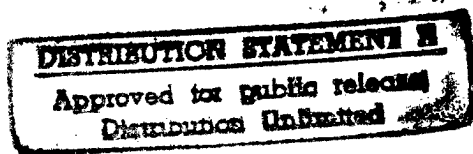


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East Europe Report



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5 NOVEMBER 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

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AGRICULTURE

BULGARIA

PROBLEMS IN AGRICULTURE SURVEYED

Completion of 1986 Harvest

Sofia KOOPERATIVNO SELO in Bulgarian 18 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] In a few days the 1986 harvest will become one more completed campaign. However, what will take place during these days? And precisely how many are they? It would be no exaggeration to say that this will be decided by the equipment and its fullest possible use.

What about the present pace of work? What is the approach taken to speed up the completion of the harvest and for work in the fields to go well and promptly? These questions are discussed here by Eng Nikolay Tsonev, chairman of the Mechanization and Technical Services of the Agriculture Economic Trust.

The harvest has entered its final stage. The efficient organization applied in the use of grain combines and transport vehicles and all labor resources helped the farmers in Stara Zagora and Plovdiv okrugs to be the first to complete this important campaign. They are very closely followed by Veliko Turnovo, Ruse, Sliven and Khaskovo okrugs, where more than 90 percent of the crops have already been harvested.

However, it is precisely now that work is being extensively developed in Sofia, Pernik and Kyustendil okrugs, where the wheat ripens at a later date.

Here is another feature: let us note that such work has fallen greatly behind in the Vidin, Mikhaylovgrad, Varna, Lovech and Vratsa areas. The reasons are twofold: the rains and shortage of vehicles. The latter applies to other okrugs as well, such as Pleven, Burgas and Yambol. Energetic steps are being taken to surmount the lagging.

Efficiency and fast maneuverability with agricultural equipment decide in frequent cases the outcome of the campaign. More than 300 combines from the okrugs which have completed or are completing their harvest are going to the aid of others: 140 have arrived in Sofia, 50 in Vidin, 70 in Varna Okrug, etc. It is only thus that we can accelerate the pace of the work and maintain and exceed the current achievements in the harvest, which is reaching the impressive figure of 650,000 decares daily.

The excessive precipitation has had an adverse effect on gathering the straw and the planting of second crops. In some areas tractors are in short supply, for many of them are currently used for mowing, spraying, hoeing and other urgent types of farm work.

The trust computes on a daily basis the work of the grain combines and balers and steps are being taken to ensure the availability of spare parts and assemblies and rapidly to eliminate idling for technical reasons. A number of specialists have been assigned to the various okrugs to help on the spot. Deliveries of new equipment, which is assigned to the corresponding APK without delay, are being supervised on a daily basis.

We believe that the organization which was developed and the proper coordination within the entire system will contribute to reducing the time needed for the successful completion of the harvest during the next 6-8 days.

Today I would like to raise another equally important problem, for along with concern for completing the harvest intensive preparations have been undertaken for the timely high-quality autumn campaign. Detailed steps have been formulated jointly with the NAPS Central Council, with deadlines and work schedules. We compute efficiently, on a daily basis, the course of preparations of the harvesting equipment and the readiness of sowing machines. The main emphasis is on repairing the silage combines and the machines and attachments for harvesting corn, sunflowers, soybeans and sugar beets.

Additional foreign exchange has been granted and specifications have been refined on importing spare parts for the Jaguar silage combines which are expected soon. Steps have been taken to procure other imported or domestically produced spare parts.

For the time being, we have still not secured the procurement of parts from Poland for the Leyland motors of the KSS-100T silage combine and for some models of beet-harvesting machines. However, we are continuing to seek possibilities of surmounting difficulties and hope to succeed.

We promised ourselves at the start of the year that this will be a turning point in terms of organization, technological discipline and work quality in sowing, raising and harvesting the crops. It is too soon to draw conclusions. However, we can say that in many areas, okrugs, APK and brigades, there will be definite progress. A more difficult campaign lies ahead in the autumn. That is why the farm managements, specialists and mechanizers, and the party committees and primary party organizations must all work to keep their word.

Location of Grain Questioned

Sofia KOOPERATIVNO SELO in Bulgarian 19 Jul 86 pp 1-2

[Article by Romyana Penkova]

[Text] The harvest seems to be dragging out. It was started in the first days of June and we have been harvesting for the past 45 days. Yet a great deal of crops remain unharvested. Where is the outstripping and where is the

organization? Something always seem to be blocking the combines. But then comes the second question: Where is the grain? Yes, where is it, if it is not in the warehouses of the Grain and Feed Industry SO?

When was the barley harvested? It was harvested some 20 days ago or even earlier. How much of it has been reported? No more than 19.2 percent of the state feed balance. The stipulations were met only by Plovdiv, Khaskovo and Pleven okrugs. Burgas Okrug owes about 40 percent. Stara Zagora, Razgrad, Veliko Turnovo, Vidin and Lovech okrugs have not delivered a single ton to the warehouses; minimal quantities have been delivered in Sliven, Vratsa and Pazardzhik okrugs.

Is this not much more than a hint that the estimates based on the state assignment have hardly become the law for some managers and that most certainly they will not be met? This will be followed by insurmountable difficulties in balancing feeds and in feeding the cattle.

The rate at which the wheat is being delivered--53 percent--is no better. Deliveries were completed in Khaskovo, Pazardzhik and Stara Zagora okrugs. However, Vidin, Mikhaylovgrad, Varna, Shumen, Vratsa, Burgas, Pleven, Lovech and Yambol okrugs--the main wheat producers--remain far below average.

The poor state discipline in grain purchases is causing great concern. For the time being, however, this has not affected most okrugs. It is as though many people seem to have forgotten that they also have loans to repay, about which they keep entirely silent. Stara Zagora Okrug is a typical example. It has reported the fulfillment of its state assignment for wheat. However, not even mention is made of the 10,000 tons which it must repay to the state.

The rains are creating difficulties. The degree of moisture in the grain is increasing and its treatment is being delayed. This seems to be the least of the troubles. Meanwhile, Grain and Fodder Industry intends to purchase more than 1 million tons with above-standard moisture. We should also discuss the other quality indicators of the wheat, for data from the studies in rating the shipments are not pleasing. Hectoliter weight is not particularly high; the content of wet gluten is low and baking capacity is worse than during other years.

It is true that complex reasons are affecting the quality indicators of the grain: weather conditions, strains and agrotechnology. However, this year we must not ignore the carelessness of many technologists and plant protection workers, specialists and managers in APK and OAPS relative to the attention they pay to and the struggle they wage against the grain bug. A great deal of the wheat already purchased shows more stings than is permissible, and in Vratsa, Pleven, Plovdiv, Yambol and Khaskovo, some batches came with 15 to 20 percent of such shattering. All agricultural specialists are bound to draw conclusions from this fact. The bad thing is that most of them are making their computations now and not at the time when the crops had to be sprayed. Reduced control and lack of technological discipline and specific individual responsibility are the reasons for the current situation and the great harm which nothing can compensate.

5 November 1986

The pace of purchasing must be changed. All drying facilities of the APK and the grain-feed enterprises must join in the action. The necessary conditions are available and fuel can be found. Work at the receiving areas and centers must be organized on a 24-hour basis. The regular transportation of the grain must be ensured, setting aside the high-quality batches, something which is very necessary this year.

The okrug harvesting staffs must draw up new schedules and report on their implementation on a daily basis, for the state-planned task of purchasing grain for baking and cattle feed must be carried out by all okrugs. No one has ever gained from poor state discipline or reduced control.

Declining Grain Deliveries

Sofia KOOPERATIVNO SELO in Bulgarian 22 Jul 86 p 1

[Article by Georgi Lalov, KDNK chief inspector, and Dimitur Purvin, KOOPERATIVNO SELO correspondent, Vratsa]

[Text] Pierced by the rain, the fog is dropping down from the Vratsa Mountain. It is as though this is late autumn instead of the hottest season during which the grain and our hopes come together. It has been raining for an entire week, and it is difficult to find a clear period during which the mechanizers could take their combines to the wheat fields. Yet another 300,000 decares of wheat remain unharvested together with nearly 150,000 decares of straw; meanwhile, thousands of tons of wheat have piled up at the grain platforms.

Everyone is worried. There is a permanent official on duty by the telephone of the chairman of the Vratsa OAPS. Every second evening the okrug harvesting staff meets to take specific measures based on the situation. Those who fall behind are taken to task. The experience of the best is given as an example. Indeed, such is the case of the Lenin NPK in Knezha. The complex's chief director, Hero of Socialist Labor Petur Beremski, is control of the situation wherever he happens to be. His radio telephone is always on. This allows him to be informed of the situation in the individual sectors and brigades at all times and rapidly to redeploy the equipment in the most urgent areas. That is why the farmers here are retaining their leading position in the harvest and in gathering the straw and sowing the second crops.

A difficult situation prevails in the okrug. The concern would not have been so great had most of the complexes not had shortcomings during the first half of the campaign. Valuable time was lost and the gap between the areas already harvested and freed from the straw and between the grain already harvested and delivered to the state widened, the reason being that the people in Oryakhovo, Kozloduy and elsewhere began the harvest while their balers were not entirely ready. We cannot accept the stipulation that this equipment is overloaded, claiming that some of it is being used to bale the hay and other to bale the straw. One way or another, about one-third of the capacity of the balers remains unused.

In this campaign the okrug's need for equipment for sowing the second crops were met. However, this had no mobilizing effect on some APK and brigade managers. Strict measures had to be taken to increase the efforts and run the harvesting campaign on schedule. The rains came sooner, however, and about 14,000 decares in corn for silage, 14,000 of the 30,000 decares in sunflower and one-half of the land allocated for late cabbage, cauliflower and string beans could not be planted.

The time for sowing the corn and sunflower is already passed. However, this does not mean that less attention should be paid to the second crops. Conversely, what was omitted must be compensated by expanding the initially planned 78,000 decares in rape, coleseed, rye for livestock feed and pea-oat mixes. Sufficient equipment is available for the minimal processing of the soil and direct sowing. The necessary amount of seeds, fertilizers and plant protection preparations are available. There is a shortage of the preparation Gramoxon, which is used for killing weeds on some 50,000 decares planted in corn as a second crop.

Assurances are being given that the task will be done. To this effect the brigades have set up specialized links which will drive the machinery into the fields cleared of the straw at the first possible opportunity.

Gathering the straw is currently the greatest problem. It is on the ground or in bales, soaked by rain in one-half of the already harvested wheat areas. Should we be waiting for good weather, helplessly looking at the waste of a valuable raw material? The organization of collecting the straw has been seriously disturbed and must be recreated, for not a single complex has tried to work during the bad weather and use the available equipment for protecting the wet straw and hay with carbamide. This, however, has been accomplished in the neighboring Mikhaylovgrad Okrug, where silage combines have been used. They are used in gathering and cutting up the straw which is dumped as haylage in the pits to which carbamide is added. The bales, sprinkled with carbamide and stacked can be preserved for a long time. All that is needed is a polyethylene cover. Under the current circumstances, the people of Vratsa could also use their advantage of supplying wet straw to the cellulose-paper combine in Miziya.

Possibilities of carrying out all assignments for the summer campaign lie above all in the area of organization. The work situation is difficult. It is precisely this that requires cunning and finding the best variants for the full use of the labor and technical potential in the okrug. Help was provided with the arrival of 70 combines with their crews from Ruse and Pazardzhik okrugs. Additional equipment was purchased for sowing the second crops.

Status of Irrigation Farming

Sofia KOOPERATIVNO SELO in Bulgarian 22 Jul 86 pp 1-2

[Article by Ivan Andreychin]

[Text] One-half of the third year of the Comprehensive Program for the Accelerated Development of Irrigated Farming in Bulgaria Until the Year 1995

has passed. Usually, the end of a semester is also a time for drawing balances and conclusions.

Looking back on some of the many comments on the "hydraulic construction" topic we would see that most of them were amazingly similar. The explanation is easy and simple: the problems are similar and recurring. Nothing particular had happened in this area before and after the complex program was drafted.

"Otherwise," said Eng Dilo Dikov, director in charge of construction affairs at the Water Resources Combine in Sofia, "our okrug enterprises are in a state of complete readiness to carry out their annual assignment in terms of volume, capacity and funds."

We shall subsequently consider the meaning of the word "otherwise," used by the director. Let us immediately say for those who are less patient that there is a lack of construction materials and automotive transport.

At the very beginning of our conversation, Eng Dilo Dikov specified that he will be discussing only the main difficulties in the work of the combine. "If we get into details, the whole day will be gone." However, it is precisely the details which are most frequently quite interesting.

And so: in the majority of cases, procurements of basic materials, in addition to being insufficient are also always irregular. Here are a few examples: 25,000 tons of steel pipes were needed but only 15,000 tons were released. Only 4,700 of the 14,000 tons of thick steel sheets were received. A similar situation prevails with the other two basic materials and items used by the construction organization: prestressed pipe sleeves produced by the plant in Ruse and polyvinylchloride (PVTs) pipes, produced at the Kapitan Dyado Nikola Plant in Gabrovo. The respective figures are the following: pipes from Ruse: 180,000 linear meters were requested but the plant has promised deliveries of 71,000; the figures, respectively, for PVTs pipes from Gabrovo are 24,000 and 18,800! Simple misunderstanding. No particular effort is required, therefore, to imagine at what cost of tension and organization the combine was nevertheless able to complete target capacities for the semester: 28,000 decares in new areas were irrigated instead of 6,000 as planned! The situation in the other areas is no different: plans called for ensuring water supplies for 136,800 decares; water was supplied to 269,000. A total of 18,325 decares instead of 13,000 decares of land were drained; 13,971 kilometers of river beds were corrected and not 8,700 kilometers as planned! Productive capital delivered to the national economy exceeded planned amounts by 25 million leva! Unquestionably, the hydraulic construction workers must be congratulated for such unquestionable successes. However, we can immediately realize how greatly we are slowing down the accelerated program for the development of irrigated farming by failing to procure the necessary materials at the proper time and in the necessary amounts.

Let us also note another two very essential features. The first: the pipe-manufacturing plants have been producing and delivering to the construction workers for months on end pipes of the same diameter. Anyone who is even superficially acquainted with the nature of hydraulic construction will

immediately realize the confusion which such deliveries create in the organization of construction work. The pipe producers could answer to this that their interests are different. However, the fact remains that they are not producing these pipes for their own sake, for the sake of being employed, but precisely for the needs of the irrigation systems. Any other view would be absurd!

This mostly applies to the plant in Gabrovo. The plant in Septemvri has other private considerations. For example, an order is placed by the combine for 20,000 tons of steel pipes. The specifications call for a certain maximal thickness of the steel, as computed by the designer. This, in turn, indicates a specific number of meters. The plant, however, manufactures pipes of double thickness, thus fulfilling the order in terms of tons but in reality delivering to the consumer half the amount required in terms of meters. This is clever but cleverness will not help us to fulfill the comprehensive program.

All sorts of tribulations develop in the case of transportation! The automotive enterprises do not accept so-called technological haulage, i.e., hauling the freight to the sites themselves, for reasons which are easy to understand: hydraulic reclamation projects are usually built in areas where most of the roads are unpaved. Yet, this technological haulage accounts for 40 percent of the loading and unloading activities of the okrug Water Resources enterprises! These enterprises have no trucks of their own. This misunderstanding is known to the Ministry of Transport from the numerous reports, letters and articles in the press. The necessary changes, however, are not being made.

It is high time to consider the specific nature of hydraulic reclamation work and to solve this problem, for furthermore, such problems affect quite closely the procurement activities of okrug enterprises and the transportation of the workers to and from the construction sites.

As we can see, many improvements remain to be made along the difficult path of the comprehensive program! Let us reciprocally free more time for construction by solving, once and for all, the "eternal" problems!

Irrigation System Difficulties

Sofia KOOPERATIVNO SELO in Bulgarian 28 Jul 86 pp 1-2

[Article by Ivan Andreychin, special correspondent, Yambol]

[Text] We can determine the truth most quickly through comparisons. The reason is, perhaps, that if we start comparing, measuring and cutting, willy-nilly we can see the various positions....

In construction, many people seem to think that absurdities in this area are normal. It is as though one could somehow make concrete without quarry materials, lay pipes without rubber seals, transport workers over distances of 20 or 30 kilometers without buses, and so on. Are we not showing excessive trust in the construction workers by believing them to be magicians? And if

there is anything which really amazes us, after we put ourselves in the position of the Yambol hydraulic construction workers, it is the following: How were these people able to underfulfill their semiannual plan by merely 160,000 leva?

We were scheduled to visit one of the large installations of the Sredna Tundzha Irrigation System, together with Pencho Dimitrov, director of the Water Resources okrug enterprise in Yambol. We were to see the M-1-3 main canal, with a flow of about 15 cubic meters per second, meeting the water requirements of crops covering more than 200,000 decares! We went to the so-called No 6, which was under construction. It is here that the enterprise has concentrated all young men, developed a small base, built a concrete manufacturing center by itself, and applied an extended workday. Some 100 meters before the area where the concrete is being laid, the machines are at work and the freshly dug ditch is impatiently waiting for the new lining. This is what is demanded of the enterprise, this is what has been done, and these are its possibilities. The rest depends on others.

It is at this point that the comprehensive program for the accelerated development of irrigated farming breaks down. The Water Resources personnel have turned into beggars and petitioners. Meanwhile, we demand that they be the leading construction workers.

The concrete center has a capacity for 150 cubic meters of concrete per 10 working hours, precisely the volume of work needed at the project. It is on the basis of such productivity that the specialists here established the number of workers needed, the type and number of trench diggers they need, and so on. However, their accounts did not work out. They did not work out because every day materials dug from the quarry--sand, gravel and felt are in short supply. According to the contracts which were signed last year between Water Resources and the quarry materials enterprise in Yambol, every day 80 cubic meters of each variety must be delivered to the concrete center; instead, the average delivery is some 30-40 cubic meters! On the day of our investigation, at 3 pm, the concrete center was ready to stop work, for one of the parts had run out--the felt. This is a daily occurrence which disturbs the entire organization and postpones the completion of the installation. Such activities involve cars, concrete trucks, cement trucks, personnel...I asked Tonyu Manolov, the technical manager of the project, what he does with the workers for the several remaining hours of the working day:

"I do not leave them idle, I give them something to do. It may appear exaggerated, but let me tell you that nearly 50 percent of the productivity of this center is lost as a result of the fact that for quite some time we have been unable to locate the proper relays to automate it."

Such is the great power of our automation. If only it could cause less harm!

The huge ditch of the main canal goes through grounds of most varied geological structure and, frequently, through rock. Knowledgeable people realize what it means to dig in such areas without a sledgehammer. Not that the construction workers have no sledgehammer. They have had one for the past

2 years. However, from virtually the very beginning, the oil pan of the compressor broke down and for the past 2 years no spare has been found.

I asked the enterprise director about the situation elsewhere:

"The picture is not all that different. Disloyal suppliers contributed to the failure of our plant for the first half of the year. Planned steel pipes 1,220 millimeters in diameter, 8 millimeters thick, and 920 millimeters in diameter and 7 millimeters thick are unavailable, although planned for. We need 600 tons for the year; for the first 6 months we have obtained only 120 tons of both sizes. The Gabrovo Plastic Pipes Plant delivered us some time ago 220 pieces, 630 millimeters in diameter, but without rubber seals, which are made at the Kapitan Georgi Mamarchev Plant in Silistra. We also requested 80 tons of insulation foil 0.8 millimeters thick for the M-1-3; we have not received even a single kilogram, although this foil is domestically produced, at the Petur Karaminchev Plant in Ruse."

I believe that this is enough to explain our wonder that the underfulfillment of the construction assignment for the first half of the year by the Yambol hydraulic construction workers is so minor. But let me tell you what makes me puzzled twice or three times as much. We know that the workers are transported to and from the project by the buses of the automotive combines. According to the managers, such buses "are late in the morning and start early in the evening, and sometimes even fail to appear at all."

Here is another misunderstanding, the last for the time being. According to Council of Ministers Decree No 60, construction workers and mechanizers are paid a salary supplement of up to 3 leva depending on the distance from their homes to the project. This, however, does not apply to the technical manager who takes the workers to the sites in the morning, and assembles them in the evening; in other words, he is the first to arrive and the last to leave; nor does this apply to the drivers of the trucks which are loaded with dirt by the crane operator (who does have this benefit) all day long; in addition to this, the driver picks him up in the evening and almost always drop him off at his home. It is difficult to understand the difference between the work done by these two groups of people. Obviously, this is an unnecessary irritant among people who work at the same project and under the same circumstances, and which should be legislatively eliminated.

Other than that, the 160,000 leva of underfulfillment of the plan for the first half of the year is truly an insignificant particle of a task worth several million. However, its true name should be overfulfillment. That is what hurts the Yambol hydraulic construction workers.

Phytosanitary Difficulties

Sofia KOOOPERATIVNO SELO in Bulgarian 28 Jul 86 pp 1-2

[Article by Special Correspondent Toma Khristov]

[Text] This has been a rainy summer in Northwestern Bulgaria. Traveling in Vratsa Okrug, one can enjoy the fresh greenery of the fields. During other

years at harvest time the fields are drying out; now it is as though it were late spring. The crops are pleasant to look at and there is hope for a good harvest. However, the trained eye of a specialist, such as Rusko Lapatov, director of the okrug agrochemical services enterprise, can detect the danger.

"Frequent precipitation," he explains, "accompanied by low and high temperatures, have created conditions for the development of some economically dangerous diseases and pests, more so than during previous years: aphids, cabbage moths, the tomato blight, the honey dew and viral infections of various crops...."

The phytosanitary situation is indeed difficult. The specialists are right when they claim that virtually all phytopathological specimens may be found in the fields. An entomologist would be able to trace the development of a number of harmful insects. Although unquestionably the amount of the damage varies, let us emphasize that for the time being no major harm has been caused.

The difficult phytosanitary conditions are testing the knowledge, skill, experience and organization of the plant protection system. So far we can feel most tangibly the role of the okrug's system of forecasting and reporting centers, a system which, unfortunately, has not been organized in some parts of the country. Constant surveillance of the appearance of various pests and diseases is provided by specialists of the Agrochemical Services Enterprise (OPAO) and of the agrochemical centers, agroindustrial combines and brigades.

Based on the situation, fast steps were taken to procure the necessary chemicals. Also available is equipment and a proper organization has been set up for its handling and transfer to the threatened areas. Airplanes are available as well. However, there are no helicopters to struggle in the small sections where, as the result of the humid soil, the use of ground equipment is impossible. The answer to this difficulty was the participation of the population using manual sprayers. This was organized by the obshtina people's councils and good results have been achieved, if we consider the example of the vegetable growing brigade of Banitsa Village, of the Vratsa-Iztok APK.

The second crops have not been neglected. Their development stage allows the waging of mechanical and chemical struggle against weeds which, in their case, present the greatest danger. The necessary spraying is being done and, considering the existing moisture in the soil, they are developing very promisingly, thus compensating for the losses caused by the delayed harvest.

Plant protection specialists know that the private farms are frequently breeding grounds for various diseases and pests. That is why the okrug agrochemical services enterprise is helping them a great deal, so that they can both produce good quality goods and keep the level of parasites below the harmful level. Periodical observations are conducted, method instructions are given and preparations are provided. Actually, Vratsa has one of the best organized agricultural pharmacies in the country.

Nevertheless, the aphids are the most dangerous. They have spread a variety of viruses in the truck gardens of the APK, coming from the private plots.

5 November 1986

The reasons for the imperfect plant protection here are numerous. One of the most essential is the rather limited capacity of the Koopizkupuvene chemicals packaging base of the Central Cooperative Union in Asenovgrad. The result is a frequent shortage of plant protection chemicals available at the agricultural pharmacy.

Under this year's conditions, the difficulty of the struggle against diseases, pests and weeds in the crops in Vratsa Okrug has led to some thoughts of basic significance although they do not cover the entire variety of problems.

Noteworthy above all is the direct involvement of plant protection scientists in the production process. We could name many scientific workers who, on their own initiative, or else if asked, have frequently visited the okrug, studied the situation and issued recommendations. However, this is done sporadically rather than on a scientifically organized basis for providing scientific agrochemical services to agriculture. Efficient plant protection means readiness at all times, and a clear idea of forthcoming measures required on the basis of the preceding year. This demands systematic observations of the development of plants and diseases, accurate knowledge of their hosts and carriers and their quantity. This can be achieved by developing a network of forecasting and signaling centers down to the microrayon level. Such a network has been more or less developed by the Vratsa OPAO but it lacks scientific methodical guidance. This means that we should consider improvements in the organizational condition of scientific agrochemical services not only in Vratsa Okrug but also on a national scale.

For a number of years plant protection equipment has been owned by the APK, rather than the OPAO and, whereas such equipment could be redirected to the threatened areas, on the basis of goodwill and existing traditions, the case with airplanes is different. Aircraft are moved on the basis of contracts between agricultural aviation and the APK. Would it not be expedient for such contracts to be concluded by the OPAO? This would mean that the airplanes could always be sent wherever they are most needed.

It is high time to solve entirely the problem of supplying the private plots with preparations in suitable containers. Considering that the possibilities of the base in Asenovgrad will remain limited, would it not be better for some of the preparations purchased from foreign companies to be imported already packaged in containers ready for individual use?

These are some of the problems which appear against the background of the difficult phytosanitary situation in Vratsa Okrug. The situation remains difficult, for which reason the tension remains high.

Gathering Straw

Sofia KOOPERATIVNO SELO in Bulgarian 25 Jul 86 p 2

[Article by Emil Ivanov]

[Text] There have been statements to the effect that "the rains prevented the gathering of the straw." Unquestionably, there is some truth in this,

although by no means is it the full truth. Rain is continuing to fall in the western part of the country. The situation there is difficult. Nevertheless, what became of the experience of the farmers in Mikhaylovgrad Okrug, who collected the moist straw with silage combines and protected it with carbamide in pits or under polyethylene covers? What use was made of the possibility of selling the wet straw to the cellulose-paper combine in Miziya?

No answers will come from Vratsa, Sofia and Vidin okrugs. They are waiting for the sun. Meanwhile, the moisture is taking its toll and losses are mounting with every passing hour.

What is being done in the other okrugs? The organizational machinery in Tolbukhin Okrug is working impeccably, at full capacity. In a single week (from 16 to 23 July), 60,996 tons of straw were baled. This was as much as in Silistra, Varna and Veliko Turnovo okrugs combined, despite the fact that Tolbukhin Okrug has only 370 straw balers compared with a total of 675 in the other three okrugs.

Here are reports from some of our correspondents:

Aleksandur Dimitrov, Silistra: The labor incentive system applied in Dulovo and Silistra APK is yielding good results. In these complexes the straw will be gathered soon. However, this is not being done everywhere. Lagging are the farmers in Sitovo, Alfatar, Kaynardzha and Zafirovo.

Ivan Edrev, Varna: In the past few days the pace has dropped for a great variety of reasons. The motor vehicles and tractors which were so urgently needed and were to come from the industrial enterprises did not get to the APKs of Avren and Aksakovo villages and Suvorovo City. In this case some of the fault is that of the managers of the complexes, who were unable to develop the proper organization. Nine roll-type balers have been idling for a week for lack of spare parts.

Lyubomir Kapitanov, Pleven: The gathering of the straw is falling dangerously behind. The rains have damaged a significant percentage of the bales left in the fields. Problems became apparent, such as the failure to obtain 20 new straw balers; there is a shortage of vehicles. The equipment is not being used at full capacity. Example: more straw was baled with three raw-type balers by the brigade in Slavyanovo than in some of the large complexes.

Once again our correspondents confirm the truth that the problems of gathering the straw are not new. This year not even the rain was able to conceal them.

More specifically, in many okrugs the two-shift work of the equipment remained in paper schedules and accounts only. Is it astonishing, therefore, that in Yambol and Burgas okrugs (where precipitation was substantially lesser than elsewhere) a great deal of straw has remained uncollected? The chairman of the okrug people's councils signed special orders for industrial enterprises to help. Contracts were signed and all details were clarified. The result? The Varna report is not isolated. The help received is not always efficient. Obligations are not always fulfilled conscientiously and accurately as required by the circumstances.

In the past few days (16-23 July) 64 percent of the straw balers were used, which is only slightly over one-half! This is one more proof that problems of technical services in the field, spare parts and materials remain unresolved. Although few, some of the straw balers use top wire. To this day obstacles have not been surmounted and supplies are not regularly received in Khaskovo and Lovech okrugs.

Let us say a few words on the technical decisions calling for reducing manual labor. The K-model straw balers have special attachments for loading the bales. How many of them are put to use? What about the high-volume trailers? No more than a few hours of work are required to make them operational. Nevertheless, this remains a task for the future in a number of okrugs.

This topic is by no means exhausted. Naturally, not all problems can be resolved with a magic wand. However, they must unquestionably be solved. The cost of underestimating such problems is growing incredibly fast. The straw will become increasingly more expensive.

What must be done now to rescue the crop? By the end of this month the straw will have been collected in Stara Zagora, Plovdiv, Khaskovo, Ruse, Tolbukhin and Veliko Turnovo okrugs. The equipment then can be transferred to the neighboring okrugs. The detachments baling the straw must be strengthened at all cost with machines and manpower. The salvation now is to work in shifts. Material incentives and the piece-rate system are not the least reserves which must be used as soon as possible.

General Crop Assessment

Sofia KOOOPERATIVNO SELO in Bulgarian 25 Jul 86 p 2

[Article by Deputy Director Petur Dinev and Bogdan Bonev, chief specialist, Central Statistical Administration]

[Text] The results of the first half of the year indicate a good start of the 9th 5-Year Plan and the rhythmical implementation of the unified plan for the socioeconomic development of the country. To the farm workers this was a difficult half-year. The consequences of last year's adverse weather conditions and the same conditions during periods of this year had to be surmounted. The state and the agricultural organizations took steps to surmount them. Fodder was imported, adequate amounts of fertilizer were made available, new equipment was procured for some subsectors, vegetable production in particular, and irrigation systems were made ready. Most of the equipment was repaired on time. By the end of June and in July there was heavy precipitation in most parts of the country, which improved the development of the spring crops.

Many APK and other agricultural organizations made use of these opportunities. They mobilized their forces and obtained good results. A good harvest of early vegetables and early fruits was gathered. The number of cattle remained stable and that of hogs and poultry increased. There was a minimal drop in the number of sheep. Animal husbandry output showed an overall increase.

At the peak of summer, despite some difficulties caused by weather changes, the situation of a number of crops appears good. This makes it even more urgent to take all necessary measures and make maximal use of human and material resources in raising and harvesting the crops. There has hardly been a better season in the past few years for planting second crops. Unfortunately, not all possibilities are being used and some agricultural organizations are being sluggish. The efforts of the farmers are not being assisted by the machine builders who were unable to produce the necessary seeders. This major task must not be underestimated. The agricultural workers were put in a difficult situation and were unable to plant in all the areas stipulated in the counterplans. This involved a number of spring crops, including corn for grain.

The droughts of recent years once again and most strongly indicated the importance of grass crops and meadows. Now, when the moisture is adequate and their condition is very good, harvesting the hay, the production of hay meal and haylage are becoming a prime task. That is why there is not justification for the poor preparations made by many APK of harvesting the crops from the meadows. It is necessary not only to make full use of perennial and annual grasses and the meadows but also to mow wherever the grass has grown. Possibilities exist for further mowing. The weather is variable and we must also consider irrigation of areas in grass.

The data of the Central Statistical Administration for the end of June indicate that the agricultural organizations have not mounted a full struggle against weeds. This task has become even more urgent and important now, after the July rains. New problems also appeared in connection with the need drastically to intensify the efforts to protect the spring crops from diseases. A large number of steps must be taken and a precise and accurate organization must be established for the picking, transportation, storing, drying and processing of tobacco, vegetables and fruits. Many APK are short of materials, such as polyethylene and containers. Many problems related to transportation have not been solved satisfactorily.

Many reserves may be found in animal husbandry as well. In the past 6 months production increases took place mainly by increasing productivity. However, the growth rates in average milk production per cow were insufficient. A number of indicators were not met on the reproduction of the herds and the indicators for the average daily weight increases in fattening could have been better; there were overexpenditures of fodder and alarming trends which developed during the first 6 months in public animal husbandry.

The farm year could turn out to be good but the eventual results will depend on the farmers. For it is a known fact that we are rich not with what is growing in the field but with what is stored in the barn.

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ECONOMY

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CEMA BLOC CONFERENCE ON CONSUMER GOODS IN PRAGUE

Bucharest COMERTUL MODERN in Romanian Vol 20 No 2, Mar-Apr 86 pp 28-30

[Article by Dr Dima Lupu]

[Text] An international scientific conference took 18-20 February 1986 in Prague on the problems of studying and forecasting population demand. Taking part in the conference work were representatives of ministries of domestic trade and of research institutes in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia, Republic of Cuba, German Democratic Republic, People's Republic of Poland, Socialist Republic of Romania, People's Republic of Hungary and the USSR.

The reports presented and the discussions which took place mainly treated problems of the concepts of forming variety and the opportunities to influence the structure of consumption; the use of the typology of consumers in improving demand structure and the variety of goods; future guidelines for scientific research in the area of forecasting population consumption and demand; an effective study of the market and short-term forecasting of the demand for goods.

In a climate of high scientific integrity, the conference participants, prestigious researchers from the countries mentioned, achieved a broad and useful exchange of ideas and opinions, mutually sharing the experience gained throughout the years in the area of the study and forecasting of population demand.

Opening the work of the conference was Comrade Ladislav Sipek, deputy minister of domestic trade in the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia, who presented a warm greeting to all participants in this prestigious scientific demonstration, stressing at this time the important role of the activity of market study, in the context of increasing the complexity of economic phenomena and of speeding up development in each of the socialist countries.

Dr Vladimir Barta, director of the Prague Institute of Commercial Research, presented the report entitled "The Main Problems of Studying Consumer Demand in the Socialist Countries in the Current Stage of Development and the Role of International Collaboration of the CEMA Member Countries in This Area." In it he stressed the importance of market study as a component part of the decision-making process and a tool of commercial policy. At the same time, the speaker pointed out the main directions of action to improve this activity, dwelling in particular on the rise in capacity of anticipating the evolution

of economic phenomena and of knowing the factors influencing the market more thoroughly and of making a more thorough study of the processes of knowledge and decision-making of better-substantiated concepts of the market study and of raising the effectiveness of levers of commercial policy.

In the report entitled "Future Guidelines for Scientific Research in the Area of Forecasting Population Consumption and Demand With a View To Improving Leadership Decisions in Trade," V. Ocrut, deputy head of the General Directorate for Science and Technology in the USSR Ministry of Trade, made references to the program adopted by the party and state leadership in the area of goods production and services until the year 2000, whose goal is to satisfy consumer needs at a high level of quality. In this context, the author stressed the major role of studying and forecasting population needs and demand in substantiating plan and commercial decisions and he assigned a special role to the decision for working out and gradually beginning to apply the general all-union system of studying and forming population demand for goods and services, starting in 1987, and it would supply the needed information for substantiating decisions in industrial and commercial organizations.

Attention in the area of forecasting the demand for goods in the USSR is to be concentrated in the following directions: a greater detailing of the listings of goods, for which short-term forecasts are to be drawn up; improvement in the mathematical apparatus used and development of the information base; providing as high a degree of exactness as possible for the variations in forecasts; a better correlation of the value estimates and those in natural terms; use of new methods of quantifying the influence of factors of technical-scientific progress on the production of goods and services.

Dr Tadeusz Sztutki, university professor and director of the Warsaw Institute for the Domestic Market and Consumption, gave the report entitled "Participants in the System of Market Study," in which, by proceeding from the need to provide a dynamic balance between supply and demand, he stressed the role of industry in studying and learning market demands. As the author stressed, the production units should not be based just on information supplied by trade but should organize their own research, through which they would identify trends and changes in demand, and the evaluation of degree of attractiveness of new products to provide an optimum structure for the supply of goods.

At the end of the report the author broadly referred to the activity of the Warsaw Institute for the Domestic Market and Consumption as coordinator of the centralized market research plan for Poland for the 1986-1990 period, which makes complex analyses of the various segments of the market, makes forecasts of short-, medium- and long-term demand, makes an analysis of the effects of market policy and tools in the area of supply-demand balance, and the effectiveness of stimulating supply and introducing innovations in production and trade.

The speech entitled "Problems in Improving the Structure of Demand and Varieties of Goods by Using Typology of Consumers" by Yevgheny Myashin, head of a sector of the Moscow VNIKS, presented the experience accumulated in the USSR in the problems of establishing consumer typology. In his speech he proceeded from the definition of the concept of consumer typology, the stages which must be passed and the criteria (variables) for characterizing consumer behavior regarding food items, clothing and shoes, cultural goods, household goods and

goods for comfort. Some results of the research carried out in the Moscow institute were presented, results of the typology of consumers of goods and services for spending their free time and future directions were identified for improving the methods used.

The subject of the report by Dr Herbert Koch, director of the Market Study Institute in Leipzig, GDR, was a presentation of overall considerations on "Concepts of Variety and Their Utilization in Formation of the Varieties of Big Consumer Goods." The author emphasized the need for designing and producing a variety of goods which would satisfy the population's needs as far as quantity and structure are concerned in establishing the variety of goods, feeling that, among other things, we must keep in mind establishing the goals which must be reached, setting the parameters for extending and widening the range of varieties, determining the parameters for modernizing the variety. It is felt that relations existing between industry and trade have an important role in establishing an optimum structure of varieties. The end of the report presented the GDR's experience in substantiating the concept of variety of goods as well as concerns for continuing to improve this activity.

Dr L. Ronald, head of a sector at the same institute, presented in his report aspects of the demand for replacement and substitution and the effect it has on the structure of the variety of goods.

In her report, V. Stepova, head of a sector at the Commercial Research Institute in Prague, affirmed the importance in this stage of research of testing new products, psychological research, as effective sources of information for a better orientation of activity of production and promoting of consumer goods.

Dr Alicia Kusinska, lecturer in economic sciences at the Institute for Domestic Market and Consumption in Warsaw, presented arguments in her report entitled "The Typology of Consumers as a Tool for Improving Forecasts of Demand" favoring the use of results of direct research in forecast projects, ones which offer the opportunity to establish the typology of consumers and segmenting of the market, a base for substantiating a policy on varieties which would provide for satisfying consumer needs.

In the report entitled "The Effect of Lack of Agreement Between Supply and Demand on Consumer Expenses" as drawn up by Dr Iosef Bereni, director of the Research Institute for Domestic Trade in Budapest, on the basis of specific situations in Hungary he arrived at the conclusion that in various areas of the economy market relations do not link production, consumption, network of services and trade closely enough, in many cases causing irrational costs to be incurred. The author presented arguments favoring the need to know and prevent these kinds of losses by the buyers and implicitly by the national economy, losses caused by the existence of supply which does not correspond to purchasing power.

Proposing to present an overall and comprehensive picture of the concerns for market research in the Republic of Cuba, Dr Vilfredo Benitez, director of the Market Study Directorate in the Institute for Domestic Market Research and Orientation, presented the report entitled "Market Study in Cuba. The Main Current and Long-Range Problems." Proceeding from the experience gained until now, he proposed that research be developed in the future which would treat

problems of segmenting the market, with a view to guiding industry to provide a structure for the supply of goods which is as appropriate as possible for market demands.

In his report entitled "The Role of Market Researchers in Commercial Relations Among the CEMA Member Countries and Opportunities for Development," Dr Laszlo Szabo, university professor and director of the Market Research Institute in Budapest, stressed the importance which must be given to developing CEMA collaboration in the area of exchange of goods on the basis of which must be information obtained through market research. Supporting this assertion, the author presented the results of specific research made in collaboration with the similar institutes in some of the CEMA member countries.

The purpose of the report by Prof Dr A. V. Orlov, director of the Union Institute for Scientific Research of Population Demand for Big Consumer Goods and the Situation of Trade (VNIIS) in Moscow, was to present a complex system for study and forecasting of population demand in USSR trade and industry and of the very important tasks it has in supplying the necessary information for substantiating decisions in this area of activity, with direct implications for the population's being supplied with goods.

The report by the Institute for Economics of Domestic Trade and Tourism entitled "Short-Term Forecast of Population's Demand for Goods in the Socialist Republic of Romania," delivered at the conference by Dr Dima Lupu, head of a sector, brought out the importance given in party and state documents to using forecasts in the area of substantiating strategies for economic development, the role of the new economic-financial mechanism in development of the activity to substantiate the plan on the basis of market demands. He presented the forecast system used in domestic trade activity, bringing out the place for short-term forecasts, methods and sources of information utilized.

The experience and future directions of action for effective market study in the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia were the subject of the report given by Jan Zelenka, researcher at the Commercial Research Institute in Prague. The author referred to the goal and role belonging to an effective market study in providing useful information for substantiating decisions at the level of various organizational forms of trade, dwelling more on the methods and tools used in the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia for this research.

Practical use of the results of multilateral collaboration among the CEMA member countries in the area of study and forecasting of population demand was presented in the report presented by V. Nefedov, head of a sector at the Union Institute for Scientific Research of Population Demand for Big Consumer Goods and the Situation of Trade (Moscow), which brought out the usefulness and effectiveness of research subjects carried out in collaboration in the CEMA working group for problems of the study of demand and working out of forecasts.

Discussions took place following the reports presented during the international scientific conference, ones which favored achieving a broad and useful exchange of experience among specialists in market study problems in the CEMA countries.

In closing, Dr Vladimir Barta, director of the Commercial Research Institute in Prague, expressed the conviction that the work of the international scientific conference would make an important contribution to improving the methods of study, forecasting and formation of population demand in the CEMA member countries, becoming a reference point in increasing the contribution of scientific research to the development and improvement of domestic trade activity, to intensifying the productive exchange of experience among researchers in the friendly socialist countries.

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ECONOMY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

WORKER INCENTIVES TO ENHANCE QUALIFICATIONS, PRODUCTIVITY

East Berlin WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFT in German Vol 34 No 9, Sep 86
pp 1321-33

[Article by Irene Falconere, Dr of Philosophy, born 1952, assistant with the Institute for Sociology and Social Policy, GDR Academy of Sciences; and by Prof Gunnar Winkler, Dr of Economics, born 1931, director of the same institute. Original title: "Social Development and Social Policy"]

[Text] The authors deal with the social purpose of economic development in socialism in the light of the resolutions of the 11th SED congress on the continuation of the main policy of translating economic achievement into social improvement. They point to the interrelationship between demand-oriented production, effective utilization of the improving potential of skills and knowledge and the progressive definition and realization of work contents and working conditions as an essential prerequisite to stimulate performance. The introduction of key technologies adds to the responsibility notably of industrial combines and enterprises which is reflected in the higher demands which are made on the management on planning of social processes. The changes to be observed in the position of man in the work process and in the definition of his conditions of production and reproduction at the same time call for intensified integration of social policy measures at enterprise and local levels. Simultaneously, growing importance attaches to detailed analyses at the local level of population and family structures and their development in order to facilitate the identification of the specific requirements in local policies. [This summary provided in the original in English]

In purposeful implementation of the SED program decided at the 9th Party Congress, it was again stressed at the 11th Party Congress that the main task in its unity of economic and social policy will determine the work of the SED until the turn of the millenium and will be the major battleground of its activity. (Footnote 1) (See "Report of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany to the 11th Party Congress of the SED," reporter: E. Honecker, Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1986, p 26)

A characteristic trait of the unity of economic and social policy under the conditions of organizing the developed socialist society is the ever more effective shaping of social concerns and humanistic nature of an

economic development based on increasing productivity and effectiveness. (Footnote 2) (Compare H. Koziolk, "Reproduktion und Nationaleinkommen" [Reproduction and national income], Verlag Die Wirtschaft, Berlin 1979, p 13 ff.; "Grundfragen der sozialistischen Reproduktionstheorie" [Basic issues of the socialist theory of reproduction], Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1982, p 13 ff.; H. Hoerz/D. Seidel, "Humanitaet und Effektivitaet--zwei Seiten der wissenschaftlich-technischen Revolution?" [Humanitarianism and effectiveness--two sides of the scientific-technical revolution?], Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1984, p 66 ff.; Authors' Collective, "Dialektik des Sozialismus" [Dialectics of Socialism], Dietz Verlag 1981, p 246 ff.; "Sozialpolitik" [Social policy], Verlag die Wirtschaft, Berlin 1985, p 12 ff.; G. Winkler, "Aufgaben und Funktion der marxistisch-leninistischen Sozialpolitik bei der Gestaltung der entwickelten sozialistischen Gesellschaft" [Tasks and functions of Marxist-Leninist social policy in shaping the developed socialist society], in "Jahrbuch fuer Soziologie und Sozialpolitik," Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1984, p 143 ff.) Numerous conditions and relations are shaped by the unity of economic and social policy, activating and stimulating the actions of men, individuals, collectives, classes and social groups, guiding them in the required direction of combined economic and social progress.

The social aspect of this policy is, first of all, expressed in an increasing effectiveness of economic development for and on social progress. Combines and enterprises succeed ever better in manufacturing a material end product serving to satisfy the needs of people according to demand and quality. It also aims at the development of such a material-technical production base and at non-producing sectors which, in the long term, ensures ever-increasing satisfaction of people's needs, thus combining present and future interests of the working class and its allies. This includes the guarantee of social security, particularly the basic right to work, as well as the necessary development of attitudes and thinking which ensure a constant and stable economic growth.

Secondly, social factors are becoming increasingly more important for more effective utilization of economic laws. Shaping of the necessary social, educational and work structures, purposeful orientation of social activities toward economic focal points, growing consciousness of the workers, and the development and strengthening of socialist values, convictions, motivations and attitudes are fundamental prerequisites for the more effective utilization of economic laws. Those working and living conditions are consciously and determinedly created and stabilized which promote the initiative, performance willingness and attitudes of workers and their collectives in such a manner that the driving forces inherent in socialism are more strongly developed and shaped in order to ensure the necessary economic performance increase in combines, enterprises and other sectors.

Thirdly, the process of scientific-technical development and comprehensive intensification is linked with the organization of those work contents and working conditions promoting the fundamental social process of further shaping the social profile of the classes and strata and their convergence

which help to make the socialist performance principle more effective and further reduce social differences hindering performance. This includes the reduction of work obstacles and simple, unqualified work as well as increasing the share of creative work and growing qualification and its more effective utilization as a productive force and personality trait.

From this fundamental orientation it also follows that Marxist-Leninist social policy has never been a "complementing," "corrective" partial field of policy which "reduces negative effects," but always an integrated aspect of Marxist-Leninist social policy. For that reason, Marxist-Leninist social policy cannot be limited to central government measures without restricting its importance for the shaping of uniform outlines of socialist development. What makes the advantage of socialism more evident and noticeable than ever before is the fact that every decision to be made --be it on the central government level, in the combine or enterprise, or on the level of local people's representatives--is based on observation of social needs.

The 11th Party Congress came to impressive conclusions on the development achieved in the material and cultural standards of living. It includes changes in working conditions and work content, the successful solution of the housing construction program, constant improvement of the material and cultural standard of living, and creation of socialist environmental conditions. As the party congress noted, the spectrum of social development ranges far, (Footnote 3) ("Report of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany to the 11th Party Congress of the SED," op. cit., p 25) it is and remains, however, inseparably linked with the continuity, stability and dynamism of economic development. Implementation of the economic strategy by the year 2000 will attain an increase in work productivity ensuring improved supply of needs. (Footnote 4) (Ibid., p 49) It is also assumed that demand and its development, changes in demand structures and varieties, the differentiation in demand development and the manner of fulfilling demands will gain increased importance for the tempo, extent and structure of economic growth.

Through the unity of economic and social policy, combined with the guarantee and organization of social security and simultaneous raising of the material and intellectual-cultural standards of living, changes of historic dimensions have taken place in all classes, strata, and social groups.

That includes

- the developing standard of living of all classes, strata and social groups corresponding to the high productivity and effectiveness level in industry;
- the already existing and presently occurring convergence of satisfying the demands of all classes, strata and social groups;
- that all citizens, independent of activities, capabilities and talents, and independent of family size and situation, can feed, clothe and educate themselves fully, have health care, and have housing problems solved step by step;

- the rising level of education and qualifications and its more effective utilization;
- the growing development of consciousness in conjunction with effective participation in management and planning,

and other factors represented in numerous data from the most varied sectors of social development. The SED program calls a steady, although differentiated, growth of the standard of living an essential condition for the further shaping of the socialist way of life of the classes, strata and social groups in socialist society.

However, neither a normative value of the standard of living, per capita consumption, nor degree of household furnishings attained have the effect of a driving force. What is decisive is the security of the development of the standard of living linked to individual and societal performance increase, and guaranteed by the economic and social policy of the party of the working class, the trade union and the state. This necessitates economic activity oriented to the existing, reproducing and expanding needs, which presupposes knowledge thereof. The fundamental decisions regarding housing construction, production of high-quality consumer goods, ensuring demand-oriented supplies in the required price ranges, etc., are based on the premise that "economic policy under socialism is not an end in itself, but the means to improve the material and cultural standards of living of the people." (Footnote 5) (G. Mittag, in "Oekonomische Strategie der Partei--klares Konzept fuer weiteres Wachstum" [Economic strategy of the Party--clear concept for further growth], Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1983, p 12)

This does not simply concern supplying the population with this or that product (without wishing to deny the importance of temporary supply problems of individual products for attitudes and behavior). What is ultimately determining is

- in how far the individual realizes a work income corresponding to his performance;
- in how far differences in the standard of living not resulting from work performance (such as size of family) are reduced through purposeful use of society's material and financial services;
- in how far changing demand structures, for example in connection with growing income, can be satisfied ever more effectively through economic development. This includes a goods and performance structure responding to the requirements of the population, which makes it possible to realize existing income according to performance.

It is proven in general that determined application of the performance principle--in its comprehensive meaning--becomes ever more effective in satisfying demands. This includes delegating and assuming work tasks according to capabilities, utilization according to performance capability, and a true performance assessment within and before the collective. Insight into the meaning of work and its personal usefulness, as well as pay as a result of performed and assessed work are necessary conditions for the motivation toward higher performance. (Footnote 6) (H. Hoerz/D. Seidel, "Humanitaet und Effektivitaet--zwei Seiten der

wissenschaftlich-technischen Revolution," op. cit., p 25) Sociological analyses confirm the growing importance within the structure of the needs for creative, useful work promoting qualifications and active participation in management and planning. (Footnote 7) (See Authors' Collective, "Beduerfnisse und Interessen als Triebkraefte unseres Handelns" [Needs and interests as driving forces of our actions], Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1984, p 115 ff.; H. Engels, "Beduerfnisse und sozialistische Lebensweise" [Needs and the socialist way of life], in "Jahrbuch fuer Soziologie und Sozialpolitik," op. cit., Berlin 1983, p 43 ff.)

To the extent that creativity, performance attitude, initiative, etc., become typical of actions in the work sphere, it also increases the importance of active and efficient organization of the expanding leisure time available to the individual. Essential prerequisites for that are created through purposeful organization of regional conditions of living, development of the service sector system, the social infrastructure of the region, and many other material and cultural conditions of living. It is proven that fulfilling growing needs in the leisure time sector in turn has a positive effect on work activity and releases impulses for economic development.

The aforementioned development trends in the structures of needs under the conditions of comprehensive intensification are gaining greater importance because, for one, they are massively needed as driving forces of economic growth and, for another, because scientific-technical and economic progress in principle contains new possibilities for satisfying these needs.

Greater Responsibility of Enterprises and Combines

The statement made at the 11th SED Party Congress that, in order to perfect management and planning, self-responsible activity of combines, enterprises and cooperatives must be increased and tied even more effectively to central government management and planning as well as the activity of workers, (Footnote 8) (See "Report of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany to the 11th Party Congress of the SED," op. cit., p 44) also holds true for the management and planning of social processes. Implementation of the unity of economic and social policy at the level of enterprises and combines is also a claim for purposeful implementation of the requirements of economic strategy and, linked to it, further organization of social policy in companies. The growing dynamics and differentiation of scientific-technical development due to the introduction of key technologies increase and expand social policy responsibility at the level of enterprises and combines.

While government social policy establishes the fundamental directions and orientations for the shaping of social conditions and relations and to ensure and further perfect social security and protection, and also develops central social policy measures above the enterprise level, it is the task of company social policy, jointly with the technical and economic

policy of the enterprise, to develop this orientation according to the specific interests of the employed and based on the achieved level of working and living conditions of the respective sector. (Footnote 9) (See G. Tietze/G. Winkler, "Inhalt und Aufgaben der Sozialpolitik in Kombinat und Betrieben" [Content and tasks of social policy in combines and enterprises], discussion material for the 44th session of the Scientific Council for Social Policy and Demography, Berlin 1986 [not published])

First of all, the social function of an enterprise, as a division-of-labor member of the national economy, consists in organizing the production process in such a manner that, by using available funds in a time and resource saving way, a quantity, quality and structure of products or services are provided which ensure an ever more complete fulfillment of the growing demands of the national economy and of all citizens.

Second, the manner of providing products and services--i.e., through organization of the direct work process--must ensure that through the development of working conditions which promote personal growth, performance increase and optimal use, the needs of workers for activity and self-realization are fulfilled.

Third, the organization of the company reproduction process includes the totality of company working conditions, i.e., shaping the necessary reproduction conditions going beyond the immediate work process such as workers' welfare, health care, and organizing company recreational services.

Fourth, the management and planning process must be so organized that it permits direct participation by workers in management and planning and identification of the individual with the tasks at hand, and in this way influences the growing congruence of societal, company, collective and individual interests, respectively.

For the full effectiveness of the social function of the enterprise, the transition to comprehensive intensification and increasing use of key technologies in enterprises and combines creates new conditions for social development which must be utilized. (Footnote 10) (See W. Heinrichs, "Umfassende Intensivierung und Reproduktionstheorie" Theory of comprehensive intensification and reproduction, WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFT, Vol 7/1984, p 967) With the introduction of key technologies, "new preconditions are ripening to change the position of workers in the production process, to transfer to them interesting, creative tasks, to make their working conditions ever more favorable, as it becomes a socialist enterprise." (Footnote 11) ("Report of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany to the 11th Party Congress of the SED," op. cit., p 49)

The fundamental technical changes taking place, particularly in the process of introducing key technologies, also effect a change in the relationship between production workers and their working tools. Simple operating work is increasingly replaced by production preparatory and production securing activities. (Footnote 12) (See K. Steinitz/J. Wahse, "Wirkungen der Mikroelektronik auf die Entwicklung und Nutzung des gesellschaftlichen Arbeitsvermoegens" [Effects of microelectronics on the development and utilization of social working faculties], in "Jahrbuch fuer Soziologie und Sozialpolitik, op. cit., Berlin 1983, p 84 ff.) This not only offers an opportunity, but is a practically compelling reason for ever expanding creative acquisition and utilization of existing knowledge. This process also makes the worker functionally effective beyond one single work place and makes him responsible for the workability of complex technological processes. (Footnote 13) (I. Fischer/K. Hartmann, "Arbeitsproduktivitaet--technologischer Fortschritt--Schoepfertum des Werktaetigen" [Work productivity--technological progress--creativity of the worker], WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFT, Vol 7/1985, p 975 ff.) Technological knowledge is becoming ever more important in addition to sometimes onesided work or job-related knowledge and experience, and skilled manual faculties are complemented by abstract theoretical capabilities.

The technological division of the manufacturing process taking place along the lines of the laws of the production process based on division of labor (proportionality, parallelity, continuity, production rhythm) must be balanced by an ever more effective organization of the work process, of division and combination of labor, which on the one hand makes full use of the possibilities of effectiveness development in conjunction with technological development and, on the other hand, fully develops and demands the worker's performance capacity as well as his physical and intellectual faculties.

Although it was pointed out at the 11th SED Party Congress that the introduction of modern techniques and technologies leads to fundamental changes in the nature and content of work, (Footnote 14) (See "Zur Direktive des XI. Parteitages der SED zum Fuenfjahrplan fuer die Entwicklung der Volkswirtschaft der DDR in den Jahren 1986 bis 1990" [On the directive of the 11th SED Party Congress on the 5-year plan for the development of the economy of the GDR in the years 1986 to 1990], reporter: W. Stoph, Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1986, p 10) experience shows that working conditions and work content do not automatically and necessarily develop progressively with scientific-technical progress. In practice, the processes of introducing new technology are not without contention, which sometimes leads to the situation where working conditions are not being improved in every case with the necessary speed and to the required extent. Mastering scientific-technical progress and translating it into social progress at present place new demands on the management and planning of these processes, whereby it is not only a matter of formulating precisely the social goals when introducing new technologies, but already in the basic research of natural sciences one must observe "various social requirements and effects" such as "work content and working conditions, education and qualification, social relations,

personality development, health, environment." (Footnote 15) ("Report of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany to the 11th Party Congress of the SED," op. cit., p 57) This also places a great demand on developing interdisciplinary cooperation between natural and social scientists. If it wants to increase its socially effective contribution to the management and planning of social processes in enterprises and combines, sociological research in particular must turn more strongly to the social effects and conditions of development of the modern productive force (including man as the main productive force) in conjunction with developing and perfecting socialist production relations. Above all, sociology must contribute to determine development trends in the educational, employment and occupation structures; to social effectiveness of changed working conditions and work content; and to shaping the conditions of individual and collective performance attitudes. Deliberate and planned shaping of working conditions and work content is an important social policy task for enterprises and combines, particularly because fundamental correlations of economic, scientific-technical and social progress come into play:

--Working conditions and work content have a decisive influence on satisfying basic needs of individuals. With their effects they are a part of the standard of living and shape the way of life of the classes, strata and social groups. (Footnote 16) (U. Naumann/G. Winkler, "Planmaessige Gestaltung sozialistischer Arbeitsbedingungen" [Planned organization of socialist working conditions], Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1983, p 43)

--Increasingly, it depends on the organization of working conditions and work content how the existing educational and qualification level is being used, and how performance willingness and attitude, activity, creativity and a sense of responsibility, and in general, how socialist personality traits can be massively developed and displayed.

--The organization of working conditions and work content under the conditions of comprehensive intensification goes hand in hand with essential changes in the socialist nature of work, for example with greater collectivity of labor, progressive planning, and a greater sense of responsibility.

In the coming decades, necessary changes in the qualification and employee structure will increasingly determine social and personality development. This places new demands on development of the educational system, beginning with the 10 grades of the polytechnical high school, and on the responsibility of the enterprises to train the young generation; but it is also a claim for vocational training taking into account the development of a modern productive force. The completed training of a skilled worker continues to be the basic vocational qualification for members of the working class, for the class of cooperative farmers and craftsmen. (Footnote 17) ("Report of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany to the 11th Party Congress of the SED," op. cit., p 67) With the greater emphasis on educational fields such as the basics of automation, communications, etc., new demands are placed on apprentices and enterprises training them. Yet it is true that only a small part of the labor force receives the knowledge needed to cope with scientific-technical progress through vocational training. The 918,000 apprentices to

be trained between 1986 and 1990 can cover the existing need only to a limited extent. Continued vocational training is the main way to acquire the necessary knowledge to master scientific-technical progress. It is of a significance so far unknown in historical development. (Footnote 18) (See I. Loetsch, "Die Entwicklung der Qualifikationsstruktur als sozialpolitische Aufgabe" [Development of the qualification structure as a social policy task], in "Jahrbuch fuer Soziologie und Sozialpolitik," op. cit., Berlin 1984, p 52 ff.) Availability and vocational mobility, together with dynamics and rapid expansion of key technologies, are becoming a characteristic trait of the socialist way of life. This raises a number of new questions:

--What changes result from altered material and time-related working conditions and from higher qualification in the demand and interest structure; what are the consequences for economic development?

--What conditions must be created in management and planning so that the required processes of structural change of the social work faculties include not only the right to a job, but also to the effective development and increased utilization of the existing educational potential?

--What conditions (in companies, regions) must be created in order to attain the necessary availability and mobility of the social work faculties?

--How can socialist attitudes, opinions, orientation, etc., be further developed through the aid of the performance principle (in the larger sense); how are the processes of forming a democratic consensus to be shaped with the greatest effectiveness for the development of society and personality?

Gaining manpower for new and different economic tasks is a further characteristic trait of the more efficient use of social work faculties due to comprehensive intensification. "The purpose is not to gain manpower ..., but rather, savings in jobs is the starting point for creating new possibilities of workers' creative activities for society and for fulfilling the needs of the individual." (Footnote 19) (L. Hummel/G. Pietrzynski, "Effektivitaet und Disponibilitaet des Arbeitsvermoegens. Leitungserfahrungen aus Kombinen und Konsequenzen fuer die Forschung" [Effectiveness and availability of work faculties. Managerial experiences in combines, and consequences for research], ibid., Berlin 1985, p 37) Due to the growing dynamics of scientific-technical progress, through job eliminations, workers are faced with the necessity of leaving their jobs, their work collective, of facing new challenges and entering into new collective relations. "In the coming decades it will not be unusual that a worker in the course of his career has to cooperate several times in the elimination or restructuring of his present work place," (Footnote 20) (A. Naumann/ R. Welskopf, "Wissenschaftlich-technischer Fortschritt und sozialistische Lebensweise" [Scientific-technical progress and the socialist way of life], ibid., Berlin 1983, p 57) which simultaneously leads to changed working conditions for the co-workers staying in the old production sector.

The social processes, caused by setting manpower free for other tasks and requiring planned management by enterprises and combines, are numerous and cannot be limited just to problems of continued education. Among other things, they include:

- organization of time-related working conditions (for instance, transition to shift work or the "wrap-around" week) and connected problems of social welfare (workers' provisions, commuter traffic);
- particular support and assistance for special groups of working people (for instance, women with children);
- arrangement of jobs adequate for certain age groups;
- special support for workers involved in the development, introduction and application of scientific-technical progress.

It has become clear overall that a new quality of organizing work conditions in enterprises is needed. (Footnote 21) (See "Moderne Schluesselftechnologien und Interessenvertretung" [Modern key technologies and representation of interests], INFORMATIONSBLETT DES ZENTRALVORSTANDES DER IG METALL, special issue, Berlin 1985, p 5 f.)

--In all projects to introduce key technologies, from the very beginning a clear goal setting must be worked out for the new production process from the aspect of the new demands on working conditions. This requires treating improvement of working and living conditions as a simultaneous task of equal rank with the economy and the technical parameters to be achieved.

--Assessment and evaluation of future working conditions and of the required social welfare measures must be ensured even during the preparatory stage with the aid of labor-scientific findings and labor-hygienic requirements.

--The increase in mental and nervous stress on workers during the introduction of key technologies requires preparation of new criteria for labor-related medical tests of suitability and check-ups. It places new demands on the regimen of working time and breaks as well as on organizing working time and breaks for active recreation (changing work places at given times, alternating service activity).

The growing interlocking of scientific-technical, economic and social development also demands a growing complexity in management and planning. The organization of effective economic and social working conditions is less and less attainable belatedly through separate planning (for instance, in the plan section of working and living conditions), but must increasingly be included in the planning, from the beginning stages of research and development, projection and construction, to production. For example, social goals are still not adequately included, or are without the necessary details, in the task settings of the duties record books.

The desired effects can only be ensured if the appropriate social criteria continue through all stages of the scientific-technical performance process and can thus become a true basis for socialist competition even between collectives. At the same time it becomes evident that solving

social problems linked to scientific-technical progress demands a necessarily closer interlocking of company social policy with that of the region.

Regional Development and Social Policy

At the 11th SED Party Congress, an impressive record was presented of socialist communal policy, i.e., the realization of the unity of economic and social policy on the regional level. This included implementation of the housing construction program, development of health and social care, improved conditions for leisure time, recreation, culture and sports, as well as active participation of citizens in organizing their neighborhoods. This again pointed up the complexity of socialist social policy on the regional level. (Footnote 22) (See T. Hahn/G. Winkler, "Territorialstruktur und Sozialpolitik," in "Abhandlungen der Akademie der Wissenschaften der DDR," Veröffentlichungen der Wissenschaftlichen Räte [Regional structure and social policy, in "Essays of the Academy of Sciences of the GDR," publications of the Scientific Councils], W 4, 1985, p 79 ff.)

At present and in future, demands on the development and use of social work faculties resulting from intensification can only be solved jointly with the regions. This does not at all concern only intercompany job changes, but rather the necessity of solving a great number of social problems--for instance, during the transition to shift work--, from supply and transport questions to social, health, sports and cultural services. (Footnote 23) (See E. Honecker, "We want the generations living today, and future ones, to be able to build their happiness in peace," from the final remarks at the bezirk delegates' conference in Berlin, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 10 Feb 1986, p 4) The issues of systematic continued education due to intensification also require new solutions at the regional level.

Regional social policy plays a major role in the development of the social profile of regional social work faculties corresponding to the requirements of economic growth, in regional distribution (mobility), and the qualitative development of the main productive force, man. In this, there is the growing importance of social policy balanced between economic and regional units.

Essential phases of implementing the goal of socialist economic policy, i.e., raising the material and cultural standards of living, are taking place in the area of responsibility of the region. In particular, this includes solving the housing shortage as a social problem, perfecting the social and cultural infrastructure (for example, through qualitative development of health services, leisure time and recreational facilities), guarding and shaping the natural environment, development and utilization of social and politico-organizational conditions for the social activity of all citizens in the interest of the common good and specific needs of groups and communities.

This, however, also includes regional responsibility for supplying the people living there with goods and services according to their requirements and needs. The educational and personnel structures developing and changing with intensification, for example, lead to characteristic changes in the need and interest structures which require a goal-oriented social policy influence. This necessitates more and better information for regional management authorities in order to take into account changes in need structures linked to the development of social structures.

Kreises, cities and communities of the GDR differ considerably in the population make-up according to education, occupation and age. The result is differing interests and is, therefore, significant for a citizen-oriented communal policy. But kreises, cities and communities are also different in the social and cultural infrastructures themselves. This in turn also affects the attitudes and behavior patterns of citizens.

Regional authorities have a specific responsibility for shaping the living conditions of special social groups who, because of age, do not participate in the work process (pensioners, children of nursery, kindergarten and school age) or require specific care (the handicapped, single mothers, families with several children) or are subject to specific reproduction requirements (shift workers).

Demographic reproduction, i.e. population development and changes in the population structure, is an important component of regional social policy. On the one hand, the demographic structure and absolute size of the population has consequences for the organization of material living conditions (extent and structure of housing construction, specifics of the infrastructure, etc.), but also for social and health services, cultural and sports activities, etc., geared to the needs of the various population groups. It also results in the need to give greater importance to processes such as possible birth developments, development trends in the size and type of families, morbidity and mortality rates.

Simultaneously, size and structure of the population determine the possibilities and limits of quantitative reproduction of the populace and the work faculties and, in conjunction with the location of the productive forces, create conditions for migration and for long-term demands on the organization of regional reproduction conditions.

Therefore, important aspects of the development of the way of life and underlying living conditions cannot be assessed and organized without knowledge of the development trends of individual demographic groups.

The unity of economic and social policy is reflected at the regional level in the development of the way of life of the people living and working in the region, meaning in particular the way of life of the region's families.

Comprehensive intensification as the strategy of shaping the developed socialist society directed at an intensively expanded reproduction type is

an integral part of the development of the way of life. "Economic reproduction is the consequence and prerequisite of the continuous reproduction of the characteristic way of life of a society. Production ways and their superstructure exist and move... through the way of life. For this reason, economic growth under socialism is not only the material foundation for the way of life by creating essential products, time and place for a variety of manifestations of life. On the contrary, the development of a very specific way of life is in itself an inner condition, a form of motion of the growth processes of the national economy." (Footnote 24) (T. Hahn, "Oekonomisches Wachstum--Intensivierung--Lebensweise" [Economic growth--intensification--way of life], in "Jahrbuch fuer Soziologie und Sozialpolitik," op. cit., Berlin 1985, p 105) The family establishes important conditions for this. Without advocating a schematic division, regional social policy is to a large extent family policy, a policy for shaping the living conditions of families (in its broadest sense).

The family fulfills functions indispensable for society as well as individuals since the birth, education and care of children take place in it. It transmits to the new generation societal norms, values and behavior patterns; the adult members of the family reproduce their capacity for work, and the personality development of all family members essentially occurs within the family. In the coming years, the effects of economic development influencing the way of life of families will become more immediate and direct as, in turn, the influence of families on the realization of economic strategy will increase. The way of life of families will be very strongly influenced by changes in working conditions and work content, by growing demands on qualification and continued education, by availability and mobility. Enriching work with intellectual-creative elements, development of new educational content, more intensive use of existing qualifications, job changes, in the long term--although to a different extent among the social groups--will result in quantitatively and especially qualitatively new demands for active, meaningful, "intensive" recreational organization, will bring about a more conscious raising of children, and lastly, will pose new challenges to the already very high demands that men and women place on partner relationships.

Economic growth also requires the qualitative development of the way of life of families. The necessary and greatly developing willingness for continued education, for assuming greater responsibility, for changing jobs, for transition to multiple-shift work, demands a meaningful division of labor in the family and in partner relationships offering both partners equal development opportunities, and many other conditions.

A rising material and cultural standard of living also affects the way of life of the family insofar as, for example, the qualitative development of service and supply performances, social facilities for family recreation and leisure time, etc., makes possible a much more effective division of labor between family and society, thus increasing a family's leisure time and its better utilization.

Creating conditions which make it possible for women to combine job and motherhood is a task which, on the basis of central social policy measures, requires support on the regional level in particular. In general one must proceed from the premise that the dynamics and rapid dissemination of scientific-technical progress cannot be mastered by the enterprises and combines alone. In addition to solving problems which, so far, had been limited to individual problems and individual persons, there are now needs of conceptualizing the shaping of economic and social policies for the individual regions according to the economic development of the companies located in the region, the age and sex structure, the educational and personnel structure, and further organization of the social and cultural infrastructure.

It must be noted in summary: in order to make effective the advantages given by the objective dialectics of economic and social progress, it is necessary

--to penetrate more deeply into the laws and effectiveness conditions of economic and social development in its dialectics. In addition to the necessary cooperation within disciplines, this requires especially greater interdisciplinary collaboration of sociologists and economists, utilizing the findings of natural and technical sciences--a collaboration oriented along the lines of present and especially future needs of organizing economic and social policy;

--to further perfect management and planning of social and economic development in its complexity. Long, medium, and short-term planning (plan preparation, implementation and control) secure social progress to the extent that, based on existing resources, it ensures their most effective use and makes possible an optimal fulfillment of needs, taking into account the developing and changing demand structure.

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ECONOMY

HUNGARY

LAW PROMULGATED CONCERNING IMPLEMENTATION OF 1985 BUDGET

Budapest MAGYAR KOZLONY in Hungarian No 26, 8 Jul 86 pp 587-588

[Text] Laws

1986 The Third Law concerning the implementation of the 1985 Budget of the People's Republic of Hungary and of the 1981-1985 Financial Plan of the Councils

In due consideration of the provisions of the Second Law of 1979, as modified by the Third Law of 1985, the National Assembly provides as follows with respect to public finances:

Part 1

Implementation of the 1985 Budget

Summary

Par 1 The National Assembly hereby approves the Report on the implementation of the Fifth Law of 1984, concerning the 1985 Budget of the Hungarian People's Republic as follows:

Revenues: 593,530,000,000 (five-hundred-ninety-three milliard, five-hundred-thirty million) [593-billion and 530-million] forints;

Outlays: 609,270,000,000 (six-hundred-and-nine milliard, two-hundred-seventy million) [609-billion and 270-million] forints;

Deficit: 15,740,000,000 (fifteen-milliard, seven-hundred-forty million) [15-billion and 740-million] forints.

Revenues Detailed

Par 2 Taxes, social security contributions and other payments by enterprises: 473,332-million [473-billion, 332-million] forints, or 79.8 percent of all revenues.

Par 3 Taxes and dues payments by individuals, including social security and pension fund contributions: 55,684-million [55-billion, 684-million] forints, or 9.4 percent of all revenues.

Par 4 Income produced by organizations covered by the budget authority and their social security contributions: 53,023-million [53-billion, 23-million] forints, or 8.9 percent of all revenues.

Par 5 Miscellaneous revenues collected due to international financial arrangements and from other sources: 11,491-million [11-billion, 491-million] forints, or 1.9 percent of all revenues.

Outlays Detailed

Par 6 To support the investment activities of state enterprises, agricultural cooperatives and organizations covered by the budget authority; to increase the development funds of councils; to aid private efforts in residential construction; to provide working capital for state investments; and to supplement the funds of enterprises and of large agricultural production units: 61,773-million [61-billion, 773-million] forints, or 10.1 percent of all outlays.

Par 7 To provide tax refund to, and to support the production and sales volume of enterprises: 152,853-million [152-billion, 853-million] forints, or 25.1 percent of all outlays.

Par 8(1) To support the operations of organizations covered by the budget authority: 206,959-million [206-billion, 959-million] forints, or 34.0 percent of all outlays.

Par 8(2) The amount stipulated in sub-paragraph (1) above is being allocated as follows:

for purposes of health-care and social service organizations, including in-patient and ambulatory care general and specialized hospitals, clinics, and other institutions; for the maintenance of area nurseries; for the fulfillment of public health concerns and infectious disease control; for the functioning of public shelters; for recreational purposes; for individual financial aid; and for other health-care and social service concerns: 39,330-million [39-billion, 330-million] forints or 6.5 percent of all outlays;

for purposes of educational, cultural and scientific research, including the maintenance of area kindergartens and kindergartens at the work-place, and of institutions providing elementary,

intermediary and higher education, and fostering public education, the arts and child and student welfare; as well as for fostering the sports: 65,900-million [65-billion, 900-million] forints, or 10.8 percent of all outlays;

for purposes of national defense 37,662-million [37-billion, 662-million] forints, or 6.2 percent of all outlays. Of this amount 23,770-million [23-billion, 770-million] forints are allocated for purposes of defense, and 13,892-million [13-billion, 892-million] for purposes of internal security and for the maintenance of public order;

for purposes of the economic and regulatory agencies, as well as for organs that assure legal security and public order, including road and bridge maintenance, city and municipal management, agricultural, water resource and environmental management and other economic tasks; and for the judiciary and other public management activities: 64,067-million [64-billion, 67-million] forints, or 10.5 percent of all outlays.

Par 9 To satisfy social security needs, including family supplements, disability allowances, child care and other financial aid, medical care, and the payment of pensions and other services: 131,484-million [131-billion, 484-million] forints, or 21.6 percent of all outlays.

Par 10 To satisfy international financial obligations; to provide for payments due on domestic debts incurred; to pay interest; to replenish the budgetary working capital and for other authorized purposes: 56,201-million [56-billion, 201-million] forints, or 9.2 percent of all outlays.

Miscellaneous Provisions

Par 11 The National Assembly approves the projected regrouping of allocations as authorized in Par-s 16 and 17 of the Fifth Law of 1984, concerning the implementation of the 1985 Budget, proposed by the Council of Ministers and the Minister of Finance.

Par 12 The National Assembly takes note of the fact that within the framework of the amounts stipulated in Par 1

with respect to budgeted revenues and outlays resulting from the existing relationships between the state budgeting authority on the one hand, and such units of central budgeting authorities that constitute independent chapters, on the other, the actual amounts materialized were 2065-million [2-billion, 65-million] forints and 76,798-million [76-billion, 798-million] forints respectively, per Attachment 1;

the actual amount of state support of the operating budgets of the councils materialized in 50,190-million [50-billion, 190-million] forints. This includes the amount of 3182-million [3-billion, 182-million] forints of support centrally allocated for additional expenditures by enterprises. Actual contributions to developmental funds materialized in the amount of 16,226-million [16-billion, 226-million] forints. Attachment 2 breaks down these amounts per the capital city and the various county councils.

Par 13 The National Assembly hereby authorizes the Council of Ministers to cover the deficit through bank loans, including a portion of the deficit amounting to 13,240-million [13-billion, 240-million] forints that exceeds the planned deficit.

Part 2

Implementation of the Councils' 1981-1985 Financial Plan

Par 14 The National Assembly takes note of the fact that based on the Fourth Law of 1980, concerning the 1981 Budget of the People's Republic of Hungary and the 1981-1985 financial plan of the councils, the various councils have received state contributions to their operating funds in the amount of

200,607-million [200-billion, 607-million] forints, and to their developmental funds in the amount of 78,102-million [78-billion, 102-million] forints. This takes into account the statutory amendments adopted during the medium-range planning period.

Part 3

Closing Provision

Par 15 The effective date of this law is the date of its promulgation.

Signed:

Dr Rezso Trautmann,
Deputy President of the
Presidium of the
Hungarian People's Republic

Imre Katona,
Secretary of the
Presidium of the
Hungarian People's Republic

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CSO: 2500/384

ECONOMY

POLAND

REFORMED WAGE POLICY, JOB APPRAISAL URGED

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA (REFORMA GOSPODARCZA supplement No 83 p 1) in Polish
21 Aug 86

[Article by Kazimierz Dzienio]

[Text] One of the objectives of the Annual Central Plan for 1986 was the improvement in the money-market balance. As a result of the 1986 introduction of the five formulae of taxation based on supernorm bonus payments and general tax exemption, the best conditions for the conduct of a sensible wage policy by the enterprises was created. At the same time, the trends in the implementation of the plan for the first 7 months in 1986 indicate that funds for the growth in bonuses in 1986 can remain substantially balanced. According to the estimates of the Main Statistics Bureau, the average bonus, together with payments from profit-sharing and the balance surplus in the cooperatives, as well as with the payments from the plant bonus fund, rose approximately 19.4 percent throughout the entire socialized sector of the economy during the period January - July 1986. It is envisioned that bonus payments for 1986 will turn out to be approximately 180 billion zloty more than available in the Annual Central Plan.

Exceeding this will worsen the situation with regard to the money-market balance and lead to an increase in inflation. As a consequence of such a policy on the part of the enterprises, one of the basic objectives of the Annual Central Plan for 1986 will not be achieved.

The dynamics of growth in the average bonus for the first 7 months of 1986 are characterized by a great diversity on the part of shops, sectors, branches, and enterprises. A typical feature in the dynamics of average bonus increases in industry in the first six months of 1986 is, on the one hand, graduated increases (up to 10 percent) in the bonuses of enterprises, which pay out bonuses not exceeding 20,000 zloty, on the other. There were 1,550 such economic units in industry employing 23 percent of all the workers of that industry. Half of these economic units are characterized by greater than 30-percent increases in their average bonuses. Special attention on the part of financial agencies, the treasury and banks must be paid to 236 enterprises which permitted themselves bonus increases in the first 6 months of 1986 greater than 40 percent. Both state units and cooperatives are among these units.

The state units include, for example, the Organika-Azot Plant in Jawiorznie; the silk producer, Miranda, in Turk; the Pomeranian Furniture Plant, Agromet-Rofama, in Rogozinie; the Fotopan Production Plant in Jasla; the RSW "Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch" Graphic Plant in Lodz; and the Zamech Machine Plant in Elblag. The last of these, Zamech, increased its average bonuses by more than 35 percent, although there was also a decline in sales production in real prices.

Included also in this group of units with large bonus increases are the district dairy cooperatives and gmina and provincial agricultural cooperatives of Peasant Self-Health, as well as those units supervised by the Central Union of Food Products, Spolem. With a decline in the purchases of milk, as well as with partial financing from budget subsidies to the dairy industry, district dairy cooperatives are permitting themselves, without any consideration for the economy, large bonus increase. The same is true for the Peasant Self-Health cooperatives which also benefit from budget subsidies.

This high rate of bonus increases in some enterprises is causing dangerous trends in other enterprises which work in the same area; these enterprises find themselves forced to follow suit. They often do this without regard for the consequences resulting from the overpressure on tax profits from supernorm bonus payments. Such an irresponsible wage policy invariably leads to the insolvency and loss of credit capacity on the part of these units. If these enterprises think that the center will pull their chestnuts from the financial fire, they are sadly wrong. The regulations on shaping up the management of a state enterprise and these for bankruptcy will apply here.

Particular attention needs to be paid to the consequences resulting from large wage increases in material production, to the establishment of bonuses in budget units, social services and to the creation of equality in the incomes of cottage and peasant economic units. In the majority of budget units, the bonuses are fixed in the proper relation to bonuses in material production, in accordance with the bonus valorization system as it is set up. Retiree services are valorized, according to the Act of 1982 on providing for retired workers and their families, relative to increases in average bonuses in the socialized sector of the economy in the year preceding the year of valorization. Wage increases in the socialized sector of the economy are one of the basic factors influencing the establishment of equality for the incomes of cottage and peasant economic units. Not only do price increases for production assets and services influence the prices of agricultural products, but also the growth in wages in the socialized sector. The scope of bonus increases has a strong impact on the size of price increases for agricultural products which then affect the prices of individual food items. These conditions and consequences must be remembered both by those who set up wage policy and those who demand large bonus increases. This is what causes inflation in incomes to spiral.

The bonus-setting situation of the first seven months of 1986 requires that in the second half of the year, enterprise managers, workers' councils,

and trade unions need to restrain their wage policies and not take any new decisions which might worsen an already difficult situation in the money-market balance, thus causing simultaneously new wage problems going into 1987. In the event the situation does not see an improvement in the next 6 months, the center will have to take radical steps and apply those systematic solutions which should then lead to the establishment of bonuses which correspond to CPR provisions.

A separate problem is the factory wage policy, currently being conducted often imperfectly and interfering in the principle of egalitarianism. People cannot be motivated in this way.

One of the elements, which are to bring order to wage problems, should be the universal method of evaluating work done. A great deal of hope is tied to the spread of this method to solve the many basic problems in wage policy, particularly the one dealing with achieving the basic objective of this policy; i.e., achieving a close relation between wages and work done.

The method of evaluating work should be primarily the basic instrument of plant wage policy and allow the settling of bonus limits to the degree of work capacity, its burden, responsibility, etc. This objective will be reached through the proper application of the method of evaluating work in the tariff system; i.e., the classification of various types of work according to uniform criteria of work evaluation and in a way which is most objective. Keeping in mind that ranking work positions exerts a fundamental influence on the level of the complete bonus for the workers, the methods of evaluating work should ultimately permit the enterprises to implement the principles of tying bonuses closely to work results, while diversifying wages relative to the value of the end product. This will create conditions starting with rather a high level of compensation to highly qualified workers, and ending with the provision of arguments against the constant trends for wage egalitarianism. Settling the principles of internal wage policies in the enterprises will also facilitate for some units the conduct of a sensible management of their bonus fund which will then be used most efficiently to pay for socially more beneficial labor and is proportionally equal to its real value.

The conduct of a sensible wage policy requires not only a settlement of wage sizes in the enterprises, relative to the value of individual work, but also the consideration of inter-branch and inter-sector wage amounts. The method of evaluating work, thanks to the point system, is universal in nature, permits the evaluation and comparison of various kinds of work according to the same criteria, and can be applied in all plants and mills without regard to their function, kind of activity, or organizational-classification affiliation. We need to see to it that the widespread introduction of the universal method of work evaluation leads to a fundamental implementation of an unquestioned rule for a proper wage for the right work and creates the basis for shaping the proper work relations on the scale of the entire economy, sectors, shops, and branches.

12247/9190
CSO: 2600/701

ECONOMY

POLAND

ENFORCEMENT PROBLEMS OF 'PARASITE' LAW NOTED

Warsaw ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE in Polish No 35, 31 Aug 86

[Article by (H.S.): "Law and Life"]

[Text] The 1982 law on proceedings against persons who avoid work did not fulfill all of the expectations. So far it has been possible to identify and register 185,000 of them, and to send about 150,000 to work. There have been 86,000 "parasites" provided with work on a relatively permanent basis (this information was provided by Jozef Bury, Deputy Minister of Labor, Wages, and Social Affairs during a meeting of the Sejm Commission on Social Policy, Health, and Physical Culture). Of those sent to work, 80 percent were less than 35 years old.

Employment offices, which very often have a one-person staff, handle the implementation of the law. Most of these are women (81 percent of these officials), who do not have full professional qualifications.

Not all of the people who in the sense of the law can be included among those avoiding work meet those criteria. Sick people, mentally disturbed ones, and ones who did not succeed in arranging the formalities associated with changing their jobs in time find their way into the records of the employment departments. This thus obliges the employment departments to make a very precise analysis of each case, in order to avoid labelling someone as a "parasite" too hastily.

In addition, another problem has appeared. The law on special legal regulation during the period of surmounting the socioeconomic crisis, the provisions of which obligated work institutions to employ the people sent to them, is no longer in effect. Today no one is eager to accept workers of whom it may be thought that they will not warm their seats very long. On the other hand, about 7,000 people were sent to work on public works, but only 2,500 of them worked for 60 days.

9909

CSO: 2600/689

ECONOMY

POLAND

DETERIORATION OF TERMS OF TRADE WITH USSR CONTESTED

Warsaw POLITYKA (POLITYKA EKSPORT IMPORT suppl. No 17 Sep 86) in Polish
No 36, 6 Sep 86 p 15

[Article by Jerzy Rutkowski: "How Much Do We Pay, How Much Do We Get?"]

[Text] The article by Jan Przystupa entitled "How Much Do We Pay, How Much Do We Get?" ["Ile placimy, ile dostajemy?"] (POLITYKA--EKSPORT--IMPORT No 9) contains substantive errors and inaccuracies particularly where the author touches upon the problem of prices in trade between the PRL and the USSR as well as other CEMA countries. Therefore, certain corrections and explanations are necessary.

It is not true that--as presented by the author--until 1985, a 5-year base of world prices was in effect and currently a 3-year base. Both during the current 5-year period of 1986 to 1990 and during the previous periods, the basis for the determination of prices in the trade turnover of CEMA countries were and continue to be world prices from the 5 years preceding the period of the delivery of goods.

In reference to the mechanism of determining prices in CEMA, the author uses a highly "philosophical" and not well understood description that in this case we are dealing--as opposed to the "objective power game on the market" in trade with capitalist countries--"with earlier agreed upon and later modified rules of the game."

The methodology and principles of setting prices in the trade turnover of CEMA countries were adopted at the Ninth CEMA Session in 1958. To date, they have not undergone changes in practice. The introduction in 1976 of the possibility of annual price changes should be treated only as a technical change in the mathematical formula of price structuring.

Until the end of 1974 the system of fixed prices determined for 5-year periods on the basis of the average world prices for the 5 previous years (5:5 formula) was in effect. However, in view of the rapid rise of world prices occurring from the beginning of the 1970's, the CEMA countries made the decision to introduce an extraordinary price adjustment in 1975 and a change in the formula of setting them [prices]; i.e., adopting, beginning in 1976, a system of progressively rising prices [ceny kroczone] which is in effect to date (5:1 formula).

The application of this system means that the movement of world prices was and is transferred onto the CEMA market with delay and in a amortized form. In a situation of constantly rising prices (in the case of crude oil, such a trend occurred between 1970 and 1982), the application of the formula adopted by CEMA countries is advantageous for importers because the contract price determined for a given year is lower than the current world prices. In connection with this, CEMA countries (including the PRL) bought crude oil at significantly lower prices during the period of increasing world market prices. It follows from statistical data that in some years (e.g., 1980) contract prices constituted even as much as 50 percent of the world market price.

For this reason also, the arrangement presented by the author whereby the 249.2 percent increase in crude oil prices in imports with the USSR between 1980 and 1985 (in reality they rose 252.7 percent) is compared with the crude oil price increases on the international market of approximately 150 percent can be misleading. During that period, despite such disproportions in the growth rate, contracts prices were always lower and it was not until 1985 that they approximated world prices.

The author also compared the rise in world prices expressed in dollars with the growth of contract prices expressed in rubles. The latter are set on the basis of free limits [franco-granica] and can, therefore, be compared with world prices computed on the basis of the Gdynia CIF. After taking into account transportation costs and the foreign exchange factor, it turns out that world prices rose not 150 percent but 187.5 percent at that time.

In mitigating the consequences of changes on the international market, the system used by CEMA does not, however, prevent rising prices (e.g., the price of crude oil rose from 38.95 rubles/ton in 1976 to 169.03 rubles/ton in 1985--which is understandable. This contributed to the creation of debit price balance [ugemne saldo cenowe] for CEMA countries in trade turnover with the USSR. In order to balance them, the USSR granted annually low interest credit (2 to 5 percent annually).

Because of the credit drawn, our country's debt toward the Soviet Union came to (as of 1 January 1981) 439 million rubles and not 3,135 million rubles as the author alleges. Between 1981 and 1985 this debt rose to 5,175 million rubles (state of affairs on 1 January 1986) and not 5,600 million rubles as presented by the author. It is not difficult to determine the source of the created debt and this is most certainly what the author had in mind when writing about the structure of "the uncontrolled debt." However, the figures presented by the author arouse substantial doubts.

Because the terms of trade index in trade turnover with the USSR came to 0.94 in 1983, 0.97 in 1984 and rose to over 0.98 in 1985, it is difficult to agree with the author that "from 1983 the worsening rate of the terms of trade index is decreasing." What we are dealing with here is a clearly marked process of its improvement.

9853/12851
CSO: 2600/2

ECONOMY

POLAND

CONTINUING FALSIFICATION OF STATISTICS DESCRIBED

Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish No 37, 13 Sep 86 p 3

[Article by Jan Dziadul: "Figures That Shook Tables"]

[Text] It is possible to do anything with statistics or at least almost anything. Numerical data can explain, cover up and improve reality. Reality can be smoothed out with figures, given color....

The director of the provincial Bureau of Statistics in Katowice, Edmund Czarski, corrects me and sends me back to the past tense in his expressed opinions: "It was possible to do almost anything with statistics! Currently, things are getting better and the authorities are demanding reliable information and in some instances, they themselves send us data for verification obtained from other sources."

In 1985, the Provincial Bureau of Statistics [WUS] in Katowice accepted and worked out approximately 400,000 various types of statistical reports. In this number, there were 32,000 instances of confirmed incorrect information including 7,000 that were not prompt which from the point of view of statistics is just as bad. From all appearances this is nothing major--an insignificant percentage but it must be kept in mind that these are confirmed irregularities. There most certainly is a "black number" [czarna liczba] but no one is able to say anything more concrete about it.

"We frequently have problems proving unreliability," comments Joanna Kowalska, assistant director of WUS. "We are not capable of being well informed about every area of management or life, for that matter, since statistics includes literally everything. We accept and process data on trust. It does happen that we conduct verification based on common sense alone. This occurred 2 years ago in a housing cooperative in Sosnowiec. We were informed that the apartments were finished "to a tee" and yet upon inspection we found that sanitary installations and gas stoves were missing. The investor and the contractor started to convince us that this does not present a problem and that such insignificant things can be installed overnight and tenants can start moving in the next day. In this case, one does not have to be a skilled workman to evaluate the validity of such information."

As a side note: in assessing the state of housing construction at the turn of 1985/1986, NIK [Supreme Chamber of Control] inspectors and INCh controllers found on paper or if one prefers, did not find 600 apartments. The information given was that if the tenants are not yet living there, they should be moving in any day. Besides the party control commission, the public prosecutor's office also took this matter into its hands. Concurrently, legal proceedings are under way against the managers of one of the construction industrial groups and cooperatives who arranged it amongst themselves and signed documents that the apartments are ready!

Last year, WUS conducted 300 inspections checking the reliability of the preparation of statistical data. As a result, councils for offense matters punished 28 managers and presidents (or their assistants) for giving false information as well as 1 private farmer (for hindering the carrying out of a check list of farm animals).

"And this is something totally new on our statistical arena," emphasizes director Czarski. "With the assistance of the measures available to us, we can exert pressure for truth in information given. We had such sanctions earlier as well but--how should I put it?--the climate was not right to apply them. The authorities support us. This was indicated at the recent assessment of WUS work conducted by the Provincial Committee Executive Board. It looks like the end of embellishing reality is close at hand."

The WKKP [Provincial Party Control Committee] came with support for these actions. Party trials are being prepared against those who falsify statistical data. "This has not occurred before," remarks Grzegorz Kowalski, vice-chairman of the WKKP in Katowice. "It is difficult to pass judgment at this moment but we are not ruling out the fact that in some cases we shall recommend that party nominations for managerial posts be withdrawn."

What has brought on the threat of the probability of such severe civil and party sanctions?

"The falsification of data--in many cases, this is too strong of a statement," claims Irena Paradowska, manager of the WUS department of control. "There are cases of simple thoughtlessness. For example, the director of an inter-provincial warehouse informs us that he has 1,200 tons of polyethylene in the warehouse when in reality there are only 1.2 tons. If someone were to become concerned about this, the warehouse would not receive even a kilogram of raw material for 30 years. And the plant in Raciborz has again failed to account for the fact that it possesses a large storehouse of technical parts."

Nearly 50 percent of incorrect reports concern automobile transportation. Here is one example that will explain everything: an enterprise in Zabrze reported that the cars that it owns were used--during a certain period--for 63,000 hours when physically they could have been exploited for only 12,000 hours unless there were to be more than 24 hours in a day. Why in the devil such overstatement? Well, the reason for this is that such "exploitation" carries with it additional supplies of tires, fuel, storage batteries and replacement parts.

The falsification of reality and not disclosing it on time are equally reprehensible. Tardy reports distort the factual image of the economy. Enterprise, for example, have the obligation to inform right on schedule about the implementation of assignments. Therefore, it occurs frequently that if a few more days are needed to complete a plan, information is delayed for that many days citing various reasons and then it is difficult to verify whether the task was completed on time or not.

Our reality is also embellished on the basis of the principle "You'll scratch my back, I'll scratch yours." A large enterprise, nota bene a well-known exporter (the case is still in its infancy, therefore, it is not time yet to call things by their name) made arrangements in the person of its managers with a domestic customer that an ordered installation had already been delivered when in reality it lay still dismantled at the manufacturer's. The documentation "testified" that it is already there where it should be; is working and is benefiting the economy. It may be assumed that the party ordering the installation accounted for this production in his own statistical reports...Such a practice goes back to the 1970's. Nothing much was made of it at that time.

It is time to ask about the purpose of reporting false statistical data. Experience teaches us that exaggeration of reality intensifies toward the end of the year. It is mainly a question of fulfilling the plan. If only on paper but buildings have been constructed, apartments are occupied and machine tools are in operation. All that matters is that on the whole everything look good statistically. There is money hidden behind this: bonuses, other benefits and, of course, a favorable evaluation from one's superiors, who like the fish in need of water want everything to be alright in their subordinate firms. And this is how it is. Everyone is happy; pockets are full; the director is a "fine fellow" because he knows how to take care of the work force--if not well organized production then at least statistical results.

I wonder whether the exceptionally severe treatment currently of managers responsible for embellishing reality will curtail this activity? Perhaps the habit is so deeply imbedded that sooner or later it will break the erected barricade? How long can the authorities continue to live on truth that has a blackened hue? Maybe again someone will decide: people have to be given some optimism! Until then, the figures have shaken tables, however. For the time being, this is optimistic.

9853/12851
CSO: 2600/2

ECONOMY

POLAND

EEC 'CAMPAIGN' BLAMED FOR DECREASED FOOD EXPORTS

Warsaw RYNKI ZAGRANICZNE in Polish No 104, 30 Aug 86

[Article by Tomasz Bartoszewicz: "EEC Campaign Against Polish Food"]

[Text] In several EEC countries, the Chernobyl syndrome has become a pretext for a massive propaganda attack against imports of food from Poland. It is moreover symptomatic that various types of publications usually do not speak of "food from the contaminated zone," or even "food from East European countries," but rather of "food from Poland." We therefore clearly have to do with a deliberate campaign, the purpose of which is sowing doubts in the minds of consumers, and long-term damage to Polish exports, since it is well known that it will be very difficult to regain the trust of consumers.

These activities are most noticeable in the FRG. Here are several examples. The 7 July 1986 BRAUNSCHWEIGER ZEITUNG, in a lead article, gives a "warning against Polish berries," which allegedly show cesium contamination at the level of 981 Becquerels per kilogram. In reality, not one consignment of Polish berries exported to the FRG has exceeded the limit of 600 Becquerels per kilogram in effect in the EEC. Independently from the border inspection, all goods imported by the Agropol company in Hamburg are subjected, at that company's expense, to examination at the well-known Nehring Institute, which issues certificates giving the amount of contamination of each consignment. They showed that in the case of berries, the contamination amounted to 50-120 Becquerels per kilogram.

On the other hand, the 7 July issue of BILD ZEITUNG, which is well known for other reasons, "warns" against Polish rabbits, which "may be radioactively contaminated," without citing the source of its information at all. The 23 July GIFHORNER RUNDSCHAU, meanwhile, contains a lengthy article that discusses the risk of getting cancer from consuming Polish berries, mushrooms, or game, in view of the "high cesium-137 contamination," while completely omitting, however, to specify the amount of radioactive contamination in question.

I have given only a few examples. The FRG press contains many "revelations" like this about various Polish agricultural and food products. They usually cite anonymous "experts" or "police sources," as in the case of an alleged "scandal" about Polish beans being sold in a customer's cans without giving the goods' country of origin. The gutter press made a sensational topic out

of this, claiming that the beans were contaminated. After an investigation of this matter, it turned out that these were cans containing beans from the 1985 harvest that were delivered to West Berlin even before the Chernobyl catastrophe. Not one newspaper carried this clarification, however.

The consequences of this campaign have been felt by all of our exporters of agricultural and food products to the FRG. Orders for some goods are declining (this has affected, among other things, summer vegetables delivered by Hortex), and prices are falling. Instead of Polish goods, which have traditionally enjoyed a good reputation in this market (the slogan: "healthy food from Poland"), competitors are coming in, sometimes from countries which were also recognized as being in the contaminated zone--which is curious.

Similar difficulties are occurring, although not on that scale, in other EEC markets. In Great Britain, Polish pork products have disappeared from the shelves of supermarkets, since allegedly no one wanted to buy them. The Dutch company Unilever has almost completely stopped purchasing food from Poland, transferring its orders somewhere else.

Problems of a somewhat different nature are occurring in the Austrian market. This country has instituted literally Draconian regulations with respect to the permissible amount of contamination of imported food, setting it at 111 Becquerels per kilogram, which is 5.5 times lower than the EEC. As a result of this, for example, we cannot export our game to Austria, since it registers 145-168 Becquerels per kilogram. On the other hand, game originating in the forests in the vicinity of Salzburg whose contamination amounts to 2000 Becquerels per kilogram reaches that market...

Our exporters are also complaining about the high costs associated with the necessity of inspecting each consignment of goods. In Poland these costs are already in the hundreds of millions of zlotys. Meanwhile, they hurt the performance of our companies abroad. All of them are therefore waiting for the EEC to repeal the regulations pertaining to the mandatory inspection of imported food for radioactivity (the current decision by the Council of Ministers on this issue expires on 18 September 1986).

On this occasion it should be emphasized that all of these standards are of a very arbitrary nature. Research on some goods showed, for example, that Brazilian coffee shows 600-700 Becquerels per kilogram, and no one really knows why (could this be the consequences of French nuclear weapon tests on the Mururoa atoll?). The Chernobyl syndrome is thus simply an opportunity to rearrange the market at the expense of some traditional suppliers, including Poland in particular.

It is very difficult for us to counter this. After all, it is well known that the one who has to prove that he is not a camel is always in the worst position. Furthermore, the entire issue is being covered by the Western news media, which after all do not have the most favorable attitude toward Poland, and which moreover want to gain political capital with the Chernobyl issue. In this situation, we should above all be careful not to give the slightest pretext for slanders and libels. It appears that we should also consider inviting a group of foreign journalists to Poland in order to acquaint them with the system for the radiological inspection of food intended for export.

ECONOMY

POLAND

MIDYEAR PRODUCTION PICTURE OF CONSUMER GOODS DETAILED

Warsaw ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE in Polish No 35, 31 Aug 86 p 11

[Article by (M): "Fluctuations in Production"]

[Text] In ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE No 33, we informed our readers about the fluctuations in the production of the more important products during the first half of this year in the fuel and energy, metallurgical, electrical machinery, chemical, wood and paper, and construction materials industries. We are now presenting further information on this subject.

Food Industry

For two years, there has been a rapid growth in the food industry's production of meat and fat. In the first half of this year, 1,116,000 tons of them were produced, compared to 937,000 a year ago, which represents an increase of 19.1 percent. Production from the slaughter of meat livestock was about 34 percent higher in the first half of this year than two years ago, and only about 4.5 percent lower than in 1979 (in the first half of 1984 it was 28.6 percent lower).

The increase in meat production also applies to slaughtered poultry, the production of which during the first half of this year, which amounted to 105,000 tons, was 11 percent higher than a year ago, and about 36 percent higher than two years ago, but still about 12 percent lower than in 1979. In the first half of 1984, poultry production was about 48 percent lower than in the analogous period in 1979.

On the other hand, there has been a decline in the fish catch in the past half year (a rather considerable one, by 15.6 percent). There were 310,000 tons caught, in comparison with 365,000 tons a year ago and 379,000 tons two years ago (a decline of 18 percent); during the first half of this year 29 percent less was caught than during the analogous period in 1979.

There has also been a decline (as a result of the decline in the purchasing of milk and the population of cows) in the production of butter. There were 108,000 tons of it produced during the first half of this year, in comparison with 120,000 tons a year ago (a 9.9 percent decline) and 128,000 tons two years ago (a 15.5 percent decline). In comparison with the first half of 1979, butter production was 4 percent higher (in the first half of 1984 it was about 30 percent higher).

The production of edible vegetable fats (147,000 tons) was 2.9 percent higher in the first half of this year than a year ago and 0.6 percent higher than two years ago, and 6.8 percent higher than in the first half of 1979.

In the past half year, 3.8 percent more commercial fodder mix was produced than a year ago and 5.8 percent more than two years ago, and 32 percent less than in the first half of 1979.

The production of cigarettes (46.8 billion) was 2.6 percent higher in the first half of this year than a year ago and 6.7 percent higher than two years ago, and 8.6 percent higher than in the first half of 1979.

Non-Food Products

The growth rate of deliveries of goods to supply the domestic market was characterized by great differentiation during the first half of this year. Of the 32 groups of non-food products selected that were represented in the GUS [Main Statistical Office] communique, in 16 cases the deliveries were lower than in the first half of last year.

In the electrical machinery industry, this applied, among other things, to refrigerators and freezers (a 5.1 percent decline), sewing machines (1.6 percent), radio receivers (18.7 percent), and televisions (4.8 percent). Deliveries of some of these products were lower than in the first half of 1984: sewing machines by 0.6 percent, and radio receivers by about 8 percent. In comparison with the analogous period in 1979, during the past half year deliveries of refrigerators were 8 percent higher, and sewing machines 22 percent higher; on the other hand, deliveries of radio receivers declined by 28 percent and televisions by 15 percent. Admittedly, in deliveries of radio receivers, there was an increase in the share of stereo ones (to about 18 percent), but traditional receivers still dominate production. On the other hand, in deliveries of televisions, there was a decline in the share of color televisions even in comparison with the first half of last year (from 43.5 percent to 35.5 percent).

There was a small increase (within 5 percent) during the past half year in deliveries of stainless tableware (4.1 percent), automatic washing machines (3.4 percent), and to a greater extent of bicycles (7 percent), enamelled kitchen and household utensils (13.7 percent), electric washers and driers (27.1 percent), radio-tape recorder sets (30.6 percent), and tape recorders and dictaphones (16 percent), and also passenger cars (25.7 percent).

Some of these products were delivered during the first half of last year in considerably lower amounts than in the first half of 1984. As a result, their deliveries grew at a lower rate in comparison with the first half of 1984 (radio-tape recorder sets by 15 percent), or even declined (passenger cars by 9.3 percent).

In comparison with the first half of 1979, most products originating from the electrical machinery industry were delivered to trade in lower amounts. This does not apply to color televisions, radio-tape recorder sets, and also

electric washers and driers (an increase of 67 percent), automatic washing machines (18 percent), and bicycles (4 percent). Deliveries of stainless tableware were 2 percent lower; deliveries of enamelled kitchen and household utensils were more than 35 percent lower, and those of passenger cars 19 percent lower.

In light industry, of the 11 groups of products (cited in the GUS communique), deliveries to trade during the first half of the year declined in comparison with last year in 8 of these groups: woolen fabrics by 9.2 percent, silk ones by 9.5 percent, knitted goods by 4.4 percent, cloth coats by 9.6 percent, cloth clothing by 6.9 percent, cloth underwear by 0.7 percent, and footwear by 0.4 percent, including ones with leather uppers and with plastic ones by 2.4 percent. The deliveries of some of these products declined to an even greater extent in comparison with the first half of 1984 (this applies to the goods whose production in the first half of this year was lower than in the first half of 1984): for example, 12 percent less silk fabric was delivered to trade in the past half year than in the first half of 1984, cloth coats 19 percent, and footwear 9.5 percent. In comparison with the first half of 1979, deliveries of woolen fabrics were 26 percent lower during the past half year, the same amount of silk fabrics was delivered, knitted goods were 3 percent less, cloth coats 11 percent less, cloth clothing 25 percent higher, cloth underwear 47 percent higher, and footwear 13 percent higher, including footwear with leather uppers to a similar extent.

More cotton fabrics (8.3 percent) and hosiery products, including sheer women's tights (14.6 percent), were delivered to trade than during the analogous period last year. In comparison with the first half of 1979, however, deliveries of cotton fabrics were much lower (43 percent). There are no comparable data for hosiery products.

In the furniture industry, the deliveries to trade of sofas, settees, and couches were lower during the past half year than in the analogous period last year (a decline of 12.8 percent). In comparison with the first half of 1984, deliveries of sofas, settees, and couches were 18 percent lower, and deliveries of "dining-room" furniture were 2 percent lower. Deliveries of kitchen furniture were also lower than 2 years ago (by 4 percent). There is unfortunately a lack of comparable data from the first half of 1979 on deliveries from the furniture industry to supply the domestic market.

As for other groups of non-food products, we note a decline in comparison with last year, among others, in market supply deliveries of cement (16.6 percent) and lime (12.7 percent). On the other hand, there was an increase (10 percent) in deliveries of wall components. In comparison with the first half of 1984, deliveries of cement were 34 percent lower, lime 14 percent, and wall components 5 percent. In comparison with the first half of 1979, deliveries of cement were 10 percent lower, lime 1 percent higher, and wall components 6 percent lower.

There was a considerable increase in deliveries of cleansing materials. In the first half of this year, 14.2 percent more laundry detergent was delivered than a year ago, 41 percent more than two years ago, and 56 percent more than in the first half of 1979. There was 32.6 percent more toilet soap delivered

than a year ago and 24 percent more than two years ago (there are no comparable data for 1979).

During the past half year there was also an increase in deliveries to supply coal (7.8 percent) and gasoline (4.8 percent) in comparison with the first half of last year. In comparison with the analogous period in 1984, coal deliveries were 11.6 percent higher, and gasoline 6 percent lower. In comparison with the first half of 1979, coal deliveries were 2 percent higher.

More Food

In most cases, deliveries of the more important food products during the first half of this year were at a level higher than a year and two years ago. Of the 18 selected groups of food products presented in the GUS communiqué, deliveries in 9 of these groups were higher than a year ago, with an increase in general of the groups of products with a higher share in consumption.

Meat, poultry, and processed goods were characterized by the highest growth rate in deliveries. During the past half year, 854,000 tons of them were delivered to the market, compared to 734,000 tons a year ago (a 16 percent increase) and 703,000 tons two years ago (a total growth of 21 percent in the course of these two years). In the first half of 1979, close to 980,000 tons of meat, giblets, and processed goods were delivered to the market, which means that in comparison with the level 7 years ago, these deliveries were about 13 percent lower, but a year ago they were 25 percent lower, and two years ago 28 percent.

On the other hand, deliveries of fish and processed goods during the past half year were lower in comparison with the first half of last year (14.5 percent); in comparison with the first half of 1984, these deliveries declined by 19 percent, and in comparison with the analogous period of 1979, by 10.6 percent.

During the past half year, 3.7 percent more edible fats were delivered than a year ago. The deliveries of margarine and butter were higher (13.1 and 9.2 percent), but the deliveries of animal fats and oil were lower (6.3 and 15.7 percent). In comparison with the first half of 1984, deliveries of both butter and animal fats were higher (12 percent and 0.6 percent). On the other hand, in comparison with the first half of 1979, deliveries of butter were 17 percent higher, and those of animal fats 26 percent lower. A year ago the growth in deliveries of butter, in comparison with the first half of 1979, was still only 7.7 percent, and the decline in deliveries of animal fats was 21 percent. This indicates an excessive replacement of animal fats (and perhaps also other edible fats) by butter.

Dairy products were characterized during the first half of this year by different growth rates of deliveries. Deliveries of cottage cheese grew in comparison with the analogous period last year (by 6.2 percent), as did deliveries of aging and processed cheese (1.4 percent) and eggs (4 percent). Less cream and milk were delivered (0.3 and 0.2 percent). In comparison with the first half of 1984, deliveries of cottage cheese were 19 percent higher, and those of aging and processed cheese 3.9 percent higher. Deliveries were lower for eggs (by 9 percent), cream (7.6 percent), and milk (1.9 percent).

In comparison with the first half of 1979, deliveries were higher in the past half year for cottage cheese (by 69 percent), processed cheese by 8.1 percent (there are no comparable data for aging cheese), and minimally (0.2 percent) for eggs. On the other hand, deliveries of milk were lower (1 percent), and deliveries of cream slightly lower (0.9 percent).

Deliveries of most of the products of the milling industry were also lower in the first half of this year than in the analogous period last year, with the exception of wheat flour (deliveries of wheat flour grew by 13 percent during this period). Thus, for example, deliveries of cereal were 17.7 percent lower, and deliveries of macaroni, 2.2 percent. In comparison with the first half of 1984, deliveries of wheat flour were 6.8 percent higher, cereal 32 percent lower, and macaroni 9.5 percent lower. In comparison with the first half of 1979, deliveries of wheat flour, cereal, and macaroni were all lower (by 2.9 percent, 46 percent, and 7.7 percent).

Deliveries of sugar were also lower during the past half year (by 3.3 percent). In comparison with the first half of 1984, they were 13.4 percent lower (as a result of the abolition of coupons--this is how coupons influenced the consumption and accumulation of excessive stocks of sugar). In comparison with the first half of 1979, deliveries of sugar were reduced by 10.3 percent during the past half year.

In the first half of this year there was also an increase in deliveries of chocolate and chocolate products (by 26.1 percent). They were 1.1 percent lower, however, than in the first half of 1984, and 67 percent lower than in the first half of 1979.

Cigarettes and Alcohol

In the first half of this year, deliveries of cigarettes were 5.1 percent higher than in the analogous period last year, 9 percent higher than in 1984, and 3.1 percent higher than in 1979.

In comparison with the first half of last year, during the past half year 8.7 percent more unflavored and flavored vodka, calculated in terms of 100 percent alcohol content, 2.8 percent less wine and mead (in liters), and 6.2 percent more beer.

In comparison with 1979, deliveries of vodka, calculated in terms of 100 percent alcohol, were 8.6 percent lower in the first half of this year, while a year ago they were 15.9 percent lower, two years ago 16.8 percent lower, and three years ago (in 1983), 19.8 percent lower.

The analogous data for wine and mead were different. They were lower in comparison with 1979: in the first half of this year 23 percent, a year ago 21 percent, two years ago 13 percent, and three years ago (in 1983) 19 percent.

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CSO: 2600/689

ECONOMY

POLAND

PRIVATE MEAT MARKETS EXPAND TO ALL VOIVODSHIPS

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 3 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

[Article by (PAP): "Soon, the Private Sale of Meat Will Occur in all Voivodships"]

[Text] The Polish Press Agency has learned that a decision to permit the private sale of meat by farmers throughout the country has been signed in the Ministry of Internal Trade and Services. It will become formally effective when published in MONITOR POLSKI, and actually take effect the moment appropriate sales locations for private sales and the organization of veterinary services have been selected and set up respectively. Thus, we can expect that farmers in all voivodships will have the chance this month yet to sell surplus production on the free market.

The decision to sell meat privately is also being met enthusiastically by the inhabitants of those regions which up to now have not had the opportunity to supplement their ration coupons. Let us keep in mind that up to now, private meat sales occurred in only seven voivodships. The experiment has proved successful also because, and it was so feared, it might threaten the purchase of meat by the state. Overall sales by the farmers in the seven voivodships, in which private meat sales occurred, did not exceed 300 to 400 tons a month. This was less than 2 percent in relation to the food bought by the state altogether. Another issue, however, was the appearance of great divergences. In Warsaw, for example, the relation between private sales and state purchases was 1 to 5; in Tarnobrzeg, however, it was 1 to 500. Price differences were also low, although the market was subject to the laws of supply and demand. In Lodz, for example, in July, a kilogram of pork cost 800 zloty on the free market, but only 500 zloty in Bielska. Ham ran for 620 zloty in Warsaw, and 433 zloty in Bielsko-Biala.

Price differences were governed by the principle that only local farmers could sell meat in any given voivodship. The point is, however, not to depress the market or freeze the real relation between purchases by the state and private sales by moving meat to areas with high demand. Also, there was a substantial fear that with too much freedom of movement, too many middlemen might appear to take advantage of the situation.

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ECONOMY

POLAND

MARITIME ECONOMY COOPERATION TALKS WITH PRC

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 11 Sep 86 p 5

[Text] Beijing. Jerzy Bajer, a PAP correspondent writes: "From the 2nd to the 10th of this month a delegation representing the PRL Maritime Economy Office [UGM] headed by Adam Nowotnik, minister-manager of the office, visited China at the invitation of the PRC minister of communications, Chen Yung-Chang. During the visit to Beijing, Minister A. Nowotnik conducted talks with the PRC minister of communications as a result of which a protocol was signed containing agreements pertaining to Polish-Chinese cooperation in the area of maritime economy. Minister A. Nowotnik also met with He Khan, minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishing and conducted talks on the subject of cooperation between Poland and China in the area of fishing.

On Wednesday, the UGM delegation headed by Minister Nowotnik was received by Li Peng, deputy premier of the PRC People's State Council. During the course of the talks, the deputy premier emphasized that the PRC government totally supports the agreements contained in the protocol signed during the Polish-Chinese talks on cooperation in the area of maritime economy.

The UGM delegation spent time in Shanghai participating in the celebrations marking the 35th anniversary, falling on that day, of the creation of a Chinese-Polish shipping association called Chipolbrok. The group of persons meriting distinction in Chipolbrok and deserving PRC citizens working on behalf of Polish-Chinese cooperation including Minister Chen Yung-Chang received high Polish honors. The UGM delegation also visited southern China familiarizing itself with the functioning of the ports and their facilities in Canton, Shenzhen and Shekou. During the stay in Shanghai, the delegation visited that city's port and production-repair shipyard.

9853/12851
CSO: 2600/2

ECONOMY

POLAND

EXPORT CONTRACTS SIGNED AT KIEV TRADE SHOW

Warsaw RYNKI ZAGRANICZNE in Polish No 103, 28 Aug 86 p 8

[Article by Milosz Weglewski: "'Made in Poland' on the Dnieper"]

[Excerpt] Trade Emphasis

The Kiev offerings of our industry appealed to the taste of the guests at the show--both specialists and the public. During the 13 days that "Made in Poland" lasted, nearly a quarter of a million people passed through the Polish pavilion. Businessmen view the matter differently, however; for them success is determined by the contracts concluded or agreed upon. Let us look at the results of the show from that side.

Pol-Mot definitely left Kiev with the largest contract. Together with its partners from Awtoexport, it agreed upon the deliveries (this year and next) of 4,600 D-55 trailers from the Sanocka Bus Factory and 320 trailers for hauling loose cement. All in all, this will enrich the firm's account by 35.5 million rubles.

Inter-Vis does not have any less reason to be satisfied. Through Stankoimport in Moscow, it sold various types of mechanics' tools for close to 7 million rubles. Together with imports of similar products for 2 million rubles, this constitutes a third of the firm's turnover in the Soviet Union this year.

Large export contracts were also concluded by Wifama (steamers and carding machines with a value of over 5.6 million rubles, to be delivered next year), Elektrim (5.2 million rubles, for telephone sets, among other things), and Centromor--ship equipment (navigation) for 3.5 million rubles. A large contract was also given to Agromet-Motoimport (more than 4.5 million rubles); this, however, is for importing 1,400 tractors from the Soviet Union through Traktorexport. Navimor, Varimex, Hydomat, Bumar, Bistup, and Polimex-Cekop have a more symbolic share in the transaction portion of the show.

Overall, the contracts concluded during the Kiev exhibit amounted to nearly 80 million rubles, with a definite majority involving Polish exports. Is this a lot or a little? It all depends on one's point of view. On the scale of the trade turnover with our main partner (for this year it is planned to exceed 13 billion rubles), it is not a significant amount. On the other hand, however,

one should realize that such promotional undertakings yield commercial results instead in the long term. The most important thing is the advertising aspect of this kind of show. This is after all a question of familiarizing people, and not just businessmen and specialists, besides, with our production and export capabilities.

An opportunity was presented for this not only by the presentation of the exhibits of the individual head offices, but also by the meetings with various groups and at various levels that accompanied the show. Numerous understandings were reached during them that admittedly did not produce concrete agreements at the show, but permit one to hope for their finalization in the near or distant future. For this reason, it is difficult to verify the commercial results of "Made in Poland" at present. On the other hand, it is quite certain that a continuing presence in this market is essential in many respects.

The balance of our turnover with the Soviet Union has been based for several years on a large surplus of imports over exports. This, however, cannot last forever. It is already high time to go on the offensive in exports, and this, in addition to all the other aspects, requires numerous preparatory actions, including promotion. In turn, shifting to advanced forms of cooperation, which are after all being discussed more and more vocally, also cannot take place without systematically bringing our mutual production and export capabilities closer together. "Made in Poland" is only one of the roads leading to this goal. The course of the Kiev show, however, confirms the belief that this is the right road.

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ECONOMY

POLAND

PRICES RAISED ON COAL, METALLURGY PRODUCTS

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA (REFORMA GOSPODARCZA suppl. No 84, p 2) in Polish
4 Sep 86

[Article by Marian Bugala, M.A., director of the Department of Consumer Goods Costs and Prices and also of Building-Construction in the Ministry of Finance: "Producer Sales Price Hike on Certain Raw and Fabricating Materials"]

[Text] On 1 September of this year, the minister of finance raised the producer sales prices on the following raw and other fabricating materials:

--hard coal by 10 percent;

--coke by 8 percent;

--metallurgical products by 2 percent;

--cement by 12 percent; and

--sulphuric acid by 10 percent.

The decision about a second hard coal sales price increase was preceded by a thorough analysis of the current and future demand for coal. This analysis confirms the increasing difficulties in providing for the demand of this raw material; that the balance of coal is becoming increasingly strained; and that the possibilities of the increased production of coal have been exhausted.

The planned increase of industrial production must be achieved with the current and in some cases smaller coal supplies because it is necessary to increase the amount of coal for the power and heat engineering industries, for the growth of the number of households and for the needs of agriculture. Under these conditions, it is necessary to implement all possible technical, administrative and economic measures for the attainment of coal conservation, the limiting of its wastefulness and the improvement of its consumption.

A major portion of coal is consumed, of course, by the socialized sector of the economy. This is also where the greatest conservation measures are sought. For this purpose, a government program of fuel and energy conservation is being implemented. Among other things, it encompasses the modernization of a

large amount of technical equipment and furnaces. Prices should also be conducive to conservation. Currently, the coal producer sales prices are considerably lower than the costs. The average cost of the production of coal during the 7-month period of this year amounted to more than 5,000 zloty per ton whereas the average sales price comes to 3,700 zloty per ton. The difference is made up by budget subsidies.

The strained balance of coal and the enormous proportions of the subsidies granted to the mining industry make it necessary to conduct such a price policy that would create economic pressure to conserve this fuel. Therefore, the coal sales price increase results from the necessity of the efficiently managing this raw material in industry and limiting the amount of subsidies for its production.

For the purpose of the full implementation of this undertaking, the Council of Ministers has at the same time introduced a ban on transferring the consequences of the coal price increase to the costs and prices of other products including also producer goods.

However, official producer sales prices on coke were raised 8 percent and on metallurgical products--2 percent. This is an exception to the general principle of not transferring the results of coal price increases to the prices of other products. The share of coal consumption costs in the cost of production is in these cases so large that it was not possible to apply here the generally adopted principle of not transferring the results of coal price increases. The 12 percent price increase on cement is aimed at improving the profitability of the cement industry and at assuring the means for its indispensable modernization. The cement sales price increase affected an increase of retail cement prices. The increased retail prices on cement arise from sales prices increased by the official trade margins.

As in the cement industry, the 10 percent sales price increase on sulphuric acid is aimed at improving profitability and at managing the funds needed for the modernization of the machinery stock [park maszynowy] indispensable for maintaining the necessary production scale of this raw material. The significant degree of the consumption of production fixed assets in this industry limits the possibilities of sulphuric acid production.

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ECONOMY

POLAND

BRIEFS

CHARCOAL FOR HARD CURRENCY--Charcoal is a sought after product on world markets. That is why the Dry Wood Distillation Plants [Zaklady Suche] Destylacji Drewna] in Gryfin have geared themselves for several years now toward considerable exports. The modernization of the plants has enabled production of the highest quality. Today the Gryfin enterprise with a work force numbering barely 140 persons, sells several thousand tons of charcoal annually for \$800,000 to the FRG, Sweden and Denmark. This is not an export at the expense of the domestic market because the domestic demand has fallen nearly fourfold by comparison with the 1970's. The aforementioned modernization at the cost of a dozen or so million zloty has paid off for the enterprise and for the work force. Under much better working conditions, less charcoal is burned which is necessary for dry distillation whereas the gas steam that is created during the technological process is used for heating. [Text] [Szczecin KURIER SZCZECINSKI in Polish 12 Aug 86 p 4] 9853/12851

HOUSING CONSTRUCTION PACE ASSAILED--In assessing the implementation of the plan in the socialized housing industry, it is possible to assume that we are just beginning to slowly approach the end of the first half-year. In August, investors received 7,200 apartments; i.e., 16.9 percent less than in August of last year. However, from the beginning of the year barely 59,300 dwellings [lokal] were given over to them which by comparison with the 8 months of last year, also indicates a drop of 4.5 percent. And yet, this past winter was considerably more mild than the last one. There were no delays, there were no problems with making up for outstanding work, etc. However, there were--explain, for example, the contractors from Krakow, who to date have completed 26 percent of the annual tasks--severe cement and steel shortages, problems with transport arising from poor cooperation between construction firms, transporters, and producers. The completion of 43.3 percent of the annual tasks in May or June of this year would have made it possible to implement the 135,000 to 140,000 apartments planned for this year. Such results obtained after 8 months evoke justified concern. [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 10 Sep 86 p 1] 9853/12851

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH AUSTRIA--On the 9th of this month, Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda received Dr Herbert Levinsky, the director general of the largest Austrian industrial concern. The possibilities and preconditions for the development of cooperation between Polish industry and this concern

including the expansion of coproduction were discussed. Dr Richard Votawa, the Austrian ambassador, participated in the discussion. On that same day, Czeslaw Piotrowski, minister of mining and the power industry also met with the delegation visiting our country and representing the concern headed by its director general, H. Levinsky. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 10 Sep 86 p 2] 9853/12851

CSO: 2600/2

ECONOMY

ROMANIA

BETTER USE OF WATER SYSTEMS PLANNED

Situation of Water Resources

Bucharest STIINTA SI TEHNICA in Romanian No 4, 86 pp 8-9

[Article by Ion Badea, chairman of the National Water Council: "Water Resources--National Wealth"; first two paragraphs are STIINTA SI TEHNICA introduction for all the articles]

[Text] The country's hydrographic network constitutes an immense national resource. At the recent plenum of the National Council of Agriculture, the Food Industry, Silviculture, and Water Management, the party's secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, stressed the fact that..."to all workers in the water-management field goes the responsibility of acting and doing everything to perform in the best way the tasks that they have in this very important field for our whole nation, because water is becoming more and more a matter of existence and we must protect it, manage it, keep it in the best possible condition."

In the layout that we publish below, with the help of the experts from the National Water Council, we intend to present a few aspects connected with implementing the orientations and instructions of the secretary general of the party in this field.

Through the natural cycle of water circulation in nature--evaporation, clouds, precipitation, surface water (rivers, lakes), ground water, seas, oceans, and, from each, again evaporation and so on--water resources are regenerated, are renewed continuously. This phenomenon continually gives us water cleaned by natural distillation, in place of that consumed, lost, or unused. But in each area there is in a natural regime only so much water that comes from precipitation and from the local runoff and storage conditions in natural lakes and underground.

Our country is located in a geographic area whose water sources are relatively modest. Inland rivers, the main water source, seem to abundantly cover the country's territory if we look at a map. But a total volume of about 37 billion cubic meters per year flows through their beds in an average hydrologic year, which means approximately 1,600 cubic meters per capita per year. This figure, according to the latest UN statistics, puts our country in 21st place

among the 34 European countries. We are far from the very water-rich countries, with values around 20,000 cubic meters per capita per year and even from the countries in the middle of the list, which have 3,000-7,000 cubic meters per capita per year. We are close to the water-poor countries, which have about 1,000 cubic meters per capita per year. On the other hand, the Danube can also supply us about 20-25 billion cubic meters per year in an average year, bearing in mind the requirements for maintaining navigation and the fact that this river serves eight countries and its water is used only in adjacent areas, where pumping to very great heights is not necessary.

Under suitable technical and economic conditions, ground water has a usable potential of only about 4.5-5 billion cubic meters per year. Consequently, inland rivers remain the basic source for meeting the water need. But their regime varies very greatly from one area to another and with time, due to the inequality in precipitation. Much of the Romanian Plain, Dobruja, the Moldavian Plateau, and a sector of the Transylvanian Plateau are the most water-poor areas. The distribution with time is also ununiform; in the spring and summer months, due to snow melting and heavy rains, very high flows, which cannot be utilized and often produce disasters through flooding, run through all the inland rivers. On the other hand, periods of dryness, with very low flows, usually occur in summer, at the beginning of fall, and in winter.

Big projects to develop the hydrographic basins are necessary so that the localities, industry, agriculture, and the other categories of users may have water throughout the country and throughout the year: the construction of a large number of storage lakes, in which water from high-flow periods may be stored (to be used in dry periods), and the diversion of water from rich hydrographic basins to poor ones, through big canals, true rivers that change the map of the country and permit the harmonious development of all its areas.

The achievement of such investment work--to which is added that needed for the collection and treatment of feed water and its delivery to the places of use, for the purification of used water, and for the activities of maintenance and operation of the respective facilities and of coordinated monitoring and administration of all water resources--demonstrates clearly the reality that today water is no longer a gift of nature but a product that includes more and more labor and material expenditures in each cubic meter put at the disposal of the users.

However, the total water requirements have risen very greatly, along with the country's rapid development in the last 20 years, since Comrade Nicolae has been guiding the country's destinies. In this period, which is going down in history as the Ceaurescu Era, along with the rapid development of the country's localities, with their water-management facilities, and of industry and agriculture, the water requirements have risen from about 1.5 billion cubic meters per year in 1950 to over 20 billion cubic meters per year at present. This is the reason why storage lakes with a volume of about 10 billion cubic meters have been achieved in the last 20 years alone, including Stinca-Costesti, Vilcele, Ripa Albastra, Gura Riului, Ighis, Frasinet, Solesti, Pecineagu, Surduc, Motru, Cerna, Fintinele, Galbeni, Racaciuni, and others.

Besides advantages, however, water also has destructive effects if it is not controlled through suitable management facilities. The maximum flows during high-water periods, due to snow melting, continuous rains, and showers, are several 100-fold higher than those in low-water periods (on some rivers, such as, for example, the Bacau, even more than 1,000-fold), so that they do not fit into the riverbeds, which they overflow, flooding farmland, buildings, and other adjacent structures and causing great damage, such as in 1970-1975. Consequently, the work of protecting against floods, particularly by creating volumes in the depression of the storage lakes, meant to receive and abate the flood water, and of the areas adjacent to the developed rivers, which, through controlled flooding for limited periods, would retain the high waters, and the work of regulating and diking the beds that increases their carrying capacity are indispensable. Excess water on and in the ground, caused by natural conditions or by interventions insufficiently controlled by man, is also harmful both to agriculture and to dwellings and other structures. It is thus necessary to achieve over large areas big hydrotechnical facilities for drainage, so that the excess water may be removed.

The complexity of the problems and activities associated with water use and control, the connection with all branches of the national economy, the growth of their percentage, and the need for a better intersectorial correlation led to the adoption of a broad Long-Term National Program for Developing the Hydrographic Basins, drawn up on the instructions of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and to the formation of the National Water Council in the same period, as a central state body for implementing the party and state's policy in the water-management field. Much work to protect against floods, to regulate beds, and to remove excess moisture has been done in the last 20 years, especially after the approval of this program in 1976. Thus, all abatement volumes now existing in the storage lakes, and regulation and diking with a total length of about 10,300 km, were achieved. All this work has saved from the danger of flooding about 1,550 localities and facilities, including practically all the cities affected by the big floods in the 1970-1975 period--Tirgu Mures, Sighisoara, Deva, Tirnaveni, Alba Iulia, Arad, Satu Mare, Vaslui, Pascani, Slobozia, Urziceni, and so on--and over 900,000 hectares of farmland.

In view of the necessity of taking prompt steps for protection, both through suitable operation of the hydrotechnical facilities and through immediate measures on a local level, an automatic warning and alarm system, composed of a network of pluviometric and hydrometric observation posts, radio transmitters, and installations for automatic data processing and communication, was conceived and set up, only along half of the chain of the Carpathians for the time being. This high-tech setup, together with the national network of posts for observation through conventional systems, constitutes a permanent watch for protection from floods.

In order to be used for various purposes, water must meet certain quality conditions specific to the place of use. Taken from surface sources and sometimes from underground, it is treated in installations specially devised for this purpose. But through use it is filled with polluting substances that represent a hygienic and health, ecological, or technological danger, in the case in which the used water is returned to rivers without being purified in

order to restore the initial quality for evacuation into the river without causing problems downstream. The damage caused by pollution can be immense. The value of the water in rivers must be viewed through the cost of the investments needed for providing a new, continuous flow for use by regulating the flows in storage areas. At present, to order to thus provide a new cubic meter of potable water per second, the average investment needed in storage areas usually comes to about 500 million lei and reaches up to 1 billion lei. Pollution can remove from the circuit cubic meters or tens of cubic meters per second, if the legal obligations to protect water quality are not met.

In the last 20 years, the state has allocated over 20 billion lei for purification of used water coming from industry and localities. About 3,400 stations, some of them true factories, meant to retain or destroy pollutants in used water or to raise it to the quality required by the specific criteria of acceptability, have thus been achieved. Continual, particular attention by the responsible personnel is necessary so that these purification stations may be used with maximum efficiency. Otherwise, the constant or so-called "accidental" leakage of pollutants raises the cost of treating the water used downstream, degrades the environment and the quality of life, and causes inconvenience, stoppages, and damage to various activities. Unfortunately, there still are situations when the effort made by the state to provide purification stations is scorned by some operators of them, who do not put them into operation on the dates in the plan and at the projected parameters. The industrial production processes must also be well conceived and controlled from a technological viewpoint in order to reduce the leakage of pollutants into used water and, at the same time, the escape of raw materials, semiproducts, or finished products.

Each liter of water that flows through the country's rivers and that is used at the point of consumption includes a significant volume of social labor, of energy, and of technical-material and financial efforts, which requires greater concern for the efficient use of water, for the elimination of waste and the reduction of losses, and for the expansion of recirculation of water in the same process and of reutilization of it in nearby processes of activity. Our country's economic and social development, provided for the 5-year period that we have entered and in prospect up to the year 2000, sets important tasks for the water managers and all those who use this valuable resource.

According to the directives of the 13th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party and the valuable instructions given by the party's secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, at the recent plenum of the National Council of Agriculture, the Food Industry, Silviculture, and Water Management, greater efforts must yet be made to perform the tasks in the Long-Term National Program for Developing the Hydrographic Basins and the National Program for Providing Steady and Stable Agricultural Outputs by expanding the irrigation, drainage, and soil-improvement work, with a view to guaranteeing the water sources needed for the population, industry, and irrigation, and to protect water quality and to protect the population and the national economy's assets from floods. Action will thus be taken to achieve new, complex storage lakes, totaling a capacity of 2.7 billion cubic meters, and work of watercourse regulation along 700 km and diking and dike banking along 500 km, thus saving an area of

200,000 hectares from the effect of floods. Also in view are the construction of the Danube-Jiu-Olt-Vedea-Arges, Siret-Baragan, and Someș-Crisuri main irrigation canals, the Pascani, Mihaileni, and Runcu storage areas, the Barcău development, and the regulation of the Birlad downstream from Negrești, of the Calmatui in the Insuratei-Danube sector, and of the Olt in the Racos-Hoghiz area. To all these things are added the start of the work on the Danube-Bucharest blue highway and the development of the Dimbovita in the capital.

From the scope of the work done and of the activities organized thus far and of those intended in ensuing years, the important place that water resources have in national wealth and the necessity of using them rationally and protecting them seem obvious.

Development of Hydroelectric Power Stations

Bucharest STIINTA SI TEHNICA in Romanian No 4, 86 p 10

[Article by Constantin Ionescu, vice chairman of the National Water Council:
"The Energy of the Country's Waters"]

[Text] The importance of securing the country's energy independence resulted from the report to the 13th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party, where it is specified that "the construction of thermoelectric power stations using bituminous shale and coal will be ended by 1990 and the biggest hydropower construction will be done by 1995." In accordance, too, with the provisions of the special program for developing the country's energy base, an important role in securing it and especially the production of electric power is played by harnessing the hydropower potential at a steady rate by achieving hydroelectric power stations on all rivers of the country, in conformity with the Long-Term National Program for Developing the Hydrographic Basins in Romania.

Indissolubly connected with our country's strong development after the historic Ninth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party, the percentage of the production of electric power in the hydroelectric power stations in the National Energy System, which has risen from about 7 percent, which it was in 1965, to nearly 20 percent at present, has also had spectacular development, through the growth of the production of hydroelectric power by more than 10-fold since 1965, that is, of the power installed in hydroelectric power stations. Thus, big hydroelectric power stations meant particularly to cover the load peaks in the National Energy System have been put into operation in the last 20 years: Ciunget on the Lotru River; "Cascada Oltului," with 13 hydroelectric power stations; Vidraru on the Arges River; Gilceag and Sugag on the Sebes River; Mariselu and Tarnita on the Someș Cald; and the Iron Gates I Hydropower and Navigation System. In addition, other hydroelectric power stations are in an advanced phase of construction, of which the most important are Retezat and the Iron Gates II Hydroelectric Power Station, partly put into operation.

With a view to securing the complete utilization of water resources, in accordance with the country's need for electric power, the main hydropower facilities achieved were conceived as facilities that provide for good regulation of the flow regime, having big storage lakes, of which we mention: the lakes of

Vidraru on the Arges River, Oasa on the Sebes, and Mariselu on the Someșu Cald, and the work for putting into operation at full capacity Lake Gura Apelor, on the Riul Mare, is in the process of being finished. At present, all these storage lakes with primarily an energy utilization, together with those that have as a main purpose the supplying of water and protection against floods, total a volume of nearly 9 billion cubic meters for the whole system of inland rivers.

With a view to completely using all existing waterfalls, hydroelectric power stations or micro hydroelectric power stations have been set up, especially to supply water for the population and industry. Among the secondary energy uses at the nonpower facilities, we mention those connected with the Gura Riului, Golesti, Pecineagu, Surduc, Bucecea, and other dams or those under construction on the Danube-Black Sea Canal or the Poarta Alba-Navodari Canal.

In addition, the utilization of the hydropower potential of the small rivers not included in the inventory of the big hydropower facilities has begun, with the micro hydroelectric power stations that use local resources and materials gaining momentum, especially in the last 10 years. Going consistently along this line, about 170 micro hydroelectric power stations have been put into operation thus far, with another 220 micro hydroelectric power stations being expected to go into operation in the next 5 years.

In the 1986-1990 5-year period, 133 hydroelectric power stations, with an average power output equivalent to more than half of the total obtained in the existing hydroelectric power stations, will be achieved. The output of electric power in hydroelectric power stations will reach nearly 22 percent. Of the main facilities planned to go into operation in this 5-year period, we mention the Dragan and Surduc Power Stations and the establishment of micro hydroelectric power stations within the city-planning work for developing the Dimbovita River in the municipality of Bucharest.

In the 1991-1995 5-year period, the harnessing of nearly 75 percent of the technical hydropower potential is foreseen, which will put Romania among the advanced European countries from this viewpoint.

Hydrological Forecasts

Bucharest STIINTA SI TEHNICA in Romanian No 4, 86 p 10-12

[Article by Dr Eng Constantin Diaconu, Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology: "Hydrologic Forecasts"]

[Text] The word "hydrology," coming from the Greek words "hydror"--water--and "logos"--science--means the science of water. Hydrology's beginnings go back more than 3 centuries, they being connected with the systematic studies for developing the Seine. In the current sense, however, it is a science of recent date. Its definition was specified beginning with the early years of the 7th decade of our century.

In a first sense, hydrology--according to "The International Glossary of Hydrology," published in 1974 by UNESCO and the World Meteorological

Organization--is "the science of the earth's waters, of their formation, distribution, and circulation, of the interaction with the environment, including the relation to the living world." The same glossary defines hydrology, in a second sense, as being "the science that studies the processes that govern the fluctuations of the water resources of the planet's land areas, considering the various phases of the water circuit."

The main directions of emphasis in the activity to gain scientific knowledge of the waters in the current period refer to parameters and to forecasts. As data that are used for the preparation of plans and for forecasting, the hydrologic parameters result from long series of data and, for the practical activity, are expressions of the statistical and dynamic laws that govern long-term hydrologic phenomena, constituting the measurement of water reserves and the limits for which studies must be prepared in order to provide stability to constructions and continuity in exploitation. The predictive character of the hydrologic parameters, anticipating quantitatively the evolution of a hydrologic phenomenon, is based on knowledge of the dynamic and statistical laws of the production of hydrologic phenomena for relatively short given periods (hours, days, 10-day periods, months) and are helpful particularly for the operation of facilities and the use of water.

In its development, Romanian hydrology, following the strategy in which, on the basis of a relatively small but representative hydrometric network with first-rate hydrometric activity, studied hydrologic phenomena, formulated the laws that govern them, and devised practical methods and procedures for calculations and forecasts. The course taken has proved efficient, with good hydrologic knowledge of the country's waters being gained with relatively low expenses in the stages covered.

The program of observations and measurements of the waters has been expanded continually both in its content and with regard to the density of the networks of hydrometric stations and posts. The figures that refer to the number of basic hydrometric stations on rivers and to the number of flow measurements are significant in this regard. From the 270 river stations that existed in 1950, we have reached over 950 at present, and from about 1,050 water flow measurements in 1950, we have reached over 50,000 in the current period. The measurements of alluvial flows were introduced in 1952, when they were made in only 11 hydrometric stations. Today, the flow of alluvium is followed systematically in over 400 stations, according to a rational method, which takes into consideration the fact that the alluvial flow of the rivers is produced mostly in high waters and flood waters. This basic fund of hydrologic data has made it possible to prepare the works of hydrologic synthesis and to calculate the main parameters of the flow of the rivers: the average multiannual water flows, maximum for different provisions and minimum in various periods and for different provisions, the characteristics of flood waters (volumes, durations, forms), the average multiannual flows of alluvium, the characteristic data on frost phenomena, and so on.

In order to know the flow on slopes and on small rivers, the hydrologic measurements in experimental stations and small basins were also introduced in recent decades, with the number of sections that monitor such basins coming to

over 200 and representing the main characteristics of terrain, soil, and vegetation. The data from this network have substantiated methods for calculating the flow on slopes and on small watercourses, with areas on the order of hectares and square kilometers. Since 1970, these data have also been used to calculate and forecast the volume of flood waters, according to a methodology devised at the Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology [IMH].

The hydrometric network for ground water began to be set up in the 1960's. At present, we have over 5,000 boreholes for subsoil ground water and over 300 for deep ground water. This network has permitted vast work to chart and evaluate the resources of ground water, including knowledge of their regime.

In proportion to the development of the hydrotechnical facilities and the growth of the use of the country's waters, the activity of hydrology has turned to programs of measurements for restoring the natural regime and following with continuity the potential of the country's waters, it being connected more and more closely with the practical activities of water management and with the meteorological elements that constitute the decisive factor in the potential of the water resources.

In recent years, especially after the high flood waters in 1970, great attention has been given to hydrological forecasting and warning. Thus, the central and basinal hydrologic forecasting services were organized and hydrologic reporting and forecasting based on water levels and flows were introduced and are practiced. The entire basic network was equipped with radiotelephones. The hydrological reporting and forecasting are done on a centralized level, through the IMH, and a decentralized level, through the county hydrologic stations and the water management offices. In proportion to the introduction of computer technology, methods and models for automatic hydrologic forecasting were devised, including for the rivers developed by means of storage lakes (the models known by the names "Master" and "Vidra").

A special mention must be made of the development of methods of long-term hydrologic forecasting. Besides conventional statistical and dynamic-statistical methods, on the basis of collaboration with the Bucharest Polytechnic Institute the IMH has achieved in the last 5 years a station for the processing of teledetected images, which, through correlation with measurements from the soil, permits the reserve of water coming from the snow layer and utilized in the long-term forecast of the spring flow to be determined with good results.

Romanian hydrology has been involved in all economic and social sectors that have a connection with water. In the last 5 years, over 700 facilities have benefited from parameters for design, construction, and operation (supplies of potable and industrial water, hydroelectric power stations and micro hydroelectric power stations, irrigation systems, canals, and so on). The main coordinates of the hydrological development in prospect for the 1986-1990 5-year period and up to the year 2000 result from the directives of the 13th RCP Congress, from the Directive Program for Scientific Research, Technological Development, and Introduction of Technical Progress, and from the Long-Term National Program for Developing the Hydrographic Basins. These coordinates include: the achievement of automatic water-monitoring systems in pilot basins,

including the automatic publication of hydrologic bulletins; the monitoring of the condition of surface and ground water through teledetection, including the solving of the problems of hydrometric technique; the improvement of the methods of keeping track of the natural water potential, under the conditions of waters heavily developed by means of storage areas and heavily used; the implementation of automatic flood-water forecasts for a natural water regime and for one altered by means of developments and uses; the devising of methods of estimating the changes in the water-flow regime; and the reflection of the long-term climatic trends on the natural hydrologic potential.

Water Quality Protection

Bucharest STIINTA SI TEHNICA in Romanian No 4, 86 pp 12-13

[Article by Dr Eng Radu Antoniu, Research and Design Institute for Water Management: "The Protection of Water Quality"]

[Text] Under the current conditions of society's development and of the impressive growth of the causes generating pollution of water and of the environment on the whole, the protection of water quality has assumed new dimensions. This field of activity is concerned with the quality of watercourses and of stagnant, sea, and ground water, studying the phenomena that appear as a result of the disturbance of the natural balance due to man's intervention and devising measures for sensible management, restoration, and protection of the quality of the above-mentioned water resources.

Nowadays, water and the whole environment are being subjected to a strong impact, generated by society's development, by more and more polluting technologies. The main components of the activity of water-quality protection under these conditions are the following: the supervision (monitoring) of the dynamics of the quality of water resources; the planning of measures for protecting the quality of water resources at the level of the hydrographic basins or subbasins, that is, the management of the quality of water resources; measures for reducing the flows and concentrations at the level of the sources of pollution, that is, the adoption of either non-water-consuming or low water-consuming technologies and nonpolluting or less polluting technologies, the recirculation of used water, etc.; measures for the purification of used water, that is, the utilization of used water for irrigation after suitable treatment, the injection of it into underground layers, etc.; the purification of used water; operations on watercourses--collectors of used water--for improving the dilution and the degree of mixing, that is, the increasing of the diluting flows by means of storage areas and diversions, artificial reaeration, the guiding of the phenomena of self-purification, etc.; and legislation in the field of water-quality protection.

The activity of supervision (monitoring) of water quality has a special role, indicating constantly the stage of the quality of the water resources, it being possible to adopt the strategy for efficiently protecting the quality of these resources on the basis of suitably processed data.

The sensible planning of the measures for water-quality protection now seems of overwhelming importance, it having the hydrographic basin as a field of

application. The management of water quality, like, in fact, that of quantitative resources, has as an area of action all of the hydrographic basin or subbasin, there no longer being devised now specific solutions that are not justified either technically or economically. The consideration of the quality of water as an element that can be distributed rationally for all uses in a hydrographic basin, while maintaining reserves for future uses, has raised for the first time the problem of complex documentation, of plans drawn up according to hydrographic basins, with the many aspects of water-quality management being taken into account. Such plans were conceived in our country as early as 1964, at the Research and Design Institute for Water Management (ICPGA).

The measures that must be applied at the sources of pollution, to reduce the flows and concentrations in used water before its purification and its evacuation into collectors make a considerable contribution to the maintenance of suitable water quality. Low-water-consuming or totally nonconsuming, less polluting or nonpolluting technologies have an important role in this regard. The recirculation of used water also gives rise to a procedure that will be able to relieve the used-water collectors by reducing the evacuated flows and, implicitly, will provide for the maintenance of a better quality of surface water. The use of some categories of used water for irrigation, after suitable treatment, is a method that, sensibly applied, can offer a dual advantage: that of reducing the amounts of used water evacuated into collectors and of providing moisture and fertilizing substances to the irrigated soil.

Water purification and water-quality protection are terms sometimes used together. These two concepts--the protection of water and the purification of used water--are often put on the same plane, a simplification that is justified in the first phase--that of the activity of protection. In the first stage, efforts were made to connect the producers of used water to the purification stations as soon as possible. However, it was recognized quite rapidly that a strategy that is concerned primarily with evacuation will not be able to lead to a satisfactory ecological condition of water. It is now acknowledged that there are no absolutely sure premises according to which it will be possible to attain, with time, a satisfactory condition of water quality only by means of mechanical, biological, and chemical purification. Nevertheless, it must be recognized that the procedures for purification of used water now constitute a decisive factor. In the great majority of the cases, however, they are subject to a certain limitation, although the efforts to improve them and the appearance of highly efficient methods have meant a necessary revival under the conditions of rapid growth in the degree of water pollution.

The measures or operations directly on the watercourses--used-water collectors, which, sensibly used, can help significantly to provide water quality--also fit into the process of efficient water-quality protection. A initial method would be the decisive introduction of procedures for artificially improving the quality of surface water, such as, for example, intense aeration of polluted rivers or lakes, using particularly the devices built for this purpose--special aerators. Another procedure in the same category could be the one that tends to provide, for example, thermal destratification of stagnant water--in this case, the creation of possibilities of replacing with good water from the surface the deep water, which through stagnation gets

considerably worse in quality. In addition, the phenomenon of self-purification, very much neglected, also helps considerably to improve the quality of surface water; suitably guided, it can enter into the natural improvement of the quality of surface water, in the situation in which minimal conditions are created. Another component factor in the sphere of water-quality protection, with a special significance, refers to the possibilities of increasing the minimum flows in the watercourses--the used-water collectors--with the help of the development facilities, that is, storage areas or diversions, it being known that the used water is diluted with the collector's water, which has a special significance in establishing the quality of the mixture.

Regarding the legislation for the future in this field, it is felt that the stage of standards or norms for river-water quality, in their current form, with two, three, four, or even five water-quality categories, is ending and that these forms of regulatory acts cannot represent a decisive attitude by the experts in the face of the phenomenon of environmental pollution, but a concessive attitude, which can lead, in the not too remote future, to water pollution.

In this situation, it would be normal and useful to establish for each water-course the qualitative natural resources, untainted by pollution, which would represent the datum basis, the standard of quality, with the area of formation of the respective watercourse, still untainted by pollution, having a decisive importance in this action. Such areas should be preserved and protected like any natural monument (nature preserve) or valuable natural resource and expanded by means of decisive measures to fight pollution.

It should be noted that other elements are also indispensable for efficient water-quality protection, as follows: The improvement of the activity to gain knowledge of water quality cannot be conceived without the decisive introduction--at the level of all the hydrographic basins--of stations for automatically monitoring the quality of water of different types and grades, according to the importance and complexity of the water whose quality must be monitored; knowledge of the changes in water quality--caused by the development of water-courses--also constitutes a basic, priority element in the efficient protection of it.

In order to accredit the idea that water, as a natural resource, has a price for use, the method of charges for the evacuation of used water into surface water represents an indispensable system for efficient water-quality protection. At the same time, due to the multitude and complexity of the problems that are raised, the activity of water-quality management must be considered not a routine activity but an activity for continual scientific research.

Only an optimized application of the effects of all or some of the above-mentioned factors leads to efficient solutions in the sphere of water-quality protection.

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ECONOMY

ROMANIA

POLL ON UPKEEP, HYGIENE OF HOUSES

Bucharest COMERTUL MODERN in Romanian Vol 20 No 4, Jul-Aug 86 pp 11-14

[Article by Dr V. Stefanescu, Dr V. Neagu, Dr N. Teodorescu]

[Text] A separate spot in the organization of the study entitled "The Market for Articles for the Upkeep and Hygiene of Homes in the Socialist Republic of Romania," worked out upon the request of the Commercial Directorate for Metal-Chemical Goods in the Ministry of Domestic Trade, went to learning of the population's behavior in connection with the problems of the upkeep and hygiene of homes. In this context a broad statistical poll was taken in the April-May 1985 period (over a spread of 7,650 urban and rural households in Romania), with a large variety of habits regarding the activities and products used by the population to ensure home upkeep and hygiene being included in its investigation plan. As we continue, there will be a concise presentation of some of the most relevant conclusions.

A prime aspect of the population's household behavior in home upkeep and hygiene groups habits specific to painting (covering) the walls.

An analysis of information on this aspect shows that the great majority of households (83.6 percent) had carried out at least a general home painting in the last 7-8 years.

Looking back, we see important changes regarding the persons who did the general home painting. Whereas prior to (and including) 1977 around 41 percent of the households gave the general home painting job to painters in the specialized units and only 19.5 percent of the households did the home painting under "their own supervision" (family members), the proportion is much changed in the 1984-1985 period: just 21 percent of households had painters from the specialized units, while the figure of households doing their own painting reached 52 percent (following a progressive growth from one year to the next). It is characteristic for the majority of the population to paint (cover) the home's walls (living rooms-annexes) (around 61 percent) with all kinds of materials (whitewash, clay, tiles, oil, wallpaper). Exclusive use of one material is localized in whitewash (34.5 percent for the entire sample) and clay (4.1 percent). Whitewash, as the single material for painting the entire home, strikingly appears in the rural households (58.8 percent of the total), as well as among peasant homes (77.6 percent).

A general note which resulted from the statistical poll made refers to the fact that seemingly all Romania's homes have two or more types of flooring. Seen against the backdrop of this finding, many particular features are clear, and among them we mention the following:

For the population residing in cities, that is, in apartment houses, the following three groupings of floorings predominate: parquet-cement, whetstone, inlay; linoleum-cement, whetstone, inlay; parquet-linoleum-cement, whetstone, inlay;

Boarded flooring predominates in rural homes (44.9 percent), and they are found in just as high proportions in the individual homes and usual homes (42.8 percent) and those of the peasant households (48.9 percent).

The fact that there are two or more types of floors in the great majority of the Romanian population's households explains to a great extent the habit of using more than one type of product for cleaning, washing and maintaining them. A basic conclusion on this custom lies in the fact that detergents are the basic product, being used both exclusively as well as, in particular, together with other products (soap, washing soda, cleaning powders, scrubbing brushes and so forth). So 9 out of 10 households are accustomed to buying regular detergents, more or less frequently, for washing their home's floors. This orientation of the population's households is just as clear regardless of where people live.

Knowledge of the customs for cleaning (washing) various articles covering the floors in the population's homes depends on the specific situation of the existence of rugs, carpets, thick carpeting and throw rugs in each household.

In this regard, the statistical poll brought out the following overall conclusions:

There are various types of rugs to cover the floor in the great majority of homes (around 77 percent of the total sampling), either used exclusively (11.5 percent of the total sampling) or, particularly together with thick carpeting (11.4 percent), with throw rugs (27.1 percent), with carpets (3.7 percent) and with thick carpeting and throw rugs (6.9 percent);

The households with flooring in their homes using combinations of parquet, linoleum, cement, whetstone and inlay (generally in the cities, in apartment houses), are accustomed to using rugs (exclusively) and rugs-thick carpeting to cover the floors in great percentages than the other segments. In exchange, the households with homes having boarded flooring or boarded flooring together with cement, whetstone, inlay (predominantly in the rural areas) use rugs and throw rugs or just throw rugs to cover them in greater percentages.

Romanian households use a diversified range of products to clean (wash) the rugs, thick carpeting, carpets and throw rugs in their homes; they are vacuum cleaners, brooms, brushes, sponges, rug-beaters, special detergents (Deval, Carpetin, Di-da, Orizont, Dero-rugs), general detergents, soap, washing soda, vinegar.

Along this line of idea, a more emphatic use of three combinations of articles is seen for cleaning and washing rugs, thick carpeting, carpets and throw rugs

and these are good for one-third of total households; that is, regular detergents-soap, washing soda, vinegar-mops, brushes, sponges, rug beater (10.3 percent); regular detergents-mops, brushes, sponges, rug beater (8.9 percent). These three combinations of products are seen much more frequently among the rural households (53.9 percent together) compared with the urban population (11.7 percent). In exchange, the habit of using vacuum cleaners, together with other products (64.3 percent of their total) predominate in the urban areas.

The greatest percentage of households (around 50 percent for the total sampling) do window washing and cleaning in the home with regular detergents alone (34.4 percent), or with regular detergents plus special detergents (16.2 percent). Since both the regular as well as special detergents are used in combination with cleaning powders, alcohol, vinegar (31.6 percent for the total sampling), one may conclude that Romania's households use different types of detergents as basic articles for cleaning and washing their home's windows. A relatively large segment of the population (15.2 percent of the total sampling) stated that they do window washing and cleaning just with a vinegar solution or alcohol in water.

Cleaning and washing woodwork in the home (window cases and door cases, kitchen furniture) in Romania's households are done in particular by using regular detergents. For the entire sampling, approximately 77 percent of the households stated that they use regular detergents, either exclusively (45.3 percent) or in combination with cleaning powders or soap and washing soda.

A peculiarity of the rural as opposed to city and municipal population is that it uses a higher percentage of soap and washing soda (40.1 percent) for washing and cleaning woodwork in the home, both exclusively (18.8 percent) as well as in combination with detergents and cleaning powders.

Although special products do exist for cleaning polished furniture (novolin paste or liquid), most households have used other products (alcohol, vinegar) totalling 38.3 percent for the entire sampling. The degree to which the varieties of novolin have penetrated urban households for cleaning and preserving polished furniture is considerably higher (23.3 percent of their total), compared with the population living in rural locations (8.7 percent). This aspect, however, also should be seen in connection with the degree to which polished furniture exists, which is considerably different depending on where the households are (64.6 percent for urban and 44 percent for rural).

Cleaning and washing gas stoves in the home are an important activity of housewives, especially due to the high frequency of use of this operation.

There are two basic products for cleaning and washing the gas stove; they are cleaning powders, used in 56 percent of total households (either exclusively or in combination with other products) and regular detergents used by 39.1 percent of housewives (both exclusively as well as in combination with other products). In context one sees actually a lower degree of use of a special product for cleaning stoves and that is Plitex.

Approximately 35 percent of total Romanian households are used to using room deodorizers, more or less frequently, to create a pleasant atmosphere in the home. The households which already have made it a habit to use room deodorizers

in the home generally use various types of aerosols in combination with other products (toilet water, solid sticks) for 28.5 percent of the total sampling. The proportion of households using solid sticks for the bath is relatively low (12.4 percent), with this custom being more intense for the urban population 21.1 percent and then for those living in apartment houses (24.3 percent).

As far as domestic insecticides are concerned, Romania's households use a broad range of products which include all four of the characteristic types: dusts (powders), liquids, solids and sprays.

To fight insects Romania's population is used to utilizing two main types of products: sprays used exclusively or in combination with other products, by 61 percent of the total households, and moth balls, molitox, molitoxin, used either exclusively or in combination with other articles, by around 42 percent of households. The sprays (Taifun, Muscacid, Universal, Simun) are used in particular by urban households and those living in apartment houses, who are engineers, economists, specialized cadres and technicians, office workers, while the solid insecticides are predominantly preferred by the rural population, led by households in the social category of peasants and agricultural production cooperative retirees.

Overall, attention is drawn to the fact that domestic insecticides already have become a habit for the great majority of households, with their being a very low percentage not using them (8.6 percent for the total sampling).

Compared with the household use of insecticides, the use of rat poisons is much lower among Romania's households. Under conditions where 58.3 percent of Romania's households are not accustomed to using rat poisons since "it is not the case" to use these types of products, attention should be drawn to the fact that this situation in particular is characteristic of the population residing in municipalities and cities (79.7 percent of their total), as well as those living in apartment houses (88.6 percent). The largest portion of households using rat poisons (41.7 percent of total households) use Rozitox, either exclusively (14.1 percent) or in combination with other specific articles (Deratan, Macustox and so forth).

So rat poisons are more frequently used in rural households as well as individual homes or located in row houses, double or multi-story homes.

The most upkeep and repair projects for home installations are done by members of those households (36.4 percent for the total sampling), with this custom being relatively more intense with the rural population (42.3 percent of their total) as well as in the situation of households in regular homes or in buildings with more than one home, double or multi-story homes.

A large proportion of households (24 percent of the total sampling) call on people from the specialized units for the more important jobs, particularly for installations needing qualified help.

Romania's households usually do a number of the bigger jobs to maintain and increase comfort in the home: applying tiles, whetstone, inlay, parquet, wallpaper; installations; jobs to extend or to make inside changes.

Applying tiles on the walls (bathroom, kitchen and so forth) is the most frequent job recorded (6.7 percent of total households), followed by jobs connected with putting in installations (water, sewer, boilers and so forth) by 2.5 percent; applying whetstone, inlay, parquet (2.3 percent) and wallpaper(.2 percent). A large number of households (4.5 percent for the total sampling) also have done other big jobs, like extensions and interior remodeling of homes.

As far as daily cleaning is concerned, the households included in the selection were asked to estimate how many hours a week on the average were used by all family members to do the cleaning. On the basis of statements by the people interviewed, we see that a household on the average allows 8.6 hours a week to do house cleaning, amounting to more than an hour per day. Average time is greater in urban households (9.4 hours) and seems to be rising, depending on size of the household and according to increase in area of the home. Also, this is higher in homes with children (preschool, pupils, students).

General house cleaning at home is a particularly important activity for its upkeep and hygiene. The majority of households in Romania have made it a habit to do general house cleaning either 3-4 times a year (38.7 percent for the total sampling) or 2 times a year (31.1 percent). Also, attention is drawn to the segments of the population doing general house cleaning at shorter intervals: 5-6 times a year (15.4 percent) or even every month (14.8 percent).

8071

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ECONOMY

YUGOSLAVIA

ECONOMIST KOROSIC URGES COMPLETE TURNAROUND IN POLICY

Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 27-29 Sep 86 pp 2-3

[Interview with Dr Marijan Korosic, professor at the Economics Institute in Zagreb, by Gordana Buncic: "Programmed Measures--Unprogrammed Inflation"; date and place not given]

[Text] Every year the measures of economic policy are announced with the promise that they will contribute to reduction of inflation. Every year we face the fact that inflation is higher and higher. The gap between the programmed goals and the results has given rise to debate about what official economic policy is and is not capable of accomplishing. Inflation has also been the occasion for our interview with Dr Marijan Korosic, professor at the Economics Institute in Zagreb.

[Question] At the time when the Stabilization Program was adopted inflation averaged between 2 and 3 percent a month. In 1985, after 3 years of carrying out that program, the monthly rate reached 4.1 percent. What are the socio-economic and what are the sociopolitical causes of the collapse of anti-inflation policy?

[Answer] The collapse of anti-inflation policy is obvious. In fact inflation has even escalated this year: the average monthly rate of inflation over the last 8 months is about 6 percent, and there are still no signs of its being stopped (as a rate). The situation would have turned into a true catastrophe--which would even have been difficult to describe--if in Yugoslavia's environment there had not been a drop in interest rates, a change favorable to us in the relation between the mark and the dollar, and, perhaps most important, the drop in petroleum prices.

Capital Is Being Artificially Cheapened

Adhering to the divisions into socioeconomic and sociopolitical causes, we can cite the following causes of the collapse: economic policy strives under the pressure of partial interests, that is, those of the republics and provinces, to make the use of each individual factor of production as inexpensive as possible. The factor of labor is artificially held at a low price, since policy bases numerous concepts concerning comparative advantages on that. The prices of energy and agricultural products have also been lower than the economically

desirable priority level. The leaning is toward "exports at any price," and that is enough for policy to reduce the value of foreign currency. (Only the clearing dollar is not becoming cheaper!)

With the factor of technology matters perhaps stand still worse. Innovative activity is discredited. Abundant exemptions, credits, and similar privileges are granted for the importation of foreign technology, including that technology by means of which productivity and the efficiency of capital has been dropping continuously. The most necessary and scarcest among the factors--capital--is being artificially cheapened, perhaps more than any other of the forms of devaluing the factors that we have referred to so far. Interest rates have constantly been negative, investment projects are being financed with credit derived from primary note issue, favorable conditions are granted for borrowing abroad, and so on. At the same time there are no universal standards governing the rate of accumulation (minimum accumulation). That is why there are enterprises in the economic structure with widely varying rates of accumulation and indeed even some with negative real rates. There is no backbone in the stance toward losing enterprises, since basically it is not even possible to distinguish positive business operation from negative.

Since at the same time the economy has been afforded a considerably smaller burden of interest, price inflation was rapidly stimulated by the inflation of personal incomes. This mechanism for the creation of inflationary pressures, which is complicated anyway, is inevitably operating under conditions in which the economic system and the economic policy based on it are not founded upon strict economic principles, but on ideological "purity." That makes administrative regulation inevitable, but even a "strong" government will not be successful under the conditions of an economic system which are always the same.

I would say of the sociopolitical causes that they are still more serious, since they are more decisive. Today, indeed, an issue can no longer even be made of the level of interest rates, the exchange rate of the dinar, this or that tax, whether we will move across borders quite freely or "pay a tax," whether we will buy goods for foreign currencies in import consignment warehouses--but rather an essential change is necessary both in social awareness and in regulations.

The Justifications for "Shock Treatment"

[Question] Have the economic policy measures which have been adopted in the meantime been altogether in the spirit of the commitments contained in the Stabilization Program, or have they been the fruit of compromises at any price? Where have the compromises been necessary, and where have they been forced?

[Answer] In evaluating the conduct of anti-inflation policy we must take it for granted that no transitional or gradual solutions can yield very serious results. Inflation and all the other troubles can be combated only by abrupt and severe incisions into the very tissue of economic flows, into the behavior of economic and other entities. In precisely the way that economic policy did operate in certain areas during 1983 and 1984, although this did not win general applause. That is why there is good reason for the warning that we

must go through "shock treatment." Unfortunately, this is not painless in the least, but after the vacillation, following the constant acknowledgment of the numerous partial interests which as a practical matter can never be reconciled, the time has come to realize that we must act speedily and vigorously.

Inflation is the direct experience of a stressful condition in development. In and of itself this is no evil at all, but the evil lies in the fact that inflation expresses stresses in a society which is not willing to face its development problems. A reluctant society accepts or tolerates inflation, since at first it seems a less painful solution. I say "at first" because at the same time inflation is becoming an independent factor and a source of new disturbances which are intensifying the conflicts and taking society still further from the capability of facing development problems. And this is the essence and the meaning of the demand for "shock treatment," as it is popularly termed, of the need for mutation of social consciousness and regulation. However, the talk about the main and "long-term" causes of the intensification of the crisis coming from the places where the causes ought to be removed has been rather vague.

In late 1985 Milka Planinc, who has been chairing the Federal Executive Council (1982-1986), offered important reasons in the Yugoslav Assembly as to why things have been happening the way they have in the formulation of economic policy. "The Federal Executive Council is not so uninformed about economics that it did not see clearly what the right sequence of moves should be: first to straighten out the financial situation in the country, correct the large questionable dinar claims and deficits--so that the real exchange rate and real interest rates would fall upon an economy that was in a healthy state and would thereby be given room to have a constructive economic impact," the chairwoman said in answer to criticism of government policy. The Federal Executive Council rejected that solution, since it reliably offers only two effects: social unrest and an outflow of capital to pay off debts. "We have had to adopt the real exchange rate and real rate of interest so that by rescheduling the debt we could get breathing room for establishing some sort of normal flows of production, that is, so that we might make room for carrying out the Long-Range Economic Stabilization Program," she went on to say in her justification. In the report in the Federal Assembly on the conduct of the first stage of the stabilization program we find interpretations with which it is difficult to agree.

The "Drowning Man" Thinks of Other Things

[Question] The drop in the share of consumption in the social product was seen as a way of reducing inflation. That goal has been achieved. The result is a drop of employment and economic stagnation, even though inflation continues to be high. What are the causes and what are the consequences at the macroeconomic and microeconomic levels?

[Answer] The social product intended for consumption (relative to the social product produced) has diminished during the period of the crisis, and certain parts of the structure of consumption have also diminished, but unevenly. The first fact indicates the tendency of a gradual reduction of consumption within

the limits of what is produced. Although even in 1985 this surplus of expenditure over production was the lowest (1.2 percent), it is a fact that the country as a whole has still been spending more than it produced.

Within the smaller available resources for consumption there has also been a relative reduction of all forms of consumption--personal consumption by 2.2 points, government and social service consumption by 0.7, and gross investments by 0.8 point (over the period from 1981 to 1985).

The largest decrease in absolute and relative terms was in personal consumption. It could not be said of gross investments that there has been any very great relative reduction, but only when one talks in terms of the aggregate. During the period of the crisis, however, there has been an immense growth of investments in working capital expressed in the nominal growth of inventories. At the same time investments in fixed capital have dropped from 31.1 to 22.8 percent of the available product, which in any case is a change without precedent in our postwar economic history.

Even these few figures show that the low rate of turnover of capital has been a markedly inflationary element.

One of the first measures of the new government was to lower interest rates. It was said that this was offering a hand to a drowning man. It seems to me that the impact of that measure will be the opposite of what is expected. That hand could not be grasped, since the drowning man was thinking of other things.

Even if I overlooked the mistake in interest rate policy, there still remains the experience which has been paid for dearly--whereby economic policy oriented toward the control of demand, which then was supposed to influence the level of economic activity and thereby unemployment as well, has been having very little effect on the prices of monopoly sectors. In an economy of the present Yugoslav type even small enterprises behave monopolistically (as local monopolies, of course). In that situation the volume of production adapts to the regulated demand, but prices continue to rise. The reduction of accumulation resulting from the reduced demand will be only temporary. In the Yugoslav system producers try to raise prices even when demand has been curtailed. That is why we should not pay too much significance to demand. My basic viewpoint is that income policy does not influence incomes alone, but also prices and that the solution lies in income policy.

[Question] Has the world price been applied to our economic practice as an indicator of economic efficiency? If not--why?

[Answer] There has been so much said about the world price, it will probably continue to be talked about, and a good deal of this has become foggy. In the past, now, and in the future the world price will affect the Yugoslav economy insofar as the country is open and insofar as products are exchanged on the world market.

If we talk about the world price as a criterion of economic policy, then it can be of value only as a signpost for taking economic, organizational, and legal measures, not as the basis for a specific regulation of prices.

A government in general and a self-managed government in particular should have a very small role in the specific setting of prices, indeed even under unstable conditions as is the case at the present time. The basic principle on the setting of prices is to leave decisionmaking in the jurisdiction of economic entities. Independence in setting prices may be narrowed and restricted only when it comes into conflict with the independence of other entities. That is why there is a place for the government in the setting of prices only in two general cases--concerning pronounced natural and other monopolies and concerning major disturbances on the market and in the conduct of economic activity.

Argument "Pulled From a Hat"

Accordingly, the problem of world prices should be considered to be a peripheral one in the context of the free setting of prices. But since the administration has not backed off from rigorous government--that is, antiself-management--regulation of price relations, it will very quickly and easily pull any argument whatsoever "out of the hat," even one that is nonsensical.

[Question] We are interested in your comments on the accounting system as an indicator of economic performance.

[Answer] When I went to work as a young economist, the first thing I was involved with was the inventory of capital assets. There was a great campaign throughout the country to arrive at the real value of assets. That is how I began my working life way back in 1953. Now it seems that I will end it with some similar job, since we seem unable to arrive at an accounting system that will realistically indicate the business performance of an enterprise and the balance of capital and working assets.

The entire accounting system is based on the principle of "nominalism," as though there were no inflation. A number of forms of negative behavior arise from that. It borders almost on absurdity that it should be more profitable to complete a construction project as late as possible, since the costs are posted in the old prices. Or for it to be more beneficial for the economy to collect its receivables abroad as late as possible, since extended collection periods means obtaining exchange rate differences.

When the results of business operation are entered in the books in nominal rather than indexed values, the accounting system overestimates business performance and at the same time underestimates the work and capital invested. It thus doubly distorts the basis on which business decisions are made. Indexing would have diminished the effects of inflation and thereby broadened the room for operation of the stabilization policy. Indexing would have assumed a stabilization role, first of all directly, by reducing the redistributive effects of inflation and speculation on gains resulting from the anticipated inflation, and then indirectly, through a fairer distribution of income and more efficient resource allocation.

What Is To Be Done?

Changing the accounting system by adopting the idea of indexing is essentially a change which influences the consequences of inflation. Although this is a worthwhile idea, we still must not detract for a moment from the importance of a policy aimed at the causes of inflation.

[Question] You have written a book about inflation. In addition to analyzing the causes, you also offer certain solutions not only to this economic problem of ours, but also to the political problem.

[Answer] The title of my most recent book is "Inflacija i mogucnosti njenog suzbijanja" [Inflation and Possibilities of Combating It]. I wanted to emphasize in the very title that I devote considerable attention to solutions as I see them at present, thinking not only of their desirability, but also of their feasibility. In fact I have taken pains--as I always do when I address the public--to be "constructive." That is difficult and thankless, it brings no personal benefit, but I have always conceived my function in society solely as having to express my view concerning that famous question that we always come down to: What is to be done? In answering that question I run a check on myself.

So here is my plan, one which I will dare to defend in spite of the immense disbelief in the results of the economic system and the measures of economic policy to date, which to an immense degree is stimulated by the resistance to possible changes of the economic and political system, and that is why not a single measure to date has yielded results (actually it has yielded the worst possible combinations of results).

We would place the emphasis in economic policy on the level of income and on its distribution, rather than on the demand for goods and on the costs of production (as is now being done). Anti-inflation policy can be effective only if it is complemented by income policy.

A Start Has Neverthelsss Been Made From Square One

This is a great challenge for the economic policy which is conducted under present conditions. Conflicts arise concerning the proportions in distribution in all systems. In the present system, because of the bad orientaion and erroneous construction, economic policy has not been equipped with the necessary set of instruments for income policy. Yet recently a start has nevertheless been made from square one. The existence of two parts of personal incomes is acknowledged, and a greater stimulative influence is being given to personal incomes. However, there will be quite a few more obstacles on that road, most of them ideological. A system which hopes to function must accomplish a "common quantum and quality of labor--equal personal income" and "the same accumulation--for equal assets employed." Which means that regardless of where a worker is employed, in Cetinje or Pristina or Zagreb, in a hotel or textile mill or steel mill, if he does the same work, he must realize the same personal income. The same also applies to the rate of accumulation. Of course, equality--and this is rather a cloudy and controversial term--is not

an end in itself, or an ideal which it will never be possible to achieve. Equalization is desirable, and inequalities, i.e., discrepancies from these principles, may only be temporary.

The second link in anti-inflation policy is to straighten out the mechanism for investment and accumulation. The effects which are realized through distribution are inseparably bound up with the problem of investment. And we also need economic policy in order to create larger accumulation. A new planning mechanism needs to be set in motion. This involves the planning of minimum accumulation and real depreciation and the valuation (indexing) of capital assets. There is also a crying need to change views of bank credit and to essentially alter the position of the banks in the system. The pooling of capital on the basis of accords and compacts functions with less vigor than the market and planning mechanism.

Only Centralized Controls

The third link is the way in which prices are set. It is not enough just to regulate distribution, nor to establish new mechanisms for the circulation of capital, but there has to be a change in the way prices are set. The independent setting of prices guarantees protection of the most basic interests of the members of society. Only in a system of free and market setting of the prices of goods do the members of society become responsible for their basic goals and interests. In some imaginary and noncontradictory commodity production it is not possible through accords and compacts, regardless of what cloak they are wrapped in, to regulate social reproduction in all its particular details. Nor can inflation be abolished by administrative fiat. And where social controls are needed--and they are needed mainly in production based on natural monopolies--that control can only be unified, or, if you want to be more precise--centralized, that is, in the hands of the Federation. Which at the same time means that the prices of those monopolies--the prices of electric power, rail transportation, and the post office--must be the same throughout Yugoslavia, that is, both in Croatia and in Montenegro, regardless of the local conditions for production.

There are certain other important points of anti-inflation policy (monetary, fiscal, interest-rate, and exchange-rate policy, and then indexing), but they are not the most essential ones. If my advice were taken, we should take into account that the transition from one model of conducting anti-inflation policy to the other causes many difficulties, by the very fact that it represents abandonment of a customary way of thinking. And nothing is more difficult than to change a customary and widespread way of thinking.

[Box, p 2, left]

There Is No Other Way

We should reject everything the government is now doing; its moves must be the other way about. Its first mistake is believing that inflation can be programmed and that the instruments of interest-rate, exchange-rate, and price policy can be subordinated to that program. The second is not calling upon the market

to heal the economy. The third, fourth, and fifth mistakes, as well as all the others, lie in not having dramatically reduced all sources of indebtedness: incentives, financial rescue, budget expenditures, obligations outside the budget, and not curtailing the printing of money. It is certain that this might seem like proclaiming bankruptcy, but there is no other way.

[Box, p 2, right]

"Disunity," "Unwillingness," "Inability"....

It seems that the Federal Executive Council has done what it had to do, not what it should have done. Positive interest rates and the real exchange rate of the dinar were in my opinion the successful part of economic policy. They established the platform at both the microeconomic and macroeconomic level; to be sure, it does have numerous shortcomings, but the direction was the correct one. Problems are already arising from a certain abandonment of policy in 1985. Exporters have been saying to a man that it is not possible to export under present conditions. It is not yet evident what will happen with accumulation, but one can have a good idea. The consequence: 1986 is more difficult than 1982 was not only with respect to the indicators of inflation, but also with respect to the general condition of the economy and political decisionmaking. In evaluating economic policy, however, it seems that that portion of the report of the chairwoman of the Federal Executive Council which talks about disunity in the formulation of economic policy is the more important part. "We became disunited, unwilling, and unable to agree on strategic questions in the country's development, and that led us to the economic crisis," is the conclusion of the chairwoman of the Federal Executive Council. All three words--"disunity," "unwillingness," and "inability"--ought to be analyzed separately and placed in the broader context of the inability of the society to get out of the crisis.

[Box, p 3]

Why We Are Choking With Losses

The problem of paying interest is not such a great problem for the economy as the problem of repaying the principal. No provision has been made in the system even as a possibility of not returning capital--I use the word advisedly. In the major portion of the capitalist economy, and it is with that that our economy must compete, it is not returned. That is why our most modern factories and most modern machines "are choking" in losses, since they are unable to include an element in their price which the competitive enterprise does not have to provide for.

That is why modern factories, not the old ones with outdated equipment and technology, are becoming the most expensive producers which are the price setters. That is why these modern, but "most expensive" producers look for salvation through inflation. If we had a different mechanism for the circulation of capital there would not be the pressure on the inflationary spiral from that quarter.

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MILITARY

BULGARIA

CIVIL DEFENSE ROLE IN CONTEXT OF NEW U.S. WAR CONCEPTS

Sofia GRAZHDANSKA OTBRANA in Bulgarian No 5, 1986 pp 2-5

[Article by Lt Col Eng Nikola Nikolov, candidate of military sciences: "SNAVR Skill"]

[Text] Headed by the United States, which aims at achieving military superiority over the USSR and the socialist countries, the warmongers are intensifying the arms race. One of the ways to this effect is the development of qualitatively new conventional weapons and ordnance, superior to the older in terms of range, by several hundred percent, power, by dozens of times, and accuracy, by hundreds of times. This applies to the cruise missiles, guided (including high-explosive) bombs and reconnaissance-assault complexes with the help of which the imperialist strategists hope to attain their political and military objectives in a future war without resorting to the use of mass destruction weapons.

The tactical and technical features of the new conventional weapons in mass use significantly affect the combat possibilities of the troops and the means of arms struggle. That is why strategists in the United States and some Western countries have developed new concepts of combat operations, consistent with the level of development of armaments. One of them is the U.S. concept of "air-ground operation" (battle), which means routing the enemy along the entire depth of the operative deployment of his troops through maximal strikes with nuclear and chemical weapons and, in the course of combat operations excluding mass destruction weapons, high precision and other conventional armaments.

Such weapons will also be used in preventing the maneuvering of troops approaching the theatre of operations from the deep rear and disturbing rear activities. That is why such likely targets of attack will include large naval bases, airfields, railroad stations and junctions, crossings, passages, warehouses, industrial enterprises engaged in the production of war materiel, settlements where troops are deployed or are in transit, etc.

Compared to nuclear strikes, these strike areas will be characterized by a small amount of engineering work. The destruction will not be extensive but will affect specific targets because of the high accuracy of the weapons. Wreckage and heaps of rubble will appear at the area of the explosion, for the

size of the shock wave will be incomparably smaller compared to that caused by a nuclear explosion. No radiation will develop, for which reason rescue operations may be initiated immediately.

Because of their nature, most of the likely targets will be concentrated in the large industrial and administrative centers. However, many of them (railroad stations, crossings, troop concentration areas, etc.) may be located in smaller settlements. That is why the areas hit by high accuracy and other types of conventional weapons may be scattered throughout the territory of an okrug (obshtina) in significant numbers. They may appear at different times and depending on the nature and sequence of enemy actions. In the initial concentrated air strike the enemy will hit essentially PVOVVS, PU, troops of the basic formations, and others, for which reason the targets on the territory will be limited. In subsequent mass air strikes, however, and in the course of systematic combat operations between strikes the number of targets will increase. These characteristics of the centers of a strike with high-precision weapons will substantially influence the activities of civil defense authorities and forces in organizing and carried SNAVR. As we know, because of the relatively permanent nature and territorial location of the basic elements of the large administrative and industrial centers (railroad stations, enterprises, power, road and other targets) and on the basis of the concepts and possibilities of the likely enemies to strike with OMP, the decision for SNAVR in this case can be made quite accurately. It can be forecast during peacetime and refined after the strikes. It is on the basis of such decisions that the concentration of rescue forces takes place.

In combat operations involving high accuracy and other conventional strikes, a certain forecast of the situation is also possible by determining the likely attack targets, such as armament enterprises, road and railroad junctions, airfields, etc. However, since the main strikes will be against army targets, the decision for SNAVR in stricken areas will be taken after the attack and on the basis of reconnaissance.

The sequence of enemy activities in striking at the various targets, and depending on their significance, the situation will gradually develop and change dynamically, as the result of which decisions will be made and rescue operations conducted in the stricken areas without waiting for the overall situation to be determined and clarified in the okrug (obshtina).

These conditions determine to a considerable extent the operational methods of the authorities controlling the forces engaged in SNAVR. After the strikes, the primary duty of the administrative authorities will be to give assignments and organize the activities of the reconnaissance units in order quickly to amass data on the created situation, so that the civil defense command may determine the nature of the problems: the location, number and nature of the stricken areas in which rescue operations must be conducted.

After assignments have been issued, within a limited period of time the civil defense command must develop its general plan and issue preliminary orders which must be brief and aimed essentially at the faster initiation of rescue operations.

In assessing the circumstances, it is necessary to determine the nature of the enemy's activities--the targets and the weapons used, the type and quantity of explosives and other substances; it is on this basis that the nature and extent of destructions and damages, losses, fires, secondary contamination areas, floodings, and others are determined. On the basis of this assessment conclusions are drawn on the size of forces needed and the time to initiate the SNAVR and to organize interaction among various types of support. The assessment of the situation and the location of one's own forces and the report on losses are the basis for conclusions on assembling the forces, determining the units which they will include and their assignments, their maneuvering and interaction, the organization of control, etc. In assessing the situation, we must take into consideration neighboring formations and the tasks on which the closest possible interaction will be organized and the amount of time needed, in terms of quantity and quality, which will affect the SNAVR.

The basic purpose in decision making concerning SNAVR will be quickly to formulate and issue assignments to the formations, with a view to the fastest possible initiation of rescue operations, after which the decision may be formulated as a staff assignment.

Considerable attention will be paid to organizing the extensive and constant interaction among formations. This will take place on the basis of specific assignments, stricken areas and deadlines, with some stipulations. Above all, such interaction must be broader in scope, for the stricken areas will appear in large administrative centers as well throughout the territory of the okrug (obshtina). In frequent cases formations will be engaged in SNAVR in a variety of settlements and introduced into the stricken areas directly from the assembling, deployment or formation areas. That is why accurate estimates must be made of the time needed for moving the forces and reaching the meeting points, determining the routes and the means of locomotion. Since specialized formations--engineering, medical, chemical and others--will be servicing simultaneously several stricken areas, which are frequently distant from each other, their assignments will have to be set very accurately and clearly and their interacting activities with the remaining formations clearly formulated.

Control of the SNAVR in the okrug (obshtina) or any national economic project will be provided by the respective civil defense command with the help of the management bodies and under their direct administration. The rapidly changing situation and the subsequent appearance of new stricken areas, which will create new assignments for the organization and conduct of SNAVR and the need for extensive interaction and maneuvering of available forces demand high-level management efficiency. This can be achieved through the accurate and efficient combination and utilization of all factors which make for efficient management, the most important of which is the method used by the control authorities. This method must ensure parallel activities in the work of superior and subordinate bodies with a view to prompt decision-making and quickly organizing the work of the available forces to carry out assignments.

In the circumstances we outlined, efficiency is one of the most effective methods. This means that the commander must quickly react to dynamic changes in the circumstances and assume full responsibility quickly and frequently

with insufficient information, for decisions concerning the most crucial and important problems. Such decisions must be immediately passed on to the subordinate authorities and forces using the fastest channels. The commander must personally organize and control their activities. The extensive use of mobile control centers is of great importance in upgrading control efficiency. Such centers should be used not only on the okrug and obshtina levels but also in economic areas and targets, in directly controlling the forces operating inside the stricken areas. The personnel of such centers should be small but consist of senior officials with the right to make independent decisions on the utilization of forces and facilities.

The concentrated use of high-accuracy and other conventional weapons set some requirements concerning the activities of forces engaged in SNAVR.

The main task of reconnaissance is to gather promptly the necessary data on the stricken areas. To this effect the most important projects which may be likely enemy targets must be kept under observation in the large cities and elsewhere. The reconnaissance forces must be used repeatedly in reconnoitering various stricken areas, for which reason they must be quite flexible and their assignments must always be brought up-to-date. Transport facilities play a major role, i.e., the availability of transportation for the formations, the evacuation of casualties from the various stricken areas to the civil defense medical facilities, etc. This requires the planned and centralized use of available transportation facilities.

Tasks involving material and technical support remain essentially the same. Their implementation, however, requires high efficiency, for delivering food to the formations, repair of transport vehicles and their fueling will be necessary, although to a lesser extent, at different places dispersed throughout the territory of the okrug (obshtina) in the immediate vicinity of the stricken areas.

The handling of facilities and manpower, the evacuation of the casualties and transportation requirements will require a large number of routes leading not only to the larger cities but also between cities, frequently not included in the "order and security" formations. This requires greater efficiency by such formations consistent with the developed situation and the new tasks.

The activities of the fire-fighting formations will be similar, for the likelihood of mass fires is lesser. In most cases, they will operate on an isolated basis but throughout the territory.

Similar features characterize the tasks of the other types of support, such as medical, chemical and engineering.

The organization and implementation of SNAVR in areas hit by high accuracy and other conventional weapons raise some requirements concerning the training and work of commanders and the personnel of the civil defense command.

Above all, the ideas and possibilities of the probable enemies regarding the use of high precision and other conventional weapons in striking at various targets in the country must be studied comprehensively and in detail and on

this basis the tasks which may have to be solved by the civil defense authorities and the areas where SNAVR may become necessary must be determined.

Commanders and all specialists must be suitably familiar with the composition, staffing, location, status and possibilities of forces and facilities at their disposal, with a view to their most efficient and expedient use under specific circumstances, and setting up SNAVR groups and determining their use whenever necessary.

Knowledge of the features and means of SNAVR in areas hit with high precision and other conventional weapons is extremely necessary, for such weapons may use fragmentation-incendiary and combined explosives and cluster bombs which have typical strike features. Such knowledge must be applied in the practical training of the formations.

Such features in organizing and conducting SNAVR in areas hit with high precision and other conventional weapons and the resulting requirements facing civil defense control authorities indicate that the commanders and the entire personnel must seriously deal with such problems, for their successful solution will depend on their accurate interpretation and mastery in peacetime.

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MILITARY

BULGARIA

CAPACITY OF U.S., NATO HIGH-ACCURACY WEAPONS EXAMINED

Sofia GRAZHDANSKA OTBRANA in Bulgarian No 5, 1986 pp 6-7

[Article by Col Zakhari Zakhariyev: "High-Accuracy U.S. and NATO Weapons"]

[Text] Issue No 12 for 1985 carried a long article on "Role and Possibilities of High-Precision Weapons" by Maj Gen Docent Nesho Neshev, candidate of military sciences. The following article is in response to the interest shown in this topic.

Although high-accuracy weapons, extant and currently under development, are used, above all, to strike at enemy military targets, U.S. and NATO military specialists also envisage in some cases and experiment with the use of some of them for striking at major administrative-political centers, industrial projects, airfields, ports, rail and road junctions, bridges, and so on.

The deployment of high-accuracy Pershing-2 guided missiles on FRG territory makes possible strikes from a distance of up to 2,500 kilometers within 5 to 6 minutes and a probable range error of about 30 meters.

The conventional variant of the SAM guided missile calls for arming it with 112 explosive units for the destruction of takeoff and landing strips. Each charge contains between 1.4 and 2.4 kilograms of explosives which are dispersed over the strips as a result of the rotary movement of the warhead. It is believed that a strip becomes unusable if its concrete lining has been destroyed in two points. According to Western military specialists, four such missiles must be fired at each first-class airfield.

Another qualitatively new type of high-accuracy weapon is the Tomahawk cruise missile. Such ground-based missiles deployed in some NATO countries (Italy, England, etc.) and used by the U.S. Air Force and Navy, have a 1,600-2,600 kilometer range, flying at a height of 80-150 meters, at an average speed of 8,880 kilometers per hour. The possible deviation from the target, for the various models, ranges between 6 and 30 meters. Depending on the purpose of the various models of cruise missiles, they may be equipped with nuclear (200 kt) and conventional or else strictly conventional warheads. It is believed that missiles equipped with nuclear warheads will be used for high-accuracy strikes at important administrative centers, naval bases, airfields, warehouses, and others. Fougasse (450 kg) and cassette (with 50 concrete-

piercing bombs) warheads have been developed for conventional cruise missiles. They are expected to be used on airfields, control centers, communications and railroad centers, coastal targets, large industrial enterprises, and others.

In the 1980s the NATO air forces, those of the United States above all, have also concentrated on perfecting the existing and developing new guided aviation weapons.

Guided aviation bombs (GBU-15, ULAH and others) have a payload of about 900 kilograms. Their maximal range is 60 kilometers from the target with a probable 3-5 meter deviation from the target. They are used to strike at bridges, railroad centers, tunnels, control centers, flight installations and others.

Air force demolition charges are considered particularly effective. Their wave shock is equivalent to low-capacity nuclear charges.

The payload of aviation bombs of this kind consists of ethylene, propylene, methane and other oxides, weighing between 450 and 900 kilograms. After the scattering of the charge over the target, the oxide interacts with the oxygen of the air and forms an aerosol cloud. In the explosion of this cloud in the detonation area (a 15-meter diameter) a superpressure develops, ranging between 20 and 30 kilograms per square centimeter with a temperature of 2,500-3,000 degrees C; pressure at a 100 meter distance from the detonation area is 1 kilogram per square centimeter. According to the foreign press, strikes with demolition charges can be successfully used in destroying unsheltered or improperly sheltered manpower, equipment and protective installations; buildings can be destroyed, passageways may be opened in mined and wrecked areas, and vegetation and crops may be destroyed.

Cassette bombs are another type of high-accuracy aviation weapons. Depending on their purpose they may be concrete-piercing (200 pieces) which can pierce through a 4-meter earthen shelter or a reinforced concrete layer up to 1 meter thick. Some of their modifications have a delayed-action fuse (from several seconds to several hours), which complicates immediate repair operations. In order to ensure the efficient hitting of moving targets, U.S. and FRG military specialists have developed containers for the rapid firing of cassettes which can cover areas (defense or deployment) of 500 x 500 meters or sectors (with moving columns) of 100 x 1,000 meters. An aviation bomb cassette of this kind--the MW-1 (FRG)--weighs 5,000 kilograms and can fire more than 5,000 charges in half-a-second. It is believed that if such containers are charged with ammunition directed at the end area of the trajectory they become much more efficient.

Incendiary ammunition is used to hit motor vehicles, light armor and other targets. The warhead of such cassette ammunition breaks down into numerous fragments containing incendiary substances which pierce through and set fire to the targets.

It is planned that in the next few years the main types of high-accuracy weapons will be included in the currently developed and tested reconnaissance-

strike complexes (PLSS and ASSAULT BREAKER). According to Western specialists this will make their use possible in dealing powerful and surprise strikes at the most important army and civilian enemy targets located along the entire depth of the combat operation area (up to 500 kilometers).

We must take into consideration that most of the carriers of high-accuracy conventional weapons (Pershing-2, Tomahawk and some airplanes) also carry nuclear weapons and in the course of air and missile strikes their nature cannot be determined, i.e., whether they are conventional or nuclear. This will demand of the civil defense forces to carry out extensive and numerous urgent damage-repair operations in different stricken areas caused by conventional weapons and the constant threat that nuclear weapons may be used.

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MILITARY

BULGARIA

MEDICAL CORPS ROLE FOLLOWING ATTACK WITH HIGH EXPLOSIVES

Sofia GRAZHDANSKA OTBRANA in Bulgarian No 5, 1986 pp 8-10

[Article by Dr Metodi Tsekov and Dr Ivan Ganchev: "Medical Support Following Attack With High Explosives"]

[Text] Basic cadre requirements: high professional competence, practical training, efficiency and mental firmness.

According to the foreign press, the main striking factors of the so-called high explosive charge significantly exceed those of ordinary explosives in terms of the shock wave and heat and light radiation. Depending on the concentration of the substances, their physical and chemical characteristics and other factors, a detonation process develops in the heat-air cloud, with a pressure of 30-50 and even 100 kilograms per square centimeter in the center and a temperature between 2,500 and 3,000 degrees C in the detonation area. The shock wave which forms spreads at a speed of 1,500-3,000 meters per second; at 100 meters from the epicenter the pressure along its front is 1 kilogram per square centimeter, which is also the main striking factor.

The heat-air mixture penetrates closed premises, hideouts, unsealed shelters through ventilation ducts, and unsealed openings and creates conditions for the development of the detonation process within them, which strikes at the individuals inside and destroys the equipment. A characteristic feature of the heat-air mixture is that it follows the lay of the land and if proper conditions for detonation are created as the result of the action of the high explosives, neither the features of the topography nor field-type shelters offer any protection. This makes the shock wave more dangerous than that caused by a nuclear explosion of equivalent pressure, for the latter moves in a straight line. The power of the reflected shock wave is also much greater compared to that of a nuclear explosion.

The other strike factor of high explosives is the high temperature and strong light radiation which have both direct and indirect strike effects through the numerous fires which break out. In turn, this significantly hinders rescue operations.

The use of high explosives by the enemy on the territory of the country will create a difficult situation which will severely try the forces and facilities

of the civil defense medical service. A number of projects are destroyed within a short period of time, including people, livestock, equipment and other property, destroying railroad stations, bridges, roads and other installations, thereby significantly hindering the activities of medical formations and facilities engaged in rescue operations and affecting the evacuation of casualties. The destruction of sewer and water mains and other communal systems disturbs water supplies and creates adverse epidemiological conditions over a wide territory, which requires extensive antiepidemiological measures. Manpower losses suffered by formations, establishment and the population would be high, with a predominance of combined damages caused by the shock wave and light and heat radiation, and a significant increase in casualties caused by the heat and shock traumas.

The use of first-generation high explosives by imperialism for vandal purposes in Southeast Asia indicated that this weapon violates accepted international warfare norms and was qualified by the United Nations as "inhuman means of warfare causing human suffering." Its use proved that the shock wave created in the explosion causes severe damages such as blood-vessel embolism (penetration of air bubbles which block the small blood vessels and disturb the circulation of the blood in vitally important organs and centers), contusions of the brain, internal hemorrhages as the result of the tearing up of parenchymal organs (liver, spleen), pneumothorax (penetration of air in the lung cavity, as the result of which the lungs can no longer function), atelectasis (destruction of the breathing functions of individual parts of the lung tissue, as the result of their loss of elasticity), the eyeballs coming out of their orbits, the rupture of the ear membrane, severe breaks in the bones of extremities and the spinal cord, and the syndrome of extensive pressure on the soft tissues as a result the pressure of the collapsed buildings. The heated gases and the air burn the upper respiratory tracks, causing external burns and carbonizing of the body, the clothing and equipment. Unlike damages caused by nuclear weapons, in the absence of radioactive radiation, severe combined traumatic and heat damages will predominate.

The conclusion from all this is that in the case of high explosives the percentage of lethal casualties will be quite high. Medical losses are characterized by their great severity, an increased number of agonizing people and, in a number of cases, a lethal prognosis. That is why medical support of SNAVR must be quick, involving a great stress of moral and physical efforts on the part of the medical authorities. In turn, this calls for the civil defense medical service to have at its disposal the necessary specialists, drugs, blood and blood substitutes and antidotes for treating the casualties in a state of stupor and shock, the proper deployment of medical forces and facilities; medical units, medical support detachments, medical companies and transport facilities; the prompt inclusion of such facilities in the civil defense groups in order to provide first medical and emergency skilled medical aid based on vital symptoms. The severe condition of the casualties will demand medical aid in the course of their transportation to the medical institutions and the use of specially equipped transport vehicles.

In the case of a sudden attack without medical units on the ready, SNAVR medical support begins with peace-time forces and facilities, such as

undamaged projects and municipal medical services, regional hospitals and remaining medical institutions and, subsequently, increased facilities provided by the now readied medical formations and institutions.

In all cases, the medical service must have a reserve of manpower and facilities to meet urgent needs and eventual repeated concentrated attacks. It is also necessary always to take into consideration that the enemy may convert to the use of mass destruction weapons, for which reason, in addition to providing SNAVR medical support, the manpower and facilities for work in areas under nuclear attack must be kept in a state of constant readiness.

Extensive maneuvering with medical forces and facilities, redirecting the flow of casualties, evacuation areas, availability of blood and blood substitutes and medicines and others must be extensively practiced among municipalities and okrugs in order to ensure proper medical support for SNAVR.

The introduction of medical units in the stricken areas, organizing the stages of medical evacuation and the evacuation of the casualties are possible promptly and without obstruction only if the itineraries are well-known and so is the time needed to cover them. Also necessary is familiarity with bypass routes should large stricken areas have to be isolated. Along with SNAVR medical support, it will be necessary to organize medical support of the population being evacuated from the threatened cities as well as medical support for the largest wartime work contingent.

Should several stricken areas appear in a limited territory, it would be expedient to make thrifty use of medical forces and facilities on a centralized basis.

The amount of rescue operations in each center will not be substantial or different from the one used with conventional weapons. However, considering large number of centers and the fact that they may be scattered throughout the territory, a significant number of medical personnel and facilities must be assigned to rescue and emergency repair work.

Medical personnel and facilities can be used expediently in a complex and rapidly changing situation only with proper knowledge of their condition and possibilities and with the prompt and accurate formulation of assignments, bearing in mind the basic and decisive features of the circumstances and properly defining the measures the implementation of which largely determines successful medical support.

Let us note, in conclusion, that the proper organization and providing of SNAVR medical support, should the enemy use high-accuracy weapons and, above all, high explosives, demand of the medical personnel high professional competence, practical training, efficiency and mental firmness in carrying out their assignments in the stricken areas.

5003

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POLITICS

HUNGARY

VILLAGE HOLDS REFERENDUM ON SECEDING FROM JOINT COUNCIL

Budapest HETI VILAGGAZDASAG in Hungarian 13 Sep 86 pp 52-53

[Article by Endre Babus under the "Local Autonomy" rubric: "War of Independence"; first paragraph is HETI VILAGGAZDASAG introduction]

[Text] On 21 September, the residents of Zsambok, Pest Megye, will be deciding in a kind of local referendum whether to petition the restoration, after twelve years, of their village council's independence. The background of the controversy is that Valko, Vacszentlaszlo and Zsambok, the three villages whose administrations were consolidated, have been developing very unevenly under the joint village council formed in 1975.

A peculiar "war of independence" has been waged for the past two years 32 kilometers from the city limits of Budapest, at the edge of the Godollo downs. Since October 1984, the village of Zsambok (population 2300) has been trying repeatedly to regain its autonomy, the right to form a village council of its own. The loss of this right in the mid-1970's, amidst rather confusing circumstances, took a significant proportion of the village residents entirely by surprise. The latest scene of the protracted diplomatic skirmishing between the megye and district administrations on one hand, and the village on the other, was the village meeting held on 29 August. Here the approximately 400 local residents present favored--without a single dissenting vote--secession from the joint village council, despite the prospects of fiscal drawbacks. But, as it turned out, this vote was not enough to officially bring Zsambok's petition for independence before the Presidential Council, the body with final decision-making authority in such matters.

The cool-headed official who takes higher considerations into account, and the average Zsambok resident certainly see in a different light the events that have taken place in Zsambok and its vicinity during the past 12 years. Or, we might say, the issue here is the realization of a public-administration model, at a settlement's expense. It is less evident from the hills of Zsambok how typical this conflict is, and whether it undermines and to what extent the public-administration program of consolidating village councils. But it is evident that this type of area development has brought local development here to a standstill and, in a certain sense, has reduced Zsambok to "colonial" status. As a member of the Zsambok PPF Committee put it in March of this year, at one of the discussions about the village's petition for restoration

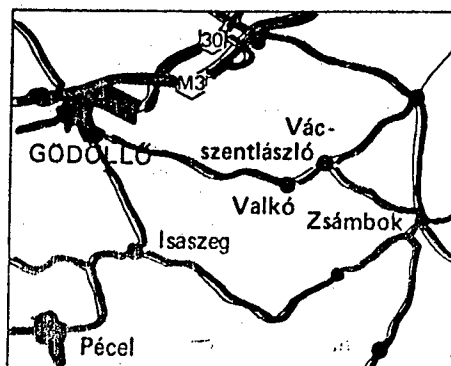
of its autonomy: "Our village has merely served to aid the development of the other two villages under the joint village council."

If the events are viewed through the glasses of public administration, then the organizational consolidation of three settlements in the Zsambok area--Zsambok, Valko (population 2200) and Vacszentlaszlo (population 1800)--has been carried out successfully. A joint village council has been formed. The three, previously separate, agricultural cooperatives in the villages have been consolidated. With the concentration of the councils' resources and the agricultural cooperatives' assets, a spectacular investment program was begun: kindergartens, a school, a health center, a water-supply system, and roads have been built with council resources; and the local Consolidated Zoldmezo Agricultural Cooperative has also completed a series of investment projects, at an estimated cost of about 100 million forints.

Then why is Zsambok dissatisfied? To understand this, we have to descend from the world of public-administration models, to the microdistrict's basic subdivisions--the villages whose councils have been consolidated. Viewing the events from here, one soon sees that economic development of the three settlements has been lop-sided. The council's investments have benefited almost exclusively the village in which the council's administration is functioning (Valko). The situation is the same with regard to the agricultural cooperative's new structures: they have been built, almost without exception, in the village (Vacszentlaszlo) where the cooperative maintains its headquarters. Although Zsambok residents are unable to provide accurate figures, by their estimate about 70 million forints of council money has been spent during the past 12 years in Valko, and merely about 10 million in Zsambok, even though the latter has a larger population than the joint council's central village. This money was enough only for repairs, reconstruction, and minor modernizations. At the beginning of the 1970's, Zsambok still ranked as a tertiary administrative center, with its own zone of attraction. But in recent years, according to the publication "Long-Range Concept of Area and Settlement Development for the Town of Godollo and Its District," Zsambok has sunk among Pest Megye's multiply disadvantaged communities.

The efforts to regain Zsambok's independence began in 1984, after the local party and PPF committees adopted resolutions in favor of independence. At the request of the megye agencies, the skirmishing was suspended during the months preceding the 1985 National Assembly and council elections. But all the council members in Zsambok were elected with a mandate to work for the separate village council's restoration. A few months later, however, there occurred what is still referred to in Zsambok as the village's betrayal. The newly elected chairman of the village's local board, who is also the deputy chairman of the joint village council (and Zsambok's district police agent by occupation), began to agitate for a postponement of separation.

An official of the megye council and a staff member of the Pest Megye PPF Committee met with the Zsambok PPF Committee last December. Statements were made to the effect that formation of a separate village council was not opportune and could not even be considered until the next elections. In response, the residents of Zsambok sent a petition to the Presidential Council. Of the 905 families in the village, 842 requested the formation of a separate village council.



The three consolidated villages: Vacszentlászlo, Valko and Zsambok.
Will the referendum on 21 September favor a "divorce"?

The talks between the megye agencies and local committees resumed. The Pest Megye MSZMP Committee sent a six-member fact-finding committee to the village. (In addition to officials of the megye agencies, the fact-finding committee included the National Assembly member representing the district, and a department head from the Council of Ministers' Office of Council Affairs.) On the basis of its investigations conducted locally, the fact-finding committee confirmed that no new institution has been built with council resources in Zsambok since 1 January 1975. Soon thereafter, the Pest Megye Council Executive Committee decided that a village meeting would be held to acquaint Zsambok residents with the advantages and drawbacks of a separate village council.

Jozsef Vagvolgyi, the megye council's deputy chairman for general affairs, frankly told the villagers at the August village meeting that their council's 1986-1990 bulk grant would be nearly halved if they left the joint village council: it would drop from 10.6 million forints to 6.5 million. The difference, they were told, stemmed from the fact that in Pest Megye the large villages recommended for gap-closing (under their joint village council, Valko, Vacszentmiklos and Zsambok belonged in this category at present) were getting block grants of 5000 forints per resident from the state budget under the five-year plan, but villages (including Zsambok if it split off) were getting only 3000 forints per resident. The response to the deputy chairman's information varied. For example: Even if the village remained under the joint council, there was no guaranty that the joint council would actually spend in Zsambok the 10.6 million forints earmarked for the village. Furthermore, the difference between 5000 and 3000 forints per resident amounted to only 400 forints a year; if the village became independent, the residents were willing to make up the difference by volunteering their labor and paying a higher village development contribution.

Zsambok now awaits the test that promises to be the final one: the 21 September local referendum which the megye council's executive committee has ordered. Admittedly, many people fail to understand why the 400 votes at the August village meeting and the signatures of the 842 families are not enough to roll back the consolidation, whereas in 1974 it was approved in four days by a very limited circle of voters, including merely a few dozen local residents.

Probably one of the most important lessons of the Zsambok affair, therefore, is that exact and detailed regulations ought to be formulated on splitting up joint village councils. The law now specifies only that the Presidential Council has the final say in such matters (it will make the final decision also in Zsambok's case). But the procedures until a petition reaches the Presidential Council have not been worked out as yet, or at least not in the form of statutory regulations. It has not been clarified where such petitions may be filed, what requirements they must meet in terms of content and form, and what are the time limits within which the authorities must make their decision.

Remotely Controlled Villages

More than three-fourths of Hungary's villages no longer have village councils of their own. By the beginning of this year, only 665 out of Hungary's 2939 villages were being administered by their own village councils. The remaining 2274 were being administered by a total of 669 joint village councils. There is neither a joint village council nor a separate one in 1605 settlements (54 percent of Hungary's villages). As the locals say, these villages are administered by remote control.

The rapid centralization of rural public administration began in the 1960's (in 1960, village councils were functioning in 3024 of Hungary's 3210 villages) and was completed more or less by the end of the 1970's. The underlying reasons for the consolidation of village councils were partially fiscal and administrative: the operation of the initially more than 3000 councils was a heavy burden on the central budget, and it was cumbersome for the supervising agencies to maintain contact with so many local governments. But the main reason behind the consolidation of village councils was that the formation of larger administrative districts had to follow the centralization of local economic organizations (the consolidation of agricultural cooperatives, or general consumer and marketing cooperatives, for example), so that the councils' pooled resources could be used to develop a network of modern institutions serving an entire district. Another important reason for consolidating the village councils was the feasibility of professionally upgrading the councils, whereby it became possible to decide locally many matters which previously belonged in the competence of the jaras councils.

Several sociographic works criticized already in the early 1970's such extensive consolidation of village councils, claiming that the moving of the separate village councils from their villages would lead to the villages' dereliction. In many of the "uncounseled" villages administered by joint village councils, public activity has indeed declined. In comparison with other villages, there is less willingness to volunteer labor for public projects. And so far as the improvement of the quality of public administration is concerned, the first thing the residents of peripheral villages under joint village councils have been experiencing is that most of their business with the councils can be settled only by traveling to the central villages in which the joint village councils maintain their seats.

This realization led in 1984 to the establishment of local boards in the peripheral villages. Actually the local boards may be regarded as local governments of limited authority (little councils) under the joint village councils.

In the wake of the unfavorable experience with joint village councils, some public-administration experts are now urging the formation of so-called administrative associations. In such cases the local councils would retain their independence, but for certain administrative functions (trying petty offenses, enforcing the building code, etc.) they would establish specialized administrative agencies with jurisdiction over several settlements.

1014

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POLITICS

POLAND

CHURCH LEADERS COMMENT ON AMNESTY

Text of Pope's Reaction

Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 16 Sep 86 pp 1,6

[Article by Antoni Koplinski]

[Excerpt] On 15 September Holy Father John Paul II celebrated mass at Castel Gandolfo for Polish pilgrims. Led by the pope, 30 priests concelebrated the feast day liturgy and 800 Poles participated. After the mass John Paul II delivered a sermon to the participants, in which the successor of St. Peter addressed the implementation of amnesty in Poland. The Holy Father said:

"In meeting with you today, I would like to call attention to an important event that has taken place in Poland. Namely, that amnesty encompassing all political prisoners has been announced and implemented. This decision has met with expressions of support on the part of many social groups within Poland and beyond its borders. Expressions of support and satisfaction. I would also like to join in these expressions of satisfaction. I believe that the amnesty now in force will be the beginning of that authentic dialog within society for which the Polish episcopate has asked so often, as have various people and groups who have the common good of their homeland at heart. I hope that on this road it will be possible to overcome the domestic crisis (numerous domestic crises and ensure Poland the cooperation it needs so much with all the nations of Europe and the world. Today we have prayed for those political prisoners who are now free. We have also prayed--as we always do--for all the difficult problems of our homeland. We also prayed for the church in Poland, that it would fulfill its mission worthily and that it might fulfill it for the new generation of sons and daughters of our homeland."

This afternoon (15 Sep) world press agencies emphasized the pope's words expressing satisfaction with the announcement of amnesty in Poland and his belief that through dialog the domestic crisis in our country will be overcome and Poland will be assured the possibility of cooperation with all nations of the world. The AGI agency entitled its dispatch "The pope thanks the Polish government for amnesty." The Italian agency AMSA headed its report with this sentence: "Satisfaction because of amnesty for political prisoners was expressed today by the pope."

Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 16 Sep 86 pp 1,5

[Excerpt] Last Saturday marked the fifth anniversary of Cardinal Jozef Glomp's appointment to the primate's seat in Gniezno.

Anniversary celebrations in Gniezno took place on Sunday, 14 September, in connection with the archdiocese harvest festival.

The mass began at 3 pm at the reliquary of St Wojciech and was celebrated by Cardinal Glomp along with rural priests of the diocese.

Speaking to the farmers the primate said: "You have brought bread to share with others who have none. It is the fruit of your toil and cooperation with God." Then referring to the greeting addressed to him by Bishop Jan Czerniak, he said that the 5-year period of his service as primate abounded with major events, born of protest against injustice and years of suffering and indecision. In those years the church, as always, brought consolation, imparted strength for perseverance, indicated the paths of truth, stood up for the dignity of man and demanded the release of prisoners of conscience.

"Today those demands have been fulfilled. We ask God today that there be no more prisoners of conscience. A great source of new strength for us in these difficult past 5 years was the visit here by Holy Father John Paul II in 1983." In concluding his homily, the archbishop of the Gniezno church and primate of Poland talked about the constant need to overcome sin, toward which the world is so tolerant and even attempts to set it in opposition to virtue, which is so often scorned. "We must constantly sensitize our conscience so that we may always follow the voice of truth and justice."

12776
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POLITICS

POLAND

CATHOLIC COLUMNIST UPBRAIDS WESTERN CORRESPONDENTS

Krakow TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY in Polish No 28, 13 Jul 86 p 8

[Text] I have the overwhelming impression that the West is playing with us, as far as it notices us, of course, which happens rarely and very inaccurately. In its egocentricity, it does not like to take advantage of our experiences at all, whereby it can get stung rather badly in any case, like the French in 1940.

Western games with us are rather changeable anyway; they depend on rather irrational moods and those discretionary fantasies of the press, because the free press there is a separate power, with its own policy, unfortunately often an unprofessional and subjective one (as regards, for example, the number of copies sold, as MONDE editor-in-chief Fontaine admitted in Warsaw), but despite this exerting a major influence on reader opinions, especially those who do not look beyond their own (Western) nose.

And so everything with which the West so heedlessly amuses itself (or rather the part of its public prone to amusement) is fickle, fanciful and not very reliable for us; it is simply up in the air, because they play their games with us on the basis of their own circumstances, tastes, possibilities and they are different enough from our circumstances that their imagination does not even reach that far. Thus the muddle and confusion of those strange games that have been going on, at any rate, for 40 years. One could have learned something in that time, except that not everyone likes to exert himself "disinterestedly."

It seems that after years of prosperity, the West has become a bit bored with the stabilized prosperity of other countries. Such neophytes of the happy production-consumption lifestyle as the Chinese of Taiwan, the Japanese, South Koreans, Thais or even Javanese, have ceased to amuse the West. Things are as good for the people in those countries as they are in Hamburg or Copenhagen, so what is interesting about that, why take an interest in or write about it? Instead a new, refreshing attraction has appeared on the entertainment horizon--Poland, a nation extremely new and highly amusing for the Western sybarites, because it is atypical, romantically spoiled, pompous in its perplexity [----] [Law of 31 July 1981 on the control of publications and performances, Art 2 item 6 (DZIENNIK USTAW No 20, item 99, amended 1983 DZIENNIK USTA No 44, item 204)]. Nice to watch, to be moved and so a flood of

foreign journalists has hurled itself into the action in Warsaw. They revel, tease, support and conduct conventional clashes (with whom, dear God!) and they are proud of this, while their Western clientele reads about this eagerly, thinking it will erase the mark of its guilt of 40 years in this way. But those industrious Warsaw correspondents, fascinated with themselves, their popularity and efficiency, have inkling of one thing--they are wasting time and opportunity in Warsaw. The opportunity, the only one of its kind, to describe the essence of our life, our system, our drama. Unfortunately, they do not know how to do this because they are imprisoned in the categories of their Western life and they fit everything here into those categories, not knowing that that is an absurd action, despite the immediate applause it encounters temporarily here and there. Absurd because this is a different world, a different situation, a different past, different causes, different ideas [----] [Law of 31 July 1981 on the control of publications and performances, Art 2 item 2 (DZIENNIK USTAW No 20, item 99, amended 1982 DZIENNIK USTAW No 44, item 24)]. To explain how and why this came about would be a fine task--once there were outstanding journalists and publicists here who could take on that task successfully. They were here but they are not in Warsaw today; they were here and they left. Their place has been taken by feverish collectors of impressions, supposedly courageous but actually superficial and so far removed from our essence that they are laughable. It is not by coincidence that the television screen is made available to them every week; it shows their political helplessness and their essential triviality. I watch this spectacle and the presumptuous, radiant faces of its actors with worry and irritation--publicly, of their own free will, they make fools of themselves, daring conflict, while the metteur en scene rubs his hands, pleased with the display of paper tigers who, with their paper fangs completely overlook the heart of the matter.

It is a sad cinema, projected against an exceptionally paradoxical background, the background of dialogs of the deaf obstinately carried on here. Those who are contrary here eagerly (a very strange eagerness indeed!) have adopted the ethos of "honorable beggars," naturally renouncing all responsibility for anything because whoever can do nothing is guilty of nothing. Others, the responsible ones, fence with the positive slogans of the state and production interests, but because they do not hold the economic cards, they merely fortify and consolidate the attitude of the former group. I recommend to everyone the statement by minister Nieckarz, "Will Poland Go Bankrupt?" (KULISY 24 May). It is an unprecedented demonstration of pessimistic candor of which the undersigned would not be ashamed.

But he does not derive the least satisfaction from the fact that he came to the sad heart of the matter. Contrary to what the triflers from the Western press demonstrate on television. They amuse themselves oddly, although the amusement is not to our advantage, but to the advantage of the Western taster of the press, to amuse him and soothe his conscience. Strange amusement indeed, cultivated beyond politics, beyond the pull of the soil, beyond the history in which we are rooted--by the tip of our nose. As the fable writer says, "For you this is a toy, for us it is life."

12776

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POLITICS

POLAND

DAILY NOTES 'AMBIGUOUS INTENTIONS' OF FRG BISHOPS

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 6-7 Sep 86 p 4

[Text] West German media carefully noted the recent visit to Poland of a delegation of FRG bishops led by Cardinal Joseph Hoeffner. They expressed the conviction that the West German guests' visit will serve to improve relations and increase contacts between Catholics of both countries. Quoting Cardinal Hoeffner that "prayers for full reconciliation between the Polish and German peoples" were the purpose of the visit, the German press noted, however, that he as to have taken a position on the Polish western border, in accordance with the declared desire for reconciliation, as the West German Evangelical Church has already done. He did not do this, although even DIE WELT, which is very ill-disposed toward Poland, recalled incidentally that the Polish bishops are also expecting a position on this issue from the West German episcopate.

The composition of the delegation, which included Bishop Gerhard Pieschl and Rev Wolfgang Klemp of immigrant affairs, also raised doubts as to announced intentions. Their presence emphasized that this problem, which long ago lost its social timeliness, is being artificially maintained in the FRG, with the participation of the church.

12776

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POLITICS

POLAND

INDIVIDUAL WORK ETHIC STRONG, 'COLLECTIVE' EFFICIENCY WEAK

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 9-10 Aug 86 p 3

[Article by Wladyslaw Tybura: "Philosophy of Efficiency"]

[Text] In some places of the world, we Poles are known as people inefficient in most programmed or collective activities. We seemingly do not have any sense of organization or stamina. We tend to be harried and nervous at work which requires prudence, thought and methodical planned effort and become discouraged just as success seems within reach. This is the old stereotype of a Pole from foreign historiography and especially that of our neighbors, literature and popular thinking. We too sometimes look at ourselves in the same way. Has nature really deprived us of one of the most important virtues, efficiency?

Of course, like any stereotype, this one too drastically simplifies reality to creates an untrue image. It is quite certain that homo polonus does not have any inborn aversion to organized and practical activity nor is he collectively or individually characterized by any lasting defect of inefficiency. Such opinions about us are definitely more based on emotional bias than on any genuine and objective assessment of the facts and they have also been too often used for political purposes. That is how it has always been and not only for us Poles. After all, like any other nation, we ourselves are also not free of the sin of using stereotypes about others and these stereotypes are just as simplified and untrue as those applied to us.

Therefore, in rejecting this one-sided belief that we are born hot-heads, madcaps, organizational oafs and in a word, a group of people little capable of rational action, we should also give some more serious consideration to just how efficiently we do act today. It is hard to deny that efficiency is not one of the virtues of our contemporary activities, especially those undertaken as a group for the public interest. It is obvious that this is not the result of any specific defect in the Polish national character but that it is rather something derived from our cultural background, educational system and social and economic conditions. This is therefore an acquired rather than an innate characteristic. If the opposite were true, then the only remedy

would be magic spells which as we know are not much use in treating social illnesses.

However, diagnosis is necessary and self-therapy is indispensable. The 10th PZPR Congress made a serious attempt to diagnose this inefficiency and called out for greater efficiency. At the same time, the highest forum of the party for the first time defined efficiency as a political category of the greatest importance and as an important factor in achieving progress. It also attempted to take a more profound look at this phenomenon and to describe its diverse signs and conditions. The congress documents declared the need to fight against low efficiency.

For this fight to succeed, it is necessary to get a grasp on the most characteristic symptoms of the illness of low efficiency. Observing this phenomenon, one can fairly easily see certain characteristic outlines. What is most striking is the difference in how efficiently individual and collective actions are carried out. To the world and to ourselves, we most of all seem to be clever, resourceful and efficient at achieving personal goals on our own means. And these are often difficult goals which under certain conditions can sometimes seem impossible, at least to people accustomed to more orderly and structured situations. It is enough to take a quick look at Polish history including its most recent chapters to get an image of Poles as a resourceful, dynamic and completely efficient people. What does that have in common with the stereotype of a Pole as an oaf?

One might conclude that a society made up of resourceful, industrious and efficient individuals would collectively be very dynamic and efficient. But that is not the case or at not in the past when the good of society achieved by a joined effort was praised as the supreme value of the state. The one exception was the heroic period of our post-war reconstruction which was marked by very dynamic collective efforts when we surprised the world with our exceptional ability to organize and achieve. That period was an exceptional and unique example of efficient collective action.

However, the symptoms of this phenomenon are found in much more than just this conflict between these two logically interactive realms of collective and individual activity. There is also a similar conflict in the achievement of personal goals but in different fields of action. An unquestioned phenomenon of Polish history is the great degree of efficiency at which people achieve their material goals outside of their official employment, somewhere there "on the side" after and sometimes during working hours. A Pole achieves greater material results whenever his personal goals coincide with the common interest. When working for his own interests, a Pole may be a great expert where at any other time, he is an oaf and a do-nothing. Considering the exaggerated nature of this image, it is hard to overlook something of a Polish paradox.

Of course, this is not a socially-accepted phenomenon. Its anachronistic nature and harmfulness are perceived but in spite of that, it still continues

to exist. There are two fields of action and two scales of efficiency. It is quite clear that this phenomenon often has a negative aspect. After all, it is sometimes the case that in the achievement of personal goals, the common good is somehow hurt and the standards of social life are ignored. However, this is not true of everyone. Many Poles make an extra effort outside of their main employment and that effort is beneficial to others as well. The difference is that some people are more efficient at achieving their own goals than at action for the good of society. What is the source of these differences?

A sociologist would among other things see certain shortcomings in the process of socialization of the individual and he would most certainly be right. The study of ethics shows how egotistical drives dominate altruism and when people are fighting for their most basic needs, this comes into sharp focus. A historian would seek the causes in the past and there too he would certainly find them.

The sources of the reactions and behavior of contemporary Poles must be sought within the various areas and realms of social existence and most certainly in education, culture and customs. Above all, these sources must be found in the mechanisms of modern social life. The area of employment is especially cursed with disorder. Here one finds many mechanisms that have caused low efficiency.

The level of efficiency within a society is a reflection of how organized and motivated people are to work. The more this process is regulated by economic mechanisms, organization and technology, the higher the level of efficiency. The second condition is the worker's personal interest in efficiency of action for the public good. That can only be achieved when effective personal involvement in collective action is manifested in a thick wallet and rewarded by additional moral satisfaction and public recognition. Without these, an industrious person will seek means of achieving his personal goals somewhere "on the side".

Putting our working lives into better order in its broadest sense is the next main point of the resolutions of the 10th PZPR Congress. As it seems, this is beginning to be guided by a very welcome philosophy of efficiency which is fortunately not being handled by slogans and appeals this time but is being applied to rational, pragmatic and consistent actions. This philosophy involves a great realm of problems determining our future. It should not be limited just to disciplinary actions even though they are also necessary. Under this complex of issues broadly involved in streamlining our actions, more effective economic mechanisms, a cadre policy aimed at making the most of human virtues and a more effective motivational system seem to be high-priority directions in putting our working lives into order.

This requires taking a new look at Polish affairs, all areas of life and especially at the sphere of material production which sets our level of civilization. This new look started by the 9th Congress found its broader and

richer continuation at the last congress where the great need for efficiency was elevated to the rank of a decisive issue that we as a society must stubbornly work to resolve. At the same time, however, this concept is accompanied by others such as the methodology of actions and systematic approaches to realization of tasks. The symptoms of the new philosophy are rationality and pragmatism. This is an unquestioned road to efficiency.

An especially obvious expression of this new way of looking at our national economy is the 10th Congress's decision to comprehensively review the organization of the state and the certification of employment posts. This must be understood as a great effort to streamline our work and make it more efficient. Recently, the 2nd PZPR Central Committee Plenum has shown that to be a serious intention whose serious preparation has found concrete expression in consideration of the demands of a methodology of action and the use of scientific and social tools. This gives hope that this review will lead to the achievement of a higher level of efficiency and become an example thereof.

If it becomes a social practice, then the philosophy of efficiency understood as a social value, can cause considerable changes in the social life of Poles. It can also bring those two mainstreams of personal and collective human activity come together to form one highly-efficient stream working for the growth of our country. What we must do is organize our national economy and introduce the sort of principles and mechanisms that make it possible for people to act in a way that satisfies their own needs and those of society as well. Such an attempt has now been made.

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POLITICS

POLAND

LABOR BRIGADE REVIEW NOTES INCREASED OUTPUT

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Aug 86 p 3

[Article by Zygmunt Swiderski: "In the Search for Greater Productivity: Brigade Output"]

[Excerpts] This will soon be the second year that the July Manifesto Pit Coal Mine in Jastrzebie-Zdroj has been experimentally operating a new system for organizing labor using crew- or agency-based wages.

The new system has been used for two years for about 20 percent of the coal production and in 11 mine divisions. Each division has more than 100 miners of varying specializations and everyone working under the system has one common goal, to produce as much coal as possible.

The more coal miners produce during their shifts, the more they earn. This is the principle by which are working those who are getting ahead as well as those behind. After finishing their basic duties, workers from specialist crews perform auxiliary work. Electricians supply wood, tool-fitters work on and clean coal-hauling equipment and hydraulic engineers work on the mechanical maintenance and repair sections.

This integrated effort by the entire division has done much to increase productivity and wages too have gone up. This is partially the result of guaranteed financial and technical conditions that were part of a contract signed by representatives of the mining division and the mine directors. This contract will remain valid until the mining division finishes an entire wall and brings its coal up to the surface and that usually takes a few months.

Two Years Later

Two years of use of the new system have shown that the output of the mining divisions went up 7 to 19 percent.

The money jointly earned in such a group is divided by representatives of the entire division who determine who gets what on the basis of a participation factor defining how hard they have worked.

There is no doubt that this is a system that is lucid and understandable to all. After all, the participation factor serves as a means of worker discipline. Workers know that at the end of the month, they will receive much less money if they have not taken their work seriously. Furthermore, the system also serves to encourage workers to perfect their professional skills and knowledge. The better a crew is organized and prepared for its work, the more fruitful their results will be. Every member of a division must be able to take the work place of another if necessary and this is what assures a steady and trouble-free pace of mining.

Zero Absenteeism

In the mining divisions using the new system, there has also been noted an improvement in the way work time is used. Worker absenteeism has dropped to zero. Even though miners do have to wait about 40 minutes to arrive at more remote walls, they still manage to start work earlier than their colleagues still using the old system. The agency workers go first and leave last and make nearly full use of the work time which in the July Manifesto amounted to about 360 minutes per shift.

Pluses and Minuses

The mine has gained many benefits from the introduction of the crew or agency system of work.

In such cases, the new form of work organization has so far not been used but this will be done in the future.

It has been found that the problems caused by the crew organization of labor are being solved more quickly and efficiently and that workers are being integrated to reach a specific goal because under this system, a miner or any other worker becomes equally responsible for the outcome of the work, has a voice in all that is done and works to find new potential in all spheres of management.

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POLITICS

POLAND

'POLISH TATARS' SEEN AS DISTINCT ETHNIC GROUP

Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish No 32, 9 Aug 86 p 9

[Book review of "Tatarzy Polscy. Dzieje, Obrzedy, Legendy, Tradycje," by P. Borawski and A. Dubinski]

[Text] The most exotic national and religious minority in Poland was and remains the Tatars. They first appeared in Russian and Poland during the great Mongol invasions in the first half of the 13th century. During the second half of that same century, the first nomads settled in Galician Russian and around 1300 A.D., more settled in the Krakow region. However, Tatar settlement was strongest during the 14th century in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and it is these Lithuanian Tatars that were the forebears of the 2000-3000 Tatars now living in present-day Poland and chiefly in the "Bialystok Orient".

The book presents the history of the Tatars from the times preceding their settlement on the lands of the old republic, their service to the succeeding Polish kings and the story of betrayal and returning to the "Polish bosom" and their services during the time of the partitions, the reborn republic and up to the present.

The authors have also given interesting descriptions of their customs, religious ceremonies and presented the legends, literature and traditions cultivated by centuries of Polish Tatars which, aside from the religious ceremonies are now falling more and more into the past. Some modern scholars but not the authors are inclined to believe that the Polish Tatars no longer constitute an ethnic group or a different people but just an ethnographic group distinguished only by certain cultural traits and lacking a well-developed awareness of their uniqueness.

In conclusion, this is probably the best book to date on Polish Tatars. It straightens out many of the myths surrounding these people that have been propagated both by historical writings as well as by modern reporters who seek at any price to find pursue the "exotic" and interesting for their readers.

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POLITICS

ROMANIA

WRITER DEFENDS CONTEMPORARY NOVEL AGAINST CHARGES BY CRITICS

Bucharest LUCEAFARUL in Romanian No 38, 20 Sep, No 39, 27 Sep 86

[Article by Ion Lancranjan: "The Topical Value of the Novel"]

[No 38, 20 Sep pp 1, 6]

[Text] The Romanian contemporary novel has been and remains at the center of attention, and has inspired and continues to inspire all kinds of discussions, stirring up strong feelings (and even passions), and creating genuine and tormenting (to some) "theoretical obsessions." Publicists of all calibers (some of them of European stature, we have to admit) and nascent novelists suffer terribly, are losing their peace and sleep, are on perpetual alert, and form all manners of "theoretical colloquiums" (purely theoretical) discussing the current situation of the novel. Which is good but not quite as it should be, because the contemporary Romanian novel has "neglected its calling," has trespassed on other grounds much too much (history, sociology, journalism, etc.), has dealt and continues to deal with periods and eras that have been elucidated by the publication of documents; literature, and the novel in particular, should not embark on such investigations, but should "mind its own business," rejuvenating itself and shining in itself and for itself, and not stepping out of the perimeter of the purely esthetic, since the above-mentioned "impurities" and many others (more or less of the same ilk) affect the value of the novel.

This is the great suffering: the esthetic value of the novel; that is the source of all the anxieties of the combatants, the participants being about the same, and the theoretical level of the debates being also the same (not even average), while the only thing that changes is the aggressivity, the almost zoological pleasure of the labeling and tearing to pieces (...this problem has been clarified, too, finally it will be understood that from now on only WE have done and will do novels in this country, WE and ours...).

Value is a mere pretext, it is in fact a point of support for one and the same lever, which has been creaking for years, and not even along the right path. In its name, in the name of "pure estheticism," in the name of the newest... novelties, the political novel is negated, the social and involved character of the contemporary novel is put into question, and its topicality is derided, although that is what gave and continues to give substance to the contemporary

novel, what has brought it closer to the readers, and what has contributed to the unprecedented development of this prose genre. In fact, even this development, which is a reality and a matter of record, is being questioned, rent by biases and partisanship, so that many of the contemporary novels are indirectly or frankly excluded from the "sphere of the esthetic" through more or less trite allusions or through more than categorical assertions. Also involved are the preferences of the sides, their esthetic and ideological preferences, since ideology cannot be eluded in any event, especially not in the case of the novel. Also involved is the desire of just about the same people to stand out, to let it be known that they too, have written and are writing novels--they and their associates--and that these novels, the novels produced by them, are authentic and modern, because they are produced according to the latest prescriptions and are the result of the latest synchronizations.

For this pretext and reason, such debates never get anywhere: because the entire reality of the contemporary novel is not accounted for; because people mock or negate the substantial gains of this novel, which is totally different from the novels written between the two world wars, the differences stemming first and last from the new contents it highlights; because much is demolished but nothing is built instead, some of the participants being brilliant when it comes to outlining programs but embarrassing afterward, when writing a novel, which is also the reason for their outrage at not having their efforts recognized and not succeeding, once and for all, to naturalize the "artistic formula" that they have embraced (and to which they cling like the drowning man to a straw).

[No 39, 27 Sep pp 1,7]

The contemporary Romanian novel does exist, we are told, and has been undergoing a particular effervescence thanks (naturally, in the first place) to the support of literary criticism which has succeeded, by hook or by crook, in imposing it on the attention of the readers (although the readers are rarely and rather more quietly mentioned), and also in convincing it to modernize and to synchronize with the latest European (and even north American and south American) achievements, literary criticism playing, as is known, a vanguard role for the entire literature and not just for the novel, and the trails blazed by the criticism in the jungle of contemporary ideas being of an epochal value.

Unfortunately, however, it is immediately specified, the contemporary novel has no "esthetic value;" it exists, but it is only now "developing," if it is not downright "underdeveloped." Why?! Because it has violated, as we said before, certain adjacent domains, because it has bravely and clearly tackled complex problems of the times (without asking for an artistic discount, as was customary at the time of the "realism in three stages"); because it has openly assumed responsibility for becoming involved (without in any way trying to justify itself or asking for permission from the "esthetes"); because it has looked and continues to look at the past with the eyes of our socialist present (thus legitimizing it and attesting its complexity); because it has assumed educational and shaping tasks (without thereby become didactic and boring); because it was and continues to be obsessed with highlighting the

truth (without neglecting the metaphor or skirting the symbol, arriving, on the contrary, at symbolism and parable, but building, not dismembering, and continuing the notable tradition of Romanian prose without ignoring the experience of modern prose in other countries).

However, it may be objected that all these are merits and gains than must be developed, not stifled, that they are openings that can lead to a genuine and unprecedented development of the Romanian novel.

They are all of that when considered from the viewpoint of the development of the entire literature. But when considered from the viewpoint of "the latest modernizations" (because there are older modernizations, too, right?) they become serious remissions, deadly sins even, for the eradication of which one must wage a fierce battle (but only in mass, always in mass, with great noise, and under efficient cover, so that not absolutely everything should be seen). Dated and rather primitive means are wielded (as they say, the end justifies the means) in this battle to impose the "true values" (which as it so happens belong to the struggle participants) and to eliminate from the "perimeter of literature" the false values (such false values not existing among the participants in the fray; impossible, how could they!). The real purpose of these debates is to impose certain values (which we are told are authentic) and to eliminate others (which we are told are not authentic). Had it not been so there would have been no need to so frequently proceed to name-calling and derision and to make waves so often and so loudly; the discussions would have been more leisurely and civilized (more urbane, as some of the "participants" would say), and in any event, better thought out. On the other hand, the creative element would be given the floor, too, because in the final analysis the solution will come through the literary creation. A novelist who disagrees with certain directions of the novel (toward history or sociology) is after all free to deal them a deadly riposte (that he does not need to enforce with the comradely aid of the members of the "text industry" cooperative). But I do not know how it happens that some people lose their voice when they write a novel, which means that the programs are not much good if they run ahead of the creative part and do not genuinely serve it. Which means--why keep beating about the bush--that lack of talent is lack of talent even when associated with cooperatives with brightly shining front signs, or especially then, and trying to supplant it by aggressivity and a lot of noise becomes obligatory in such cases, if we consider the inevitable compensation game.

The clearest proof that something is "fake" at these debates (and on other occasions) is the manner in which the modernization of the novel is viewed in itself and for itself, through a strategic withdrawal into the "purely esthetic," the cultivation of imitations, and a more or less antiquated experimentalism. Modernization is necessary, if what we mean by it is the obligation to surprise and incorporate in the novel (and through the novel) a new and complex reality far more intense than the realities of other historical periods, in view of the fact that the individual's capacity to think and reflect has been enormously enhanced in the present world. But if we view this need as a simple and captivating exercise in itself and for itself, then modernization becomes something else, a facile game, however interesting. Original effects can be obtained this way, too, as well as a certain formal brilliance, except that the resulting brilliance (a rather facile one,

relating more to imitation than to creation) does not last and is doomed to fade. This is what a well known Latin American writer, Fernando Alegria, said in this connection: "The novel that relies completely on technique in order to exist reveals a fundamental vice: it lacks procreation organs; its inhumanity makes it sterile, its brilliance is the reflection of itself and will not take long to go out." (Anthology of Hispano-American Literary Critique, pp 172-173, Univers Publishing House, 1986). The essay from which we took this quotation is entitled "Literature and Revolution" (yes, that is right!), others are not ashamed to speak of revolution in relation to literature, but attempt, more precisely, to subordinate literary technique to new substance, not the reverse as our sublime innovators did or are doing. In point of fact, these reformers of ours want, I do not quite see why (because it is not just a matter of lack of talent), to bring us all to the same common denominator, and thus to force us to write in the same way; to imitate seventh hand imitations; to ignore the traditions of Romanian prose; to stop building but just mime building, and to write for a handful of initiated. Their promptings and pleas have nothing in common, in any case, with either modernization or with the general development of the novel--it is a path that leads nowhere and serves no one, not even those who laid it out against boredom or for other reasons; this problem of the motivation per se belongs more to ideology than literature.

Equally artificial and unfounded are the oppositions that have been created and are being created between novel and history, novel and sociology, and novel and life in the final analysis. The novel, we have been told and are being told from these more or less esthetically concerned and preponderantly dogmatic positions, should not tackle still "unclarified" historical periods, and it makes no sense to deal with the already "clarified" ones and to repeat what history has already said. If it nevertheless does so, it does it to its own detriment, to the detriment of esthetic value and authenticity. And should it penetrate the realm of sociology, the novel is doomed to suffer the same "traumas," to become degraded, enjoying a certain short-lived interest for saying what sociology has not had time to say. Later, however, when the relevant sociological studies come out, the interest will fade and the novel that has thus sinned by treading into the above territory, will remain in dramatic suspension and will cease to interest anyone. As will happen to the novel that delved too forcefully into history, which will be thrown into shadow by the "clarifications" brought by the publication of various documents or by other elucidations. As if the novel did nothing but paint or illustrate certain circumstances, as if the novelist did not have access to the basic meanings of historical evolution, as if he could not be both historian and sociologist as required by this or that of his epic creations, and as if literature were nothing but a mere mirror of history or sociology. This is the source of all the confusions, from the fact that specific activities, among which there have always existed natural connections, are being rigidly compartmentalized as if they were competing in some school contest. Who is leading, history or literature, prose or sociology? In the lead is always that which is more valuable, the writer sometimes having intuitions that the historian lacks, which does not mean that the historian is out of the contest or that the writer cannot receive decisive suggestions from the historians. The same can be said about the relationship between prose and sociology, where duplication or contest have nothing in common with reality, being, on the contrary, the unhappy offspring of hasty and rather puerile, albeit

pretentious views that ape lengthy reflection and indepth research without having even been in their neighborhood.

A novel such as "The Revolt" for example, will not be overshadowed by any historical study; it will remain what it is although it refers to a specific historical event that has been clarified from all angles, if we use the language of our "theoreticians." Neither will the value of "The Golden Bough," the novel of a historical institution, be overshadowed by the study of our most distant past. One might object that those are exceptions; but they are not exceptions, they are more than edifying examples of the problem under discussion, especially since we are talking about two widely different books. The significance of the first example is that Rebreanu did not wait for any "definitive clarification," either historical or sociological, of the period he treated; he thoroughly researched the realities prevailing at the time, then wielded the novelist's tools to create his great epic, thereby bringing to light truths that history had no means of highlighting. In his turn, Sadoveanu did write history in "The Golden Bough," but with the tools of literature, as he did in other of his books, without feeling that he was duplicating history or competing with it, that being a sensation belonging exclusively to untalented writers or writers with a forced calling, and to those who believe that what they have not seen or are not capable of seeing, does not exist.

In fact, it is not the discussions that are disturbing, but this acute desire to dictate to others, to dictate to everyone a single and rather narrow vision of the world, a single way of writing literature or prose, the respective way being, fortunately or unfortunately, not the best suited, as reality and facts are demonstrating--provided of course that they are taken as such and not fragmented or distorted by partiality.

As for these discussions, one should also add that they have been and are marked--"as by a red thread," as the saying, popular at one time went--by the confusion sometimes made between noise and theory, those who talk a lot or faster having the impression that they are more intelligent or brilliant, even when they talk without listening, plowing the arid and worn out fields of demagoguery. The fact that some people bet so heavily on noise does in fact present a positive side, in the sense of self-definition: these "artistic quadrilles" (artistic, but ideological, too) serving to reveal in all their grandeur those who insist on being what they are not and what they will never be.

I do not know whether it is necessary to add that everything that has been and is an artistic (and social, esthetic and ideological) success in the area of the contemporary novel, has been and is produced by tackling difficult periods and studying and researching history, without any inferiority complex, with clarity but without humility, with great courage and with equally great political responsibility. Naturally, we are not at the end of the road, the process is underway and in full swing, and that is precisely why it needs objective research. In the area of the novel, however, that is somewhat more difficult, and perhaps that is exactly why people insist so much, because it is more difficult, perhaps that is why there is so much betting on noise

instead of theory, on words instead of deeds.

The contemporary Romanian novel has developed rapidly in the past 20-25 years; it developed precisely because it shattered all manner of obstacles and limitations (all of them dogmatic and some more than annihilating), refuting at the same time the pessimism of those who were asserting--frankly or indirectly--that the topical novel does not exist. The novel continued to develop even when its end was predicted (abroad and in our country, too, because the plague spreads fast and those who catch it later catch it worse); it became continuously rejuvenated, not in itself and for itself but in the elevated and creative sense of the world, by seeking to bring out the new realities that feed it, just as it will continue to do from now on, too, I think, with or without the approval of the "professional innovators."

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