social importance of the work;

To participate in the management of the unit in which he exercises his activity, to elect and to be elected within the collective decision-making bodies;

To be promoted to senior categories or to posts of responsibility befitting his professional ability and aptitude and considering the requisite educational qualifications and length of service for the relevant posts;

To obtain fellowships, study leave or other facilities for advanced vocational training;

To enjoy adequate labour protection conditions and, for women and young people, to benefit also from special measures of protection provided by the Act.

In the Socialist Republic of Romania there is not and cannot be any unemployment; employment opportunities created yearly usually exceed the people's demands. Young people from higher and medium-term technical institutions are, on the completion of their studies, assigned to various enterprises. Other persons are employed through the labour offices established in the country's main districts and towns.

The Act guarantees women ample opportunities to assert themselves on an equal footing with men, while enjoying the right to equal pay for equal work and special measures of protection. Women may also perform any function or employment in keeping with their training; and they benefit at the same time from the privilege of bringing up and educating their children.

The system of remuneration controlled by statute and by orders of the Council of Ministers stems from the principle of ensuring equal pay for equal work without any discrimination.

The right to rest is guaranteed by article 19 of the Constitution, article 12 of the Labour Code and other articles providing for eight working hours a day or 48 hours per week; within this limit, in places with special conditions of work, a weekly rest of 24 hours and a number of statutory holidays are allowed.

The duration of paid annual leave varies from 15 to 24 working days depending upon the length of service or age. People working under special conditions or performing complex managerial activities also enjoy supplementary leave.

It is lawful to participate in trade-union activity and to organize trade unions in conformity with the law. At the same time, trade unions may combine and join international trade-union organizations. In the protection of the rights and interests of their members, trade unions may exercise their activity freely.

The right to strike is not prohibited by any law. The social system of the Socialist Republic of Romania, where the means of production belong to the State or the Co-operative movements, creates conditions under which workers participate in a dual capacity as owners and producers of goods. This makes it virtually impossible for such events to occur, so that a formal regulation to prevent them is not needed.

B. The right to social security

From 1 July 1969 - 30 June 1973 pensions and social assistance were increased by 10-30 per cent, depending upon the level of the pensions and the date on which they had been established.

In October 1972 the following amendments were made to the Act of December 1966 concerning State social-insurance pensions and supplementary pensions.

Surviving beneficiaries are also entitled to pensions on the death of a supporter after at least ten years' length of service;

Children of a salaried mother dying in childbed are entitled to pensions irrespective of her length of service at her death;

Men of over 60 years, women of 55 and disabled pensioners automatically belong to the old-age category. They may ask for their pension to be calculated under the legal provisions for the old-age-limit, if that is to be to their advantage;

Grades I and II war-disabled pensioners who have worked after disability may receive both the pension due for work done and a special allowance for invalids, orphans, widows and injured persons;

The percentages for determining old-age and invalidity pensions were raised.

Funds for paying out State social-security premiums are derived from contributions by socialist units, individuals and corporations calculated on their gross profits.

The new Labour Code extends the right to material assistance of apprentices becoming incapacitated during training at their place of work. Provisions have been made obliging units to maintain the service agreements of wage-earners with temporary disability and to take steps for the social and occupational rehabilitation of persons unable to continue in their trade or profession owing to certain accidents, occupational diseases or other diseases causing their disability.

In Romania a special pension scheme has also been organized for members of agricultural co-operatives. This category of persons benefited in 1972, for instance, from pensions amounting to about 2,300 million lei. During the years 1971-1972 a material-assistance scheme for disabled members of farming co-operatives was instituted by grants in aid and by free hospital and medical care, treatment and rest periods.

C. The right to an adequate standard of living

Romania's economic and social achievements are directly expressed in the steady improvement in the material and cultural standards of living of the people as a whole. The establishment of a rational correlation between the national economic and social development fund and the consumption fund was reflected by the harmonious blending of the society's immediate objectives with those of the future. As a result the consumption fund, at an annual average rate of 6.8 per cent, increased by 58.4 per cent during the years 1966-1972.

Particular attention was paid to a faster rise in low wages: the minimum wage scale increased in several stages, from 1,000 lei in 1972 to 1,100 lei by the end of 1975.

Real wages, a synthetic indicator of the purchasing power of nominal wage, increased by over 24 per cent during the period 1966-1972.

Furthermore, Romania is constantly concerned with the steady increase in the farmers' income. With increased agricultural production and the decrease in the number of agricultural workers, the real income per head of economically-active farmers in 1972 was 52 per cent above the figure for 1965: an annual average growth rate of 6.2 per cent. Similarly, a guaranteed minimum wage was established in the system for remunerating agricultural co-operative farmers.

Side by side with the increase in individual incomes, the Romanian people are deriving greater benefits from the social consumption funds. During the years 1965-1972 these funds developed steadily. Their increase has contributed substantially to the improvement in the people's well-being. Calculated on the average per family, they increased from 3,736 lei in 1965 to 6,950 lei in 1972.

Apart from the monetary income obtained by the people individually or directly from the social consumption fund, they also earned large sums from the full or partial use of the State-organized socio-cultural services such as, health, education, culture and art.

Housing construction, to which the State attaches special importance, is a remarkable feature in the improvement of the peoples' living conditions. During 1970-1972 over 450,000 houses were rented. At the same time, amendments were made in 1973 to the law of leasehold by entitling everyone to acquire a more spacious building lot and to build or buy his own house with State loans.

D. The right to the best state of physical health

During this period important measures were taken to reduce mortality, such as improvements in the early detection of pregnancy, better medical care during pregnancy, special care in higher-risk pregnancies, skilled attention during childbirth in maternity hospitals and homes, and more health education.

In order to reduce child mortality, new-born infant services have been organized and intensive methods of treatment developed in maternity hospitals; the system of record-keeping and care for new-born babies has been improved; greater medical care is provided for children in the home; more beds have been made available in crèches and kindergartens; paediatric hospitals and services have been modernized; and health education for mothers and families with small children is being organized on a much larger scale.

Under the legislation in force pregnant women, children from birth to 16 years of age, school children and students are entitled free of charge to medical attention, medicaments in hospital, out-patient treatment and free medical consultations at hospitals.

As a result of the steady improvement in the general well-being of the population and of economic, social and health measures, mortality has been reduced from 15 per 1,000 livebirths in 1969 to 11 per 1,000 in 1972, and child mortality from 53.3 per 1,000 livebirths in 1969 to 38.2 in 1973.

To protect children's health the system of periodic medical checks has been improved, there is more early detection of physical, mental and sensory deficiencies, and the prophylaxis of dental caries is practised on a wider scale through medical check-ups and the disinfection of detected foci.

Special attention has also been given to the improvement of environmental and industrial hygiene. On 22 June 1973 an act on the protection of the environment was passed to ensure the concerted application of measures to prevent the pollution of environmental factors, to conserve natural resources and to improve living conditions in urban agglomerations. In enforcing the act, the competent bodies have established health regulations for environmental protection in residential areas.

Institutes of hygiene and public health centres for epidemic control have continued to track down risk factors in working and living conditions, while long-term programmes have been launched to manage and safeguard water resources, to bring large areas of land into cultivation and apply rational methods of management to them, and to reduce air pollution near industrial plants. One of these programmes, aimed at reducing pollution in the Arges river (which supplies the municipality of Bucharest with water) and the Danube, and air pollution in the industrial areas of Hunedoara, Calan, Deva and Baia Mare is being carried out in co-operation with UNDP and WHO.

In the prophylaxis and treatment of epidemic and endemic diseases measures to eradicate malaria have been continued, the results obtained in reducing the occasional cases of diphtheria, poliomyelitis and tetanus have been consolidated, while prophylactic measures have been extended and stricter control maintained over the observance of standards of hygiene in communities, water supply and waste disposal installations, food production, storage and marketing, and an increasingly intensive anti-tuberculosis campaign has been pursued by more comprehensive methods of checking.

Increased emphasis has been laid on measures to prevent quarantinable diseases from entering the country. Between 1 July 1969 and 30 June 1973 not a single case of malaria was recorded, while in 1972 deaths from diphtheria, tetanus and poliomyelitis were respectively 0.02, 0.04 and 0.15 per 100,000 inhabitants. Nor has there been any instance of a quarantinable disease.

For health protection at work, comprehensive prophylactic measures have been continued to eliminate or neutralize harmful factors and to prevent or combat occupational diseases. Clinical and laboratory research has been undertaken, more medical examinations of workers are made so that disease can be diagnosed and treated at an early stage, and special attention is given to occupational therapy rehabilitation.

The medical staff, the trade unions and the managerial staff make a quarterly survey of the level and trend of morbidity, including temporary inability to work, and draw up programmes to prevent and reduce it. The measures taken have helped to lower occupational morbidity by an annual average of 6.6 per cent.

The chronic and degenerative diseases are another group of ailments to which more attention has been given since they began to occupy a more prominent position in the morbidity structure during the last few years owing to changes in population structure, the longer average expectation of life, and the conditions peculiar to modern living. During the present year long-term programmes have been prepared for the prophylaxis and medical care of cardiovascular, mental and buccodental diseases and of cancer.

A pilot unit for recording ischemic cardiopathy has been set up at Bucharest in co-operation with the World Health Organization. Pilot units with the function of methodologically studying the prophylaxis of acute joint rheumatism have also been organized at Bucharest, Timișoara and Iași.

In the prevention and treatment of cancer by a programme drawn up in 1971 an endeavour is made to identify, control and eradicate physical and chemical carcinogens from the working and living environments, to detect cancer at an early stage, especially in the skin, breast and uterus, and to provide comprehensive treatment for cancer patients.

A comprehensive programme on morbidity resulting from buccodental diseases, which has a similar incidence to that in other European countries, has also been devised.

Medical attention is given in dispensaries, clinics, hospitals, stomatological centres, sanatoria, pharmacies, crèches, kindergartens and other health units, and in cases of emergency at the place of the accident, the place of work or in the home. The health units form part of a unified operational system.

Thanks to the development of a network of medical facilities for the population, on 31 December 1972 Romania had 5,326 dispensaries, 407 clinics, 179,409 hospital and other beds, 32,679 beds in crèches and 1,776 pharmacies.

As a result of the training of specialized personnel in the health sector, by 31 December 1972 there were -

Physicians (except stomatologists)	27,192
Supporting staff working with physicians (except stomatologists)	760
Medical stomatologists	4,822
Supporting staff working with medical stomatologists	4,285

Pharmacists	4,918
Supporting staff working with pharmacists	4,201
Intermediate and auxiliary health personnel	107,264

The State budget appropriation for health totalled 7,816.5 million lei in 1972, i.e. 378 lei per head.

E. The right of the family, motherhood and childhood
to protection and assistance

Under the provisions of article 23 of the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the State protects marriage and the family and safeguards the interests of the mother and child.

In accordance with the requirements of the new Labour Code, working mothers are allowed to take longer periods of leave to look after their sick children and factories are compelled to extend the contracts of women workers during maternity leave, while breastfeeding a child and when taking care of a sick child up to three years of age, as well as throughout their husband's military service.

With regard to State aid to children, the age up to which an allowance is made by the State has been raised from 14 to 16 years, the amount of the allowance has been increased and it is graded in accordance with the number of children in the family. The income ceiling for entitlement to a children's allowance has been raised, the allowance is now extended to new categories of citizens, and the restrictions limiting the grant of the allowance in proportion to earnings from trades or by self-employed persons have been removed.

The sum allotted for this purpose was 6,700 million lei in 1972, five times as much as in 1965.

To enable women to continue skilled work, the number of places in crèches and kindergartens was doubled between 1969 and 1973. Moreover, in order to increase the assistance given to families with a large number of children, mothers with eight or more children up to 18 years of age have been given a special monthly grant ever since 1 November 1972, whether or not they are wage-earners, work in co-operatives, are pensioners or have income from other sources.

Between 1 July 1969 and 30 June 1973 new regulations have been brought into force to increase the right of children and adolescents to protection and social welfare. On 26 March 1970, Act No.3 concerning the system of protection for certain groups of minors was passed, and established a new legislative solution for the problem of children who cannot be cared for and brought up in a family.

Through the protection services minors are housed, fed, educated, trained free of charge, and given numerous opportunities of development.

F. The right to education

Through the system of education and specialized bodies, the State ensures that young people are guided, trained and employed in accordance with each one's abilities and aspirations.

The number of pupils and students has risen considerably because there is an increasing need for trained professionals to work in the national economy, and education, being free, is open to everyone. In the school year 1972/1973, 4.3 million children and young people were enrolled in schools and faculties, so that practically one-fifth of the population of the country was following a course of study at one level or another.

The State spends generously on providing scholarships for school children and students. The total sum rose from 713 million lei in 1965 to 1,150 million in 1972.

Access to higher education, including technical and vocational training, is free and equal for all Romanian citizens. The persons concerned - their parents - are entitled by law to choose whatever occupation and form of training they consider most appropriate.

G. The right to participate freely in cultural life

The right to take part in cultural life and to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress, which is governed by articles 17 and 27 of the Constitution, is guaranteed on terms of complete equality for all citizens. In the exercise of their economic, political, legal, social and cultural rights all citizens, without distinction of nationality, race or sex, may associate in social or cultural organizations, unions of inventors, scientific associations, etc. The State creates favourable conditions for the development of the material foundation of these groups by protecting their assets. The right to protection of the moral and material interests arising out of scientific, literary or artistic work is the subject of Decree No.312/1956 concerning copyright. These rules specify in detail the property and other rights arising from the authorship of certain literary, scientific or artistic works, including the right to compensation if a third party benefits from them without the consent of the author.

To assure the fulfilment of these economic, social and cultural rights, State and civic bodies specifically designed for their protection (through inspection by the State, civic control and workers' control) were set up during the period July 1969 to June 1973. Among the more important means of recognizing and protecting economic, social and cultural rights, there is the penal legislation (the present Penal Code entered into force in 1969) and a number of other laws governing the channels of appeal and jurisdiction which further guarantee that citizens' requests, complaints and proposals will be received, considered and dealt with in the spirit of the law.

ANNEXLIST

of the major legislative instruments adopted during the period 1 July 1969 - 30 June 1973 which reflect the development of economic, social and cultural rights in the Socialist Republic of Romania.

A. The right to work

Act 1/ No. 1/1970 concerning labour organization and discipline in State socialist units, published in Official Gazette No. 27 of 27 March 1970.

Decree 2/ No. 158/1970 on the placement in productive activity of young people who have completed a regular course of study at the higher level published in Official Gazette No. 59 of 8 June 1970.

Decision No. 1991/1969 of the Council of Ministers 3/ concerning the organization of work in the home in an undertaking of local industry, published in the Official Gazette No. 112 of 15 October 1969.

Act No. 4/1970 concerning the organization of agricultural production and work, published in Official Gazette No. 79 of 10 July 1970.

Decision No. 947/1970 of the Council of Ministers concerning the placement and engagement of young people who have studied in technical industrial, agricultural, forestry, economics and health schools (advanced level), published in the Official Gazette No. 83 of 14 July 1970.

Decision No. 152/1970 of the Council of Ministers and UNCAP No. 1877/1970 concerning the guarantee of a minimum monthly income to members of co-operatives for their labour, the grant of indemnities by the State to administrative staff of agricultural production co-operatives and the guarantee of full payment of pensions with supplementary allowances to members of co-operatives, published in the Official Gazette No. 152 of 24 December 1970.

Decision No. 1956/1970 of the Council of Ministers concerning cottage industry and the production of certain objects of handicraft and other objects, published in the Official Gazette No. 1 of 4 January 1971.

1/ Instrument promulgated by the Supreme National Assembly - the national Parliament.

2/ Instrument promulgated by the Council of State - the supreme organ of power of the State.

3/ Instrument promulgated by the Government.

Act No. 2/1971 relating to advanced occupational training for workers in socialist units, published in the Official Gazette No. 34 of 18 March 1971.

Act No. 12/1971 concerning the engagement and career promotion of the staff of State socialist units, published in the Official Gazette No. 131 of 21 October 1971.

The Labour Code of the Socialist Republic of Romania (Act No. 10/1972, published in the Official Gazette No. 140 of 1 December 1972).

Decision No. 1438/1972 of the Council of Ministers amending article 1 of Decision No. 907/1956 of the Council of Ministers concerning the establishment of a working day of less than eight hours for certain occupational categories, published in the Official Gazette No. 145 of 6 December 1972.

Decree No. 227/1973 concerning the schedule of hours of work on the weekly days of rest and other public holidays by sea-going personnel, published in the Official Gazette No. 51 of 11 April 1973.

B. The right to social security

Decision No. 2494/1969 of the Council of Ministers defining and punishing breaches of the law governing labour and social security, published in the Official Gazette No. 158 of 31 December 1969.

Decree No. 386 amending Act No. 27/1966 concerning State social insurance pensions and supplementary pensions, published in the Official Gazette No. 113 of 20 October 1972.

Decree No. 398/1972 concerning contributions to State social insurance, published in the Official Gazette No. 112 of 18 October 1972.

Decree No. 315/1972 concerning the supplementary allowances to State social insurance pensions, I.O.V.R. pensions and social welfare grants, published in the Official Gazette No. 93 of 22 August 1972.

C. The right to an adequate standard of living

Act No. 4/1973 concerning the development of housing construction, the sale to the general public of dwellings built with State funds, and the construction of holiday homes for personal ownership, published in the Official Gazette No. 46 of 31 March 1973.

Decision No. 800/1973 of the Council of Ministers on the adoption of measures to give effect to Act No. 4/1973 concerning the development of housing construction, sale to the general public of dwellings built with State funds, and the construction of holiday homes for personal ownership, published in the Official Gazette No. 108 of 20 July 1973.

Act No. 9/1973 concerning protection of the environment, published in the Official Gazette No. 91 of 23 June 1973.

Act No. 5/1973 concerning the management of the rent fund and the regulation of owner-tenant relations, published in the Official Gazette No. 47 of 31 March 1973.

Decision No. 860/1973 of the Council of Ministers concerning the establishment of measures to give effect to Act No. 5/1973 relating to the management of the rent fund and the regulation of owner-tenant relations, published in the Official Gazette No. 107 of 19 July 1973.

D. The right to the enjoyment of the highest
attainable standard of physical and mental health

Decision No. 2506/1969 of the Council of Ministers concerning the definition and punishment of breaches of the legal regulations governing hygiene and for the prevention and combating of communicable diseases, published in the Official Gazette No. 156 of 31 December 1969.

Decision No. 2494/1969 of the Council of Ministers concerning the definition and punishment of breaches of the law governing labour and social security, published in the Official Gazette No. 158 of 31 December 1969.

Instructions of the Ministry of Health No. XII/C₁/2758 concerning the prevention and combating of venereal diseases, published in the Official Gazette No. 101 of 25 August 1971.

Act No. 73/1969 concerning the régime for narcotic drugs and substances, published in the Official Gazette No. 154 of 29 December 1969.

Decision No. 899/1970 of the Council of Ministers concerning the definition of and penalties for breaches of the regulations relating to the régime for narcotic drugs and substances, published in the Official Gazette No. 77 of 8 July 1970.

E. The right of families, motherhood and
children to protection and assistance

Act No. 3/1970 concerning the system of protection for certain categories of minors, published in the Official Gazette No. 28 of 28 March 1970.

Decision No. 821/1970 of the Council of Ministers concerning the establishment of measures to give effect to Act No. 3/1970 concerning the system of protection for certain categories of minors, published in the Official Gazette No. 70 of 25 June 1970.

Decree No. 545/1970 concerning the application to delinquent minors of educative measures of internment in a rehabilitation centre, published in the Official Gazette No. 162 of 30 December 1970.

Decree No. 315/1972 concerning supplementary allowances to State social insurance pensions, I.O.V.R. pensions and social welfare grants, published in the Official Gazette No. 93 of 22 August 1972.

Decree No. 411/1972 concerning assistance to mothers with a large number of children, published in the Official Gazette No. 115 of 24 October 1972.

Decree No. 275/1971 amending Decree No. 285/1960 concerning the grant of a children's allowance by the State, published in the Official Gazette No. 100 of 21 August 1971.

Decree No. 410/1972 amending Decree No. 285/1960 concerning the grant of a children's allowance by the State, published in the Official Gazette No. 115 of 24 October 1972.

F. The right to education

Decision No. 2105/1969 of the Council of Ministers concerning ordinary and advanced training for workers and employees with secondary schooling, published in the Official Gazette No. 122 of 6 November 1969.

Decision No. 56/1970 of the Council of Ministers concerning fellowships and other forms of material assistance which can be given to Romanian citizens sent to other countries for advanced studies or to obtain scientific degrees, published in the Official Gazette No. 7 of 17 February 1970.

Decree No. 158/1970 concerning the placement in productive activities of young people who have completed a regular course of study at the higher level, published in the Official Gazette No. 59 of 8 June 1970.

Decision No. 947/1970 of the Council of Ministers concerning the placement and engagement in work of students from technical, industrial, agricultural, forestry, economics and health schools (advanced courses), published in the Official Gazette No. 83 of 14 July 1970.

Decision No. 1117/1970 of the Council of Ministers concerning the use of school textbooks supplied free of charge to the pupils and teaching staff of secondary and technical schools, published in the Official Gazette No. 98 of 6 August 1970.

G. The right to participate freely in cultural life

Decision No. 1052/1970 of the Council of Ministers concerning the regulations for affiliation of Romanian men of science, culture and the arts and of specialists in different fields to national and international technical and scientific organizations abroad, published in the Official Gazette No. 88 of 21 July 1970.

Decree No. 301/1971 concerning the establishment, organization and operation of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education, published in the Official Gazette No. 108 of 21 September 1971.

Decree No. 302/1971 concerning the organization and operation of the State Committee for Romanian Radiotelevision, published in the Official Gazette No. 108 of 21 September 1971.