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JPRS-EER-86-172

12 NOVEMBER 1986

East Europe Report

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A
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EAST EUROPE REPORT

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ECONOMY INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLAND'S INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION WITH CSSR, BULGARIA DETAILED

East Berlin AUSSENWIRTSCHAFT in German Vol 14 No 36, 3 Sep 86 p 1-3

[Unattributed article: "Focal Points of Cooperation Through the Year 2000"]

[Text] People's Republic of Poland-CSSR

On 27 May 1986, the Long-Term Program for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the People's Republic of Poland and the CSSR Through the Year 2000 was signed. A new and qualitatively higher level of cooperation is to achieved with the goal of increasing labor productivity in both countries, intensifying the economic processes and raising the living standard of the population.

The program forms the basis for the comprehensive long-term coordination of economic policy and its implementation on the basis of scientific-technical progres, for a coordinated development of investment, for structural changes in production, and for the development of the division of labor. As a result of this, the development of the reciprocal commodity turnover is to substantially exceed that of national income and the share of specialized products in the exchange of goods is to increase.

Scientific-Technical Cooperation

Special importance is assigned to it, it being concentrated on:

--the energy economy (complex mechanization of coal mining, exploitation of deep hard-coal deposits, development of high-efficiency machines and equipment for brown-coal strip mines, and utilization of nuclear energy;

--electrical engineering/electronics (development of progressive semiconductor modules, integrated circuits and microprocessors, color picture tubes and electronic consumer goods, selected technological and experimental equipment for microelectronics, special chemical, metallic and other materials for micro- and optoelectronics, and up-to-date communications systems);

--machine building (development of metalworking centers, flexible production systems, hydraulic, electrotechnical and electronic units and modules for numerically-controlled machine tools, and robots and manipulators for various areas of operations);

--the chemical industry (development of new generations of special chemical products, especially low-tonnage chemical products, selected products of organic synthesis, and technologies and biotechnologies);

--the foodstuffs industry (refinement of high-yield varieties of selected useful plants, breeding of productive commercial livestock, improvement of industrial-scale freshwater fishing, industrial-scale fodder production, and the technical equipping of agriculture).

Cooperation in Physical Production

Cooperation in the metalworking industry continues to be seen as a key area. Joint scientific-technical solutions as well as the expansion and intensification of specialization and cooperation in the production of parts, component assemblies and final products are the basis for the further development of cooperation. It will be concentrated on

--production of industrial robots and manipulators,

--expansion of specialization in the production of electronic and microelectronic elements,

--deepening of the division of labor in the production of computer equipment,

--expansion of specialization and cooperation in the production of household electronics and other industrial consumer goods (foreseen is the joint production of radio recorders, the development of color television sets and video equipment and cooperation in the their production),

--development and production of a standard series of heavy tractors,

--cooperation in the production of machines for agriculture and the foodstuffs industry,

--production of vehicle accessories as well as parts and component assemblies for motor vehicle construction,

--division of labor in medical technology and communications, in the production of light sources and special technological equipment, especially for electronics and microelectronics,

--production of mining machines, equipment for brown-coal mining, energy equipment including for nuclear power plants, equipment for the metallurgical and chemical industries as well as for environmental protection, and machine tools and construction machinery,

--production of machinery and equipment for the textile, shoe and tobacco-products industries and

--production of rail vehicles and other technical means of rail transport.

Cooperation in covering the demand for selected important fuels, raw materials and other materials will be continued, whereby the share of such products in the bilateral commodity turnover is to be reduced gradually. The cooperation in mining and the power economy is concentrated on the improvement of technical and technological production solutions in these areas as well as on the development of the production of safety equipment for mines.

In the metallurgical industry, the focal point is the production and reciprocal exchange of specialized and qualitatively new rolled products and piping, the expansion of the exchange of nonferrous metal products, and the greater capacity utilization of the existing production capacities in both countries.

The division of labor in resarch and devleopment, the coordination of investments, and the development of specialization and cooperation in the chemical industry effect the production of, among other things,

--human and veterinary medicines,

--organic dyes, auxiliary materials for the textile industry, additives for the production of polymers, pure chemicals, and printing inks,

--products of organic synthesis and petrochemistry,

--tires and technical rubber products,

--chemical products for electrical engineering/electronics including microelectronics,

--low-tonnage products based on sulfur and

--raw materials for the manufacture of cosmetics and household chemicals.

The rational utilization of raw materials, the development of specialization and cooperation in the production of machinery and equipment for woodworking as well as new technologies in paper production are the focal points of cooperation in the timber, cellulose and paper industry.

Cooperation is being deepened in agriculture and the foodstuffs industry. In this connection, the focus is

--the improvement of production and the expansion of the exchange of seeds and plants (grain, oil and fodder plants, vegetables),

--the expansion of the exchange of the genetic material of selected breeding animals,

--the intensification of industrial-scale freshwater fishing,

--the testing of tractors and agricultural machines and equipment as well as the development of effective methods in the regeneration of spare parts,

--the expansion of the exchange of foodstuffs.

People's Republic of Poland-People's Republic of Bulgaria

The long-term program for the further development and deepening of the economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Poland and Bulgaria provides, among other things, for

--the intensification of the existing production relations in the metalworking industry, especially in the production of metalworking machines, ships, construction and road building machinery, transport and crane systems, refrigeration equipment, electronic computer technology and radio electronics;

--the development of specialization and cooperation in the production of hydraulic and pneumatic elements;

--cooperation in the production of selected types of diesel engines,

--the development of possibilities for cooperation in the production of passenger cars,

--the rational utilization of energy resources and the strengthening of cooperation in the further development of technical solutions for mining and the power economy,

--the modernization of the technological processes in the metallurgical industry and the expansion of production specialization in this branch,

--the coordination of the development of production capacities in the chemical industry and the expansion of specialization in the production of dyes, pharmaceutical products and plant protection agents and

--the strengthening of cooperation in agriculture and the foodstuffs industry, especially in regard to the production of seeds, the technical equipping of the agriculture, and the further development of processing technologies in the foodstuffs industry, including for the production of children's and dietary food.

The long-term program was signed by April 1984. It made more specific the coordination of the national economic plans for 1986-1990 and the long-term trade agreements based on them.

The commodity turnover between Poland and Bulgaria has undergone dynamic development in recent years and this trend is continuing. The bilateral turnover amounted to about 3.45 billion transferable rubles in 1981-1985, including about 800 million transferable rubles in 1985. Its planned volume was exceeded by 18 percent. More than two-thirds of the bilateral turnover

involved products of the metalworking industry. In 1985, the volume of deliveries of these products reached 500 million transferable rubles, about half of that based upon specialization and cooperation agreements.

The reciprocal deliveries of goods set forth in the long-term trade agreements result in a total turnover of about 5 billion transferable rubles in the years 1986 through 1990. Its growth is determined by the development of reciprocal deliveries of products of the metalworking industry, whereby the expansion of specialization and cooperation and the accelerated development in selected areas play a leading role. Thus the exchange of products of the electronics industry will more than double during this five-year plan. It amounted to about 52 million transferable rubles in 1985, or about 10 percent of the reciprocal deliveries of products of the metalworking industry.

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BRIEFS

GDR, POLAND DISCUSS TRADE--As GDR Minister for Foreign Trade Dr Gerhard Beil and Wieslaw Szymczak, deputer minister for foreign trade of the People's Republic of Poland, assessed the situation in a meeting in Leipzig, the exchange of goods between the GDR and Poland is developing successfully in 1986. This is especially true for the GDR's exports of products in machine building and electrical engineering/electronics--for deliveries of lifting and transport equipment, electronic components and industrial fittings, for example. Polish deliveries of equipment for power plants and the chemicals industry, air conditioners and dust-removal systems, monitor tubes, lights and kitchen ranges also developed well. Polish enterprises are doing important work for the GDR's power economy, for example. Both sides emphasized their interest in establishing in the short term all of the preconditions for the continuation in 1987 of the reciprocal deliveries of products of the metalworking industry as well as raw materials and fuels and chemicals at a high level. Dietrich Lemke, deputy minister for foreign trade, took part in the discussion. The Polish guest also conferred with Prof Dr Karl Gruenheid, minister for the glass and ceramics industry. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Sep 86 p 4] 9746

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ECONOMY CZECHOSLOVAKIA

MINISTER VIEWS HYDROELECTRIC GENERATION PLANS

AU031129 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

[Interview given by Vlastimil Ehrenberger, CSSR minister of fuels and power, to Pavel Paral: "Important Supplement to Nuclear Resources; Talking to the Minister of Fuels and Power About the Program for Constructing Hydroelectric Power Plants"; date, place not given--first paragraph is newspaper's introduction]

[Excerpts] Ecological considerations have become a decisive factor in the development of all developed states. The various branches of the Ministry of Fuels and Power have a big impact on the environment in the CSSR. Increasingly urgent calls for better use of so-called clean energies are being voiced. These energies undoubtedly include hydropower. Nevertheless, the prevailing impression is that there are many unused possibilities in our country. That is why the news that the CSSR Government has adopted a program for buildup hydroelectric power plants by the year 2000 has encountered such a widespread reaction. We asked Vlastimil Ehrenberger, CSSR minister of fuels and power, to explain certain issues connected with the development of hydroelectric engineering.

[Paral] The construction of hydroelectric power plants does not only have its advocates; it also has its doubters, who claim that this construction is expensive in terms of per kilowatt gained. What is the relation between the cost of producing hydroelectric power and the cost of producing power in other kinds of power plants in our country?

[Ehrenberger] Both the calculations of our power engineering concerns which register the actual costs of operating power plants and the calculations of design organizations for projects that are being designed all speak--from the viewpoint of costs--in favor of the existing hydroprojects and also in favor of the economical hydroelectric power plants which have just been approved as future projects by the government.

[Paral] How is the further development of our hydroengineering industry linked with the still uncompleted large-scale construction of nuclear power projects? What place will it occupy in the fuel and power balance toward the end of this century?

[Ehrenberger] We plan to develop the electricity grid as a whole, in all aspects, in order to satisfy the steadily increasing need for electric power. This development is based on the further construction of nuclear power plants, because there is no other alternative--from the viewpoint of our needs. Last year the hydroelectric power plants as a whole delivered roughly 5.2 percent of all electric power produced in our country; and in the year 2000 they will not produce more than about 6.8 percent, even if the approved program is fulfilled. Despite this, their contribution will be essential; first, from the viewpoint of coping operationally with peak loads and unexpected power outages in the blocks of coal-fired and nuclear power plants; and second, because by the year 2000 their contribution to electricity generation will be roughly equal 7 million tons of coal, which the fuel-power balance sheet would otherwise be lacking. The construction of further pumped-storage power plants is inseparable from the construction of nuclear power engineering.

[Paral] Why do we lag behind other European countries in the utilization of hydropower engineering potential?

[Ehrenberger] These are several reasons. Use of the Danube, our largest remaining hydropower source, is governed by interstate agreements. It was, and is, not a simple matter to conclude them. Whereas the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros hydroelectric scheme is being realized in cooperation with the Hungarian People's Republic, with Austria's we are only negotiating about the possibilities of building joint hydropower projects. At the same time as building the most advantageous hydroprojects on the Vltana River in Bohemia (which are now being completed), we have developed the construction of brown coal electric power plants with advantageous economic indexes. They covered the main increases in consumption, which was at that time rapidly growing. At the same time it became necessary--so as to ensure the good reception of the entire electricity grid--to buildup operational output to the tune of several hundred mega-watts in the form of pumped-storage power plants, such as in Dalesice, Moravia, or Cierny Vah in Slovakia. We concentrated our main attention and finances on this; and the hydroelectric power plants using the natural rate of water flow, which do not constitute the main link of our system because of their output, had to be set aside.

[Paral] What is the connection between building hydropower plants with outputs over and above 10 MW, and the program of small hydroelectric power plants? Why does the adopted program not envisage the start of construction of even one large electric power plant in the current 8th 5-Year Plan?

[Ehrenberger] This is no contradiction. Small hydroelectric power plants are on one side of the imaginary front using the hydroelectric power potential, because they are built and renewed on the basis of existing locks, or else dams that have to be built in any event for some, essentially water-economy, reason. We are not asking for dams and weirs to be built just for their sake. Such exceptional cases can occur only in some particularly suitable places.

We tried to include one of our most important hydroprojects in the 8th 5-Year Plan the one in Zilina. But this is not the only project in which we have failed, because of other urgent planned tasks. For this reason we spaced the projects of the proposed program as regularly as possible within the constructive volumes of the 9th and following 5-year plans. The state plan for the current 5-year period includes the major part of our tasks in small hydroelectric power projects; and we expect our suppliers from such ministerial branches as the construction industry and heavy engineering to enable us to fulfill it.

[Paral] Are the facilities for building new hydroprojects provided for? Will the repair base of hydropower engineering be expanded?

[Ehrenberger] The construction program we worked out in cooperation with the ministerial supplier branches. This was achieved without conflict. There should thus be no problems here. A different, and increasingly difficult issue will be that of repairs, particularly general repairs of basic installations of our hydroelectric power plants. An increasing number of them are 30, 40, 50 years old, and even older. We repair what we can on our own, and we are expanding our repair facilities as much as we can. For, the department of the Federal Ministry of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering is not satisfying our requirements in the required volumes.

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CSO: 2400/26

ECONOMY CZECHOSLOVAKIA

HIGH LEVEL DISCUSSIONS ON DANUBE PROJECT HELD

LD140903 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1600 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] A working meeting of the organizations involved in the construction of the water projects system at Danube was held in Gabcikovo today.

Present at the meeting were Peter Colotka, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and Slovak premier, and Ignac Janak, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee and the chief secretary of West Slovak Regional Committee of the CPSL.

The participants in the meeting noted that in the construction of the Gabcikovo section of the project, laying of concrete was lagging behind schedule by a month. During the fourth quarter of this year this delay should be halved.

Work on bituminous-concrete sealing of the channel's dike and the work on folio sealing of the intake channel is going well.

Peter Colotka said that to improve the management and organization at the building site and make better use of technical equipment is of key importance.

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ECONOMY CZECHOSLOVAKIA

OPPOSITION TO, DELAYS ON DANUBE PROJECT DISCUSSED

AU100742 Prague TRIBUNA in Czech 1 Oct 86 pp 1, 11

[Third installment of an article by Petr Marada: "His Majesty, the Danube"]

[Excerpts] "When we organized a survey, the central topic of which was the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros system of water projects, many of the respondents did not even quite know what it was. The reason for this ignorance was not a lack of opportunity to familiarize oneself with the aims of the project and the course of its construction. Nevertheless, it turned out that despite this virtual lack of knowledge the majority of the respondents were almost automatically opposed to the construction," says Gabor Kapuvari, editor of MAGYAR NEMZET, the PPF daily. "It was not only among laymen that we came across ignorance. We turned to the managers of state farms and agricultural cooperatives with the question of how the construction of the Danube projects would affect the ground water level. This is one of the key questions, which continues even today to be the subject of speculative discussions in circles that 'wish' the project 'ill.' Many of these managers--it was, in fact, the great majority--were unable to determine the optimal level of groundwater. Quite a lot of them even seriously believed that groundwater only feeds the roots of trees.... Such ignorance is easy to exploit. After all, it was precisely due to ignorance that many progressive ideas beneficial for man were 'thwarted' in the past."

My meeting with Gabor Kapuvari during my last visit to Budapest was more or less accidental. He was not surprised by my invitation for an interview. A great deal has been said and written about the construction of the Danube projects in the country of our southern neighbors in recent years. Gabcikovo-Nagymaros is one of the three most important investment projects of the Hungarian 7th 5-Year Plan. Together with the construction of additional units of the nuclear power plant at Paks, which is several years behind schedule, and participation in the construction of the Progress gas pipeline, it is one of the development projects, the implementation of which should in the long run create a secure source of "blood" for the Hungarian national economy. Almost 80 billion forints, about 6.5 percent of investments in the socialist sector, have been appropriated in the current 5-year plan to obtain safe energy supplies.

Scientific research has confirmed that the construction of the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros project, along with the adjoining investments aimed at protecting the environment, would not only permit efficient use of the river itself but would at the same time have a positive influence on the development of agricultural production because it will permit the construction of additional irrigation systems. It will also result in improved quality of the Danube water, which will be of great importance for fish breeding; ensure the necessary level of groundwater all year round, regardless of weather; and improve supplies of drinking water. Scientific research, carried out in cooperation between the Hungarian and Slovak Academies of Sciences, will continue also in the future, after putting the hydroelectric power plants into operation. This will permit the elimination of possible adverse influences of the project, which it is impossible to predict in detail today. As I was told by Professor Gyorgy Kovacs, corresponding member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, "there are still some biological circumstances that must be cushioned. We have both the resources and the time to do that."

It is natural that an infringement of such scale on the established natural order as the construction of the system of hydroelectric power plants in the Czechoslovak-Hungarian border section of the Danube, as well as arousing attention, also aroused a certain anxiety in the Hungarian public. This is quite logical. However, in the version of some relatively small groups whose activity gets support, and not just moral support, from the West, this anxiety assumed a political content. The fact that since the beginning of the seventies environmental protection has become one of the important forms of social activity has thus been misused for political aims that have absolutely nothing to do with ecological concerns.

Aside from this, the pages of, above all, West German and Austrian right-wing dailies and weeklies and the radio waves of "well-informed" broadcasting stations are full of "reliable" analyses of the situation around the Danube project. A layman may even find some things credible. However, their moving "concern" always culminates in the same single conclusion: "...our friends, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, will soon be struck by an ecological catastrophe, which they themselves are preparing. The consequences for the environment of the planned construction arouse grave and scientifically-founded concern. None of us, democrats (most of whom, however, have sold more than just their conscience), can allow the population of the Danube lowlands to suffer from thirst and starvation...." [sentence as published] And, capitalizing on the lack of information or ignorance of some people, those who are to be holier than the pope are turning into the proverbial snake, the schemer:

They insinuate that "the state is to blame, if for no other reason than because it took on the construction of the largest water management project of this nature in Europe, if not in the world." As if this did not testify to its strength, and not just economic strength!

They claim that "the planners and scientists are to blame because they will surely be unable to cope with a project of such magnitude," a claim which they can make only because, regrettably, far less is being written about scientific

studies and changes in the project in favor of ecology than about the progressing speed of construction.

They claim that "at any rate, socialism is to blame, and there can be no discussion about that." "Evidence" in support of this assertion can always be found among the arguments of Western propaganda, corroborated, of course, by appropriate "examples."

In short: The aim is to cast doubt on the project by misusing citizens' lack of information and thereby to hit our economy, and not just our economy. After all, extraordinary attention devoted to the comprehensive utilization of streams is a worldwide phenomenon. The energy crisis and stricter demands on the protection of the environment have substantially enhanced the importance of hydroelectric power, which is inexhaustible. The dams also provide better protection of the adjoining area against flooding, improve water supplies, and permit the development of river transportation, tourism, and recreation. Their construction will thus increase the economic strength of both states.

The construction deadlines of the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros system of hydroelectric power plants agreed upon in the Czechoslovak-Hungarian treaty of 1977 have been redefined in the meantime, in view of changes that have occurred in economic conditions and other circumstances. The aggravation of the international situation at the end of the seventies forced the two socialist states to reconsider their targets in investment policy.

In 1981, the Hungarian side proposed that the construction be slowed down or suspended until 1990 and at the same time it discontinued work in its section. On the basis of a Hungarian request, technical and economic questions connected with the possibility of slowing down or suspending the construction of the joint project were jointly considered in 1981-82. The possibility of an immediate suspension was ruled out in these talks, in view of the high degree of construction in progress and the need to preserve the quality of construction for the project's eventual competition. And because both sides reckoned in their plans with the electricity to be supplied by the system of hydroelectric power plants, agreement was reached after considering all circumstances that it would be impossible to suspend construction.

These mutual talks also assessed the previous course of construction. The conclusion was reached that--because of a delay in the initial stages of work caused by the Hungarian side as well as in view of grouting problems in the Czechoslovak section--it would not be possible to put the first Gabcikovo power-generating unit into operation before 1990 and the first Nagymaros unit before 1993. The entire project will be completed in 1995, that is, 4 years later than originally planned.

These new deadlines were anchored in the "Protocol on an Alteration in the CSSR-Hungarian Treaty on the Construction and Operation of the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros System of Hydroelectric Power Plants," which was signed by the two countries' heads of government on 10 October 1983, during a visit by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's

Republic, to the CSSR. The documents signed during this visit did not alter the contents, purpose, and basic principles of the earlier treaty and agreement. They only concerned the timetable of construction.

In 1983 Hungarian builders resumed work on their territory and, later, also began excavation work on the tail channel of the Gabcikovo hydroelectrical power plant.

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CSO: 2400/26

ECONOMY CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BRIGADE WORK ORGANIZATION PROBLEMS EXAMINED

AU191057 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Sep 86 p 5

[Article by Engineer Marianna Munkova, candidate of sciences, and Engineer Anna Prusova, both from the Bratislava Research Institute of Social Development and Labor: "Where To Look for Reserves in the Development of the Brigade Form of Labor Organization and Remuneration? Three Quarters of Enterprises Convince and Accuse"]

[Excerpts] The Main Trends of the CSSR's Economic and Social Development for the Years 1986-90 stress the development of the brigade form of labor organization and remuneration (BFOPO) as one of the significant factors in the intensification of our national economy.

The Research Institute of Social Development and Labor in Bratislava was charged by the Federal Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs with the task of carrying out a study in the first half of 1986, based on a questionnaire filled out by 287 organizations under the management of five federal ministries and eight republic ministries. The study encompassed 4,203 working collectives implementing the BFOPO, 3,605 of them in basic production, 527 in auxiliary and servicing subdivisions, 47 in subdivisions involved in preproduction phases, 13 in computer centers, and 11 in laboratories.

Development of Initiative, Growth of Productivity

It is gratifying that--on the basis of the positive experience acquired with working collectives which are implementing the brigade form--quite a number of enterprises envisage a more than 50 percent participation of workers in this progressive form of labor organization already in 1986. The planned quantitative increase in the implementation of the brigade form is based to a considerable extent--apart from other factors--on the economic results that are being achieved; in the study this meant the growth of labor productivity, savings in the costs of materials and energy, savings in manpower, and so forth. Compared with all-enterprise averages, the results achieved were better in 74 percent of the collectives, identical in 25 percent, and worse in 1 percent of the evaluated enterprises. On the one hand, this fact confirms that we are justified in expanding the brigade form in national economy practices; and on the other hand it points to the existence of considerable reserves in the process of its development.

Another essential prerequisite of a successful BFOPO development is the establishment of an agency (endowed with a suitable professional staff structure) to direct and coordinate the development of the brigade form in an enterprise. The study results have shown that this work is mostly accomplished by subdivisions of labor economies (in 95 percent of cases); and the assistance of subdivisions for economic planning, technical preparation of production, rationalization of labor, and so forth is also not negligible. The startling thing is the scant participation of enterprise subdivisions of sociology and psychology of labor either in the establishment of conditions for the solution, or directly in the solution, of weighty problems connected with the development and implementation of brigade work.

The enterprise employees had not been sufficiently briefed on the brigade form by their superior bodies. This is proved by the fact that 77 percent of the enterprises involved in the study had acquired the necessary information from methodological materials, and 65 percent from special literature and periodicals, but also at seminars and conferences or by visiting enterprises with rich experience in this sphere (some enterprises cited several sources of information)--in other words, thanks to their own initiative.

The superior bodies of enterprises are devoting relatively scant attention to convening trade union or else departmental economic-political aktiv meetings. The consultation centers practically do not function, although they should be the basic link in providing methodological assistance to enterprises and in the exchange of experience. Only nine (!) of the enterprises involved in the study had made use of a center's assistance in implementing the brigade form under their conditions.

The various forms of training workers and enhancing their qualifications, aimed at implementing the progressive elements of labor organization, are being insufficiently utilized (39 percent); the same applies to training leading working collectives (50 percent of enterprises) and to preparing enterprise employees for ensuring the coordination and development of the brigade form (51 percent of enterprises). Great shortcomings exist particularly in ensuring the planning, supervision, and methodology of these activities. Many enterprises lack both long-term programs for training the employees working according to the brigade form and for improving their qualifications and annual plans--and if these plans have been elaborated, there is no efficient system for checking on their fulfillment. The selection of staff for training and special courses is frequently arbitrary and unsystematic. There is a lack of a purposeful comprehensive education system, a curriculum, and methodological materials both for the lecturers and for those taking the training and courses. A sufficiently broad and efficient base of lecturers has not been provided.

The study shows that 76 percent of the enterprises selected for the study have regular evaluations of the production and economic results achieved in implementing the brigade form; the evaluations are carried out irregularly in about 22 percent of the enterprises, and no evaluations at all in the rest.

The participation of factory committees of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement (ROH) in discussing the enterprise program for developing the brigade form is particularly insufficient (it occurs only in 60 percent of the enterprises); this considerably truncates the powers and duties of trade unions as early as the beginning of implementing the brigade form in an enterprise.

The results of implementing the brigade form of labor organization and remuneration in enterprises have affirmed the quantitative and qualitative development of this progressive form of organization in enterprise practice. On the other hand it became apparent that both enterprises, but also the middle management links and the central agencies, have shortcomings and reserves, the elimination and use of which will lead to a further improvement and expansion of the brigade form of labor organization and remuneration in all branches of the national economy.

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CSO: 2400/26

ECONOMY GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

AUTOMATION PROCEDURES FOR INDUSTRY OUTLINED

East Berlin EINHEIT in German Vol 41 No 9, Sep 86 (signed to press 13 Aug 86) pp 825-830

[Article by Gerhard Tautenhahn, member of the SED Central Committee, minister of General and Agricultural Machine Building and Vehicle Construction: "Automation--Progress and Tasks"]

[Text] The 11th Party Congress with its resolutions initiated a qualitatively new period in the social development of our republic. With the goal of continuing to do everything for the good of the people and for securing peace, it resolved to continue purposefully the course of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy. Its foundation is the great dynamism of economic growth, productivity, and effectiveness in all phases of the reproduction process. The economic strategy of the SED points the way with a view to the year 2000.

At the center of our economic strategy stands the increase of work productivity. All appropriate factors must be utilized, key technologies in particular, since they offer by far the greatest possibilities for a rapid growth rate. This applies fully to automation which is gaining increasing importance in our economy, while its influence reaches far beyond industry.

The 11th Party Congress--based on the good results achieved by the most successful combines with flexible automated production systems, in preparation for the 11th Party Congress--resolved in the interest of the required high economic growth rate during the prospective time period: "By 1990, the share of automatically manufactured products is to be tripled. Complex automation will not only apply to large-scale mass production, but also to medium and small-scale series production. More and more, it will decisively determine the technological level, productivity and efficiency of industry." (Footnote 1) (Report of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany to the 11th Party Congress of the SED, reporter: Comrade Erich Honecker, Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1986, p 28)

The planned performance development in machine building, the growing demands of exports, and supplies for the population require making available novel products in many customer-specific variants and in ever shorter delivery periods. This task can be mastered only by organizing

technological processes through modernization in such a way that production can be adapted rapidly and with low expenditure to the various requirements. Basic conditions for flexibly automated production facilities are created--increasingly including the entire reproduction process--by the application of key technologies such as microelectronics, CAD/CAM technology, industrial robot technology together with the use of NC machines and specific measuring, control and assembly installations. The processes are carried out with computer-based special software not only in production, but right from research and development to marketing. This will make it possible to considerably shorten the development and transfer times of new products, to increase production flexibility and, as it becomes ever more evident in practice, to eliminate to a large extent conditions detrimental to health, and heavy labor. Sophisticated work content is also on the increase, offering new possibilities of development to creativity. In this, it is proven time and again: a decisive precondition for the effective use of such automated solutions is the ideological and technical preparation of the workers--already during the phase of constructional and technological preparation of the new manufacturing system--who are entrusted with production preparation, implementation and maintenance under qualitatively new conditions.

Automation Steps Possible in All Combines

In accordance with the resolutions of the 11th Party Congress, many competitive initiatives of the 270,000 employees of the General Machine Building, Agricultural Machinery and Vehicle Building Industry are directed at accelerating fundamental renewal processes such as the production and use of microelectronic controls, the development of sensor technology and industrial robots of the 2nd and 3rd generation, as well as computer-based production preparation and implementation. This creates foundations for complex automation in all combines of our sector, so that a qualitatively new step can be introduced in the transition to flexible and low-service production. This is an essential prerequisite so that in the future, also, enterprises can carry out their economic tasks.

As our ministry sector has proven convincingly, flexible automation solutions and low-service production sections can be established in every enterprise. Of course, this requires great efforts, intensive conceptual work and purposeful political leadership of the collectives. Our experience shows that all capacities and forces must be mobilized in order to achieve broad-based automation with high economic and social results.

For example, in preparation for the 11th Party Congress, two automated production sections for processing transmission casings for agricultural machinery and for small components for transmission casings for commercial vehicles were developed jointly with combines of the machine tool industry, which are instrumental in the high standard of scientific-technical level. By raising work productivity to 470 and 534 percent, respectively, reducing processing time by 75 percent, and lowering production time by 80 percent, we succeeded in ensuring

production equal to demand and, in addition, to secure a considerable number of workers for other tasks. Further advantages are obvious:

--Monotonous and strenuous basic physical labor was eliminated; the majority of workers now perform mentally more challenging control work;
--Production efficiency increased due to the considerably shortened production times;
--Current data are always available on finished products or those being processed, as well as use of machinery;
--computer-based production control ensures maximum use of the production systems and contributes greatly to demand-oriented manufacture.

Enterprises of the machine tool industry achieved a large part of the performance for these projects. But the combines of our sector performed management duties, secured the complexity of labor and did much themselves, due particularly to the growing performance capability of industry building the means of rationalization. To be mentioned here are the realization of an adapted transportation and storage system in the processing sectors, ensuring and controlling quality for the entire manufacturing sector, construction of equipment and special tools. A computer-based organizational solution for production control was developed by our own people, and the necessary constructional adaptation of the parts to be processed--a prerequisite for automated production--was carried out for complete processing in the machine systems. More such complex projects are being prepared for the coming years. But measured against the overall tasks for the application of flexible automation, they are probably the smaller part.

Pioneering Solutions

The ministry's automation concept plans to make decisive progress in broad-based automation through qualitative and quantitative development of building its own means of rationalizaton. The existing level of equipment of highly productive machines and installations as well as the need for effective utilization of funds require implementation of modernization measures and automation largely within the framework of qualitatively improved general repairs and through rationalization investments. The greatest part can only be achieved through our own building of rationalization means. We see this as the way to implement automation in the shortest time and with high economic results. In the interest of the highest possible effectiveness and use for all of society, we focus on preparing and implementing automation solutions particularly in those production sections where

--capacity expansion is necessary for demand-oriented manufacture of consumer goods, ancillary products and spare parts,
--great flexibility is needed on the basis of market conditions,
--great savings in man hours and costs can be achieved in the production of small or medium quantity items,
--work hazards exist,
--shortages in the labor force are expected in the long term.

Two projects are to be discussed here in detail, since they show the way for every enterprise toward implementation of such solutions. In the Leipzig VEB sheetmetal works, with the use of a high percentage of their own building of rationalization means, a low-service processing sector for the assembly of mufflers for the Trabant car was established and put into operation. To secure a complex solution, it was necessary to organize and carry out close cooperation with the VEB Eisenach automobile works, the VEB IFA-engineering works in Hohenstein-Ernstthal, the VEB construction and ceramic machines Halle, the central institute for welding engineering Halle, and and the scientific-technical center of General and Agricultural Machine Building and Vehicle Construction. For this processing sector with microelectronic central guidance, these partners jointly developed, produced and used a welding transfer line, winding gears, industrial robots and special devices.

Through this new equipment and automated linkage of individual work procedures, production time per muffler could be lowered from 5.4 to 3 minutes, and industrial goods production was raised to 141 percent. At the same time it was possible to eliminate heavy physical labor for 36 workers and, because of the increase in work productivity, to free 24 workers for other tasks.

Greater efficiency in axle shaft production in the VEB IFA-automobile works Ludwigsfelde is a top scientific-technical achievement, worked out jointly with the VEB IFA-engineering works Hohenstein-Ernstthal. It was accomplished by including in the change of technological processes, according to the requirements of scientific work organization, the modernization of existing machines and installations, renewal of production equipment, the use of 11 industrial robots, and introduction of procedures that can be automated, such as CNC lathes, induction hardening and the measuring and testing procedures. Sixty percent of the required work, including modernization of two machines, was carried out by their own employees. The following economic and social effects were achieved through automation and complete linkage of the individual work processes: 23,000 man hours saved per year, so that 32 workers could be employed elsewhere. Work productivity rose to 500 percent, consumption of rolled steel dropped by 120 tons per year. Improvement of working and living conditions of 26 employees went hand in hand with these changes. Both projects are also examples of how problems of spare and ancillary parts can be solved permanently.

Proven Concept of Proceeding

The following essential findings and experiences result from the present automation projects in enterprises of the General and Agriculture Machine Building and Vehicle construction:

--High effects require careful conceptual preparation, based on deep penetration of the enterprise reproduction process, particularly regarding information and technological processes and the constructional shaping of

products. This is the foundation for determining such production sections, whose flexible automation is useful from economic, social as well as technical and technological aspects.

--It is the task of the manager or general manager to establish the premises for developing the basic documents such as task settings, duties record books, and basic decisions. It is also opportune to actively involve in the preparation the ancillary industry and construction firms already during the stage of developing the task setting, and to contractually bind the necessary services.

--In principle, strategic considerations must be based on the premise that flexible automation and automated production facilities will be implemented during the coming years. For this reason, it must take place according to a uniform concept, step by step, and always in conjunction with the employees. Individual low-service jobs--brought to higher standards because of modernization--,into which capital assets are invested, are the first building blocks for automated isolated solutions. Our experience shows it to be decisive to organize isolated solutions in a mutually compatible manner; only then can they be integrated in an overall solution.

--It also proved necessary to set up a staff management for the projects, to form inter-company party activist groups, and to exercise tight control at all levels over all partners. Close cooperation between them is indispensable, as it is promoted in particular through inter-company complex competition. Their concern is ensuring production dates and quality, surpassing selected goals, attaining the shortest implementation times through paralleling work as much as possible.

--The success of the project depends decisively on winning the workers over to the future work on automated processing sections, to inspire and to train them. Their experience must be included from decisionmaking to production effectiveness, in order to find solutions which are technologically and economically advantageous and also favorable under the aspect of working and living conditions. Purposeful inclusion of youth research collectives, innovators and KDT enterprise sections have proven very useful. Through cooperation with the central board of directors of IG Metall [metal workers' trade union] we have learned that a high degree of economic and social effectiveness can be obtained through innovative activity if parts of the total project are assigned to interdisciplinary collectives. It is also advisable to include some of the workers--who will later be active in an automated processing section--directly in the implementation collectives, since in this manner they will acquire necessary know-how and skills ensuring a trouble-free production start. Of course, this is only the first step toward mastery of the future technologies by every worker. In addition to the necessary concrete continued education measures, all possibilities must be utilized to acquire the skills for servicing and maintenance in training centers, for example in already implemented projects and in pilot solutions.

--The total effect of the individual machines and equipment combined in this production section is transcended by the economic effects of automated processing sections, if the machines are organized according to the laws of their effective linkage and are used to an optimum degree. An indispensable prerequisite proved to be establishing the optimal organization of the system and its maximum use before implementation, through computer simulations and thorough technological tests in the laboratory, as well as other necessary findings, for example through testing, transport and storage processes, and utilization of tools.

--Wage formation must be carried out in accordance with the new demands and specific conditions, in close cooperation and agreement with the trade union management in charge, so that the planned wage fund effectively stimulates high performance and quality work and increases the interest of the workers in effective utilization of capital assets and shift work.

Growing Demands on the Building of Rationalization Means

With the implementation of additional flexible automation projects in all combines of our industrial sector, quantitative and qualitative demands on our own building of rationalization means are increasing. According to our findings, during the 5-year planning period 1986 to 1990 the need for industrial robots will more than double, and that for electronic components and equipment will more than triple. Furthermore, due to application of the CAD/CAM technology and the development and use of other key technologies, totally new tasks are added to our own building of means of rationalization.

The combines of the General and Agricultural Machine Building and Vehicle Construction have created a good starting base for this. Since 1981, our own production of rationalization means was increased by about 20 percent annually. In 1986, rationalization means in the amount of over 1 billion Marks are being produced in our own industrial sector; 73 percent is in centralized, efficient production units with an annual volume of several million Marks. It is particularly advantageous for further qualitative development that in the combines for household goods, roller bearings, standard parts, and medical and laboratory technology, 35 percent of the production capacity was concentrated in each of the main enterprises. On this basis, in recent years the household goods combine achieved renewal rates of over 40 percent and is in an ever better position to transfer new products into production with new technologies and procedures. With the computer-based design, tool production and manufacture of aluminum houshold dishes, the combine created a complete CAD/CAM solution in which the new "Alkolema" dish series is produced on NC-controlled flow turn machines manufactured by themselves.

The high development speed of building our own rationalization means in the industrial sector is to be continued during the present 5-year plan period, so that by 1990 our own production of rationalization means will double once again. It is a matter of qualitative organization so that great production effectiveness can be achieved in the introduction of new

products with new technologies and procedures; ancillary products determining quality can be manufactured increasingly in one's own combine, and a decisive contribution can be made in the modernization of existing machinery and equipment. In the period to 1990, 9,000 machines and installations--5,000 of them machine tooling equipment--will be modernized by our own efforts. These modernization measures--in conjunction with wide use of industrial robots in processes of assembly, transportation, transshipment and warehousing, application of microelectronic solutions from our own production, and the use of measuring and testing means geared to automation--create the decisive material and technical prerequisites for the projected automated production sections. Our plans include development of performance-oriented, centralized capacities of building means of rationalization in additional combines such as Zweiradfahrzeuge Suhl, [two-wheeled vehicles], Nagema Dresden, and medical and laboratory technology in Leipzig, as well as one's own production of microelectronic components in every combine. In addition, for the effective organization of building rationalization means it is also necessary to create further centralized production for tasks of all combines, for example for customer-specific switching circuits, measuring and testing equipment, and for the modernization of individual groups of machinery.

The required performance increase is achieved in particular through improved managerial and planning activities and through increased effectiveness and productivity of the building of rationalization means itself. Through the wide application of CAD/CAM technology, the addition of highly productive machine tools, necessary measuring and testing equipment, work productivity will gradually be adapted to the level of general production. Simultaneously workers will be added who have been released by efficiency measures in general production. In this manner we ensure the multi-layered capacity utilization of capital assets in building rationalization means, also, as well as the projected increase in performance.

9917
CSO: 2300/23

ECONOMY GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

TRANSFORMING AGRICULTURE INTO APPLIED SCIENCE

East Berlin EINHEIT in German Vol 41 No 9, Sep 86 (signed to press 13 Aug 86) pp 831-838

[Article by Dr Klaus Ahrends, research department head at the Institute for the Political Economy of Socialism of the SED Central Committee's Academy for Social Sciences, Prof Dr Harry Reimann, director of the SED Central Committee's Institute for Socialist Economic Management and Socialist Agricultural Development in Liebenwalde, and Prof Dr Klaus Schmidt, director of the Institute for Agricultural Economy at the Academy of Agricultural Sciences of the GDR: "On Implementing Economic Strategy in Our Socialist Agriculture"]

[Text] With the economic strategy resolved at the 11th SED Party Congress, the SED a possesses a concept based on scientific principles and valid for all sectors and areas of the economy, which ensures continuation of the course of unity of economic and social policy, that is the inseparable linkage of economic performance increase and improvement of working and living conditions in town and countryside. Comrade Erich Honecker stressed that it aims at strengthening intensively expanded reproduction as a characteristic growth type of our national economy and putting it on permanent foundations. (Footnote 1) (See Report of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany to the 11th Party Congress of the SED, reporter: comrade Erich Honecker, Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1986, p 54) And this means for agriculture that it must further increase its contribution to economic growth in production and effectiveness.

Agriculture is, and remains, an essential economic sector for strengthening political stability and implementing economic and social progress in our country. Creation of permanent and stable foundations for comprehensive intensification of agricultural production influences to a great degree the development of the class of cooperative farmers--the major ally of the working class--, the development of the standard of living of working people, and the tempo of economic performance increase. The importance of agriculture in the economic reproduction process is also proven by the fact that about two-thirds of the economy's

primary raw material yield is of biogenous origin and that approximately 50 percent of retail sales consist in foodstuffs and luxury foods, 87 percent of which are based on agricultural products. Thus agriculture has a great responsibility for consumer goods production according to need. Furthermore, farmers and owrkers in cooperatives also perform ecological services of increasing economic significance in socialist agriculture.

Good Starting Position for the Future

The 11th Party Congress acted on the premise that in our socialist agriculture, also, the transition to comprehensive intensification is taking place. In the past 5-year plan period significant progress was achieved in social and economic development. We passed further down the road toward fulfillment of the two goals of agricultural policy provided in our party program. We succeeded in systematically raising production and its effectiveness, in order to ensure a stable and constantly improving supply of high-quality foodstuffs for the population, supplying raw materials to industry, and to make living conditions in the village similar to those in the city in order to gradually overcome the essential differences between town and countryside. Cooperative farmers and workers of socialist agricultural enterprises have considerably accelerated the growth tempo, and noticeably increased effectiveness. By generally increasing production standards and achieving an annual increase of 1.4 percent in the gross product, and 2.6 percent in the net product, a good contribution to the national income was made. Thus cooperative farmers and workers carried out with great commitment their responsibility for raising further the standard of living of our people and for the growth of the economy. Through better use of all available resources, particularly of soil, production of vegetable and animal products on their own agricultural land was raised. Agricultural imports--particularly of fodder grain, fruit, vegetables and special cultures--were largely replaced by our own products. Due to the higher performance capability of our agriculture it became possible to supply industry increasingly better with agricultural raw materials. Agriculture also had noticeable achievements in our economy's exports. To a considerable extent, creativity and initiative succeeded in substituting imported energy sources necessary for agricultural production, such as chemicals, biocatalysts and equipment, through better utilization of our own sources.

On of the most important prerequisites was that our cooperative farmers and workers allied themselves more closely with science and introduced scientific-technical innovations into production with greater purpose and speed. Stronger economic thinking and greater understanding of overall societal correlations and social effects of economic processes advanced this process.

With the resolutions of the 11th SED Party Congress and the 12th Peasants' Congress, decisions could be made in good time and with the necessary preparation to secure the prospects of the LPGs and the class of cooperative farmers, to strengthen LPGs and VEGs and their closer cooperation, and to expand relations of the LPGs and VEGs of plant and livestock production with the government. Ultimately, they also caused the dynamic growth of agricultural production and its effectiveness during the first half of the 1980's. Essentially it was a matter of further developing socialist production conditions by utilizing the achieved standard of division of labor, concentration and specialization of production, in order to make them even more the driving force for the creativity and performance willingness of cooperative farmers and workers. This is also the fundamental task for its further perfecting in the new phase of implementation of the SED's social strategy, which was comprehensively justified at the 11th Party Congress.

It was decisive for the good results that we succeeded in broad implementation of scientific-technical progress, making it more effective economically, and linking it more closely to the experience of cooperative farmers and workers. Together with progress in strengthening the LPGs and VEGs of plant and livestock production as the basic units of agricultural production, further expanding cooperation and determined implementation of socialist business management, they made possible an efficient and more effective use of all natural and economic resources. During the past 5-year plan period, lowering of specific production consumption became an important source for growth effectiveness and in agriculture, also, the net product increased more rapidly than production. Fifty percent of the gain in net product results from lower specific production consumption. Approximately 72 percent of the net product increase was due to greater work productivity.

To continue and expand this process of economic change in order to put comprehensive intensification on a stable and lasting basis, this is what determines the discussion presently going on in LPGs, VEGs and cooperative institutions, particularly among partners participating in the production of foodstuffs. Cooperative farmers and workers in agriculture have a steady compass in the 10 major points of concentration of economic strategy.

To Make Agriculture into a Branch of Applied Sciences

In accordance with the directive of the 11th SED Party Congress on the 5-year plan, agricultural production is to continue to be increased to ensure the food supply and expanded raw material availability for industry. This requires that in the future, also, priority be given to development of plant production in order to obtain at the end of the 5-year plan period a stable yield level of 50 to 52 quintals of grain units per hectare of agricultural area.

An average annual yield increase of 1.7 percent is needed for this. The annual growth rate of 1.4 percent in livestock production--with the exception of sheep--is to be obtained exclusively through intensification, i.e., through performance increase per animal. At the same time, specific production consumption must be lowered and work productivity increased further, since it is a matter of "increasing production of plant and animal products per hectare more rapidly than expenditure of human labor and objects." (Footnote 2) (Ibid., p 39) That requires implementation of the 10 major points of concentration of economic strategy formulated at the 11th Party Congress, in a complex manner and according to the specific conditions of agriculture, with a view to the year 2000. In this, the advantages of socialist production conditions in the country and the forces of cooperative and people's property must be linked even more effectiviely with scientific-technical progress, and our agriculture must be transformed into a branch of applied sciences.

Acceleration of scientific-technical progress in agriculture, also, forms the decisive basis to put comprehensive intensification onto a stable and lasting foundation. Rapid transfer of scientific-technical results and findings and their linkage with farming experience will create in the long term conditions for continued increases in yield per area, acceleration of growth in work productivity, lowering specific production consumption, and expanding the net product of agriculture. Complex mastery of the agricultural reproduction process, taking into account the close interrelation of biological, technical, technological and economic processes, becomes ever more a fundamental condition for high growth rates in yield, performance and effectiveness of agriculture as a sector of production tied to natural processes. This is taken into account particularly in the highest yield concepts per field and stable, in complex procedures for increasing soil fertility, soil and stock keeping, and feeding regimes based on science. That process heightens the role of cooperative farmers and workers as the main productive force in agriculture. Ultimately, their creativity and initiative are decisive for the successful implementation of economic strategy. Man with his high educational level is the bearer of scientific insights. Only through him do all other intensification factors become effective. This was also demonstrated by the top achievements of progressive enterprises shown at "agra 86," which achieved them especially through optimal combination of available production factors, utilizing the very differentiated natural and economic conditions.

Widespread introduction of new scientific-technical results and findings into the reproduction process of LPGs and VEGs includes greater use of the economic potential of key technologies, in particular of microelectronics, biotechnology, communications, as well as computer-based production preparation, process guidance and control. Practice has proven that introduction and utilization of

these technologies create decisive impulses for further growth in production and effectiveness in agriculture. Particularly with the aid of computer-based inventory records as a qualitatively new step in the work with field-related highest yield concepts, the numerous measures for soil tilling, fertilization, melioration and plant protection can be combined with each other optimally and carried out with great effectiveness. Increasing use of computer technology aids in reaching a higher stage of industrialized plant production. Its implementation is primarily a qualitative task characterized by the complex use of mechanical, chemical, electronic and biological working tools and technologies. It is important that these potentials be used everywhere in accordance with economic possibilities.

Since the entire growth of agricultural production must be carried by its own plant production, expanded reproduction of soil fertility and increased yields per hectare of all types of crops remains the hub of comprehensive intensification. For this reason, greatest attention must continue to focus on purposeful implementation of simple and complex melioration measures, increased adding of organic substances, intensification measures protective of the soil, as well as mechanization and chemical applications. Progress in breeding must be made effective in production with even greater zealousness. Regionally differing conditions must be better utilized for the planned perfecting of the production structure.

In livestock production, also, future production and effectiveness growth will be influenced by the gradual use of key technologies. Performance increase per animal is the determining factor. Only in this manner can the highest economic effectiveness of science and technology be attained, can all possibilities of lowering expenditure be exhausted.

Noticeable savings in human labor and technical energy must be sought through high fodder economy and improved procedural solutions. For this very reason, technological mastery of biological processes, progress in breeding, and differentiated use of varying production conditions is of particular importance. Systems of production control and guidance, communications and consulting systems, computer-based methods of biotechnology for expanding the performance capability of livestock as well as increasing the nutritive quality of fodder, are becoming of increasing significance for an increase in performance.

Growth of Work Productivity to be Accelerated

As in all productive sectors of our economy, in agriculture, also, implementation of the planned performance goals demands an accelerated growth of work productivity, oriented primarily toward yields per hectare and performance per animal, in conjunction with

lowering work expenditure per production unit. In particular it is a matter of contributing more effectively, through scientific work organization and purposeful implementation of efficient technologies, to lowering man hours per hectare and animal. This requires making modernization the major direction of capital assets reproduction. We particularly need clear progress in the complex mechanization of all process sectors, especially those where the percentage of manual and even heavy physical labor is relatively high. For this, agriculture requires production means promoting fund-saving intensification. (Footnote 3) (See Directive of the 11th Party Congress of the SED on the 5-year plan for development of the economy in the GDR during the years 1986 to 1990, Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1986, p 83) It is an important requirement to noticeably increase man hour savings through technical and technological progress in order to pay even greater attention to time savings. This includes absolute observance of all agrotechnical deadlines and work to ensure high yields and performance, full use of the available labor force and a general increase in work quality. Only through accelerated increase in work productivity is it possible to further reduce the relatively high annual man hour volume of workers in some sectors, to eliminate jobs and to gain workers for new tasks (development of one's own building of rationalization means, development and expansion of one's own processing capacities). In the long-term development concepts of cooperations and kreises, greatest attention must be paid to the combination of increasing performance per area, labor-saving devices and technologies and process organization saving materials, capital assets, and energy.

Greater Economy in the Use of Production Funds

Simultaneously, lowering specific production consumption is of great importance, since 84 percent of prime costs in agriculture result from production consumption, about 37 percent of them for fodder consumption. Therefore, fodder economy plays a special role for resource-saving growth in the overall agricultural reproduction process. We must solve the demanding task of lowering specific fodder expenditure by 1 percent annually. This requires a complex set of measures in plant and livestock production which makes it possible to increase performance per animal with lower specific fodder expenditure, to reduce cost per product and--by strictly applying indices and normatives--to obtain more animal products overall with approximately the same fodder expenditure. Its basic prerequisite is a further rise in net energy yields per hectare of forage crop area in order to increase forage energy and total fodder use per animal in accordance with the performance development and to ensure a year-round stable fodder supply according to need.

In the future, also, careful energy use will remain of great importance for the sector and enterprise reproduction process from the aspect of effective resource utilization as well as for lowering expenditures and cost, since energy costs with 7 percent of production consumption represent a large share of the total volume. During the period 1981 to 1985, in addition to shifting from heating oil to domestic energy sources, specific consumption of diesel oil per quintal grain unit/gross turnover of plant production was reduced by 22 percent. Important sources were particularly the optimizing of transportation and processes, regional production organization, and utilization of secondary energy.

In the future, also, these sources must be used and new options for lowering specific energy consumption must be made effective. They consist primarily in further energy-economical penetration of the procedures of plant and livestock production and greenhouse management, as well as in coupling and combining work processes. The modernization and renewal of technical equipment, introduction of complex systems for process control, ever better development of secondary energy and alternative energy sources correspond to the energy economy aspects of comprehensive intensification of agriculture. In this manner, agriculture will continue to make its contribution to lowering the energy intensity of the national economy.

As in the entire economy, rationalization and reconstruction in agriculture must contribute to a greater degree to increase work productivity, raise the effectiveness of existing capital assets, and ensure its reproduction. GDR agriculture possesses capital assets valued at 94 billion Marks. Effective use of this considerable potential is thus one of the fundamental issues of comprehensive intensification. Ultimately, it is a matter of obtaining a greater economic utilization effect from each unit of initial outlay of funds. All forms of capital asset reproduction, i.e., utilization, maintenance, renewal, selection out, replacement, expansion, are subject to this goal.

In agriculture it is also necessary to make modernization the basic form of reproduction of capital assets and to make an effective contribution to increase the effectiveness of investments--a focal point of economic strategy. It is of primary importance to use investment for modernization and to increase the share of rationalization investments of the total investment volume. This requires preparatory work particularly in the natural sciences, technical, and technological sectors. The reproduction of capital assets is also greatly influenced by making available machines and equipment which "favor greater soil productivity, are characterized by high work productivity, low material use and low energy consumption, and contribute to reducing losses." (Footnote 4) (Ibid.)

In order to keep fully functional the extensive inventory of buildings and building installations, machines and equipment during the entire utilization period, greatest attention must be given to their orderly care and maintenance, upkeep and repair--if possible, in conjunction with simple modernization measures. Repairs neglected today are often the reason that, later, high expenditures for repair and reconstruction

measures become necessary. Reduction of specific investment expenditure is, therefore, essentially influenced by keeping up the necessary repair work as planned.

The conditions for modernization and reconstruction of capital assets are quite differentiated since, for instance in livestock production, applied technologies range from those with relatively high manual labor to largely automated procedures. For this reason, modernization of capital assets requires various solutions. The agriculturally owned building of rationalization means in the reproduction of capital assets, especially in livestock production, is of great importance to secure modernization effectively under material, technical and economic aspects. Gradually it assumes greater responsibility for the development and production of a wide range of characteristic agricultural rationalization means. Industrial combines support the expansion of building rationalization means by supplying components and other ancillary materials, and through services increasing the effectiveness of production preparation.

Comprehensive intensification in agricultural production and processing includes a noticeable improvement of quality of all products and intermedite products. Growth in effectiveness depends considerably on the degree of effectiveness of intermedite products (for instance, fodder, seeds and plants, breeding and other livestock, raw materials for the foodstuffs industry) in their use and further processing, respectively, and above all, to what extent finished products for the population take into account their growing demands. At the present production volume, greater effectiveness with less expenditure is attainable in the case of individual products through increasing product quality rather than by expanding primary production. This is seen, for example, in fodder production. Improved quality of rough forage, and proper structure of mixed fodder as needed are important prerequisites for lowering specific production consumption in livestock production.

Higher quality processing of agricultural products is gaining in importance for satisfying the growing food demands of the people. Agriculture as well as the processing industry must adapt to this in ever better ways. The high quality of primary materials such as milk, fruit and vegetables are a precondition for this. At the same time, there are growing demands on the scientific-technical creativity of workers in the processing industry in order to make, particularly with the help of modern biotechnological procedures, high-quality products for which there is a growing demand. Cooperation of agriculture and the processing industry is strongly promoted through more active work of the cooperation associations and their wider inclusion in state management and planning for foodstuff production. As the results of progressive LPGs and VEGs show, agricultural enterprises also contribute to higher processing of raw materials and lowering of losses through expansion of processing capacities.

Further Strengthening of LPGs and VEGs of Plant and Livestock Production and Increasing Cooperation

Intensification of agriculture includes further organizaton of production conditions in the rural areas. At its center are efforts to further strengthen LPGs and VEGs of plant and livestock production and to increase cooperation relations among them.

Organization of socialist production conditions in agriculture and strengthening the alliance of the workers' class with the class of cooperative farmers is a major concern of our party's agricultural and alliance policy. The 11th Party Congress again emphasized that the two forms of property--national property and socialist cooperative joint property of working collectives-- have a solid place in agriculture and are further developed according to social and economic strategy. The long-term prospect of cooperative property as a socio-economic basis of the class of cooperative farmers is an essential element of this strategy.

Constant perfecting of government management and planning on the basis of democratic centralism in particular aims at opening up the forces inherent in cooperative property and bringing them into accord with the requirements of society as a whole. This concerns particularly application of scientific-technical progress and gradual intrdouction of key technologies, the historically progressive traditions in dealing with the soil and animals, and the most effective use of machines, fertilizers and fodder. It also includes social relations within and between collectives as well as matters of personality development of cooperative farmers and worker, and formation of the socialist way of life, forms of wages and recompense, socialist competition, and last but not least, cooperation in management and planning, and the further perfecting of cooperative democracy. Socialist production conditions are also developed through perfecting economic relations between the LPGs and VEGs.

As was stressed at the 11th Party Congress, the LPGs and VEGs of plant and livestock production are the basic units of social production organization of the rural area. (Footnote 5) (See Report of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany to the 11th Party Congress of the SED, reporter: comrade Erich Honecker, p 40) In the specialization on plant or livestock production, they carry out the confrontation with nature and organize the operational reproduction process in a state of complete and sole economic responsibility and legal autonomy to fulfill their obligations to society. Thus LPGs and VEGs are those economic units in which cooperative farmers and workers implement economic strategy in accordance with concrete reproduction conditions so that high and rising hectare yields and increasing performance of livestock are achieved with an overall drop in expenditure per product unit. Socialist business administration, the management tool of this process, mobilizes farmers and workers of cooperatives for high performance, strengthening their LPGs and VEGs at the same time. In this regard socialist business administration gains increasing importance for the implementation of economic strategy, combined with the strengthening of rural socialist production conditions.

Work according to the regional and brigade principle, organization of socialist competition, uncompromising comparison of performance, and perfecting economic accounting are gaining in importance in this task. Experience of the past years proves that, through determined application of socialist business administration, much can be done to overcome the differences in production and effectiveness levels not due to economic factors.

Because of agricultural production based on division of labor, economically necessary cooperation between the enterprises of plant and livestock production, inseparably linked to the process of strengthening LPGs and VEGs, is being further developed. Membership meetings of the LPGs and VEG directors delegated to the cooperation councils functions of economic management to regulate those issues which concern relations between LPGs and VEGs producing under conditions of a division of labor in the uniform agricultural reproduction process. Experience demonstrates that it is useful to proceed step by step and to begin with questions concerning production and use of fodder, as well as agreeing on the use of production funds and the labor force. An important issue, also, is the joint drafting of a development concept needed for annual planning in the cooperation and its LPGs and VEGs. In this way the cooperation council takes care that economic strategy and its requirements are implemented uniformly in all its LPGs and VEGs. This is a major task for the work of cooperation councils. At the same time, the principle must be implemented that LPGs and VEGs carry out their sole and full economic responsibility in all questions of their reproduction process.

Cooperation is an objectively necessary form of economic organization. It corresponds to the nature of cooperative property in agriculture and ensures its collaboration with national property in the circulation of soil--plant--animal--soil. It expresses the progressing socialization of the agricultural production process in accordance with the character of LPGs and VEGs as basic units of production. Cooperation is manifold. It must also be further expanded for collaboration of LPGs and VEGs with their agrochemical centers and melioration cooperatives. Product-specific cooperation in the form of cooperation associations has gained increased importance. It is a matter of using its forces even better in order to ensure a continuous flow of material and a generally high quality of all intermediate and finished products, as well as for the transfer of mutually adapted solutions of scientific-technical progress. As in the case of cooperations of plant and livestock production, the cooperation associations must also be firmly integrated in the system of state management and planning.

In their purposeful implementation of economic strategy in its complexity, cooperative farmers and workers in socialist agriculture contribute to the successful implementation of the unity of economic and social policy in the new phase of organizing developed socialist society.

9917
CSO: 2300/23

ECONOMY HUNGARY

'MANPOWER REGROUPING' SAID TO AFFECT OVER 100,000 WORKERS

AU151644 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Oct 86 p 6

[Gejza Vilcek's Budapest dispatch: "Manpower Regrouping: Disbanding Uneconomical Production in Hungary"--passages between slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] /Certain communications media in the West have been commenting on the government measure in the Hungarian People's Republic which became valid on 1 September as though it introduced an unemployment allowance in Hungary. Since harmony between economic necessity and social justice is an unfamiliar phenomenon for these countries, where unemployment is an everday occurrence, they are using terms which tendentiously mislead the public./

Unable to find facts on unemployment in this socialist country, they at least try to interpret state support for regrouping manpower into effective spheres as a phenomenon that could help them discredit socialism.

According to preliminary calculations, the set of government measures for aiding manpower regrouping in the Hungarian People's Republic into effective branches affects 100,000-150,000 working people. The adopted measures are a prerequisite to implementing the law on the reorganization [sanace] of uneconomic enterprises; and it is part of the structural changes in the economy, that is part of the measures to make socialist economy efficient. Neither the Constitution of the Hungarian People's Republic, nor the principles of labor law are being changed; full employment, and the right to work, remain a lasting achievement. The appropriate authorities in the Hungarian People's Republic are stressing that the new measures are aimed at making it possible to realize the right to work in an efficient manner.

According to Hungarian sources, last year the country had 263 enterprises working at a loss; that means enterprises which were incapable of supplementing their funds of their own accord. The losses incurred in this manner amounted to a total of 157 billion forints. That is why the management agencies are consistently encouraging the liquidation of uneconomical productions and supporting qualitative changes. Part of this encouragement is the support of those working people, whose employment in branches other than where they work at the moment promises to make more efficient use of their capacity. The country has enough job opportunities; it also has sufficient

manpower. The problem is that certain branches lack manpower, other branches have a surplus of manpower; this impairs the labor productivity and efficiency indexes, and thus also the wages funds.

The new measures decree that as soon as an enterprise shows a surplus of more than 10 people, it is duty bound to report this situation expeditiously to the manpower sector with appropriate territorial authority, and to do this at least 3 months in advance. It is the sector's duty to offer the working people corresponding employment elsewhere. And this is where things became problematic. The person to be transferred to other work did not always consider corresponding what the national committee regarded as corresponding. Also, time is needed to find a corresponding job. That is why /the new measures guarantee full average wages for a period of 6 months for the working people;/ during this period an employee has no work commitments toward his employer, and can fully devote himself to selecting a really corresponding job. /He is entitled to claim an allowance amounting to 75 percent of his former wages for a period of another 6 months, and 60 percent of his former wages for a period of yet another 3 months./ The employee can search for new employment for a total of 15 months. Obviously these benefits do not apply to people dismissed for disciplinary reasons.

The term "corresponding employment" gave rise to quite a number of discussions. According to the Hungarian legal norms, it is /employment which corresponds to the employee's qualification and state of health, in which his average earnings do not drop more than 10 percent, and which he does not need more than 2 hours daily to reach and to come home from./

The purpose of the measures is to harmonize as best as possible the society's interest in an efficient regrouping of creative forces with the individual's interests: namely, not to have to pay for acting in the society's interests.

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CSO: 2500/23

ECONOMY HUNGARY

DAILY ANALYZES UPCOMING NEW BANKING SYSTEM

AU021130 [Editorial Report] Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian carries in its issues of 12, 13, 15 and 16 Sep on pp 7, 5, 5, and 5 respectively a series of reports of 17,000; 900; 1,000; and 1,200 words by Maria Lakatos under the collective headline: "The Transformation of the Banking System." The articles contain a detailed analysis of the changes in the Hungarian banking system due on 1 January 1987.

The first article, subtitled: "The Main Role," is an interview Lakatos conducted with Dr Rezso Palkovits, deputy president of the Hungarian National Bank, on the essence of the changes, the tasks of the central bank, and on its possibilities in shaping the economic policy. In Palkovits' view, "the main goal of the new banking system is to contribute to an increase in efficiency," but in order to operate well, the new system must be assisted by fundamental changes in other areas such as "the economic rehabilitation of loss-making enterprises or their liquidation, the reform of the tax system, and the further development of the pricing system."

After introducing the new banks that are to be established, Palkovits outlines their sphere of authority, as well as the role of the Hungarian National Bank, as the main issuing bank, under the new circumstances. The central bank's task "will be two-directional. It will take part in government activity by making proposals concerning the shaping of economic policy and it will also take part in planning the people's economy." Its task of "supplying financial information will also continue," Palkovits notes.

According to Palkovits, the Hungarian National Bank "will express its opinion concerning budget policy and will guide the issuing banks." The central bank will supply the commercial banks with credit as "these new banks will be extremely poor at the start" and the credit policy will be also determined by the central bank as "it will almost automatically provide credit for the expansion of the export capacity, for energy rationalization, and for material saving projects." As for the activity of the provincial branches of the central bank, their accounting and financial turnover tasks will be maintained until computerization of these activities allows the establishment of so-called giro banks. As for the technical aspects of the new banks, Palkovits is quoted as saying that "the Finance Ministry will determine the sphere of activity of the banks, will control their activity, and safeguard the interests of depositors" and the finance minister "has the right to nominate the heads of the commercial banks."

The second article in the series, carried in MAGYAR HIRLAP of 13 September and subtitled: "There Is a Need to Do Business," deals with the specific tasks of the new banks, their rights, and the restrictions on them. Lakatos says that the banks will be able to carry out all kinds of financial transactions except financing and extending credits to the population, as "for the time being the population's financial matters remain in the sphere of authority of the National Savings Bank." The author regards it as a positive development that "the new commercial banks will finance a business undertaking or a venture rather than an enterprise" and that "at the start, the new financial institutions will have equal chances in the competition for favors from enterprises." According to Lakatos, the new banks will not lead, however, to an increase in the credit supply on the Hungarian market as "the success of the bank reform will not depend on the increase in credit but on the distribution of available credit, on whether the most efficient enterprises receive the necessary funds or not." Another positive effect of the new banking system is mentioned by Lakatos when saying that "by the establishment of a two-directional banking system, the central bank will finally separate from the enterprises, as it will remain in contact only with the commercial banks, the budget, and the foreign institutions."

The third article the series carried in MAGYAR HIRLAP of 15 September and subtitled: "Foreign Connections," is an interview conducted with Dr Laszlo Karcagi, managing director of the Hungarian National Bank. The interview deals with the foreign contacts of the central bank in the wake of the changes and the way the mixed ownership banks operating in Hungary will adjust to the process of modernizing the banking system.

After presenting the various banks and financial institutions all over the world with which Hungary cooperates or of which it is a member, Karczagi says that "since there will be no change in the system of foreign currency management, there will be no change in the management of our foreign banks or in the activity of our representations. They will continue to be guided by the Hungarian National Bank." As for the activity of financial institutions under mixed ownership, Karczagi praises them for contributing to the increase in competition and for making the Hungarian banking system really two-directional. Dealing with details of the ownership proportion and activity of these banks, Karczagi says that "the Central European International Bank (CIB), for example, is a so-called offshore bank which carries out hard currency transactions only, but which cannot provide credit in forints, while the Citibank has full authority for both types of currency transactions." Karczagi also mentions plans for the establishment of sister banks to deal exclusively with forint transactions and for the establishment of a mixed ownership bank to finance mainly the cooperative sector. As for the control over these banks Karczagi says, "they will operate under the conditions stipulated by the Hungarian National Bank but the Finance Ministry will decide on matter concerning their taxes and their employees wages."

The article concludes by pointing out the vivid interest that the reorganizations of the Hungarian banking system has generated in the financial world.

The fourth and last article in the series, carried in MAGYAR HIRLAP of 16 September subtitled: "The Monopoly of the Hungarian National Bank: Hard Currency Management," is also in the form of an interview conducted with Gyorgy Zdeborsky, head of the Main Department of Hard Currency Management of the Hungarian National Bank. In the interview Zdeborsky deals with the reason for the central bank's maintaining its monopoly on hard currency management in spite of the change in the banking system. In explaining the reasons, Zdeborsky is quoted as saying that "Hungary is a credit-taking country and the interbank credit supply is always cheaper than at enterprise level" and the central bank is in a position to be able to guarantee the payment of installments on credits. As for a possible decentralization of hard-currency management, Zdeborsky claims that "a possible liberalization would start a process of renewed indebtedness." He also explains that the central bank maintains the right to issues licenses for hard-currency purchase and its monopoly is reflected only in this requirement. As for the possibility of partial convertibility to the forint, Zdeborsky says that this is an economic policy issue and "does not depend on the reorganization of the banking system." The article concludes with Zdeborsky reiterating the fact that for decades the central bank has fulfilled the tasks of hard currency management as there is no separate currency bank in Hungary and saying that this is the best solution for the interests of the people's economy.

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CSO: 2500/32

ECONOMY HUNGARY

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN-CANADIAN OIL COOPERATION--The second session of the mixed cooperation committee of the National Petroleum and Gas Industry Trust and the Canadian Alberta State Industrial Group comprising 27 mineral-oil industrial enterprises concluded in Racheve on 19 September. The participants reviewed the activity carried out since the establishment of the committee and uncovered new possibilities for cooperation. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 Sep 86 p 21 AU] /8309

CSO: 2500/32

POLITICS INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'MISSILES EXPERT' COMMENTS ON SUNKEN SUBMARINE

LD062310 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2120 GMT 6 Oct 86

[From the "10 Minutes of Foreign Politics" Program, presented by (Zoltan Tamasi)]

[Excerpts] [(Tamasi)] We have already reported that the Soviet submarine damaged by a fire has sunk, and that the accident, though it was not accompanied by a nuclear catastrophe, claimed the lives of three people.

There are no positive sides to disasters, but one thing must be stressed: This is the exemplary speed with which information was provided, and its thoroughness. And it should be noted that the event had military connections. The USSR has given detailed information about the regrettable incident and its expected consequences to its own public, as well as to the foreign public, including the IAEA based in Vienna, and, naturally, Washington. Or, to be more precise, it informed them that fortunately there was no cause to fear much graver consequences. In this program you will hear two correspondents and a discussion in the studio about the incident.

[(Tamasi)] It is natural that an accident which, though only indirectly, is linked to nuclear energy, elicits wider interest from people than events where there is no danger of a bigger catastrophe. It would be nice to know on such occasions how big the danger is, and if there is no danger, then why not? And also, where did the accident happen? I have posed these questions to a military expert: My partner in this discussion is Colonel Engineer Gyorgy Szentesi, who is not really an expert on submarines, but rather, on the missiles carried by them. What kind of submarine was it where the accident occurred?

[Szentesi] I think its specifications characterize well the size of the vessel. We are talking of a vessel with a displacement tonnage of between 7,000 and 8,000. It is roughly 90 to 100 metres long with a cross-section diameter of 10 to 12 metres, which can carry up to 16 missiles with nuclear warheads. This is a rather large vessel. It is nuclear-driven, that is, it has nuclear propulsion. This means that it could have remained submerged for an indefinite period had this disaster, this fire, not happened. According to Western speculation it does not belong to the category of the most modern Soviet nuclear submarines.

[(Tamasi)] Does the Soviet fleet have many submarines of this kind?

[Szentesi] There are roughly 60 nuclear missile-carrying submarines in service at present. The vessel involved in this disaster was one of these.

[(Tamasi)] Do similar accidents happen frequently on submarines?

[Szentesi] Fortunately such accidents happen extremely rarely, though ever since submarines have existed disasters are a fact of life in their operation.

[(Tamasi)] On this basis, now, at the bottom of the sea, should water penetrate to the nuclear charge, can a nuclear catastrophe threaten?

[Szentesi] It should be ascertained just how deeply this ship lies, because if it does not lie too deeply then it is possible to bring it to the surface. However, the sunken hull of the ship and the missiles in its would not be a danger in terms of nuclear explosion even if the ship's recovery is impossible because the water cannot cause harm enough to cause a nuclear explosion.

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CSO: 2500/32

POLITICS INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ROMANIAN, HUNGARIAN WRITERS UNION REPRESENTATIVES MEET

Bucharest ROMANIA LITERARA in Romanian No 4, 2 Oct 86 p 2

[Unsigned article: "Literary Life: In the Spirit of Cooperation."]

[Text] At the invitation of the leadership of the Writers Union of the People's Republic of Hungary, a delegation of the Writers Union of the Socialist Republic of Romania composed of Dumitru Radu Popescu, president of the Writers Union, Alexandru Balaci, vice-president, Lajos Letay, secretary, and Mircea Radu Iacoban, secretary of the Iasi Writers Association, paid a visit to the People's Republic of Hungary during 24-29 September of this year. On this occasion, discussions took place concerning the current stage of literary development in the two countries, analyzing Romanian-Hungarian literary relations in the spirit of mutual cooperation.

Miklos Hubay, president of the Writers Union of the Hungarian People's Republic, Andras Fodor, vice-president, Miklos Jovanovics, secretary general, and Szilveszter Ordogh, secretary, took part in these discussions.

The Romanian delegation was received by Gyorgy Vajda, adjunct to the minister of culture of the People's Republic of Hungary.

On 26 September of this year, the delegation of the Writers Union of the Socialist Republic of Romania was received by Comrade Pal Lenard, secretary of the Central Committee of Hungarian Socialist Workers Party. During this reception, there was discussion on the role of literary-artistic creativity in the development of relations of mutual cooperation and understanding, and on the necessity for a permanent dialogue among creators of intellectual values, representatives of the hope for peace and of humanist ideals of their respective countries.

These meetings and discussions of the delegation of the Writers Union of the Socialist Republic of Romania were attended by Pavel Platona and Ovidiu Miron, representatives of the Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Romania in the People's Republic of Hungary.

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CSO: 2700/39

POLITICS INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

MSZMP GROUP VISITS CPSU--Budapest, October 1 (MTI)--A delegation of Hungarian party workers headed by Gyula Bereczky, deputy head of department at the HSWP CC, paid a visit to the Soviet Union from September 29 to October 1 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The delegation held talks on agit-prop work promoting the implementation of the resolution of the 27th CPSU Congress, with special regard to the topical tasks of the mass media. The delegation visited the Soviet television and the editorial office of IZVESTIYA. The delegation met Yuriy Skliarov, head of department at the CPSU CC. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1822 GMT 1 Oct 86] /8309

SCIENTISTS RETURN FROM USSR--Budapest, September 25 (MTI)--The delegation of Hungarian scientists, which had paid a visit to the Soviet Union under the leadership of Ivan T. Berend, president of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, returned to Budapest on Thursday. The delegation held talks with leaders of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and the Academy of Sciences of the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic on further cooperation. Ivan T. Berend held a paper on the topical issues of the Hungarian economic reform for directors of the institutes for economics in Moscow. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 25 Sep 86 LD] /8309

GDR PARTY WORKERS VISIT--Budapest, September 26 (MTI)--A party workers' delegation of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, headed by Wolfgang Jahn, deputy head of the Central Committee's Agricultural Department, paid a visit to Hungary from September 22 to 26 on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. The delegation was informed of agricultural management methods and local experience of modern biological processes and visited farms in County Baranya. Laszlo Ballai, head of the economic policy department of the HSWP Central Committee. [sentence as received] [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1817 GMT 26 Sep 86 LD] /8309

CSO: 2500/32

POLITICS CZECHOSLOVAKIA

POLAND'S WOJCIK DISCUSSES TRADE EXCHANGE IN PRAGUE

AU122140 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Oct 86 p 1

[CTK report: "Negotiations on Goods Exchange With the Polish People's Republic"]

[Text] Prague (CTK)--Andrzej Wojcik, minister of foreign trade of the Polish People's Republic, paid an official friendly visit to the CSSR at the invitation of Bohumil Urban, CSSR minister of foreign trade, on 7-8 October. The two ministers discussed topical problems and the prospects of further developing economic cooperation and goods exchange between the CSSR and the Polish People's Republic.

In appraising the results achieved in the goods exchange in 1981-85, they underscored with gratification its dynamic development in the last 3 years of the last 5-year plan, when a 17-percent average increase was achieved annually. The technical-industrial nature of trade cooperation was also maintained; 73 percent of the goods deliveries consist of machinery and equipment.

The two ministers assessed the realization of the further development of mutual goods exchange on the basis of the protocol on the results of the coordination of national economy plans between the CSSR and the Polish People's Republic and of the long-term agreement on mutual goods deliveries and payments for the years 1986-90.

They positively appraised this year's course of the goods exchange between the CSSR and the Polish People's Republic. They particularly appreciated the fact that, as in the past years, the high trend of mutual deliveries will be maintained and that the level of contractual commitments for this year will be overstepped.

In appraising the prospects for further developing trade relations between the CSSR and the Polish People's Republic, the two ministers agreed that other possibilities exist for expanding the exchange in harmony with the needs and possibilities of the two countries' economies. The ministers stressed that the prospects of a further growth of trade exchange between the Polish People's Republic and the CSSR are connected with the development of integrated forms of cooperation, particularly by establishing direct relations between the producers in the two countries.

The deliberations were attended by Andrzej Jedynak, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic in the CSSR.

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CSO: 2020/12

POLITICS CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BRIEFS

CSSR-FRENCH PROTOCOL--Paris, 2 Oct (CTK correspondent)--A 2-day session of the Mixed Inter-Governmental Czechoslovakia-France Commission ended here today with the signing of a final protocol. The document, signed by Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Jan Garcar and head of the Department for Europe of the French Foreign Ministry Francois Plaisant, evaluated the present development of economic cooperation between the two countries and set forth its prospects. The protocol puts emphasis mainly on industrial cooperation of Czechoslovak and French enterprises, cooperation on third markets and France's participation in the modernization of the Czechoslovak industry. Both sides will strive to increase trade exchanges which exceeded 2,500 million francs last year. At the close of the session, Jan Garcar was recieved by French Foreign Trade Minister Michel Noir. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1619 GMT 2 Oct 86 LD] /9599

CSO: 2020/12

POLITICS

HUNGARY

KISZ BRIGADE TO BUILD SCHOOL IN NICARAGUA; DONATIONS SOUGHT

Budapest MAGYAR IFJUSAG in Hungarian 13 Jun 86 p 14

[Excerpts] We are accustomed to hear more pompous designations concerning people involved in movements--therefore it comes as a surprise when Sandor Szoradi, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth Organization [KISZ] briefly defines his newest assignment as being the leader of the Nicaragua staff. The group had been formed following the congress, and has as its task the direction of school contruction. But why are we building schools for skilled agricultural workers?

[Answer] Because Nicaragua has asked for it. They would like to utilize our proven methods of training skilled agricultural workers. The number of students to be trained in this school is 160.

[Question] How much will this school cost and when will it be ready?

[Answer] We need 50 million forints and we would like to complete it in one or two years.

[Question] Isn't that deadline a bit tight?

[Answer] The deadline isn't tight for a group that has rebuilt the Berhida school in a day and a half following an earthquake, and in a few more days fixed up 15 residential buildings. It isn't tight for a group that went to work at the Pioneer Stadium so that it may be completed on time.

[Question] Who are we talking about?

[Answer] We're talking about the KISZ construction brigade. They are fast and reliable. They have built the children's city in Cambodia and they are the ones who will work in Nicaragua.

[Question] How are you going to obtain money?

[Answer] Under no circumstances will there be "obligatory" contributions. We are planning on the production of functions and publications that will further

the work with respect to youth politics, while, at the same time the income produced through these functions and publications would increase the school building fund. I am thinking of publishing books and brochures, and we are also thinking of a lottery. In addition, of course, we are anticipating pledges from various KISZ organizations and from young people outside of KISZ. Some pledges may be in-kind--they may directly help the school building project through their work. An example would be the manufacture of benches needed in the school. Helping other people to achieve human dignity is part of our human dignity. This is what we had accepted in the case of Nicaragua, and I hope that we will be able to enlist broad, public support.

* * *

Sandor Molnari, the executive secretary of CIMEA (a specialized organization that works in conjunction with the World Federation of Democratic Youth [DIVSZ] and directs the international movement of children and adolescents) states:

"Toward the end of 1983 we announced the campaign to provide a toy for every Nicaraguan child. In response to that campaign hundreds of thousands of toys were provided from the world over. By virtue of our organizational work, in 1984 two Nicaraguan children travelled in the company of a Pioneer leader. [TR's note: The text uses the term "utazta be" for travel. "Beutazni" could mean "entering", i.e. entering Hungary, but the tense being used means travelling around in a specified area, e.g. "Magyarorszagot utazta be" would mean "travelled all over Hungary." In this instance the areas the two Nicaraguan children visited is not indicated.] And last year we initiated a new program. We would like to participate in the expansion of two orphanages. It is known that close to eight thousand children lost their parents during the war. The Nicaraguan government wants to provide for them. Orphanages must be built and expanded for those who cannot be placed with relatives. International support means much to the Nicaraguans in this effort.

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CSO: 2500/432

POLITICS HUNGARY

HUNGARIAN TRAVELER DESCRIBES LIFE IN PRC

Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 7 Aug 86 pp 2-3

[Article with three related photographs: "China From Close Up."]

[Text] I am organizing my thoughts during my flight to China. What do I know of this distant land? Its culture is 4000 years old, it's the world's most populous nation ... Great Wall ... cultural revolution ... these concepts pour into my mind as entry words. Then, I turn my attention to the expansion of knowledge I will experience during my stay there.

Indeed, I am in the most populous country of the world. This can be felt already at Peking airport. One can't move around in the main building of the terminal--there are so many people. No wonder, I think to myself, the loudspeaker continually announces the arrival of flights together with the places they came from. That's why it is an international airport. (As an aside: I experienced similar traffic in Vuhan, Shanghai and in Senjan also, at airports that handle domestic traffic only.)

An army of taxi drivers offers its services in front of the terminal. Some wear white gloves. We are speeding toward the center of town amid newly built residential developments, hotels, public institutions, and small and large parks. After a few kilometers, however, we would only want to speed: they are detouring us from the main thorofare. They are building a modern, new highway, one of our guides explains. We're exchanging business cards. After a while once again I look through the windows of the airconditioned bus and I can't believe my eyes. The flood of bicyclists surrounds us on all sides.

Snake on a bicycle

"Bicycles are our most important means of transporation," my new acquaintance from Peking explains. He is Zhang Lin, an associate of the Chinese National Council of Trade Unions. This is an achievement already. Pedestrian rickshaws have been banned by law--a man running between two bare poles pulling another one, one who is more rich, more prosperous. The bicyclists incredibly wind their way through traffic, sometimes they fall back, then again pass us. I'm busy taking notes. Peking's population is 10 million. Every 100 families have 170 bicycles. There are 230,000 cars in the city. They serve public offices, institutions and enterprises. There are only a few cars in private property.

The street moves like waves, it pulsates, it vibrates. Most bicycles also carry cargo. Bamboo sticks, snakes in a bucket, hens in a net, crabs. Having returned to the main thorofare traffic is better organized. Low guardrails divide the road into separate strips--one for bicycles the other for cars. Everything falls apart, however, at the street crossing. Bicyclists and pedestrians join the whirlwind of cars. Men and women, children and youth, waving left and right press themselves across the street in the midst of an army of bicycles and cars.

Apropos! Not only in Peking, but in every large city one finds Toyotas, Peugeots, Nissans, and Mercedes cars. But by what principle, according to what law of system of traffic--I just couldn't figure that out. Not even the locals can. In answering my question they said that the cars are driven with circumspection. But as I discovered in Shanghai, substantially more is being done. In 1985 they built 30 pedestrian overpasses. Most of them are round in shape; one may descend from the overpasses into side streets, moreover into department stores, restaurants and public institutions.

In the midst of this whirlwind of traffic I can identify with the views of those who live in large cities: the flood, the movement of pedestrians and bicyclists is the force that directs the traffic cop, the guy who usually serves at major crossings, standing on a pedestal under an umbrella.

It is impossible to move on the sidewalks, at least not according to our perceptions, because the residents live their lives in front of the buildings. These are one-story buildings with doors and windows almost continually open--they extend their residences by the width of the sidewalk. I saw a youth reading in a leisure chair, and old man resting on a rush mat, crouching men conversing and playing cards, and women nursing their children.

In front of bicycle repair shops, hairdressers and tea houses (and there are many of these in every street,) there are even more people. But the people of this metropolis live their lives the way they were accustomed to in such peace that when the wrecker's notice arrives and a new apartment is being assigned in a modern, multi-story apartment building having all the comforts, there are some who insist that they be allowed to move into another single-story building. Especially the elderly.

This request, however, remains increasingly unfulfilled. Ten to fifteen story buildings are built fast, forming new residential districts, and the oceans of one-story buildings diminish. Since liberation in 1946, 90 million square meters of floor space had been built. (At the time of liberation the built-up part of the capital occupied 20 million square meters altogether.) During the five year plan that ended last year, 400,000 apartments had been built, thereby increasing the per capita living space in the capital from 4.7 square meters in 1984 to 6.3 square meters.

"Is it only habit that makes the people of Peking want to stay in the one-story houses?" I asked.

"I see your point," came the answer, "A family's rent, complete with water and electricity amounts to five percent of one worker's average income. (In the verage, people earn 70-80 juans per month.)

Every fifth man on earth.
Getting acquainted with street images amidst the gigantic flood of people, it is impossible not to notice the long lines in front of stores. Mainly in front of stores that sell fashionable things. Multi-colored skirts, brown or gray pants, and white shirts that appear as blinding in the sun are fashionable. The blue uniform and cap worn during the cultural revolution is long forgotten. Black baggy ladies' slacks are out of fashion. Even in the countryside.

The countryside reminds me of the Peking railroad station. Hundreds and thousands of people shove around at the exit upon the arrival of a train. In China one has to show his railroad ticket when leaving the station. There is a 20 kilometer subway in Peking. It was built under the main thorofares of the city, but as they say, it is being used mostly by people from the countryside.

Going across the cities and villages of China I am reminded of what Embassy First Secretary Chen Guojan told me. At the time this Chinese diplomat accompanied me to the Ferihegy airport, he gave me the following advice:

"There are too many of us. China is the most populous nation in the world."

By coincidence, an approximate census of the people was publicized at about the time I arrived. Five billion people live on earth, one billion of them in China. Accordingly, every fifth person on earth is from China.

Our host, Xin Cai-liang, editor in chief of the paper entitled "Work" provided the following data right at the outset. Since the establishment of the People's Republic of China the population had increased by almost 80 percent, by adding 130 million in the first decade, 160 million in the second decade, and again 130 million in the third decade.

This necessitated the establishment of institutions that deal with the problem of overpopulation, Xin Cai-liang explained. They have parted with the view that was fashionable in the years of the "great leap", namely that "a man has only one mouth but has two hands." They announced the ideal of having only one child. In Peking and elsewhere one often sees posters that show a smiling man, a woman, and only one child. The heading: "Dad, Mom and Me."

As of 1978 they incorporated the concept of family planning into the constitution also. A family planning committee of the state council had been established, moreover, Prime Minister Hua Kuo-feng made this announcement at the second session of the fifth national people's meeting in June, 1979: "We must struggle with all our strength to limit population increase this year to 10/1000. Thereafter we must endeavour that the rate of increase diminishes from year to year, to reach 5/1000 by 1985."

I was unable to find accurate figures to state whether this goal had been achieved. I did learn, however, that there is a family supplement being paid after one child, that they have raised the minimum age for marriage, that in assigning apartments and places in nurseries and kindergartens those who receive priorities are the small families. A woman bearing a second child may

have to consider that she might lose her job, and the father may be excluded from a secondary job. It happens that fathers with more than one child are not being appointed to management positions because, as they say, the one who is unable to control nature may not be a good manager, he may not be persistent in other matters either. A city youth receives a reward if he does not get married until the age of 27. In Peking's No. 2 silk factory, for instance, a young person who does not get married receives five meters of silk.

Accordingly, previous administrative action (i.e. that young people under a certain age were simply not joined in marriage, that they were disciplined by the Party and by the Communist Youth Organization, and that forced abortions were applied,) has been exchanged for economic motivators. Greater emphasis is being placed on informational work. In every place they have a family planning committee. Contraception and the disruption of pregnancy is being propagated through television, radio, newspapers and flyers. In Shanghai someone handed me a flyer which showed, in the form of charts, how much higher the standard of living is for a one-child family, as compared to families with two or three children.

Free time -- in a cultured way

More attention has been paid in recent years to the manner in which free time is being spent by youth. It should be spent in a cultured way. In this respect the trade unions lead the way. In Shanghai, for instance, 12 area cultural homes are being maintained by trade unions. (Altogether 48 cultural homes operate in the city under the administration of the council or of factories. They invited me to the 25 thousand square meter trade union cultural home in the Ho-Tang district of the city.

"There are stage performances, fine art, photography and sculpture exhibits on a regular basis in our cultural home," I was told by Zhu Wen-bing, the president of the cultural home. Our readership movement operates with an inventory of 60,000 books, and three orchestras entertain those who enjoy dancing. There are special groups for poetry, song, dance, sewing and cooking. Those inclined to pursue sports may play volley ball, ping-pong, or go ice skating. Youth frequenting our cultural home can listen to lectures pertaining to our patriotic and internationalist duties, about the objectives of the Party and of the government, and of the leading worker movements.

I viewed a cultural program that lasted an hour and a half. We enjoyed some folk dancing, the unusual rhythm of ancient musical instruments, and songs about the Party and about friendship. And they succeeded in giving me a present: a Hungarian folk song the theme of which was autumn.

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CSO: 2500/451

POLITICS HUNGARY

STATE OFFICIAL WARNS LUTHERANS WHO 'ENDANGER' CHURCH UNITY

Budapest EVANGELIKUS ELET in Hungarian 6 Jul 86 p 3

[Article: "Address by State Secretary Imre Miklos, Chairman, State Office for Church Affairs, at the Evangelical Theological Academy"]

[Text] In his opening statement at the ceremonial meeting of the Evangelical Theological Academy State Secretary Imre Miklos conveyed greetings on behalf of the National Peace Council, the Patriotic People's Front, as well as of the State Office of Church Affairs. Referring to remarks previously made by Istvan Veto, who spoke in behalf of the graduating class, Miklos added: "We accept the hand you have reached out on behalf of the youth -- we will return the handshake." In his previous remarks Veto expressed his gratitude for the state's support and for not tolerating the harrassment of Christian people.

In his further remarks the State Secretary spoke about the present situation of our society and of the Lutheran Church. He reminded the audience of the atmosphere that developed upon the regrettable illness of Bishop-president Dr Zoltan Kaldy. Under the present circumstances Bishop Dr Gyula Nagy had served as the leader of the Lutheran Church for the past several months. His person assures that the Lutheran Church continues without disruption its services. The State Secretary extended his wish for Bishop-president Dr Zoltan Kaldy's early recovery and that he may soon return to resume his service. "In these times when life is more difficult, there is a need for increased responsibility," the State Secretary emphasized, and quoted a relevant statement made at the 1984 peace conference of churches and religions by Bishop Dr Gyula Nagy.

Using the present, more difficult situation as a pretext, some ministers of today's Lutheran Church disregard the achievements and urge renewal. In doing so they threaten the unity of the Church, and because of his illness, Bishop Kaldy is unable to respond. The renewal these ministers are talking about has long begun, the State Secretary emphasized. We must labor on renewal within the process that has been worked out between the state and the Lutheran Church over the past several decades.

We should consider that today we need both our heart and our mind. After having achieved so much thanks to years of efforts, we have a lot to loose!

The Lutheran Church has a lot to loose also!
In continuing his remarks, Miklos referred to a statement made by Deacon Lajos Garami 40 years ago. Speaking for the then graduating class, he stated that after the war our Church started out from point zero. We must be pleased, the State Secretary continued, that today we are not even near to point zero in terms of state relations with the Lutheran Church. This is so because we have values that manifest themselves in mutual respect and in the discontinuance of prejudices on both sides. The Lutheran Church is facing plans and tasks which must be resolved by listening both to our heart and to our mind. An example for this is the expansion of the building in which the Theological Academy is located.

Miklos concluded his remarks by saying that the high level educational effort of the Evangelical Theological Academy has as its aim to produce ministers who labor not only for the Lutheran Church, but also for the progress of our people and our society, and for the advancement of world peace. The National Peace Council has also noted the value of this educational effort.

"In recognition of the activities of the Evangelical Theological Academy, I am authorized to use this ceremony to present the distinguishing plaquette of the National Peace Council," the State Secretary said.

The decoration, accompanied by Miklos' best wishes for the future educational work of the Academy, was handed to Dean Dr Jozsef Vamos.

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CSO: 2500/430

POLITICS HUNGARY

POZSGAY SUPPORTS FURTHER POLITICAL, ECONOMIC REFORM

Gyor UJ FORRAS in Hungarian Jun 86 pp 3-12

[Abbreviated speech of Imre Pozsgay, First Secretary of the Patriotic People's Front (PPF), "The Situation Advocates Reform" given at the "beginning" of the year in Balatonszabadi at the Siomente People's College.]

[Text] Just what is the state of the Nation in 1985-1986? In what condition is Hungary -- a nation, that for the last two or two and a half decades has provided shining proof of the fact that aside from all other experiences, initiative and democracy do have significance. And if in these days our institutions organize for interest representation, the terms "principled action," and "activities with conviction" will have an increased meaning in the life of our nation. If, within the framework of socialism, people choose to organize themselves into a nation in this manner, there is indeed no need to push around those people, and there is no need for bureucratic organizations either, just to mobilize people according to bureaucratic perceptions. There is enough [innate] mobility, and an aptitude for mobility in the people. Concerning mobility, Hungary has provided exemplary accomplishments in the history of socialism during the past two or two and a half decades.

I will be talking quite a lot about troubles and concerns, but you should know that this Nation's achievements will not escape my attention either. Initiative and endeavour are nourished by catalysts that are inside human beings. It is from the vantage point of the achievements I will be talking about that I criticize those negative circumstances that continue to make initiative and endeavour difficult. An odd situation has developed. We praise the values we have created especially during the past two or two and a half decades, but at the same time there emmerged a peculiar paradox. This paradox can be seen in the fact that while our political intstitutions are growing, our economic productivity is not. Our industrial productivity lags far behind the Nation's capabilities, and far behind the opportunities offered by this country. Industrial production and the national income have fallen back during the previous year. By now it is an unalterable fact that not one of the significant objectives of the sixth 5-year plan has materialized and that real wages have decreased by 5 percent. Precisely those groups, those

strata of society have been shortchanged in their standard of living which rely upon wages and salaries.

Their fate of salaried employees and wage-earners depends on the well-being of the Nation's affairs. To be sure, all the effort, all the determination to accomplish things is in vain, if our will and our activities are debased by the conditions. It is for this reason that I venture to say: our cultural and political accomplishments, our political stability, and our trusted, settled human conditions may be threatened, unless we succeed to put our economic situation in order. And within that larger sphere, the problems and affairs of industry.

What is the basic problem? What is it, that in my judgment drags on our neck and shackles our feet? I'll tell you what it is. The economic reform whose primary function was to prepare for the Nation's social reform, went out of joint in the 1970-s. It did not contain radical features capable of helping to change industry and its products. A significant part of the national income produced by industry is not being used for purposes of our national development, instead it is being rechanneled into those branches of industry that work with a deficit, without accomplishments. In my judgment, the sudden halt of the economic reform retarded the nation's development, or, to say the least, it decreased the nation's productive capacity. I hope no one believes that I am unfurling the banner of some anti-industry program. What I am talking about is this: it is inconceivable to have a developed, 20th century society without a technologically developed and highly productive industry. To pinpoint our trouble: momentarily we do not have such an industry at our disposal, but we are aware of the historical reasons and antecedents of this void. At this time we should be moving from the first step that followed lack of development, and then from step 5 to step 6. But we have been strutting about at this threshold for the past 15 years.

The eights Congress of the PFF has voiced its opinion on the matter of economic policy also. It openly and decisively supported the idea of further developing the economic reform. The PPF spoke openly, it did not conceal anything. It urged change in the organization of industry. All efforts directed at the fulfillment of the seventh 5-year plan will have been ineffective, unless an organizational change takes place. Unless we resolve the concerns and problems of our economy, our political achievements will be endangered, and here I am speaking of that degree of freedom we have achieved in terms of democracy and openness. Instead of further developments in that direction, we may come to a complete halt.

This is not merely an internal economic issue, it is the business of the entire society. Simply and clearly put: in this nation, a nation that suffers perennial deficiency in funds and means, the human factor is of paramount importance--more so than in any other nation. As human beings, we are the holders of the opportunity that can move the economy out of its present period of stagnation and inflation. This, in turn, needs new institutions, because we do not get too far by lecturing and emphasizing just how important the human factor is. I dare say that in order to give meaning to this expression, to this requisite, we need more freedom and even more democracy.

Debate usually begins at this point. Is it justifiable to talk about more democracy and increased freedom at a time when this nation is in disorder, when productivity is held back, when human relations became loose, and at a time when here and there we find corruption? Shouldn't we rather have a strong hand to restore order and productivity? This alternative is false in my view, even though history has recorded societies in which order has been established by the use of force. Once in a while socialism itself is compelled to use force in order to sustain the basic conditions of social coexistence, as well as to uphold its political conditions. Nevertheless great achievements, quality achievements are usually not the hallmark of societies governed by force. Where force governs, the nation stagnates and vegetates.

In order to pursue a responsible lifestyle, for people to be able to act as responsible citizens, they must be aware of their rights and must be able to practice and to apply those rights. This needs new institutions. At this point I wish to revert to my earlier statement: there have been significant initiatives relative to political institutions. Among these initiatives I might mention the new election law with respect to which everyone has either good or bad experiences. But one thing is certain: this law was first to demonstrate that socialism can thrive even if its existence and security is not assured by a "stock of cadres." One is able to choose between alternatives and between candidates. Or I might put it this way: one will be able to be part of the heretofore most secret, most guarded political matters, and will be able to see into personnel as well as personal matters. As the elections revealed, power has no such hidden, dimly lit corridors and labyrinths that could not be explored by the citizens. And if the citizens do explore the corridors and labyrinths of power, they will not shatter the entire system. To the contrary, the citizens' exploration of those corridors and labyrinths serves to stabilize the system. (As a parenthetical note I might add that permitting citizens to explore the corridors and labyrinths of power is one of those peculiarities Hungary has contributed to the socialist experience.)

I also might mention the ramifications implicit in the new form of enterprise management. Compared to the autonomous governance of agricultural cooperatives, the new form of enterprise management has an economic, and therefore a structural shortcoming. The new institutions of enterprise, the new forms of management are devoid of an important economic consideration: economic interest. The responsibility of decision is being delegated to collectives that are interested only in distribution, in surviving from one day to the other, rather than in capital accumulation and in growth. For this reason the new form of management is pregnant with risks. Notwithstanding this fact I must say that introduction of the new form of management has been a decisive step in the direction of self-regulation and autonomy, but again, one cannot delay much longer answering the question of how the enterprise collectives and working groups could be made more interested in long-range goals. Because if this problem cannot be resolved, these institutions will lead to an anarchy of production, rather than to a higher level of organization in production.

The eights Congress of the PPF has demonstrated to itself the significance of this movement. This is a political gain: it is better to have a PPF with a specific gravity, with a role in the nation's affairs, than a useless PPF that is not unlike the "hat with the ribbon" [reference to the Sunday-best headwear of Hungarian peasants] that is being raised periodically when greeting someone, but then it may be put away, or hung on the coat rack. The mood of the Congress, as well as what the Congress had to say, gives an indication that society has taken notice of our movement and that people are seeking opportunities to relate to the movement. What is the special significance of this? The special significance can be discovered in the fact that we are living in a political system that is based on one-party rule. In this case one cannot obscure the PPF's role: it became involved in no less than public life itself. It involved itself in the issue of whether public life is solely the business of the 860-some thousand communists, or also that of the 10 million citizens. Or if I count those citizens only who have the right to vote, whether public life is the business of 7.5 million citizens. Only the PPF can express such things in a one-party political system. And these things must be expressed in terms of a political alliance (with both Party members and non-members in the alliance), a political alliance that functions on the principle of partnerships and relationships between co-equal parties with equal rights. From the viewpoint of a lead role, this basic principle was doubtless more burdensome for the Party now, than it has been in the days when the only principle that prevailed was power. Today one can prevail only through persuasion. There simply is no other means or method. Once in a while there is a great temptation to change the membership of the PPF, and to retain it in role that used to be peculiar to organizations of this nature, namely, to periodically pull them out of the closet, say around election time. I profess and I believe that there are no such temptations in the Central Committee, but I do not state that there is clarity concerning the place and role of the PPF everyone's mind. That's why I brought up these experiences.

All this suggests that if indeed there is a need for the PPF in the fulfillement of social, political and public life, the PPF cannot be a mere "make up" organization. Citizens in the PPF committees function also as members of communities. The PPF is an institution in which people can and do participate on the basis of a voluntary partnership. In these days our time is more precious than to permit us to waste it by putting on a useless show. In these days one can no longer be forced to do such posturing. Accordingly, one must seek those elements of content, those forms of activity that hold the promise of promoting to the fullest extent the functioning of the PPF and of the community of citizens.

Viewed in this context, I attribute great significance to programs of national scope, such as environmental and natural resource protection, settlement policies, and other policy areas. And I am thinking of matters like expression through interest representation, consumer protection and the various educational and cultural programs and directions. They are gaining strength, in my view.

Forms of association and activities that came about as a result of citizen action are important. I consider it an important forward political step that the PPF Congress has announced at last that there was only one criterion for the establishment of associations, and that is the observance of the association's bylaws and of the laws governing the functioning of associations. This then teaches us that one must not throw obstacles in the way of initiatives. No danger lurks behind associations. To the contrary: associations provide room for social activity and thus contribute to political stability. A nation can be governed as long as people talk, as long as they express themselves, either in a polemical way or in open debate. It is when people stop talking that a nation can no longer be governed. This is the political significance of associations. The initiative of association must be made free, but equally, the discontinuation of association must also be made free. The associations should exist only as long as the people in it can keep it alive.

A large part of Hungarian youth is not a member of the Communist Youth Union [KISZ]. They do not identify with the organization, they do not accept being subjects of the organization's rules and the related duties. There are many people like this, and they have the right to think this way. But not even these people want to be excluded from public life. By not joining KISZ an individual did not cast a vote to the effect that he is no longer interested in the Nation, that he no longer is a citizen. For this reason, the forms of association, the forms of initiative within the PPF that can be made attractive to our youth, are of utmost importance Even if no commitment was to be made, our youth would be inclined to organize for certain specific purposes in voluntary associations, irrespective of membership in KISZ. (Needless to say, KISZ members should not be excluded from such endeavours either.) The PPF does not wish to establish a separate youth organization. Instead, it tries to offer a form of activity that may be attractive to youth--after all, one is young only in a given period of life. But one is a citizen throughout his life, and it is the citizen who must be drawn into the activities of the PPF.

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What chances does socialism have? Socialism is experiencing hard times. In East Europe, during the past 10-15 years, Hungary has not been alone in experiencing tensions and troubles. Several other East European socialist countries show signs of severe crisis. I don't want to generalize, after all I have not examined all of the countries. We still carry an ideological brick on our head, which does not permit us to raise our head. For too long have we been suggesting that socialism is a conscious society in which all problems are consciously resolved, and in which crises occur only as a result of influences by external, alien or hostile forces. We must get used to the idea that evem in socialism, following the conclusion of one or another developmental period, there may follow periods of crisis. Recovery, finding the path out of these crises requires a greater degree of political commitment than what we have demonstrated so far.

We must also consider that during the past 10-12 years, a generation has grown up that has no personal experience of socialism being the most successful society. A youngster would believe me, and his parents, and others also if they told him that this was true, but momentarily we live in a period when things had come to a halt. We are aware of global economic concerns, but there must come a new entrepreneurial period when socialism once again becomes successful. This sanctions socialism in the eyes of the young generation.

A related question pertains to the fate of world socialism. If entire East Europe is unable to resolve the basic problems, there will be an immense lag in this area of the world. If this is truly the case, then we might say that we were only a good episode in the history of socialism. The main road [toward socialism] will be carved out and built by others. Such things did occur in the history of capitalism also. I believe, though that we will not witness this, and that this will not occur at all. [In order to avoid this] the room for action must be broadened. Last April the new Secretary General of the Soviet Communist Party [SZKP] pronounced the magic word that evoked shivers: the consequence of not finding the keys and levers with which the cause of socialism can be advanced will be a "strategic lag." If open talk alleviates troubles in the Soviet Union, then that remedy suits us too. We have sufficiently broadened publicity, we have talked enough about troubles. We have fundamentally attested to that at the eights PPF Congress, at the time we elevated the basic documents of the 13th Party Congress to the level of a national program.

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Perhaps I spoke too little about interests that hinder progress. If only human reasonableness was involved, we wouldn't need anything else but a huge educational campaign. But here we have interests connected to the continuation of the existing situation, just as we have interests connected to continued development.

Let's start by saying that the situation advocates reform. This is a grand chance for a new era of reform, even if for the time being the idea commands only a minority. The situation advocates reform, but public opinion does not. Why not?

Reform to the average person is synonimous with increasingly difficult living circumstances, with inflation, with a reduction in real wages, etc. We gave a new push to reform around 1978-1979. Our attempt to renew reform took place in times of curtailment, rather than in an era of economic boom. The coincidence of events is real, but the cause and effect relationship is false. The present economic phenomena in Hungary are not due to the reform. The coincidence is not unlike when bells ring and at the same time it thunders, and someone thinks that the ringing of the bells caused the thunder. The simplistic ways of everyday thought prompt people to feel that those who talk about reform do so when there is inflation. From this viewpoint reform is not in the most fortunate situation. This is why it is so important for the entire Hungarian intelligentsia, not only the economic and technical intelligentsia, but the entire intelligentsia, to accept in general the concept of economic security and that this kind of this can be predicted.

They must accept the idea that he who initiates something in 1986 today, and receives praise and social recognition, shall not be rebuked for that same act in the following year. We must formulate conditions in which day to day management and ruthless exploitation are not the motivating force in enterprise as well as in everything else. Instead motivation should come from far-seeing, structured thought.

Another matter that needs to be discussed here is the fact that the most recent Congress of Trade Unions emphasized that need to revert to recognizing primary work hours for what they are. The 13th Party Congress also discussed this issue. I would not at all object to examining the issue of why people like to work when they determine what they want to do, and don't like to work when that is not the case. Only after having examined this issue and having found the answers should we revert to giving recognition to primary work hours! We started socialism in a backward nation. Accumulation is the rule in backward nations. In other words, we have realized an industrialization program the substance of which has belonged to the past so far as Western Europe was concerned. Considering its substance, this was a modernization program. Its aim was to change a backward nation into a relatively developed industrial nation, with high capacities. The emphasis was on high capacity, the matter of quality was negligeable. This process produced a certain kind of political institutional form and a degree of freedom that was necessary for the change. This policy used the state as the most effective tool for management. All modernization processes had to be centralized. As part of these changes a very significant social movement took place. This movement was a necessary ingrediant of the change: to remove the peasant from the soil, let him go to the city--anywhere--he had to leave the soil and begin some industrial activity! I'll take care of you, they said, and here the caring state came into the picture, the caring state that also kept wages low, but guaranteed a certain predictable standard of living, and the conditions to replenish (but not always to expand) the labor force. The state fought for and received all the protection it needed, but the citizen remained subordinate to the state. I assume we all know the necessary elements of this process; I need not go into details. For the above mentioned reasons we have subjected the individual to the state, and to an extent we limited his freedom. The individual is now reclaiming his freedom in production, because it is evident that in this way he is able to redeem himself. This too crossed my mind with respect to the question of primary work hours. We must consider the kinds of people and the kinds of interests that work during primary work hours.

During a heated debate about reform and concerning the economic situation, some drew a halo around the head of anyone from the working class. I was struck by a slogan during this debate. The attack against the citadels of the workers' movement has begun, the slogan said. What gave rise to the slogan is that at times when a few large enterprises ran into deficit, they instantly declared those enterprises to be the citadels of the workers' movement. They attempted to defend their economic impotence through this game of politics. I happened to fomd a passage in Vladimir Ilyich's writings--he wrote it in 1921. In it he propounds with incredible foresight: "Some defend the enterprises that incur a loss by saying that those enterprises are the citadels of the working class. In turn, I say that if an enterprise cannot

justify its existence except by saying that it is the citadel of the workers' movement, such enterprise should be swept out from the Soviet chain of production." Enterprises should defend themselves through their production and their products. If they are unable to do so, they have no place in the chain of production.

The situation becomes complicated if one considers that government too is at fault. It was not only the enterprises' fault that they were unable to see clearly concerning their production. Economic clearsight is in part a result of real profits and real losses. There must exist a real relationship between money and merchandise. But the economic factors became messed up. The conditions for economic clearsight must be established. Only then will the relationship between merchandise, money and the marketplace be consistent. Our economic situation is that of modernization and intensification. We must have a kind of productivity that creates profits, because one can accumulate only out of profits, and only profits permit the implementation of development.

Never have I considered the working class, and the leadership role of the working class as being the result of some kind of selectness. Considering its place in society, all working class interests are tied to progress. And as long as these interests are tied to progress, the working class remains a revolutionary class. The reduction in the ratio between agricultural workers and industrial workers prompts us to reconsider our ideology. I do not believe that this would be an alarming prospect for marxists. I would agree with the idea that the methods, rather than the doctrines of marxism should be applied, and in doing so, a critical attitude should be of utmost importance. According to Marx, it is not an abstract goal that we must pursue. Instead, it is a kind of conduct, an attitude: each day we must exceed what we have achieved already. This is the kind of recalcitrant thinker Marx was. This is an inspiring perspective; if properly perceived, it advances the ideology. Glorification of the worker had harmed more than it helped. And in spite of the glorification the reduction in real wages affected the workers most, both in terms of extent and of the masses of workers affected.

The issue of full employment must also be considered intelligently. Who should provide employment, is the real question. Responsibility for full employment should rest with the government, however rational employment practices are the responsibility of the enterprises. But the situation evolved differently. Using wage policies and the wage system as a pretext, the concern about employment has been shifted back fully to the enterprises. If we seriously consider the idea of rational employment, we will find that the real concern is that in every enterprise we will find a group of people that is on its way to some new employment. It would not be desirable for the state to reclaim this responsibility by creating full employment through public works and other means. This kind of action would lead to the degredation of workers. The proper objective should be that the work force in transit receive a new opportunity for qualifying training. A worker should be paid until he is retrained. Some say that unemployment would be beneficial because it would create order within the enterprises. I disagree with that. Instead of unemployment, the enterprises need rational infra-structures and functional conditions for the rational exchange of workers between enterprises. The government should institutionalize this bridging solution.

The issue is extremely difficult; by now one can feel political tension surrounding the issue. Tolerance levels have decreased; it is not easy to implement a solution of this nature. The alternative, however, is equally testing in terms of political tolerance. That alternative is to continue the lag in production. One should choose the lesser evil.

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During the recent elections we found that political activity has been greater, and that people appeared to be more committed and responsible in places where candidates were chosen on the basis of citizen initiative, as compared to places where people felt that they had to accept someone. Statistics must not become the centerpiece of politics. Public life seldom produces identical twins. For example, the perception still prevails that in places where one of the candidates is a woman, the other candidate should also be a woman. Hopefully both would be 24 years old, with equal educational qualifications, and both would have children. On this basis one could find the right candidate, but no one would know whether that candidate was a politician. I do not want to appear sarcastic concerning these matters. All I want to do is to convey a sense that the routine of 35 years cannot be discarded overnight. There should be no objection to the reflection of social composition in representation, but social composition has a more organic, more initiative method than statistics. One must play the game of politics! Nominating rallies must be freed from the burden that has been placed upon them. The system is not endangered during elections. In places where the election process has been crudely interfered with, it was not the system that was in danger. The perceptions of local potentates were in danger. We have forgotten how to play the game of politics. Administrative reflexes continue to have an easy time haunting us.

We must seek further assurances. Laws cannot accomplish everything. Politics must become more convincing, they must be based on more initiative. Because it is a draw-back if initiatives are suppressed. Nomination is a delicate point in the election process. Many have asked the related question this way: is the word of the nation's political institutions worth less than that of a rally that has been called haphazardly. Is this possible? We must endeavour to make nominating rallies credible. It should not just happen by accident that an imaginative person announces that one or another person be the representative. The citizens themselves should be preparing for the election, and in order to do that, the citizens must have a choice of known candidates. The elections to the National Assembly should be separated from elections at the council level. In the olden days it was bureaucratic fiat that brought the two together. Neither had any consequence, so why not settle both matters at the same time. There are political differences between the two elections. Every developed country treats local elections separate from national elections. Accordingly, law-makers should consider separating the council-level elections from the election of representatives to the National Assembly.

One must not obscure the situation relative to the list of national candidates either. Both the background news and the television have smudged the issue rather than stating that one can vote against candidates whose name is on the

national ballot. One can vote against individual candidates as well as against the entire list. They should have given instructions to this effect. We have been propagating in rather unclear terms that the purpose of the national ballot was that persons of national importance be placed into parliament. The activities of these persons cannot be tied to voting districts; for this reason we should grant them the opportunity to be presented on a single ballot. This made the national list look suspicious. It made the situation appear as if there were a privileged class of individuals who needed special protection. In reality, however, the majority of people who were on the national ballot does not deserve to be viewed in this way. Just take a look at the list! They should have explained that in the context of the one-party system, implementation of the principle of representation by voting districts at the national level would create a one-sided legislature. It would reflect purely the local interests. There must be another kind of interest that plays a role in the framing of laws. That interest directly represents the large organizations and the corporations, the Party, the union, the People's Front, the women's movement, the cooperative movement, the churches and the various nationalities. Things must be simplified some more. Each candidate should have an equal chance. In other words, the official institutions should not provide an advantage to anyone. We should not hinder candidates in what they can do for themselves, unless they are violating laws or happen to be indecent.

The credibility of rallies that nominate candidates to the National Assembly is being diminished by virtue of the fact that such rallies are organized in rooms of 2-300 person capacity, rather than at the stadiums. In this connection I have the following to say. The preparatory work that precedes nominations should be public. Candidates should be soaked in a sea of people through confrontations with public opinion. There are good opportunities for such confrontations: the press, the radio, the local television, the local paper, etc. Some kind of a public forum must be established. The popular element must not be removed, only the preparatory work must be opened up to the public.

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There has been opposition ever since the victory of the socialist revolution. Various individuals think differently. One cannot create a phalanstery in which persons are being deprived of their personalities. If I view my perceptions as being reflective of reality, it then follows that I must view the other person's perception as mistaken. But the right to err should be granted even if I am in power.

We have designated the acceptance of socialism, the Party's leadership and foreign policy as the prerequisites of a consensus, of a general agreement, by which individual belonging to national unity must be defined. All other issues are open to debate, but the main political directions must remain within the concept of national unity. Just because one argues with respect to a matter pertaining to politics, that person is not an unequivocal part of the opposition. The principles had been established accordingly quite some time ago, but in reality we drew the line somewhat closer. In my view a person may be considered as being in the opposition if he does not accept the consensus.

In other words, if that person seeks solutions to social problems outside of the socialist system. This is where the line is drawn--a person like this would not be represented within the PPF. This, of course, would not mean that I would condemn that person as an individual in all respects, nor would it mean that I would write him off as a citizen. Such action would be possible only in politics that have been worn down by inferiority issues and complexes, in places where they are scared of different thoughts. If I cease personal contact with someone because he is in the opposition, I attest to my own weakness: I do not have self confidence--I am afraid that I would be swayed under the influence of the other. I believe that truly principled conduct may be defined as always retaining the possibility changing one's view. I am quoting an ancient wisdom by saying that the snake will perish if he can't shed his skin; a man will perish if he can't change his mind.

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We are struggling nowadays with a lot of shortages. I consider lack of mobility as important among those shortages. To members of the young generation of today it seems like an act of fate that they were born into an era when economic growth increasingly stagnates, and when the possibilities of social change and progress are narrower than they were before--all this because of delays in the institutional change of enterprises. I consider low wages, and the adverse conditions surrounding the establishment of families or the acquisition of a home as troubling. From a national viewpoint this is even more troubling if we consider that for a protracted period of time we have lost production that could have come from this generation. This well-educated, and increasingly better educated group of society becomes lethargic primarily when faced with the worries of establishing a family or acquiring a home, or when faced with the fact that their tasks are not commensurate with their abilities. If these two factors coincide, members of this generation will undoubtedly respond by withholding production and with self-surrender. Foremost of all we need economic growth. As a result of economic growth we must formulate those organizational elements that motivate production. In the industrial enterprises of today's Hungary 30 percent of the engineering tasks are not performed by engineers, while at the same time more than 30 percent of qualified engineers does not receive engineering assignments. Everything is at a standstill, and there will be no movement out of this situation unless there is economic growth.

I cannot offer an instant solution with respect to the future of our youth. I myself am obsessed with the idea that within the PPF there is an institution, an initiative, a form, where youth could turn to. I recall an incident from my days as editor of a periodical. An atrocious concept emerged: at one point someone dared to write about an organization particularly geared to youth, and for that reason he was stigmatized as a counterrevolutionary. Accordingly, here too, the knots must be loosened. I agree with the idea that the PPF should open up youth opportunities. But the PPF has no individual membership. Enthused by the success of the PPF Congress, dozens of people wrote letters asking how they could join the PPF. This is a very simple, logical question. A citizen must not be satisfied by knowing that all kinds of committees exist, and by receiving information from these committees on various subjects. What if that citizen wants to do something himself? Well,

at present they are thinking about that too. I will be pleased to examine what could be done to help our youth, what could be done for their increased involvement in the workings of the PPF. An involvement that is greater than what we managed to have before.

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CSO: 2500/397

POLITICS

HUNGARY

1918-1975 HISTORY COURSE REPLACES STUDY OF WORKER MOVEMENT

Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 25 Jul 86 p 5

[Article: "A New Subject in Higher Education"]

[Text] Beginning September 1, a new course will be introduced in the nation's institutions of higher education; its title is "The History of Hungary -- 1918-1975." A recent directive by the minister of culture and education provides for the new course.

We were informed by the Marxist-Leninist Division of the ministry that except for the Miklos Zrinyi Military Academy and for the Political Academy, universities and academies will teach this subject rather than what had been tought earlier: the history of the worker movement. According to experts, the reason for the change is that full comprehension of the history of the worker movement, a thorough understanding of why it developed in its various phases as it did, can be achieved only in the framework of the nation's history, including full knowledge of the theoretical and international implications of the worker movement. This knowledge is being provided by teaching scientific socialism, a subject that is also being renewed.

The purpose of the new course on the history of Hungary between the years 1918 and 1975 has as its purpose the expansion of the students' general culture, and the significant development of their view of history in the Marxist-Leninist context. An effort has to be made to convey a deeper and more differentiated sense of the political and ideological characteristics of the period between the two world wars, and of the events that preceded our socialist development. In the course of this teaching they will present the Hungarian experiences relative to building socialism, as well as its international implications and organizational peculiarities. The students will be able to analyze the continuities and changes in our history, as well as the characteristics and main directions of our socio-economic conditions and of our political system.

After briefly presenting the historical antecendents, the recently published textbook encompasses the 20th-century history of our nation, with primary emphasis on the most important issues of the period following liberation, and

the period of socialist construction. The textbook deals comprehensively with the revolutions of 1918-19, the Horthy era, the liberation and the popular democratic transformation, the evolution of socialist construction as well as its stoppage, the politics of the "new period" [sic: in quotes] between 1953 and 1956, the defeat of the "counter-revolution" [TR's quotation marks], the conclusion of laying the foundations of socialism, as well as the most important events of the sixties and the seventies.

The textbook, scheduled to appear during the fall, includes a rich compendium of documentaries. These documentaries enhance knowledge primarily concerning the worker movement. The full text of a number of documents is being published for the first time within this volume. An example is the Bethlen-Peyer Pact, an important historical document that demonstrates the agreement that had been reached between the Horthy regime and the Hungarian social democrats.

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CSO: 2500/431

POLITICS HUNGARY

OVERT PUBLIC PROTEST THWARTS HAZARDOUS WASTE RECYCLING PLANT

Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 15 Jul 86 p 3

[Article by Erzsebet Fazekas: "There Will Be No Mixing Plant in Buda; Rodata Withdrew Voluntarily."]

[Text] The specter of the establishment of a hazardous chemical waste recycling and recovery plant has been hovering over the Second District of Budapest. Considering the popular mood, it has hovered a bit longer than necessary. The May 20 issue of Magyar Hirlap has reported on the planned industrial investment by Rodata, a subsidiary of Rozmaring Agricultural Cooperative. At that time we questioned a public health expert of the Ministry of Health--the highest public health authority--whether the given technology poses incalculable risks for residents of the immediate surrounding area. In his response the Superintendent of Public Health and Communicable Diseases did not conceal the fact that he too had many questions and many uncertainties concerning the investment. In the end, however, he expressed a belief that in and of itself, the very presence of hazardous waste constitues a significant source of danger, and that no effort should be spared in the interest of its destruction. [Conversely,] however, one can only welcome plans that propose the utilization of hazardous waste.

Twice did the plans for the mixing plant pass through [Budapest's] Second District. Since KOJAL did not grant a permit for its establishment, the "case" has generated a storm of increasing intensity. During the past few days the Rodata case has come to a end, at least insofar as the District is concerned. A final rejection was made. In due consideration of the agitated emotions, Rodata representatives have yielded to the public will: there will be no mixing plant in Penshidegkut, near the greenhouses of Rozmaring Agricultural Cooperative.

We interviewed Attila Zsigmond, Director of the Budapest Gallery. He represents the fifth voting district of the Second District in the National Assembly. We asked him to inform us of the decisive discussion that took place in late June.

[Question] How do you feel about the Rodata "case", now that it's all over?

[Answer] I think of this case as a definitive and a well justified public expression of the residents' views, an expression that brought results while observing the democratic rules of the game.

[Question] How did you get involved in the issue of the investment permit?

[Answer] Toward the end of April, following the technical department's refusal to grant a construction permit to Rodata, I took a field trip jointly with the leaders of the District. In the course of that field trip we paid a visit to Rozmaring Agricultural Cooperative. It was there that I first learned about the [proposed] mixing plant. At that time it became unequivocally clear to me that Rodata is an economic enterprise. It becomes an economic enterprise through the [production of] heating fuel at no cost, but more so through the collection of fees for neutralizing the chemical waste. [This would be all right, but] as a private citizen, and foremost of all, as the representative of a community, I must view such things from a completely different perspective. I agree that hazardous waste must be disposed of with expertise, moreover, I agree that if possible, such waste should be utilized. But I disagree with the idea that this process take place precisely here, in a recreational area, an area that contributes to the fresh air exchange of Budapest! We concluded the field trip by deciding that I would take charge of the negotiations, because of my commission [as a Member of the National Assembly]. These negotiations would yield a more accurate picture about the investment, and would permit the joint formulation of a final position with the benefit of expert opinion. In mid-May I called a meeting at the premises of the Patriotic People's Front, and invited individuals whose opinions I intended to rely upon. These included the expert licensing authorities as well as representatives of scientific research institutes. In addition to Janos Hollo, scientific director of the Chemical Research Institute, representatives of the Occupational Safety, the Forestry and the Food Research Institutes were also present. At that meeting it instantly became apparent that based upon the scant data supplied by Rodata, the experts relied only upon their own emotions. For this reason we then asked the Rodata representative to provide us with more detailed materials concerning the technology. Accordingly, in entering the second round of negotiations we were armed with more facts. We sat down with leaders of the Council and of the Party, and in the presence of the proper authorities from KOJAL and from the OKTH, in order to pass responsible judgment over the fate of the investment. In Professor Hollo's expert opinion, the detailed information [provided by Rodata] increased his feeling of insecurity and his lack of confidence in the technology. We reiterated our agreement with the idea that plants like this are needed from an environmental viewpoint, but not at the place where Rodata planned to build this one. We pointed out that the city management plan of Budapest had designated certain areas suitable for industrial activity, and that they should seek out those areas.

[Question] Aside from the arguments mentioned before, what were the main ideas supportive of rejection?

[Answer] The pharmaceutical manufacturers that provide the liquid chemical waste are located in the southern part of Pest. Accordingly, the trucks carrying the waste would have to traverse the entire city. One always

should, indeed one must consider human negligence, or those "little things" that happen, such as a tanker truck leaking due to an accident or because of some mechanical problem. Indeed, without exception, the experts rejected the proposed site, suggesting an industrial location surrounded by a sufficiently large protective zone, and with suitable climatic factors.

[Question] More than once have I heard Rodata's argument that according to the National Construction Regulations that go into effect on July 1, protective zones will no longer be necessary, because by virtue of the utilization of the hazardous waste the waste is no longer considered hazardous.

[Answer] This argument is immaterial in our case. As a representative it is my task to rescue the environment from these effects. Just think about this: the French firm Sedemap will not provide the secret of the mixture to Rodata. Accordingly, the sample may sit in a container for as long as two months, until Sedemap's "recipe" arrives, revealing the proportions in which the various chemicals must be mixed. Environmental protection is one of the most important concerns of our days. It is not simply a financial or a governmental regulatory question. It is a political question.

[Question] How did you discover the feelings of Second District residents ?

[Answer] They presented me with a petition bearing several hundred signatures. A woman came to see me and said: they'll march to the Rozmaring and they'll call the television station. Of course, I cautioned her about such action, but at the meeting that took place at the People's Front I did indicate that the outrage of residents had created a tense situation. And so it was very appropriate for Rodata to yield to the pressure and to "voluntarily" withdraw. In other words, Rodata announced that it will seek out an industrial area for its investment. And yet something else: the Party Committee and the Second District Council also discussed the District's environmental concerns and defined the related tasks. Consistent with the spirit of these discussions, any future construction that can potentially contaminate the environment will be prohibited.

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A proceeding seeking a license for the establishment of the recycling plant is still pending in Nagykovacsi, a township that is justifiably proud and protective of its scenic location, its artistic surroundings and its recreational features. Based on information received from Rodata we found out, however that the subsidiary will "voluntarily" withdraw from this township also, and that for purposes of its investment it will seek out another area within the county, at this time a truly industrial area.

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CSO: 2500/393

POLITICS HUNGARY

CESSATION OF TUITION-FREE HIGHER EDUCATION PROMPTS DEBATE

Budapest MAGYAR IFJUSAG in Hungarian 18 Jul 86 p 8

[Article by Gyula Attila Fekete: "Tuition Debate"]

[Text] One of our great social achievements is coming to and end: no longer will there be tuition-free higher education. One wonders whether in our days there is any economic realism in the tuition-free policies of our universities and academies. The issue of whether students will or will not have to pay tuition is inreasingly coming to the forefront in the minds of both students and teachers at the universities and academies.

Last year the National Assembly approved the new Education Act in which it states that "kindergarten, elementary and high school education, as well as basic higher education shall be free of charge in the Hungarian People's Republic, except as provided for in the Act." An implementing rule being prepared at present has this to say concerning students in higher education:

"A student may be obliged to pay tuition in the event that his grade average in basic higher education is less than three points, while in the second, and in each subsequent semester the grade average must reach four points in order to avoid payment of tuition." [TR's note: the closing quotation mark is missing in the Hungarian text. It is uncertain whether the following parenthetical sentence is also part of the rule being prepared.] (Basic higher education is being defined as studies toward an initial degree, alternatively university-level studies following the completion of a curriculum at an academy.)

Ferenc Rakosi, an associate at the division concerned with universities and higher education within the Central Committee of the Communist Youth Organization [KISZ] says that the Central Committee of KISZ recognizes the need for the introduction of obligatory tuition payments, however the Central Committee of KISZ has been in significant disagreement with the opinion of the Ministry of Culture and Education with respect to certain details contained in the proposed rule, as well as with respect to the amount of the tuition to be paid.

[Question] Why does the Central Committee of KISZ support the elimination of tuition-free education? Why is there a need for tuitions?

[Answer] Gratuitousness is a very broad concept. Let's rather talk about free tuition--after all one always had to pay for room and board, educational materials and for books--accordingly, we cannot really talk about absolute gratuitousness. At the time we expressed our support for the payment of tuition, we did so in the belief that any student's scandalously inferior performance must be sanctioned, it must be punished, and that we must condemn those who produce below their capabilities, or those who don't even try to obtain better grades, saying that "a grade of 'satisfactory' is amply sufficient." We continue to adhere to this position. At the same time we felt that it was important that a significant part of compensation paid by students remains within the educational institutions and that it would benefit the students.

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Students in various institutions face different requirements. The proposed rule makes it possible that individual universities and academies decide for themselves as to where to draw the line below the three point average, above which one would not have to pay tuition. At the same time it would be up to the institution to determine how much tuition a student performing below that level would have to pay. The only condition provided by the rule is that during the first basic higher educational process, tuition cannot exceed 2000 forints. Accordingly, the rule would be consistent with the existing rule concerning scholarships which permits scholarships to students performing above the three point grade average.

Tuition may be charged only for the second half of an academic year. In the event that a student does not fulfill his obligations during the first semester, in other words, if he fails, the next, i.e. repeat semester he must pay a 3000 forint repeat semester fee. This fee cannot be reduced by the insitution, nevertheless, in individual cases, the institution may take into consideration the merit of each case, on the basis of which they may establish the level of tuition and the schedule of payments. First instance repetition of failed exams will cost 50 forints per subject in the future, while any further attempts will cost 200 forints for the students. This schedule of fees is based on the opinion of the Ministry of Culture and Education, by which a first-time failing of an exam may be attributed to causes other than insufficient preparation. In other words, a first time failure is a venial sin, while the second and the rest are not. Similarly, the fees for late submissions, the so called "special process fees" will also increase. The regulatory plan states that in preparing their individual rules, institutions must define what kind of delay and what types of ommissions can be (or have to be!) remedied by special process fees. A penalty ranging from 100 to 200 forints may be demanded for specified violations.

Repetition of the state exam will cost 250 forints in the future, and the unsuccessful defense of a diploma or a dissertation will cost 1000 forints. In the event that a renewed attempt is also unsuccessful, the fees will double at the second attempt.

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The most controversial part of the rule is the unjustifiably high tuition that strikes those who seek a second or additional diplomas. The rule provides that those endeavouring a second degree or further education must achieve a four point grade average in order to have their tuition waved. Below a four point grade average they would have to pay a tuition of 1500 and 2500 forints and the repetition of a semester would cost 3000 forints.

I questioned Ferenc Kratochwil, assistant director of the Division of Universities and Academies at the Ministry of Culture and Education.

[Question] What justification is there for the rule to treat less favorably those who study for their second or third diploma--mostly in the evening or by correspondence and in addition to holding a job--than those in their basic years of higher education?

[Answer] We view the acquisition of second and third diplomas rather as studies that serve the interest of enterprises. If this is true, if an enterprise has a real interest in requiring more than one diploma from its workers, the enterprise should pay its share of the costs. At present the enterprises have every opportunity to do so. On the other hand I believe that it would not be too much to expect that a person in the process of acquiring his second diploma excel in his studies.

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Negotiations and reconciliations have not yet been completed between the Ministry of Culture and Education on the one hand and the Central Committee of KISZ on the other. Regarding this issue KISZ must concur with the rule for it to go into effect. The different viewpoints, however, are being synthesized and therefore it appears that nothing will stop the rule from going into effect on September 1, 1987.

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CSO: 2500/437

POLITICS HUNGARY

ICE CREAM VENDOR FINED 74,000 FORINTS FOR OVERCHARGING

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 24 Jul 86 p 9

[Text] Ice cream lovers shook their heads and swallowed their anger as the high price charged for, and the short quantity served of the icy delicacy at the Rev Tavern of Tihany became clear. The story emerged in the latest edition of the TV program "Weekend" and from one of the reports presented in "Blue Light." The employee of the leased firm explained the high price of the ice cream by invoking the fact that the price of ice cream is unregulated. The "defense of Tihany" reflects the frequent, distorted perception according to which "unregulated price" means that a merchant may charge as much as he is not ashamed to charge for a given product. Because the consumer willingly pays if the temperature is 40 degrees in the shade, and the child is pulling on her skirt or on his pants.

As we found out at the National Material and Price Office, they have done a comprehensive examination of Rev Tavern's ice cream calculation already before the report was broadcast. They said that within the restaurant business there are stringent rules concerning the establishment of "free prices." These regulations, however were not complied with by the manager of the Rev Tavern. There were no calculations made in the tavern with respect to ice cream and in the course of control, the so called calculation sheet only showed the selling price, in contrast to an obligatory calculation pursuant to the provisions of the applicable Hungarian Standard. The sweet food called soft ice cream had been prepared at the tavern out of powdered ice cream acquired from the Food Marketing Enterprise. Consequently, no such special technological process or method of preparation could have been used that would have warranted the significant deviation from prices that have been established in the neighborhood. Within the market environment that had been examined in the vicinity, first class restaurants rated higher than Rev Tavern sold ice cream at 60 forints per kilo, not 100 forints per kilo, the price charged at Rev Tavern.

The National Commercial Supervisory Authority examined Rev Tavern's ice cream prices on June 24 of this year. They found the price to be out of proportion, as a matter of fact, indecent. For this reason, under expedited procedures, the Authority ordered the tavern to pay a penalty of 10,000 forints. Based on

this proceeding, the Commercial Supervisory Authority of the County of Veszprem filed a report concerning Rev Tavern. The commercial division of the county council, in its capacity as the first level [TR's note: in the hierarchy of] authority on pricing, withdrew from the tavern an amount of 74,000 forints, penalizing the establishment for the indecent price. This decision has not yet been affirmed.

In any event, the proceeding may serve as a reminder: no one should assume that unregulated prices may be escalated to any heights, pricing has its rules even is these cases, and that these rules must be observed.

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CSO: 2500/438

POLITICS HUNGARY

DIFFICULTIES IN DEALING WITH GYPSY UNEMPLOYMENT REPORTED

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 30 Jul 86 p 9

[Text] The enterprises and cooperatives of the County of Csongrad list almost 3000 vacant jobs. Only 22 percent of these jobs calls for unskilled labor, 30 percent could be filled by trained workers while 48 percent provide functions that require master skilled workers. Lack of training presents itself as the greatest problem in the placement of gypsies. Since many of them do not complete elementary education, they do not acquire trade skills either. Continued education would require at least the completion of elementary school. Unfortunately, however, the various forms of adult education, the workers' evening schools do not hold the promise of success in this respect. Only the military shows a degree of success by making young gypsies complete their elementary education during their years of service. In finding work for gypsy women the problem appears to be a lack of intent, rather than the workplace itself, part-time conditions, or the availability of kindergartens and nurseries.

The institutions of the Csongrad County Council do everything within their power to assist the gypsy population in settling at workplaces. These actions are in the County's interest also, since gypsy youths violate laws three times as often as non-gypsies within the same age group. The County's Manpower Service Office pays extraordinary attention to the employment of the gypsy workforce. Within the County they continue to encourage the completion of elementary education, and support the job placement of gypsy youths emerging from auxiliary schools. Most likely it will become more difficult in the future to achieve good results, because the County is anticipating the work placement of more populous age groups while the number of available job opportunities is expected to moderate. It is likely that enterprises forced to be motivated by profit will be selective with respect to their work force--if they have an opportunity to be selective.

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CSO: 2500/438

BRIEFS

COLOMBIAN ENVOY DEPARTS--Budapest, September 12 (MTI)--Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, received Carlos Daniel Roca Castellanos, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Colombia on a farewell visit prior to his final departure from Budapest. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1757 GMT 12 Sep 86 LD] /8309

CONSUMER NATIONAL COUNCIL CHAIRMAN--The PPF National Presidium headed by Gyula Kallai, chairman of the PPF National Council, held a meeting on 19 September. Also present were MSZMP Politburo member Istvan Szabo. The members of the Presidium paid tribute to the late Cardinal Laszlo Lekai. The Presidium elected Lajos Rev, member of the Central Control Committee of the MSZMP Central Committee and former chairman of the National Council of Industrial Cooperatives, to the post of chairman of the Consumers National Council to replace Jozsef Komlosi, who died in the spring. [Summary] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 Sep 86 p 3 AU] /8309

DEATH OF MRS ACZEL--After great suffering, Mrs Gyoergy Aczel, Dr Zsuzsa Csato, university teacher at the orthopedic clinic of the Semmelweis Medical University in Budapest, has died. Dr Csato's scientific work was concerned with the complete X-ray diagnostics of bone tumors. In this specialist field, she received great recognition at home and abroad. Linked to her name is the establishment of the Hungarian bone tumor register which made her known worldwide. On two occasions she received awards for outstanding work for her scientific papers on this subject. Her death is a great loss to Hungarian medical science, orthopedics and radiology. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 5 Oct 86 LD] /8309

HSWP DELEGATION IN BRITAIN--Budapest, October 5 (MTI)--A Hungarian party delegation, led by Geza Kotai, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Central Committee, visited Great Britain from September 27 to October 5. The members of the delegation attended the Blackpool conference of the British Labour Party as observers. They held talks with foreign affairs spokesman Denis Healey, and home affairs spokesman Gerald Kaufman, and with Foreign Affairs Secretary Jenny Little. During the visit to London, the delegation met Derek Thomas, political chief director of the British Foreign Ministry, and exchanged views about several issues of Hungarian-British relations. The delegation also held talks with Gordon McLennan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Great Britain. They reviewed timely issues related to the state of the International communist and labour movement, and examined possibilities of developing relations between the two parties. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1605 GMT 5 Oct 86 LD] /8309

NEW AMBASSADOR TO ARGENTINA--Raul Alfonsin, president of the Republic of Argentina, received Marton Klein, ambassador of our country in Buenos Aires, who presented his credentials. [Summary] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 Sep 86 p 8 AU] /8309

NEW AMBASSADOR TO AUSTRALIA--Pal Ipper, our country's ambassador to the Commonwealth of Australia, presented his credentials on 12 September to Governor General Sir Ninian Stephen. [Summary] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 13 Sep 86 p 21 AU] /8309

NEW AMBASSADOR TO BRAZIL--Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council; Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Istvan Sarlos, chairman of the National Assembly, received Gabor Suto, Hungary's ambassador accredited to the Federative Republic of Brazil, who is to leave for his post in the near future. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 16 Sep 86 p 8 AU] /8309

NEW PPF DEPARTMENT--MTI--Based on the Eighth PPF Congress, the National Council of the PPF formed a Sociopolitical Council that will operate under the National Presidium of the PPF. The council members include prominent scholars in sociology and environmental studies, writers, economists, and industrial and agricultural experts. Chairman of the body is Zsuzsa Ferge, head of the Scientific Department at the Sociology Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, who was asked by the PPF National Council to act in this position. At the 4 September statutory meeting plans were accepted according to which the Sociopolitical Council will deal with issues affecting our entire population and will examine in this respect certain problems it might encounter. It will forward its proposals mainly to elected agencies of the PPF. Conferences and debates will be regularly reported in PPF publications. Imre Pozsgay, general secretary of the PPF National Council, attended and addressed the first Sociopolitical Council session. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Sep 86 p 5 AU] /8309

FUTURE COAL PRODUCTION--Gyula Czipper, deputy minister of industry, has said among other things that there is a serious manpower shortage in deep-cut mining. The total number of employees is 28,000; a further 3,000 could be employed. Regarding prime production costs, the Thorez and Bukkabrany mines are working with a 60 forints/gigajoule prime cost, and 1 gigajoule of energy at the rate of $15 can be obtained from crude oil at a prime cost of 100 forints. Those mines that will be closed are producing at some 120-125 forints/gigajoule. According to plans, the mine closures will result in a drop in coal production. Total production by 1990 will be down from 17.4 million metric tons to 15.3 million metric tons. The loss will be made up for by increasing brown coal production, which is to rise from 6.6 million metric tons to 8.7 million metric tons. [Summary] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 14 Aug 86 p 6 AU] /8309

ENERGY CONSUMPTION DECREASES--Total use of energy in the national economy in the first 8 months dropped by 0.9 percent compared with the same period last year. Second quarter consumption was similar to that of last year, while it increased somewhat in July and August. All in all, we have not reached last year's level as yet. Electricity consumption increased by 2.1 percent, thus not reaching the planned level. Some 47.6 percent of energy producing materials were covered by domestic production, 1 percent less than during the same period last year. An increase was registered in the exports of coal, fuel-cake, natural gas, and electrical power. The total of our main energy producing materials increased, while that of coal decreased somewhat. The coal sector produced a total of 14,536,000 metric tons of coal, almost 350,000 tons less than in the same period last year. Hydrocarbon production dropped somewhat as well. Within the electricity sector, the production of power by the nuclear power station increased. [Excerpts] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 19 Sep 86 p 1 AU] /8309

MACHINE INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE--Machine industry production in the first 6 months of the current year exceeded the results of the same period last year by 5.5 percent. The machine industry sector might overfulfill its gross production value plan by 3.5 percent. Exports accounted in rubles have increased by almost 3 percent so far and the increase in exports accounted in convertible currency exceeded 30 percent. According to the agreements and exchanges of goods thus far, the machine industry is expected to export $20-$25 million more in the course of 1986 than stipulated in the people's economy plan. The greatest progress within the sector took place in the area of precision engineering, telecommunications, and vacuum engineering. There has been a dynamic increase ih the exports of electric bulbs, machine tools, agricultural machines, and buses. [Excerpt] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 10 Sep 86 p 1 AU] /8309

HUNGARIAN-SWEDISH SCIENTIFIC TALKS--Sigvard Tomner, director general of the Swedish National Technological Development Office, visited Hungary from 3 to 5 September at the invitation of Pal Tetenyi, chairman of the National Technological Development Commission. At the talks, they exchanged views on the experiences gained in the area of state guidance and financing of the technological development. They reviewed the situation of the scientific and technological relations between the two countries and the tasks for cooperation. Sigvard Tomner visited several Hungarian research and development institutes. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 Sep 86 p 6 AU] /8309

MARJAI VISITS NEW ZEALAND--Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, paid an official visit to New Zealand from 24 to 27 August at the invitation of the New Zealand Government. He held talks with Deputy Prime Minister Geoffrey Palmer; Transport Minister Richard Prebble; Trade and Industry Minister David Caygill; several other members of the cabinet and with Warren Cooper, the opposition shadow government's foreign minister. At the talks held in a cordial atmosphere, they noticed with satisfaction that the political, economic, and trade relations between the two countries have been developing well lately and agreed that their strengthening of relations contributes to the implementation of the national plans and concepts in both countries. [Excerpt] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Aug 86 p 5 AU] /8309

HUNGARIAN-TURKISH LEGAL TALKS--Following the conclusion of their talks, Hungarian Justice Minister Dr Imre Markoja and Turkish Justice Minister Necat Eldem--who is on an official visit in Hungary as head of a delegation--signed a Hungarian-Turkish agreement on judicial assistance. The legal relations between the two countries have been developing well for quite awhile. This is proven by the agreement on criminal judicial assistance and extradition signed in Budapest in June 1981. Necat Eldem paid a visit to Dr Jeno Szilbereky, president of the Supreme Court, and Dr Karoly Szijarto, chief prosecutor. The Turkish Justice Minister was received by Deputy Premier Lajos Czinege. [Excerpts] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 Sep 86 p 6 AU] /8309

HUNGARIAN-TURKISH TRADE TALKS--Domestic Trade Minister Zoltan Juhar visited the International Fair in Izmir, Turkey, from 25 to 28 August. The Hungarian minister held talks with Turkish officials on the possibilities of developing the trade turnover between the two countries, and tourism. He met with Industry and Trade Minister Cahit Aral and was received by the governor of Izmir County. [Excerpt] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Aug 86 p 5 AU] /8309

BALLAI VISITS SWITZERLAND--Laszlo Ballai, head of the Economic Policy Department of the MSZMP Central Committee, paid visit to Switzerland from 23 to 27 August at the invitation of the Swiss Trade Center. He held talks with Mario Ludwig, head of the center; Hans Ulrich Masenear, head of the department of the Swiss Foreign Economic Office which deals with trade with the socialist countries; Jean Spielmann, deputy general secretary of the Swiss Labor Party; and Peter Vollmer, deputy chairman of the Swiss Socialist Party. He also paid a visit to several important Swiss firms and discussed the possibilities of developing bilateral relations. [Summary] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Aug 86 p 5 AU] /8309

CANADIAN CP DELEGATION VISIT--A delegation of the Canadian Communist Party visited Hungary from 2 to 6 September at the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee. Kimball Cariout, head of the Saskatchewan party organization, and David Wallis, head of the Alberta party organization, members of the Central Committee, were received by Matyas Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. Attila Gecse, deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Central Committee, held talks with the delegation. At the talks held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, they reviewed the current issues of the international life and of the international communist movement as well as the possibilities of developing the relations between the two parties. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 8 Sep 86 p 6 AU] /8309

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POLITICS POLAND

STATE COUNCIL VIEWS SELF-GOVERNMENT, JOBS

AU241913 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 19-21 Sep 86 p 2

[Unattributed report: "State Council in Session"]

[Text] At its 18 September session in the Belweder Palace the State Council decided to convene the third session of the Sejm's ninth term in line with Article 30 of the PPR Constitution.

Since the present term of the people's councils has reached halfway house, the State Council studied a report on how the councils had implemented the 20 July 1983 law on the people's councils and territorial self-government bodies.

In evaluating the implementation of that law, the State Council stressed the positive results of new legal solutions in the councils' practical activities and noted that the councils continue to exert increasingly effective supervision and control over local administrative bodies, institutions, and enterprises.

In connection with the implementation of basic tasks the State Council drew special attention to the following issues: councils' fiscal autonomy, socioeconomic planning, state administration influence on local bodies, and coordination of the work of all territorial self-government bodies.

The present implementation of the 20 July 1983 law is consistent with the ninth party congress directives and with the 10 July 1985 Sejm resolution.

The State Council stressed that the complete implementation of these legal enactments requires efforts on the part of the people's councils and self-government bodies as well as constant concern on the part of the top government and state administrative bodies.

The 10th congress laid down the lines of development of the system of people's councils and self-government bodies, and the 10 July 1986 resolution passed by the State Council defined their tasks, which should be accomplished in a consistent and creative manner.

The State Council will present to the Sejm a report on the implementation of the 20 July 1983 law on the people's councils and territorial self-government bodies.

The State Council discussed and approved the principles on which people's councils should participate in the general review of organizational structures and jobs and indicated the main areas of the review in which participation of the councils is especially desirable.

The State Council examined the preliminary draft of organizational and legal principles pertaining to setting up civic ombudsmen. These principles are based on constitutional enactments in line with which the defense of civic rights is one of the important tasks of prosecutors and people's councils.

The State Council defined the lines of further work on the ombudsmen project and evaluated the implementation of its 6 October 1983 resolution on social pledges and on the competition for the title of "Master of Good Management."

The State Council also examined a report on the issues contained in citizens' letters, complaints, and proposals concerning the prosecuting and judicial organs in the first half of 1986.

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POLITICS POLAND

BARCIKOWSKI SPEAKS AT AIR FORCE CONFERENCE

AU061104 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 30 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

[Speech by PZPR Politburo member and State Council Deputy Chairman Kazimierz Barcikowski at the 29 September accountability and election conference of the Air Force in Poznan]

[Text] The subject-matter of the conference has been rich, and it has well illustrated problems and methods involved in implementing the resolutions of the 10th party congress. The participants assessed the situation within and work results of the Air Force in concrete terms. They presented conclusions aimed at improving the situation and raising the effectiveness of party and military undertakings. That is the way it should be at every further stage of our activity, in every party body. This characteristic should be publicized, and publicity given to those who discharge their duties in an exemplary fashion and make higher demands of those who are leaving the service.

It is pleasing that all the voivodship accountability and election conferences so far have been full of the 10th congress spirit and that problems were presented at them in a bold yet prudent way. There is no doubt that the resolutions that have been adopted and the tasks that have been set are more specific. This is a good forecast for the future.

The time for oratory is over. Now it is time to put words into practice. The party is counting on the armed forces and the work of party organizations and cells within them not only to defend thestate, but also to shape social discipline and patterns for this discipline, and to accelerate technological progress. The point is to achieve a fuller participation of your party collectives in the social life of the country and give new meaning to the slogan "The army with the people--the people with the army." This has always been necessary, and is so today. And it will be necessary tomorrow. The ideological cohesiveness of this concept is very rich. It exceeds by far the traditional framework of social pledges by soldiers for the benefit of the economy and civilian life. It is necessary to seek new paths of access for the army to teach society and new sources of attraction in this regard.

Let us translate the decisions of the 10th congress and your conference into the language of concrete duties and honest work. Theses may be general, but work may not. Work is always specific, at every stage and every sphere. Your party organization can afford great tasks. You have proved this more than once and are still doing so by making capable use of the enormous intellectual potential inherent in your milieu, employing the most modern technology, and observing discipline and a high standard of work organization that comes naturally to the army. This you are doing intelligently and with great commitment, for which I express sincere party thanks to the PZPR Armed Forces Committee that is standing down, together with its first secretary, Colonel Marian Gasprzak. At the same time, I wish the newly-elected authorities of your party organization equally energetic and fruitful activity.

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POLITICS POLAND

BARCIKOWSKI ON SZCZECIN REPORT-BACK CONFERENCE

AU251834 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Sep 86 p 2

[Interview given by Kazimierz Barcikowski, PZPR Politburo member and deputy chairman of the State Council, to Urszula Roznowska and Henryk Prawda at the Dzczecin Voivodship report-back and election conference in Dzczecin on 20 September: "Everyone Knows What He Has To Do"]

[Text] [Question] You have known this voivodship for many years. You were here during the most difficult times for it and the country. You therefore possess an excellent field of vision. We would like to ask you how you assess the activity of the Szczecin party organization over the past few years.

[Barcikowski] This is an organization that is cohesive and concrete in its activity. The stability of the sociopolitical situation and economic results illustrate this. It is an organization capable of independent action and of implementing the resolutions of the 10th congress, which have been adopted as specific tasks for the organization during this conference. After all, it was said today that there is room for everyone in the implementation of the party program, which is addressed to the whole of society, but most of all to young people. I believe that, with regard to this organization one can say in a nutshell: It is above the national average.

[Question] After this conference do you not feel that you need to reconsider your opinions about the party and party people in this region?

[Barcikowski] I do not feel such a need. I must say that I accord great respect both to the people within the voivodship committee, and to those within urban, rural, or factory committees. This is respect that stems from confidence. For it has been built on the joint experience of the difficult crisis years, during which the party was in deep water [w opalach] and acted under extremely difficult conditions, and yet its comrades still managed to extricate themselves from them. They proved the party's strength and wisdom. This is a great achievement and experience which requires us to take a sober look at what remains to be done.

[Question] Did you not perceive any misuses, any shortcomings, in their work?

[Barcikowski] I can mention at the most those that they themselves pointed out during today's conference. One of them was that apart from well-functioning district party organizations, there are also those that have been incapable of counteracting sluggishness, stagnation, bureaucratism, and mismanagement. Another fault is that there are still barriers of doubt, ignorance, and indecisiveness in the solution of problems to be overcome.

[Question] And the pluses?

[Barcikowski] The pluses? We have been talking about them all the time!

[Question] Do you think the 10th congress resolutions have been properly reflected in the voivodship program adopted today?

[Barcikowski] I very much like the way the resolutions have been incorporated. General tasks have been classified into specific tasks, and concrete goals have been set that should be reached during the implementation of the 10th congress resolution.

Everyone who emerged from the conference knows what he has to do. Now, together with the collective to which he belongs, he will have to consider how to do it. Those are the concrete goals.

Please observe that in many spheres the tasks contained in the draft socioeconomic plan that was presented today, tasks which the Szczecin region is setting itself, exceed the tasks contained in the draft national socioeconomic plan for the next 5 years.

I have confidence in the comrades. I know they will fulfill the things to which they have committed themselves.

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POLITICS POLAND

BARYLA ON ACCOUNTABILITY-ELECTION CAMPAIGN

AU010807 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27-28 Sep 86 p 3

[Interview given by Jozef Baryla, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, to Krzysztof Konarski: "The 10th Congress in Party Organizations--Time of Important Work"--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Konarski] The PZPR accountability-election campaign is continuing and the party is devoting its main efforts to implementing congress resolutions and drawing up local programs.

[Baryla] This is true. The campaign is of special character and has great political significance because it seeks to stimulate the entire party for the creative and realistic implementation of 10th congress resolutions, which affect all of us, our closest allies, nonparty citizens, and all the people and which list the strategic aims of socialist construction in Poland.

[Konarski] The 10th congress was held 3 months ago. These 3 months have seen intensive work, but can we be satisfied with its results? Certain weaknesses continue to assert themselves here and there....

[Baryla] We have achieved a great deal in these 3 months, but are we satisfied with our results? Not quite, because some sectors of our life are still full of various shortcomings, including bad rhythm and quality of our work in various areas and at various levels. Another weakness is the continued habit of paying lip-service to congress documents. It often happens that people responsible for explaining congress achievements limit themselves to general remarks that carry little substance and are full of stereotypes. These people fail to create a climate of common solicitude for translating congress decisions into specific tasks for individual communities, plants, institutions, and even individual persons.

The primary reason for this is that some party work organizers and leadership collectives at some levels have superficially studied congress materials. Some such comrades are content to acquire a "television" knowledge of these materials, and this is absolutely not enough. What is worse is that this scanty knowledge of congress materials goes hand in hand with just as superficial knowledge of the situation and needs of these

comrades' own areas. Wherever this takes place one is hard put to expect that the congress decisions can be translated into hard tasks. I think that so far we have failed to create the general conviction that, following the 10th congress, everyone should work differently and better than previously and that what was still good yesterday is no longer good enough today.

[Konarski] How do you appraise the present course of the accountability-election campaign?

[Baryla] It is too early to indulge in generalizations because so far only a few voivodship conferences have been held. Still, some observations are possible. For example, we can say that there is something common to these conferences--their working and objective character. What is important, they display a great measure of realism in evaluating the voivodships' socioeconomic situation and the style and effectiveness of party work. Dominating accents include criticism, opposition against all kinds of wrongdoing, shortcomings, and neglect, and resolution to fight these features. The conferences continue to strengthen the party's credibility and to prove an attraction for our allies and nonparty people.

[Konarski] One is inclined to assume that precisely the accountability-election campaign is a good opportunity to review party work in various areas of our life....

[Baryla] Certainly. For example, this review can be carried out with regard to party organizations and members active in representative and self-government bodies, cooperatives, and social organizations. It is a fact that many a participant in party conferences is at the same time a Sejm deputy, people's councillor, or a social activist. These people shoulder special party responsibilities. Their speeches in discussions and their work will enhance the role and place the party plays in the bodies that are important from the viewpoint of the state and society. The area in which socialist democracy functions is extensive.

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[Konarski] Does this apply to the national economy?

[Baryla] To the national economy above all and to all its echelons and sectors. The economy is the backbone and foundation of our socialist development and the condition for our living standards. The party has to play a special role in the economy, and I would define it like this: It is out of the question that in its activities the party could in any way dissociate itself from economic issues. If the party were content to just observe and interpret economic phenomena, it would defy the requirements of our statute.

The situation is quite clear: The party organization should represent that political force which in special situations enforces production discipline, increased efficiency, better economic management, and innovating measures and which resolutely combats waste, bad work organization, and mediocre quality of goods.

[Konarski] It is often being said that our party should be a party of "creative unrest" and a "fighting party." Any comment?

[Baryla] I fully share this view because it has firm foundations. As for a comment, I think the best comment is supplied by examples, proofs, and facts. The party formulates programs and seeks to have it fully implemented by being resolute, consistent, and candid and by eliminating weaknesses, continuing the struggle against social ills and for the people's moral health, and listening to the working people's voice. If each party organization is able to solve difficult problems in each own area, the countrywide results of such activity will be very weighty. This is what builds up the party's authority and makes it into an efficiently fighting political body.

The wisdom of party work involves the ability to see in good time the sources of wrongdoing, to respond to it, to counter it, to tell people the reasons for it, and, wherever possible, to improve the situation.

[Konarski] Life creates many situations that require resolute responses and, at times, immediate responses.

[Baryla] This is true. There are situations in which the flow of production materials deteriorates, the flow of consumer goods gets blocked, public utilities function badly, trade fails to honor its obligations, people's problems have been neglected, and someone has been wronged. This is how various troubles bunch up. It is above all the party that must deal with these troubles, but, frankly, it is helped by other bodies.

[Konarski] These troubles are not compounded only of objective weaknesses and threats.

[Baryla] No they are not. Threats can also result from subjective and weak implementation of the 10th congress decisions and from various reasons that negatively affect economic achievements. Some party and government echelons try to be arrogant again.

Just take a look around you and you will often encounter aversion to what is new, bureaucratic obstacles put up against reformatory changes, and inability to do anything without directives "from above." We are still disturbed by some people's proneness to wait for some "economic miracle," to be afraid of innovative changes, to expect the state to meet all demands of its employees, and so on and so forth. As you can see, there is much to be done. We must demolish harmful stereotype beliefs and create a new quality of people's awareness. That is why we are so pleased that party conferences devote much attention to these issues.

[Konarski] What will determine the party's success in its struggles? Do party activists possess any special virtues that can guarantee the implementation of programmatic aims?

[Baryla] I am afraid to narrow down or weaken the function of many harmoniously intertwined factors in this struggle by giving you an abbreviated answer. However, I think that the most important factors that determine the implementation of the 10th congress resolution include ideological prowess, discipline, utmost dedication, and consistency and accuracy of action. I give no priority to any of these factors because all of them are equally important.

However, if there is an additional overriding value then I would name it as each party member's deep inner conviction that his daily, uncompromising, and responsible attitude helps to create what we call the conscience of the entire party.

To be a party member simply means to be a double servant--a servant of the people and a servant of the party. This has nothing to do with pathos. This is the truth.

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CSO: 2600/57

POLITICS POLAND

KISZCZAK SPEECH AT KONIN PZPR MEETING

AU091050 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Oct 86 p 2

[Speech by Division General Czeslaw Kiszczak, PZPR Politburo member and minister of internal affairs, at a Konin voivodship PZPR conference held in Konin on 4 October]

[Text] Opening the accountability and election campaign in Zielona Gora, Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, stressed in his address that "a new stage is emerging in the process of national accord." This great, historic opportunity is provided by the strategy for Poland's socialist development which was adopted at the 10th PZPR Congress. Proceeding from a realistic assessment of the level of social and political stability that has been achieved, the authorities are undertaking bold and resolute steps to continue and enhance this process. The law passed on 17 July 1986 on special penal procedures and, above all, the decision to release all political prisoners are part of this process.

As the person who formally proposed this step, which was agreed upon with PRON, I would like to devote rather more attention to the subject. The decision continues to be the subject of lively discussion, and it even arouses some misgivings and apprehension among party members, who are concerned about security and public order in the country.

In making the decision--it was bold, as were many of the decisions made during the last 5 years--we were above all conscious of the fact that the 10th congress definitely closed the period of political unrest that marked the first half of the 80's. In a tough struggle, waged by the party aktiv and the party echelons, we succeeded in creating a permanent state of stability and normalization. We caused the internal enemy, illegal structures, and opposition groups to lose their social base and deprived them of the ability to influence the majority of society.

On the basis of information about the intentions and capabilities of the enemy that we had at our disposal, we decided that the release of all persons imprisoned for offences against the state and public order would not result in an increased threat to internal security. We also decided that this step would provide world and domestic opinion with further proof

that our state resolves complex problems by employing political means, that the authorities are strong, and that the situation is stable.

To enhance the effectiveness of the decision to release those imprisoned or detained and, in particular, to deprive them of the opportunity to resume activities in illegal structures, we conducted an operation aimed at exposing such structures and thus practically eliminated their involvement in so-called conspiracies. This was intended to be a preventative action, one that was without precedent in operations conducted by the ministry hitherto. The nature of the operation can be described in a few words: exposure, warning, and absence of repression.

The operation showed that the security service possesses relatively extensive and far-reaching knowledge of the enemy's activities. This was made clear to the considerably more than 3,000 people with whom prevention and warning talks were held on 11 September, and this should discourage them from engaging in activity that violates the legal order.

Under these circumstances we could responsibly adopt political solutions whose advantage over the possible use of repressive measures is obvious. The positive results produced by previous amnesties--about 1 percent of those affected committed further offences--inclined us to take steps of a humanitarian kind. There is another positive aspect to actions of this kind: they deprive the enemy of support, they deprive him of people who have been led astray, who have blundered. They also deprive the enemy of the myth of the "martyrdom of imprisonment."

We must fight for and win over people who are not completely blind and who take account of realities and the changes that are taking place in our country. What would have happened if we had applied the letter of the law in a rigid manner during these recent, difficult years? We would have lost people, their friends, and those close to them and would have acquired enemies. And that would have benefited nobody--neither society, the party, nor socialism.

The decision to release all so-called political prisoners has evoked a broad response both at home and abroad. Most communities viewed the decision as exceptionally important, as a decisive step which strengthens the idea of national accord and attests to the strength and goodwill of the authorities. Only strong authorities are capable of choosing bold, unconventional, and--I would like to stress this--farsighted decisions. This qualitatively new situation deprives Western propaganda of the fundamental argument that it employs in anti-Polish attacks. This decision clears the international atmosphere surrounding our country to a significant degree, and there is no doubt that it opens up a new stage in mutual relations. There is already evidence of this in the varied response that the decision has prompted in the West.

However, it would be wrong to say that the internal situation contains no dangers. Some so-called opposition activists have already begun to rehash their old ideas. Their disruptive proposals are clearly out of step with public opinion, but they do pose a potential threat. However, deep divisions are emerging within the opposition and realistic trends are in evidence. We are prepared to meet with representatives of these trends and to create opportunities for them to engage in civic activity.

But there are issues of the highest importance that cannot be the subject of discussion. We will resolutely eliminate all threats to our political and social order at their birth.

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CSO: 2600/57

POLITICS POLAND

KUBASIEWICZ ATTENDS MILITIA CEREMONY

AU092102 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 7 Oct 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] PAP--The celebrations to mark the 42d anniversary of the Militia and Security Service are continuing countrywide, meritorious functionaries continue to receive awards for protecting life and property, and distinguished militia units continue to be presented with banners sponsored by the community.

Militia and Security Service functionaries as well as employees of the Ministry of International Affairs met at a 6 October Warsaw function to commemorate the first years of People's Poland and the struggle of militia units against domestic reactionaries, a struggle that in 1944-48 cost us over 12,000 regular and voluntary militiamen as well as soldiers. The present most important task is to combat crimes and social delinquency and ills and to protect public order.

On 6 October, at the Warsaw Monument of Gratitude to the Soviet Army the Internal Affairs Office in the Praga-South District was presented with a banner sponsored by the district's inhabitants. The ceremony was attended by Janusz Kubasiewicz, PZPR Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary.

The monuments and plaques inaugurated on the eve of the 42d anniversary recall the most dramatic period immediately after the war. The monument inaugurated in Hajnowka on 6 October bears the names of 19 killed militiamen and the plaque unveiled in Drohiczyn bears the name of 5 such militiamen.

Meetings with representatives of political and social organizations are opportunities to thank militiamen for protecting public order. Many militia and security functionaries have received state and departmental decorations.

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POLITICS

POLAND

PZPR'S POREBSKI AT TORUN REPORT-BACK CONFERENCE

LD272330 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2005 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The party influences society with its program, its activity in practice, and the personal attitudes of its members. This was the slogan of today's report-back and electoral conference in Torun. A total of 307 delegates representing the more than 40,000 membership party organization in the Torun voivodship elected voivodship party authorities and defined a work program for the Torun organization after the 10th congress.

The Torun party forum was attended by Tadeusz Porebski, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. The post of first secretary of the PZPR voivodship committee was again given to Zenon Draminski.

[Announcer] Now our reporter's account of the voivodship PZPR report-back and electoral conference in Pila: A total of 291 delegates representing the over 30,000 membership voivodship organization gave concrete form to the resolutions of the 10th congress. Today's conference begins a report-back and electoral campaign in the party organizations and echelons in voivodship. The deliberations in Pila were attended by Kazimierz Cypryniak, secretary of the Central Committee, and Lech Domeracki, minister of justice. Michal Niedzwidez, first secretary of the voivodship committee, delivered an introductory report opening a discussion.

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POLITICS POLAND

POREBSKI ADDRESSES TORUN CONFERENCE ON PARTY TASKS

PM130959 Bydgoszcz GAZETA POMORSKA in Polish 29 Sep 86 p 3

[Abridged "account" of speech by PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Tadeusz Porebski at 27 September PZPR voivodship report and election conference in Torun: "Actions Are More Credible Than Words"]

[Text] Tadeusz Porebski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary, greeted members of the newly-elected voivodship party authorities, wishing them both tenacity and success in the implementation of the 10th Congress resolutions and the decisions adopted by the conference.

Comrade Porebski devoted his speech to two main topics: the need to step up party political work and the tasks allotted to PZPR members and organizations in the sphere of the economy.

"I believe," the Central Committee secretary stated, "that while we are on the subject we should also say a few words about our program. The fate of many documents originally intended to remain valid for a considerable length of time has often been varied: They would frequently be forgotten or "put on ice" and replaced by a succession of new documents according to the requirement of that particular moment. Our party program, prepared after wide-ranging public consultation, must not suffer the same fate, for its signposts the future perspective for Poland and its people, and in particular for the younger generation."

In the years to come we will need to give more care and attention to the question of what we should be doing to make the party steadfast and credible. Until recently, in the postcrisis period, Comrade Porebski said, we measured the degree of active involvement of any given primary party organization by its ability to preprogram its work, by the regularity with which it held its meetings and discussions, by whether it paid its party dues regularly, and so on. Today the question must be formulated differently: What has changed for the better as a consequence of our activity? And the changes must be measured in calculable terms.

The situation of numerically weak primary party organizations was often discussed both during the precongress campaign and at the congress itself. Everyone agrees that they should be helped because they are often really weak (although we must not equate numbers with strength). This help must not consist in merely assigning "tutors" from higher party echelons to guide them, or sending party lecturers to meetings, thereby directing the work of these organizations from the outside. Primary party organizations with, say, just three members have limited scope for action. Therefore it is necessary to contemplate the possibility of expanding their membership by, for instance, involving urban employees resident in rural communities in the work of those organizations. We must carry out a detailed analysis of the types of communities where few people declare their readiness to join the party, determine the causes of this state of affairs, and draw our political conclusions from it.

The party must change its attitude to social organizations. It must avoid empty declarations, or only occasional demonstrations of its support for them. We must aim for a situation where social organizations such as, for instance, youth associations, the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, or the trade union movement would fashion people's consciousness and win them over to our cause, the cause of socialism. We must no longer rest satisfied with mere numerical growth of those organizations. It is at the same time necessary to raise their standing and their importance through, for example, expanding their scope of activity and entrusting them with new areas of competence in the sphere of public life, areas which may previously have come under the competence of, say, administrative bodies. It is clearly just as necessary to strengthen in a similar way the position of representative bodies and people's councils, and to acknowledge the hard work of people's councillors. All these moves help expand the forefront made up by men of action.

In the next part of his address Comrade Porebski spoke about the correlation between various processes of implementing the economic reform in the country and party activity. The 10th Congress declared in favor of consistent implementation of the tasks set out in the economic reform, acknowledging its positive contribution to overcoming the consequences of the economic crisis. It also resolved to move on to the "second stage" of the reform. Comrade Porebski pointed out that this stage marks a new situation for enterprises, changing as it does the principles of their operation. This must be taken into account as soon as possible by each and every workers' collective. In the first place, the state budget will gradually cease subsidizing various types of production, materials, components, and fuels. In the second place, all the increase in production in the 5-year planning period must be achieved with the supplies of materials and components proportionally halved in relation to the present figures--that means it must be achieved through far-reaching rationalization of material consumption and a strict regime of economical management of resources.

The position of individual enterprises in the national economy after these new rules are put into practice will depend on the inventive talents of their work forces and on their flexibility. Inventive drive, together with

the rationalization of labor movement--aimed particularly at achieving higher productivity and more economical consumption of materials--must become regular contributing factors, not just some mandatory "extras," in the campaign to increase production and raise the effectiveness of economic management in every enterprise. Another very important thing is rational utilization of our manpower resources. In recent months there has been much talk about a review of management structures and reevaluation of jobs. A proportion of the public is particularly interested in the outcome of the review of management structures. They will, however, have to wait for it a bit longer. It is necessary to carry out the reevaluation of jobs first, because it is necessary to establish in the first place what those structures are supposed to manage, and then decide, on the basis of the conclusions drawn, what management system would be ultimately the most effective.

The sense of economic stability will always largely affect the general public mood and the state's internal political atmosphere. That is why party organizations must take upon themselves a number of tasks involving, predominantly, encouraging the new practice and methodically monitoring the conformity of the actual practice with the party's aims and objectives.

In the conclusion of his address, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Tadeusz Porebski replied to points and recommendations submitted to the Torun conference.

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POLITICS POLAND

SZACILO SPEAKS AT ARMY DAY GALA CONCERT

AU151428 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 11-12 Oct 86 p 3

[Speech by General of Division Tadeusz Szacilo, chief of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Army, at a gala concert to mark Polish Army Day in Warsaw on 10 October]

[Excerpts] Esteemed comrades and citizens! Dear guests! Soldiers! Forty-three years have gone by since the historic victory at Lenino. Present times are constantly confirming its historic significance, revealing new aspects, and adding a new shine to the deserved glory.

Lenino was the first Polish victory since the September catastrophe and the beginning of the Polish soldiers' liberation offensive on the road back to Poland. Lenino marked a military turnabout in Polish relations with the Soviet people, from mistrust to friendship.

Today, the Polish Army is taking an active part in performing all the country's most important economic and sociopolitical tasks. With its technological, intellectual, and organizational potential, it is backing industry, transportation, and agriculture. It is taking part in the development of science and technology, is the joint creator of cultural values, and plays a role in the professional training and upbringing of young people.

We are highly satisfied that our society, the inhabitants of Poland's capital that was rebuilt from the ruins, attach genuine warm feelings to the Army and appreciate its toil in the construction and consolidation of the socialist fatherland. For us this is a great commitment which we will never betray!

The Army's professional cadres and soldiers undergoing basic military service are always in the mainstream of the country's life and share the joys and concerns of all working people. The recent past imposed on the Army responsibility for saving the state and safeguarding internal calm and the security of citizens in their common home. Thanks to society's support and understanding, we performed this task too. That was a time of salvation, and now is the time of reconstruction. It is with all the more concern that we view the activity of those who have learned nothing

from the history lesson of the past few years and who would like to turn back the clock. We are already capable of differentiating between their beautiful slogans and their real aims and intentions. There can be no agreement to anarchy, chaos, and lawlessness. The renewal of social life means law, order, and development. The PZPR program indicates the path of this development. We will follow it steadily because there is no duty more important for the Polish soldier than serving Poland always and everywhere.

Our primary soldierly duty is to protect the most important national values. These are independence and sovereignty of the fatherland, its territorial integrity, security, and peace.

These great values are not handed to us once and for all. We know that there are still forces in Europe and the world who would like to deprive us of them. Danger is still being created by the tense international situation, arms race, imperialist policy of isolation and restrictions, and political and armed conflicts. Detente trends are paving their way with difficulty. The Soviet Union and other socialist states are consistently acting for the sake of eliminating nuclear weapons from military arsenals and are trying to halt the arms race, settle conflicts by peaceful means, and remove war as an instrument of politics from international life. General hopes have been aroused by the Stockholm conference accords concerning confidence-building measures in international relations. These hopes need to be strengthened, made credible, and given permanent safeguards. It is therefore with confidence that we await the results of the Reykjavik meeting between CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan. Peace is our supreme value. That is why the Soviet Union's peaceful policy is encountering warm support from Polish society. Our foreign policy is subordinate to this most important cause, and our Army also serves it. We fully understand that socialism's peaceful offensive must be suitably safeguarded.

Long live friendship between the peoples of the socialist states, and may it strengthen!

May the fraternal joint activity between the Warsaw Pact Armies strengthen!

Long live our fatherland, the PPR, and may it develop!

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POLITICS POLAND

WOZNIAK ADDRESSES MILITARY ACCOUNTABILITY CONFERENCE

AU010805 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 26 Sep 86 pp 1, 3

[Speech by PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Marian Wozniak at the 25 September accountability and election conference of the Warsaw Military District in Warsaw]

[Text] The party organization of Warsaw Military District has completed a very industrious period of activity. It has accomplished achievements that are worthy of note. Today's conference has also pointed out weaknesses with a view to their elimination during future work. Your party community is cooperation closely with society. It is meeting society's needs halfway. This is valuable when one considers the tangible effects of the work of soldiers and their social pledges and educational-production activity. Great achievements in this sphere bring the army closer to society and confirm its high prestige among society as a component that is involved not only in consolidating the country's defense potential, but is also energetically active within all the structures, that determine our state's strength and cohesion.

As the conference said, political training which shapes the socialist consciousness of soldiers is particularly important in party work. It is also very important from another angle. Soldiers commence employment after completing their military service. The point is that they be not only professionally active at the workplaces to which they return, but politically active as well. We want all these valuable people to receive every possible chance of applying their verve, knowledge, and political maturity.

I listened with great interest to all parts of the conference dealing with the economy. The economic reform has introduced severe criteria for economic units, but also for people. I accord high recognition to all initiatives and examples of austerity during the training and functioning of the army. These austerity measures permit a greater number of people to receive training, and permit greater results while employing the same amount of resources or even less. This military district's achievement in this sphere is very considerable. This is worth stressing because we have

still not come to terms with the idea of austerity. That is why some of the methods employed in the army could also be successfully used in civilian life. This is important in the context of the great task awaiting us--the review of organizational structures and certification of work posts. The purpose of this is to alter the way of thinking of managers and economic and social activists. The methods used in the army could also be used here. This will also be a further opportunity for cooperation between military and civilian institutions, to the advantage of our common cause.

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POLITICS POLAND

PZPR'S WOZNIAK URGES LOCAL, MANAGEMENT INITIATIVE

PM161103 Lodz GLOS ROBOTNICZY in Polish 29 Sep 86 p 3

[Interview with PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Marian Wozniak at 27 September PZPR voivodship report and election conference in Lodz, by GLOS ROBOTNICZY correspondent Krystyna Majda; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] During the 24th Lodz PZPR Report and Election Conference we talked with Marian Wozniak about the party's crucial concerns and about problems that need to be solved in the sphere of our socioeconomic life.

[Majda] What can Lodz Voivodship expect with regard to the government program? Is the assistance offered to our voivodship by the central authorities not too scant?

[Wozniak] The methods of action currently being employed by the central authorities are synthetic, as is their approach to the issue of the modernization of light industry. But we must first and foremost think of launching Lodz Voivodship, as a region commanding a significant industrial potential, on a path that leads to maximum financial independence. The resources we can find in this voivodship must be utilized to improve its inhabitants' living standards and working conditions. But it is not always noticed that costs frequently soar without any justification even though the effects of this hurt the population, for example in the area of housing construction. The problem I have mentioned cannot be resolved centrally: It must be done by each and every voivodship within its own competence. After all, excessive central guidance restricts the initiative of any city, any voivodship. We know that the sum total of initiatives coming from the lower echelons is more dynamic than central guidance.

[Majda] Speakers taking part in the debate at the Lodz party conference have been saying that not all the managing bodies of the various plants and enterprises are capable of achieving such independence. This is sometimes the result of their ignorance of and lack of access to information about the realistic possibilities of improving the situation in enterprises which are ailing.

[Wozniak] Party resolutions and other party documents contain "recipes" for ameliorating their economic management. According to those resolutions, party authorities should create opportunities for primary party organizations to become more active. At the same time it is very important to run instruction courses for the aktiv, because comrades who know more can organize party work more efficiently and more effectively. Work carried out by higher party echelons with primary party organization secretaries is aimed at helping them to activate their initiative in various party undertakings.

[Majda] There was much talk at the conference about reinforcing the party's authority among the people. Who should be reinforcing it in the first place, and how, at people's workplaces?

[Wozniak] The party's authority is built first of all by the primary party organization through its day-to-day work with the people around it. Enterprise managements should see the primary party organization as a partner and an ally in their efforts to resolve difficult problems. In their turn, members of primary party organizations should themselves seek out those areas of activity where their individual work, their individual inventive talents are of considerable importance. We must notice the innovators, the instructors, the animators, and we must help them in their creative work. This kind of conduct will surely result in primary party organizations' gaining stature in their milieus.

[Majda] Unfortunately, we are still unable to get rid of stereotyped models in our party work. As one of the speakers said, not everyone wants to be independent. What do you think about it, Comrade Wozniak?

[Wozniak] Bad habits should be fought. Party members should be the first to fight them, as they ought to be particularly sensitive to all manifestations of poor, wasteful economic management. After all, we all know that every enterprise should be earning its keep through good economic management and constant reevaluation of its product and should be matching the product to market demand. The party organization should strengthen the enterprise manager's position to enable him to run the enterprise properly. Workers' self-management bodies and the trade unions have a significant role to play here too. If we want people's work to bring good results, we must adhere to the fundamental principle of differentiating their remuneration. Those whose contribution to their enterprises' good results is significant should be singled out for appropriate reward. Primary party organizations should look after their interests particularly carefully.

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LEADERS SPEAK AT VOIVODSHIP CONFERENCES

AU081144 [Editorial Report] Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish on 4/5 October and 6 October carry reports on voivodship PZPR accountability and election conferences attended by senior PZPR officials.

The issue of 4/5 October on pp 1 and 2 carries a 1,000-word report by Marek Bandtke and Cezary Rudzinski on the 3 October conference of the Bydgoszcz Voivodship in Bydgoszcz, attended by Central Committee Secretary Henryk Bednarski. A speech by Bednarski is reported, in which he discusses the features of the present party accountability and election campaign. "A particular feature of the current campaign is the search for the best ways of translating the political language of the congress into practical tasks for party organizations and cells in this region," Bednarski is reported as saying.

On 6 October, the paper carries on page 2 an 800-word report by Marzena Spolnicka and Jerzy Salecki on the 3 October Kielce Voivodship conference, in which a speech by Politburo member Jozef Czyrek is reported. Czyrek refers to activity by the opposition. "The present situation is special, marked by the re-animation of political opponents. They are trying to halt the very processes that the party wants to intensify following the 10th congress, and are also trying to block the process of accord," Czyrek is reported as saying.

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POLITICS POLAND

PARIS PAPER INTERVIEWS EXILED SOLIDARITY LEADERS

PM031226 Paris LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS in French 29 Aug 86 p 8

[Interview with exiled former Solidarity leadership members Piotr Chruszczynski and Jerzy Nowacki by Jean-Francois Richard--first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] On the 6th anniversary of the Gdansk agreements, LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS asked two Solidarity leadership members exiled in France to explain the clandestine struggle being waged by their organization. Piotr Chruszczynski, 34 years old and formerly a judge in a civil court and leader of Solidarity for the northwest region of Poland, came to France immediately after martial law was imposed; he now heads the Solidarity office in France. Jerzy Nowacki, 34 years old, former secondary school teacher, member of the Workers' Self-defense Committee since 1979, and Solidarity spokesman for the Poznan region, was arrested at the end of 1981 and was only released in June 1982. He was subsequently forced to take casual work and he finally chose to emigrate to France three months ago.

LE QUOTIDIEN: It is 6 years since the Polish Government and Solidarity signed the Gdansk agreements which legalized the existence of an independent trade union. What is Solidarity's position now that all freedom of speech has again vanished in Poland?

Piotr Chruszczynski: I think that the situation has changed completely, especially compared with the years which preceded the Gdansk agreements. The government is much more repressive than it was in the seventies. Cases of repression were then rare but they now run into hundreds or thousands. Several tens of thousands of people have suffered some kind of repression since 1981.

On the other hand the opposition is also much stronger. There were previously only a few clandestine publications, there are now more than 800; the opposition was only represented by a few thousand active members, whereas several tens of thousands of workers are now working on the clandestine press or in

LE QUOTIDIEN: The existence and continuation of large-scale opposition organized within the Solidarity framework is an unprecedented phenomenon in an Eastern bloc country. But what kind of activity does a clandestine existence enable you to carry out? What support do you have in your trade union activity?

Piotr Chruszczynski: We decided to continue our trade union action. I would say that it is almost a moral duty. Solidarity is still organized at local level by regional coordinating committees and, at the top, by the Provisional Coordinating Committee [TKK].

Jerzy Nowacki: First, we condemn the lack of freedom to carry out our activities in an independent way. We have to help members in difficulty, expecially those who are in a difficult material position because of the repression. We find them lawyers or we help them find work again.

Our publishing work is also on a large scale. We translate foreign books banned by the censors, and we publish the works of Polish authors. Some of them are only published by clandestine publishing houses.

Solidarity's education committee also does a lot of work. Through teachers or other channels and our parallel teaching circles we encourage people to think about things which the government tries to prevent them considering. For instance our relations with the Soviet Union, or Poland between the two wars, or our analysis of the communi t system.

Avoiding the Political Police

LE QUOTIDIEN: How does Solidarity manage to make its voice heard in the enterprises? Are you capable of organizing strikes?

Piotr Chruszczynski: As far as our strictly trade union activity is concerned, I can point to the example of strikes in the Warsaw region staged for purely economic reasons. They were bound to be limited and only lasted 1 or 2 hours. We organize them through clandestine strike committees which do not appear openly. The demands are submitted in writing to prevent repression. Everybody knows that Solidarity exists in the enterprises, but we are very careful. I must say that this method is fairly effective and our demands are fairly often met, at least in part. Indeed the enterprise managers prefer to make a few concessions rather than run the risk of more serious conflicts or attract the attention of the political police.

Jerzy Nowacki: I can give you another example which occurred recently in Wrzesnia, a small city near Poznan. The chairman of the self-management committee of a construction enterprise was fired because the management wanted to rid itself or influential Solidarity members on that committee. The self-management committee then met and demanded the reinstatement of the self-management committee chairman and the firing of the manager. A motion was sent to the construction ministry. Our comrade was finally reinstated and he is still chairman of the self-management committee.

LE QUOTIDIEN: Is this an isolated example or is this kind of conflict common?

Piotr Chruszczynski: No, it happens frequently. In the Warsaw region and even in Poznan we have secured wage increases in many enterprises. Of course this is not enough but it shows what the atmosphere is like.

"Massive" Support From Young People

LE QUOTIDIEN: To counter Solidarity, the government launched the "official trade unions," which seem to have grown over the past few months. How do the workers view these trade unions?

Piotr Chruszczynski: This is not a major problem. Moreover, even the official press does not have much to say about these trade unions which form the National Trade Union Accord [OPZZ]. Indeed, the OPZZ serves mainly to solve some of the workers' material problems. But the workers do not have much to do with them because they can see how closely linked to the government they are. Solidarity therefore cannot have any relationship with these trade unions, although we advocate trade union pluralism. Moreover, I must add that OPZZ Chairman Alfred Miodowicz is also a member of the PZPR Politburo and the State Council... On the other hand we sometimes cooperate with former government trade unions, and some branch trade unions, for instance the teachers' trade union.

LE QUOTIDIEN: How have you organized yourselves to deal with repression? Do some members not eventually become discouraged?

Jerzy Nowacki: It is true, some of us are sometimes discouraged, especially by the arrests. But most of our members who are arrested return to the clandestine organization as soon as they are released.

In addition new trade union cadres are constantly emerging, and there is massive support from young people, especially in the schools. This is one of our most valuable assets.

As far as our internal organization is concerned, conspiracy obviously prevails. We lead a real doublt life and I admit that this causes problems for us, especially in our family lives.

Solidarity's Distributors

LE QUOTIDIEN: How do you combat the informers the government tries to infiltrate into your ranks?

Piotr Chuszczynski: The most important thing is the chain of human solidarity which forms the basis for Solidarity. We obviously cannot give you many details, for reasons which you understand... However, I can tell you that in the enterprises the Solidarity trade union commission comprises people who know each other but are not known by other members. The latter only have contacts with the people who distribute the enterprise's clandestine

newspaper, who are also responsible for collecting subscriptions. The function of these distributors is vital: It is also the most dangerous job. In addition to this collection and distribution role they also pass on to the trade union commission the workers' opinions, criticisms, and demands. This enables us to have a two-way debate, although a clandestine existence is bound to reduce dialogue.

This is our most effective weapon against police infiltration. Of course, it is often rather complicated, sometimes too complicated as far as subscriptions are concerned, for instance: In small enterprises we succeed in collecting 80 percent of the subscriptions we had before the 1981 coup d'etat, but in big enterprises the collection of subscriptions has often fallen to around 30 percent....

Jerzy Nowacki: I would like to add that when we discover an informer in our ranks we denounce him in our press. But, in the final analysis, our best defense is the circle of trust which exists among Solidarity members.

This also poses problems for us when we stage strikes in the enterprises. Every action is obviously dangerous and we run the risk of intervention by the political police. This is why the strikes always appear to be spontaneous actions by the workers. The leaders are never openly seen. When these conditions are fulfilled we are usually successful.

LE QUOTIDIEN: I believe you contemplated holding a national Solidarity Congress. Are you still contemplating this and, above all do you have the means of doing so?

Piotr Chruszczynski: The TKK has frequent meetings with other militants who specialize in particular spheres. This forms a kind of permanent discussion forum. But we need a broader and more democratic debate to determine our policies in the present situation.

A Solidarity Congress is, of course, desirable and we are giving active consideration. Our problem is how to organize it in such a way as to provide adequate security for its participants.

LE QUOTIDIEN: Do you think that Solidarity's position could be improved in the near future? Do you have any particular hopes?

Jerzy Nowacki: For the time being there is total deadlock. The government is rejecting any dialogue. All proposals put forward by Walesa have been rejected. The government still thinks it can do without any social support in overcoming the political and economic crisis. How long can they go on like this? In fact I think that time is on our side....

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BRIEFS

DELEGATION FROM KOMMUNIST--A delegation of writers working for the CPSU Central Committee theoretical journal KOMMUNIST visited Poland from 22 to 29 September at the invitation of the editors of the PZPR Central Committee journal NOWE DROGI. The delegation, headed by Editorial Secretary B. Arkhipov, held talks with NOWE DROGI Editor in Chief Stanislaw Wronski on the subject of a program of cooperation between both journals. The delegation was also received by PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Jan Glowczyk, who awarded B. Arkhipov the Golden Emblem of the Order of Merit of the PPR for his part in the battle for Poland's liberation and in the consolidation of Polish-Soviet friendship. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Sep 86 p 2] /9604

NEW UNDERSECRETARIES--The chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Waclaw Janas first deputy minister of culture and art and has removed Edward Golebiowski from the position of the under secretary in this ministry in connection with the need for him to work in the ZSL Supreme Committee apparatus. The chairman of the Council of Ministers appointed Kazimierz Clapka under secretary of state in this ministry, recalling him from the post of voivoda of Sieradz, and appointed Under Secretary Tadeusz Zachariasiewicz government plenipotentiary for printing affairs. [Excerpt] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Sep 86 p 6] /9604

AFGHAN TRADE UNIONISTS--A delegation from the Central Council of Trade Unions of Afghanistan headed by its secretary, Abdul Satter Pordelq, member of the Revolutionary Council, visited Poland from 24 to 29 September at the invitation of the OPZZ. The Afghan guests met with the OPZZ leadership and with trade union aktivs in Lodz and Warsaw. On 29 September the delegation was received by OPZZ Chairman Alfred Miodowicz, with whom views were exchanged on the current situation in the international trade union movement and an agreement was signed concerning cooperation between the Afghan Central Council of Trade Unions and the OPZZ. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Sep 86 p 2] /9604

GLOWCZYK ADDRESSES JOURNALISTS--Jan Glowczyk, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, summed up the 19 September Central Committee conference of chief editors and journalists representing central and local mass media, which was devoted to the mass media's tasks in propagating the achievements of the 10th PZPR Congress. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20-21 Sep 86 p 2] /9604

POLES HONORED BY GDR--On 16 September in Warsaw, GDR Ambassador Horst Neubaure decorated Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, PZPR Politburo member and chairman of the Central Party Control Commission, with the Golden Star of the International Friendship Order, and Central Committee Secretary Kazimierz Cypryniak with the Labor Banner Order, First Class, for promoting friendship and cooperation between the Polish and GDR peoples and parties. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Sep 86 p 2] /9604

MURANSKI VISITS COOPERATIVE FARMERS--On 19 September Zygmunt Muranski, PZPR Politburo member, visited the producer cooperative in Zabelkow, Katowice Voivodship, which is one of the best in the area, and studied the cooperative's production conditions and the social facilities available for the cooperative's members. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20-21 Sep 86 p 2] /9604

POREBSKI ATTENDS STUDENT CONFERENCE--PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Tadeusz Porebski attended a conference of Polish Student Association aktivs in Uniejow, Konin Voivodship, on 20 September. The purpose of the conference was to establish activity by the association for the new academic year. In an address, T. Porebski said the fact that the association today contains more and more members who used to be passive, illustrates the success of the present concept behind the academic movement. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Sep 86 p 2] /9604

NOWE DROGI DELEGATION VISITS--A delegation of NOWE DROGI led by Chief Editor Stanislaw Wronski visited Syria 8-14 September to discuss cooperation with the AL-MUNADIL monthly. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Sep 86 p 7] /9604

MOSCOW CPSU DELEGATION--A delegation from the Moscow CPSU Gorkom headed by Pavel Khilkevich, director of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Department of Culture, arrived in Warsaw on 8 September in order to develop cooperation between both cities. A program of cooperation between the party committees of both cities in 1986 and 1987 was adopted and the organization of "Warsaw Days" in Moscow next year discussed. [Excerpts] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Sep 86 p 5] /9604

VOIVODSHIP CONFERENCE ELECTS MEMBERS--The sixth party voivodship conference met in Biala Podlaska, with 252 delegates participating. Taking part was Central Committee Secretary Stanislaw Ciosek. The conference was preceded by many party gatherings, meetings with delegates, and consultation with the delegates, which was reflected in the critical report prepared for the delegates and (?some of) the speeches. It transpires clearly from the materials and discussions that where party organizations are on the offensive, where they are not afraid of taking up difficult matters, progress is seen. The conference elected new members of the voivodship committee and the voivodship control and auditing commissions. At the first voivodship committee meeting, the executive, members of the Secretariat, and the first secretary of the voivodship committee, who once again is Czeslaw Staszczak, were chosen. [Excerpts] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 20 Sep 86] /9604

SILESIAN PARTY CONFERENCE--The term of office of the Silesian military district party committee started in January 1984, has ended. Party activity was summed up today at the 21st accountability and electoral conference. The debate was attended by General Jozef Baryla, Politburo member and secretary of the Party Central Committee, and Lieutenant General Tadeusz Szacilo, Central Committee member and head of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Armed Forces. [Excerpts] [Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 25 Sep 86] /9604

JELENIA GORA PARTY COMMITTEE--Fifty-seven pages constitute the report by the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Jelenia Gora, accepted at today's plenum, held before the voivodship accountability and electoral conference set for 15 November. The Jelenia Gora party echelon numbers over 27,000 members and candidate members. There is a continuing rapid rebuilding of party ranks. In 1985, a total of 1,080 comrades were accepted into the party, while in the first half of the current year, 650 have already been accepted. During the plenum, Jerzy Golis, first secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee tendered his resignation from the post. In a secret ballot, Jerzy Golaczynski, the Jelenia Gora Voivoda, was elected the new first secretary. Jerzy Golis will shortly take up an appointment as adviser to the minister plenipotentiary of the Polish PR at the embassy in Prague. The plenary debates of the Jelenia Gora Voivodship Committee were attended by Party Central Committee Secretary Kazimierz Cypryniak. [Excerpts] [Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 25 Sep 86] /9604

SAWICKI REELECTED SECRETARY--Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, Politburo member and chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission, and Justice Minister Lech Domeracki arrived in Leszno to take part in the voivodship report-back and electoral conference. Here is our report: The 208 delegates who are present at the conference represent the over 25,000-member-strong party organization of the voivodship. The leading slogan of the conference is: Better and more effective actions are our duty. Stanislaw Sawicki, first secretary of the party voivodship committee, in a report followed by a discussion, presented the results of work of the voivodship party organization during the period since the last report-back and electoral conference and also discussed a draft program for the next term of office. Stanislaw Sawicki was reelected first secretary of the PZPR voivodship committee in Leszno. [Excerpts] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 20 Sep 86] /9604

BEDNARSKI ATTENDS CIECHANOW MEETING--The deliberations of the sixth voivodship report-back and electoral conference at the new sports hall in Ciechanow were attended by 275 delegates who represented the over 25,000-member-strong voivodship party organization. Henryk Bednarski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, took part in the deliberations. Kazimierz Paryszek, first secretary of the PZPR voivodship committee, delivered a report of the voivodship committee secutive in which he assessed the implementation of decisions and resolutions in the term now coming to an end. During the conference 100 people were handed candidate cards. Next, elections of the voivodship PZPR authorities were held. Kazimierz Paryszek was reelected first secretary. [Excerpts] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 20 Sep 86] /9604

STASZEWSKI REELECTED SECRETARY--Bydgoszcz: A party report-back and election conference took place in the headquarters of the Pomeranian Military District today, during which the uniformed delegates defined their tasks in the implementation of the resolutions of the PZPR 10th Congress. The soldiers came to their conference with a rich harvest of social activities: 247,000 hours of work for the socialized economy; 5,500 liters of blood donated; Z3 million collected for the Polish Mothers' Memorial Hospital and the National School Assistance Fund; and 100 housing coupon books funded. Representatives of the highest party authorities took part in today's conference, including member of the Politburo and Secretary of the Central Committee Jan Glowczyk; and General of Arms [General Broni] Jozef Uzycki, Central Committee member, deputy minister of national defense, and chief of the general staff. Those in attendance reelected Colonel Wojciech Staszewski as first secretary of the party committee of the Pomeranian Military District. [Excerpt] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 20 Sep 86] /9604

MISKIEWICZ REELECTED SZCZECIN SECRETARY--Three hundred and four delegates, among them PZPR Central Committee Politburo member, Deputy Chairman of the Council of State Kazimierz Barcikowski; PZPR Central Committee Secretary Kazimierz Cyprynuak; and Director of the Office for Maritime Economy, Minister Adam Nowotnik are today deliberating in Szczecin at the PZPR Voivodship report-back and election conference. This meeting is reviewing the results of the political and ideological activities undertaken in the last term by the party organization of Western Pomorze. Stanislaw Miskiewicz was again chosen as the first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Czczecin. [Excerpts] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 20 Sep 86] /9604

FERENSZTAJN ADDRESSES KATOWICE CONFERENCE--The development of the socio-economic situation and the current tasks facing the Katowice Voivodship Party organization were the theme of discussion at today's PZPR aktiv conference in Katowice. Attention was concentrated in particular on the situation in the spheres of industry, agriculture and supplies. The need for a more rapid growth in production and in productivity as a condition for effectively combating inflation and achieving market equilibrium was stressed. Much attention was also devoted to tasks in education, and to the development of the trade union movement and the patriotic movement for national rebirth. Preparations for the accountability-electoral campaign [as heard] were also discussed. Bogumil Ferensztajn, candidate member of the Politburo and first secretary of the Katowice Voivodship Committee, stressed the particular role of the voivodship accountability-electoral conference, saying that it ought to become a forum at which the tasks adopted in the resolution of the 10th Party Congress will be translated into a language of concrete undertakings by the voivodship party organization. [Text] [Katowice Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 19 Sep 86] /9604

WASILEWSKI ATTENDS SLUPSK MEETING--A report-back and electoral party voivodship conference, with the participation of PZPR Central Committee Secretary Andrzej Wasilewski and Deputy Premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda, met in Slupsk today. Two hundred and thirty-eight delegates and invited guests heard a

speech by First Secretary of the Voivodship Committee Zygmunt Czazasty. He paid much attention to the tasks of the Slupsk party organization after the 10th congress. Delegates of the Slupsk conference elected new voivodship authorities. The first secretary is once again Zygmunt Czazasty. [Excerpts] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 20 Sep 86] /9604

KROSNO PZPR FIRST SECRETARY--Krosno Voivodship PZPR Committee plenum has approved materials for the approaching report-back and election voivodship conference. Jozef Baryla took part in the deliberations. The plenum accepted Henryk Wojtal's resignation from the post of secretary of the Voivodship Committee in connection with his transfer to work in the state central administration. In a secret ballot the plenum elected as first secretary of the Voivodship Committee (Jozef Topielski), as recommended by the PZPR Central Committee Politburo. [Text] [Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 17 Sep 86] /9604

ZAMOSC COMMITTEE REELECTS WYSOCKI--The creation of beneficial conditions for developing agriculture and the associated agricultural and food industry is the most important task of the Zamosc region party organization, it is a task related to the implementation of Poland's program for accelerating the attainment of self-sufficiency in food production as outlined by the 10th Party Congress. That concept has dominated today's PZPR voivodship report-back and election campaign in Zamosc. Assessing the past term are 220 delegates representing 22,500 party members in the Zamosc region. Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Central Control and Audit Commission, is taking part in the deliberations. The conference elected a new PZPR voivodship committee in Zamosc. At its first session Marian Wysocki was again charged with the function of first secretary. The deliberations are continuing. [Excerpts] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 22 Sep 86] /9604

PROMOTIONS TO ARMY 'HEROES'--A special ceremony was held at the Ministry of National Defense today. The Honorary Book of Military Achievements includes soldiers and army employees for particular merits for military service, science, and as a testimony of sacrifice in saving lives and military and public property. Among those included in the book are commanders, those who train soldiers, heroes in times of peace, and military scientists. They have found themselves among those who are the best in the Polish Army. Army General [General Armii] Florian Siwicki, minister of national defense, handed over promotions to the heroes included in the Honorary Book of Military Achievements. [Text] [Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 9 Oct 86] /9604

MOKRZYSZCZAK SPEAKS AT AUDITING COMMISSION--The Central Control and Auditing Commission has been including talks with the leading officials of individual ministries as a permanent feature of its work since the 10th Party Congress. There was a meeting today with Foreign Trade Minister Andrzej Wojcik. Discussing the main problems in foreign trade, the minister gave detailed information about the ministry's activities, undertaken and planned, to promote the implementation of the 10th Congress

resolutions. He also outlined the barriers and difficulties, both foreign and domestic, being faced by foreign trade. In the statements by members of the Central Control and Auditing Commission and in the concluding speech by its chairman, Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, the ministry's undertakings to implement the 10th Congress resolutions met with approval. The commission focused its attention on the need to rapidly remove the barriers preventing the development of foreign trade for subjective reasons. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 9 Oct 86] /9604

SIWICKI ATTENDS PARTY CONFERENCE--The first stage of a PZPR post-Congress report-back and electoral campaign which began in the middle of September with the meeting of the Zielona Gora voivodship organization, is approaching its half-way stage. Today, report-back and electoral conferences of the Pomorze and Kujawy regions took place in Bsdgoszcz and of the Home Air Defense Forces in Warsaw. The proceedings in Bydgoszcz were mainly devoted to economic affairs and the role of party members in solving problems in this sphere. However, the report-back and electoral conference in Warsaw concentrated on the joint participation of soldiers' collectives in the full implementation of the resolutions of the 10th party congress, on the tasks connected to guaranteeing the security of the country's airspace. Taking part in the con-erence was Army General Florian Siwicki, minister of defense. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 3 Oct 86] /9604

MICHALEK ATTENDS PLOCK CONFERENCE--A Plock voivodship accountability and election conference was held today. The delegates concentrated their debates on industrial, agricultural, housing construction and educational issues. The conference elected new authorities. Adam Barotsiak was reelected first secretary of the Voivodship Committee. The guest of the Plock voivodship conference was candidate Politburo member, secretary of the Party Central Committee, Zbigniew Michalek. [Excerpts] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 7 Oct 86] /9604

JARUZELSKI VISITS KIELCE FACTORY--Within the framework of the successive itinerant PZPR Central Committee Politburo session, Wojciech Jaruzelski made an unannounced visit to Kielce, where he visited the Iskra ball-bearing factory. He familiarized himself with the modern production departments, equipped with Japanese equipment, and spoke to workers about the conditions and organization of work. He also interested himself in the factory workers' social conditions. Wojciech Jaruzelski later met with the factory management. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 14 Oct 86] /9604

POLISH-JAPANESE TV ACCORD--A cooperation agreement between Polish and Japanese television has been signed today in Warsaw by Janusz Roszkowski, chairman of the Radio and Television Committee, and Masato Kawahara, president of Nippon Hoso Kyokai. The agreement envisages regular consultative contacts, the exchange of radio and television materials and programmes, and cooperative undertakings. [Text] [Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 3 Oct 86] /9604

AMBASSADOR TO ALGERIA--On 9 September, Stanislaw Pichla, the new PPR ambassador to Algeria, presented his credentials to Algerian President Chadli Benjedid. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Sep 86 p 7] /9604

NEW AMBASSADORS APPOINTED--At its 18 September session the State Council appointed Edward Baradziej ambassador to Bangladesh, Witold Jurasz ambassador to Iraq, Jozef Kobialka ambassador to Cambodia, and Stanislaw Pawliszewski ambassador to Brazil. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Sep 86 p 2] /9604

VISITOR FROM WEST BERLIN--Monika Sieveking, member of the SEW Politburo, visited Warsaw on 14-17 September at the invitation of the Polish Students Associations Supreme Council and met with Ernest Kucza, head of the PZPR Central Committee Foreign Department and with PRON General Secretary Jerzy Jaskiernia. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Sep 86 p 2] /9604

CIVIL LAW COMMISSION--PAP--The chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed a Civil Law Reform Commission within the Ministry of Justice. The commission will be composed of distinguished representatives of legal science and practice. Its task will be to work out draft amendments to the civil code and code of civil conduct in order to adapt these documents to the country's present and future socioeconomic needs, especially those stemming from the economic reform. The commission has analyzed and assessed the present civil law in the light of the Legislative Council's report on the state of the law. The work of the commission will be performed in two stages: first, guidelines for a reform of the civil law will be worked out, and then drafts of laws concerning a comprehensive reform of the civil law. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Sep 86 p 2] /9604

CZYREK RECEIVES GDR ACTIVIST--On 8 September Jozef Czyrek, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, received Werner Kirchhoff, deputy chairman of the GDR National Front, who is visiting Poland at the invitation of the PRON National Council. J. Czyrek informed the visitor about the national sociopolitical and economic situation and about activities that have been undertaken with the aim of implementing the resolutions adopted at the 10th PZPR Congress. Information was exchanged on the development and strengthening of PRON and the National Front. Also taking part in the meeting was Jerzy Jaskiernia, general secretary of the PRON National Council. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Sep 86 p 2] /9604

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